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THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA'S PROPOSAL FOR INCREASED UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE TO NATIONAL RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION OF THE COUNTRY.

In the 1994 Genocide over one Million people were brutally murdered. Each village in Rwanda was affected with about 4 million people internally displaced and 2.5 million refugees lured into exile by the perpetrators of genocide.

The tragedy has left a big problem of orphans, widows, and other helpless people who survived death but have hardly any means of survival. The National wealth, including money in Banks, was looted and both the physical and economic infrastructures were completely destroyed.

The government of Rwanda has stopped genocide and restored relative peace and security, but it is still confronted with the enormous task of rebuilding a nation shattered by genocide. Given the fact that Rwanda lacks adequate resources, the government appeals to the international community to mobilize both bilaterally and multilaterally, and particularly through the United Nations system, for the recovery and rehabilitation of post-genocide Rwanda.

With the end of UNAMIR's peacekeeping mandate on 8 March 1996, there will still be need for meeting specific post-genocide peace building requirements and for undertaking rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country for which UN agencies should increase their activities in Rwanda through special programmes and greater collaboration with the Rwandan government. Furthermore, upon UNAMIR's departure UN agencies will need to strengthen their collaboration in order to benefit from common services on a cost-effective basis, so that the bulk of their assistance can benefit Rwanda directly.

Appropriate UN Agencies, in addition to those already present in Rwanda such as UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR etc. should concentrate their common initiatives in the following areas of activities:-

1. Repatriation of refugees.
2. Resettlement of returnees & internally displaced.
3. Support for survivors of genocide.
4. Justice & Human Rights.
5. Improvement of detention centres.
6. Institutional capacity building.
7. Infrastructure rehabilitation.
8. National Reconciliation.

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for info please. This has come from M. Musaidi's office.

A trust fund for rehabilitation and reconstruction should be pursued as a mechanism for the donor countries to contribute resources to enable the government and UN agencies to undertake these recovery and rehabilitation activities.

A. Repatriation of Refugees:-

Repatriating all Rwandese nationals would promote the process of national reconciliation. The Government is committed to the unconditional return of all Rwandan nationals to the Country. Bilateral and multilateral agreements have been reached between the government of Rwanda and the governments of neighbouring countries on the repatriation mechanism.

The government has translated its commitment to the return of refugees through the following actions:-

1. Advocacy for national reconciliation.
2. Restoration of security within our borders.
3. Discouraging revenge through enforcement of law and order.
4. Promoting a culture of transparency by, for example, allowing human rights monitors throughout the country.
5. Enforcement of laws governing Property Rights.
6. Resettlement and reintegration of returnees both in the administration, army and in other social structures.

These measures have already led to the return of 2,272,000 in only one year. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has played an instrumental role in the conclusion of repatriation agreements with neighbouring countries and should continue to be the lead agency during the repatriation process. Resources should be made available so that the UNHCR could continue to coordinate and cooperate closely on that matter with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

B. Resettlement of Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons.

During the Thematic Consultation on Refugees held in Kigali in November 1995, the government of Rwanda presented to the International Community a plan of action for the repatriation, resettlement and social reinsertion of refugees and internally displaced persons.

This plan of action indicates priority actions which are estimated to cost \$ 131 million over the next 3 years to resettle and offer support for the socio-economic reintegration of all refugees coming back to the country and internally displaced persons.

The Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration (MINIREISO) will continue to require support from the UNDP to strengthen its capacities to support, coordinate and monitor the implementation of the plan of action at the national and Prefectoral level. The UNDP, through the various specialised UN agencies, such as the UN center for Human Settlement (HABITAT) and the UN office for project services, should continue to support resettlement and social reintegration in, respectively, urban areas and rural areas. The UNHCR will be expected to facilitate first stage resettlement through the provision of reinstallation Kits and shelter material.

C. Support for the Survivors of Genocide.

The genocide of 1994 left hundreds of thousands of people, such as handicapped, widows, orphans or unaccompanied children, elderly, etc. in Rwanda in deplorable living conditions. These vulnerable groups could be assisted by the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Women Fund (UNIFEM) UN Centre for Human Settlement (HABITAT) and World Food Programme (WFP), who will develop, in close collaboration with the government as well as international and local Non-governmental organizations, targeted assistance projects and programmes to reduce the vulnerability of these groups.

D. HUMAN RIGHTS AND JUSTICE

1. International Tribunal for Rwanda

The Government of Rwanda recognizes the complementarity of the mandate of the International Tribunal for Rwanda to its own action to bring to justice the Rwandese presume guilty of acts of genocide and will continue to support its work in the country.

2. Monitoring of Human Rights Situation

The Government of Rwanda recognize the importance of the monitoring of the human rights situation in the country as a factor contributing to the establishment of a climate of confidence. The UN Human Rights Commission will thus continue to monitor the human rights situation in the country, carry out investigations on acts of genocide for the International Tribunal for Rwanda and promote post-conflict confidence building.

3. Rehabilitation of the Judiciary and Improvement of Detention Conditions

The rehabilitation of the judiciary is one of the main priority of the Government of Rwanda and it will continue to need the assistance of the international community in order

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to support its proper functioning over the years to come. The United Nations Development Programme and its executing agency in that sector the UN Department for Development Services and Management Support (UNDDSMS) will be requested to continue to provide assistance to strengthen national capacity and support the coordination of external assistance in that sector.

Following the tragic events of 1994 during which thousands of criminals participated to the genocide of up to 1 million persons, large number of Rwandese are currently in custody. Detention conditions in Rwanda have been largely recognized as being below human standards and should be radically improved. The United Nations Department for Humanitarian Affairs (UNDHA) will be requested to continue to bring to the attention of the International Community the need for their support to improve the detention conditions. The United Nations Development Programme, in collaboration with the Government, will continue the implementation of the rehabilitation work.

E. HUMAN SECURITY

1. Internal Security

The Government of Rwanda has already started to reorganize and strengthen its Gendarmerie and Communal Police and has expressed its intention to proceed to the demobilization of part of its army. The United Nations Development Programme will continue to provide support to the strengthening of Rwandese Gendarmerie and Communal Police, particularly in the areas of training and non lethal equipment, and the World Bank will support the preparation and implementation, in collaboration with other agencies such as the International Organization for Migration and UNICEF, of a comprehensive demobilization and social reinsertion programme.

D. TRUST FUND FOR REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF RWANDA

It is suggested that financing of the above mentioned activities be provided by bilateral and multilateral donors through the expanded Trust Fund for rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda. All funds contributed will be managed by a committee composed of representatives of the Rwandese Government, bilateral and multilateral donors and United Nations agencies. UNDP will assure the secretariat of the committee and will report to donors on the use of the funds.

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DATE: 2 March 1996

TO: KILAN UNAMIR Kigali	FROM: KITTANI DPKO New York <i>Hanna</i>
FAX NO: 3-3090	FAX NO: (212) 963-4879 ROOM S-3720
SUBJECT: Secretary-General's report ✓ Replacement of Judge Goldstone	

TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE: 13

Please find attached, copy of the Secretary-General's report on UNAMIR (S/1996/149) which was approved yesterday and issued this morning.

We are also attaching copy of resolution 1047 (1996) of 29 February regarding the replacement of Judge Goldstone by Mrs. Louise Arbour of Canada. Mrs. Arbour will take over as Prosecutor of the ICTR on 1 October 1996. Regards.

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2. Morning / or briefing

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**UNITED
NATIONS****S****Security Council**Distr.
GENERALS/1996/149
29 February 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 9 (1995) of 12 December 1995, in which the Council decided to adjust the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) and to extend it for a final period until 8 March 1996. The report covers the main developments in Rwanda since my report of 30 January 1996 (A/50/968-S/1996/61) and outlines possible options regarding the United Nations role after 8 March 1996.

II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

2. Since my last report, relative calm and stability have continued to prevail throughout Rwanda, with the exception of areas bordering Zaire. In those areas the situation is tense as a result of an increase in the level of insurgent activities by elements of the former Rwandese Government Forces (RGF). The important progress achieved by Rwanda since the end of the civil war and genocide in July 1994 is apparent from the following statistics: agricultural production has reached 82 per cent of pre-war output; child immunization, sanitation, urban water supply and healthcare, 80 per cent; industrial production, 75 per cent; while public transport, primary schools and university education are above 60 per cent.

3. However, there remain a number of outstanding issues that need to be addressed with the support of the international community. These include the return and resettlement of 1.7 million refugees, progress towards national reconciliation, the revival of the national judicial process, improvement of prison conditions, effective measures to curb destabilization activities by the former RGF and the equitable disbursement of aid. The prospect of the UNAMIR withdrawal after 8 March 1996 has also caused representatives of some international organizations in Rwanda to express concern about their safety, in particular after the expulsion of 38 non-governmental organizations and an incident, albeit isolated and immediately acted upon by the Government, in which

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three members of the International Tribunal were assaulted by a Rwanda Patriotic Army (RPA) guard unit.

4. During the past two months, there has been a marked increase in insurgent actions carried out by former RGF elements, in particular in the north-western prefecture of Gisenyi. The most important was the sabotage on the night of 2 February 1996 of the electricity power line and water intake to the local brewery in Gisenyi. According to the Government of Rwanda, a large number of infiltrators have been sent into Rwanda to coordinate insurgent activities, as a result of which patrolling by the RPA has increased in the belt adjacent to the border with Zaire.

5. During the period under review, the former Heads of State of Mali and the United Republic of Tanzania, General Amadou Toumani Touré and Mr. Julius Nyerere, facilitators of the Cairo summit of Heads of State of the Great Lakes region in November 1995 (see S/1995/1001), visited Rwanda and other countries in the region to monitor steps being taken in pursuance of the recommendations adopted at that meeting. These visits have contributed to an improvement in Rwanda's relations with Zaire and the United Republic of Tanzania. According to the Vice-President of Rwanda, Major-General Paul Kagame, the recent exchanges of visits between Zaire and Rwanda have promoted the normalization of relations. The handover by Zaire on 13 February of military equipment belonging to Rwanda and removed by the former RGF is seen as a step forward in the improvement of bilateral relations, as recommended at the Cairo summit.

6. One of the factors that discourage refugees from returning to Rwanda continues to be the non-functioning of the justice system. Although some constitutional changes have been introduced to allow for the adoption of special procedures to deal with the cases of those suspected of crimes related to the genocide, no trials have yet taken place. The Minister of Justice has recently declared that the first trials will start in April. Meanwhile the number of detainees has continued to rise, reaching the figure of 65,515 at the end of January. Despite serious overcrowding, conditions in prisons have slightly improved through the construction of new detention centres (see sects. III and VI).

7. On 19 February 1996, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda announced the indictment of two persons, currently in the custody of the Zambian authorities, on charges of genocide and crimes against humanity. Warrants of arrest were sent to the Zambian authorities with a request to hold the accused until such time as detention facilities were available in Arusha. Temporary arrangements are now being made for the detention of persons awaiting trial pending the construction of permanent detention facilities. Following the termination of the UNAMIR mandate, security arrangements for the Office of the Prosecutor will need to be agreed between the Tribunal and the Government of Rwanda.

8. As regards relations between the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR, several issues remain to be resolved. In paragraph 7 of its resolution 1029 (1995), the Security Council requested me to examine, in the context of existing United Nations regulations, the feasibility of transferring UNAMIR non-lethal

9. As mentioned in my last progress report, I dispatched a team of experts to Kigali to discuss with government officials other issues of common concern to the United Nations and the Government of Rwanda, such as liability for corporate taxes by United Nations contractors operating in support of UNAMIR. The United Nations insisted that United Nations contractors and their expatriate personnel should be exempt from host country taxation on the grounds that they have been engaged solely to provide logistic support services, distribution of rations to the various components of the Mission and air and land transportation in support of UNAMIR activities. In the course of the discussions, the United Nations delegation received assurances that the Government would not insist on imposing taxes with respect to UNAMIR contractors. For its part, the United Nations agreed that social security taxes for locally recruited employees of contractors were payable to the Government of Rwanda, in accordance with national legislation. The United Nations also indicated its willingness to pay, as appropriate, charges for communication services used by UNAMIR and other United Nations agencies in Rwanda, since these were charges for public utility services, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

10. The Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (HRFOR) has established a presence in all but one of Rwanda's 11 prefectures and developed relationships with the authorities, including the security forces. The human rights officers contribute to the prevention of human rights violations and to appropriate investigation and action. The Field Operation systematically presents information regarding reported human rights violations to the competent ministries. The Ministry of Defence, which is responsible for the National Gendarmerie as well as for the RPA, has established formal liaison channels with HRFOR at the national and local levels. The information resulting from the operation's own investigations, together with the Government of Rwanda's response, is reported to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and made available to the Special Rapporteur on Rwanda.

11. Conditions of detention are one of the most serious aspects of the current human rights situation. They form an important subject of the overall monitoring, dialogue with the authorities and reporting by HRFOR. In seeking to redress violations of the human rights of detainees and to improve conditions of detention in accordance with international human rights standards, HRFOR coordinates its work with that of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). HRFOR plans to give high priority, as the judicial system becomes operational, to promoting a reduction in the numbers of those detained without charge or trial.

1. 1.

12. HRFOR assesses the state of readiness of home communes to receive returnees and assists those communes in the resettlement process. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has expressed its concern that the presence of human rights field officers in the receiving prefectures and communes should be maintained and strengthened so that HRFOR can continue to provide information on the state of readiness in communes that may receive returnees and assist in their resettlement and reintegration.

13. Following the appointment of a new Chief of HRFOR in October 1995, the High Commissioner for Human Rights has reviewed the priorities of the operation for 1996. The conclusions have been shared with the Government of Rwanda and with those Governments which have provided voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for HRFOR. The Government of Rwanda has made clear its wish to have the presence of HRFOR maintained after the mandate of UNAMIR expires. I believe that HRFOR must continue to constitute an important element of the United Nations presence in Rwanda beyond 8 March 1996.

14. However, the High Commissioner has faced great difficulties in securing sufficient voluntary contributions to fund HRFOR. In mid-November 1995, he drew these difficulties, and their adverse implications for the management of the operation, to the attention of the General Assembly. In its resolution 50/58 L of 22 December 1995, the General Assembly recognized the valuable contribution that the human rights officers have made and requested me to take appropriate steps to ensure adequate financial and human resources and logistical support for HRFOR.

15. The request for regular budget funding for HRFOR was not approved by the General Assembly at its last session. The High Commissioner was therefore obliged to donors in January 1996 for additional voluntary contributions. He has so far received pledges of some \$2.5 million, available to fund HRFOR beyond its current financial allotment covering the period to 31 March 1996. However, the High Commissioner is committed to reimbursing a \$3 million loan that he received from the Central Emergency Revolving Fund in order to start operations in September 1994 and financial requirements for the period from 1 April to 31 December 1996 are estimated at approximately \$7 million, based on a staffing of 120, of whom 80 would be United Nations Volunteers. Additional funding to enable HRFOR to meet its administrative, logistical, communications and security needs will also be required following the withdrawal of UNAMIR.

16. The High Commissioner has asked me to draw the attention of the Security Council and the General Assembly to the fact that, unless sufficient voluntary funds can be secured in the very near future, he will not be able to maintain a field operation with human rights officers deployed throughout the prefectures of Rwanda and will have to close down HRFOR. I share his view that it would be most regrettable if this closure has to occur before a major return of refugees has taken place, the Rwandan justice system is functioning adequately and national institutions are better able to promote and protect human rights.

IV. MILITARY AND SECURITY ASPECTS

17. In accordance with the provisions of the current mandate, the reduction of the UNAMIR force level to 1,200 formed troops and 200 military observers and headquarters staff was achieved by early February. Some adjustment had to be made to the original projections of reduction of personnel as a result of the decision taken by Canada to withdraw its contingent with effect from 2 February 1996. The removal of the force logistics support unit at this late stage has placed some strain on the Mission, with the result that the functions of that unit have had to be contracted out or terminated.

18. As stated in my last progress report, two logistic elements have been deployed at Nyundo, near Gisenyi, and Shagasha, near Cyangugu, in order to allow UNAMIR to assist UNHCR in the refugee repatriation process. All other formed troops are deployed in the Kigali area, although some elements have been made available to ensure security at the communications site on Mount Karongi and for the protection of members of the International Criminal Tribunal working at Kibuye, in western Rwanda. The troops stationed in Kigali contribute to the security of the Tribunal, provide humanitarian assistance, protect United Nations property and assist in rehabilitation and the repair of infrastructure. Military observers are deployed in five sectors, with their regional headquarters at Kibungo, Gicarama, Butare, Cyangugu and Gisenyi respectively (see map).

