

UNAMDR

RWANDAN REFUGEES

3 OCT 1994 - 14 JUNE 1995

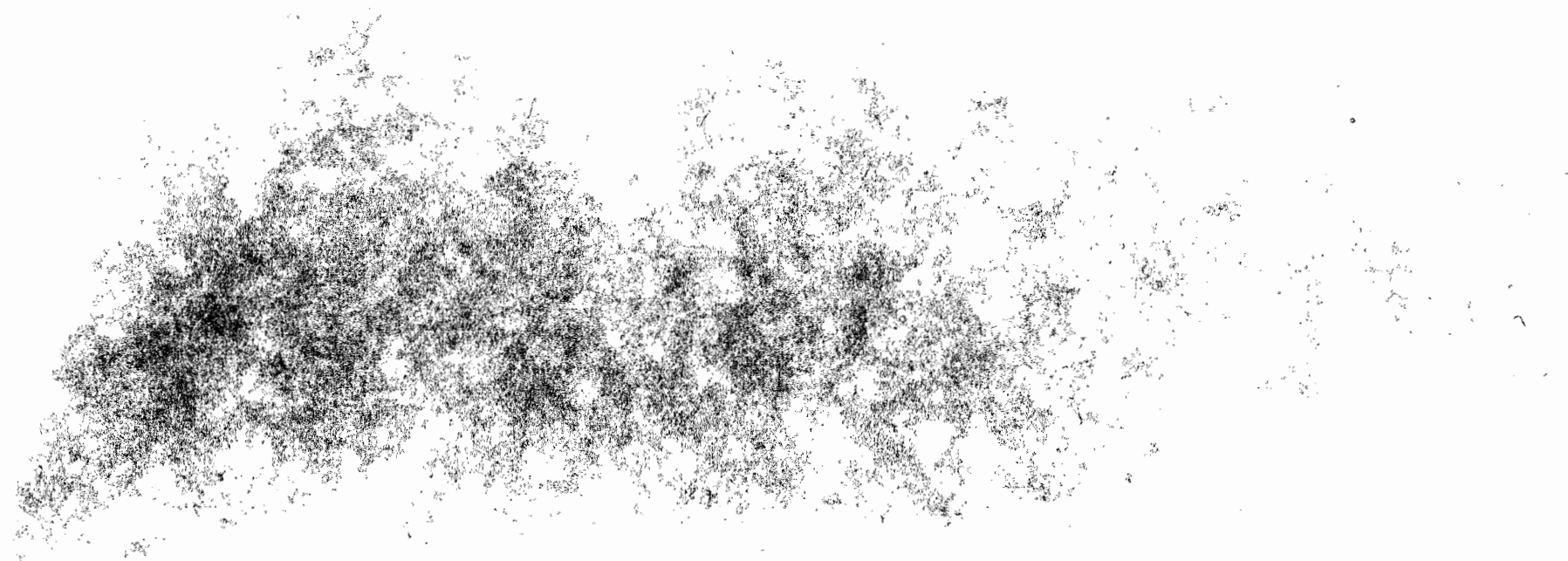
[CONFIDENTIAL]

RH/WG APR 2009

PLEASE RETAIN  
ORIGINAL ORDER

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES	<u>51120</u>
BOX	<u>24</u>
FILE	<u>4</u>
ACC.	<u>1998/6278</u>



*Le Ministre de l'Intérieur et du Développement Communal a  
l'honneur d'inviter... D<sup>r</sup> KABANA, .....  
..... EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, UNAMIR .....  
aux cérémonies de prestation de serment des Députés à l'Assemblée  
Nationale de Transition qui auront lieu au stade régional de  
Nyamirambo le vendredi 25 Novembre 1994 à partir de 09 H 00.*

*N.B. Se munir obligatoirement de sa carte d'invitation.*



DRAFT - SITREP

FROM: UNAMIR, KIGALI.

31 OCT 94

DAILY SITREP FOR 30 OCT 94

1. GEN SITUATION. THE MILITARY SITUATION IN RWANDA IS GENERALLY CALM ALTHOUGH:

A. MILOBS REPORTED THAT 2 VILLAGES IN THE RUHENGERI AREA WERE ATTACKED ON THE NIGHT OF 29 OCT 93. THE ATTACKERS WERE UNIDENTIFIED BUT WORE MILITARY UNIFORMS AND CARRIED MACHETES. A NUMBER OF CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED.

B. MILOBS REPORTED THAT THE ATTITUDE OF THE RPA IN SECTOR 2 IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY UNFRIENDLY AND UNCOOPERATIVE. THE RPA DID NOT ALLOW THE MILOBS ACCESS TO THE GASHORA AREA SAYING THAT IT IS A MILITARY AREA. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT GASHORA IS ABOUT 7KMS FROM THE RPA REORGANISATION CAMP IN GAKO.

C. THE 2 JOURNALISTS ARRESTED BY THE RPA IN RUHENGERI CONTINUE TO BE HELD UNDER OPEN ARREST IN A HOTEL IN THE TOWN.

D. THERE WERE 2 ARMED ROBBERIES IN KIGALI OVER THE WEEKEND. IN THE FIRST INCIDENT MEMBERS OF THE NGO ADRA WERE ROBBED AT GUNPOINT BY 2 RPA SOLDIERS WHO HAD ENTERED THEIR HOUSE. RPA LO WAS INFORMED. IN THE SECOND INCIDENT MSF RESIDENTS WERE ALSO ROBBED IN THEIR HOUSE AT GUNPOINT. THE REPORT IS NOT CLEAR AS TO WHO CARRIED OUT THE ROBBERY WHICH OCCURRED AT ABOUT 2300 HRS ON 29 OCT 94. RPA SOLDIERS ARRIVED TO PROVIDE SECURITY FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE EVENING.

E. DETAILS OF BORDER CROSSING:

(1)	<u>AREAS</u>	<u>INFLOW</u>	<u>OUTFLOW</u>
(A)	<u>SECTOR 1</u>		
	I. UGANDA	NOT REPORTED	NOT REPORTED
	II. TANZANIA	NOT REPORTED	NOT REPORTED
(B)	<u>SECTOR 2</u>		
	I. TANZANIA	15	NOT REPORTED
	II. BURUNDI	NOT REPORTED	NOT REPORTED
(C)	<u>SECTOR 3</u>		
	I. BURUNDI	NOT REPORTED	NOT REPORTED

Mv Dao

(D) SECTOR 4

I.	BURUNDI	19	NOT REPORTED
II.	ZAIRE	149	NOT REPORTED

(E) SECTOR 5

I.	ZAIRE	578	NOT REPORTED
II.	UGANDA	NOT REPORTED	NOT REPORTED

(F) TOTAL FOR THE DAY                      761                      0

(G) TOTALS FOR THE MONTH OF OCT TO DATE ARE,  
INFLOW - 32,705 AND OUTFLOW - 281.

(2) REPORTED FROM OTHER SOURCES: NIL.

2. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES. NOT YET RECEIVED.

3. FACTIONAL ACTIVITIES.

A. RPA THE RPA CONTINUED TO CONDUCT PATROLS AND MOUNT ROAD BLOCKS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

(1) GHANBATT REPORTED THAT THE RPA ROTATION CONTINUES. ABOUT A COY+ LEFT GIKONGORO AT 301000B OCT 94 HEADING THE DIRECTION OF KIGALI.

(2) ETHIOBATT REPORTED THAT THE RPA FIRED ABOUT 30 SHOTS IN CYANGUGU. THEY ALSO ARRESTED 13 PEOPLE AND CONFISCATED 5 BOATS. >

B. RGF NTR.

C. MILITIA NTR.

4. OWN MILITARY ACTIVITIES

A. FORCE HQ.

(1) NORMAL MILITARY ACTIVITIES WERE CONDUCTED.

(2)

B. SECTOR 1 (NICOY). OWN TEAM CARRIED OUT PATROLS WITHIN BYUMBA AND KIBUNGO ENVIRONS.

C. SECTOR 2 (ONE PL GHANBATT AND ONE PL NICOY ). REPORTED UNDER RESPECTIVE CONTINGENTS.

D. SECTOR 3 (MALAWICOY AND MALICOY). CONTINUED TO CONDUCT SECURITY ACTIVITIES WITHIN AREA OF OPERATION.

E. SECTOR 4A (GHANBATT). CONTINUED DAY AND NIGHT FOOT AND MOBILE PATROLS IN AO. STANDING PATROL DETAILED AT THE REMERA BORDER POST GR 4192. OBSERVED 15 MEN, 19 WOMEN AND 13 CHILDREN CROSSING INTO BURUNDI TO PURCHASE BEER AND OTHER ASSORTED GOODS WHILST 7 MEN, 15 WOMEN AND 9 CHILDREN ALSO CROSSED INTO RWANDA FROM BURUNDI TO THEIR FARMS AND BACK. THE RPA REPORTED TO HAVE HELD A FORUM AT REMERA WITH THE LOCALS. CONTINUED PROVISION OF GUARDS AT THE CENTRE DE SANTE AND AICF WARE HOUSE AT CYANIKA GR 5530. DEPLOYMENT OF 1 X MECHANISED SECTION EACH AT THE MATA AND KITABI TEA FACTORIES. A SECTION OF TPS DEPLOYED AT THE PROPOSED UNAMIR WORKSHOP IN KIGALI. CONTINUED MANNING CHECK POINTS AT GIKONGORO, RURAMBA, RWAMIKO AND KITABI. UN HELI LANDED AT KIGEME GR 2725 BETWEEN 300915B - 300955B OCT 94 TO CONVEY A BRITISH SENIOR OFFICER A VISIT TO THE HOSPITAL AT SAME LOC TO KIGALI.

F. SECTOR 4B (FRAFBATT). CONTINUED TO CONDUCT CHECK PTS AND NIGHT PATROLS AT TWO DIFFERENT CROSSING POINTS TOWARDS ZAIRE, MUTUMBERZI GR 2975 AND MUGONERO GR 1458. 1700 DPs ARRIVED AT GASHWATI GR 3842 COMING FROM GISOVU.

G. SECTOR 4C (ETHIOBATT). CONTINUED DAY AND NIGHT MOBILE AND FOOT PATROLS IN THE FOLLOWING PATROL ROUTES FROM CYANGUGU GR 7724 TO UVIRA GR 8401, KABINGO GR 9532 TO KILIMBI GR 1049, NYARUSHISHI GR 8522 TO NYAGATARE GR 8024, SHARA GR 9011, GOMBANIRIO GR 9398 AND FROM NYAGATARE GR 8024 TO GISAKURA GR 9829 AND KITABI GR 3520. MANNED PERMANENT CHECK POINTS AT PINDURA GR 1426, GISHOMA GR 8211, GAKWIST GR 8727 AND KIBINGO GR 9688. DEPLOYED 1 X MECH SQUAD AT ICRC STOCK GR 7826, 1 X MECH SQUAD AT KAMEMBE AIRPORT GR 7827, 2 X MECH SQUADS AT STADIUM STOCK GR 7224, 2 X MECH SQUADS AT MDM HOSPITAL GR 7826. DEPLOYED ALSO TROOPS AT DPs CAMP. 1 X MECH PLT (WITH 4 APC'S) AT MURURU DPs CAMP GR 7521, 1 X MOTORIZED PLT AT NYAGATARE DPs CAMP GR 8024, 1 X MOTORIZED PLT AT KIRAMBO DPs CAMP GR 0444, 1 X MOTORIZED PLT AT CYIMBOGO DPs CAMP GR 7644 AND THE COY HQ. 2 X MOTORIZED PLTS AT NYARUSHISHI DP'S CAMP GR 8522. PROVIDED GUARD FOR UNREO GR 7724 AND CLOSE OBSERVATION FOR HSF, MSF, UNHCR OFFICES AND RESIDENCES. DISTRIBUTED 2 CARTONS OF FOOD FOR DPs IN GAFUNZO GR 8935. TWO DP'S DIED IN MURURU DP'S CAMP GR 7521 AND ONE DISPLACED PERSONS HOUSE WAS BURNT DOWN YESTERDAY. 46 REFUGEES ARRIVED IN THE TRANSIT CAMP OF NYAGATARE GR 8024 BY ICRC TRUCK.

