

[8 CONFIDENTIAL]

UN ARCHIVES

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CNR-60 P1/10

RECEIVED

21 MAR 1996

OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

MOST IMMEDIATE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: *for* ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 20 March 1996
NUMBER: 804

H. Annan

MAR 20 P 12.58

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AC OPERATIONS

SUBJECT: Secretary-General's report on disposal of UNAMIR's assets

1. Please find attached the draft preliminary report of the Secretary-General on the disposal of UNAMIR's assets, prepared by OPPBA in consultation with FALD.

2. Most grateful for your comments by 9 a.m. tomorrow 21 March, bearing in mind that the report will most likely be forwarded to ACABQ on 22 March. Many thanks and best regards.

Copy ED
CAO
AFL

21/3/96

COS

for info please

PU cable

A-3

SEEN SLIP

APPOINTMENT	SIGNATURE	DATE
COS	<i>Ann</i>	23/3
SO TO COS	<i>Hm</i>	22.2
CC		

UNITED
NATIONS

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DRAFT



General Assembly
Fiftieth session
Agenda item 135

Distr:
GENERAL
A/50/712/Add.2
19 March 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

Executive summary

The present report contains the preliminary report on the disposition of UNAMIR's assets. The estimated inventory value of the Assistance Mission's assets as at 19 October 1995 amounted to approximately \$62.5million as summarized in annex I. The principles guiding the disposal of the Mission's assets are consistent with General Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994 while taking into account the unique circumstances and recent history of Rwanda. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly, as set out in paragraph 12 below, include a decision to take note of the preliminary report on the disposition of the Assistance Mission's assets and approve the donation of non-lethal equipment to the Government of Rwanda.

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IV. Action to be taken by the General Assembly at its fiftieth session		

Annexes

- I. Disposition of assets: preliminary summary statement

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I. Introduction

1. The Security Council in its resolution 1029 (1995) of 12 December 1995 adjusted UNAMIR's mandate and extended the Assistance Mission for a final period until 8 March 1996. By the same resolution, the Security Council also requested the Secretary-General to initiate planning for the complete withdrawal of UNAMIR within a period of six weeks after the expiry of its mandate and to examine, in the context of existing United Nations regulations, the feasibility of transferring UNAMIR's non-lethal equipment, as elements of UNAMIR withdraw, for use in Rwanda.
2. In a letter dated 13 February 1996 from the President of the Security Council (S/1996/103), the members of the Security Council urged the Secretary-General, in light of the unique circumstances and recent history of Rwanda, to employ flexibility, while staying within the bounds of the regulations established by the General Assembly, in resolving the question of the disposition of UNAMIR's equipment.
3. It will be recalled that the disposition of peace-keeping operations' assets is guided by the proposals of the Secretary-General contained in paragraph 110 of his report of 25 May 1994 (A/48/945 and Corr.1) and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 116 of its report of 18

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November 1994 (A/49/664), which were endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994. These principles are as follows:

(a) Equipment in good condition that conforms to established standardization or is considered compatible with existing equipment will be redeployed to other United Nations operations elsewhere in the world or will be placed in reserve to form the start-up kits for use by future missions;

(b) Equipment not required by other peace-keeping missions but which may be useful for operations of other United Nations agencies, international organizations or non-governmental organizations and which it is not feasible to keep in reserve, will be sold to relevant agencies or organizations;

(c) Any equipment or property not required or which it is not feasible to dispose of in the above manner or which is in poor condition will be subject to commercial disposal within the country, following standard United Nations regulations and procedures;

(d) Any surplus mission assets remaining after disposition under the terms referred to under paragraphs (a) to (c) above, and/or any assets which, if dismantled, would in fact set back the rehabilitation process of the country, will be contributed to the duly recognized Government of the respective country. This refers in particular to airfield installations and equipment, bridges and mine-clearing equipment.

4. The Advisory Committee, while reviewing the above listed proposals of the Secretary-General, recommended that the following be taken into account in respect of paragraph (d):

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(a) all efforts should be made to obtain from the Government its agreement to compensate the United Nations in a mutually acceptable form (contributions, services, tax exemption, etc.) for the residual value of any surplus mission assets installed in the country which could not be otherwise disposed of; and (b) the General Assembly should, as a matter of principle, be requested to approve any such disposition of mission assets which would provide for free-of-charge contribution to the Government.

II. Political mandate

5. In its resolution 1050 (1996) of 8 March 1996, the Security Council, inter alia, stressed its concern that the United Nations should continue to play an active role in assisting the Government of Rwanda in promoting the return of refugees, in consolidating a climate of confidence and stability and in promoting the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda. The Council also encouraged the Secretary-General, in agreement with the Government of Rwanda, to maintain in Rwanda a United Nations office, to be headed by his Special Representative and to include the present United Nations communications system and radio station, for the purpose of supporting the efforts of the Government of Rwanda to promote national reconciliation, strengthen the judicial system, facilitate the return of refugees and rehabilitate the country's infrastructure, and of coordinating the United Nations efforts to that

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end.

III. Preliminary report on the disposition of the assets of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda

6. Based on a preliminary review of all assets held by UNAMIR, as at 19 October 1995 the total original value of assets was estimated at approximately \$62.5 million, exclusive of transportation and installation costs. All UNAMIR assets have been grouped into nine general categories as follows: accomodation, air transport, communications, de-mining, electronic data-processing, office, vehicular and other equipment, and generators.
7. UNAMIR assets have been classified into four groups as summarized in annex I, based on the cost-effectiveness of their transportation and in accordance with the principles set out in paragraph 3 above. The proposed distribution of assets is provisional and subject to change.
8. Group I comprises assets with an inventory value of approximately \$41.0 million (65.6 per cent of the total), that have been earmarked for the transfer at no cost to peace-keeping operations (UNAVEM, UNCRO, UNIFIL, UNMIH, UNOMIL, UNIKOM) and United Nations offices (United Nations headquarters, MINUGUA, International Tribunal for Rwanda, United Nations Office in Burundi, International Commission of Inquiry in Burundi), or to the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi for temporary storage and future use.

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English
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This group also includes communications equipment and radio station which will remain in Rwanda pursuant to Security Council resolution 1050 (1996). Assets valued at \$19.8 million out of this group (48.3 per cent of the group total) have already been transferred as indicated above.

9. Group II consists of assets with an inventory value of approximately \$6.2 million (10 per cent of the total) that are not required by other peace-keeping missions and have been earmarked for transfer at cost to the United Nations offices/programmes and agencies operating in Rwanda (UNEP, UNESCO, UNDP, UNHCR, Human Rights Field Operations in Rwanda and Burundi, Emergency Response and Humanitarian Assistance Unit). Assets valued at \$1.8 million out of this group (29 per cent of the group total) have already been transferred as indicated above.
10. Group III comprises non-lethal assets valued at approximately 9.2 million (14.7 per cent of the total) earmarked for donation to the Government of Rwanda. Assets valued at \$0.5 million out of this group (5.4 per cent of the group total) have already been donated to the Government of Rwanda and non-governmental organizations operating in the country.
11. Group IV lists assets valued at approximately \$6.1 million and includes assets with no remaining useful life and residual value, which will be made available to the Government of

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Rwanda. This group also includes assets that have been written off owing to wear and tear beyond economical repair, accidents and damages caused by natural elements and acts of war, were abandoned owing to the security situation in Rwanda or were lost owing to theft.

IV. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly at its fiftieth session

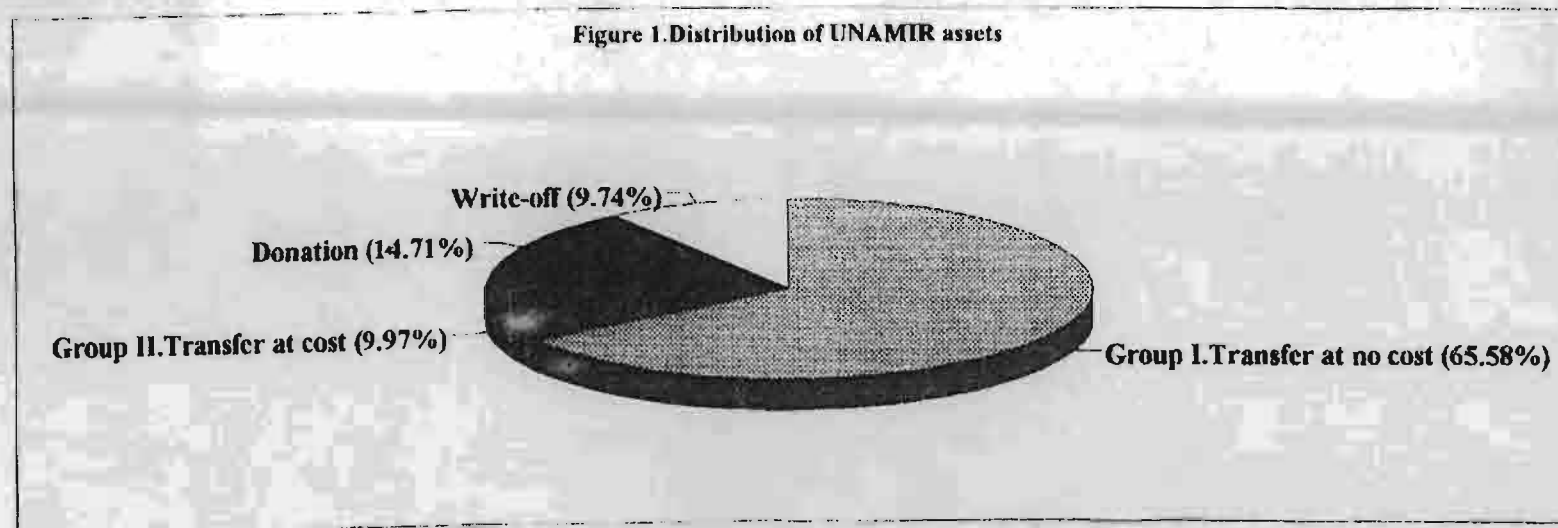
12. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly at its fiftieth session in connection with the financing of UNAMIR are as follows:

- (a) A decision to take note of the preliminary report on the disposition of the assets of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda;
- (b) An approval of the donation of non-lethal equipment to the Government of Rwanda.

Annex I
United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR)
Disposition of assets: preliminary summary statement
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of equipment	Group I. Transfer to other peace keeping operations/United Nations offices at no cost				Group II. Transfer to United Nations offices within Mission area at cost				Group III. Donation to Government of Rwanda				Group IV. Write-off		Grand Total
	Already distributed	Proposed distribution	Subtotal	% of total	Already distributed	Proposed distribution	Subtotal	% of total	Already distributed	Proposed distribution	Subtotal	% of total	% of total		
1 Accommodation equipment	5,338.0	191.0	5,529.0	35.0	1,184.3	2,154.1	3,338.3	21.1	115.8	5,240.0	5,355.9	33.9	1,579.5	10.0	15,802.7
2 Air transport equipment					5.4	86.1	91.6	100.0							91.6
3 Communications equipment	1,510.8	6,225.1	7,735.9	91.9	259.4	31.5	290.9	3.5	49.1	124.7	173.8	2.1	220.4	2.6	8,421.0
4 De-mining equipment		73.6	73.6	100.0											73.6
5 Electronic data-processing equipment	48.0	973.9	1,021.9	56.3	20.4	154.9	175.3	9.7	6.7	392.6	399.3	22.0	219.7	12.1	1,816.2
6 Generators	51.3	882.6	934.0	33.1	313.8	145.5	459.3	16.3	161.7	991.1	1,152.8	40.9	273.2	9.7	2,819.2
7 Office equipment	3.2	321.5	324.7	42.6	12.7	138.8	151.5	19.9	24.7	170.9	195.6	25.6	90.9	11.9	762.7
8 Other equipment	269.9	4,909.5	5,179.3	97.6	1.0	15.0	16.0	0.3		54.0	54.0	1.0	59.9	1.1	5,309.2
9 Vehicular equipment	12,611.0	7,578.9	20,189.9	73.7	34.2	1,673.4	1,707.6	6.2	121.2	1,739.9	1,861.1	6.8	3,645.7	13.3	27,404.4
Subtotal	19,832.2	21,156.1	40,988.3	65.6	1,831.3	4,399.2	6,230.4	10.0	479.3	8,713.3	9,192.6	14.7	6,089.3	9.7	52,500.6

Figure 1. Distribution of UNAMIR assets





UNAMIR - MINUAR

UNAMIR

CRN 064

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

1996 MAR -6 P 2:21

MOST IMMEDIATE

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

INFO: KITTANI/GHAREKHAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

FROM: SHAHARYAR M. KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

Shaharyar Khan

DATE: 6 MARCH 1996

NO.: MIR 535

NO. OF PAGES: 5

SUBJECT: UNAMIR - POST MARCH 8

1. It is now evident that there are two possibilities for UNAMIR after March 8: a) that, we phase out altogether in six weeks time as suggested in the Secretary-General's report to the Security Council or, b) that members of the Security Council agree to Rwanda's acceptance of a civilian political presence to succeed UNAMIR. In this cable, I am raising certain issues in the likely event of the latter option emerging from the Security Council.

The mandate

2. Paragraph 3 of Secretary-General's report outlines the "outstanding agenda" items that need to be addressed in Rwanda. The Rwandan Foreign Minister's letter to the Secretary-General covers virtually the same ground. I would, therefore, recommend that the civilian political office should have as its mandate the implementation of these objectives, namely:

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- (i) The repatriation and resettlement of refugees in accordance with the Bujumbura Action Plan.
- (ii) The revival of the national judicial system including improvement of detention centres.
- (iii) Support for socio-economic sectors especially survivors of genocide.
- (iv) Institutional capacity-building and infrastructural rehabilitation through early and equitable disbursement of pledges made at the Geneva Round Table.
- (v) National Reconciliation.
- (vi) Enhanced Co-ordination of UN Agency activity including financial contribution to Secretary-General's Trust Fund for Rwanda.

The size of the Mission

3. In my view, the Civilian Office should be headed by an SRSG and should have a deputy. Three relatively senior officers, including a Special Assistant, should help the SRSG in implementing the objectives mentioned in paragraph 2 above. Another four relatively junior officers should assist in coordination with UN Agencies including the Tribunal, the Human Rights Field Office and NGOs. In addition, Administrative Officers, a Spokesman, a Military Adviser and a Legal Adviser would be required. Necessary support staff, secretaries, clerical staff, security and local staff (drivers, etc.) would also need to be assigned. I shall be sending more detailed suggestions based on the proposal contained in this paragraph.

The hierarchical status of the Office

4. An enhanced co-ordinating role would be expected of the SRSG with the UN Agencies based on the requirements of the mandate. It would appear that the best formula would be to follow the Haiti model of the UNDP Resident and Humanitarian Co-ordinator acting as the SRSG's deputy. The Haiti model appears to have worked well and there is no reason why it should not also work effectively in Rwanda. The SRSG should have full authority to utilise Trust Fund expenditures.

The facilities

5. It is recommended that the following facilities may be retained for the civilian office:

i) A small fixed wing aircraft [Beechcraft]. The Tribunal, HRFOR, UNHCR and other UN Agencies will continue to be heavily represented in Rwanda. We would need to use the fixed wing aircraft, even, for internal travel if helicopters are excluded.

ii) Helicopter facility. We may reduce helicopter facility to two. Even though helicopter facility is expensive, there is a functional need to retain the capability of quick movement as refugees enter Rwanda and move to their communes from six entry points around the country. Moreover, at this morning's inter-agency meeting, there was an unanimous appeal from the agencies to retain helicopter facility particularly as insurgency in the western region has led to casualties due to mines, sabotage, etc. Agency field personnel in that region are insistent that helicopter, medivac capability should be retained.

iii) A vehicle workshop. A large number of vehicles will still be in use in Rwanda for the resettlement of refugees, HRFOR and ICTR. It has been agreed that UN Agencies would utilise the UNHCR workshop on a cost sharing basis as a result of the closure of UNAMIR's workshop.

iv) A medical unit that would be shared between us and ICTR. The current Normed contingent could be reduced from its current strength to a lower figure. Normed is prepared to stay on in Rwanda provided this facility is requested. Agencies, NGO's and diplomats would be eligible to use the clinic on a cost sharing basis.

v) Existing communications linking UNAMIR to New York must be retained. Moreover, our existing internal links to the prefectures may be transferred to ICTR who have requested the equipment. Ourselves, HRFOR, and other UN Agencies would continue to use the system when necessary. The security of this equipment would be handled by ICTR and the Government of Rwanda.

vi) Security - Each agency is making its own security arrangements. We have formally requested the Government of Rwanda to provide security to all UN Agencies and to ourselves [including our equipment]. ICTR would, however, make its own special arrangements with the Government of Rwanda.

6. I am aware that the above mentioned facilities, ie: provision for aircraft, vehicle workshop, medical support, communications, security, etc. would require special financial support from FALD and field operations staff. This may not be forthcoming if the successor political office ceases to be part of peace-keeping operations. In this regard, I would recommend appropriate formulation for both Security Council and ACABQ in order to retain certain logistical support as recommended in paragraph 5. Please bear in mind that the Rwandan terrain is difficult for road transport, that airline connections to Nairobi and elsewhere are infrequent and unreliable, and that medical services are below minimal standards.