19. UNAMIR has continued to assist the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the safe and voluntary return of refugees to their home communes. When the Burundi authorities closed the camp of Ntamba in the first week of February, UNAMIR troops and military observers, working in support of UNHCR and other agencies, provided assistance to resettle the returnees. Tasks performed by UNAMIR have included the construction and improvement of transit camps, transportation on behalf of United Nations agencies and other partners, and engineering work, including road and bridge repair. UNAMIR assisted the RPA in transporting a number of weapons systems and major pieces of equipment belonging to Rwanda, which were returned by Zaire on 13 February. Military observers have continued to patrol and monitor the situation. However, the reduction in the number of military observers has curtailed the Mission's reporting and investigation capabilities.

20. Pursuant to resolution 1029 (1995), which requires that UNAMIR be withdrawn within six weeks of the end of the mandate, a liquidation plan has been drawn up. It is expected that the last military elements will have withdrawn by mid-April and that staff officers will leave shortly thereafter. An adequate level of security troops will be maintained until mid-April, at which time all installations will be turned over to other United Nations agencies or to the Government of Rwanda.

V. HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENTS

21. The humanitarian situation in Rwanda continues to warrant a centralized coordination structure, given the challenge to be confronted with the return and absorption of refugees and internally displaced persons. The present authority

for the coordination of humanitarian assistance rests with the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator, who is supported by a small Department of Humanitarian Affairs office. Under his authority an overall contingency plan is being prepared, should mass repatriation of refugees from Zaire occur. However, funding for the Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator remains a problem and this may require adjustments to the coordination structure in the future.

22. UNHCR, Rwanda and the countries hosting some 1.7 million Rwandan refugees, namely, Zaire, Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania, have made a concerted effort to accelerate the voluntary return of refugees. During the period under review, the number of refugees returning to Rwanda rose considerably. From an average of around 5,000 a month through much of 1995, January 1996 saw the number of returnees increase to more than 14,000. In the first three weeks of February alone, refugee returns topped 20,000.

23. The pace of return from the countries of asylum, however, has not been uniform. Following intensive discussions among Zaire, Rwanda and UNHCR to implement decisions taken by the Tripartite Commission at its meeting in December 1995, which included a proposal for targeted voluntary repatriation leading to the closure of camps, an operation launched by Zaire began on 13 February. However, the number of refugees returning from Zaire remains very low.

24. On the other hand, refugee returns from Burundi have increased dramatically in February in the wake of fighting in the northern part of the country, which emptied two Rwandan refugee camps. Following the abandonment of the Ntamba camp in Burundi by some 14,000 refugees fearing the spread of ethnic fighting, on 27 January a delegation led by Rwanda's Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Integration visited Ntamba to urge refugees who had returned to the camp to go back to Rwanda. Members of the Burundi/Rwanda/UNHCR Tripartite Commission and a second delegation from Rwanda also made efforts to persuade those remaining to repatriate rather than follow the bulk of the camp's residents into the United Republic of Tanzania. As a result, more than 4,400 Rwandans decided to repatriate during the first two days of February and the camp was subsequently closed.

25. During the fourth meeting, held at Bujumbura on 29 and 30 January 1996, the Burundi/Rwanda/UNHCR Tripartite Commission decided to have the remaining camps in Burundi progressively closed, starting with those nearest the border with Rwanda. The Commission expressed the hope that all remaining Rwandan refugees in Burundi would have repatriated by July, and all the camps closed. Those refugees who decide not to return will be transferred farther away from the border areas inside Burundi.

26. The number of returnees from the United Republic of Tanzania also showed a significant rise in February. A delegation from Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania led by the Rwandan Prime Minister, Mr. Pierre Rwigyema, held meetings with Rwandan refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania. An attentive audience of more than 10,000 people in the Benaco camp listened for three hours as he discussed the situation in Rwanda and answered questions on security and

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property. Over 500 people repatriated during the week of 12 to 16 February, more than during the preceding months combined.

27. An estimated 1.1 million Rwandan refugees remain in Zaire, 511,000 in the United Republic of Tanzania and 97,000 in Burundi - taken together, one of the world's largest refugee populations. UNHCR, responsible for their protection, assistance and repatriation, is facing a serious financial problem in the Great Lakes region. Among programmes likely to be affected by the Office's difficulties in generating the \$288 million it needs in 1996 are rehabilitation and other projects associated with the repatriation and reintegration of refugees. The construction of 10,000 shelters, latrine buildings and a supply of potable water, as well as the distribution of non-food items to returnees and activities carried out by non-governmental organization partners, may have to be curtailed or abandoned if the current trend continues.

28. In an attempt to launch a series of projects to repair damage to the environment and infrastructure in countries hosting Rwandan refugees, UNHCR and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) proposed a \$70.5 million programme on 24 January. The projects, presented at a donors meeting at Geneva, are the result of one of the decisions taken during the Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region, held in February 1995 at Bujumbura.

29. On 6 December 1995, 38 non-governmental organizations were requested by the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration to cease operation (19 of them had already left the country), leaving behind 114 non-governmental organizations still operating. In a letter addressed to the non-governmental organization community, the Ministry regretted the misinterpretation of the expulsion as general hostility to all non-governmental organizations and stated that the reasons for this action included the involvement of non-governmental organizations in activities incompatible with their mandate, which affected the security of the country, and unethical behaviour such as selling of relief goods. The Ministry said it fully appreciated the work of the remaining non-governmental organizations and assured them of the Government's commitment to continue its close collaboration with them.

30. The percentage of people receiving food aid through targeted distributions in Rwanda remained low during the reporting period. The emphasis of the World Food Programme (WFP) is now on food-for-work directed towards rehabilitation and development programmes, representing 62 per cent of all food aid distributed. In addition, WFP provided food to over 7,500 children in January.

31. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), through its trauma recovery programme, began recruiting 11 new trauma advisors to collaborate with 11 others already working in the prefectures. In 1996 training will focus on teachers and medical workers as they have the most direct contact with traumatized children.

VI. REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

32. On the first anniversary of the Geneva round-table conference, disbursements by donor countries reached \$404 million, representing nearly

70 per cent of pledges made by donors in January 1995. Donors' disbursements accelerated over the last quarter of 1995, which contributed to a stabilization of the exchange rate, a lower rate of inflation and a significant increase in foreign exchange reserves, bringing Rwanda's current import coverage to 5.1 months. Preparations are under way for the 1996 round table, due to be held on 2 and 3 May at Geneva. Three working groups have been established to focus on the Government's priority areas: justice and security, capacity-building and the transition from humanitarian assistance to development. Documents outlining their strategies on each of these topics are being prepared by various Ministries, with the support of UNDP, UNICEF and WFP.

33. With regard to the justice system, the Ministry of Justice has communicated its revised plan for the UNDP "Rehabilitation of the justice system" project. The plan proposes the recruitment of 10 legal advisers to assist in the establishment of "special chambers" to handle genocide cases, which must be viewed in the light of the recommendations made by the Conference on Genocide held at Kigali in November 1995. It further contemplates providing enhanced remuneration for over 1,000 judicial personnel in order for the Ministry of Justice to attract qualified staff. The project will also provide equipment for the public prosecutor's office and tribunals in the prefectures.

34. An extension to Cyangugu prison, a site experiencing acute overcrowding, will be financed through a project recently approved by the Government and UNDP. ICRC began installing water/sanitation and kitchen facilities in two warehouses in Byumba and Kibungo that will serve as temporary detention sites. UNDP is building security perimeters at these sites and construction work continued on three others in Kigali and Byumba. Despite these improvements, overcrowding in several prisons and most other places of detention remains a matter of serious concern.

35. Capacity-building activities have continued during the reporting period. Phase II of the Rwandan Communal Police Training Programme signed by the Ministry of the Interior and UNDP on 18 January 1996 will fund training for a third group of 750 cadets at the training facility in Gishari and provide for the construction of living quarters for police in 100 communes. In a joint programme with UNDP, WFP is providing food for communal police trainees and continues to assist the training centre for gendarmes in Ruhengeri.

36. In the health sector, various efforts were undertaken by WHO and UNICEF to provide equipment and supplies to hospitals and to rehabilitate health centres. Work on two hospitals in Gikongoro and Cyangugu and three health centres in Butara is expected to begin in early March. These efforts concentrated on training and education with regard to preventive measures on disease and nutrition. To improve the quality of teaching in primary schools, UNICEF has been financing the in-service training of 5,600 underqualified teachers. The programme, which also includes instruction in landmine and cholera awareness, is now in its final stages. UNICEF also continues to provide technical assistance and logistical support to the Government of Rwanda in its efforts to assist children in especially difficult circumstances. The Ministry of Justice, in collaboration with UNICEF, has decided to expand the "Children in conflict with the law" project to include legal defence for children claiming property left by their deceased parents. UNICEF and the United Nations Educational, Scientific

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and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) are collaborating with various government ministries in the elaboration of strategies for reintegrating child detainees into the Rwandan school system.

37. As reported in December (see S/1995/1002), agricultural production in Rwanda is recovering beyond initial estimates. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/WFP crop survey for the 1996-A season and the food needs assessment report published in January, the area under cultivation in Rwanda increased by 14 per cent over the 1995-A season. The report estimates the aggregate food production for the 1996-A season as 24 per cent higher than the 1995-A season. The largest problem facing farmers remains the low availability of agricultural inputs.

VII. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

38. In its resolution 50/211 of 23 December 1995, the General Assembly appropriated an amount of \$32,324,500 gross for the financing of the Assistance Mission for the period from 1 January to 8 March 1996.

39. Pursuant to the Security Council's request to initiate planning for the withdrawal of UNAMIR within a period of six weeks after the expiry of its mandate, I intend to seek the resources required for the withdrawal from the General Assembly at its forthcoming resumed fiftieth session. In addition, should the Council choose any of the options described in the present report for a continuing political or military presence of the United Nations in Rwanda, I shall request the Assembly at its resumed session to provide the resources required for its implementation.

40. As at 15 February 1996, the total outstanding contributions to the UNAMIR special account from the inception of the Mission to 8 March 1996 amounted to \$84.5 million and the total outstanding contributions for all peace-keeping operations stood at \$1,891.6 million.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

41. When Rwanda emerged from civil war and genocide with the establishment of the Government of National Unity on 19 July 1994, conditions in the country were nothing short of disastrous. There was no administration, no functioning economy, no judicial or education system, no water or electricity supply and no transport; the population, moreover, was still in a state of profound shock.

42. Today, conditions in Rwanda are returning to normal, though a significant portion of the population are still refugees or displaced persons. This progress has been achieved essentially through the efforts of the people of Rwanda. But UNAMIR, other United Nations and international agencies and non-governmental organizations have worked with the Government to restore basic infrastructures and to rehabilitate vital sectors of the economy. UNAMIR engineers have participated in the construction of transit camps for returning refugees. Its Civilian Police Unit has assisted in the establishment and training of a new gendarmerie and communal police. Its specialized units have

helped clear mines. In cooperation with United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, UNAMIR has assisted orphans, moved to reopen schools and contributed to the rehabilitation of health care and sanitation facilities. It has also provided humanitarian assistance and helped to ease the appalling prison situation. UNAMIR by its presence has provided a sense of security and confidence to the representatives of United Nations agencies, intergovernmental institutions and non-governmental organizations who, throughout the country and sometimes under very difficult circumstances, have worked for the recovery of Rwanda.

43. In my report of 30 January 1996 (S/1996/61) I repeated the view that the United Nations would still have a useful role to play in Rwanda after the expiry of the mandate of UNAMIR on 8 March 1996. On 31 January, my Special Representative briefed the Security Council in informal consultations about various options for a post-UNAMIR presence which he would be discussing with the Rwandan authorities. He mentioned three such options:

(a) The retention of a small political office to support the Rwandan Government's efforts to promote national reconciliation, strengthen the judicial system, facilitate the return of refugees and rehabilitate the country's infrastructure;

(b) The retention of a political office on the above lines, plus a military component consisting of military observers to monitor the return of refugees, specialized units to provide logistic support for their return and formed troops to ensure security for the logistic units;

(c) The establishment of a regional office with responsibilities for promoting peace, stability and development in the Great Lakes region as a whole.

44. In her letter to me of 13 February 1996 (S/1996/103), the President of the Security Council said that the members of the Council concurred with my observation that the United Nations still had a useful role to play in Rwanda and encouraged me to undertake consultations on the appropriate nature of that role after 8 March 1996. My Special Representative has since explored the above options with the Rwandan authorities. However, the latter have not requested that any of the options should be recommended to the Security Council and have continued to express strong reservations about the retention of United Nations troops in Rwanda after the expiry of UNAMIR's current mandate.

45. Despite the significant progress towards normalcy in Rwanda reported above, the relative peace now prevailing in that country will be under constant threat as long as more than 1.5 million refugees are camped along its borders. The presence among these refugees of numerous elements of the former Rwandan army together with organized militias adds to this threat. While intimidation by these armed elements plays an important role in discouraging repatriation, the reluctance of the refugees to return to their homes is motivated to a high degree by concern about security conditions inside Rwanda. It is my belief that in these circumstances the deployment of United Nations military personnel, particularly in those areas to which large numbers of refugees are expected to return, could speed up the process of return both by building confidence and by providing much-needed logistic support. I am convinced, therefore, that Rwanda

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could benefit greatly from a further phase of United Nations support to help consolidate peace and security.

46. However, any of the three options presented in paragraph 43 above would require the consent of the Rwandan Government and that consent has not been forthcoming. I regret, therefore, that there appears to be no alternative, in the present circumstances, to the complete withdrawal of all the civilian and military components of UNAMIR after 9 March, on the basis of the plans already prepared in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 1029 (1995). Notwithstanding UNAMIR's withdrawal, the programmes, funds, offices and agencies of the United Nations system, as well as the human rights officers and the International Tribunal, will remain in Rwanda to carry out their various mandates, with coordination being assured through the standard United Nations arrangements.

47. In concluding this final report, I wish to record my warm appreciation to my Special Representative, Mr. Shaharyar Khan, to the last UNAMIR Force Commander, Major-General G. Tousignant, and to the current Acting Force Commander Brigadier-General Shiva Kumar, all of whom have demonstrated the highest qualities of leadership. I am also deeply grateful to all the men and women, civilian and military, including staff of United Nations agencies and programmes and non-governmental organizations, who have devoted themselves to translating into reality the commitment of the United Nations to the people of Rwanda.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/1047 (1996)
29 February 1996

RESOLUTION 1047 (1996)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 5117th meeting,
on 29 February 1996

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993, 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993, 935 (1994) of 8 July 1994 and 955 (1994) of 6 November 1994,

Noting with regret the resignation of Mr. Richard J. Goldstone taking effect 1 October 1996,

Having regard to Article 16(4) of the Statute of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (S/25704) and Article 15 of the Statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda (S/RES/955 (1994), Annex),

Having considered the nomination by the Secretary-General of Mrs. Louise Arbour for the position of Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia and the International Tribunal for Rwanda,

Appoints Mrs. Louise Arbour as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia and the International Tribunal for Rwanda with effect from the date on which Mr. Goldstone's resignation takes effect.

F/01052

UNAMIR FORCE HQ
OUTGOING FACSIMILE

UNAMIR - REGIST

02 MAR 1996

DATE: 01 MAR 1996

TO: MA TO SECY GEN DPKO/UNNY	FROM : BRIG. KS SIVAKUMAR ACTING FC, UNAMIR
FAX NUMBER : 212 963 4897	FAX NUMBER: 212 963 3090
SUBJECT: SUBMISSION OF 'G' FORMS -UNAMIR	
ATTN: MR LEON HOSANG DPKFD/OPPBA/UNNY	ORIGINATOR/ROOM NO.: MAJ J SICHILIMA Ag/CMPO/2044 EXT: 11110
Internal Distr: COS DCOS SP, CLOGO, CCPO, SMPO(MILOB GP HQ)	
NUMBER OF PAGES INCL COVER SHEET: 11	

1. THE FOLLOWING 'G' FORMS ARE SUBMITTED ANNEXES A TO C:
 - A. UNAMIR MONTHLY MIL STAFF OFFRS LIST, 'G' FORM I.
 - B. UNAMIR MONTHLY STAFF OFFRS LIST, 'G' FORM II, BROKEN DOWN BY NATIONALITY.
 - C. UNAMIR MONTHLY UNMO LIST, 'G' FORM II, BY NATIONALITY.
2. BEST REGARDS.

