



ICTR Newsletter

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The UN-ICTR Commemorates 20 Years of Operations



The Guest of Honour Dr. Mohamed Bilal, the Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, presenting his opening remarks.

The United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in early November 2014 held a series of events under the theme “20 Years of Challenging Impunity” to mark the 20th anniversary commemoration of its establishment by the UN Security Council on 8 November 1994. The events which attracted participants from all over the world, included the 7th Prosecutor’s Colloquium (4-5 November), a Legacy Symposium (6-7 November), and the main highlight of the events which took place on 8 November 2014.

It will be recalled that the Tribunal was established following the 1994 Rwandan genocide which left almost a million people, mostly Tutsis, dead in a hundred day period. It was one of the worst atrocities committed in recent memory. It unleashed violence of unimaginable scale.

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The ICTR President Judge Vagn Joensen speaking during the occasion

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The 7th Prosecutor's Colloquium brought together prosecutors from international tribunals around the world, regional and national prosecutors, as well as Non-Governmental Organizations to discuss the challenges and prospects of local prosecution of international crimes; a topic of significant relevance in view of the fact that national jurisdictions are increasingly assuming responsibility for prosecuting these crimes.

The Legacy Symposium drew upon the expertise of former and present staff members of the UNICTR, academics and other professionals from international tribunals around the world and discussed the legacy of the Tribunal in all its facets, including major inroads made in the jurisprudence of international criminal law, cooperation between the Tribunal and domestic justice mechanisms, capacity building and administration.

The main highlight of the commemoration, unfolded on 8 November 2014, was graced by the Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania, H.E. Dr. Mohamed Gharib Bilal, national and foreign dignitaries including Rwandan High Commissioner to Tanzania, His Excellency Eugene Kayihura, UN Under Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and United Nations Legal Counsel Mr. Miguel de Serpa Soares, the and a Representa-



The ICTR Prosecutor Justice Hassan Bubacar Jallow presenting his remarks

tive of the Rwandan Victims Associations, Mr. Naphtal Ahishakiye.

Also in attendance were Ambassadors and High Commissioners to Tanzania, most of whom from the Friends of the ICTR Group, Ministers of State from the Africa region, members of the Consular and diplomatic corps, journalists from the five East African countries – Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania, students, ICTR staff

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members and the public.

Apart from attending the colourful ceremony



The ICTR Registrar Mr. Bongani Majola speaking during the occasion

which took place in Simba Hall, the participants led by H.E. Dr. Bilal also took time to visit the elaborate ICTR Exhibition in the lobby area which highlighted the history of the Tribunal and its timeline.



The Rwanda High Commissioner to Tanzania H.E. Eugene Kayihura presenting his remarks

Since its establishment in 1994, the Tribunal has indicted 93 persons and arrested 83 of them. The 10 remaining indictees remain at large as fugitives. They include Felicien Kabuga, Protais Mpiranya and Augustin Bizimana. Out of the 83 arrested, 61 were convicted for crimes ranging from genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, while 14 were acquitted at trial or on appeal.



Listening attentively to the speeches is the UN Under Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and UN Legal Counsel Mr. Miguel de Serpa Soares (centre) who is flanked by ICTR President Judge Joensen (right) and Mr. Naphtal Ahishakiye, a Representative of the Rwandan Victims Association

SECURITY COUNCIL PRESS STATEMENT ON THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA

The members of the Security Council recall its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, which established the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR). The members of the Security Council also note this year marks its twentieth anniversary.



UN Security Council

The members of the Security Council recognize the contribution of the ICTR to the fight against impunity through fulfilling its mandate of prosecuting persons responsible for the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi during which Hutu and others who opposed the genocide were also killed, and other serious violations of international humanitarian law, as set forth in resolution 955.

TRIBUNAL LAUNCHES LEGACY WEBSITE AND NEW TRIBUTE VIDEO ON ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY

The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda officially launched its multilingual legacy website on the occasion of its 20th anniversary on 8 November 2014. The website, launched by the Registrar Mr. Bongani Majola, premiered a new video narrated by actor Clarke Peters, known for his roles in acclaimed TV series *The Wire* and *Treme*.

The new website offers a fresh look at the work of the Tribunal, an improved user experience and easier access to key information. Special features have been added including a timeline of ICTR Milestones and a presentation of key figures highlighting ICTR trial statistics.

Research into the ICTR's cases has been simplified, with at-a-glance information on final verdicts viewable on every case page.

Increasing content available in Kinyarwanda has been a priority. For the first time, an extensive

The members of the Security Council do also acknowledge the contribution of the ICTR to the process of national reconciliation and the restoration and maintenance of peace.

