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LETTER DATED 27 SEPTEMBER 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 the text of the report of the multinational force in Haiti. A copy of the report was faxed to you on 26 September 1994, in accordance with paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 940 (1994).

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

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT

Annex

Report of the multinational force in Haiti to the Security Council, submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 940 (1994) - 26 September 1994

1. On 31 July 1994, the Security Council adopted resolution 940 (1994), in paragraph 4 of which it authorized "Member States to form a multinational force under unified command and control and, in this framework, 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, on the understanding that the cost of implementing this temporary operation will be borne by the participating Member States".

2. In paragraph 13 of the resolution, the Security Council requested "the Member States acting in accordance with paragraph 4 ... to report to the Council at regular intervals, the first such report to be made not later than seven days following the deployment of the multinational force".

3. This is the first such report. It summarizes the first week of operations of the multinational force in Haiti and reports on the progress of the coalition towards achieving the objectives laid out in paragraph 4 of resolution 940 (1994). Joining the multinational force are units from at least 25 countries.

I. SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

4. The operations of the multinational force were initiated under resolution 940 (1994) and in accordance with the arrangements made on 18 September in Port-au-Prince. Pursuant to this arrangement, certain officers of the Haitian armed forces (i.e., Gen. Cédras, Brig. Gen. Biamby and Lt. Col. François) will step down, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 917 (1994) and 940 (1994), when a general amnesty is voted into law by the Haitian Parliament, or on 15 October 1994, whichever is earlier. This arrangement will allow the democratically elected authorities of Haiti to resume governing in the near future.

5. The arrangement also allowed the multinational force to enter Haiti without bloodshed. Upon his arrival in Haiti on 19 September 1994, Lt. Gen. Hugh Shelton, the Commander of the multinational force (also known as the Combined Joint Task Force-180), coordinated the entry of the force with Haiti's military leaders. The entry of the force was not opposed.

6. Also on 19 September, the lead elements of the multinational force began to arrive in Haiti, at the Port-au-Prince International Airport, with a battalion task force of the United States 10th Mountain Division, from the USS Eisenhower. After the airport was secured, a second battalion of infantry secured the

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Port-au-Prince port facility. With these two key transportation facilities under control, additional forces and support were able to enter Haiti, totalling approximately 3,000 personnel by the end of the first day. The presence of these forces immediately started the process of implementing resolution 940 (1994) to restore the legitimate authorities of the Government of Haiti.

7. The same day, 19 September, also saw the establishment of a multinational force/Joint Task Force headquarters ashore, with full command, control, communication and computer interfaces, and coordination with the Haitian military leadership in Port-au-Prince. Concurrent with these activities in Haiti was the continued training of forces from other States participating in the multinational force soon to be deployed. Training of the international police monitors began on 26 September at Camp Santiago in Puerto Rico.

8. On 20 September, United States marines of the multinational force entered the city of Cap Haitien without resistance. While the force continued to flow into the Port-au-Prince International Airport and began offloading ships at the port facilities in Port-au-Prince, the leadership of the force again met with key Haitian military leaders to ensure their compliance with all the provisions of resolution 940 (1994) and the arrangement of 18 September.

9. On 21 September, the multinational force completed the deployment to the airport of the 1st Brigade combat team of the 10th Mountain Division, and the offloading of supporting equipment at the seaport. Initial military police patrol routes were established, enhancing security between the seaport and the airport. Approximately 6,000 personnel of the multinational force were now deployed in Haiti.

10. On 22 September, the multinational force continued meeting with Haitian officials, including both General Cédras and Lt. Col. François, to set the conditions for the force's mission. Cooperation has been satisfactory and compliance with the direction of the force has been responsive. The force established a firm presence in Haiti with a series of actions designed to reduce the threat of concentrations of weapons. The heavy weapons company at Camp d'Application was secured and all weapons placed under the control of the force. By now approximately 10,000 strong, the multinational force continued deployment, including units which established control in Cap Haitien. Those forces conducting port operations continued building a sustainment base, and the multinational force established a complete headquarters for the Joint Task Force commander in the Port-au-Prince industrial complex. By the end of the day the multinational force had gained control of 14 critical areas within the city, including the heavy weapons of the Haitian armed forces. All these tasks were accomplished without bloodshed.

11. On 23 September, the multinational force sent troops out of Port-au-Prince to conduct operations at Jacmel, Gonaives and Cap Haitien. Troops of the force were also directed to secure Bowen Airfield, Port Nationale and Killick Naval Base. Currently there are 12,000 personnel of the multinational force ashore in Haiti. The forces ashore continue to expand security in Port-au-Prince and Cap Haitien, and maritime interdiction operations continue at sea. Twelve United Nations observers, part of the 60-person advance team of the United Nations mission in Haiti, arrived on 24 September.

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12. On 24 September, an exchange of fire between United States marines and a group of Haitian police outside a Cap Haitien police station resulted in 10 deaths and 1 wounded on the Haitian side, and 1 marine wounded. Four Haitian police were detained.

13. On 25 September, the force commander in Cap Haitien ordered his troops to restore order after a crowd overcame and ransacked the same police station, seizing weapons. Most of the weapons were returned to the contingent of the multinational force. Also on 25 September, Lt. Gen. Shelton and Gen. Cédras travelled together to Cap Haitien to look into the incident of 24 September and to attempt to avoid further violence.

II. ESTABLISHING A SECURE AND STABLE ENVIRONMENT

14. In the first week of operations, the multinational force has taken several important steps towards establishing a secure and stable environment for the return of President Aristide and the full implementation of resolution 940 (1994). First, the force has taken control of the Heavy Weapons Company of the Haitian armed forces and its armament, signalling our commitment to establishing both long-term security in Port-au-Prince and civilian control of the military. Secondly, the multinational force has initiated a weapons control programme that includes a buy-back programme designed to rid the streets of as many illegal weapons as possible. Thirdly, military police units of the multinational force are working with Haitian police headquarters, conducting mobile patrols and monitoring Haitian police activity.

15. The multinational force has also initiated a number of programmes to ameliorate potential causes of unrest and build a relationship of trust and friendship with the Haitian people. For example, it has facilitated the pursuit of substantial humanitarian efforts to ease the suffering of the most needy Haitians, efforts which will grow in the weeks to come. It has also taken the lead in establishing procedures for the swift introduction of humanitarian aid flights into Port-au-Prince. The multinational force is coordinating several civic operations to improve the Haitian people's quality of life, providing basic services such as water purification, improved sanitation and basic medical care, including improvements to Haitian hospitals and schools. In the weeks to come, it will also begin infrastructure improvements that are necessary to perform the mission effectively, including improvements to the Haitian road network and public utilities.

16. The above activities constitute the foundation for establishing the secure and stable environment necessary to restore and maintain democracy in Haiti. They are also evidence of the fact that the multinational force is on its way towards establishing the conditions necessary for the full implementation of resolution 940 (1994). The force notes with satisfaction President Aristide's decision to call for the convocation of Parliament on 28 September 1994 in order to enact legislation which will allow the full and prompt restoration of the democratically elected Government.