SEEN SLIP

APPOINTMENT	SIGNATURE	DATE
COS	BCU	4/3
SO TO COS	Jon	4/3
CC		

UNAMIR
1996 MAR -1 P 5:35

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1.03.96

UNAMIR MILITARY PERSONNEL BY SECTION
UNAMIR 'G' FORM 1

Page 1

SECTION	RANK	NAME	ID No.	COUNTRY	APPOINTMENT	STATION	STATUS	DOA	DDM	REMARKS
2. AFC OFF FHQ 1	BRIG, GEN	KASHYAP S SIVAKUMAR	M 7683	INDIA	AFC	KIGALI	STAFF	19.12.94	18.03.96	
3. COS OFF-FHQ 2	COL CAPT	KATTAH MUZYAMBA HAMAIMBO M	M12142 M 4628	GHANA ZAMBIA	COS SO TO COS	KIGALI KIGALI	STAFF STAFF	29.08.95 8.10.94	28.08.96 9.12.95	
4. PER-FHQ 5	MAJ MAJ MAJ LT(N) S/SGT	BANSAL JITENDER KUMAR DARE SAMUEL ABAYOMI SICHILIMA JIMSON DANAGUNDI MB LINYANGA RICHARD N	M12335 M11704 M 8906 M 2625 M 4627	INDIA NIGERIA ZAMBIA NIGERIA ZAMBIA	FWO CO MP COY/FPM DCMPO SO ADMIN CHIEF CLERK	KIGALI KIGALI KIGALI KIGALI KIGALI	STAFF STAFF STAFF STAFF STAFF	19.01.96 21.05.95 31.03.95 20.09.94 8.10.94	8.03.96 20.05.96 30.03.96 30.04.96 9.12.95	
5. OPS-FHQ 5	LT COL MAJ CAPT WOII CPL	NDIAYE BIRAME SEMBENE PATYAL RAJESH KUMAR MAULU DAVIES EDET OKON INYON APPIAH PATRICK	M 8308 M12336 M 4629 M 4985 M11723	SENEGAL INDIA ZAMBIA NIGERIA GHANA	ADCOS OPS SO2 G3 OPS DUTY OFFR C CLERK (OPS) CLERK (OPS)	KIGALI KIGALI KIGALI KIGALI KIGALI	STAFF STAFF STAFF STAFF STAFF	24.04.95 19.01.96 8.10.94 28.10.94 24.05.95	23.04.96 ✓ 8.03.96 ✓ 9.12.95 9.12.95 23.04.96 ✓	
6. PLANS-FHQ 2	MAJ SGT	SETH BIKRAM DWAMENA OTI	M12334 M11722	INDIA GHANA	SO PLANS CLERK (PLANS)	KIGALI KIGALI	STAFF STAFF	19.01.96 24.05.95	8.03.96 ✓ 23.04.96 ✓	

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UNAMIR MILITARY PERSONNEL BY SECTION
UNAMIR 'G' FORM 1

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SECTION	RANK	NAME	ID No.	COUNTRY	APPOINTMENT	STATION	STATUS	DOA	DDM	REMARKS
7. LOG-FHQ 4	MAJ	KALRA HANISH K	M12337	INDIA	SO TPT	KIGALI	STAFF	19.01.96	8.03.96	
	MAJ	VISHWANATHAN R.	M12333	INDIA	CLOGO	KIGALI	STAFF	19.01.96	8.03.96	
	CAPT	CHIMBA JOHN MULENGA	M 5790	ZAMBIA	SO FOOD	KIGALI	STAFF	30.10.94	9.12.95	
	WOII	OKAI IGNATIUS	M10793	GHANA	CHIEF CLERK (LOG)	KIGALI	STAFF	10.05.95	9.05.96	
8. MED-FHQ 2	MAJ	ABEBRESSE JOSEPH	M11721	GHANA	SO MED	KIGALI	STAFF	24.05.95	23.04.96	
	WOI	ARHIN JOHN	M11724	GHANA	CLERK (MED)	KIGALI	STAFF	24.04.95	23.04.96	
9. HUM-FHQ 1	LT CDR	DUKOBU B E	M 9058	NIGERIA	HAC	KIGALI	STAFF	9.04.95	8.04.96	

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UNAMIR MILITARY PERSONNEL BY COUNTRY
UNAMIR 'G' FORM 2

PAGE 1

COUNTRY	RANKCODE	RANK	NAME	UNAMIR ID No.	APPOINTMENT	STATION	STATUS	DOA	DDM	REMARKS
GHANA	5	COL	KATTAH	M12142	COS	KIGALI	STAFF	29-Aug-95	28-Aug-96	
	7	MAJ	ABEBRESSE JOSEPH	M11721	SO MED	KIGALI	STAFF	24-Apr-95	23-Apr-96	
	10	WOI	ARHIN JOHN	M11724	CLERK (MED)	KIGALI	STAFF	24-Apr-95	23-Apr-96	
	11	WOII	OKAI IGNATIUS	M10793	CHIEF CLERK (LOG)	KIGALI	STAFF	10-May-95	9-May-96	
	13	SGT	DWAMENA OTI	M11722	CLERK (PLANS)	KIGALI	STAFF	24-Apr-95	23-Apr-96	
	14	CPL	APPIAH PATRICK	M11723	CLERK (OPS)	KIGALI	STAFF	24-Apr-95	23-Apr-96	
6										
INDIA	4	BRIG.	KASHYAP S SIVAKUMAR	M 7683	AFC	KIGALI	STAFF	19-Dec-94	18-Mar-96	
	7	MAJ	BANSAL JITENDER KUMAR	M12335	FWO	KIGALI	STAFF	19-Jan-96	8-Mar-96	
	7	MAJ	KALRA HANISH K.	M12337	SO TPT	KIGALI	STAFF	19-Jan-96	8-Mar-96	
	7	MAJ	PATYAL REJESH KUMAR	M12336	SO2 G3 OPS	KIGALI	STAFF	19-Jan-96	8-Mar-96	
	7	MAJ	SETH BIKRAM	M12334	SO PLANS	KIGALI	STAFF	19-Jan-96	8-Mar-96	
	7	MAJ	VISHWANATHAN R.	M12333	CLOGO	KIGALI	STAFF	19-Jan-96	8-Mar-96	
6										
NIGERIA	7	LT CDR	DUKOBU B E	M 9058	HAC	KIGALI	STAFF	9-Apr-95	8-Apr-96	*
	7	MAJ	DARE SAMUEL ABAYOMI	M11704	CO MP COY/FPM	KIGALI	STAFF	21-May-95	20-May-96	
	8	LT(NAVY)	DANAGUNDI MB	M 2625	SO ADMIN	KIGALI	STAFF	20-Sep-94	30-Apr-96	

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1.03.96

UNAMIR MILITARY PERSONNEL BY COUNTRY
UNAMIR 'G' FORM 2

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COUNTRY	RANKCODE	RANK	NAME	UNAMIR ID No.	APPOINTMENT	STATION	STATUS	DOA	DDM	REMARKS
NIGERIA 4	11	WOII	OKON INYON EDET	M 4985	C CLERK (OPS)	KIGALI	STAFF	28-Oct-94	30-Apr-96	
SENEGAL 1	6	LT COL	NDIAYE BIRAME SEMBENE	M 8308	ADCOS OPS	KIGALI	STAFF	24-Apr-95	23-Apr-96	
ZAMBIA	7	MAJ	SICHILIMA JIMSON	M 8906	DCMPO	KIGALI	STAFF	31-Mar-95	30-Mar-96	
	8	CAPT	CHIMBA JOHN MULENGA	M 5790	SO FOOD	KIGALI	STAFF	30-Oct-94	9-Dec-95	
	8	CAPT	MAULU DAVIES	M 4629	DUTY OFFR	KIGALI	STAFF	8-Oct-94	9-Dec-95	
	8	CAPT	MUZYAMBA HAMAIMBO M	M 4628	SO TO COS	KIGALI	STAFF	8-Oct-94	9-Dec-95	
	13	S/SGT	LINYANGA RICHARD N	M 4627	G1 CLERK	KIGALI	STAFF	8-Oct-94	9-Dec-95	

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UNAMIR MILOBS/UNMOS BY COUNTRY
UNAMIR 'G' FORM 2

PAGE 1

COUNTRY	RANK	NAME	UNAMIR ID No.	APPOINTMENT	STATION	STATUS	DOA	DDM	REMARKS
AUSTRIA 1	CAPT	STEINER NORBERT	M 7776	G4 ACCN	KIGALI	UNMO	19-Jan-95	18-Jan-96	
BANGLADESH 1	MAJ	MD MOSTAFIZUR RAHMAN	M 9059	ASMPO	KIGALI	UNMO	10-Apr-95	9-Apr-96	
CONGO 7	MAJ	GANGUE MBINA M.	M10627	OBSERVER	BUTARE	UNMO	2-May-95	1-May-96	
	MAJ	N'GUIA A.	M10630	OBSERVER	CYANGUGU	UNMO	2-May-95	1-May-96	
	MAJ	NGONYA-MOKE ALBERT	M10633	OBSERVER	BUTARE	UNMO	2-May-95	1-May-96	
	MAJ	NGOYI BASILE	M10634	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	2-May-95	1-May-96	
	MAJ	OKEMOU EDOUARD	M10629	OBSERVER	CYANGUGU	UNMO	2-May-95	1-May-96	
	CAPT	KAYA GUY MICHEL	M10631	OBSERVER	CYANGUGU	UNMO	2-May-95	1-May-96	
	CAPT	NZAMBA JEAN CLAUDE	M10632	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	2-May-95	1-May-96	
GHANA	LT COL	AKPLOR DIAMOND J. K.	M11910	SECT COMD	CYANGUGU	UNMO	12-Aug-95	11-Aug-96	
	LT CDR	AMOAMA SETH	M11922	OBSERVER	GITARAMA	UNMO	12-Aug-95	11-Aug-96	
	LT CDR	ANKAMAH KOFI E.	M11912	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	12-Aug-95	11-Aug-96	
	LT CDR	KONTOH JAMES OSEI	M11930	OBSERVER	RUHENGARI	UNMO	12-Aug-95	11-Aug-96	
	MAJ	ABU AL HASSAN	M11917	OBSERVER	CYANGUGU	UNMO	12-Aug-95	11-Aug-96	
	MAJ	ADAMA MUSAH K.	M11927	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	12-Aug-95	11-Aug-96	
	MAJ	APRAKU-KUSI MARTINS	M11920	OBSERVER	BUTARE	UNMO	12-Aug-95	11-Aug-96	
	MAJ	AYITI FRANCIS YAO	M11921	OBSERVER	GISENYI	UNMO	12-Aug-95	11-Aug-96	
	MAJ	BIAH GEORGE AYISONO	M11919	OBSERVER	GITARAMA	UNMO	12-Aug-95	11-Aug-96	
	MAJ	DEBRAH CHARLES	M11926	OBSERVER	KIBUYE	UNMO	12-Aug-95	11-Aug-96	
	MAJ	DON-CHEBE ALBERT BANOB	M11928	FPAO	KIGALI	UNMO	12-Aug-95	11-Aug-96	
	MAJ	NUTAKOR CHRIS AFEFA O.	M11941	OBSERVER	BYUMBA	UNMO	12-Aug-95	11-Aug-96	
	MAJ	WHAJAH MUSA	M11931	OBSERVER	RUHENGARI	UNMO	12-Aug-95	11-Aug-96	
	SQN LDR	CAESAR KIT	M11929	AIR OPS	KIGALI	UNMO	12-Aug-95	11-Aug-96	

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UNAMIR MILOBS/UNMOS BY COUNTRY
UNAMIR 'G' FORM 2

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COUNTRY	RANK	NAME	UNAMIR ID No.	APPOINTMENT	STATION	STATUS	DOA	DDM	REMARKS
GHANA	CAPT	ARKORFUL KWEKU KWEI	M 8040	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	16-Feb-95	15-Feb-96	*
	FLT LT	AFLAKPUI CLEMENCE K.	M11914	OBSERVER	CYANGUGU	UNMO	12-Aug-95	11-Aug-96	
	FLT LT	ARKO-DADZIE GEORGE K.	M11923	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	12-Aug-95	11-Aug-96	
	FLT LT	ASOMANI-KESSE JOSEPH	M11925	OBSERVER	BYUMBA	UN,MO	12-Aug-95	11-Aug-96	
	FLT LT	KPODO PAUL	M11913	OBSERVER	GISENYI	UNMO	12-Aug-95	11-Aug-96	
	FLT LT	NSIA-PEPRA KOFI	M11916	OBSERVER	GITARAMA	UNMO	12-Aug-95	11-Aug-96	
	FLT LT	OKUBI-APPIAH KWABENA	M11918	OBSERVER	GISENYI	UNMO	12-Aug-95	11-Aug-96	
	FLT LT	PARRY STEVEN B.	M11924	SO TO CMO	KIGALI	UNMO	12-Aug-95	11-Aug-96	
	FLT LT	TAMAKLOE SYLVANUS	M11915	OBSERVER	BUTARE	UNMO	12-Aug-95	11-Aug-96	
	LT(NAVY)	ANYAWOE ANTHONY D. K.	M11911	OBSERVER	BYUMBA	UNMO	12-Aug-95	11-Aug-96	
24									
GUINEA	LT COL	KEITA M'BEMBA	M12120	SECT COMD	BUTARE	UNMO	26-Aug-95	25-Aug-96	
	MAJ	CAMARA MAMADOUBA METRO	M12125	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	26-Aug-95	25-Aug-96	
	CAPT	CAMARA ABDOULAYE OSSE	M12117	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	26-Aug-95	25-Aug-96	
	CAPT	CISSE YOUSSEUF	M12129	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	26-Aug-95	25-Aug-96	
	CAPT	CONDE SIKY	M12131	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	26-Aug-95	25-Aug-96	
	CAPT	DIALLO AHMED OUMAR	M12122	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	26-Aug-95	25-Aug-96	
	CAPT	DIALLO ISMAEL	M12127	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	26-Aug-95	25-Aug-96	
	CAPT	DIALLO MAMADOU PE'THE	M12123	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	26-Aug-95	25-Aug-96	
	CAPT	FASSOU KOUROUMA	M12118	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	26-Aug-95	25-Aug-96	
	CAPT	IYLLA ALY BADARA	M12130	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	26-Aug-95	25-Aug-96	
	CAPT	KALOGA CHEIK ABDOULAHM	M12126	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	26-Aug-95	25-Aug-96	
	CAPT	MAGASSOUBA MOUSSA	M12119	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	26-Aug-95	25-Aug-96	
	CAPT	NIANG DEMBA	M12124	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	26-Aug-95	25-Aug-96	
	CAPT	OULARE KALAGBAN	M12128	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	26-Aug-95	25-Aug-96	
	CAPT	TRAORE FACIRMAN	M12121	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	26-Aug-95	25-Aug-96	
15									
GUINEA BISSAU	MAJ	KABA FATY	M11247	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	12-May-95	16-Mar-96	REDEPLOYED FROM UNOMIL

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UNAMIR MILOBS/UNMOS BY COUNTRY
UNAMIR 'G' FORM 2

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COUNTRY	RANK	NAME	UNAMIR ID No.	APPOINTMENT	STATION	STATUS	DOA	DDM	REMARKS
1									
INDIA	LT COL	DADHWAL VIRINDER S.	M11733	SECT COMD	KIGALI	UNMO	10-Jun-95	9-Jun-96	
	LT COL	YADAV SATYA NARAYAN	M11248	ASCO	KIGALI	UNMO	12-May-95	12-Mar-96	REDEPLOYED FROM UNOMIL
	MAJ	AKELLA RAGHU RAM	M11745	OBSERVER	CYANGUGU	UNMO	10-Jun-95	9-Jun-96	
	MAJ	ARORA LALIT MOHAN	M11898	OBSERVER	NAIROBI	UNMO	10-Aug-95	19-Mar-96	REDEPLOYED FROM UNOMIL
	MAJ	DHAWAN SANDEEP	M11738	G2 INFO	KIGALI	UNMO	10-Jun-95	9-Jun-96	
	MAJ	DHILLON GURPRATAP S.	M11742	OBSERVER	CYANGUGU	UNMO	10-Jun-95	9-Jun-96	
	MAJ	DHINGRA BASANT KUMAR	M11735	OBSERVER	GISENYI	UNMO	10-Jun-95	9-Jun-96	
	MAJ	DIXIT PRAVEEN	M11736	MA TO AFC	KIGALI	UNMO	10-Jun-95	9-Jun-96	
	MAJ	GUPTA SURESH	M11748	OBSERVER	GITARAMA	UNMO	10-Jun-95	9-Jun-96	
	MAJ	JAGGA RAJNI KANT	M11897	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	10-Aug-95	12-Mar-96	REDEPLOYED FROM UNOMIL
	MAJ	JAISHANKAR G.	M11744	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	10-Jun-95	9-Jun-96	
	MAJ	PARVANGADA CARIAPPA	M11734	OBSERVER	GISENYI	UNMO	10-Jun-95	9-Jun-96	
	MAJ	PRASAD SATASH KUMAR	M11249	HAC	KIGALI	UNMO	12-May-95	12-Mar-96	REDEPLOYED FROM UNOMIL
	MAJ	PRATAP SHASHANK	M 8907	OBSERVER	GITARAMA	UNMO	28-Mar-95	27-Mar-96	
	MAJ	RANA GAJRAJ SINGH	M11749	OBSERVER	CYANGUGU	UNMO	10-Jun-95	9-Jun-96	
	MAJ	SABHARWAL SHAMMI	M11746	OBSERVER	GITARAMA	UNMO	10-Jun-95	9-Jun-96	
	MAJ	SINGH K.J.	M11741	OBSERVER	KIBUNGO	UNMO	10-Jun-95	9-Jun-96	
	MAJ	SINGH VIJAY	M11747	OBSERVER	CYANGUGU	UNMO	10-Jun-95	9-Jun-96	
	MAJ	SIROHI KISHAN BIR S.	M11740	OBSERVER	BUTARE	UNMO	10-Jun-95	9-Jun-96	
	MAJ	THOMAS MANOHAR	M11737	OBSERVER	BUTARE	UNMO	10-Jun-95	9-Jun-96	
	MAJ	UPADHYA SANTOSH KUMAR	M11743	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	10-Jun-95	9-Jun-96	
	MAJ	YADAV MAHESH KUMAR	M11739	OBSERVER	GISENYI	UNMO	10-Jun-95	9-Jun-96	
22									
MALAWI	MAJ	CLEMENT KAFUWA	M12111	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	20-Aug-95	19-Aug-96	
	MAJ	KADEMBA BILLY	M 8899	OBSERVER	GISENYI	UNMO	16-Mar-95	15-Mar-96	
	MAJ	KALEKE KELTON SAMUEL	M12112	OBSERVER	GITARAMA	UNMO	20-Aug-95	19-Aug-96	
	MAJ	MAULANA IGNANCIO	M 8900	OBSERVER	KIBUNGO	UNMO	16-Mar-95	15-Mar-96	