The members of the Security Council emphasize that the establishment of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals pursuant to resolution 1966 (2010) was essential to ensure that the closure of the ICTR does not leave the door open to impunity for the remaining fugitives and for those whose appeals have not been completed.

The members of the Security Council call upon all States to cooperate with the ICTR, the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals and the Government of Rwanda in the arrest and prosecution of the remaining nine ICTR-indicted fugitives, and further call upon States to investigate, arrest, prosecute or extradite, in accordance with applicable international obligations, all other fugitives accused of genocide residing on their territories.

The members of the Security Council reaffirm their strong commitment to justice and the fight against impunity.

selection of indictments and judgements translated into Kinyarwanda is available online, facilitating the work of legal practitioners working on genocide cases in the Rwandan local judiciaries.

The new showcase video accessible on the site's homepage highlights the dramatic events that led to the creation of the Tribunal. It also reminds us of the challenges the court has overcome in its 20 years of existence. Most significantly, the video is a tribute to international criminal justice, and a call for it to become a standard for all, everywhere.

The new legacy website will maintain the virtual face of the Tribunal after it closes. Thanks to the support of the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (MICT), its content will continue to be enriched so that information on the work and achievements of the ICTR will remain accessible for generations to come.

ICTR President Judge Vagn Joensen Addresses the UN Security Council

On 5 December 2013 the President of the Tribunal Judge Vagn Joensen addressed the United Nations Security Council in New York appraising them on the latest developments at the ICTR. Below we reproduce excerpts of the speech he presented;

[.....As you are aware, it has been nearly one judgement.

year since the ICTR completed its work at the trial level. And as of today, the Tribunal has concluded appellate proceedings in respect of 46 persons. The Appeals Chamber will render one more judgement on 16 December 2013 in the *Ndahimana* case, while four other appeal judgements concerning eight persons will be disposed of in 2014. This leaves only one appeals case,



ICTR President Judge Vagn Joensen

Nyiramasuhuko et. al, or, “*Butare*” which will be completed in 2015.

Excellencies, while the Appeals Chamber has continually devoted its best efforts towards the completion of all appeals work by the end of 2014, the final appeal judgement concerning six persons in the *Butare* case is now projected to be completed not before the end of July 2015. As explained more fully in my written report submitted in May 2013, the initial change in the briefing and projected schedule for the completion of the appeal in the *Butare* case was occasioned, in part, by the sheer complexity of the case coupled with inability to meet expedited translation goals with respect to the more than 1,400 page trial

I have worked closely with the Presiding Judge on the *Butare* case since May when the projection was pushed past the end of 2014 to see what could be done to mitigate the delay. Unfortunately, during the past six months amidst these efforts, the *Butare* case also had an unexpectedly large amount of pre-appeal work which threatened to further delay the projected completion date. I am happy to inform this Council today, however, that our efforts to advance the completion date, including the allocation of additional resources to the Butare team in 2014, have at least had the effect of preserving the projection of completion around the end of July 2015 in spite of the pre-appeal litigation which distracted from the core judgement work.

I would also like to note that I remain in close contact with the Presiding Judge who continues to take all necessary measures to expedite the appeal work in this case without compromising the rights of the parties. In that respect, the Presiding Judge held a status conference in May 2013 aimed at streamlining the consideration of several motions and to facilitate more efficient disposal of pre-appeal work. The Appeals Chamber has further taken steps to follow-up with the translation unit to accelerate the translation of pre-appeal documents, and the *Butare* legal team in Chambers now consists of staff members able to work in both English and French, which facilitates preliminary work on submissions from the parties without awaiting

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translations.

I wish to underscore that every effort is being made by the Tribunal to complete this case while fully respecting the fundamental rights of the accused to due process in accordance with international standards, and I assure this Council that the Registrar and I will continue to closely monitor the status of the *Butare* case to forestall any further impediments to its completion

[.....I would next like to take this opportunity to inform the Council about a recent joint ICTR and Mechanism visit to Rwanda on 4 and 5 November 2013. In order to strengthen mutual assistance and cooperation between both institutions and Rwanda, for the first time the Presidents, Prosecutor, and representatives of the Registrars of the ICTR and the Mechanism met with senior government officials in Kigali. During these meetings, discussions took place regarding issues of mutual interest, and the ICTR delegation provided updates on the problems that the Tribunal is facing in terms of relocating acquitted and convicted released persons who are still residing in Tanzania. The ICTR delegation further outlined the progress being made in terms of reparations for victims and survivors of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, and on the very recent commissioning of a draft project proposal to be carried out by the International Organisation for Migration. The draft project proposal will provide a meaningful way forward that is in line with the position that the General Assembly has taken in calling for assistance to victims and survivors of the 1994 genocide.