Radio UNAMIR

7. Recently, I have received all-round appreciation for Radio UNAMIR. The Tanzanian government has indicated that Radio UNAMIR broadcasts have a beneficial effect in the camps and that Radio UNAMIR should continue even if UNAMIR phases out. An independent agency operating from the camps in Zaire has sent a similar recommendation. The Rwandese Minister for Rehabilitation told me that his government would not only favour Radio UNAMIR continuing but would encourage a larger, regional role for a UN radio. Accordingly, I recommend that the Security Council may be encouraged to support Radio UNAMIR (whose name may be charged to Radio UN Rwanda) with adequate financing along the lines of my recommendations made in my code cable no. 475. I have already requested the Government of Rwanda for protection of our transmitters in Kirongi and Kibongo.

HRFOR

8. The Human Rights Field Office in Rwanda is facing financial difficulties which have been mentioned in Secretary-General's report. I know that its Chief, Mr. Ian Martin, has reluctantly come to the conclusion that unless secure financing is available, he would advise the High Commissioner to close the office. Particularly after UNAMIR's withdrawal from the field when

HRFOR was expected to play an even more significant role, this recommendation would come as a serious setback for UN's human rights effort in Rwanda. Accordingly, the Security Council may wish to consider providing a way out for HRFOR in securing a regular budget. I realize that there are inherent difficulties involved in this suggestion, as stated in Mr. Goulding's letter to High Commissioner Ayala Lasso but I feel that in UN's overall perspective of Rwanda, HRFOR's problems need to be underlined.

9. UNAMIR's closure ceremony has been scheduled for Friday 8th March afternoon. A closure message from the Secretary-General would be appreciated.

Best regards.

F/O 1051

UN RESTRICTED

UNAMIR FORCE HQ
OUTGOING FACSIMILE

UNAMIR - REGISTRY	Action to:
	1
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02 MAR 1996	
- Action completed	
- Acknowledged	
Initial	

DATE: 01 MAR 1996

TO : MA TO SECY GEN DPKO/UNNY	FROM : BRIG KS. SIVAKUMAR ACTING FC, UNAMIR
FAX NUMBER : 212 963 4879	FAX NUMBER : 212 963 3090
SUBJECT: SUBMISSION OF MCSLR - 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(MLOB GP HQ)	
NUMBER OF PAGES INCL COVER SHEET: 10.	

1. FOLLOWING RETURNS IN RESPECT OF UNAMIR ARE HEREBY SUBMITTED AS ANNEXES A TO H:

- A. MONTHLY CONSOLIDATED STR AND LOC RETURN (MCSLR).
- B. DETAILS OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF STAFF OFFICERS.
- C. SUMMARY STR REPORT OF STAFF OFFICERS.
- D. SUMMARY STR REPORT OF MILOBS.
- E. SUMMARY STR REPORT OF MIL SP UNIT.
- F. DETAILS OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF MILOBS.
- G. DETAILS OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF MIL SP UNITS.
- H. UNAMIR MONTHLY STATE OF FORMED UNITS BY NATIONALITY.

2. BEST REGARDS.

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ANNEX A

U N A M I R

BI- MONTHLY CONSOLIDATED STR AND LOC RETURN

FROM 152359 FEB 1996 TO 292359 FEB 1996

SN	DETAILS	MILOBS	STAFF
1.	<u>STR</u>		
	a. Bal b/f from the previous return	146	26
	b. Gain	-	-
	c. Loss	-	4
	d. TOTAL	146	22
2.	<u>LOC</u>		
	a. HQ MILOB-KIGALI	15	-
	b. Kigali/Kibongo Sector	26	-
	c. Gitarama	21	-
	d. Cyangugu	25	-
	e. Gisenyi	28	-
	f. Butare	17	-
	h. Nairobi	2	
	i. Force HQ	12	22
	TOTAL	146	22

UN RESTRICTED

ANNEX B

UNAMIR
DETAILS OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF STAFF OFFICERS
FROM 15 FEB 1996 - 29 FEB 1996

S/N	COUNTRY	GAINS	LOSS	DATE	REMARKS
1	CANADA	-	4	17 FEB 96	END OF TOD
	TOTAL	0	4		

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UNAMIR
SUMMARY STR REPORT OF STAFF OFFICERS ANNEX C
FROM 15 FEB 1996 -29 FEB 1996

SL NO	COUNTRY	STR B/F FROM 15 FEB 96	ARRIVAL 15 -29 FEB 96	DEPARTURES 15-29 FEB 96	STR AS ON 29 FEB 95
1	CANADA	4	-	4	-
2	GHANA	6	-	-	6
3	INDIA	6	-	-	6
4	NIGERIA	4	-	-	4
5	SENEGAL	1	-	-	1
6	ZAMBIA	5	-	-	5
	TOTAL	26	0	4	22

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ANNEX D

SUMMARY STR REPORT OF MIL OBSERVERS (MILOBS)
FROM 15 FEB 1996 - 29 FEB 96

SL NO	COUNTRY	STR B/F FROM 15 FEB 96	ARRIVAL 15 -29 FEB 96	DEPARTURES- 15-29 FEB 96	STR AS ON 29 FEB 96
1	AUSTRIA	1	-	-	1
2	BANGLADESH	1	-	-	1
3	CANADA	-	-	-	0
4	CONGO	7	-	-	7
5	GHANA	24	-	-	24
6	GUINEA	15	-	-	15
7	GUINEA-BISSAU	1	-	-	1
8	INDIA	22	-	-	22
9	MALAWI	8	-	-	8
10	MALI	-	-	-	-
11	NIGERIA	15	-	-	15
12	PAKISTANI	-	-	-	-
13	RUSSIA	12	-	-	12
14	SENEGAL	2	-	-	2
15	URUGUAY	17	-	-	17
16	ZAMBIA	8	-	-	8
17	ZIMBABWE	13	-	-	13
18	TOTAL	146			146

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ANNEX E

SUMMARY STR REPORT OF MIL SP UNITS
FROM 15 FEB 1996 - 29 FEB 1996

SL NO	CANADA	95 FLGS	TOTAL
1	CONTINGENT STR ON 15 FEB 96	-	-
2	ARRIVALS FROM 15-29 FEB 96	-	-
3	DEPARTURES 15-29 FEB 96	-	-
4	CONTINGENT STR ON 29 FEB 96	-	-

SL NO	GHANA	INF BN	TOTAL
1	CONTINGENT STR ON 15 FEB 96	145	145
2	ARRIVALS FROM 15-29 FEB 96	-	-
3	DEPARTURES 15-29 FEB 96	-	-
4	CONTINGENT STR ON 29 FEB 96	145	145

SL NO	INDIA	INF BN	TOTAL
1	CONTINGENT STR ON 15 FEB 96	847	847
2	ARRIVALS FROM 15-29 FEB 96	-	-
3	DEPARTURES 15-29 FEB 96	-	-
4	CONTINGENT STR ON 29 FEB 96	847	847

SL NO	MALAWI	INF COY	TOTAL
1	CONTINGENT STR ON 15 FEB 96	84	84
2	ARRIVALS FROM 15-29 FEB 96	-	-
3	DEPARTURES 15-29 FEB 96	1	1
4	CONTINGENT STR ON 29 FEB 96	83	83

UN RESTRICTED

SL NO	NIGERIA	INF COY	TOTAL
1	CONTINGENT STR ON 15 FEB 96	144	144
2	ARRIVALS FROM 15-29 FEB 96	-	-
3	DEPARTURES 15-29 FEB 96	-	-
4	CONTINGENT STR ON 29 FEB 96	144	144

SL NO	ZAMBIA	INF BN	TOTAL
1	CONTINGENT STR ON 15 FEB 96	10	10
2	ARRIVALS FROM 15-29 FEB 96	-	-
3	DEPARTURES 15-29 FEB 96	-	-
4	CONTINGENT STR ON 29 FEB 96	10	10

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ANNEX F

DETAILS OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MILOBS
FROM 15 FEB 1996 - 29 FEB 1996

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ANNEX G

DETAILS OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF MIL SP UNITS
FROM 15 FEB 1996 - 29 FEB 1996

SNO	COUNTRY	GAINS	LOSSES	OFFR	OR	DATE	REMARKS
1.	MALAWI	-	1	-	-	28 FEB 96	END OF TOD
	TOTAL	0	1				

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UNAMIR

ANNEX H

CORRECTED UP TO 29 FEB 96

UNAMIR MONTHLY STATE OF FORMED UNITS BY NATIONALITY

1. CANCON (CANADA)	- 0
2. GHANBATT (GHANA)	- 145
3. INDBATT (INDIA)	- 847
4. MALAWICOY (MALAWI)	- 83
5. NIBATT (NIGERIA)	- 144
6. ZAMBATT (ZAMBIA)	- 10

TOTAL	- 1229

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UN RESTRICTED

44 CYCY 44
MAR-06-1996 01:30

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UNITED NATIONS HQ NEWYORK

5601 P.01

CNR - 050 P1/3

TO: UNATIONS
CODE: 01/15

01 MAR - 5 P 3:02

CODE CABLE

UNAMIR

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 5 March 1996

NUMBER: 637

SUBJECT: POST UNAMIR PRESENCE IN RWANDA

1996 MAR 06 17:37
IMMEDIATE

RECEIVED

- 6 MAR 1996

OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

Please find attached copy of a letter dated 1 March which the Permanent Representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council. Apologies for the delay, but this letter only reached us today.