H. SECTOR 5 (TUNBATT). TROOPS CONTINUED TO CONDUCT PATROLS AND SECURE AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY.

I. MILOB GP. CONTINUED TO CONDUCT PATROLS IN ALL SECTORS AND SITUATION WAS GENERALLY CALM DURING THE PERIOD.

(1) BORDERS NTR.

(2) MILOB GP HQ NTR.

(3) IN SECTOR 1-BYUMBA. BOTH GATUNA AND KAGITUMBA

BORDERS REMAINED OPENED FOR ALL TRAFFIC. MILOBS TEAM PATROLLED AT RUKOMO, NGONDORE AND GATUNA. SECURITY SITUATION NORMAL.

(4) IN SECTOR 2-KIBUNGO. MILOBS CARRIED OUT PATROLS AT RUSUMO, NEMBA, GASHORA AND NYAMATA. SECURITY SITUATION NORMAL. HUMAN RIGHTS PERSONNEL WERE ESCORTED TO MTARAWA BY MILOBS.

(5) IN SECTOR 3-GITARAMA. SECTOR WAS REPORTED CALM DURING THE PERIOD. MILOBS TEAM WENT FOR PATROL AND INVESTIGATED THE WHERE ABOUT OF LOCAL BOURGEMASTER WHO WAS SUSPECTED TO BE ARRESTED BY RPA AT MASANGO GR 6254.

(6) SECTOR 4A-GIKONGORO. SECURITY SITUATION IN THE SECTOR CONTINUED TO BE NORMAL. MILOBS CONDUCTED BORDER PATROLS AND ROAD RECCE IN THE SECTOR DURING THE PERIOD.

(7) IN SECTOR 4B-KIBUYE. SECURITY SITUATION WAS NORMAL. MILOBS TEAM WENT TO RUGABANO GR 4266 TO ASSESS THE SITUATION IN THE DPs CAMP. SITUATION FOUND CALM AROUND THE CAMP AND NO DPs WAS SEEN IN THE CAMP. ICRC ESTABLISHED AN ORPHANAGE AT RUGABANO WHERE 30 ORPHANS WERE FOUND.

(8) IN SECTOR 4C-CYANGUGU. THE SECTOR WAS REPORTED CALM. MILOBS TEAM HELD A MEETING WITH BURGOMASTER OF NYAKABUYE COMMUNE AND DISCUSSED ON LAW AND ORDER SITUATION OF THE COMMUNE. 50 PEOPLE WERE ARRESTED 03 DAYS BACK WHILE ATTEMPTING TO CROSS THE LAKE KIVU TO PROCEED TO ZAIRE. THEY WERE SENT TO CYANGUGU PRISON.

(9) IN SECTOR 5-GISENYI. MILOBS TEAMS CARRIED OUT PATROLS IN THE AREA OF GISENYI AND BORDER POSTS. TWO VILLAGES IN RUHENGARI AREA WERE ATTACKED ON 29/30 OCT 94 BY UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS DRESSED IN MILITARY UNIFORMS. THEY WERE EQUIPPED WITH MACHETES. A NUMBER OF CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED. INVESTIGATION WAS ONGOING. HAC TEAM REPORTED ABOUT A MINE EXPLOSION NEAR AMERICARE NYARUTOVU GR 7422 ON 30 OCT 94 WHERE A YOUNG BOY WAS WOUNDED. TWO JOURNALISTS WERE STILL IN OPEN ARREST AT URMI HOTEL, RUHENGARI.

(10) IN SECTOR 6-KIGALI. SITUATION IN KIGALI REMAINED CALM DURING THE PERIOD. HUMAN RIGHTS PEOPLE WERE ESCORTED TO RUTONGO, SHORGI AND MORWA. 56 DPs WERE ESCORTED BY MILOBS FROM KIGALI TO NYAMATA AND THE TEAM RETURNED WITH ANOTHER 51 DPs FROM THE SAME PLACE TO KIGALI.

J. AUSMED.

(1) THE AUSMED SPT FORCE PROVIDED MED SPT TO UNAMIR AND HUMANITARIAN MED SPT TO THE PEOPLE OF RWANDA. CHK

TREATED 16, NO DENTAL PATIENT AND CURRENTLY HOLDING 6 IN-PATIENTS.

(2) TROOPS OF THE TSG AT BUTARE TREATED NO MEDICAL PATIENTS. NO CLINICS WERE ALSO CONDUCTED.

(3) RIFLE COY ELMS CONDUCTED SECURITY OPS AT THE MIL BKS, BELGIAN VILLAGE AND PROVIDED FORCE RRF.

K. BRITCON. SPR COPSEY UNDERWENT THE FOLLOW UP OPERATION TODAY WHICH WENT SMOOTHLY. SPR COPSEY MAY BE FIT ENOUGH TO TRAVEL AS EARLY AS TUE 01 NOV 94. THE BRITISH CHIEF OF THE DEFENCE STAFF, FIELD MARSHAL SIR PETER INGE, LEFT KIGALI TODAY HAVING COMPLETED A VERY SUCCESSFUL VISIT. DURING HIS TIME IN RWANDA, HE VISITED HQ UNAMIR, MET WITH THE VICE PRESIDENT OF RWANDA AND TOURED BRITCON LOCATIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY VISITING SOLDIERS.

(1) 63 AB CS SON RLC. TIME SPENT PREPARING VEHS FOR HAND OVER TO BROWN AND ROOT AND MALICOY ON 01 NOV 94. SOME COMMAND AND CONTROL ELEMENTS DEPLOYED TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE FOR OP HOMEWARD FOR THE COMING WEEK.

(2) 82 AB GS SON RLC. NTR.

(3) 9 PARA SON RE.

(A) 1 TP - BYUMBA, THE DAY HAS BEEN SPENT SERVICING AND MAINTAINING EQUIPMENT.

(B) 3 TP - KIGALI, ALL BRIDGE SITE STORES HAVE BEEN MOVED TO THE SITE. EOD CLEARED SOUTH ABUTMENT, NO MINES FOUND. EOD HAVE STARTED CLEARING NORTH ABOUTMENT AND HAVE IDENTIFIED 3 BY TS 50 MINES, ONE HAS BEEN NEUTRALISED. COMMENT, TS 50s ARE NORMALLY FOUND IN 4s. BRIDGE SUCCESSFULLY JACKED UP AND PLACED ON ROLLERS. FIVE BAYS OF BRIDGE ADDED, AND BRIDGE BOOMED TO DAMAGED SPAN. SOME OF DAMAGED SPAN REMOVED BY EXPLOSIVES, THE REMAINDER OF WHICH WILL BE REMOVED 31 OCT 94.

(C) 2 TP - KITABI, ONE SECTION AT KIBEHO ON GENRAL ENGINEER TASKS WHILE ONE WAS AT GIKONGORO ASSISTING WITH PLANT. ROUTINE WORK ON THE PRODUCTION OF POTABLE WORK CONTINUES.

(D) SP TP - KIGALI, CONTINUED GRADING AND IMPROVING THE ROAD TO THE NEW IOM WAY STATION IN KIGALI. THE REMAINDER OF THE DAY WAS SPENT SERVICING VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT.

(4) 23 PFA. CAMPS VISITED WERE 4A'08, 4A'11 AND MJUG VILLAGE. THERE WERE TWO SURGICAL PROCEDURES PERFORMED AT THE HOSPITAL IN KIGEME AND

PERFORMED/ASSISTED WITH AT THE MSF HOSP IN KIGALI.

(5) ENGINEERS. MAIN EFFORT HAS BEEN TO CLEAR THE BRIDGE SITE AT KANZENZE. SO FAR, 3 BY TS 50 MINES FOUND, ONE OF WHICH HAS BEEN CLEARED. THE LACK OF SERVICEABLE EXPLOSIVE HAS NOW BECOME CRITICAL AND IS BEGINNING TO AFFECT BRITCON'S ABILITY TO PROVIDE THE NECESSARY SERVICE REQUIRED BY UNAMIR.

(6) 10 AB WKSP REME. IN THE PAST 24 HRS, NIL JOBS WERE COMPLETED WITH 63 JOBS IN HAND. 28 VEHS STILL AWAITING SPARES FOR REPAIRS.

L. 1 CDHSR. AS REPORTED VIA A WRITTEN REPORT YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, AN INCIDENT OCCURRED INVOLVING AN RPA SOLDIER AND A CANADIAN TRUCK MIRROR. FURTHER TO THIS, AT 1950 HRS OUR DUTY DRIVER WAS REFUSED ACCESS TO 3 CSG BY A ROADBLOCK AT AIRPORT ROAD AND BOUL DE L'OUA BY SEVERAL INTOXICATED SOLDIERS. RATHER THAN RISK A CONFRONTATION THE DRIVER RETURNED TO THE STADIUM AND FURTHER ROAD TRAVEL WAS CANCELLED.

(1) SIGNALS SQN. ALL SYSTEMS ARE OP. ASSISTANCE AND EQPT TO MALICOY WILL COMMENCE WITHIN 24 HRS.

(2) 3 CSG.

(A) AT 1620 HRS 30 OCT 94 B47 762 661 CPL PASCAL K.A. WAS DRIVING HIS MLVW VEHICLE FROM THE AMAHORO STADIUM TO THE CSG COMPOUND TO DELIVER PRE-COOKED SUPPER FOR THE CSG PERSONNEL. WHILE TRAVELLING WEST ON BOULEVARD DE L'OUA (GR 102828 ON CITY OF KIGALI MAP Z922) HE MET A CONVOY OF SEVEN FULLY LOADED STEAK TRUCKS COMPLETE WITH SIDE RAILS FULL OF RPA SOLDIERS TRAVELLING EAST. A SOLDIER ON THE SEVENTH AND FINAL TRUCK IN THE CONVEY DELIBERATELY EXTENDED HIS LEG OUT FULLY AT THE LAST POSSIBLE MOMENT BEFORE THE TWO TRUCKS PASSED EACH OTHER. UNFORTUNATELY DUE TO THE SIZE OF THE TRUCK COUPLED WITH THE LAST SECOND ACTION OF THE RPA SOLDIER, THE DRIVER ONLY HAD TIME TO MOVE HIS HEAD SLIGHTLY BEFORE CONTACT WAS MADE BETWEEN THE FOOT AND THE SIDE MIRROR.