Returning to the matter of relocation, I note that as the ICTR continues to make preparations for closure the issue of the relocation of acquitted and convicted released persons in Tanzania remains one of the most serious challenges to the successful completion of the Tribunal's mandate.

For the last five years, all efforts made by the ICTR to achieve relocation of the remaining individuals have proved unsuccessful. To date, seven acquitted and three convicted released persons reside in a safe house in Arusha despite the fact that some of these persons were acquitted over a decade ago.

Since the last report to the Council and pursuant to the framework of the Strategic Plan submitted to the Security Council's Informal Working Group on International Tribunals, the Registrar and I met with representatives of North American, European, and African countries between May and October 2013. More specifically, I met with representatives of nine European countries while the Registrar met with representatives from four African and two European countries to brief them on the serious challenges facing the ICTR in terms of relocation, and appeal for their assistance in accepting one or more acquitted or released person currently residing in Tanzania. The Registrar and I continue to follow-up with the officials of each country that we met with, as well as others, in order to continue to explore all possible avenues available to the Tribunal to find an equitable resolution to the problem of relocation.

I firmly believe that failing to relocate the acquitted and released persons residing in Tanzania represents a serious challenge to the credibility of the enforcement of international criminal justice. Therefore, recalling Security Council Resolution 2080 (2012), in which the Council reiterated its call upon Member States that are in a position to do so to cooperate with the Tribunal, I must once again call upon this Council for urgent assistance and increased cooperation from Member States to support the Tribunal in its efforts to find host countries for the seven acquitted persons and three convicted released persons still residing in

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Tanzania.

I next turn to the transition to the Mechanism.

The monitoring of all ICTR cases referred to national jurisdictions is now the responsibility of the Mechanism. This currently includes two cases referred to France and two cases referred to Rwanda, and the Mechanism will also be responsible for monitoring the six fugitive cases transferred to Rwanda once those individuals are arrested and proceedings commence. The Registrar and I continue to oversee the administrative functions of the monitoring of the *Uwinkindi* trial in Rwanda and will do so until the end of 2013. The Mechanism has assumed all responsibilities associated with the monitoring of the *Munyagishari* case in Rwanda upon his transfer in July and for the two cases referred to France, save for the fact that the ICTR is providing interim monitors who are now working closely with Mechanism staff as interim monitors until arrangements with an organisation are finalised. With respect to the archives, the Mechanism has begun to assume responsibility for the management of the archives for both Tribunals. Since the last report to the Council, the ICTR has completed three temporary archives facilities and handed them over to the Mechanism together with some of the ICTR records that have already been prepared for management by the Mechanism. The transfer to the Mechanism of judicial records not in active use remains ongoing and is still expected to be completed by the end of 2014. However, records that are still in active use, including records related to the *Butare* case will remain the responsibility of the ICTR and will only be transferred once they are no longer in use. The Tribunal remains hopeful that the preparation and transfer of its records will be completed prior to its closure.....].

ICTR Appeals Chamber Delivers Judgements in Three Cases

The Appeals Chamber of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda on 29 September 2014 delivered judgement in three cases: *Édouard Karemera and Matthieu Ndirumpatse*; *Ildéphonse Nizeyimana*; and *Callixte Nzabonimana*. The Appeals Chamber judgements bring the total number of appeal judgements rendered by the Tribunal to 44, disposing of appeals concerning 55 persons. The remaining caseload of the ICTR Appeals Chamber consists of one case which concerns six persons.

Édouard Karemera and Matthieu Ndirumpatse

A panel comprising Judge Theodor Meron, presiding, Judge Fausto Pocar, Judge Arlette Ramarison, Judge Bakhtiyar Tuzmukhamedov, and



Édouard Karemera

Judge Koffi Kumelio A. Afandé delivered judgement in the appeals lodged by Édouard Karemera, Matthieu Ndirumpatse, and the Prosecution.

On 21 December 2011, Trial Chamber III convicted Karemera and Ndirumpatse of direct and public incitement to commit genocide, genocide, extermination and rape as crimes against humanity, and murder as a serious violation of Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol II. The Trial Chamber sentenced Karemera and Ndirumpatse to life imprisonment.

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Mathieu Ndirumpatse

The Appeals Chamber affirmed Karemera's and Ndirumpatse's convictions based on their role in the killings in Kigali by 12 April 1994, the killings following the Murambi Technical School meeting on 18 April 1994, the killings following President Theodore Sindikubwabo's speech in Butare Prefecture on 19 April 1994, the killings resulting from the creation and implementation of the civil defence system, the killings in Biseseero, acts of direct and public incitement to commit genocide, and rape and sexual violence in various parts of Rwanda. The Appeals Chamber reversed certain findings of the Trial Chamber, which, however, did not result in the overturning of any of Karemera's or Ndirumpatse's convictions. The Appeals Chamber affirmed Karemera's and Ndirumpatse's sentences of life imprisonment.