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UNAMIR MILOBS/UNMOS BY COUNTRY
UNAMIR 'G' FORM 2

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COUNTRY	RANK	NAME	UNAMIR ID No.	APPOINTMENT	STATION	STATUS	DOA	DDM	REMARKS
MALAWI	MAJ	MICHAEL SMART CHIKUSE	M12113	OBSERVER	GISENYI	UNMO	20-Aug-95	19-Aug-96	
	MAJ	ZIYABU GIBSON	M 8898	OBSERVER	GISENYI	UNMO	16-Mar-95	15-Mar-96	
	CAPT	MANGONI WESLEY ISAAC	M12114	OBSERVER	GISENYI	UNMO	20-Aug-95	19-Aug-96	
	CAPT	MBITE JOSEPH PATRICK	M12115	OBSERVER	GISENYI	UNMO	20-Aug-95	19-Aug-96	
8									
NIGERIA	LT COL	ABUBAKAR ISYAKU	MO8828	ADCOS SP	KIGALI	UNMO	5-Mar-95	17-Apr-96	
	LT CDR	BABALOLA HENRY A	MO8820	OBSERVER	GITARAMA	UNMO	5-Mar-95	5-Mar-96	
	LT CDR	GUNAT YALE DANKAH	MO8821	MED LOG	KIGALI	UNMO	5-Mar-95	5-Mar-96	
	LT CDR	OKUNBOR OSEMWOTA HAMIS	MO8822	OBSERVER	GITARAMA	UNMO	5-Mar-95	5-Mar-96	
	LT CDR	SUNDAY TAMUNOTONYE G	MO8818	OBSERVER	KIBUYE	UNMO	5-Mar-95	5-Mar-96	
	MAJ	ADEGAKUN LANREWAJU	MO8829	HAC	KIGALI	UNMO	5-Mar-95	5-Mar-96	
	MAJ	AIRENDE AUGUSTINE E	MO8823	OBSERVER	GIKONGORO	UNMO	5-Mar-95	5-Mar-96	
	MAJ	OGULANDE MICHAEL ABAYO	MO8817	OBSERVER	GITARAMA	UNMO	5-Mar-95	5-Mar-96	
	MAJ	OLADIPO GABRIEL O	MO8819	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	5-Mar-95	5-Mar-96	
	MAJ	YUSUF SHEHU AHMED	M 8905	OBSERVER	CYANGUGU	UNMO	28-Mar-95	27-Mar-96	
	SON LDR	BALOGUN ISHAQ A	MO8826	OBSERVER	CYANGUGU	UNMO	5-Mar-95	5-Mar-96	
	SON LDR	ONALO JOSEPH JUSUF	MO8824	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	5-Mar-95	5-Mar-96	
	SON LDR	ONUIRI SAMUEL UGOCHU	MO8825	AIR OPS	KIGALI	UNMO	5-Mar-95	5-Mar-96	
	CAPT	ABDULLAHI ALIYU A	MO8816	OBSERVER	CYANGUGU	UNMO	5-Mar-95	5-Mar-96	
	FLT LT	AKOSUBO PATRICK OKPOBO	MO8827	OBSERVER	GITARAMA	UNMO	5-Mar-95	5-Mar-96	
15									
RUSSIA	LT COL	BELSKI VLADIMIR	MO8814	SECT COMD	GISENYI	UNMO	28-Feb-95	27-Feb-96	
	MAJ	ANOUFRIEV MICHAEL	MO8811	OBSERVER	GIKONGORO	UNMO	28-Feb-95	27-Feb-96	
	MAJ	AUTANDILOVICH M. K.	MO8806	OBSERVER	CYANGUGU	UNMO	28-Feb-95	27-Feb-96	
	MAJ	BOGDANOV SERGEI	M11804	OBSERVER	BUTARE	UNMO	22-Jul-95		
	MAJ	DANILEIKO VLADIMIR	M11809	OBSERVER	BUTARE	UNMO	22-Jul-95		
	MAJ	KAPTUREVICH OLEG I.	M11806	OBSERVER	CYANGUGU	UNMO	22-Jul-95		
	MAJ	MYSIN VASILII	M11807	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	22-Jul-95		

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COUNTRY	RANK	NAME	UNAMIR ID No.	APPOINTMENT	STATION	STATUS	DOA	DDM	REMARKS
RUSSIA	MAJ	SHPACK SERGEI	MO8813	DO	KIGALI	UNMO	28-Feb-95	27-Feb-96	
	MAJ	SINITSYN VITALY	MO8809	OBSERVER	KIBUNGO	UNMO	28-Feb-95	27-Feb-96	
	MAJ	VOSTRIKOV KONSTANTINE	M11808	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	22-Jul-95		
	MAJ	YEPIFANOV ALEXANDRE	MO8807	OBSERVER	GISENYI	UNMO	28-Feb-95	27-Feb-96	
	CAPT	KONDRATSKOV IGOR	M11805	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	22-Jul-95		
12									
SENEGAL	COL	NELSON CHARLES ANDRE	M 9454	CMO	KIGALI	UNMO	23-Apr-95	22-Apr-96	
	MAJ	FAYE EL HADJ ABIBOU	M 8309	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	24-Apr-95	23-Apr-96	
2									
URUGUAY	LT COL	SAINZ NESTOR	M 8893	C H A O	KIGALI	UNMO	15-Mar-95	14-Mar-96	
	MAJ	AGUILERA VIDARTE HUGO	M12109	OBSERVER	GITARAMA	UNMO	23-Aug-95	22-Aug-96	
	MAJ	CARDOZO WALTER	M 8894	OBSERVER	KIBUYE	UNMO	15-Mar-95	14-Mar-96	
	MAJ	CASURIAGA CROSS JULIO	M12108	OBSERVER	BYUMBA	UNMO	23-Aug-95	22-Aug-96	
	MAJ	NESTOR DARLO PEREZ R.	M12110	OBSERVER	GITARAMA	UNMO	23-Aug-95	22-Aug-96	
	CAPT	A. VELAZQUEZ GUSTAVO C	M12104	OBSERVER	KIBUNGO	UNMO	23-Aug-95	22-Aug-96	
	CAPT	ALLENDE ROJAS GUSTAVO	M12103	OBSERVER	GISENYI	UNMO	23-Aug-95	22-Aug-96	
	CAPT	DE LEON LUIS	M12107	OBSERVER	CYANGUGU	UNMO	23-Aug-95	22-Aug-96	
	CAPT	GARCIA MARTINEX U.R.Q.	M12099	OBSERVER	KIBUNGO	UNMO	23-Aug-95	22-Aug-96	
	CAPT	JACINTO DE LEO'N	M12101	OBSERVER	BUTARE	UNMO	23-Aug-95	22-Aug-96	
	CAPT	LATORRE ALBERTO	M 8895	DO	KIGALI	UNMO	15-Mar-95	14-Mar-96	
	CAPT	MELCONIAN JOSE ABEL	M12102	OBSERVER	RUHENGARI	UNMO	23-Aug-95	22-Aug-96	
	CAPT	OSORIO GUSTAVO	M12105	OBSERVER	GISENYI	UNMO	23-Aug-95	22-Aug-96	
	CAPT	PAIVA DELEADO JANLO H	M12097	OBSERVER	BYUMBA	UNMO	23-Aug-95	22-Aug-96	
	CAPT	PINHEIRO BLANCO J.N.	M12100	OBSERVER	CYANGUGU	UNMO	23-Aug-95	22-Aug-96	
	CAPT	PRIARIO EDUARDO	M12098	OBSERVER	KIBUYE	UNMO	23-Aug-95	22-Aug-96	
	CAPT	VIDAL POSADA LUIS E.	M12106	OBSERVER	KIBUYE	UNMO	23-Aug-95	22-Aug-96	

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UNAMIR MILOBS/UNMOS BY COUNTRY
UNAMIR 'G' FORM 2

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COUNTRY	RANK	NAME	UNAMIR ID No.	APPOINTMENT	STATION	STATUS	DOA	DDM	REMARKS
ZAMBIA	LT COL	MWANSA WEBSTER C.	M12280	SOO	KIGALI	UNMO	22-Sep-95	21-Sep-95	
	MAJ	MATOKWANI JOSEPH M.	M12281	OBSERVER	GITARAMA	UNMO	22-Sep-95		
	MAJ	NGOMA RICHARD KAPUZAMA	M12286	OBSERVER	NAIROBI	UNMO	22-Sep-95		
	MAJ	PHIRI CURTIS LR	M12284	OBSERVER	CYANGUGU	UNMO	22-Sep-95		
	MAJ	SILWIZYA JORDAN	M12282	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	22-Sep-95		
	CAPT	CHISANGA DILLON MUTALE	M12287	OBSERVER	CYANGUGU	UNMO	22-Sep-95		
	CAPT	MILIMO DENN's MALAMBO	M12283	OBSERVER	KIBUNGO	UNMO	22-Sep-95		
	CAPT4	NKHUWA SAM	M12285	OBSERVER	GITARAMA	UNMO	22-Sep-95		
8									
ZIMBABWE	LT COL	SIBANDA ALVIN	MO8838	SMPO	KIGALI	UNMO	4-Mar-95	4-Mar-96	
	MAJ	CHITSUA GEORGE	MO8832	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	4-Mar-95	4-Mar-96	
	MAJ	MALUMBA SIKHONA	M12092	OBSERVER	GISENYI	UNMO	18-Aug-95	17-Aug-96	
	MAJ	MSWABURI SAUL ARTHUR	M12096	OBSERVER	GISENYI	UNMO	18-Aug-95	17-Aug-96	
	MAJ	MUGEBE GOLDEN	M12091	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	18-Aug-95	17-Aug-96	
	MAJ	TAPIWA GWINJI	MO8836	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	4-Mar-95	4-Mar-96	
	CAPT	DLAMINI TENNYSON	MO8833	OBSERVER	GITARAMA	UNMO	4-Mar-95	4-Mar-96	
	CAPT	KAIBONI PHILIP	MO8835	OBSERVER	GISENYI	UNMO	4-Mar-95	4-Mar-96	
	CAPT	MASWAURE JEALUS	M12095	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	18-Aug-95	17-Aug-96	
	CAPT	MURWIRA BLESSING	M12094	OBSERVER	CYANGUGU	UNMO	18-Aug-95	17-Aug-96	
	CAPT	NCUBE FRANCIS	M12093	OBSERVER	KIGALI	UNMO	18-Aug-95	17-Aug-96	
	CAPT	NYONI COLLEN	MO8830	OBSERVER	CYANGUGU	UNMO	4-Mar-95	4-Mar-96	
	FLT LT	SIBINDA ZETIE	MO8831	OBSERVER	GITARAMA	UNMO	4-Mar-95	4-Mar-96	

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MP Cy

① Provide pers for ↓

② Traffic ctrl outside the UNAMIR HQ.

③ Security checks.

④ from 1 hr before the Parade
till 1/2 hr after the Parade

cleared to A/FC
Huf 5/2

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION



UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION
IN RWANDA
(UNAMIR)

TO: A/FC

A:

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

Your comments/additions
would be appreciated.

I would like to have SRSK
sign something with some impact.

Date:

5 Feb 96

FROM:

DE:

[Signature]
COS

6-8
UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR Force Headquarters
PO Box 749
Kigali
RWANDA

February 1996

To Whom it May Concern

I have had the very good fortune to work closely alongside Major-General Guy Tousignant during my tenure as the Special Representative of the Secretary General to Rwanda. His was not an easy task. Faced with the aftermath of the 1994 genocide, Major-General Tousignant was tasked to establish the presence and credibility of UNAMIR following a period in which UNAMIR was bearing the brunt of accusations that the Mission did not do enough in preventing the Genocide. It was also a period during which French Forces were employed in the South-western Sector of the country where a safe zone had been established under OPERATION TURQUOISE. The Security Council had voted to increase the UNAMIR Force level to 5,500 formed troops and the arrival of contingents was ongoing.

Added to this confusing state of affairs was the political fallout of the war and the establishment of a legitimate government in Rwanda under the terms of the Arusha Agreement. The political demands were equally as demanding as the military situation as the reality of the situation tied the two together. A legally constituted government attempting to stabilize a country racked with the ravages of a short but terrible war, hundreds of thousands of refugees living outside the country and equally thousands of internally displaced persons desirous of returning to their homes and some sense of normalcy.

Major-General Tousignant is an extremely astute and perceptive officer. He is equally at ease in directing his soldiers and negotiating with senior government and diplomatic corps personnel. His grasp of the obvious and ability to get into the mind of the senior Rwandan Patriotic Front leaders was instrumental in the success of UNAMIR. I recall in the early fall of 1994 Major-General Tousignant's personal intervention in determining the need to relieve the French Forces and take over the OPERATION TURQUOISE Sector. It was his insight of the larger perspective and, notwithstanding advice to the contrary, his decision to proceed with his plan to assume control over the sector to alleviate the distrust and apprehension in the Prefecture and to reassure the RPA and the Government that UNAMIR was willing to cooperate with the legitimate government authority in the creation of a climate of trust and confidence within Rwanda was totally correct. This successful move not only enhanced the credibility of UNAMIR, but perhaps more importantly in the longer term, established Major-General Tousignant's credibility with the Government leaders and the diplomatic community.

Major-General Tousignant took full responsibility for the implementation of OPERATION RETOUR and OPERATION HOPE in which UNAMIR demonstrated a pro-active approach to the disarming and arrest of suspected criminal elements in the IDP Camps. He

undertook to assist the Government in the return of IDPs to their home communes and worked diligently with the Government to affect the closure of the IDP Camps. His leadership was instrumental in dealing with the Vice-President following the Kibeho Massacre. The reputation of UNAMIR on the world stage was tested as the Mission and Major-General Tousignant, in particular, were castigated by the Rwanda Government for reporting the facts as they were known to UNAMIR. Major-General Tousignant did not waver in his steadfast commitment to honest reporting of the incident and ensuring that factual accounts of the incident were transmitted to the Security Council. He definitely displayed great strength of character during these difficult times.

Major-General Tousignant had the complete confidence of the Secretary General. He devoted his total self to the restoration of order in Rwanda and on many occasions was the driving factor in such actions. He is a leader who leads his men with the personal touch and was known and respected by every soldier and civilian member of UNAMIR.

After 16 months in UNAMIR, Major-General Tousignant left his mark. He was more than a figurehead. He was an active, open and highly professional commander. His performance, dedication and achievements have been phenomenal. The success of UNAMIR and the military component, in particular, is directly attributable to the leadership and professionalism of Major-General Tousignant. I would be most pleased to append my name to any formal recommendation for recognition of his tireless efforts as Force Commander UNAMIR.