(B) THE DRIVER SUSTAINED GLASS CUTS TO HIS FACE AND NECK AND WAS TREATED FOR THESE AT THE STADIUM MED FACILITY AND RELEASED.

(C) GIVEN THE NUMBER OF TROOPS (200 PLUS) COUPLED WITH THE MEMORY OF THE LATEST INCIDENT INVOLVING A CANADIAN DRIVER AND THE RPA, THE DRIVER CHOSE NOT TO STOP FOR FEAR OF RETALIATION FOR AN INCIDENT THAT WAS OUTSIDE HIS CONTROL.

(D) THE CO, ROPS O AND THE CANADIAN MP'S WERE NOTIFIED AND AN MP REPORT WILL BE FORTHCOMING.



(3) MEDICAL. NTR.

M. AIR OPS. UNAMIR CONTINUED TO CONTROL FLIGHTS AT KIA. A TOTAL OF 29 ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES WERE ACCOUNTED FOR DURING THE PERIOD.

5. CIVPOL. CONTINUED WITH GENDARMERIE TRAINING.

6. HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES. NORMAL IOM/UNHCR TRANSPORT TOOK PLACE FROM KIGALI TO NYAMATA AND KIBUNGO UNDER UNMO ESCORT. OVER THE PAST TWO DAYS TWO ARMED ROBBERIES HAVE TAKEN PLACE AT NGO RESIDENCES IN KIGALI. ADRA RESIDENTS WERE ROBBED AT GUNPOINT BY TWO RPA SOLDIERS IN THEIR RESIDENCE IN KIGALI. INFORMATION ON THIS INCIDENT WAS PASSED TO THE RPA LO FOR INVESTIGATION. MSF RESIDENTS WERE ROBBED AT GUNPOINT AROUND 2300 HRS 29 OCT 94. AN UNREO REP AND HUMAN RIGHTS MILOB LO REPORTED AT THE SCENE. RPA ARRIVED TO PROVIDE SECURITY FOR REMAINDER OF EVENING. MSF PERSONNEL EVACUATED TO KING FAISAL HOSPITAL. HAC HAS BEEN APPROACHED BY MSF REP TO DETERMINE WHAT UNAMIR RESPONSE TO THESE TYPES OF INCIDENTS CONSISTS OF AS THEY WERE CONCERNED WHEN ONLY ONE MILOB ARRIVED ON THE SCENE.

7. CIVIL AFFAIRS. NTR.

8. LOGISTICS.

A. FORCE RESERVE STOCK LEVELS AS AT TODAY ARE:

(1)	WATER	-	28.3 DAYS.
(2)	RATIONS	-	16.5 DAYS.
(3)	FUEL	-	04 DAYS.
(4)	MOGAS	-	02.4 DAYS.
(5)	JET FUEL	-	09.0 DAYS.
(6)	LPG	-	03.6 DAYS.

9. MISCELLANEOUS.

A. FORCE LEVEL STR REPORT. ANNEXES A AND B.

B. BROWN AND ROOT DAILY LOGISTICS OPERATIONAL REPORT. ANNEX C.

B. IN PATIENTS. 06.

C. UNAMIR CIV STAFF. 65.

D. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. NIL.

# DRAFT

UNAMIR FORCE HQ  
OUTGOING FACSIMILE NO:-  
MIR NO:-  
MISC NO:-

October 28, 1994

TO: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK	FROM: SHAHARYAR KHAN SRSG UNAMIR, KIGALI, RWANDA
INFO: SITUATION CENTRE, NEW YORK	
FAX: 001 (212) 963 9053	FAX: (250) 84265
<u>INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION:</u> UNAMIR : FAX 254-2-622668 UNREO (NAIROBI) : FAX 254-2-622084 / NAI PLE RELAY MILOB GP HQ TAC HQ (BUTARE) GHANBATT ETHIOBATT FRAFATT ZAMBATT TUNBATT MALCOY NIGCOY AUSMED BRITCON CANSIGS 1 CDHSR UNREO (UNAMIR LO) HUMAN RIGHTS UNHQ OR SECT 3 HQ SECT 5 HQ G1 G4	
<p><i>Sections 1 &amp; 2</i> - Question of restriction of movement has to be raised with high command.</p> <p><i>Section 4 B</i> - RPA restricting arms investigation. Tense.</p> <p><i>London Bat. 3 Nov. may be.</i> Problems with flying them in with equipment.</p> <p><i>2 combat vehicles not available for off.</i> Homebased in prep - for arrival of 2 more vehicles.</p>	
SUBJECT: DAILY SITREP FOR 27 OCT 94	
NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS ONE: FOURTEEN	

DIRECT

1. PLEASE FIND ATTACHED THE DAILY SITREP MENTIONED ABOVE.
2. REGARDS.

- North West Burundi security worsens. Incidents proliferate.
- Unidentified camp in Tanzania. Some sheltering (over 10000 approx).

FROM: UNAMIR, KIGALI.

DAILY SITREP FOR 27 OCT 94

1. GEN SITUATION. THE MILITARY SITUATION IN RWANDA WAS GENERALLY CALM ALTHOUGH:

A. GHANBATT REPORT THAT APPROX 200 PEOPLE HAVE ARRIVED AT THE RUKONDO CAMP (GR 5538) FROM 2 COMMUNES IN THE GITARAMA PREFECTURE. THEY REPORT ALLEGED KILLING AND HARASSMENT ON THE PART OF THE RPA. 12 PEOPLE ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED THE RPA ON 4 OCT 94 AND BURIED IN A MASS GRAVE IN KIGOMA.

*South  
Near S.  
Border*

B. 10 LOCALS FROM NSHILI (GR 3946) WERE INJURED IN A GRENADE EXPLOSION IN RUSEKE (GR 5100). THEY WERE TAKEN TO THE BRITISH MEDICAL CENTRE IN KIBEHO (GR 5007). ALL OF THE WOUNDED WERE ATTACKED BY A GROUP OF MEN WITH HAND GRENADES WHO ATTEMPTED TO STEAL THE BEER THAT THEY WERE CARRYING. 3 MEN WERE LATER ARRESTED BY GHANBATT.

C. SECTOR 1 REPORT THAT A PATROL VISITED NGARAMA (GR 269301) AND NYAGATARE (GR 372572). THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF NGARAMA CLAIMED THAT ABOUT 25,000 OF THE PEOPLE WHO HAD FLED THE AREA DURING THE WAR HAD RETURNED. IN NYAGATARE THE PATROL REPORT A VERY HOSTILE ATTITUDE ON THE PART OF THE RPA. THE RPA STATED THAT UNAMIR TROOPS WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO PATROL THE AREA IN FUTURE UNLESS AN OFFICIAL LETTER AUTHORISING SUCH A PATROL IS PRESENTED.

D. MILOB COMMANDER IN SECTOR 5 ATTEMPTED TO LOCATE 2 JOURNALISTS WHO WERE REPORTED MISSING ON THE EVENING OF 27 OCT 94. THE TWO JOURNALISTS WERE LAST SEEN BY WFP STAFF NEAR RUHENGERI PREFECTURE ON 26 OCT 94 WHEN THEY CLAIMED THAT THEY WERE IN TROUBLE AND APPEARED TO BE "UNDER CONTROL" OF THE RPA. RPA IN THE AREA KNEW NOTHING OF THE CLAIMS AND THE JOURNALISTS COULD NOT BE FOUND IN THE RPA HQ OR THE LOCAL PRISON. IT IS COMMENTED THAT THE JOURNALISTS MAY BE UNDER HOUSE ARREST OR MAY HAVE BEEN RELEASED AND RETURNED TO KIGALI.

E. MILOBS VISITED THE COMMUNE OF TAMBWE (GR 7653) TO INVESTIGATE REPORTS OF ARRESTS BY THE RPA. THE COMMUNE LEADER TOLD THEM THAT THOSE ARRESTED WERE HELD IN THE COMMUNE PRISON OR TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER DESIGNATED PRISON. HE CLAIMED THAT PROPER RECORDS OF TRANSFERS WERE KEPT. RECORDS SHOW THAT 81 PEOPLE HAVE BEEN ARRESTED BY THE RPA SINCE 19 OCT 94. MILOBS COULD NOT FIND ANY OF THE NAMES THAT THEY HAD BEEN GIVEN OF PEOPLE WHOM LOCALS CLAIM TO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED BUT WILL CONTINUE TO INVESTIGATE.

F. ABOUT 500 PEOPLE SURROUNDED FRAFEATT HQ ON 27 OCT 94. THE PEOPLE CAME FROM VILLAGES IN THE KIBUYE AREA AND THEY CLAIMED THAT THE RPA WERE GOING TO CARRY OUT MASSACRES

FRAFBATT SENT OUT PATROLS INTO THE AREA AND NOTHING WAS FOUND TO INDICATE ANYTHING OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

G. DETAILS OF BORDER CROSSING:

(1)	<u>AREAS</u>	<u>INFLOW</u>	<u>OUTFLOW</u>
(A)	<u>SECTOR 1</u>		
	I. UGANDA	NOT REPORTED	NOT REPORTED
	II. TANZANIA	NOT REPORTED	NOT REPORTED
(B)	<u>SECTOR 2</u>		
	I. TANZANIA	NOT REPORTED	NOT REPORTED
	II. BURUNDI	NOT REPORTED	NOT REPORTED
(C)	<u>SECTOR 3</u>		
	I. BURUNDI	NOT REPORTED	NOT REPORTED
(D)	<u>SECTOR 4</u>		
	I. BURUNDI	94	NOT REPORTED
	II. ZAIRE	183	NOT REPORTED
(E)	<u>SECTOR 5</u>		
	I. ZAIRE	184	NOT REPORTED
	II. UGANDA	NOT REPORTED	NOT REPORTED
(F)	<u>TOTAL FOR THE DAY</u>	461	0

(G) TOTALS FOR THE MONTH OF OCT TO DATE ARE,  
INFLOW - 28,399 AND OUTFLOW - 281.

(2) REPORTED FROM OTHER SOURCES: NIL.

2. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

A. THE SRSG HELD A MEETING WITH MR. KRATZ, SPECIAL ENVOY FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION, TO DISCUSS THE EUROPEAN UNION'S INVOLVEMENT IN RWANDA.

B. HE THEN MET WITH MR. FELLI OF THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY TO DISCUSS THE OVERALL SITUATION IN RWANDA.

C. HE HELD CONSULTATIONS WITH MR. VAN HAVOLL OF THE UNHCR, MR CLARENCE, CHIEF OF OPERATIONS, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND

THE DEPUTY FORCE COMMANDER TO DISCUSS THE SECURITY SITUATION IN THE REFUGEES CAMPS.

D. THE SRSG HELD A RENP MEETING TO DISCUSS THE STATUS OF BRIDGES AND ROADS IN RWANDA.

E. HE HELD A SECOND RENP MEETING TO DISCUSS THE RESTORATION OF COMMERCIAL AIR TRAFFIC TO KIGALI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.

3. FACTIONAL ACTIVITIES.

*Kagame out four*  
A. RPA THE RPA CONTINUED TO CONDUCT PATROLS AND MOUNT ROAD BLOCKS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

(1) MILOBS REPORT THAT THE RPA HAVE REINFORCED THEIR POSITIONS, INTENSIFIED PATROLS AND INCREASED THE NUMBER OF ROADBLOCKS IN THE SOUTH-WESTERN PART OF THE COUNTRY (SECTORS 3, 4B AND 5).