Karemera served as National Secretary, First Vice President, and Executive Bureau member of the MRND party. On 25 May 1994, Karemera became Minister of the Interior and Communal Development for the Interim Government. Ndirumpatse was National Party Chairman and chairman of the MRND Executive Bureau in 1993 and 1994.

Ildéphonse Nizeyimana

A panel composed of Judge Theodor Meron, presiding, Judge William H. Sekule, Judge Mehmet Güney, Judge Liu Daqun, and Judge Arlette Ramaroson delivered judgement in the

appeals lodged by Ildéphonse Nizeyimana and the Prosecution.

On 19 June 2012, Trial Chamber III found Nizeyimana guilty of committing, through his participation in a joint criminal enterprise, the killing of the Ruhutinyanya family, the attack on the Cyahinda Parish, the killing of the former Queen of Rwanda, Rosalie Gicanda, and others taken from her home, the killing of Pierre Claver Karenzi, and the killing of those taken from the Matabaro and Nyirinkwaya households. It also found him responsible for ordering the killings of Remy Rwekaza and Beata Uwambaye, and the serious bodily and mental harm caused to Witness ZAV. The Trial Chamber entered convictions for genocide, extermination and murder as crimes against humanity, and murder as a serious violation of



Ildéphonse Nizeyimana

Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions and of Additional Protocol II. Nizeyimana was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The Appeals Chamber affirmed Nizeyimana's convictions for genocide, murder as a crime against humanity, and murder as a serious violation of Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions and of Additional Protocol II in relation to the killings of the Ruhutinyanya family, Gicanda and the others taken from her home, and Rwekaza and Uwambaye, as well as for genocide in relation to the serious bodily and mental harm caused to Witness ZAV. The Appeals Chamber also affirmed Nizeyimana's convictions for mur-

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der as a crime against humanity and murder as a serious violation of Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions and of Additional Protocol II in relation to the killings of those taken from the Matabaro and Nyirinkwaya households. The Appeals Chamber dismissed the Prosecution's appeal seeking additional convictions for crimes committed at Butare University Hospital and Butare University.

The Appeals Chamber, Judge Güney and Judge Ramarosan dissenting, found that the Trial Chamber erred in concluding, as the only reasonable inference, that Nizeyimana planned the attack on Cyahinda Parish and authorized the participation of ESO soldiers therein. As a result, Nizeyimana's convictions for genocide, extermination and murder as crimes against humanity, and murder as a serious violation of Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions and of Additional Protocol II in relation to the attack on Cyahinda Parish were reversed. The Appeals Chamber also found that the Trial Chamber erred in concluding, as the only reasonable inference, that Nizeyimana contributed to the killing of Karenzi, and reversed his convictions based on this event. In view of the reversal of these convictions, one of which involved the killing of thousands of displaced persons, the Appeals Chamber reduced Nizeyimana's sentence to a term of 35 years of imprisonment.

Nizeyimana held the rank of captain at the military training school, the *École des Sous-Officiers* in Butare, and served as S2 officer, charged with military intelligence, and S3 officer, responsible for training and operations at the training school.

Callixte Nzabonimana

A panel composed of Judge Mehmet Güney, presiding, Judge William H. Sekule, Judge Arlette Ramarosan, Judge Khalida Rachid Khan, and Judge Koffi Kumelio A.



Callixte Nzabonimana

Afande delivered judgement in the appeals

lodged by Callixte Nzabonimana and the Prosecution.

On 31 May 2012, Trial Chamber III of the Tribunal found that Nzabonimana instigated genocide and extermination as a crime against humanity at the Cyayi centre on 14 April 1994 resulting in the killings of Tutsis at Nyabikenke *commune* office on 15 April 1994. Nzabonimana was also convicted of conspiracy to commit genocide based on two agreements to commit genocide in Gitarama *préfecture*. Further, the Trial Chamber found him guilty of direct and public incitement to commit genocide based on his speeches at the Butare trading centre on 12 April 1994, the Cyayi centre on 14 April 1994, and at the Murambi training centre on 18 April 1994. Nzabonimana was sentenced to a single term of life imprisonment.

The Appeals Chamber affirmed Nzabonimana's convictions for instigating genocide and extermination as a crime against humanity in relation to the events at the Cyayi centre on 14 April 1994 and at the Nyabikenke *commune* office on 15 April 1994. The Appeals Chamber also affirmed his convictions for direct and public incitement to commit genocide in relation to events at the Butare trading centre and the Cyayi centre, as well as his conviction for conspiracy to commit genocide in relation to the meeting in Murambi on 18 April 1994. However, the Appeals Chamber reversed Nzabonimana's convictions for direct and public incitement to commit genocide in relation to the Murambi meeting on 18 April 1994, and for conspiracy to commit genocide in relation to the establishment of a Crisis Committee and weapons distribution at Tambwe *commune*. The Appeals Chamber affirmed Nzabonimana's sentence of life imprisonment.