Regards.

SEEN SLIP

APPOINTMENT	SIGNATURE	DATE
COS	<i>[Signature]</i>	6/2
SO TO COS	<i>[Signature]</i>	7/3
CC		

copy: ED
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6/3/96

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for info pl.

96.05209
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CNR - 050 P3/3

PERRIN/Buniletilazi
4 March 1996

Permanent Mission of the Rwandese Republic to the United Nations

No. MP/36/16,06/E/03

New York, 1 March 1996

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you of the position of the Government of Rwanda in the light of the expiration of the United Nations Assistance Mission to Rwanda (UNAMIR).

My Government would accept the maintenance of a small political office to support the Rwandan Government's efforts to strengthen the judicial system, facilitate the return of refugees and rehabilitate the national infrastructure.

The Government of Rwanda is ready to discuss with you and the Secretariat the details and the length of the mandate of such an office.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Manzi BAKURAMUTSA
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative
of Rwanda to the
United Nations

His Excellency
Mr. Legwaila Joseph LEGWAILA
President of the Security Council
United Nations
New York



UNAMIR - MINUAR

CRN 060

OUTGOING CODE CABLE
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UNAMIR
1996 MAR -5 A 2:04

TO: ANNAN/GOULDING, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
INFO: KITTANI/GHAREKHAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

FROM: SHAHARYAR M. KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

Shaharyar M. Khan

DATE: 5 MARCH 1996

NO.: MIR 523

NO. OF PAGES: 6

SUBJECT: LETTER FROM THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF RWANDA

1. Attached is a letter from the Foreign Minister of Rwanda dated 1 March 1996 addressed to the Secretary General that was hand carried last night to my office. It is not clear whether the Minister has sent a similar letter to their Ambassador for transmittal to the Secretary General.

2. The new elements in this letter not contained in Mr. Dusaidi's non-paper which was handed over to Mr. Kouyate in Addis Ababa, have been bracketed by me and are as follows:

Page 2 Paragraph which begins "In order to coordinate"

Page 4 Last sentence in first paragraph under "D": "The UN Secretary General should continue to mobilize both human and financial resources for the Tribunal so that it can accomplish its task".

Page 5 Third paragraph which begins "The Government of Rwanda takes this opportunity".

3. The new paragraph on page 2 is of course the most relevant for the United Nations post UNAMIR involvement in Rwanda and coincides with views we had exchanged while I was in New York. I would assume that this document which reflects the Rwandese Government official position on the matter should be circulated to the Security Council as an official document.

Best regards.

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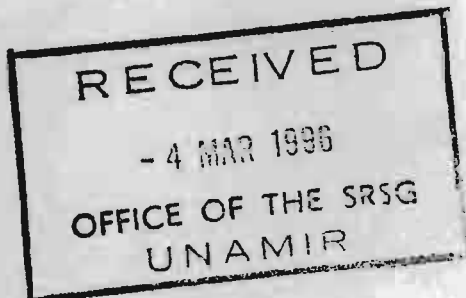
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1996 MAR -5 A 2:16

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CRN 060 P2/6

1st March, 1996



**REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
& COOPERATION
P. O. BOX 179
KIGALI**

His Excellency Boutros-Boutros Ghali
United Nations Secretary General
United Nations
New York

**RE: THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA'S PROPOSAL FOR CONTINUED
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.

OFFICE OF THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

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

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.

In order to coordinate the United Nations assistance to National recovery and Rehabilitation of the Country, the Rwandan Government accepts the proposal of the United Nations Secretary General to maintain the office of the special representative in Kigali for a period of six months. In addition to coordinating all UN activities, the special representative should monitor political developments and use his good offices to support the promotion of peace and national reconciliation. "

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.

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, but should make the disbursement of required funds easy.

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 presumed guilty of acts of genocide and will continue to support its work in the country. The UN Secretary General should continue to mobilize both human and financial resources for the tribunal so that it can accomplish its task.

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 Operation in Rwanda 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 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

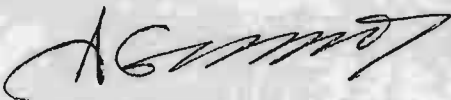
The Government of Rwanda has already started to reorganize and strengthen its Gendarmerie and Communal Police and has expressed its intention to proceed to the demobilization of part of its army. The United Nations Development Programme will continue to provide support to the strengthening of Rwandese 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

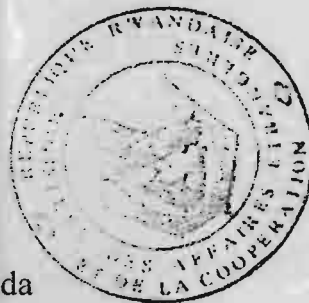
It is suggested that financing of the above mentioned activities be provided by bilateral and multilateral donors through the expanded Trust Fund for rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda. All funds contributed will be managed by a committee composed of representatives of the Rwandese Government, 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.

The Government of Rwanda takes this opportunity to renew its commitment to the principles and ideals of the United Nations, and wishes to express its great appreciation for the sacrifices and contributions UNAMIR personnel have made during their tenure in Rwanda.

Please accept, your Excellency, the expression of my Government's compliments and highest consideration.



Dr. Anastase GASANA
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation



- c.c. H.E. The President of the Republic of Rwanda
- " H.E. The Vice President and Minister of Defence
- " H.E. The Prime Minister

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

CRN 055

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

UNAMIR
1996 FEB 28 A 9 47

P/K

TO: KITTANI/GOULDING, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

INFO: GHAREKHAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

FROM: SHAHARYAR M. KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

DATE: 27 FEBRUARY 1996

NO.: MIR 425

NO. OF PAGES: 4

SUBJECT: Milobs Conference

UNAMIR
1996 FEB 28 A 9 55

1. I attended a Milobs Conference at Kibungo on 21 February 1996. These conferences are held periodically to assess developments at grass roots level and I find them invaluable. The Milobs sectors have been revised in keeping with their reduced strength as shown in the attached chart.
2. A summary of the main issues is attached. As before, the pattern is not uniform. For example, security in Sector 1 [Byumba/Kibungo] is good and improving. In sector 2 [Kibuye/Gitarama] it is grim and deteriorating. I am sure you will find the summary to be of interest.

Best wishes.

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CRN 055 P/K

Summary of Milobs Conference held at Kibungo on 21 February 1996

Armed Infiltration and Sabotage in sector bordering Zaire and Tanzania

There were clear signs of improved training, better equipment and increased local support for armed infiltrators crossing from Zairean territory into Rwanda. Until about 3 months ago, the success rate was around 50%. Now it is rated at 80%. RPA patrols are being ambushed and hit frequently. When Zairean forces recently surrounded Kibumba camp, it was noticeable that armed raids stopped, clearly establishing a link between the camps and armed infiltration into Rwanda. The high success rate by the infiltration has caused increased oppression and tension in the border area. There are no signs of similar cross border activity from Tanzania.

Security

The security picture was not uniform. In Sector 1, there was a generally improving climate with prefects and bourgmestres making special efforts to return houses/lands to returning refugees. There was no harassment by RPA. In Sector 1, normalcy prevailed though there were two areas - Gera Park and Bugesera - which were "out of bounds" and where some deaths were reported to have taken place. Sector 2, as last time, was particularly grim. Milobs reported harassment of the Hutu population by undisciplined boy soldiers. Much of the population lived in fear, hiding in fields at night, and generally regarded as suspected collaborators. Generally, Hutu enlightened intelligentsia was being targeted, often by professional accusers. In Sectors 4 and 5, headed by competent and enlightened prefects, a brave effort at reconciliation and fair treatment was being made. It was not always successful at the lower levels but, generally, the security climate was satisfactory despite sabotage and armed raids. Interpreters working with UNAMIR had received regular threats from anonymous sources.

Refugee Return

A large number of refugees from Burundi were coming through and being efficiently treated and settled by the government and UN Agencies. A special effort by the government to treat the returnees humanely, especially around Butare-Gikongoro, was noticeable. Houses were being returned and only a small number were being detained as genocide suspects. Refugees from Tanzania had also begun returning after Prime Minister's visit to the camps. Milobs in all border sectors felt that if they were permitted to visit the refugee camps, it would help produce confidence-building inducement to the refugees. The UNHCR and Agencies were prepared, on the ground, to receive 10000-15000 refugees per day. However, there was no sign of movement from Zairean camps despite pressure by Zairean forces.