Shaharyar Khan
Special Representative to the Secretary General

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DATE: 1 March 1996

TO: KIHAN UNAMIR Kigali	FROM: KITTANI DPKO New York <i>H. Kinn</i>
FAX NO: 3-3090	FAX NO: (212) 963-4879 ROOM S-3720
SUBJECT: Secretary-General's report ✓ Replacement of Judge Goldstone	

TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE: 13

Please find attached, copy of the Secretary-General's report on UNAMIR (S/1996/149) which was approved yesterday and issued this morning.

We are also attaching copy of resolution 1047 (1996) of 29 February regarding the replacement of Judge Goldstone by Mrs. Louise Arbour of Canada. Mrs. Arbour will take over as Prosecutor of the ICTR on 1 October 1996. Regards.

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**UNITED
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GENERALS/1996/149
29 February 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1029 (1995) of 12 December 1995, in which the Council decided to adjust the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) and to extend it for a final period until 8 March 1996. The report covers the main developments in Rwanda since my report of 30 January 1996 (A/50/868-S/1996/61) and outlines possible options regarding the United Nations role after 8 March 1996.

II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

2. Since my last report, relative calm and stability have continued to prevail throughout Rwanda, with the exception of areas bordering Zaire. In those areas the situation is tense as a result of an increase in the level of insurgent activities by elements of the former Rwandese Government Forces (RGF). The important progress achieved by Rwanda since the end of the civil war and genocide in July 1994 is apparent from the following statistics: agricultural production has reached 82 per cent of pre-war output; child immunization, sanitation, urban water supply and healthcare, 80 per cent; industrial production, 75 per cent; while public transport, primary schools and university education are above 60 per cent.

3. However, there remain a number of outstanding issues that need to be addressed with the support of the international community. These include the return and resettlement of 1.7 million refugees, progress towards national reconciliation, the revival of the national judicial process, improvement of prison conditions, effective measures to curb destabilization activities by the former RGF and the equitable disbursement of aid. The prospect of the UNAMIR withdrawal after 8 March 1996 has also caused representatives of some international organizations in Rwanda to express concern about their safety, in particular after the expulsion of 38 non-governmental organizations and an incident, albeit isolated and immediately acted upon by the Government, in which

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three members of the International Tribunal were assaulted by a Rwanda Patriotic Army (RPA) guard unit.

4. During the past two months, there has been a marked increase in insurgent actions carried out by former RGF elements, in particular in the north-western prefecture of Gisenyi. The most important was the sabotage on the night of 2 February 1996 of the electricity power line and water intake to the local brewery in Gisenyi. According to the Government of Rwanda, a large number of infiltrators have been sent into Rwanda to coordinate insurgent activities, as a result of which patrolling by the RPA has increased in the belt adjacent to the border with Zaire.

5. During the period under review, the former Heads of State of Mali and the United Republic of Tanzania, General Amadou Toumani Touré and Mr. Julius Nyerere, facilitators of the Cairo summit of Heads of State of the Great Lakes region in November 1995 (see S/1995/1001), visited Rwanda and other countries in the region to monitor steps being taken in pursuance of the recommendations adopted at that meeting. These visits have contributed to an improvement in Rwanda's relations with Zaire and the United Republic of Tanzania. According to the Vice-President of Rwanda, Major-General Paul Kagame, the recent exchanges of visits between Zaire and Rwanda have promoted the normalization of relations. The handover by Zaire on 13 February of military equipment belonging to Rwanda and removed by the former RGF is seen as a step forward in the improvement of bilateral relations, as recommended at the Cairo summit.

6. One of the factors that discourage refugees from returning to Rwanda continues to be the non-functioning of the justice system. Although some constitutional changes have been introduced to allow for the adoption of special procedures to deal with the cases of those suspected of crimes related to the genocide, no trials have yet taken place. The Minister of Justice has recently declared that the first trials will start in April. Meanwhile, the number of detainees has continued to rise, reaching the figure of 65,515 at the end of January. Despite serious overcrowding, conditions in prisons have slightly improved through the construction of new detention centres (see sects. III and VI).

7. On 19 February 1996, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda announced the indictment of two persons, currently in the custody of the Zambian authorities, on charges of genocide and crimes against humanity. Warrants of arrest were sent to the Zambian authorities with a request to hold the accused until such time as detention facilities were available in Arusha. Temporary arrangements are now being made for the detention of persons awaiting trial pending the construction of permanent detention facilities. Following the termination of the UNAMIR mandate, security arrangements for the Office of the Prosecutor will need to be agreed between the Tribunal and the Government of Rwanda.

8. As regards relations between the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR, several issues remain to be resolved. In paragraph 7 of its resolution 1029 (1995), the Security Council requested me to examine, in the context of existing United Nations regulations, the feasibility of transferring UNAMIR non-lethal

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equipment, as elements of UNAMIR withdrew, for use in Rwanda. In a letter dated 13 February 1996, the President of the Council also asked me to exert flexibility in the disposition of UNAMIR equipment (S/1996/103). Accordingly, I will shortly submit recommendations to the General Assembly regarding UNAMIR equipment that, in the context of the liquidation process, can be released for use in Rwanda. I trust that, in the meantime, there will be no obstacles to the transfer of equipment needed in other peace-keeping operations.

9. As mentioned in my last progress report, I dispatched a team of experts to Kigali to discuss with government officials other issues of common concern to the United Nations and the Government of Rwanda, such as liability for corporate taxes by United Nations contractors operating in support of UNAMIR. The United Nations insisted that United Nations contractors and their expatriate personnel should be exempt from host country taxation on the grounds that they have been engaged solely to provide logistic support services, distribution of rations to the various components of the Mission and air and land transportation in support of UNAMIR activities. In the course of the discussions, the United Nations delegation received assurances that the Government would not insist on imposing taxes with respect to UNAMIR contractors. For its part, the United Nations agreed that social security taxes for locally recruited employees of contractors were payable to the Government of Rwanda, in accordance with national legislation. The United Nations also indicated its willingness to pay, as appropriate, charges for communication services used by UNAMIR and other United Nations agencies in Rwanda, since these were charges for public utility services, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

III. HUMAN RIGHTS

10. The Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (HRFOR) has established a presence in all but one of Rwanda's 11 prefectures and developed relationships with the authorities, including the security forces. The human rights officers contribute to the prevention of human rights violations and to appropriate investigation and action. The Field Operation systematically presents information regarding reported human rights violations to the competent ministries. The Ministry of Defence, which is responsible for the National Gendarmerie as well as for the RPA, has established formal liaison channels with HRFOR at the national and local levels. The information resulting from the Operation's own investigations, together with the Government of Rwanda's response, is reported to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and made available to the Special Rapporteur on Rwanda.

11. Conditions of detention are one of the most serious aspects of the current human rights situation. They form an important subject of the overall monitoring, dialogue with the authorities and reporting by HRFOR. In seeking to redress violations of the human rights of detainees and to improve conditions of detention in accordance with international human rights standards, HRFOR coordinates its work with that of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). HRFOR plans to give high priority, as the judicial system becomes operational, to promoting a reduction in the numbers of those detained without charge or trial.

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12. HRFOR assesses the state of readiness of home communes to receive returnees and assists those communes in the resettlement process. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has expressed its concern that the presence of human rights field officers in the receiving prefectures and communes should be maintained and strengthened so that HRFOR can continue to provide information on the state of readiness in communes that may receive returnees and assist in their resettlement and reintegration.

13. Following the appointment of a new Chief of HRFOR in October 1995, the High Commissioner for Human Rights has reviewed the priorities of the operation for 1996. The conclusions have been shared with the Government of Rwanda and with those Governments which have provided voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for HRFOR. The Government of Rwanda has made clear its wish to have the presence of HRFOR maintained after the mandate of UNAMIR expires. I believe that HRFOR must continue to constitute an important element of the United Nations presence in Rwanda beyond 8 March 1996.

14. However, the High Commissioner has faced great difficulties in securing sufficient voluntary contributions to fund HRFOR. In mid-November 1995, he drew these difficulties, and their adverse implications for the management of the operation, to the attention of the General Assembly. In its resolution 50/58 L of 22 December 1995, the General Assembly recognized the valuable contribution that the human rights officers have made and requested me to take appropriate steps to ensure adequate financial and human resources and logistical support for HRFOR.

15. The request for regular budget funding for HRFOR was not approved by the General Assembly at its last session. The High Commissioner was therefore obliged to donors in January 1996 for additional voluntary contributions. He has so far received pledges of some \$2.5 million, available to fund HRFOR beyond its current financial allotment covering the period to 31 March 1996. However, the High Commissioner is committed to reimbursing a \$3 million loan that he received from the Central Emergency Revolving Fund in order to start operations in September 1994 and financial requirements for the period from 1 April to 31 December 1996 are estimated at approximately \$7 million, based on a staffing of 120, of whom 80 would be United Nations Volunteers. Additional funding to enable HRFOR to meet its administrative, logistical, communications and security needs will also be required following the withdrawal of UNAMIR.

16. The High Commissioner has asked me to draw the attention of the Security Council and the General Assembly to the fact that, unless sufficient voluntary funds can be secured in the very near future, he will not be able to maintain a field operation with human rights officers deployed throughout the prefectures of Rwanda and will have to close down HRFOR. I share his view that it would be most regrettable if this closure has to occur before a major return of refugees has taken place, the Rwandan justice system is functioning adequately and national institutions are better able to promote and protect human rights.

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IV. MILITARY AND SECURITY ASPECTS

17. In accordance with the provisions of the current mandate, the reduction of the UNAMIR force level to 1,200 formed troops and 200 military observers and headquarters staff was achieved by early February. Some adjustment had to be made to the original projections of reduction of personnel as a result of the decision taken by Canada to withdraw its contingent with effect from 2 February 1996. The removal of the force logistics support unit at this late stage has placed some strain on the Mission, with the result that the functions of that unit have had to be contracted out or terminated.

18. As stated in my last progress report, two logistic elements have been deployed at Nyundo, near Gisenyi, and Shagasha, near Cyangugu, in order to allow UNAMIR to assist UNHCR in the refugee repatriation process. All other formed troops are deployed in the Kigali area, although some elements have been made available to ensure security at the communications site on Mount Karongi and for the protection of members of the International Criminal Tribunal working at Kibuye, in western Rwanda. The troops stationed in Kigali contribute to the security of the Tribunal, provide humanitarian assistance, protect United Nations property and assist in rehabilitation and the repair of infrastructure. Military observers are deployed in five sectors, with their regional headquarters at Kibungo, Gitarama, Butare, Cyangugu and Gisenyi respectively (see map).

19. UNAMIR has continued to assist the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the safe and voluntary return of refugees to their home communes. When the Burundi authorities closed the camp of Ntamba in the first week of February, UNAMIR troops and military observers, working in support of UNHCR and other agencies, provided assistance to resettle the returnees. Tasks performed by UNAMIR have included the construction and improvement of transit camps, transportation on behalf of United Nations agencies and other partners, and engineering work, including road and bridge repair. UNAMIR assisted the RPA in transporting a number of weapons systems and major pieces of equipment belonging to Rwanda, which were returned by Zaire on 13 February. Military observers have continued to patrol and monitor the situation. However, the reduction in the number of military observers has curtailed the Mission's reporting and investigation capabilities.

20. Pursuant to resolution 1029 (1995), which requires that UNAMIR be withdrawn within six weeks of the end of the mandate, a liquidation plan has been drawn up. It is expected that the last military elements will have withdrawn by mid-April and that staff officers will leave shortly thereafter. An adequate level of security troops will be maintained until mid-April, at which time all installations will be turned over to other United Nations agencies or to the Government of Rwanda.

V. HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENTS

21. The humanitarian situation in Rwanda continues to warrant a centralized coordination structure, given the challenge to be confronted with the return and absorption of refugees and internally displaced persons. The present authority

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for the coordination of humanitarian assistance rests with the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator, who is supported by a small Department of Humanitarian Affairs office. Under his authority an overall contingency plan is being prepared, should mass repatriation of refugees from Zaire occur. However, funding for the Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator remains a problem and this may require adjustments to the coordination structure in the future.

22. UNHCR, Rwanda and the countries hosting some 1.7 million Rwandan refugees, namely, Zaire, Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania, have made a concerted effort to accelerate the voluntary return of refugees. During the period under review, the number of refugees returning to Rwanda rose considerably. From an average of around 5,000 a month through much of 1995, January 1996 saw the number of returnees increase to more than 14,000. In the first three weeks of February alone, refugee returns topped 20,000.

23. The pace of return from the countries of asylum, however, has not been uniform. Following intensive discussions among Zaire, Rwanda and UNHCR to implement decisions taken by the Tripartite Commission at its meeting in December 1995, which included a proposal for targeted voluntary repatriation leading to the closure of camps, an operation launched by Zaire began on 13 February. However, the number of refugees returning from Zaire remains very low.

24. On the other hand, refugee returns from Burundi have increased dramatically in February in the wake of fighting in the northern part of the country, which emptied two Rwandan refugee camps. Following the abandonment of the Ntamba camp in Burundi by some 14,000 refugees fearing the spread of ethnic fighting, on 27 January a delegation led by Rwanda's Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Integration visited Ntamba to urge refugees who had returned to the camp to go back to Rwanda. Members of the Burundi/Rwanda/UNHCR Tripartite Commission and a second delegation from Rwanda also made efforts to persuade those remaining to repatriate rather than follow the bulk of the camp's residents into the United Republic of Tanzania. As a result, more than 4,400 Rwandans decided to repatriate during the first two days of February and the camp was subsequently closed.

25. During the fourth meeting, held at Bujumbura on 29 and 30 January 1996, the Burundi/Rwanda/UNHCR Tripartite Commission decided to have the remaining camps in Burundi progressively closed, starting with those nearest the border with Rwanda. The Commission expressed the hope that all remaining Rwandan refugees in Burundi would have repatriated by July, and all the camps closed. Those refugees who decide not to return will be transferred farther away from the border areas inside Burundi.

26. The number of returnees from the United Republic of Tanzania also showed a significant rise in February. A delegation from Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania led by the Rwandan Prime Minister, Mr. Pierre Rwigyema, held meetings with Rwandan refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania. An attentive audience of more than 10,000 people in the Benaco camp listened for three hours as he discussed the situation in Rwanda and answered questions on security and

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property. Over 500 people repatriated during the week of 12 to 16 February, more than during the preceding months combined.

27. An estimated 1.1 million Rwandan refugees remain in Zaire, 511,000 in the United Republic of Tanzania and 97,000 in Burundi - taken together, one of the world's largest refugee populations. UNHCR, responsible for their protection, assistance and repatriation, is facing a serious financial problem in the Great Lakes region. Among programmes likely to be affected by the Office's difficulties in generating the \$288 million it needs in 1996 are rehabilitation and other projects associated with the repatriation and reintegration of refugees. The construction of 30,000 shelters, latrine buildings and a supply of potable water, as well as the distribution of non-food items to returnees and activities carried out by non-governmental organization partners, may have to be curtailed or abandoned if the current trend continues.

28. In an attempt to launch a series of projects to repair damage to the environment and infrastructure in countries hosting Rwandan refugees, UNHCR and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) proposed a \$70.5 million programme on 24 January. The projects, presented at a donors meeting at Geneva, are the result of one of the decisions taken during the Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region, held in February 1995 at Bujumbura.

29. On 6 December 1995, 38 non-governmental organizations were requested by the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration to cease operation (19 of them had already left the country), leaving behind 114 non-governmental organizations still operating. In a letter addressed to the non-governmental organization community, the Ministry regretted the misinterpretation of the expulsion as general hostility to all non-governmental organizations and stated that the reasons for this action included the involvement of non-governmental organizations in activities incompatible with their mandate, which affected the security of the country, and unethical behaviour such as selling of relief goods. The Ministry said it fully appreciated the work of the remaining non-governmental organizations and assured them of the Government's commitment to continue its close collaboration with them.

30. The percentage of people receiving food aid through targeted distributions in Rwanda remained low during the reporting period. The emphasis of the World Food Programme (WFP) is now on food-for-work directed towards rehabilitation and development programmes, representing 62 per cent of all food aid distributed. In addition, WFP provided food to over 7,500 children in January.

31. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), through its trauma recovery programme, began recruiting 11 new trauma advisors to collaborate with 11 others already working in the prefectures. In 1996 training will focus on teachers and medical workers as they have the most direct contact with traumatized children.

VI. REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

32. On the first anniversary of the Geneva round-table conference, disbursements by donor countries reached \$404 million, representing nearly

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70 per cent of pledges made by donors in January 1995. Donors' disbursements accelerated over the last quarter of 1995, which contributed to a stabilization of the exchange rate, a lower rate of inflation and a significant increase in foreign exchange reserves, bringing Rwanda's current import coverage to 5.1 months. Preparations are under way for the 1996 round table, due to be held on 2 and 3 May at Geneva. Three working groups have been established to focus on the Government's priority areas: justice and security, capacity-building and the transition from humanitarian assistance to development. Documents outlining their strategies on each of these topics are being prepared by various Ministries, with the support of UNDP, UNICEF and WFP.