Nzabonimana was born in Kavumu *secteur*, Nyabikenke *commune*, Gitarama *préfecture*, Rwanda. He served as the Rwandan Minister of Youth and Associative Movements from 8 April 1994 to mid-July 1994 and as the Chairman of the *Mouvement républicain national pour la démocratie et le développement* in Gitarama *préfecture* during the events.

ICTR Prosecutor Hassan Bubacar Jallow Addresses the UN Security Council



ICTR Prosecutor Hassan Bubacar Jallow

On 10 December 2014 the Prosecutor of the Tribunal Justice Hssan Bubacar Jallow also addressed the United Nations Security Council in New York and updated it on the ICTR Completion Strategy and the latest developments at the Tribunal. Below we reproduce excerpts from the speech;

[.....This report follows on the heels of a series of events organized by the ICTR in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of its establishment by this Council on 8 November 1994. My office hosted a Colloquium of International Prosecutors on 4 and 5 November 2014 as part of these events with the participation of the prosecutors from the various international and hybrid courts and tribunals and prosecutors from some 20 national jurisdictions as well as representatives of regional courts, academic institutions and civil society organizations. With the imminent closure of the *ad hoc* tribunals, the theme of the Colloquium on the “*Challenges and Prospects of Local Prosecution of International Crimes*”, was not fortuitous; it was dictated by the transition at which international criminal justice stands today. It was part of the efforts of the international prosecutors to share lessons and good practices of the past two decades with national prosecutors

and to create a forum for consultation between prosecutors dealing with genocide, crimes against humanity and war crime cases at the national level.

The theme of the Colloquium recognized the transition from primacy to the principle of complementarity. A point also underscored by the representative of the Secretary General at the commemoration event, the Under Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and United Nations Legal Counsel, Mr Miguel Serpes de Soares, in his closing statement at the Colloquium.

There is today an increased willingness of local jurisdictions to prosecute international crimes. This is a welcome development as progress in the struggle against impunity requires a very strong partnership between international and local justice mechanisms. At the same time, we need to be conscious of the magnitude of the challenges of this task faced by local jurisdictions in their efforts to prosecute such crimes. Our experience at the ICTR Office of the Prosecutor in working closely with the Government of Rwanda to create the necessary enabling environment, for the ultimately successful transfer of cases to Rwanda for trial, illustrates both the challenges that countries may face as they pick up the baton in the fight against impunity and possible solutions that national jurisdiction can adopt to overcome them. While my office continues to engage national authorities particularly in East Africa and the wider Great Lakes Region in the sharing of good practices and lessons in a variety of areas including the investigation and prosecution of sexual violence and gender based crimes, fugitive tracking, and Rule 11*bis* transfers, we have to contend with the challenges of limited resources and manpower as the ICTR continues to

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downsize to closure and the much smaller resource base of the Mechanism OTP. The international community must therefore continue to play a leading role in ensuring that national jurisdictions have the requisite human and material resources to engage in this challenging task of prosecuting international crimes. States and international organizations should support national efforts in the acquisition of the requisite skills, training and expertise and the creation of the legal and political framework necessary to enable local jurisdictions discharge their responsibility.

The prosecutors and other participants at the Colloquium unanimously adopted a Resolution emphasizing the importance of accountability for international crimes to enhance justice, peace, security, and the wellbeing of the world. The Resolution also outlines the role that states, individually and collectively, as well as the international community as a whole can play to give concrete effect to the primary responsibility of states to prosecute such crimes.

Regarding the work of the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICTR, I am happy to report that much of the workload has been concluded in the past six months. The Appeals Chamber delivered final judgments in several cases: the case of *Augustin Bizimungu* former Chief of Staff of the Rwandan Army whose case was severed from the other Military II accused; the cases of *Edouard Karemera* and *Matthieu Ngirumpatse*, former President and Vice President respectively of the ruling MRND political party in Rwanda; *Callixte Nzabonimana* a former Minister of Youth; and *Ildephonse Nizeyimana* a former Captain in the Rwandan Army. Their convictions for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity – including mass rape-, were affirmed on appeal. The

judgement in the case of *Karemera et al*, as that of *Akayesu*, today stands as a major jurisprudential landmark in ensuring accountability for sexual and gender based violence in situations of conflict.