Mass Killings

I deliberately enquired from the Milobs if, as had been suggested by the former Prime Minister and by some others, massive retributational killings could be carried out behind the backs of Milobs and Human Rights Field Officers. The unanimous view was that a few killings could and did take place, but any killing that went into double figures could not possibly be kept hidden from Milobs and from Human Rights Field Officers.

Situation in Refugees Camps

Milobs reported that Tanzanian Government had not, so far, been able to separate political elements from the ordinary folk in the camp. RDR influence, therefore, remained predominant in the camps. In Zaire, the RDR had persuaded refugees to offer peaceful resistance to Zairean efforts to pressurise them into returning.

UNAMIR withdrawal

Generally the majority population was fearful of the consequences of UNAMIR's withdrawal and felt that UNAMIR's presence was an insurance against oppression and subjugation. The Tutsi, except for the extremists, also increasingly recognized the value of UNAMIR and were not opposed to its continuation. Generally, relations with RPA and local administration had improved because the recognition that UN was prepared to leave had reduced hostility and underlined the advantages of cooperation.

Prisons and Cachots

There had been a marginal improvement in the prisons particularly in the Eastern Sector [Kibungo, Nsinda]. Gitarama prison was also less crowded with increased space. Kibuye was appalling as were the cachots which were now on the verge of stifling point. Prisons and cachots were part of a terrible humanitarian tragedy. Neither the judicial system nor the triage commissions were working.

Reconciliation

Despite efforts from the top, there was no real movement towards reconciliation. Generally, the government appeared to be losing the battle to win over hearts and minds to the majority. It was noticeable that unlike in the early days, government leadership did not address large crowds in stadiums but restricted themselves to addressing civil servants and military officers during their tours of the country-side. Sector 3 confirmed that the deployment of the Gako regiment [former FRGF now RPA] had helped calm fears among the Hutus.

DEPLOYMENT OF MILOBS AS ON 05 FEB 96

SER	COUNTRY	TOTAL	FHQ	MHQ	SECT-1 KIGALI/KIBUNGO	SECT-2 GITARAMA	SECT-3 BUTARE	SECT-4 CYANGUGU	SECT-5 GISENYI	REMARKS
		STR								
1	AUSTRIA	1	1							
2	BANGLADESH	1		1						
3	CANADA	0								
4	CONGO	7			2		2		3	
5	GHANA	24	2	5	3	3	3	4	4	
6	GUINEA	15			3	2	3	3	4	
7	GUINEA-BISSAU	1					1			
8	INDIA	22	4	2	4	4	2	2	4	1 X NDO
9	MALAWI	8			3			2	3	
10	NIGERIA	15	3	2	3	3	2	2		
11	RUSSIA	12		1	2		2	3	4	
12	SENEGAL	2	1	1						
13	URUGUAY	17	1		3	4	2	4	3	
14	ZAMBIA	8	1	1	2	2		2		1 X NDO
15	ZIMBABWE	13	1	2	1	3		3	3	
16	TOTAL	140	14	15	20	21	17	25	28	

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UNITED NATIONS
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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

CRN 045

UNAMIR
1996 FEB 19 P 2

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

MOST IMMEDIATE

TO: KITTANI/GOULDING, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

INFO: GHAREKHAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

FROM: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

Shahary Khan

DATE: 19 FEBRUARY 1996

NO.: MIR 413

NO. OF PAGES: 15

SUBJECT: Secretary-General's Draft Report on Rwanda - Rev.I

UNAMIR
1996 FEB 19 P 50

1. On Friday 16 February, the first draft of the Secretary-General's Report to the Security Council was sent to Headquarters. This report required up-dating and editing. Accordingly, a revised draft is being sent {Revision I}. Please note the following comments:

(a) It is proposed that the lengthy report from the High Commissioner for Human Rights may be added as an annex to the report. In our draft we have reflected the essential elements of the report.

(b) Some figures in the draft have been left blank and would need to be up-dated before the report is issued.

Best wishes.

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SECURITY COUNCIL

Distr.
GENERAL

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

II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

2. Since my last report, relative calm and stability continue to prevail throughout Rwanda, with the exception of areas bordering Zaire where the situation is tense due to an increase in the level of insurgent activities by elements of the former Rwandan Government Forces (RGF). The process of normalisation is apparent from the following statistics: agricultural produce has reached 82% of pre-war output, child immunisation, sanitation, urban water supply and healthcare 80%, industrial production 75%, public transport, primary schools and university education are above 60%. In terms of security and crime-rate, Kigali is the safest capital in the region. Considering the fact in 1994, Rwanda had been devastated by genocide and civil war with the result that there was no administration, no economy, no judiciary system, no schools, no water, no electricity, no transport and a population that was traumatised, the achievements of the Rwandan Government and people are highly creditable.

3. On the negative side, there are outstanding issues that are a source of concern and need to be addressed with the full cooperation of the international community. These include the return and resettlement of 1.6 million refugees, meaningful progress towards national reconciliation, the revival of the national judicial process, improvement in prison conditions, the equitable disbursement of aid and effective measures to curb sabotage and destabilisation by armed infiltrators from refugee camps. Although UNAMIR is no longer responsible for security in Rwanda, its phase-out on March 8 has also led to concern among members of the

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international community in Rwanda about their treatment, particularly after the abrupt expulsion of 38 NGOs and an incident, albeit isolated and immediately denounced by the Government, in which three members of the International Tribunal were ordered out of their car and assaulted by an RPA guard unit. The offending RPA soldiers were arrested and are being tried.

4. The months of January and February have seen a marked increase in insurgent actions carried out by former RGF elements who infiltrated Rwanda, particularly in the north-western Prefecture of Gisenyi. The most important of these actions was the sabotage on the night of 2 February of the electricity power line and water intake to the local brewery in Gisenyi. According to statements made to the RPA by captured infiltrators, a large number of infiltrators have been sent into Rwanda to coordinate insurgent activities. As a result, RPA has increased its patrolling and its questioning of suspected collaborators in the belt adjacent to the Zairian border.

5. As I mentioned in my last progress report on UNAMIR (S/1996/61 and A/50/868), the allegations of sale or supply of arms to the former Rwandan government forces continue to be a matter of concern. The International Commission of Inquiry established pursuant to resolution 1011 has continued its activities and presented to the Council its interim report (S/1996/67). The President of the Council informed me in her letter dated 13 February 1996 (S/1996/103) of the decision taken by the Council that the Commission shall continue its work and submit its final report in due course. This decision also reflects the position of the Rwandan Government, as expressed in the request put to the President of the Council by the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations (S/1996/84). I urge the assistance of all Member States in resolving some of the difficulties encountered in the past by the International Commission so as to enable it to successfully carry out its mandate.

6. Rwanda's relations with Zaire and Tanzania have continued to show an improvement. With Zaire, bilateral visits have been exchanged which Vice-President Kagame has characterized as working towards normalization of relations between both countries. The hand over by Zaire on 13 February of some military equipment belonging to Rwanda that was taken to Zaire by former Rwandan government forces is seen as a step forward in the improvement of bilateral relations and in the implementation of the recommendations of the Cairo summit. In receiving the equipment on behalf of the Government of Rwanda Foreign Minister, Dr. Anasthase Gasana stated, inter alia, that the equipment returned constituted only a few of the assets of the Rwandan government in Zaire, and that this gesture should be viewed as a symbol, though a significant one.

7. Rwanda's contacts with Tanzania have intensified as apparent from the four-day visit paid to Tanzania from 6 to 9 February by a Rwandan delegation led by the Prime Minister which focused on measures to accelerate the return of Rwandan refugees. The Rwandan Prime Minister met with the Prime Minister of Tanzania and addressed the Tanzanian Assembly to explain the current situation facing Rwanda. The Rwandan Prime Minister then visited the refugee camps in Ngara and Cyabalisa. During these visits, the Prime Minister was informed of the refugees' concerns with regard to the prompt return of their lands and houses. The Prime Minister explained that the Government had devised a plan which includes the assistance by the international community for the construction of new houses to relocate those (mainly refugees from 1959 and subsequent migrations) who are currently occupying properties which do not belong to them. Over the past weeks, there has been a marginal increase in the voluntary return of refugees from Tanzania.

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8. In accordance with its mandate, UNAMIR has focused its activities on facilitating the safe and voluntary return of refugees. It is evident that the UNHCR and the affected countries namely, Rwanda, Zaire, Burundi and Tanzania have made a concerted effort to achieve a significant repatriation of refugees. The response to these efforts has not been uniform. From Zaire, despite the Zairian Government's decision to deploy additional troops to induce a camp-by-camp closure, the return of refugees has, so far, been negligible. On the other hand, refugee returns from Burundi have increased dramatically and movement is also discernible from Tanzania. The overall figures [at annex A] indicated that from an average of around 5000 per month from March 1995 to November, the past three months have shown an increase to 13,500 in December 1995, January and 16,000 till mid February. These efforts need to be sustained and encouraged with a view to finding durable solutions. In this context, I feel that a well prepared, regional conference which provides for an opportunity for meaningful discussion of these and related issues needs to be convened in co-operation with UNHCR and OAU.