*4B*  
(2) RPA TROOPS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE SHOT AND WOUNDED A 15 YR OLD YOUTH NEAR GISOVU (GR 2952) ON 25 OCT 94. VICTIM WITH GUNSHOT WOUNDS TO BACK AND LEFT THIGH WAS EVACUATED FROM KARONGI (GR 2768) TO FRAFATT MEDICAL CENTRE FOR TREATMENT.

*acc 4B*  
(3) THE RPA HAVE BEEN ACCUSED OF KILLING AN UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN RUSHISHI (GR 2557) AND GISOVU (GR 2952). THE KILLINGS ARE SAID TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE ON 25 OCT 94. MILOBS FROM SECTOR 4B REPORT THAT THEY FOUND 19 BODIES IN THE AREA AND THAT THERE COULD BE MORE. A FULL REPORT ON THE INCIDENT WILL BE SENT LATER. THE RPA ARE REPORTED TO HAVE INCREASED THEIR STRENGTH IN THE AREA TO ABOUT A COY PLUS DRESSED IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES. RPA PREVENTED THE MILOBS FROM ENTERING THE AREA TO INVESTIGATE KILLINGS.

*On Kndy Cyangiro*  
(4) ETHIOBATT REPORTED THAT THE RPA KILLED 5 PEOPLE NEAR TO KAMEMBE COMMUNAL OFFICE (GR 8131). THE RPA CLAIMED THAT ALL OF THOSE KILLED HAD PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AN RPA SOLDIER.

B. RGF NTR.

C. MILITIA NTR.

4. OWN MILITARY ACTIVITIES

A. FORCE HQ.

(1) NORMAL MILITARY ACTIVITIES WERE CONDUCTED. STAFF BRIEF WAS HELD AT 0800 HRS.

(2) OP HOMEWARD MOVED A TOTAL OF 656 LBS FROM VARIOUS CAMPS AT KIBEHO GR 5007 AND NDAGO GR 5001. 250 OF THEM ALIGHTED AT BUTARE AND THE REST PROCEEDED TO KIGALI.

B. SECTOR 1 (NICOY).

(1) CONDUCTED PTLS IN AREAS OF NGARAMA GR 269301 AND NYAGATARE GR 372572. AT NGARAMA THE PATROL TEAM MET WITH THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN MR. TWAGIRUMUGABE HUMEINIGILILE WHO CONFIRMED THAT ABOUT 25,000 REFUGEES HAVE SO FAR RETURNED TO THE AREA. HE ALSO CONFIRMED THAT THE ONLY AVAILABLE CLINIC PROVIDING SKELETAL MEDICAL SVCS HAS BEEN CLOSED DUE TO LACK OF DRUGS.

(2) PRIMARY SCHOOLS HAVE REOPENED IN NGARAMA BUT LACK FURNITURE, CHALK AND BOOKS. HE ALSO HIGHLIGHTED LACK OF FOOD AND FARMING TOOLS.

(3) AT NYAGATARE A STAFF OF THE COMMUNE HQ CONFIRM THAT ALL PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE AREA REOPENED BUT LACKING TEACHING AIDS AND BOOKS.

(4) MEDICAL ASSISTANCE WAS RENDERED TO 76 LOCALS BY OWN RMO.

C. SECTOR 2 (ONE PL GHANBATT AND ONE PL NICOY). REPORTED UNDER RESPECTIVE CONTINGENTS.

D. SECTOR 3 (MALAWICOY AND MALICOY). CONTINUED TO CONDUCT PATROLS WITHIN AO.

E. SECTOR 4A (GHANBATT).

(1) CONTINUED DAY AND NIGHT, FOOT AND MOBILE PATROLS WITHIN AOR. DETAILED STANDING PATROL DET AT THE REMERA BORDER POST GR 4192 AND OBSERVED 6 MEN, 11 WOMEN AND 10 CHILDREN CROSSED INTO RWANDA ON FOOT.

(2) CONTINUED TO PROVIDE GUARDS AT CENTRE DE SANTE AND AICF WAREHOUSE AT CYANIKA GR 5530 AND MAINTAINED DEPLOYMENT OF 1 X MECH SECTION EACH AT MATA AND KITABI TEA FACTORIES.

(3) PROVIDED SECURITY FOR OP HOMEWARD EVACUATION EXERCISE AT KIBEHO GR 5007 AND NDAGO GR 5101. 250 DPs EVACUATED TO BUTARE, 21 DPs TO KIGALI AND 79 DPs TO NGENDA.

(4) CONTINUED TO MAN PERMANENT CHECK POINTS AT GIKONGORO, RURAMBA, RWAMIKO AND KITABI. 118 DPs WERE GIVEN MED TREATMENT BY OWN MED STAFF AT MURAMBI GR 5128. PROVIDED SECURITY AT MUSEBEYA GR 3933 FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF BLANKETS BY THE BOURGMESTER OF THE COMMUNE.

(5) HELD FORUM AT KAMWAMBI CAMP GR 6330 TO ADVISE DPs TO REFRAIN FROM ALL ACTS OF VIOLENCE AND BANDITRY. THE FORUM WAS HELD IN THE WAKE OF A REPORT THAT THE CAMP LEADER WAS THREATENED BY SOME OF THE DPs. INVESTIGATIONS REVEALED THAT THE CAMP LEADER WAS

DIVERTING RELIEF ITEMS FOR HIS PERSONAL BENEFIT. AFTER DELIBERATIONS WITH SOLIDARITES, A SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES WAS ORGANISED FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RELIEF ITEMS.

(6) ICRC DISTRIBUTED FOOD TO LOCALS AT RUNYOMBYI GR 4893 AND BUSANZE GR 4491 CAMPS.

F. SECTOR 4B (FRAFBATT). CONTINUED TO CONDUCT CHECK POINT DUTIES WITHIN AO. CARRIED OUT PTLs TO KARONGI GR 3061, MUKO GR 3840 AND MUTENGELI GR 3240. DISTRIBUTED UTENSILS AND BED SHEETS TO DPs AT MUKO AND MUSANGI, DISTRIBUTED FOOD AT KIDUHA.

G. SECTOR 4C (ETHIOBATT).

(1) CONDUCTED DAY AND NIGHT, MOBILE AND FOOT PATROLS WITHIN AO.

(2) DEPLOYED 1 X MECH SQUAD AT ICRC STOCK GR 7826, 2 X MECH SQUADS AT STADIUM STOCK GR 7224, 2 X MECH SQUADS FOR MDM HOSPITAL IN KAMEMBE GR 7826, 1 X MECH SQUAD FOR KAMEMBE AIRPORT GR 7827. MED TEAM TREATED A NUMBER OF LOCAL DENTAL PATIENTS.

(3) PROVIDED GUARD FOR UNREO AND CLOSE OBSERVATION FOR HSF, MSF UNHCR OFFICES AND RESIDENCES. ESCORTED UNHCR CONVOY OF 162 REFUGEES PROCEEDING TO KIBUYE FROM CYANGUGU TO KILIMBI GR 1049.

(4) DEPLOYED TROOPS AS FOLLOWS:

(A) 1 X MECH PL AT MURURU DPs CAMP GR 7521.

(B) 1 X MOTORISED PL AT NYAGATARE DPs CAMP GR 8024.

(C) 1 X MOTORISED PL AT KIRAMBO DPs CAMPS GR 0444.

(D) 1 X MOTORISED PL AT CYIMBOGO DPs CAMP GR 7619.

(E) 2 X MOTORISED PLS AT NYARUSHISHI DPs CAMP GR 8522.

H. SECTOR 5 (TUNBATT). TROOPS CONTINUED TO CONDUCT PATROLS WITHIN AO. RECCE CARRIED OUT AROUND RUHENGARI TO SELECT A SITE FOR SECOND COY LOC. MRS. ZENA ZELLKE P UNAMIR INFORMATION OFFICER CALLED ON THE TUNBATT COMD.

I. MILOB GP. CONTINUED TO CONDUCT PATROLS IN ALL SECTORS AND SITUATION WAS GENERALLY CALM DURING THE PERIOD.

(1) MILOB GP HQ CARRIED OUT PLANNING, COORDINATION AND MONITORING OF MILOB SECTORS' ACTIVITIES CARRIED

OUT OVER THE PERIOD.

(3) IN SECTOR 1-BYUMBA. THE DCMO AND COMD SECTOR 1 CARRIED OUT AERIAL RECCE OF RWANDA BORDERS WITH UGNADA AND TANZANIA AND THE GEN AREA OF THE AKAGERA NATIONAL PARK. TWO LARGE REFUGEE CAMPS WERE OBSERVED EAST OF LAKE MIHINDI. BOTH GATUNA AND KAGITUMBA BORDER POSTS REMAINED OPEN FOR ALL TRAFFIC. HOWEVER, GATUNA BORDER POST WAS CLOSED DURING NIGHT HOURS. SECTOR MILOBS PATROLLED GEN AREA OF BYUMBA, MIYOVE, KIVUYE, BUNGWE, GAKUBO AND GATUNA DURING THE PERIOD. IT WAS REPORTED THAT RPA MAINTAIN TROOPS IN THESE AREAS. MILOBS DISCOVERED A NUMBER OF UXO SCATTERED AT ABANDONED POSITIONS AT NYAKABUNGO GR 0428.

(4) IN SECTOR 2-KIBUNGO. MILOBS CARRIED OUT PATROLS IN THE AREAS OF RUSUMO AND NYARUBUYE, AND REPORTED THAT NO RETURNEES ENTERED RWANDA DURING THE PERIOD BECAUSE THE RUSUMO BORDER REGISTRATION POINT WAS CLOSED. SECTOR MILOBS ESCORTED UNHCR TEAM FROM KIGALI TO KIBUNGO.

(5) IN SECTOR 3-GITARAMA. SECTOR WAS REPORTED CALM DURING THE PERIOD. MILOBS INVESTIGATED RPA ARRESTS AT TABWE GR 7653. RECORDS AVAILABLE TO MILOBS INDICATED THAT ON 19 OCT 94, A TOTAL OF 81 PERS WERE ARRESTED AND DETAINED BY THE RPA.

(6) SECTOR 4A-GIKONGORO. MILOBS CONDUCTED ROUTINE PATROLS IN AND AROUND THE SECTOR, AND FOUND SECURITY SITUATION TO BE NORMAL. MILOBS LIAISED WITH RPA AND NGOs IN THE SECTOR. MILOBS ESCORTED BROWN AND ROOTS CONVOY FROM GIKONGORO TO KITABI. MILOB CONDUCTED JOINT PATROLS WITH HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICIAL IN THE SECTOR. ANOTHER MILOB TEAM CARRIED OUT PTLs ALONG THE RWANDA/BURUNDI BORDER AREAS AND HAD REPORTS OF FRESH BANDITRY CASES IN THE AREA. INVESTIGATION IN PROGRESS.

(7) IN SECTOR 4B-KIBUYE. AREA OF KARONGI AND GISOVU WERE REPORTED TENSE DURING THE PERIOD. MILOBS INVESTIGATED RPA SHOOTING INCIDENT IN WHICH A BOY WAS WOUNDED AT GISOVU AFTER COLLECTING RELIEF FOOD FROM GISHITA GR 2161. MILOBS WERE PREVENTED BY RPA FROM VISITING A SITE ALLEGED TO BE BURIAL GROUND FOR PEOPLE KILLED. MILOBS ESCORTED BROWN AND ROOTS TRUCKS FROM KIBUYE TO KIGALI.