The case of *Butare*, the only ICTR case still outstanding on appeal with six accused persons has now been rescheduled for hearing in the first quarter of 2015. Consequently, the ICTR OTP Appeals Division having concluded a staff retention exercise has now identified an appropriate level of staff to be retained beyond 31 December 2014 to see the *Butare* appeal through to its end. The retained staff will remain engaged in this case with substantial motion practice, continuing disclosure activities, present the Prosecution's submissions at the appeals hearing and receipt of the Appeal judgment tentatively scheduled for September 2015. They will also continue to assist the Mechanism OTP particularly in respect of archiving and disclosure activities. The rest of the staff of the ICTR OTP, representing 46% of the total office staff strength, have now been given notices for separation from the ICTR on 31 December 2014. I take this opportunity to thank all the separating staff for their service to the OTP, to the ICTR and indeed to the cause of justice and accountability.

In the months ahead of closure, the ICTR OTP will focus on the *Butare* case, the archiving of the remaining records and the completion of its legacy and best practices projects including the writing of the genocide narrative, the experience in the referral of cases to national jurisdictions, and the final report of the OTP.

OTP/Mechanism- Arusha branch

Turning now to the Mechanism, as the ICTR OTP winds down its operations in accord-

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ance with the Completion Strategy, the Mechanism OTP's workload has increased. The Mechanism OTP continues to take over functions from the ICTR and ICTY OTPs as mandated by the Mechanism Statute with full complement of staff now at both the Arusha and Hague branches.

Recently, in addition to the Special Assistant to the Prosecutor, a P-4 Investigator has also been recruited for the Kigali sub-office of the Arusha branch in order to intensify efforts on tracking the fugitives including the 3 fugitives earmarked for trial by the Mechanism, namely: *Augustin Bizimana, Felicien Kabuga* and *Protais Mpiranya*. Work on the case files of these three fugitives continues in order to ensure trial readiness in the event of an arrest. A vigorous diplomatic and outreach initiative is being pursued by the Mechanism OTP, in collaboration with IN-

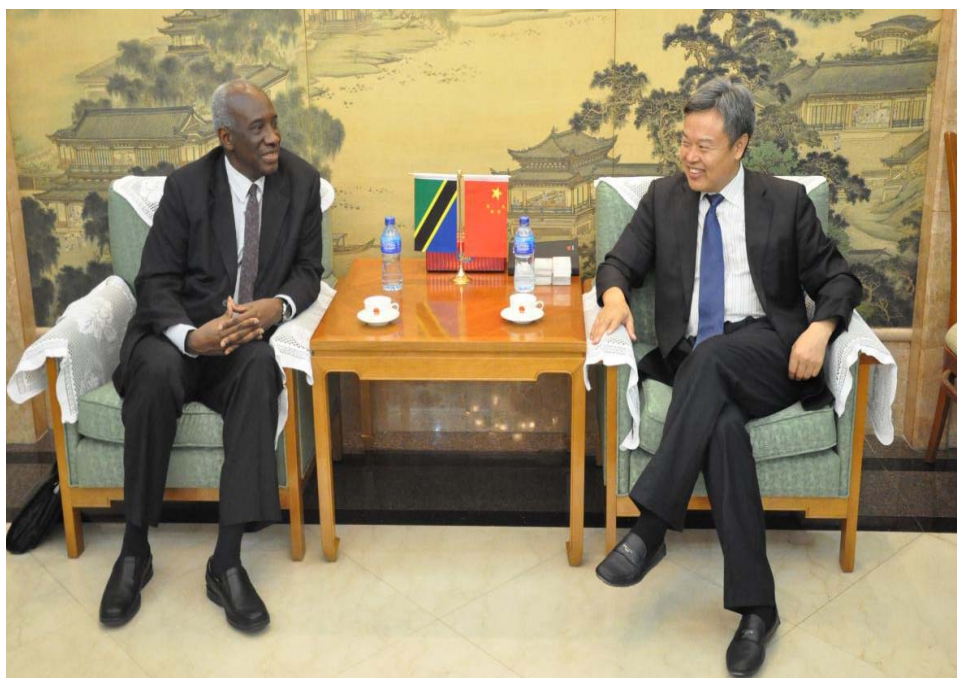
TERPOL, the Rwandan National Public Prosecution Authority, and the United States War Crimes Rewards Program under the State Department's Office for Global Criminal Justice, with the launching, in Kigali in July 2014, of a renewed campaign to disseminate information about the fugitives and incentives for their arrest and to encourage broader public reporting of their activities and movements.

The arrest and trial of these fugitives remains the biggest challenge of and an uppermost priority for the Mechanism and the global community. In this regard, I welcome the recent statement of support by the Council on the occasion of the ICTR's 20th anniversary commemoration calling on all States to cooperate in the arrest of the fugitives.....].