33. With regard to the justice system, the Ministry of Justice has communicated its revised plan for the UNDP "Rehabilitation of the justice system" project. The plan proposes the recruitment of 10 legal advisers to assist in the establishment of "special chambers" to handle genocide cases, which must be viewed in the light of the recommendations made by the Conference on Genocide held at Kigali in November 1995. It further contemplates providing enhanced remuneration for over 1,000 judicial personnel in order for the Ministry of Justice to attract qualified staff. The project will also provide equipment for the public prosecutor's office and tribunals in the prefectures.

34. An extension to Cyangugu prison, a site experiencing acute overcrowding, will be financed through a project recently approved by the Government and UNDP. ICRC began installing water/sanitation and kitchen facilities in two warehouses in Byumba and Kibungo that will serve as temporary detention sites. UNDP is building security perimeters at these sites and construction work continued on three others in Kigali and Byumba. Despite these improvements, overcrowding in several prisons and most other places of detention remains a matter of serious concern.

35. Capacity-building activities have continued during the reporting period. Phase II of the Rwandan Communal Police Training Programme signed by the Ministry of the Interior and UNDP on 18 January 1996 will fund training for a third group of 750 cadets at the training facility in Gishari and provide for the construction of living quarters for police in 100 communes. In a joint programme with UNDP, WFP is providing food for communal police trainees and continues to assist the training centre for gendarmes in Ruhengeri.

36. In the health sector, various efforts were undertaken by WHO and UNICEF to provide equipment and supplies to hospitals and to rehabilitate health centres. Work on two hospitals in Gikongoro and Cyangugu and three health centres in Butare is expected to begin in early March. These efforts concentrated on training and education with regard to preventive measures on disease and nutrition. To improve the quality of teaching in primary schools, UNICEF has been financing the in-service training of 5,600 underqualified teachers. The programme, which also includes instruction in landmine and cholera awareness, is now in its final stages. UNICEF also continues to provide technical assistance and logistical support to the Government of Rwanda in its efforts to assist children in especially difficult circumstances. The Ministry of Justice, in collaboration with UNICEF, has decided to expand the "Children in conflict with the law" project to include legal defence for children claiming property left by their deceased parents. UNICEF and the United Nations Educational, Scientific

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and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) are collaborating with various government ministries in the elaboration of strategies for reintegrating child detainees into the Rwandan school system.

37. As reported in December (see S/1995/1002), agricultural production in Rwanda is recovering beyond initial estimates. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/WFP crop survey for the 1996-A season and the food needs assessment report published in January, the area under cultivation in Rwanda increased by 14 per cent over the 1995-A season. The report estimates the aggregate food production for the 1996-A season as 24 per cent higher than the 1995-A season. The largest problem facing farmers remains the low availability of agricultural inputs.

VII. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

38. In its resolution 50/211 of 23 December 1995, the General Assembly appropriated an amount of \$32,324,500 gross for the financing of the Assistance Mission for the period from 1 January to 8 March 1996.

39. Pursuant to the Security Council's request to initiate planning for the withdrawal of UNAMIR within a period of six weeks after the expiry of its mandate, I intend to seek the resources required for the withdrawal from the General Assembly at its forthcoming resumed fiftieth session. In addition, should the Council choose any of the options described in the present report for a continuing political or military presence of the United Nations in Rwanda, I shall request the Assembly at its resumed session to provide the resources required for its implementation.

40. As at 15 February 1996, the total outstanding contributions to the UNAMIR special account from the inception of the Mission to 8 March 1996 amounted to \$84.5 million and the total outstanding contributions for all peace-keeping operations stood at \$1,891.6 million.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

41. When Rwanda emerged from civil war and genocide with the establishment of the Government of National Unity on 19 July 1994, conditions in the country were nothing short of disastrous. There was no administration, no functioning economy, no judicial or education system, no water or electricity supply and no transport; the population, moreover, was still in a state of profound shock.

42. Today, conditions in Rwanda are returning to normal, though a significant portion of the population are still refugees or displaced persons. This progress has been achieved essentially through the efforts of the people of Rwanda. But UNAMIR, other United Nations and international agencies and non-governmental organizations have worked with the Government to restore basic infrastructures and to rehabilitate vital sectors of the economy. UNAMIR engineers have participated in the construction of transit camps for returning refugees. Its Civilian Police Unit has assisted in the establishment and training of a new gendarmerie and communal police. Its specialized units have

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helped clear mines. In cooperation with United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, UNAMIR has assisted orphans, moved to reopen schools and contributed to the rehabilitation of health care and sanitation facilities. It has also provided humanitarian assistance and helped to ease the appalling prison situation. UNAMIR by its presence has provided a sense of security and confidence to the representatives of United Nations agencies, intergovernmental institutions and non-governmental organizations who, throughout the country and sometimes under very difficult circumstances, have worked for the recovery of Rwanda.

43. In my report of 30 January 1996 (S/1996/61) I repeated the view that the United Nations would still have a useful role to play in Rwanda after the expiry of the mandate of UNAMIR on 8 March 1996. On 31 January, my Special Representative briefed the Security Council in informal consultations about various options for a post-UNAMIR presence which he would be discussing with the Rwandan authorities. He mentioned three such options:

(a) The retention of a small political office to support the Rwandan Government's efforts to promote national reconciliation, strengthen the judicial system, facilitate the return of refugees and rehabilitate the country's infrastructure;

(b) The retention of a political office on the above lines, plus a military component consisting of military observers to monitor the return of refugees, specialized units to provide logistic support for their return and formed troops to ensure security for the logistic units;

(c) The establishment of a regional office with responsibilities for promoting peace, stability and development in the Great Lakes region as a whole.

44. In her letter to me of 13 February 1996 (S/1996/103), the President of the Security Council said that the members of the Council concurred with my observation that the United Nations still had a useful role to play in Rwanda and encouraged me to undertake consultations on the appropriate nature of that role after 8 March 1996. My Special Representative has since explored the above options with the Rwandan authorities. However, the latter have not requested that any of the options should be recommended to the Security Council and have continued to express strong reservations about the retention of United Nations troops in Rwanda after the expiry of UNAMIR's current mandate.

45. Despite the significant progress towards normalcy in Rwanda reported above, the relative peace now prevailing in that country will be under constant threat as long as more than 1.5 million refugees are camped along its borders. The presence among these refugees of numerous elements of the former Rwandan army together with organized militias adds to this threat. While intimidation by these armed elements plays an important role in discouraging repatriation, the reluctance of the refugees to return to their homes is motivated to a high degree by concern about security conditions inside Rwanda. It is my belief that in these circumstances the deployment of United Nations military personnel, particularly in those areas to which large numbers of refugees are expected to return, could speed up the process of return both by building confidence and by providing much-needed logistic support. I am convinced, therefore, that Rwanda

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could benefit greatly from a further phase of United Nations support to help consolidate peace and security.

46. However, any of the three options presented in paragraph 43 above would require the consent of the Rwandan Government and that consent has not been forthcoming. I regret, therefore, that there appears to be no alternative, in the present circumstances, to the complete withdrawal of all the civilian and military components of UNAMIR after 9 March, on the basis of the plans already prepared in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 1029 (1995). Notwithstanding UNAMIR's withdrawal, the programmes, funds, offices and agencies of the United Nations system, as well as the human rights officers and the International Tribunal, will remain in Rwanda to carry out their various mandates, with coordination being assured through the standard United Nations arrangements.

47. In concluding this final report, I wish to record my warm appreciation to my Special Representative, Mr. Shaharyar Khan, to the last UNAMIR Force Commander, Major-General G. Tousignant, and to the current Acting Force Commander Brigadier-General Shiva Kumar, all of whom have demonstrated the highest qualities of leadership. I am also deeply grateful to all the men and women, civilian and military, including staff of United Nations agencies and programmes and non-governmental organizations, who have devoted themselves to translating into reality the commitment of the United Nations to the people of Rwanda.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/1047 (1996)
29 February 1996

RESOLUTION 1047 (1996)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3517th meeting,
on 29 February 1996

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993, 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993, 935 (1994) of 8 July 1994 and 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994,

Noting with regret the resignation of Mr. Richard J. Goldstone taking effect 1 October 1996,

Having regard to Article 16(4) of the Statute of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (S/25704) and Article 15 of the Statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda (S/RES/955 (1994), Annex),

Having considered the nomination by the Secretary-General of Mrs. Louise Arbour for the position of Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia and the International Tribunal for Rwanda,

Appoints Mrs. Louise Arbour as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia and the International Tribunal for Rwanda with effect from the date on which Mr. Goldstone's resignation takes effect.



SEEN SLIP

APPOINTMENT	SIGNATURE	DATE
COS	<i>[Signature]</i>	6/3
SO TO COS	<i>[Signature]</i>	7/3
CC		

C. 8

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

CRN 061

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

UNAMIR

1996 MAR -5 A 2:04

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

INFO: KITTANI/GHAREKHAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

FROM: SHAHARYAR M. KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

Shaharyar M. Khan

DATE: 5 MARCH 1996

NO.: MIR 524

NO. OF PAGES: 2

SUBJECT: EQUIPMENT

UNAMIR
1996 MAR -5 A 2:17

obtain → 1. Please refer to your code cable no. 602.
copy

2. Re paragraph 2, we fully appreciate UNGA regulations assigning top priority to peace-keeping operations in the disposal of assets. We also fully understand that ICTR would be receiving the same priority [paragraph 3].

3. With regard to paragraph 5, your comments have been noted and I shall send you our plan later this week.

4. We have sent you all the information that you have requested regarding the finalisation of the lists for a) peace-keeping operations, b) UN Agencies and c) NGO's and local government. Our mandate ends in four days and the delay in finalising the list is weighing heavily on us. Moreover, in his report to the Security Council, the Secretary-General has committed himself on the equipment issue as follows:

"In paragraph 7 of its resolution 1029 (1995), the Security Council requested me to examine, in the context of existing United Nations regulations, the feasibility of transferring UNAMIR non-lethal equipment, as elements of UNAMIR withdrew, for use in Rwanda. In a letter dated 13 February 1996, the President

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for info pl.

of the Council also asked me to exert flexibility in the disposition of UNAMIR equipment (S/1996/103). Accordingly, I will shortly submit recommendations to the General Assembly regarding UNAMIR equipment that, in the context of the liquidation process, can be released for use in Rwanda."

5. I would, therefore, strongly recommend finalisation of lists for approval by the Controller.

Best wishes.

Copy

APC
CAO

Spokesman already covered it
29 February 1996

to ED et al.

1/3/96

16u.

PRESS CONFERENCE BY RWANDA

At a Headquarters press conference this afternoon the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations, Manzi Bakuramutsa provided correspondents with an update on his Government's views of the future of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR). He said his Government's situation had changed since 1994 and was improving steadily. Rwanda had embarked on reconstruction and needed the help of the international community in that regard, even though it could handle the problems of security and the repatriation of refugees on its own.

Mr. Bakuramutsa said UNAMIR's current mandate did not respond to all of Rwanda's needs. His Government had suggested to the Secretary-General and the Security Council that the mandate should be changed so that the mission could help in Rwanda's reconstruction. Since Rwanda was in a special situation, having gone through a genocide, the role of the United Nations there should be reviewed to meet Rwanda's needs.

Turning to the issue of UNAMIR equipment, Mr. Bakuramutsa said that the Government had been told that it would get a list of such supplies. However, weeks after it had been promised, Rwanda had still not received the list of equipment, even though it needed it. His Government had asked the Secretary-General for some of the mission's non-lethal equipment, such as trucks, which could be used to repatriate refugees. The United Nations could keep all the equipment it needed for other peace-keeping operations, but it should keep its promise to furnish Rwanda with the list of equipment.

The Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) had on previous occasions stated that lists of mission equipment should be made available before those operations were terminated, he added. In keeping with its very name, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda should end its mandate on a note of success by helping Rwanda with trucks and office and communication equipment. Such items were lacking because the existing stocks had been pilfered by the previous regime.

Mr. Bakuramutsa said that his Government had agreed not to tax UNAMIR imports, but companies in the country would pay some taxes, unless they were working with the mission. Regarding the Cairo conference on the Great Lakes region of Africa, he said that his Government had asked for its postponement for one month, because Rwandan authorities would not be available to take part in it, and that proposal had been accepted.

Continuing, Mr. Bakuramutsa said that his country was being subjected to negative propaganda. According to one story, the Rwandan Government was supposed to have sent three soldiers to Nairobi to kill its former interior minister. The mere fact that the gunmen had shot, but not killed the minister belied that story. How could a country, bent on killing someone, send a team that would do such a poor job? he asked. Moreover, if the Government had intended to assassinate him, it could have done so on one of his many trips to Kigali. Rwanda did not have any reason to dispatch a hit

to to Cos
Rease file and restrict
circulation

WU 2/3

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For info pl

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team to kill someone who was not criminal, while many of the brains behind the genocide were residing in the same city. The attempt on the minister's life might have been the result of some in-fighting among elements of the opposition. The minister had been scheduled to fly to Belgium for a meeting on the creation of a party made up of people who had not taken part in the genocide. Those opposed to such a move might have tried to kill him.

Some newspapers had written biased articles about Rwanda based on the interviews their reporters had conducted in some refugee camps and some other sources, he said. For example, a recent piece in the French newspaper Liberation had strongly alleged that the Rwandan Government was engaged in the mass murder of Hutus, with about 100,000 Hutus already dead. However, the method used to reach that number was faulty. The newspaper itself had stated that it had been an extrapolation of figures received from a France-based priest, who had been accused of taking part in Rwanda's genocide. Moreover, the purported locations of the murders had previously been manned by United Nations forces. It was not possible to kill and bury people in mass graves in areas journalists and non-governmental organizations could freely visit. United Nations observers, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and some non-governmental organizations had already decided the false newspaper report, which had been accompanied with misleading pictures and captions.

The negative propaganda had two broad objectives, he continued. The first was an attempt to divert the world's attention away from the Rwandan genocide, its victims and the slow progress of the International Tribunal. The second was an attempt to rehabilitate the brains behind the genocide by making them look like the victims of the present Government. As in the past, negative reports on Rwanda were coming out just as UNAMIR's mandate was on the verge of expiring, a phenomenon that applied to other peace-keeping operations. Rather than using negative reports to get mandates extended, the United Nations should try positive persuasion to ask concerned governments to keep its peace-keeping missions. Because of the negative stories being written about Rwanda, its efforts to rebuild its judicial system, to repatriate refugees from Burundi and to break the cycle of killing were going unheralded.

Asked what kind of adjustment he wanted from the United Nations, he said that the Organization should think more profoundly about what it should do about the genocide.

In response to a question seeking his views on the proposed stand-by force for Burundi and whether he feared that the killings in Burundi might spill into Rwanda, he said that some of the problems in Burundi were caused by those who had infiltrated into that country from Zaire. The best thing for the United Nations to do was to help the Burundians help themselves, rather than try to impose ideas on that country.

Asked why he felt his country had not be given a list of UNAMIR equipment, Mr. Bakuramutsa said he could not tell for sure. But if a powerful country had made that request, it would have been attended to quickly and fully.

* * * * *

Copy

AFC
CAO

Spurman recently copied it
29 February 1996

to ED et al.

1/3/96

18m.

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circulation

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* * * * *

678

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE
REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



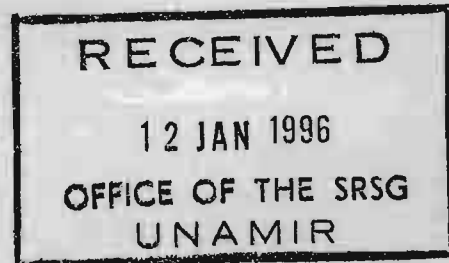
VICE-PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE ET
MINISTRE DE LA DEFENSE NATIONALE
CABINET DU VICE-PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT
AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE
B.P 23 KIGALI

10th January, 1996

REF: 687/DEF/408/L/002.

Handwritten:
ED
CAO
12.1.96



THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE
TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL
OF UNITED NATIONS TO
RWANDA

RE: THE BELGIAN VILLAGE AT NYARUTARAMA

Under the Agreement between the Kingdom of Belgium and the Government of Rwanda, the houses at Nyarutarama village are managed by the Ministry of Defence of Rwanda everytime they are not occupied by the Belgian Military personnel. The houses are supposed to be occupied by the Belgian personnel under the Rwanda- Belgian Military Cooperation.