(8) IN SECTOR 4C-CYANGUGU. THE SECTOR WAS REPORTED CALM. MILOBS PATROLLED RWANDA BORDERS WITH ZAIRE AND BURUNDI. ROUTINE PTLs WERE CONDUCTED IN OTHER AREAS OF THE SECTOR.

(9) IN SECTOR 5-GISENYI. ROUTINE PATROLS WERE CARRIED OUT IN THE AREA OF GISENYI AND BORDER POSTS, RUHENGARI, CYANIKA GR 7152, NYIGOGO GR 281298, NYUNDO CATHEDRAL GR 248117, MARERU GR 3118, MUTURA GR 3123,



BISOKE GR 449393, KARISOKE GR 2436 AND RWERERE GR 2722,

(10) IN SECTOR 6-KIGALI. SITUATION IN KIGALI REMAINED CALM DURING THE PERIOD. SECTOR MILOBS ESCORTED ONE TRUCKS WITH 46 DPs TO NYAMATA.

J. AUSMED.

(1) THE AUSMED SPT FORCE PROVIDED MED SPT TO UNAMIR AND HUMANITARIAN MED SPT TO THE PEOPLE OF RWANDA. CHK TREATED 39 OUT-PATIENTS AND HOLDING 11 IN-PATIENTS.

(2) TROOPS OF THE TSG AT BUTARE TREATED 265 MEDICAL PATIENTS AND 15 DENTAL PATIENTS. CLINICS WERE CONDUCTED AT KIBEHO. TSG ELM DESPATCHED FROM KIBEHO TO GREN INCIDENT VIC NDAGO GR 5202. BANDIT HAD THROWN GREN DURING ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AND INJURED 8 PEOPLE. ALL CAS HAD BEEN REMOVED BY THE TIME ELM ARRIVED.

(3) DENT TEAM WITH FRAFBATT RETURN TO KIGALI TODAY. PREV MED ELM WITH ETHIOBATT SPRAYED ALL ETHIOBATT AND CONSIGs STORES AND ACCN WITH RESLIN. INSPECTED COY DET VIC GISUMA WILL SPRAY TOMORROW.

(4) RIFLE COY CONDUCTED SECURITY OPS AT THE MIL BKS, BELGIAN VILLAGE AND KING FAISAL HOSPITAL. ALSO PROVIDED FORCE RRF.

K. BRITCON.

(1) 63 AB CS SQN RLC. A TOTAL OF 656 DPs WERE COLLECTED FROM THE CAMPS AT KIBEHO AND NDAGO WITH 250 BEING DELIVERED TO BUTARE AND THE REMAINDER STAYING OVERNIGHT IN KIGALI BEFORE BEING TRANSPORTED TO NGENDA TOMORROW USING IOM TRANSPORT.

(2) 82 AB GS SQN RLC. NTR.

(3) 9 PARA SQN RE.

(A) AT THE BYUMBA CLINIC, WORK CONTINUED WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE GENERATOR HOUSE, WALL NOW AT ROOF LEVEL AND PARTITION WALL IN THE CLINIC IS NOW ESTIMATED AS BEING 75% COMPLETE. ELECTRICAL, GLAZING AND PLUMBING WORK CONTINUED AT THE MUKONO CLINIC.

(B) IN KIGALI AND KITABI, SECTION CONTINUED THE CONSTRUCTION OF SHED AT MINETRAPE. THE BRIDGE STORES FOR THE TASK AT KANZENZE WERE LOADED TODAY. ONE SECTION AT KIBEHO ON GENERAL ENGINEER TASK WHILE ONE WAS AT GIKONGORO ASSISTING WITH PLANT.

(C) CONTINUED GRADING AND IMPROVING THE ROAD TO

THE CONCERN DISTRIBUTION CENTRE. ADDITIONAL WORK  
WAS CARRIED OUT ON THE 500 MAN CAMP.

(4) 23 PFA. LOW TREATMENT FIGURES BECAUSE THE MAJORITY OF TREATMENT TROOP WERE UNABLE TO REACH CAMP 4A/11. DUE TO HEAVY RAINS, THE ROADS BECAME SO SLIPPERY THAT VEHS COULD NOT MAINTAIN TRACTION AND WERE IN DANGER OF SLIDING OFF DOWN EMBANKMENTS. ONLY LAND ROVERS WERE ABLE TO REACH THE CAMP. CAMPS VISITED WERE 4A/08, 4A/35 AND 4A/11. THERE WAS ONE SURGICAL PROCEDURE PERFORMED TODAY AT KIGEME. TOTAL OF 1,519 CAS TREATED AND WITH 11 IN PATIENTS.

(5) ENGINEERS. EOD VISITED AUSCON TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL EXPLOSIVES FOR THE TASK TO DISPOSE OF THE BELGIAN AND BANGLADESH AMMUNITION CURRENTLY HELD BOTH AT AIRFD AND 3 CSG. CURRENTLY STOCKS OF BULK EXPLOSIVES ARE VERY LOW.

(6) 10 AB WKSP REME. IN THE PAST 24 HRS, 4 JOBS WERE COMPLETED WITH 68 JOBS IN HAND. 28 VEHS AWAITING SPARES FOR REPAIRS.

L. 1 CDHSR.

(1) SIGNALS SON. INSTALLATION OF MOTOROLA BASE STN AT TUNBATT BN AND COY HQ WAS COMPLETED. COMMS HAS BEEN ESTB WITH ALL COYS EXCEPT HQ OF 'A' COY IN NEMBA GR 102193. SUSPECTED THAT THE PROBLEM MAY BE WITH THE GEOGRAPHIC LOC OF THE COY HQ. THE PROBLEM WILL TRY TO BE RECTIFIED BY ESTB A HIGHER GAIN ANTENNA. LMN TERMINATED A 200 CABLE OF V-SAT TERMINAL AT UNAMIR HQ.

(2) 3 CSG. LAST TWO TRUCKS LOADS OF SUPPLIES AND FOOD WAS TRANSPORTED TO THE ORPHANAGE IN GITARAMA TODAY. AS MUCH AS SIX SEA CONTAINERS OF WATER WAS OFF LOADED TODAY.

(3) MEDICAL. NTR.

M. AIR OPS. UNAMIR CONTINUED TO CONTROL FLIGHTS AT KIA. A TOTAL OF 21 ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES WERE ACCOUNTED FOR DURING THE PERIOD.

5. CIVPOL. CONTINUED WITH GENDARMERIE TRAINING.

6. HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES.

A. ROUTINE IOM/UNHCR TRANSPORT OF DPs WHICH INCLUDED TRANSPORT FROM KIGALI TO KIBUNGO AND NGENDA. CONVOYS WERE ESCORTED BY MILOBS.

B. UNREO SPONSORED A MEETING WITH UN AND NGO AGENCIES, UNAMIR HAC, BRITCON, TAC HQ, REPS OF RWANDESE GOVT, THE RPA AND THE PREFECTS OF GIKONGORO AND BUTARE TO DISCUSS STRATEGIES FOR THE RETURN OF DPs FROM CAMPS IN THE SECTOR

4 AREA. SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS WAS MADE THROUGH DISCUSSION. SOONEST. A FURTHER MEETING IS SCHEDULED FOR MONDAY 31 OCT 94.

7. CIVIL AFFAIRS. NTR.

8. LOGISTICS. FORCE RESERVE STOCK LEVELS AS AT TODAY ARE:

A.	WATER	-	36.7 DAYS.
B.	RATIONS	-	17.5 DAYS.
C.	FUEL	-	04.4 DAYS.
D.	MOGAS	-	07.7 DAYS.
E.	JET FUEL	-	01.2 DAYS.
F.	LPG	-	04.2 DAYS.

9. MISCELLANEOUS.

A. FORCE LEVEL STR REPORT. ANNEXES A AND B.

B. BROWN AND ROOT DAILY LOGISTICS OPERATIONAL REPORT. ANNEX C.

B. IN PATIENTS. 11.

C. UNAMIR CIV STAFF. 65.

D. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. NIL.

# DRAFT

UNAMIR FORCE HQ  
OUTGOING FACSIMILE NO:-  
MIR NO:-  
MISC NO:-

October 25, 1994

TO: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK	FROM: SHAHARYAR KHAN SRSG UNAMIR, KIGALI, RWANDA
INFO: SITUATION CENTRE, NEW YORK	
FAX: 001 (212) 963 9053	FAX: (250) 84265
<u>INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION:</u> UNAMIR : FAX 254-2-622668 UNREO (NAIROBI) : FAX 254-2-622084 / NAI PLE RELAY MILOB GP HQ TAC HQ (BUTARE) GHANBATT ETHIOBATT FRAFATT ZAMBATT TUNBATT MALCOY NIGCOY AUSMED BRITCON CANSIGS 1 CDHSR UNREO (UNAMIR LO) HUMAN RIGHTS UNHQ OR SECT 3 HQ SECT 5 HQ G1 G4	
SUBJECT: DAILY SITREP FOR 24 OCT 94	
NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS ONE: TWELVE	

*Taken antennas in factory  
- replaced at Gyanika  
- having some difficulty  
- note report storage facility*

5517

DIRECT

1. PLEASE FIND ATTACHED THE DAILY SITREP MENTIONED ABOVE.
2. REGARDS.

M. Rao

FROM: UNAMIR, KIGALI.

DAILY SITREP FOR 24 OCT 94

1. GEN SITUATION. THE MILITARY SITUATION IN RWANDA IS GENERALLY CALM ALTHOUGH:

A. THERE ARE RUMOURS OF CONTINUING VIOLENCE AROUND CAMPS IN SECTOR 4A.

B. FROM KITABI INFORMATION REVEALED THAT 3 PERSONS WERE INJURED AT RUNYINA GR 4807. TWO OF THEM SUSTAINED MACHETE WOUNDS AND ONE BY GUN SHOT. MSF FROM KIBEHO ALSO REPORTED HEARING GUN SHOTS AND GREN BLASTS DURING THE NIGHT OF 23/24 OCT 94.

C. LOCALS AT KADABO GR 5749 REPORTED THAT FEW PEOPLE SUSPECTED TO BE INTERAHAMWE FROM GIKONGORO RAIDED THE VILLAGE ON 23/24 OCT NIGHT AND KILLED AN INFANT AND INJURED ONE OLD LADY. THE INJURED WOMAN WAS ADMITTED IN THE HOSP.

D. THE MALAWIAN SOLDIER WHO WAS REPORTED MISSING IN YESTERDAYS SITREP, ON INVESTIGATION, IT WAS FOUND THAT, THE SAID SOLDIER WAS LOCATED AT KIGEME GR 6994 ON 24 OCT 94 BY CIVILIANS AT THE BORDER CROSSING POINT AND HANDED HIM OVER TO THE RPA.

