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CNR - 174 P1/8

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

IMMEDIATE

TO: BOOH-BOOH/DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI  
 FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK  
 DATE: 28 April 1994  
 NUMBER: UNAMIR: \_\_\_\_\_

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SUBJECT: Security Council consultations

1. The Security Council held informal consultations on Rwanda this afternoon to discuss further action to address the situation in Rwanda. Mr. Gharekhan briefed the Council on the latest developments. The representative of Nigeria reported that the African group had recommended to the OAU that an urgent meeting of its "central mechanism for conflict resolution" be convened to ensure coordination of the various efforts undertaken to arrange a cease-fire and to prepare specific proposals which would be submitted to the UN Security Council for its consideration.

2. In this context, he expressed the view that there had so far been too much emphasis on the fighting between RGF and RPF forces and that more attention should be given to the slaughter of innocent civilians. The other members of the Council expressed similar concerns regarding the reports of continuing atrocities in the country and the representative of Czech Republic circulated the attached draft Presidential statement.

3. Some members of the Council suggested that the statement should be more action oriented and that it should not contain language that could make UNAMIR's job more difficult or put the lives of its personnel in danger. Mr. Gharekhan stressed the importance of this last point and suggested that the statement should call on the parties to cooperate with UNAMIR in order to keep the airport open. He pointed out that it was essential both for UNAMIR and for the delivery of humanitarian assistance that the airport be kept open.

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3. The representative of the United States said there had been reports suggesting that the RGF was seeking to buy additional weapons and suggested that the Council should perhaps consider the idea of an "arms embargo". It was agreed that the members of the Council would consult their capitals overnight on this idea and on the proposed Presidential statement.

4. The Security Council is expected to hold further consultations on Rwanda tomorrow afternoon, with a view to adopting a Presidential statement. We would be grateful for any suggestions you may have regarding specific points that the proposed Presidential statement should contain and those which should be avoided. In order to be able to convey your views to the President of the Council, we would need to receive feedback from you, either by cable or orally, by 10:00 a.m. our time tomorrow.

... 5. Please find attached for your information, an ICRC press release, as well as a statement issued today by the OAU central mechanism for conflict resolution. These two documents were distributed to Council members during the consultations this afternoon. Regards.

**RWANDA - draft presidential statement**

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The Security Council is absolutely appalled and horrified over continuing reports of indiscriminate slaughter of innocent civilians in Kigali and various other localities in Rwanda. It notes that according to reliable reports, transmitted to the Council by the Secretary-General in his Special Report (S/1994/470), the current wave of killings was started by unruly members of the Presidential Guard, joined by elements of the Rwandese Government Forces (RGF), over which the interim Government, established on April 8, had failed to establish its authority. Unruly RGF soldiers were also responsible for the brutal murders of Mrs. Agathe Uwilingiyimana, Prime Minister, and several other ministers, of the provisional Government that stemmed from the initial implementation of the Arusha Accords, as well as for the deaths of 10 members of the Belgian contingent serving with UNAMIR.

In addition to information available from the Secretary-General, the Security Council has considered information available from well-respected NGO's. All this information points to one thing: the horrors of Rwanda's killing fields has few precedents in the recent history of the world. The Security Council reaffirms that the systematic killing of any ethnic group, with intent to destroy it in whole or in part constitutes an act of genocide as defined by relevant provisions of international law.

The Security Council points out that genocide cannot be condoned or tolerated, let alone justified, under any circumstances: not by civil war, not by the death of a leader, whatever suspicions surround it, not by past history. The Council further points out that an important body of international law exists that deals with perpetrators of genocide.

The Security Council warns the interim Government of Rwanda of the responsibility it bears for immediately reining in and disciplining all elements of the RGF and of the Presidential Guards responsible for the brutalities. The Council calls upon the interim Government of Rwanda to assure that any group, organization, movement, militia or individual under its control should cease and desist from all acts of genocide against any part of the population of Rwanda. The Council also calls upon the interim Government of Rwanda to investigate all acts of genocide and to severely punish those responsible for their commission. The Council furthermore expresses its hope that forces that are currently engaging the RGF and the Presidential Guard will not resort to comparable countermeasures.

SECRETARIAT EXECUTIF DE L'ORGANISATION  
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NY/OAU/POL/82/94

April 28, 1994

Mr. President,

Following the instruction of the OAU Secretary General, H.E. Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, I have the honour to forward the attached communique issued today 28 April 1994, by the Central Organ, at Ambassadorial level, of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution.

Please accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Ibrahima Sy  
Ambassador  
Permanent Observer of the  
Organization of African Unity  
to the United Nations

H.E. Mr. Colin Keatings  
Permanent Representative of New Zealand  
to the United Nations  
President of the Security Council  
United Nations  
New York, N.Y. 10017



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MEETING OF THE CENTRAL ORGAN, AT AMBASSADORIAL LEVEL  
OF THE OAU MECHANISM FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION, MANAGEMENT  
AND RESOLUTION, ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA  
28 APRIL 1994

COMMUNIQUE

1. The Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution met today, 28 April 1994, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, at Ambassadorial level, and heard a report from the OAU Secretary General on the Arusha consultations in particular, of 23 to 26 April 1994 on Rwanda, and on the efforts in general, made by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, in his capacity as Facilitator, in order to bring about an immediate ceasefire between the Rwandese armed forces and those of the Rwandese Patriotic Front and implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement.
2. The Central Organ notes, with grave concern, outrage and indignation, that the massacres and wanton killings have continued unabated, in a systematic manner, in Rwanda and have led to further human suffering and the displacement of thousands of others outside the country.
3. The Central Organ further notes, with regret, that the Peace Conference convened by H. E. President Ali Hassan MWINYI in Arusha, Tanzania, could not take place on 23 April because of the absence of the delegations of the Rwanda government and of the Rwandese Patriotic Front.
4. The Central Organ, however, notes with satisfaction the results of the consultations, at various times and at different levels, in Arusha, involving the OAU Secretary-General, the Prime Minister and First Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Secretary General of the Rwandese Patriotic Front, the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General as well as representatives of the Observer countries and the Representative of the OAU Current Chairman to the Arusha Peace talks.