We are under pressure to regain the houses and to request UNAMIR to vacate within one month from now.

This is because we would like to house a team coming to train our Army.

Yours Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Andrew Rwigamba

ANDREW RWIGAMBA
LT. COL
DIRECTOR OF CABINET
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Handwritten note:
This is rather abrupt. we may take up with Belgian Auth.

TEL: 250 - 77791 / 250 - 77942 KIGALI

FAX: 250 - 72431 KIGALI

COS

For info pl.

A/FC	<i>Handwritten:</i> 12/01
MA	<i>Handwritten:</i> 12 Jan
ADC	
ADM ASST	

NON OFFICIAL TRANSLATION, BY MAJ S. MONGEON, OF A
LETTER WRITTEN BY THE DEPUTY PROSECUTOR OF ICTR ON
30 JAN 96 CONCERNING THE INCIDENT WHICH OCCURRED
29 JAN 96.

Excellency,

We would like to inform you of our greatest misgivings concerning the security of personnel from the office of the Prosecutor working out of Kigali as part of the ICTR.

Three members of the Prosecutor's Office were victims, on the 29th Jan, of injuries and assaults from personnel wearing the uniform of the RPA.

These three persons were returning from work, around 1815 hrs, on their way to their residence - Hotel Milles Collines.

They first dropped off one of their interpreter co-workers who resides on Akagera street (Kyovu, Kigali) and subsequently proceeded on their way to the Milles Collines Hotel.

In the vehicle, there was the Commander of Investigations, a Dutch national, an investigator, also a Dutch national who was driving the veh and, sitting in the back, a female american investigator.

While driving by Akagera Street, the driver saw what looked like a temporary sign at the side of the road. Believing that the sign simply identified a potential danger he later realized that it was in fact a "Stop" sign. At that instant, another veh which wanted to turn on to the road, forced the tribunal veh to reverse. At that time, military personnel who were on the side of the road waved noticeably to the ICTR personnel. They approached the veh on the driver's side in a threatening manner. They then proceeded to violently force the driver out of the veh, slap him around and beat him. One of the passengers, the Commander of Investigations, got out of the veh to attempt to calm the situation and was subsequently also violently pushed and beaten. Both Dutch nationals were then forcibly brought to a neighbouring garden at gun point by the military personnel.

The american investigator (F) was also forcibly removed from the veh and pushed towards the same garden where there were two or three military and one or two civilians. One of the civilians, who seemed to live on the property, alleged to have suffered a number of injuries from "white people who are in Rwanda" and against personnel from UNAMIR. Very aggressive, he seemed to command the other attackers.

Both male members of the Tribunal were being beaten by the soldiers who were using their weapons and forced to kneel. The female investigator was still standing, a little to the side, when a soldier hit her in the back with his weapon and threw her to the ground.

Afterwards the two mem were threatened and had weapons pointed at their backs. The attackers wanted to force them to stand up and fight with them. Because of the aggressive situation, this was perceived as an action which would provide a pretext for the soldiers to fire on them.

Both men were once more beaten and menaced until the driver had the presence of mind to inform the attackers that they were part of the ICTR.

In spite of this, soldiers continued to beat them while pushing them out of the garden.

The conductor retrieved his veh keys and, while trying to open his door, was hit many times with a weapon; started the veh and all three personnel were permitted to leave.

These facts demonstrate a very serious, flagrant and unacceptable conduct and threat to the security of personnel working for the office of the Prosecutor and which seriously affects their capability to perform their function.

This incident is not unique as there have been other threats made by military personnel to our other investigative teams assigned to Butare.

Following the particularly serious incident of last night, we refer to the various conversations which we have had with you to reiterate, in the strongest way possible, our need to have the security of all members of the Prosecutor's office guaranteed from now on.

As previously requested, we insist that an investigation into this matter be instituted into the incident which occurred yesterday so that those responsible can be identified and brought to task by the Rwandan authorities.

We are counting on your collaboration and your intervention so that from now on, members of the ICTR, and in particular personnel from the office of the Prosecutor, can fulfill their mission with all possible guarantees for their security in order to allow them to accomplish their tasks.

Your Truly

Judge H. RAKOTOMANANA

G-8


NOTE

①

Col. Fletcher,

I noticed that this morning G-2 briefing did not include the conclusions of the interim report by the International Commission on Arms Flow.

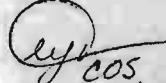
The Security Council report came out last week and a copy was sent to the AFC. It would seem pertinent to receive an analysis from G-2 of this report.


Isel Rivero, SA/SRSG
5 February 1995

cc. SRSG

② G2 info

Have you seen this report?

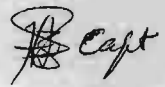

Lyle COS
13 Feb 96

③

~~COS~~ sir,

Noted
PA

I collected a copy from
the AFC's office this afternoon.


13/02



UNAMIR - MINUAR

MILOB GROUP HQ : OPS BRANCH

FROM : CMO

TO : COS (i)

INFO : [REDACTED]

FILE : MILOB/CMO/OPS/5

DATE : 12 Feb 96

@ PA 3000-1
Incorporated into
the military report
fwd by APC 13 Feb
up/cos 13 Feb 96

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).

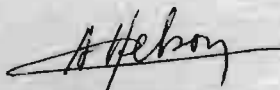
5. **MILOB Operations in Current Mandate.** MILOBs were subjected to massive reduction in their strength (from 320 to 146) in the current mandate. MILOBs monitoring and patrolling the communes are very few due to their reduced numbers as well as the low intensity of returnees , which is their main task 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

Kernis-4754

G-13

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

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UNAMIR 3009

3 FEB 1996

OUTGOING FACSIMILE 1996 FEB -3 A 8:06

OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

DATE: 2 February 1996

TO: KHAN UNAMIR Kigali	FROM: KITTANI DPKO New York <i>[Signature]</i>
FAX NO: 3-3090	FAX NO: (212) 963-4879 ROOM S-3720
SUBJECT: Progress report of the Secretary-General	

TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE: 12

We attach herewith copy of the progress report of the Secretary-General on UNAMIR (S/1996/61). Please note that even though the report is dated 30 January, it was only circulated today, 2 February. Best regards.

ED
Wym *AFL*
3-596

Cos [Signature] Thank you.
for info pl.

AIRC	<i>A</i> <i>05/2</i>
MA	
ADC	<i>[Signature]</i> <i>03/02</i>
ADMASS	



General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/868
S/1996/61
30 January 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda item 20 (b)

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF
HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF
ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS,
INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE:
SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO
INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES OR REGIONS

Progress report of the Secretary-General on the
United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1029 (1995) of 12 December 1995, by which the 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 reduce its troop level to 1,200 and the number of military observers, headquarters and other military support staff to 200. The Council further requested me to withdraw the civilian police component (CIVPOL) of the Mission and to initiate planning for the complete withdrawal of UNAMIR within a period of six weeks after the expiry of the mandate.

2. The present progress report describes the action taken by UNAMIR in implementation of resolution 1029 (1995) and provides an update on developments in Rwanda since my report of 1 December 1995 (S/1995/1002). A further report will be submitted to the Security Council before the expiration of UNAMIR's mandate on 8 March 1996.

3. The present report is also submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/58 L of 22 December 1995, in which I was requested to consult with the Government of Rwanda and with the relevant United Nations agencies on the nature of a continued United Nations presence in Rwanda after 8 March 1996; on the role such a United Nations presence might play in furthering the search for peace and stability through justice, reconciliation and the return of refugees and in assisting the Government of Rwanda in its pressing task of rehabilitation



and reconstruction, and to report to the General Assembly by 1 February 1996 on the results of those consultations

II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

4. Since my last report, there have been no significant changes in the internal situation in Rwanda. There are increasing signs of normalcy and stability, with a marked diminution of overt violence. Rwanda's relations with its neighbours, especially the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire, have also improved. President Bizimungu visited the United Republic of Tanzania on 14 December and held discussions with the newly elected President, Mr. Benjamin Mkapa. A tripartite meeting with Zaire and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on the refugee issue was followed by a visit of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Rwanda to Kinshasa. During the visit, Zaire agreed in principle to return assets that had been carried across to Zaire in 1994 by the former Rwandese government forces (RGF). These internal and external developments reflect a positive trend.

5. Two events, however, had a negative impact on the political situation in Rwanda. The first involved the manner in which 38 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) were asked to cease activities in Rwanda and 18 others were suspended, their assets frozen and their equipment impounded. The international community's concern over this announcement was conveyed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs by my Special Representative in Rwanda and I hope that the appeals made by NGOs will be given due consideration by the Government. The second event was the defection of some senior civilian and military officials, including the Governor of the State Bank. Following the departure of former Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu and of one of his Cabinet colleagues, these defections represent a setback to the prospects for promoting national reconciliation.

6. The current mandate of UNAMIR focuses on the provision of assistance to facilitate the safe and voluntary return of refugees. So far, however, despite intense efforts by UNHCR, this process remains at a trickle. Monthly figures of returnees declined from 35,000 in January 1995 to approximately 5,000 in November, though it rose to 13,500 in December (see sect. V below). The main hurdles to refugee return continue to be the fear of oppressive treatment, intimidation and political dissuasion by former Rwandese government forces leaders in the camps, and the perception of relatively better living conditions in the camps than those expected on returning home. Notwithstanding sustained efforts to tackle these difficult issues, they remain unresolved and the number of returning refugees is not likely to increase significantly.

7. Relations between UNAMIR and the Government during this final period of the Mission's mandate continue to be generally cooperative, though not without friction. The disposition of UNAMIR equipment and assets remains a matter of concern. In this connection, it will be recalled that paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 1029 (1995) requested me "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". The Secretariat has been preparing recommendations to be presented to the

appropriate legislative bodies. It is my hope that, in the meantime, Rwanda will not impede the transfer to other peace-keeping operations of equipment that has become available as a result of the current reduction of UNAMIR.

8. A second source of concern is the insistence of the Rwandan Government that contractors providing goods and services for the exclusive use of UNAMIR should pay various types of taxes. These claims raise complex legal issues and may have a serious adverse impact on UNAMIR's operational capabilities and on the provision of goods and services by the contractors to UNAMIR. A similar problem has developed in connection with the Government's insistence on collecting frequency management and coordination fees and requiring licences for the use of the United Nations communications equipment. A third point of contention arises from the Government's attempts to renegotiate the status-of-mission agreement. The Secretariat has attempted to respond to the issues raised by Rwanda with a view to resolving them amicably. While in a number of areas the positions of the parties remain far apart, in others the Secretariat has responded positively to Rwanda's concerns regarding payment of social security taxes for personnel engaged by contractors to support UNAMIR activities, charges for public utility service related to communications and frequency management and use of airport facilities at Kigali airport. In an effort to continue to address Rwanda's concerns and resolve outstanding issues, I have dispatched a group of experts to Kigali to discuss these matters with the Government.

III HUMAN RIGHTS

9. The staffing of the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda fell from 120 at 30 November 1995 to 93 by 31 January 1996. The reason for this reduction is that voluntary contributions were not sufficient for the recruitment of new field officers (the majority of whom are United Nations Volunteers (UNVs)) to replace those who had completed their contracts. In addition to meeting the immediate operational needs of the Field Operation, the Commission for Human Rights has yet to receive sufficient financial support from donors to be able to reimburse a \$3 million loan received from the Central Emergency Revolving Fund to start operations in September 1994. Such loans must normally be repaid within six months. While the Field Operation has continued to maintain field offices in 10 prefectures, this level of staffing is limiting its ability to monitor conditions in all communes and to give particular attention to the communes to which the largest number of refugees have returned or are expected to return.

10. The Field Operation continued to undertake regular visits to prisons and detention centres. While transfers to new accommodation alleviated some of the overcrowding, this remained an acute problem in prisons and local detention centres. Arrests continued to be carried out, in most cases outside legal procedures, while progress in the creation and preparation of case files was slow. The triage committees (commissions de triage) met in only a few prefectures and a very limited number of detainees was released as a result. The Minister of Justice sought international assistance to revitalize the committees and to establish such committees at the local level in all 147 communes. In addition to overcrowding, the Field Operation expressed

concern to the Government about the ill-treatment of prisoners in many local detention centres, which had resulted in a number of deaths

11. The authorities took some significant steps to address reported human rights violations. Four soldiers were tried and convicted by a military court in late December 1995 for their involvement in an incident in which four civilians were shot, and three killed. The Rwandan Patriotic Army cooperated with the Field Operation in its investigation of the 25 November killings by soldiers of civilians at a temporary settlement in Nyungwe forest. The official investigation is now in the hands of the Military Prosecutor. The need to build a State of law while addressing security concerns was publicly emphasized by the Vice-President, Maj.-Gen. Paul Kagame, when he led visits of the National Security Council to two prefectures in December. However, the Field Operation remained concerned that official investigations were carried out only in some of the cases of possible human rights violations reported to it, including killings of civilians allegedly by members of the security forces.

12. The Field Operation continued its efforts to provide assistance to the judicial system and promote human rights. It also pursued its tasks of confidence-building and human rights monitoring in the context of refugee return.

13. The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda issued its first indictments on 12 December 1995, so as to carry forward the process of bringing to justice persons accused of genocide and crimes against humanity. All Member States in the region have given assurances that they would cooperate with the Tribunal, as agreed at the Cairo Summit. The proceedings against suspects accused of genocide in Rwanda are expected to commence shortly.

14. The Tribunal held its first plenary session in Arusha on 8 January 1996. On that occasion, the second trial chamber examined an application presented by the Prosecutor concerning the deferral of investigations and prosecutions conducted by Belgium on three suspects currently detained in that country. On 11 January, the trial chamber decided formally to request Belgium to defer to the competence of the Tribunal the investigations and prosecutions concerning the three suspects.

15. In Rwanda, the recently established Supreme Court has begun a review of the judicial system so as to ensure that it becomes operational and those responsible for genocide are brought to justice. Arrest and detention procedures are also being reviewed. Furthermore, it was announced on 13 January that the National Assembly had amended the Rwandan Constitution, taking into consideration the exceptional circumstances Rwanda had gone through. The addition of the text of article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to article 12 of the Constitution would allow the enactment of laws to regularize retroactively the arrests of those suspected of crimes related to the genocide. The text of article 15, paragraph 2, of the International Covenant was also added to article 12 of the Constitution. This should enable Rwanda to bring to trial suspects for genocide which is a crime according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations, although it is not so characterized in the Rwandan Criminal Code.

16. The crash programme undertaken by my Special Representative for improving prison conditions has mitigated the problem of overcrowding in the Rwandan prisons. Six thousand detainees have now been transferred to the semi-permanent detention site at Nsinda and to the extension of Nyanza Prison. The completion of the second courtyard at Gitarama prison, the imminent opening of additional temporary detention sites and the launching of transfers from communal lock-ups in Kibungo to the prefecture's civilian prison should also contribute to the improvement of detention conditions in Rwanda.

IV. MILITARY AND SECURITY ASPECTS

17. The provisions of the new mandate concerning the adjustments to be made to the force level of UNAMIR have been largely implemented. Troop strength has been reduced from 1,800 to 1,452 and the target figure of 1,200 will be realized following the departure of 133 Ghanaians on 31 January and 97 Canadians on 2 February. The number of military observers and headquarters staff has been brought down to 219 and will be further reduced to the authorized strength of 200, with the departure of the Canadian military observers and staff officers, on 2 February (see annex). General Guy Tousignant, who served with great distinction as the UNAMIR Force Commander from 15 August 1994, left the mission area on 15 December 1995 upon completion of his tour of duty. Brigadier General Siva Kumar has been designated as Acting Force Commander of UNAMIR. The civilian police component of UNAMIR has ceased its activities and all CIVPOL personnel have been repatriated, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1029 (1995).

18. UNAMIR logistic bases, consisting of about 40 personnel each, have been deployed at Nyundo, near Gisenyi, and Shagasha, near Cyangugu, to assist in the return of refugees. Primarily, the deployment to the border areas is meant to provide logistic support to UNHCR to move the refugees from the border to the transit camps in Sectors 4 and 5. All other formed troops are deployed in Kigali (see map). The troops stationed in Kigali are essentially tasked to contribute to the security of the Tribunal, the provision of humanitarian assistance, the protection of United Nations property and assets, construction works and assistance in rehabilitation and the repair of infrastructure. A small contingent is also deployed at Kibuye for the protection of members of the Tribunal working in that town. With just over a month remaining before the end of the mandate, the preparations for terminating the Mission have unavoidably curtailed the full performance of its tasks.