E. INVESTIGATION OF THE DEATH OF MR JEAN CLAUDE AT RUYENZI GR 8723 CONTINUING. TWO WITNESSES HAD BEEN FOUND.

F. INFLOW OF DPs INTO RWANDA CONTINUES THROUGH VARIOUS CHECK POINTS.

E. DETAILS OF BORDER CROSSING:

(1)	<u>AREAS</u>	<u>INFLOW</u>	<u>OUTFLOW</u>
(A)	<u>SECTOR 1</u>		
	I. UGANDA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
	II. TANZANIA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
(B)	<u>SECTOR 2</u>		
	I. TANZANIA	94	UNKNOWN
	II. BURUNDI	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
(C)	<u>SECTOR 3</u>		
	I. BURUNDI	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN

(D) SECTOR 4

I.	BURUNDI	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
II.	ZAIRE	465	UNKNOWN

(E) SECTOR 5

I.	ZAIRE	777	UNKNOWN
II.	UGANDA	28	UNKNOWN

(F) <u>TOTAL</u>	1,364	0
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(2) REPORTED FROM OTHER SOURCES: NIL.

2. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

A. THE SRSG MET MR. HUMMEL, THE AMBASSADOR OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, TO DISCUSS FUNDING FOR RWANDA'S DEVELOPMENT.

B. ON THE OCCASION OF UNITED NATIONS DAY, THE SRSG DELIVERED THE SPEECH OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO ALL UNAMIR PERSONNEL.

C. HE THEN MET MR. URASA OF UNHCR TO DISCUSS COORDINATION BETWEEN UNAMIR AND UNHCR. }

3. FACTIONAL ACTIVITIES.

A. RPA THE RPA CONTINUED TO CONDUCT PATROLS AND MOUNT ROAD BLOCKS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

(1) RPA TROOPS MOVEMENT WAS OBSERVED IN AND AROUND KIBUYE DURING THE LAST TWO DAYS. IT WAS LEARNT THAT THEY WERE CHANGING THEIR TROOPS.

(2) AT RUSHUBI GR 6141 THREE RPA SOLDIERS ATTACKED LOCALS AND BEAT THEM UP. TWO WOMAN WERE IN CRITICAL CONDITION AND THEY WERE EVACUATED TO THE MSF HOSP IN RUKONDO FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT.

(3) AT GAHUNGA GR 5763 AT ABOUT 231100B OCT TWO RPA SOLDIERS ALONG WITH ONE CIVILIAN HARASSED AND BEAT UP SOME LOCALS. THEY ALSO TOOK AWAY 7 COWS BELONGING TO THE LOCALS.

B. RGF NTR.

C. MILITIA NTR.

4. OWN MILITARY ACTIVITIES

A. FORCE HQ.

(1) NORMAL MILITARY ACTIVITIES WERE CONDUCTED. STAFF BRIEF WAS HELD AT 0800 HRS. BANGLADESH ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF LEFT RWANDA AFTER TWO DAYS WORKING VISIT TO UNAMIR.

(2). UNAMIR PERSONNEL CELEBRATED THE UNITED NATIONS DAY. SRSG, FC AND CAO ADDRESSED ALL UNAMIR MIL AND CIV PERSONNEL ON THE OCCASION.

B. SECTOR 1 (NICOY). CONDUCTED PTLs WITHIN BYUMBA AND KIBUNGO TOWNS. PTLs ALSO CARRIED OUT TO NYAMIYGA GR 174153, RUTARE GR 206015 AND GITI GR 247024. CO NICOY VISITED SECTOR 2 HQ LOCATION AT KIBUNGO AND WAS BRIEFED BY DET COMD. HE THEN LED A PTL TEAM TO RUSUMO AREA. IN NYAMIYAGA UNION DE SECTUER MET TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE LOCALS. THE PROBLEMS DISCUSSED WERE LACK OF FOOD AND THE NEED FOR CHILDREN TO BE SENT TO SCHOOL. THERE ARE NO DRUGS IN RUTARE TO PREVENT SICKNESS LIKE MALARIA, DYSENTERY, GASTRIC COMPLICATIONS, VENEREAL DISEASES AND EYE PROBLEMS. LOCAL CENSUS IS IN PROGRESS IN GEN AREA TO ASCERTAIN THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE THAT SURVIVED THE WAR. NICOY MED CLINIC TREATED 98 LOCALS. UNHCR VEHS CARRIED REFUGEES FROM TANZANIA BORDER TO KIGALI.

C. SECTOR 2 (ONE PL GHANBATT AND ONE PL NICOY ). REPORTED UNDER RESPECTIVE CONTINGENTS.

D. SECTOR 3 (MALAWICOY AND MALICOY). CONTINUED TO CONDUCT PATROLS WITHIN AO. OC MALICOY ALONG WITH MILOB TEAM CARRIED OUT A RECCE AT MASANGO GR 6254 AND NTONGWE GR 9056 FOR FUTURE DEPLOYMENT OF MALICOY IN THE AREA. THEY FOUND SUITABLE ACCOMMODATION IN BOTH LOCATIONS. THE MALAWI SOLDIER WHO WAS MISSING SINCE 20 OCT HAS RETURNED TO HIS COY IN BUTARE ON 24 OCT 94.

E. SECTOR 4A (GHANBATT).

(1) CONTINUED DAY AND NIGHT PATROLS WITHIN AOR. OBSERVED BUKINANYANA GR 4989 AND UWINDAVA GR 4888 BORDER CROSSINGS WITH BURUNDI. LOCALS AT BOTH SIDES WERE SEEN ENGAGED IN SERIOUS FARMING ACTIVITIES. MOST OF THE DPs IN GENERAL AREA CYANIKA GR 5530 ARE MOVING BACK TO THEIR HOMES.

(2) CONTINUED TO PROVIDE GUARDS AT CENTRE DE SANTE AND AICF WAREHOUSE AT CYANIKA GR 5530. CONTINUED TO MAN PERMANENT CHECK POINTS AT GIKONGORO, RURAMBA, RWAMUKO AND KITABI. ALSO DETAILED STANDING PTL AT REMERA BORDER POST GR 4192.

(3) DEPLOYMENT OF 1 X MECH SECTION EACH AT MATA AND KITABI TEA FACTORIES CONTINUED. PROVIDED SECURITY FOR ICRC RELIEF DISTRIBUTION TO LOCALS AT RUNYOMBYI GR 4893 AND FOR SOLIDARITY TO DISTRIBUTE BLANKETS AT

MUSEBEYA GR 3933.

(4) GHANBATT TROOPS ASSISTED A 57 YR OLD MAN TO RECOVER HIS 4 BAGS OF SORGHUM, 3 BAGS OF BEANS AND 2 SHEEP WHICH HE LOST DURING AN ATTACK BY UNIDENTIFIED BANDITS ARMED WITH GRENS AT COKO GR 5499.

(5) FOLLOWING UNEXPLODED DEVICES WERE FOUND AND WERE DETONATED BY GHANBATT EOD.

- (A) 23 X ANTI RIOT GREN.
- (B) 2 X TRIP FLARE.
- (C) 19 X TEAR GAS SHELL.
- (D) 12 X RPG STICK GRENS.
- (E) 1 X RIFLE GREN.
- (F) 12 X FRAG GRENS HE.
- (G) 1 X ANTI PERSONAL MINE.

(6) AT REMERA BORDER POST 29 MEN, 20 WOMEN AND 15 CHILDREN WERE SEEN CROSSING INTO BURUNDI TO PURCHASE COMMODITIES AND ENTERED BACK INTO RWANDA.

F. SECTOR 4B (FRAFATT). CONTINUED TO CONDUCT PATROLS WITHIN AO. CARRIED OUT PTLs TO RUKABANO GR 4267, NDABA GR 4267, MUBUGA 2364 AND GISHWITA GR 2161. ADRA DISTRIBUTED SEEDS AT URUSHISHI GR 2657.

G. SECTOR 4C (ETHIOBATT).

(1) CONDUCTED DAY AND NIGHT PATROLS WITHIN AOR. MOBILE AND FOOT PATROLS WERE CARRIED OUT IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS; CYANGUGU GR 7724, CYIMBOGO GR 7619, UVIRA GR 9801, GAKINIST GR 8727, KANYOGO GR 7827, SHANGI GR 8934, NYARUHASHI GR 8522, KARENGARA GR 9221, NYAKABUYE GR 9016, GAMBENERO GR 9398, SHAGASHA GR 8026, KILIMBI GR 1049, KIRAMBO GR 0444, GASHINE GR 0833, NYAGATARE GR 8024, NTENDZE GR 9381, GISAKURA GR 9826 AND KITABI GR 3520.

(2) DEPLOYED 1 X MECH SQUAD AT ICRC STOCK GR 7826, 2 X MECH SQUADS AT STADIUM STOCK GR 7224, 2 X MECH SQUADS FOR MDM HOSPITAL IN KAMEMBE GR 7826, 1 X MECH SQUAD FOR KAMEMBE AIRPORT GR 7827.

(3) PROVIDED GUARD FOR UNREO AND CLOSE OBSERVATION FOR HSF, MSF UNHCR OFFICES AND RESIDENCES. 69 REFUGEES WERE REPATRIATED TO RWANDA FROM ZAIRE VIA RUSIZI AND BUGARAMA.

H. SECTOR 5 (TUNBATT). TROOPS CONTINUED TO CONDUCT



PATROLS WITHIN AO. THE PREFECT OF GISENYI ACCOMPANIED BY MR. JAN KARLSON THE FIELD SERVICE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER AND A MILOB TEAM VISITED TUNBATT HQ.

I. MILOB GP. CONTINUED TO CONDUCT PATROLS IN ALL SECTORS AND SITUATION WAS GENERALLY CALM DURING THE PERIOD.

(1) BORDERS.

(A) 94 DPs ENTERED RWANDA THROUGH RUSUMO BORDER. IN SECTOR 2.

(B) BOTH GATUNA AND KAGITUMBA BORDERS WERE OPENED FOR ALL TRAFFIC.

(C) 28 DPs ENTERED RWANDA VIA CYANIKA CHECK POINT WHILE 745 OTHERS ENTERED THROUGH BORDER POSTS 1, 2, 3 AND 4 AT GISENYI.

(D) 32 DPs CROSSED THE BORDER FROM ZAIRE TO RWANDA AT RUSIZI.

(2) MILOB GP HQ PLANNING, COORDINATION AND MONITORING OF MILOB SECTORS ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT OVER THE PERIOD. ASSISTANCE WAS ALSO GIVEN TO UNREO AND NGOS. CGS OF BANGLADESH ARMY ALONG WITH HIS ENTOURAGE VISITED MILOB GP HQ ON 24 OCT 94. HE SPENT SOME TIME IN HQ AND ATTENDED A BRIEFING BY A/CMO.

(3) IN SECTOR 1-BYUMBA. THE SECTOR WAS REPORTED CALM AND MILOBS TEAMS PATROLLED RUKOMO, GATUNA AND NYACONGA. DENSE TRAFFIC WAS OBSERVED AT GATUNA BORDER. MOST OF THEM WERE RELIEF AID AND COMMERCIAL VEHS. THE MILOB TEAM WAS NOT PERMITTED TO STAY LONGER AT GATUNA BORDER AS THE BORDER AUTHORITIES WERE DEMANDING A LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT FOR MONITORING IN THE AREA BY MILOBS.

(4) IN SECTOR 2-KIBUNGO. MILOBS CARRIED OUT PATROLS TO TANZANIA BORDER SECURITY SITUATION FOUND TO BE NORMAL.