Prosecutor Jallow Meets with Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania

The Prosecutor of the United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (UN-ICTR) and the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribu-

nals (MICT) Justice Hassan Bubacar met His Excellency Dr. Lu Youqing, Ambassador Extraor-



ICTR Prosecutor Justice Hassan Bubacar Jallow is talks with with His Excellency Dr. Lu Youqing, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Peoples Republic of China to Tanzania

public of China to the United Republic of Tanzania Jallow on 19 November 2014 in Dar es Salaam.

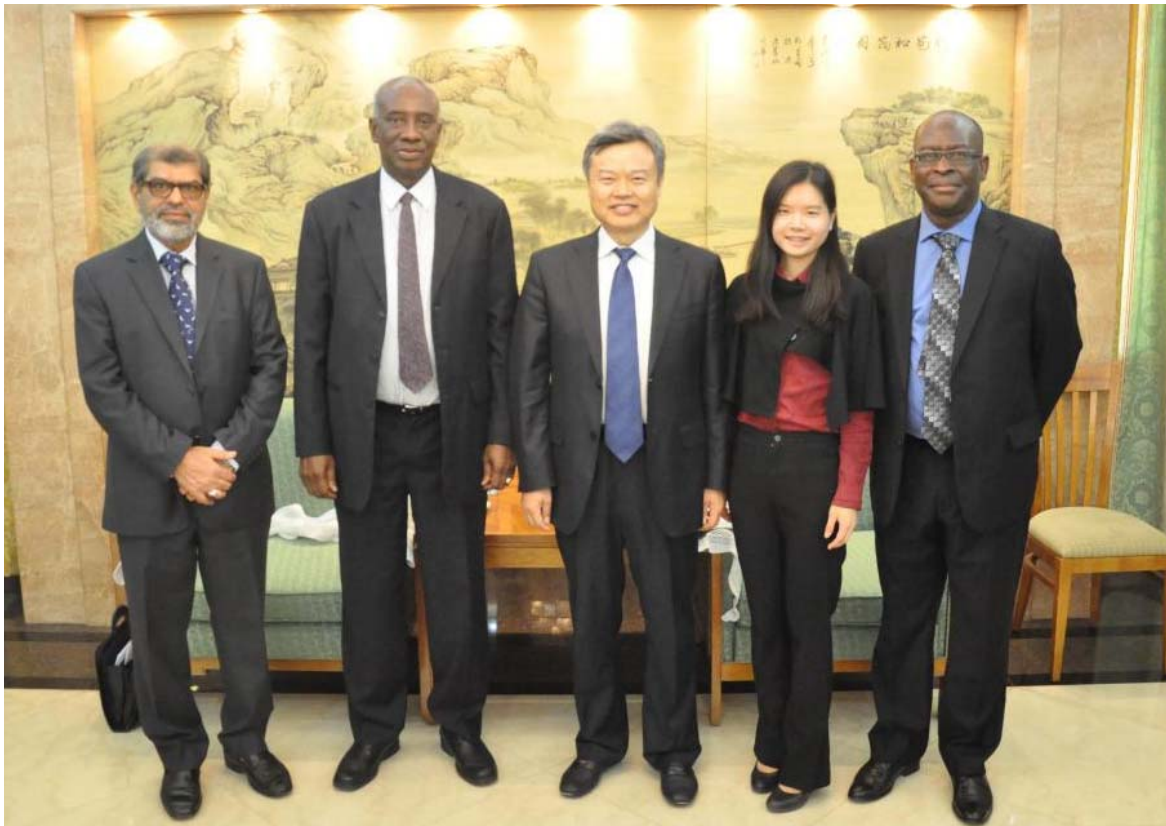
Justice Jallow, who was accompanied by Murtaza Jaffer (Special Assistant), Dr. George Ngwa (Chief, ERCOU – representing the Registrar) and

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Ms. To To Wanda Chow (Legal Intern, ALAD), extensively briefed the Ambassador on the work of the ICTR and ongoing completion activities of the ICTR and residual functions and responsibilities of MICT. He thanked China for its continuing support of the ICTR at the UN Security Council as well as the UN General Assembly and looked

the Tribunal. He called on the Ambassador to encourage Chinese students, lawyers and academics to consider working at or visiting and researching on issues covered by the ICTR/MICT's mandate and activities. He also offered to be available to speak with Chinese law schools and law associations and looked forward to meeting with the Prosecutor General of the Peoples Re-



After the talks, from left Mr. Murtaza Jaffer, Special Assistant to the ICTR Prosecutor, Justice Jallow, H.E. Ambassador Dr. Youqing, Ms. To To Wanda Chow, ICTR Legal Intern and Dr. George Ngwa, ICTR Chief of ERCOU.

forward to continuing cooperation and support.