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5. The Central Organ also learnt with appreciation of the initiative taken by H.E. President Mobutu Sese Seko, in his capacity as Mediator, to convene a meeting at Gbadolite, Zaire, on Sunday 24 April 1994.
6. The Central Organ notes, with deep concern, that the unilateral ceasefire announced at different times by the Rwandese Patriotic Front and by the Rwanda government was not observed and that the hostilities have continued.
7. The Central Organ demands the immediate end to the massacres of thousands of civilians including women, children, the aged and the sick which continue to be systematically perpetrated. In this context, the Central Organ calls upon the Rwandese Armed Forces and those of the Rwandese Patriotic Front to put an immediate end, to the armed hostilities. It urges the two parties to commence immediately, negotiations, in order to agree on the modalities of the ceasefire and its consolidation.
9. The Central Organ expresses its dismay at the decision of the United Nations Security Council to reduce drastically UNAMIR Forces in Rwanda at the very time when the situation has deteriorated. The Central Organ calls for continued and effective United Nations involvement in the Rwanda Peace Process.
10. The Central Organ further calls on the two parties to commence without delay, within the framework of the Arusha Peace process, discussions on the immediate implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement.
11. The Central Organ appeals to the neighbouring countries to continue to deploy concerted efforts in order to assist in ending the current tragedy in Rwanda.
12. The Central Organ pays tribute to the aid agencies and other humanitarian non-governmental organizations which have, under very difficult conditions, been providing humanitarian assistance to the people of Rwanda. The Central Organ calls upon the parties to the Conflict to ensure the safety and security of the NGO personnel and to create conditions which will facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance to the population.
13. The Central Organ requests the Secretary General to continue to monitor developments in Rwanda and to examine how best the OAU could, within its means, contribute to ending the hostilities and the resolution of the conflict in the context of the Arusha Peace Agreement.

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA  
28 April, 1994



## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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**UPDATE NO 7 ON ICRC ACTIVITIES IN RWANDA**  
26 April 1994**Violence still raging in Rwanda**

Hundreds of thousands of people killed in the last two weeks, one million or more displaced persons, hospital patients executed... no words can describe what is happening in Rwanda today. Only the look in the eyes of the expatriates coming back from this appalling massacre tells it all.

The ICRC is shocked and extremely concerned by the sheer scale of this horrific tragedy.

**ICRC concentrates its forces in Kigali**

In the present circumstances the ICRC is unable to protect the victims of this catastrophe and has even had to leave temporarily the southern town of Butare, powerless to act, after witnessing systematic massacres and an unimaginable level of violence.

The ICRC's activities are now concentrated on the capital, Kigali, where the delegation continues to treat one hundred wounded in its own hospital and assist the Kigali Central Hospital, where 600 patients are undergoing treatment. These figures pale into insignificance compared to the number of wounded in need of medical attention.

The arrival on 22 of April of a second convoy from Bujumbura has allowed the ICRC to replenish its stocks of medicine and medical and surgical material. A new surgical team arriving with the convoy has taken over from the previous teams who were working for weeks under very stressful conditions.

In spite of the delegation's unrelenting efforts, very little can be done at the moment to protect the victims of violence and fighting. The ICRC has therefore decided to adapt the number of its staff to the activities being carried out.

At present 15 expatriates are working at the delegation in Kigali, including staff seconded by the American, Danish, Netherlands and Finnish National Societies.

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### Preparing for relief operations

An ICRC team from Uganda has managed to contact some of the displaced people who had returned to the northern part of Rwanda before the latest crisis as well as the displaced people who left Nyacyonga camp after the most recent outbreak of violence.

The ICRC is now taking steps to launch a new assistance programme in the north of the country and is currently identifying the population most in need, it is visiting Byumba and setting up a logistics base in Kabale, Uganda. Another base has been set up in Ngara, Tanzania, in order to assist some 250,000 displaced people in the Rusomo area (south-east Rwanda).

At this stage, however, the ICRC does not want to encourage people to concentrate around food distribution centres, since this could put them even more at risk.

### Deteriorating situation in Burundi

The security situation in Burundi is deteriorating rapidly. Some areas of Bujumbura are very tense after the government's ultimatum for armed civilians to surrender their weapons by 6 PM on 25 April.

The ICRC is now reinforcing its team in Bujumbura where some 14 expatriates are already present, including two people seconded by the Canadian and Netherlands National Societies.

### Finance

The Emergency Appeal launched by the ICRC in December 1993 was drawn up on the basis of a big assistance operation for 600,000 displaced people. At this stage, all the indications are that this number will most probably swell.

The ICRC's 1994 Emergency Appeal for Rwanda stands at CHF 39,601,347 (USD 27,693,249 at today's exchange rate). So far, only CHF 4,284,674 has been pledged and received.

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