(5) IN SECTOR 3-GITARAMA. LOCALS AT KADABO GR 5749 REPORTED THAT FEW PEOPLE SUSPECTED TO BE INTERAHAMWE FROM GIKONGORO RAIDED THE VILLAGE ON 23/24 OCT NIGHT AND KILLED AN INFANT WHILE INJURED ONE OLD LADY. THE INJURED WOMAN WAS ADMITTED IN THE HOSP. INVESTIGATIONS UNDERWAY.

(6) SECTOR 4A-GIKONGORO. ROUTINE PATROLS WERE CARRIED OUT IN SECTOR AND FOUND SECURITY SITUATION CALM.

(7) IN SECTOR 4B-KIBUYE. AREA OF OPERATION WAS REPORTED CALM. MILOB CARRIED OUT PATROLS TO GISHITA GR.

2162, GISOVU GR 2953 AND RUGOTE GR 3087. DPs FROM GISOVU CAMP HAD ALREADY VACATED THE CAMP. DUE TO SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS, SCHOOLS OF GISOVU WERE STILL NOT OPENED. ADRA AND CARITAS (NGOs) DISTRIBUTED FOOD TO THE LOCALS AT RISISI GR 2657 AND DPs AT KIZUYE RESPECTIVELY.

(8) IN SECTOR 4C-CYANGUGU. ROUTINE PATROLS WERE CARRIED OUT AT RUSIZI GR 7624, MUGERERO GR 8625, KAKABAGA GR 8932, MURAMBI GR 8425 AND BASMANGA GR 8625, SECURITY WITHIN AREA WAS NORMAL. MILOB TEAM ESCORTED BROWN AND ROOT TRUCK CONVOY FROM KITABI TO CYANGUGU.

(9) IN SECTOR 5-GISENYI. WFP TRUCK HAD AN ACCIDENT NEAR MARERU ON RUHENGARI - GISENYI ROAD. THE VEH WAS CARRYING BEANS. THE DRIVER WAS BADLY INURED. HE WAS ADMITTED TO RUHENGARI HOSP. ROUTINE PATROLS WERE CARRIED OUT AT NYUNDO GR 248117, RUHENGARI, CYANIKA GR 7152 AND DIFFERENT BORDER POSTS. GEN SITUATION FOUND NORMAL. SECTOR COMD HELD A MEETING WITH RPA BDE COMD AND DISCUSSED ON VARIOUS ISSUES CONCERNING HUMANITARIAN AND SECURITY PROBLEMS OF THE SECTOR.

(10) IN SECTOR 6-KIGALI. THE SITUATION IN KIGALI AND ITS SUBURBS REMAINED CALM DURING THE PERIOD. 2 X MILOB TEAM WENT FOR RECCE/PTL MISSION TO GICOMERA AREA. DURING THE PTLs THEY WENT THROUGH ROAD JUNCTION GR 087978, SHA GR 118978, NDUBA GR 124948, BUMBOGO GR 160916, GIKOMERO GR 170948 AND RUBUNGO GR 190853. AFTER THE ROAD JUNCTION, THE CONDITION OF THE ROAD WAS FOUND NBAD DUE TO TERRAIN CONDITION AND RAIN. THE PEOPLE ALONG THE COVERED ROUTE SEEMED TO BE SCARED. THERE WAS NO REFUGEE CAMP IN THOSE AREAS. ON DISCUSSION WITH THE GICOMERO ADMINISTRATION, MILOBs WERE INFORMED THAT THE GEN SIT OF THAT AREA WAS CALM BUT ITS MAIN PROBLEM WAS SHORTAGE OF FOOD. NO NGO ACTIVITIES WERE OBSERVED. FOOD AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES WERE NEEDED IN THE AREA. ONE MILOB TEAM ESCORTED A CONVOY OF BROWN AND ROOT TRUCKS WITH FOOD AND RATION TO KITABI FROM KIGALI.

J. AUSMED.

(1) THE AUSMED SPT FORCE PROVIDED MED SPT TO UNAMIR AND HUMANITARIAN MED SPT TO THE PEOPLE OF RWANDA. CHK TREATED 52 OUT-PATIENTS AND HOLDING 13 IN-PATIENTS.

(2) TROOPS OF THE TSG AT BUTARE TREATED 397 MEDICAL PATIENTS AND 14 DENTAL PATIENTS. CLINICS WERE CONDUCTED AT KIBEHO AND SAVE. ELM OF TSG ATTENDED THE SCENE OF AN ACCIDENT BETWEEN AN OP HOMEWARD BUS AND A CIV MINI-BUS. THREE PRI-1 AND THREE PRI-2 CAS WERE EVAC TO BUTARE HOSP. ONE PRI-1 A WOMAN WAS EVAC BY ROAD TO CHK FOR VENTILATION AND FURTHER TREATMENT.

(3) SURGERY CONDUCTED AT BUTARE HOSP IN CONJUNCTION WITH LOCAL STAFF. TSG WILL MAN WARD AT BUTARE HOSP UNTIL 251000B OCT AS LOCAL STAFF UNAVAILABLE TO CARE FOR CAS FROM ACCIDENT. DUE TO THE ONLY ONE CLINIC WILL BE CONDUCTED AT KIBEHO TOMORROW.

(4) DENT TEAM WITH FRAFBATT TREATED 10 DENTAL PATIENTS. PREV MED ELM WITH FRAFBATT TESTED WATER FROM WATER TREATMENT PLANT AND SPRAYED KITCHEN AND ACCN BLOCKS.

(5) RIFLE COY CONDUCTED SECURITY OPS AT THE MIL BKS, BELGIAN VILLAGE AND KING FAISAL HOSPITAL. ALSO PROVIDED FORCE RRF.

K. BRITCON. THE CYCLIST WHO WAS HIT BY A BRITCON VEH ON 14 OCT 94 DIED TODAY.

(1) 63 AB CS SON RLC. 20 TONS OF SEED WERE LOADED TODAY FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE KIBUYE PREFECTURE FOR THE NGO, SWISS DISASTER RELIEF ORGANISATION ON 25 OCT 94.

(2) 82 AB GS SON RLC. NTR.

(3) 9 PARA SON RE.

(A) IN BYUMBA, MUKONO CLINIC TASK CONTINUES. 25% OF THE GLAZING IS COMPLETE AND WORK IS ONGOING ON THE ELECTRICITY. WORK AT THE AMREF BYUMBA CLINIC CONTINUES WITH THE FITTING OF A DOOR FRAME AND A FURTHER 5 COURSE OF BRICKS ON THE GENERATOR HOUSE.

(B) IN KIGALI AND KITABI, REGLAZING CONTINUES IN THE STADIUM AND 1 X SECT AT CAMP 204 WITH MEDICES. PRODUCTION OF RO WATER AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FORCE RESERVE CONTINUES.

(C) WORK HAS NOW STARTED ON CULVERT REPAIR AT RUNDA GR 004827. THE ACCESS TRACK AND CAR PARK AT MSF (KIGALI) IS BEING REPAIRED AND UPGRADED.

(3) 23 PFA. CAMPS VISITED INCLUDE, 4A/18, 4A/35, 4A/08 AND 4A/11 WITH THE SURGICAL TEAM WORKING AT KIGEME. IN ADDITION TO THIS, SUPPORT IS ALSO GIVEN TO THE MSF HOSPITAL IN KIGALI WHERE 8 OPERATIONS WERE PERFORMED TODAY WITH ASSISTANCE FROM BRITCON SURGEONS.

(4) ENGINEERS. EOD DET DEPLOYED TO KITABI FOR NGO MINE AWARENESS LECTURES. NO EOD ACTION TOOK PLACE TODAY.

(5) 10 AB WKSP REME. IN THE PAST 17, WERE COMPLETED WITH 70 JOBS. 17 AWAITING SPARES FOR REPAIR.

L. 1 CDHSR.

(1) SIGNALS SQN. REPEATERS PREVIOUSLY DEPLOYED AT MUHE GR 740628 HAVE BEEN REMOVED AND WILL BE INSTALLED ON MT KARONGI ON 26 OCT 94. THE DELIVERY OF SOLAR PANELS TO TUNBATT WAS COMPLETED TODAY AND THEY WILL BE INSTALLED LATER THIS WEEK.

(2) 3 CSG. THE FIRST DELIVERY OF FUEL WAS RECEIVED TODAY (73,501 LITRES) AND 68,989 LITRES WERE ISSUED. SIX SEA CONTAINERS OF WATER (201,096 LITRES) WERE RECEIVED FOR THE FORCE AND WILL REQR THREE DAYS TO OFF LOAD.

(3) MEDICAL. MED PL PERS WILL TRAVEL TO KIBUNGO ON 25 OCT 94 TO PROVIDE AND ASSIST THE LOCAL MEDICAL STAFF.

(4) MBRS OF I CDHSR WILL GO TO THE ORPHANAGE IN GITARAMA TOMORROW TO DELIVER FOUR TRUCK LOADS OF CLOTHING AND FOOD AND TO PROVIDE GEN ASSISTANCE.

M. AIR OPS. UNAMIR CONTINUED TO CONTROL FLIGHTS AT KIA. A TOTAL OF 18 ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES WERE ACCOUNTED FOR DURING PERIOD.

5. CIVPOL. CONTINUED WITH GENDARMERIE TRAINING.

6. HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES. NTR.

7. CIVIL AFFAIRS. NTR.

8. LOGISTICS. FORCE RESERVE STOCK LEVELS AS AT TODAY ARE:

A.	WATER	-	27 DAYS.
B.	RATIONS	-	20 DAYS.
C.	FUEL	-	06 DAYS.
D.	MOGAS	-	08 DAYS.
E.	JET FUEL	-	04 DAYS.
F.	LPG	-	03 DAYS.
G.	KEROSENE	-	36 DAYS.

9. MISCELLANEOUS.

A. FORCE LEVEL STR REPORT. ANNEXES A AND B.

B. IN PATIENTS. 13.

C. UNAMIR CIV STAFF. 65.

D. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. NIL.

~~8~~  
**HORAIRE DU JOUR**

=====

09.00	:	Arrivée de la Population
09.15	:	Arrivée des Ministres, des Invités et du Corps Diplomatique des députés et des membres du gouvernement
09.20	:	Arrivée du Premier Ministre
09.25	:	Arrivée du Vice Président de la République
09.30	:	Arrivée du Président de la République
09.30 - 09.35	:	Hymne National
09.35 - 09.40	:	Imbyino
09.40 - 09.50	:	Ijambo rya Ministri w'Ubutegetsi bw'Igihugu n'Amajyambere ya Komini
09.50 - 15.00	:	Prestation de serment par les députés
15.00 - 15.05	:	Prezida wa Republika azatoresha Bureau y'Inteko ishingamategeko
15.05 - 16.05	:	Election du Bureau de l'Assemblée
16.05 - 16.15	:	Imbyino
16.15 - 16.20	:	Ijambo rya Prezida w'Inteko ishingamategeko
16.20 - 16.30	:	Ingoma
16.30 - 17.00	:	Ijambo rya Prezida wa Republika
17.00 - 17.05	:	Imbyino
17.05 - 18.30	:	Kuva ku kibuga cy'ibiroli no kwakira abashyitsi

  
**LIZINDE Théoneste MUGABUSHAKA**  
Colonel

**Maître des Cérémonies**

**Copie pour Info :**

- Nyakubahwa Bwana Perezida wa Republika, Kigali
- Nyakubahwa Bwana Visi Perezida wa Republika, Kigali
- Nyakubahwa Bwana Ministiri w'Intebe, Kigali

Important document  
No role for UNHCR  
Σ

Copy PRSG ✓  
FC

File:  
Humanitarian  
Refugees

Return original to me. —

E1)

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TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT ON THE VOLUNTARY  
REPATRIATION OF RWANDESE REFUGEES  
FROM TANZANIA

PREAMBLE

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, hereafter referred to as the Contracting Parties.