9. One of the factors which discourages refugees from returning to Rwanda continues to be non functioning of the justice system. Although, some constitutional changes have been introduced to allow 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 population in detention in Rwanda has reached the figure of 65,515 detainees by the end of January. Despite over-crowding, conditions in prisons have improved through the construction of new detention centres. No maltreatment of prisoners has been reported. Overcrowding in prisons can be expected until the justice system resumes its normal functioning.

10. On 19 February, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda [ICTR] announced two further indictments. The Tribunal is expected to commence trials from March 1996. Temporary arrangement are being made for the detention of prisoners in Arusha pending, the construction of ICTR's own detention cells. ICTR has also been informed that after the termination of UNAMIR's mandate, on March 8, security for the Deputy Prosecutor's office would be the responsibility of the ICTR itself.

11. Relations between the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR have been stable. There are, however, a number of issues which remain to be resolved. 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". Both my Special Representative in Rwanda and Mr. Gharekhan, my Special Advisor, have recently briefed the Council on this issue. I have taken note of the request of the Security Council members contained in the letter addressed to me by the President of the Council on 13 February to exert flexibility in the disposition of UNAMIR equipment. Taking into account the above, I have instructed my Special Representative to submit his recommendations regarding UNAMIR equipment which, in the context of the liquidation process and conforming to existing regulations, can be released for use in Rwanda. As regards other categories of equipment for which current regulations prevent me from making a final decision, the Secretariat will submit its recommendations to the competent legislative bodies. I wish once again to express my hope

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that, in the meantime, there will be no obstacles to the transfer of equipment to other peace-keeping operations.

12. 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 payment of corporate taxes by United Nations contractors operating in support of UNAMIR. Following a series of exchanges, both the Government and the United Nations have shown flexibility in their respective positions. I am confident that satisfactory solutions will be found by the Government and the United Nations to this and other issues of contention in a spirit of mutual cooperation and understanding.

13. In anticipation of UNAMIR's closure, co-ordination meetings have taken place with Agencies with a view to replacing the facilities being provided by UNAMIR. These include medical, security, air transportation, communications for which alternative arrangements are being made. It is proposed that Radio UNAMIR should continue to be utilized as an independent, non-political mouthpiece of the UN in Rwanda and that all UN Agencies participate and share in the cost of running "Radio UN-Rwanda".

III. HUMAN RIGHTS

14. A full report on the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda HRFOR is attached at Annex 'B'. For the purposes of this report, HRFOR has established a presence in all but one of Rwanda's eleven prefectures, and has developed relationship with the authorities, including the security forces, which contribute to the prevention of human rights violations and to appropriate investigation and action. It presents information regarding reported human rights violations systematically 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 national and local levels. The information resulting from HRFOR's own investigations, together with the Government of Rwanda's response, is reported to the High Commissioner for Human Rights and made fully available to the Special Rapporteur on Rwanda.

15. Conditions of detention are one of the most serious aspects of the current human rights situation. They form an important part of HRFOR's overall monitoring, dialogue with the authorities and reporting. 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 ICRC. HRFOR plans to give high priority, as the judicial system becomes operational, to promoting the processing of cases of detainees according to the law and with a view to progressive reduction of the numbers of those detained without charge or trial.

16. HRFOR assesses the state of readiness of home communes to receive returnees, and assists those communes in the resettlement process. 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 providing its important information and evaluation on the state of readiness in communes that may receive returnees and assist in their resettlement and reintegration.

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17. 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 UNAMIR's mandate expires. I believe that HRFOR must continue to constitute a most important element of the U.N. presence in Rwanda, beyond March 1996.

18. Unfortunately, the High Commissioner has faced great difficulties in securing sufficient voluntary contributions to fund HRFOR. In his report of 13 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 50/58L 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.

19. The request for regular budget funding for HRFOR had unfortunately not been approved by the last session of the General Assembly. HRFOR's financial difficulties have therefore continued. The High Commissioner therefore then appealed to donors in January, and so far had received pledges of some USD 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 reimburse a \$3 million loan received from the Central Emergency Revolving Fund to start operation in September 1994, and the financial requirement for 1 April - 31 December 1996 is estimated at approximately \$7 million. This is based upon a staffing of 120, of whom 80 would be United Nations Volunteers. Additional administrative, logistical, communications and security needs may have to be separately funded if in the event that a peace-keeping operation no longer provides them.

20. The High Commissioner has therefore asked me to draw to the attention of the Security Council and the General Assembly 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 in its present form. I share his view that it would be most regrettable if this closure had to occur before the 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. Accordingly, I have proposed in paragraph 41 that HRFOR may be included as part of UN's successor entity to UNAMIR.

IV. MILITARY AND SECURITY ASPECTS

21. 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 due to the decision taken by Canada to withdraw its contingent with effect from 2 February. The result of the removal of the force logistics support unit at this late stage of the Mission has placed some strain on the Mission, and the functions this unit had been performing have had to be contracted out or deleted from the capability base.

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22. As stated in my last progress report, in order to maintain the ability of UNAMIR to assist UNHCR in the refugee repatriation process, two logistic bases of about 40 personnel each have been deployed at Nyundo, near Gisenyi, and Shagasha, near Cyangugu, which allow UNAMIR to provide the necessary logistic support to move refugees from border crossing points to transit camps in Sectors 4 and 5. All other formed troops are deployed in Kigali, although some elements were provided to ensure security at the communications site on Mount Karongi and for the protection of members of the International Tribunal working on the site of Kibuye, in Western Rwanda. The troops stationed in Kigali continue to be 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. Military observers are deployed in five sectors, with their regional headquarters at Kibungo, Gitarama, Butare, Cyangugu and Gisenyi, which allow UNAMIR to monitor the return of refugees and their subsequent resettlement in their home communes.

23. UNAMIR's troops have continued to assist the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the safe and voluntary return of refugees to their home communes. When 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 in a smooth manner returnees to their home communes. Work continued throughout the period under review to provide assistance in the construction and improvement of transit camps, to provide transportation on behalf of United Nations agencies and other partners, and engineering capabilities to develop new projects and repair roads and bridges. When some military assets belonging to Rwanda were returned by Zaire, UNAMIR assisted the RPA in transporting a number of weapons systems and major pieces of equipment into Rwanda. Military observers have continued to patrol and monitor the situation. Although the relationship with the RPA remains amicable, as manifested by the exchange of information on incidents within the country in the interest of mutual cooperation, the reduced numbers of military observers have severely curtailed UNAMIR's reporting and investigation activities.

24. In implementation of resolution 1029, which requires that the Mission be closed within six weeks of the end of the mandate, a liquidation plan has been drawn up. It envisages the departure of the last military element on 14 April, with staff officers departing on 19 April. During the closure phase, an adequate level of security troops will be maintained until 14 April, at which time all installations should be closed or turned over to other United Nations agencies for their use.

V. HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENTS

25. During the period under review, the number of refugees returning to Rwanda has considerably increased as a result of actions taken in countries of asylum to prompt the return of refugees. An estimated 1.8 Rwandans are still in refugee camps in neighboring countries: 1,100,000 in Zaire, 600,000 in Tanzania and 100,000 in Burundi. Regrettably, countries of asylum have continued to refole Rwandan refugees. Tanzania forcibly sent back to Rwanda 119 persons and Burundi 26 persons during the month of January. Figures indicate that the return of refugees from Burundi is assuming significant proportions. There is an increase of refugees returning from Tanzania though not yet significant while new case-load refugees from Zaire remain at a trickle despite major efforts by UNHCR and the Zairian Government.

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26. On 24 January, UNHCR and UNDP convened a technical meeting of donors in Geneva in which they proposed a US\$ 70.5 million programme to contribute to the repair of damage to the environment and infrastructure in countries hosting Rwandan refugees. The proposed portfolio of projects was designed for rapid implementation over a short period and would complement projects already underway. They involve efforts to stop environmental damage, including an end to unregulated wood cutting by refugees outside the camps; reforestation; rehabilitation of roads, ports and communication facilities and sanitation, health and education services; and poverty alleviation and income generating activities.

27. Following the abandonment of Ntamba camp in Burundi by some 14,000 refugees fearing the spread of ethnic fighting, as described in my last progress report, on 27 January a delegation from the Government of Rwanda led by Mr. Patrick Mazimpaka, Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Integration, in an unprecedented move to encourage voluntary repatriation, visited Ntamba camp to urge the refugees which had returned to the camp to go back to Rwanda. The visit of Minister Mazimpaka was followed by the visits of the members of the Burundi/Rwanda/UNCHR Tripartite Commission and of a second delegation from the Government of Rwanda. As a result of those visits to the camps, a total of 4,476 refugees decided to repatriate on 1 and 2 February and the camp was subsequently closed by the Burundi authorities. Ntamba became the third refugee camp in Burundi to close after Majuri in November 1995 and Mugano in early January.