19. On 5 January 1996, the Permanent Representative of Canada informed me that his Government had decided to withdraw its participation in UNAMIR. In a letter of 16 January (S/1996/35), he explained that his Government considered that the UNAMIR mandate, as adjusted in December 1995, was not viable in the light of the reduction of the force level effective 2 February. My efforts to persuade the Canadian authorities to reconsider their decision have proven unsuccessful. While I fully understand the issue of principle that has led the Canadian Government to take the decision to withdraw, the departure of this key logistic support unit is another factor reducing the operational effectiveness of UNAMIR during the sensitive concluding phase of its mission. Since alternative arrangements cannot be made in the time remaining, the Acting Force Commander

has taken steps to restrict the remaining UNAMIR strength to a garrison mode in Kigali.

20. In the Rwanda-Zaire border regions, infiltration and sabotage activities by elements of the former Rwandese government forces have continued, although at a lower level of intensity. Electric pylons, bridges and factories have been targeted. Some attacks were carried out on "cachots" (improvised detention centres), leading to escapes by prisoners. There were eight reported mine incidents during the period under review, in which civilians and soldiers of the Rwandan Patriotic Army were injured while removing or stepping on anti-personnel mines.

21. Another aspect of the activities of the former Rwandese government forces concerns the allegations of sale or supply to them of arms and related materials, as well as reports that these forces are receiving military training in order to destabilize Rwanda. It will be recalled that in order to investigate these reports, the Security Council, in its resolution 1013 (1995) of 7 September, requested me to establish an International Commission of Inquiry. The Commission has been in the Mission area since early November and has submitted an interim report (see S/1996/57).

22. In the face of the security problems posed by the former Rwandese government forces, the Rwandan Patriotic Army has increased its patrolling activities. The preemptive measures it has taken against the local population have been noticeably more severe in the border region than in other parts of the country, with a commensurate increase in tension. On 4 January, the Rwandan Patriotic Army fired rockets at parts of Igwa island in Lake Kivu, as it suspected that the island was being used by saboteurs. These incidents notwithstanding, the general security situation is improving steadily.

V. HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENTS

23. Humanitarian operations within Rwanda continue to be coordinated under the overall leadership of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs. The United Nations Resident Coordinator has now assumed also the responsibilities of United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator. Though the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Operation structure was officially closed at the end of October, a support office was established to facilitate the Humanitarian Coordinator's operations. One of the principal activities of the Humanitarian Coordinator will be to ensure the continuity of humanitarian assistance to Rwanda following the departure of UNAMIR.

24. In December 1995, the number of returnees increased slightly. According to UNHCR, more than 13,500 refugees returned to Rwanda compared to some 6,700 in November. This increase was due to an influx of refugees from Burundi when 5,499 returnees crossed the border in UNHCR-organized convoys between 19 and 23 December. Unfortunately, the flow of returnees from the United Republic of Tanzania has nearly ceased.

25. During the reporting period, UNHCR issued a \$288 million appeal to cover the cost of its 1996 operations for Rwandan and Burundian refugees and returnees.

in the Great Lakes region. The new appeal places special emphasis on voluntary repatriation to Rwanda in 1996, and plans for a shift in UNHCR programmes from care and maintenance of refugees in countries of asylum to return and reintegration in the country of origin. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), other United Nations agencies and NGOs are collaborating in these efforts.

26. At the Rwanda/Zaire/UNHCR Tripartite Commission meeting held in Geneva on 20 December, the three parties expressed strong concern at the recent decline in the repatriation of refugees to Rwanda. The High Commissioner for Refugees informed the meeting that political factors, an increase in insecurity in the region and a failure by the parties to translate earlier commitments into concrete action were in part responsible for the slow progress in getting people back home. In a joint communiqué, Rwanda reaffirmed its commitment to establish the necessary conditions for the safe return of refugees and to strengthen its capacity to welcome them home. Zaire reaffirmed its commitment to rid the camps of those resorting to intimidation to block the return of refugees. The meeting was the second between UNHCR, Rwanda and Zaire on this matter. The Tripartite Commission consisting of Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and UNHCR held its third meeting in Kigali on 7 and 8 December 1995. The "go and see" visits of refugees to Rwanda continued during the months of December and January. In all, 474 refugees participated in over 30 such visits from three countries of asylum since the programme was initiated in mid-1995: 342 from Burundi, 122 from the United Republic of Tanzania and 10 from Zaire.

27. Reported clashes between armed groups and soldiers in Burundi provoked a surge in returns to Rwanda. Some 7,000 refugees did so during December. Another 2,000 who were trying to cross into the United Republic of Tanzania from Burundi on 21 December were forced back by Tanzanian authorities.

28. Fighting during the night of 17/18 January in Mugano, Mityanga Province, in northern Burundi, triggered an exodus of some 15,000 Rwandan refugees who fled to the border of the United Republic of Tanzania, which had been officially closed. According to UNHCR, Tanzanian officials allowed entry of the refugees on humanitarian grounds. On 20 January, more than 14,000 Rwandan refugees fearing the spread of ethnic fighting abandoned nearby Ntamba camp and headed towards the Tanzanian border. As of 25 January, an estimated 3,000 Rwandan refugees from Ntamba had crossed into the United Republic of Tanzania, more than 11,000 had returned to the Ntamba site, while a group of 140 chose to return voluntarily to Rwanda.

29. On 15 December, UNDP and the Rwandan Ministry of Planning signed a project for the urgent urban resettlement of refugees. The one-year project will be executed by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), in cooperation with the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration. The budget of \$1.5 million is financed by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The objective of the project is to facilitate the resettlement of returnees in urban and semi-urban areas by preparing and developing sites

30. On 9 December 1995, UNDP also signed a preparatory assistance project to support the same Ministry in the implementation of the Government's accelerated plan of action for the reinstallation and reinsertion of refugees and formerly displaced persons. The one-year project will be executed by the United Nations Office of Project Services and implemented by the Ministry. The budget is \$1,159,000, of which \$186,336 comes from co-financing by the Netherlands. This preparatory assistance will reinforce Government and local administration capacity to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate reinstallation activities at both the national and the local levels.

31. Owing to the departure of a number of NGOs, four of which were its implementing partners, UNICEF has taken emergency steps to avoid the breakdown of services in several unaccompanied children's centres run by these NGOs. Replacement agencies have been found for two of the centres. The three other centres remain without NGO financial and technical assistance, although national staff are still present. The activities of UNHCR, WFP and other United Nations agencies were also affected by the Government of Rwanda's decision to expel a number of NGOs.

32. UNICEF is collaborating with a number of NGOs for its 1996 activities on behalf of vulnerable women and children. In order to support a study on street children and to provide technical expertise in the Miyove centre for women prisoners and their children, UNICEF will sign two separate agreements with Save the Children's Fund-USA. UNICEF will support the NGO "Food For The Hungry" in providing assistance to vulnerable households within the country and for the reintegration and resettlement of returnee foster families.

VI. REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

33. Funds pledged to date by donors have reached \$1,264 million, as against \$587 million registered initially at the Geneva round-table conference of January 1995. The increase came mainly from (a) a continuation of projects previously in the pipeline that the Government of Rwanda had not considered to be on their new priority list and (b) additional pledges made by donors at the July 1995 round-table mid-term review. Additional pledges from the European Union and Japan were made at the thematic consultation on refugees held in November 1995. Commitments to date by donors are estimated at \$878.5 million. The largest commitments have come from the World Bank (\$224 million), the European Union (\$125 million), the United States of America (\$122 million) and Germany (\$103 million).

34. Disbursements to date by donors are estimated at \$403.9 million, equivalent to 69 per cent of the total pledged in Geneva, a remarkable improvement over May (9 per cent), July (15 per cent) and September (43 per cent) disbursements. At the Government's request, a few donors have expedited their bilateral disbursement procedures and/or contributed through the Secretary-General's Trust Fund or the UNDP Trust Fund. The Secretary-General's Trust Fund was established in the immediate aftermath of the Rwandan crisis, in order to facilitate the rapid disbursement of funds. In early 1995, the UNDP Trust Fund was constituted to channel resources from donors for rehabilitation projects. To date,

contributions pledged via the Trust Fund and cost-sharing arrangements managed by UNDP total \$43.5 million.

35. Reactivating the judicial system remains a priority of United Nations agencies operating in Rwanda. Although progress is slow on account of the Government's lack of capacity and the enormous complexity of trying those suspected of genocide, steps were taken in December to remedy that situation. The Ministry for the Rehabilitation and Functioning of the Judiciary identified four priority areas and implementation of programmes designed to rehabilitate the judicial system is under way.

36. In accordance with a recommendation made during a conference on genocide held in Kigali, the Ministry of Justice announced its desire to establish 11 "special courts" for the treatment of genocide cases. These courts could be supported by six international experts who could be recruited through UNDP's "Support to the rehabilitation of the judiciary" phase II project. Four more specialists could be recruited to support the Public Prosecutor of the Supreme Court. Incentives are being examined in order to increase the productivity of judiciary public servants and to recruit qualified and experienced candidates for key positions.

37. The work of the triage committees is scheduled to resume in mid-January and the necessary administrative decisions are being prepared by the Ministry of Justice to be presented to the Government for official approval. The assessment of material needs for the proper functioning of the Supreme Court has been completed.

VII. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

38. In its resolution 50/211 of 23 December 1995, the General Assembly appropriated an amount of \$32,324,500 gross for the financing of the Assistance Mission for the final period, from 1 January to 8 March 1996.

39. Pursuant to the Security Council's request to initiate planning for the complete withdrawal of UNAMIR within a period of six weeks after the expiry of its mandate, I shall seek the additional resources required for the withdrawal from the General Assembly at its resumed fiftieth session.

40. As of 15 January 1996, the total outstanding contributions to the UNAMIR special account since the inception of the Mission to 8 December 1995 amounted to \$58.5 million. This amount does not reflect the most recent appropriation by the General Assembly for the period from 1 January to 8 March 1996. Total outstanding assessed contributions for all peace-keeping operations stood at \$1 702.8 million as of 15 January 1996.

VIII. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

41. More than six weeks have now elapsed since the Security Council adopted resolution 1029 (1995), which focused the mandate of UNAMIR on the assistance it should provide in terms of good offices and logistics to facilitate the

repatriation of Rwandan refugees. I note with concern that, to date, despite the combined efforts of UNAMIR and other United Nations agencies and programmes working in Rwanda, particularly UNHCR, the repatriation process continues to be very slow. Moreover, there has been no evidence so far that the process will acquire the desired momentum before the end of the final mandate period of UNAMIR.

42. As stated in my previous reports, I remain convinced that long-term peace in Rwanda will remain elusive as long as large concentrations of Rwandan nationals remain encamped in neighbouring countries. I therefore welcome the initiatives being taken at the regional level to help to resolve the problem.

43. Genuine peace and reconciliation in Rwanda will also depend on the progress that will be made in the efforts of the Government and the international community to put an end to the prevailing environment of impunity, by bringing to justice those accused of genocide and massacres. I note with satisfaction that the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda issued its first indictments on 12 December 1995, that the Tribunal was able to hold its first plenary session in Arusha on 8 January 1996 and that the proceedings will begin in March. The measures being taken by the Supreme Court of Rwanda to reactivate the country's judicial system are also welcome.

44. Progress is also being made in the fields of rehabilitation, reconstruction and development. The funds pledged by donor countries for the development of Rwanda have increased significantly since the donors' round-table conference of January 1995. Actual disbursement has also increased, making it possible to launch a number of rehabilitation and reconstruction projects. In this context, it is my hope that the ongoing efforts aimed at improving conditions of detention in Rwanda's prisons will continue.

45. The mandate of UNAMIR will expire on 8 March 1996 and the operation will be phased out within six weeks, as prescribed by Security Council resolution 1029 (1995). I stated in my last report to the Security Council (S/1995/1001) that the United Nations still had a useful role to play in Rwanda. That assessment remains valid, especially in light of the Government's indication that the country's overwhelming needs require the continued attention and assistance of the international community.

46. Despite the real progress that has been made towards the restoration of normal conditions in Rwanda after the trauma and destruction inflicted by the genocide of 1994, it is evident that much more remains to be done. There is no doubt that the international community should continue to lend its support to the efforts of the Rwandan Government to achieve genuine peace and reconciliation, which are the necessary conditions for sustainable rehabilitation and reconstruction.

47. My Special Representative is currently examining with the Government, as well as with the relevant United Nations agencies, the possible nature and mandate of a continued United Nations presence in Rwanda after the expiration of UNAMIR's final mandate period on 8 March 1996. In the light of those discussions, I shall present appropriate recommendations in this regard in my next report to the Security Council.

Annex

Composition of the UNAMIR military component as of 22 January 1996

Country	Military personnel		Observers	Total
	Troops	Staff/Military police		
Austria			1	1
Bangladesh			1	1
Canada a/	97	4	9	110
Congo			7	7
Ghana b/	296	17	25	338
Guinea			15	15
Guinea-Bissau			1	1
India c/	841	12	22	875
Malawi	85		8	93
Nigeria	133	14	12	159
Russian Federation			15	15
Senegal		1	2	3
Uruguay			17	17
Zambia		15	8	23
Zimbabwe			13	13
Total	1 452	63	156	1 671

a/ All Canadian personnel (110) leaving the Mission on 2 February 1996.

b/ One hundred and fifty three troops leaving the Mission by 31 January 1996.

c/ Five staff officers leaving the Mission by 31 January 1996.



UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

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10/1
9/2*

From:

Col W J Fletcher
COS

[Signature]
Extn 11112

To:

DCOS OPS, CMO, A/DCOS SP

Info:

MA/FC

Date:

9 Feb 96

Subject:

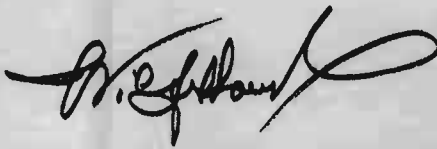
SECRETARY GENERALS FINAL REPORT ON UNAMIR

1. I would appreciate your comments for input into the military portion of the subject report by 12 Feb 96 for incorporation into a consolidated report.



DATE: 9 February 1996

TO: See distribution list

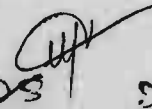
FROM: For Shaharyar M. Khan, SRSG 

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


CPS This was already
asked for from NYA/80.
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UNITED NATIONS

HRFOR

NATIONS UNIES

High Commissioner for Human Rights
Field Operation in Rwanda

Haut Commissaire aux Droits de l'Homme
Opération sur le Terrain au Rwanda

Colonel W.J. Fletcher
~~Acting~~ COS
UNAMIR

07 February 1996

Subject Request for UNAMIR Engineer Support to HRFOR

Dear Colonel Fletcher,

In a recent telephone conversation between the Acting Force Commander and the Chief of HRFOR, Brigadier Sivakumar agreed in principle to using the Force Engineer Company to assist HRFOR improve upon the physical security arrangements currently in existence within the various Field Team locations.

In general the HRFOR Field Stations consist of an office building and an adjacent residence. The assistance required from the Force Engineers would consist mainly of strengthening / reinforcing perimeter boundary fencing with razor/barbed wire as appropriate. HRFOR currently has eight Field Stations located through out Rwanda.. To enable this work to proceed may I request that our Security Officer be allowed to liaise directly with the Force Engineer Company Commander.

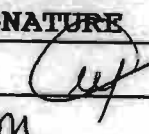
Pending your agreement to this, the HRFOR Security Officer in conjunction with the Force Engineer Commander will produce a detailed plan of work together with a list of defence stores required to accomplish the task.

Any assistance you can give in this matter will be greatly appreciated by HRFOR.

Yours sincerely,

Abderrazak Essaied
Deputy Chief HRFOR
Kigali

SEEN SLIP

APPOINTMENT	SIGNATURE	DATE
COS		9 Feb 96
SO TO COS	Hm	7.2.96
CC		

G-7



UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

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M Abderrazak Essaied
Deputy Chief HRFOR

9 Feb 96

Subject: Request for UNAMIR Engineer Support to HRFOR

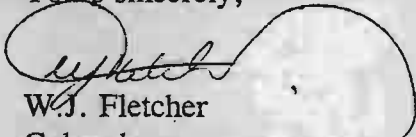
Dear M. Essaied

I refer to your letter of 7 February in which you have requested engineer support to improve upon the perimeter fencing of your Field Stations in Rwanda. I acknowledge your request for direct liaison with the Force Engineer and certainly recommend that course of action.

I must advise you that once the reconnaissance is complete and the list of stores is completed, approval of the Chief Administrative Officer will be necessary for the provision of the stores.

I would encourage your Security Officer to contact the Force Engineer, Major B.D. Pandey, local 11252 to make arrangements for a joint reconnaissance. I trust this will get the project started and that suitable arrangements can be made to complete the same within the time remaining in the Mandate.

Yours sincerely;


W.J. Fletcher
Colonel
Chief of Staff

cc: CAO
DCOS OPS
A/DCOS SP