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LETTER DATED 24 OCTOBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey to you herewith the third report of the Multinational Force in Haiti, submitted to the Security Council in accordance with paragraph 13 of Council resolution 940 (1994).

I would be grateful if you would circulate this as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT

Annex

Third report of the Multinational Force in Haiti
dated 24 October 1994

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 940 (1994) authorizes "Member States to form a multinational force ... to use all necessary means to facilitate the departure from Haiti of the military leadership, consistent with the Governors Island Agreement, the prompt return of the legitimately elected President and the restoration of the legitimate authorities of the Government of Haiti, and to establish and maintain a secure and stable environment that will permit the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement."
2. Paragraph 13 of the resolution requests "Member States, acting in accordance with paragraph 4, ... to report to the Security Council at regular intervals."
3. This is the third such report, summarizing the fourth and fifth week of operations of the Multinational Force in Haiti. It reports on the coalition's progress towards achieving the objectives laid down in paragraph 4 of resolution 940 (1994).

II. SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

4. The two-week period from 9 to 23 October 1994 saw the emotional and successful return to power of the legitimate Haitian authorities, highlighted by the return on 15 October of President Aristide. The top leadership and de facto President and cabinet ministers left their positions, and the leadership left the country between 10 and 13 October.
5. Multinational Force troop operations have included patrols and guarding of government installations such as the Parliament. Other activities are weapons confiscation and buy-back, police training and monitoring and humanitarian surveys. As of 20 October, there were approximately 16,750 Multinational Force troops in Haiti, down from about 21,000 at the operation's beginning. There were 602 police monitors, from 11 countries, in Haiti, as of the same date. The police monitors are engaged in joint patrolling operations with the Multinational Force military police and Force Armée d'Haiti police.
6. The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) battalion has been in Haiti since early October and is guarding the port. The Bangladeshi contingent (1,050) arrived between 19 and 21 October and 134 troops from Guatemala arrived on 21 October.
7. Haiti has been relatively quiet during the period covered by the present report, with the exception of two incidents where buses ran through civilian crowds, killing a number of Haitians as well as several other incidents of violence. Multinational Force contingents, especially military police and civil affairs, were able to defuse tense situations on a number of occasions. Haiti

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has reached a level of security and stability that compares favourably to many other places in the world.

8. The people on the street support President Aristide, whose picture is everywhere. Commerce, automobile and truck traffic have steadily increased, as has the number of people out on the street. Many people now come out at night, in stark contrast to a month ago, because some electricity is back on and because the environment is more secure.

9. The Front révolutionnaire pour l'avancement et le progrès en Haiti (FRAPH), attachés and the Force Armée d'Haiti no longer pose a serious threat, separately or together, to the Multinational Force. The October 3 Multinational Force raid on FRAPH headquarters appears to have modified FRAPH's behaviour and ability to operate and influence. It has been further affected by the departure of the coup leaders, and the return of President Aristide. The attachés mainly have been quiet. They are potentially dangerous in small groups, but seem to be deterred from carrying out attacks on the Multinational Force. The Multinational Force had detained a total of 192 and still held 39 as of 17 October. Those released have been determined to not present a threat or been involved in a documentable serious crime. Suspected attachés are turned over to Haitian authorities for further investigation.

10. The weapons buy-back programme has been in operation throughout the country, but mainly in Port-au-Prince. As of 21 October, the buy-back programme had netted 3,247 weapons, and another 8,863 had been confiscated. The Multinational Force has destroyed weapons larger than machine-guns, including V-150's, mortars and anti-aircraft weapons. The Multinational Force has also conducted 35 company-sized operations on arms caches since 1 October; 20 of these raids produced weapons and/or detainees.

11. The Force Armée d'Haiti (military and police) has almost ceased to exist as an organization and is not a military threat to the Multinational Force. The police are ineffective and the military is in disarray. The Multinational Force has a presence in - and in many cases, occupies - Force Armée d'Haiti military barracks all over Haiti.

III. ESTABLISHING A SECURE AND STABLE ENVIRONMENT

12. Government of Haiti officials agreed to review a proposal for the restructuring of a scaled-down Haitian armed forces, with emphasis on engineering and civil affairs. In addition, a plan for vetting the armed forces for human rights offenders, criminals and those suspected of drug trafficking is being implemented. Dissident elements of the Force Armée d'Haiti, much like attachés, could still be a problem. There have been no known human rights abuses by the police since 20 September.

13. The Multinational Force is working closely with the police monitors and International Criminal Investigative Training and Assistance Programme (ICITAP) to improve police performance and professionalize the force. A new police company was established in Cap Haitien, composed of Force Armée d'Haiti police from other areas of Haiti and some new recruits who have been trained by ICITAP

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and who operate with the international police monitors. ICITAP is to begin its formal one-week training classes in Port-au-Prince on 24 October, for 375 trainees. The six-month ICITAP police academy course will begin in January.

14. As the Multinational Force operation continues, substantial progress has been made in re-establishing democracy in Haiti. The return of President Aristide and the members of the cabinet, the reconvening of Parliament, and President Aristide's call for reconciliation, have brought the Haitian climate closer to normal. The lifting on 16 October of economic sanctions and the resumption of commercial flights have positively affected the Haitian economy and general population.

15. Civilian fuel delivery began on 19 October and reached service stations in the Port-au-Prince area. No incidents were reported. Delivery to outlying areas is to begin on 22 October. Warehouse and feeding centre incidents have become increasingly rare. The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) warehouse, located in the Carrefour district, has had repeated incidents and has been advised on several occasions to move from its present location by the Multinational Force and the United States Agency for International Development.

16. During the period covered by the present report, civil affairs teams conducted area assessments with a particular focus on drainage, erosion control, firefighting systems, landfill operations, market repair/construction, power generation and distribution facilities, schools repair, street clean-up and water collection, treatment and distribution systems. In specified areas, functional civil affairs specialists conducted detailed assessments of particular public health, public works and utilities, and public safety concerns.