28. During its fourth meeting in Bujumbura on 29 and 30 January, the Burundi/Rwanda/UNCHR 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.

29. The deteriorating security situation in the Masisi region in Zaire has prevented UNCHR from organizing the repatriation of some 5,500 "old caseload" refugees. Meanwhile, some of these refugees are crossing spontaneously into Rwanda through the Gisenyi entry point, in the North-west of the country, on a daily basis. The Government of Rwanda has designated Nasho in the prefecture of Kibungo (South-east) as a settlement site for those returnees. However, some of them, claiming they hold Zairian citizenship, are unwilling to go to Kibungo and wish to stay in the communes bordering Zaire hoping that they can return to Masisi as soon as the unrest is over. The Government of Rwanda has decided that those claiming Zairian citizenship will be granted asylum as refugees and a camp will be set up for them in either Gisenyi or Ruhengeri, prefectures bordering Zaire.

30. The expulsion of 38 NGOs, as mentioned in my last progress report, is being felt throughout the country. The provision of medical services to the population is the sector which has been most affected, causing in certain areas of the country a shortage of medicines and medical equipment.

31. The percentage of people receiving food aid through targeted distributions in Rwanda remained low during the reporting period as WFP's emphasis is now on food-for-work (FFW) directed toward rehabilitation and development programmes. At present FFW represents 62% of all food aid distributed, much higher than one year ago when the country still had internally displaced persons' (IDP) camps and a large vulnerable population in

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urban and rural areas. WFP continues to regularly provide food for most of the children placed in Rwandan institutions for unaccompanied minors. During January, over 7,500 such children benefited from WFP's assistance.

32. 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 be focused on teachers and medical workers as they have the most direct contact with traumatised children.

33. The ICRC has continued to operate the Red Cross Message (RCM) service, which is an integral part of re-establishing links between family members. More than 124,000 Red Cross Messages were distributed and 133,000 collected during the month of January. As of 15 February the exchange of RCMs between Rwanda and Burundi remained suspended due to the general insecurity prevailing in Burundi.

VI. REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

34. On the first anniversary of the Geneva Round Table conference disbursements by donor countries reached US\$ 404 million, representing nearly 70% of pledges made by donors in January 1995. Donors' disbursements have accelerated over the last quarter of 1995, which has contributed to a stabilisation of the exchange rate, reduced price inflation and a significant increase in foreign exchange reserves, bringing Rwanda's import coverage in mid-February to 5.1 months. Preparations are underway for the 1996 Round Table, due to be held on 2 and 3 May in Geneva. Three working groups have been established to focus on the Government's three priority areas: justice and security, capacity building, and the transition from humanitarian assistance to development. Support documents outlining their strategies on each of these topics are being prepared by various Ministries, with the support of UNDP, UNICEF and WFP.

35. Progress is being made regarding rehabilitation of the justice system. The Ministry of Justice has communicated its revised plan for UNDP's "Rehabilitation of the Justice System" project. The plan proposes the recruitment of ten legal advisors to assist in the establishment of "special chambers" to handle genocide cases, which must be viewed in light of the recommendations made by the Conference on Genocide held in Kigali from 1st to 5th November, as mentioned in my report S/1995/1002. The plan 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.

36. The total number of detainees in Rwanda's prisons rose during the reporting period, with the largest increases seen in Kibungo and in Kigali Central Prisons. By the end of January, 65,515 detainees were registered by the ICRC in 262 places of detention. Transfers of prisoners were carried out from communal detention centres in Butare and Kibungo Prefectures to the Nyanza and Kibungo Prisons. 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 constructing security perimeters at these same sites. Construction work continued on three other temporary detention sites in Kigali and Byumba. Despite these improvements,

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overcrowding in several prisons and most other places of detention remains a matter of serious concern.

37. 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 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.

38. 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 regarding preventive measures on contagious diseases, epidemic diseases and nutrition. To improve the quality of teaching in primary schools, UNICEF has been financing the in-service training of 5,600 under-qualified teachers. The programme, which also includes instruction in land mine 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 UNESCO-PEER are collaborating with various Government ministries in the elaboration of strategies for reintegrating child detainees into the Rwandan school system.

39. As reported in December (S/1995/1002), agricultural production in Rwanda is recovering beyond initial estimates. According to the FAO/WFP crop survey for the 1996-A season and food-needs assessment report published in January, the area under cultivation in Rwanda increased by 14%, as compared to the 1995-A season. The report estimates the aggregate food production for the 1996-A season 24% higher than in the 1995-A season. The total production represents 82% of the average for 1989-1993. The largest problem facing farmers remains the low availability of inputs.

VII. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

Input from Headquarters.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

40. As UNAMIR's final mandate draws to its conclusion, it is important that careful consideration should be given to the shape and form, of UN's presence, if any, in Rwanda after March 8. Obviously, any alternative, successor presence would have to be willingly accepted by the Government of Rwanda with whom discussions have been held on this issue through my Special Representative. Basically, the following three broad options were under consideration.

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Option A: To phase out altogether and to entrust the UN's Specialized Agencies, the International Tribunal and High Commission for Human Rights to carry out UN's agenda in Rwanda.

Option B: To have a successor political mission that would co-ordinate UN activities and would address the outstanding issues referred to in para. 3 of this report.

Option C: To have a successor mission which would, in addition to responsibilities of Option B, assume a regional role.

These Options need to be evaluated in further detail.

41. With regard to Option A, it can be argued that having assisted in achieving the present level of normalcy, stability and security, UN can hand over its future responsibility to the specialized UN Agencies. On the other hand, it can be reasoned that the outstanding agenda (para.3 above) requires a continuing political, co-ordinating successor presence to UNAMIR, {Option B}. Option C represents a laudable objective but is fraught with practical difficulties of location and relationship with my Special Representative's responsibilities in Burundi. On balance, I believe Option 'B' to be the most viable, and I note from the President of the Security Council's letter dated 13 February 1996 (S/1996/103), the Council emphatically shares this conclusion.

42. Examining Option B in greater depth and developing the concept of a successor entity to UNAMIR, it is necessary to take into account the consistent stand taken by the Government of Rwanda during previous negotiations on this issue. In a nutshell, the Government has insisted on a phase-out of the military component of UNAMIR, and the need for a UN assistance mission to provide technical assistance (engineers, doctors, experts, etc.) to address Rwanda's immediate needs of post-conflict, socio-economic infrastructural restoration. These objectives of the Security Council, on the one hand and the Rwandan Government, on the other, can be met through one of the following two formulations:

B(1) The Civilian Office

A UN civilian office [UNOR] to succeed UNAMIR with the following formulation and mandate:

(a) A civilian office headed by an SRSG which would retain the civilian element of the current UNAMIR with an appropriate scaling down of numbers based on the phase-out of the military. The SRSG would be given an enhanced co-ordinating role related to the operations of the UN Agencies, International Tribunal and HRFOR especially with a view to supervising the direction and timing of expenditures and implementation of major projects. An appropriate Trust Fund should be placed at the disposal of the SRSG and all existing Trust Fund dispensations may be made only with the approval of the Special Representative.

(b) A mandate that would entrust UNOR with achieving objectives stated in paragraph 3 above.

(c) A change in the nomenclature so that UNAMIR is succeeded by the UN Office for Rwanda (UNOR).

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- (d) UNOR may include, specifically, HRFOR as part of its operation.
- (e) Retention of Radio UN as a facility to be shared with other UN Agencies.
- (f) UNOR would retain helicopter as also a fixed wing (Beechcraft) facility to be shared with Specialized Agencies, HRFOR and the Tribunal.
- (g) International Tribunal and Deputy Prosecutor's Office would coordinate closely with UNOR but would continue to operate independently. The security of the International Tribunal and the Deputy Prosecutor's office would be the responsibility of the Tribunal.

B(ii) The Confidence Restoration Formula {UNCREMIR}

43. The second formula for a successor UN presence for UNAMIR aims to respond to the Government's consistent stand that the UN should provide direct support for socio-economic, structural restoration that bridges the gap between the end of civil war and normal development programmes by UN Agencies, World Bank, etc. In effect, this direct support aims to address peace-preservation tasks with a view to preventing a break-down of fragile stability. Consequently, the second formula envisages an expansion of the formula B(i) outlined in paragraph 42 with the following additions/amendments:

- (i) The nomenclature for the successor presence would be changed to UN Confidence Restoration Mission for Rwanda (UNCREMIR).
- (ii) The mandate, in addition to items (a) through (e) in paragraph 42 above would include:
 - (a) Employing logistic/construction units [engineers, logistic, communications units] whose tasks would be to provide a rapid response to construction/logistics projects in support of the Government, UN Agencies and NGO in their rehabilitation and socio-economic infrastructural restoration efforts.
 - (b) Transporting material for returnee housing and social infrastructure such as schools, clinics.
 - (c) Preparation of returnee transit camps and commune level resettlement camps.
 - (d) Providing assistance to support survivors of genocide in rural areas and towns.
 - (e) Monitoring resettlement programs.
 - (f) Repairing of roads and bridges, water, power and communications.
 - (g) Assisting in the improvement of prison facilities.
 - (g) Assisting in de-mining and de-mobilization projects.