He also sought the support of the PR China in recommending cooperation from countries where ICTR fugitives have been sighted and exchanged relevant information on the matter with the Ambassador.

Justice Jallow noted the visit earlier in the month of the Deputy Head and Political Counsellor Mr. Li Xuhang and his staff to Arusha and appreciated the interest China was taking in the work of

public.

His Excellency Amb. Lu Youqing thanked the Prosecutor for making time to make the visit and stressed his personal and his government's support for the work of the ICTR. He noted that the world stood aside as the genocide unfolded and subsequently established the ICTR to make those most responsible accountable. The genocide was a great tragedy and the ICTR had done

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very good work over the years, he stated. He added that he has personally followed up the work of the ICTR and was aware of some of its challenges. The Tribunal's work and legacy could assist in getting to the root causes of violent conflicts in order to prevent them. He further affirmed China's support to international organizations and expressed his personal and his country's commitment to support the work of the ICTR.

The Prosecutor subsequently met with Mr. Alvaro Rodriguez, UNDP Resident Representative to Tanzania and Mr. Philippe Poinot, UNDP Country Director at the UNDP offices in Dar es Salaam. This was a courtesy visit and the Prosecutor stressed the assistance UNDP could provide to ICTR outgoing staff seeking placement. Mr. Poinot confirmed that discussions with ICTR registry had proved useful in the past and UNDP would do all that was possible to assist outgoing ICTR staff. He noted that several UNV positions were available for national/local staff to apply. /..

Activity of the Appeals Chamber: September – December 2014

(as of 30/11/14)

During the period from September through December 2014, the Appeals Chamber delivered **three** judgements concerning **four** persons in the *Karemera & Ngirumpatse, Nizeyimana, and Nzabonimana* cases.

The Appeals Chamber is presently seized of the last remaining case before the Tribunal: the *Nyiramasuhuko et al./Butare* case appeals. The Trial Judgement in this case was rendered on 24 June 2011 and issued in writing on 14 July 2011. The notices of appeal of the seven parties were filed between September 2011 and April 2012 and the briefing was completed in October 2013. The appeals are being prepared for a hearing.

To date, the Appeals Chamber has delivered **44** Appeal Judgements, concluding the appellate proceedings in respect of **55** persons. /..

Visitors Watch

From May 2014 to January 2015, the ICTR received a total of **836** Visitors.

This number includes:

142 Human Rights Activists, Humanitarian Volunteers, Law Practitioners and high ranking East African civil servants;

424 primary and secondary students, **138** University Students.

The rest include various ICTR guests and Civil Society representatives.

ICTR Supports Local Community

Tribunal Donates Computers and Assesories to Arusha Community

The United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda on 18 September 2014 donated 22 Computers, 66 Printers and 154 Monitors to educational institutions, non-Governmental organisations, religious institutions and some Government departments as part of its programme to support local community health and educational programmes. The donations also included an Armored Vehicle which was handed over to the Regional Commissioner's office. The Tribunal which has been in Arusha now for 20 years believes this is one way of thanking the Arusha people and their Government for their unwavering support to its work and mission and for ensuring



Some of the Computers donated

ing its thousands of employees who have resided in the city at one time or another were safe and

Tribunal Donates Another Armored Car to Arusha Government

The Tribunal on 16 December 2014 donated a second Armored Vehicle to the Regional Commissioner's office in Arusha as part of its programme to support the Arusha local community and the Government in security matters. The armored vehicle was handed over to senior officials of the Government at a short ceremony at the ICTR head office. This is the second armored vehicle to be donated by the Tribunal to the host Government under the same programme. Three months earlier the Tribunal donated a similar vehicle.



Senior officials of the UN-ICTR and the the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania at the hand-over ceremony

secure. Several other Arusha-based institutions have previously received the Tribunal donations. Those which received this time are; ABC Vocational Training Centre; Ambassador of Hope Network of People with HIV/AIDS; Arusha Charity Pre and Primary School; Caucus of Children's Rights; Costigan Primary School Karatu; Gilbert Sarungi; Institute of Accountancy Arusha; Karatu School Association; Lurelle Vocational Handcraft



An ICTR Official Ms. Margaret Shaidi-Ngatunga (seated) signing off some the items to one of the recipients

Training Centre; M & M Kiwera Dispensary; Okutu Primary School Simanjiro; Renea Secondary School; Samaritan Village Tanzania; Toto Aid (NGO); Faraja Young Women; Maroroni Secondary School; Dolly Primary School; Arusha RC's Office; Shuku Foundation; Arusha Mosque; Support + Empowering Women and Sidai Design; na Chalao Secondary School Kilimanjaro.



ICTR 20th Anniversary Events in Pictures