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44. In order to achieve this objective that would aim to respond to Rwanda's expectations, the ideal solution would be to introduce civilian engineering, logistic units to perform the tasks outlined in paragraph 43. However, funding for such an operation would come from voluntary contributions and, in any case, it is unlikely that civilian units would be available from member States to take over these functions. Thus, for practical reasons of finding time and space, a civilian component cannot realistically be expected to fulfil this task.

45. The alternative to a civilian unit is for the existing military component of UNAMIR, consisting of engineers, logistic and communications units, supported by a minimum number of support troops, to take over the responsibility for the expanded mandate outlined at paragraph 43 above. Should this formulation be acceptable to the Government of Rwanda, it is necessary to point out that the new mandate would be carried out with the revised nomenclature (UNCREMIR), a new mandate as at paragraph 43 with no security tasks except its own protection and with the existing component of UNAMIR's military contingent which has a total of 1400.

46. In my assessment the first formula at paragraph 42 represents the minimum common denominator of the objectives aiming to be achieved by the UN, the Security Council and by the Government.

47. The second formula at paragraph 43 would need to be accepted, in writing, by the Government of Rwanda as it has previously firmly opposed the continued presence of any UN military contingent in Rwanda. It would also need to have the acceptance of the Security Council as a peace-keeping operation financed by assessed contributions. In this context, I would like to add that similar post-conflict peace-preservation operations have been carried out by UN armed contingents in Somalia, Haiti, Salvador etc. funded by UN Peace-Keeping budgets.

48. As regards the issue of equipment, I shall recommend to the appropriate legislative body of the UN that in consonance with Paragraph 7 of Security Council Resolution 1029(1995) and the President of the Security Council's letter dated 13 February 1996 (S/1996/103) that within the prescribed regulations of the UNGA, as much non-lethal material as possible may be left behind by UNAMIR for use in Rwanda.

49. The Security Council may wish to ensure with the cooperation of the Government of Rwanda, that the equipment to be transferred out of Rwanda is transported smoothly. Also that the remaining issues of tax dues from contractors, amendments to SOFA and other administration issues are resolved in a spirit of cooperation and flexibility.

50. I would also recommend that measures to prevent armed infiltration into Rwanda from neighbouring refugee camps may be supported as recommended by the International Inquiry Commission in its final report to be submitted later this month.

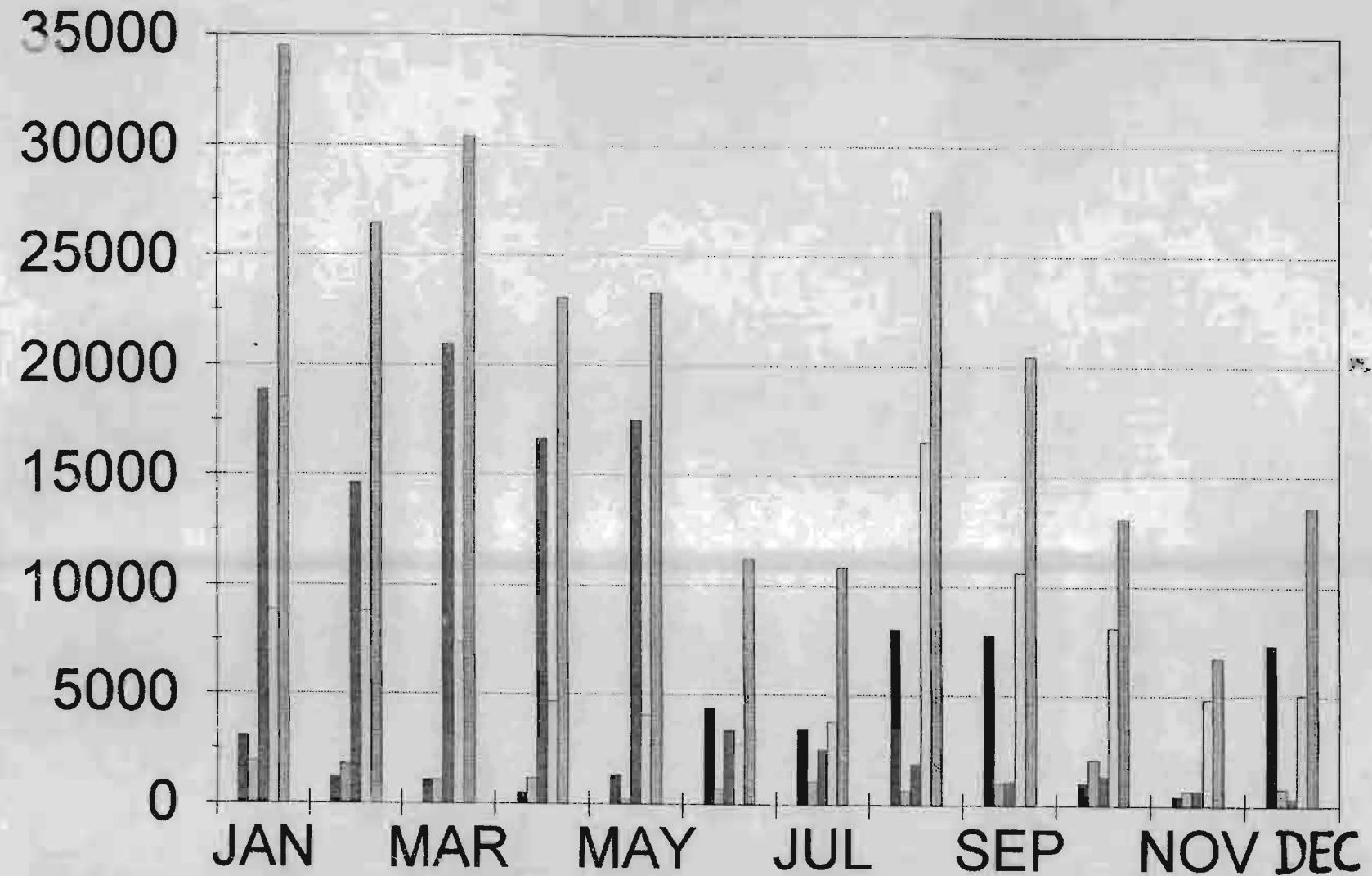
51. As regards the voluntary return of refugees, the current efforts of the UNHCR and member states deserve to be encouraged and supported. Development projects aiming at the resettlement and rehabilitation of returning refugees deserve to be given full support.

52. I welcome the International Tribunal for Rwanda announcement of further indictments and that trials are expected to start in March 1996. I hope that the national judicial system will also begin holding trials from April, as stated by the Rwandan Minister of Justice. Both the international and national systems of justice deserve to be supported not only with a view to banishing the climate of impurity and providing transparent justice to 65,515 detainees in

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Rwandan prisons but also to encourage the process of reconciliation at all levels of society in Rwanda.

53. I also welcome the improvement in relations between countries of the Great Lakes Region. I believe that durable peace in the region would be assisted by the holding of a well prepared regional conference that has the support of all member states.



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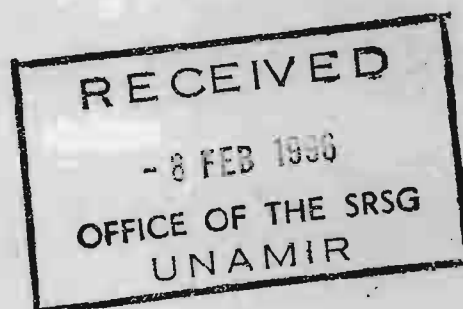
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TO: KHAN/DE SOUZA, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: KITTANI, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 7 FEBRUARY 1996

NUMBER: 365

SUBJECT: Secretary-General's final report on UNAMIR

copy ED
AFC
SA/SRSG
8-8/96

1. As discussed today, we look forward to receiving your draft of the Secretary-General's final report on UNAMIR by 16 February. Since this report will comprise the Secretary-General's recommendations covering the future UN role in Rwanda, we assume that, as discussed during your recent visit to Headquarters, you will initiate the necessary consultations with the Rwandese Government as soon as possible.

2. You will also recall the provision in operative paragraph 2 (d) of Security Council resolution 1029 (1995), which specifies that the post-UNAMIR security arrangements for the International Tribunal will have to be "agreed with the Government of Rwanda".

Best regards.

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Could we have the
military aspects covered
and liquidation by 13/2
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