- (a) Recognizing that the right of all citizens to leave and to return to their country is a basic human right enshrined, inter alia, in Article 13(2) of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 12 of the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- (b) Recalling the OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee problems in Africa of 10 September 1969 and in particular Article V thereof concerning voluntary repatriation;
- (c) Recalling that the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 428(V) of 14 December 1950, which adopted the Statute of UNHCR, ascribes to the High Commissioner the function of providing international protection to refugees and of seeking permanent solutions for the problems of refugees, inter alia, by promoting and facilitating their voluntary repatriation;
- (d) Considering that voluntary repatriation, where feasible constitutes the best durable solution for the refugee problem, and that Conclusions 18 (XXXI) and 40 (XXXVI) of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme set out internationally accepted principles and standards governing the voluntary repatriation of refugees.
- (e) Bearing in mind the importance of the principles contained in the Protocol concluded in Arusha on 9 June 1993 between the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the Rwandan Patriotic Front on the repatriation of Rwandan refugees and the reintegration of internally displaced persons;

Recule

∩

- (f) Recognizing the need to define the specific procedures and modalities for the voluntary repatriation and eventual reintegration in Rwanda of Rwandan refugees in Tanzania with the assistance of the international community through UNHCR as may be supported, where appropriate, by other United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

Have agreed as follows:

RIGHT TO RETURN

Article 1

Any Rwandan refugee who wishes to return to Rwanda has the right to do so without having to satisfy any pre-condition.

VOLUNTARY CHARACTER OF REPATRIATION

Article 2

The Contracting Parties hereby reaffirm that the repatriation of Rwandan refugees in Tanzania shall take place at their freely expressed wish.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COUNTRY OF ASYLUM: UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Article 3

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania undertakes to guarantee the voluntary character of the repatriation of Rwandan refugees and will take, in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, all measures necessary to uphold this fundamental principle of international protection. To this end, it will take all measures necessary to ensure that refugees are in full knowledge of facts. The status of those refugees who decide not to avail themselves of the voluntary repatriation programme under the present Agreement shall continue to be governed by relevant international protection principles and standards, including the relevant provisions of the 1951 Convention and the 1969 OAU Convention, especially those relating to relocation of refugees away from common borders; disarming of armed refugees; and prohibition from undertaking subversive activities.



Article 4

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania shall grant to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees free and unhindered access to its territory and refugees to allow the implementation of the repatriation operation.

Article 5

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania shall facilitate the departure of the Rwandan refugees and simplify the formalities for the exportation of their property and personal effects.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

Article 6

The Government of the Republic of Rwanda shall establish or reinforce administrative, judicial, and security structures and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that the refugees' return takes place in safety and dignity.

Article 7

To create conditions conducive to the returnees' reintegration, the Government of the Republic of Rwanda shall take all measures to sensitize and prepare local populations residing in areas of return.

Article 8

The Government of the Republic of Rwanda shall simplify formalities for the refugees' return and facilitate the entry of their goods and personal effects exempt from custom duties in accordance with the existing regulations. The controls and inspections at the border will be limited to minimum necessary requirements and will be carried out with due respect to the returnees' basic human rights.

②

(11)

Article 9

The Government of the Republic of Rwanda shall facilitate the activities of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees during the repatriation operation. The latter shall be allowed to accompany returnees and shall have access to their areas of return.

Article 10

To ensure durable peace and achieve effective national reconciliation, the Government of the Republic of Rwanda shall take all measures possible to allow returnees to settle in areas of their origin or choice and shall protect their property. It shall also put in place necessary mechanisms to settle all disputes relating to ownership and enjoyment of properties affecting returnees according to due process of law.

Article 11

The Government of the Republic of Rwanda shall, in close cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees take necessary measures to ensure the reintegration of all the returnees including those who had for a long period of time resided outside Rwanda.

Article 12

The Government of the Republic of Rwanda shall ensure the reintegration of Rwandese returnees in the socio-economic life of the nation, benefiting as much as possible from the different national public services available to all citizens. It shall guarantee the returnees equal enjoyment of all the socio-economic, civil and political rights recognized in domestic and international law.

Article 13

The Government of the Republic of Rwanda shall grant to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees free and unhindered access to its territory and to the returnees to assist in the implementation of the repatriation operation.

20 10

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR  
REFUGEES

Article 14

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees having free and full access to refugees shall verify the voluntary character of their decision to repatriate.

Article 15

To facilitate return in safety and dignity of the refugees and to contribute to the implementation of reintegration measures, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees shall establish presence in the main areas of the returnees' settlements.

Article 16

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees shall ensure that special protection needs of single women and unaccompanied minors refugees and their fundamental rights, in particular the principle of the family unity, are safely guarded.

Article 17

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees shall ensure that those Rwandese refugees who do not opt to repatriate continue to enjoy asylum in Tanzania in accordance with recognized international conventions on refugees.

Article 18

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees shall coordinate and fund the repatriation operation.

## REPATRIATION COMMISSION

### Article 19

A repatriation commission responsible for all issues relating to the repatriation is hereby established.

### Article 20

The commission shall be composed of 15 members. The Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania shall designate 5 members each. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees shall be represented by four members, two designated from its Branch Office in Rwanda and two from its Branch Office in Tanzania. The OAU shall be represented by one member. The commission shall be presided alternately by a Representative of the Republic of Rwanda and a Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania. The Chairman of the commission shall designate a rapporteur and shall determine the date and venue of meetings.

### Article 21

The commission shall hold its first meeting at the latest during the month following the designation of its members. The commission shall adopt its rules of procedure. It shall meet at least once every 2 months. Extraordinary sessions may be convened at the express request of one of the Contracting Parties. Meetings of the commission will take place in Rwanda or in Tanzania or as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties. The commission may invite or authorize any individual or organization involved in the repatriation operation to participate in its meetings in an observer capacity. Deliberations of the commission will be recorded in reports which will be transmitted to the Contracting Parties.

### Article 22

The commission is responsible for monitoring the implementation of measures to facilitate voluntary repatriation of Rwandese refugees and the reintegration of returnees in their countries of origin. It shall ensure the implementation of the provisions of this Agreement, particularly those relating to returnees' security and assistance.

The commission shall keep the Contracting Parties informed of the progress made and difficulties encountered. It shall advise the latter on measures to be taken to overcome these difficulties.

#### Article 23

The commission shall undertake missions to Tanzania and to Rwanda. The Contracting Parties shall be notified of the schedules of such mission. The two countries shall facilitate these missions notably by allowing free access to Rwandese refugees and returnees. The commission shall visit returnee areas of establishment to verify that the measures for return in safety and dignity have been taken as well as those aimed at facilitating reintegration of returnees. It will propose solutions to identified problems.

#### Article 24

The commission shall organize campaigns for Rwandese refugees in Tanzania to provide them with relevant information on repatriation so as to assist them reach an informed decision. If need be, it shall facilitate visits to Rwanda by refugees' representatives in order for them to acquaint themselves with the situation prevailing therein and to report to their groups accordingly.

#### Article 25

The Government of Rwanda, UNHCR/Rwanda and the OAU will be represented respectively by designated members of the Joint Commission on Repatriation and Reintegration of Rwandan refugees.

The commission shall device the most appropriate means of registering refugees who wish to repatriate to Rwanda.

#### Article 26

The commission shall agree on border crossing points for organized voluntary repatriation movements.

Article 27

To assist the commission to fulfil its responsibilities, the Contracting Parties will make available to it all information relating to the implementation of this Agreement on request.

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 28

The present Agreement shall enter into force from the date of signature by the Contracting Parties.

Article 29

Any question arising out of the interpretation or application of the present Agreement or for which no provisions is expressly made herein, shall be resolved amicably through consultations between the Contracting Parties.

Article 30

The present Agreement may be amended by mutual agreement between the Signatories.


Article 31

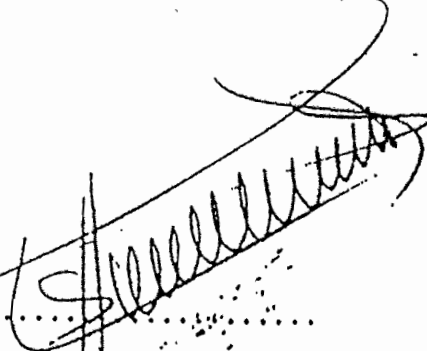
The present Agreement shall remain in force until it is terminated by mutual agreement between the Signatories or upon the issuance of written notice of termination by one Signatory to the other Signatories, which notice shall become effective at the end of ninety days from the date of issuance.

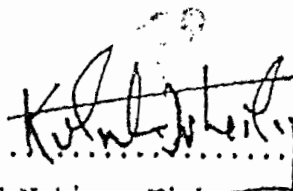
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In witness whereof, the authorized representatives of the  
Contracting Parties have hereby signed the present Agreement.

Done at DSM....., this 12<sup>th</sup> day of April 1995 in three originals,  
in the English language(s).

  
.....  
For the Government of  
the United Republic of  
Tanzania

  
.....  
For the Government of  
the Republic of Rwanda

  
.....  
For the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



file

copy  
ED  
SPA  
15.6.95

From: A/COS  
To: CHAO  
Info: COS  
MA to FC

Date: 14 June 95

Subject: CONFIRMATION OF REFUGEE MOVEMENT TO BURUNDI

1. At this morning's prayers and in the daily sitrep, it was reported that many men between the ages of 18 and 40 were fleeing to Burundi in order to avoid arbitrary arrests.
2. It is requested that you contact UNHCR representatives in Burundi through their counterparts here in Rwanda to determine the extent and validity of that report.



file: Humanitarian:  
IDPs

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE  
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA  
(UNREO)

IN 1287

**FACSIMILE MESSAGE**

To: Mr. Sammy Kum Buo Officer-in-Charge Office of the SRSG UNAMIR HQ	Date: April 20, 1995  File:
From: Randolph Kent UN Humanitarian Coordinator Kigali - Rwanda	Total Pages: 2
Subject: UPDATE ON IDP CAMPS IN RWANDA	

Please find attached, for your information, an Update on IDP Camps in Rwanda.

Best regards.

To DFC

I would appreciate  
some clarifications on  
the attached ~~text~~ text.  
The information seems  
to differ in some  
respects from that which  
we have. Our press  
release and other  
statements have been  
less alarmist.

SRSG

(G/D/R)

FC

Subuo  
21/4

UNREO • BP. 445, Kigali - Rwanda  
Tel/Fax: [250] 72951 • Sat Tel: [871] 137 0660 • Sat Fax: [871] 137 0661

#### Update on IDP Camps in Rwanda

On the morning of 18 April, approximately three battalions of RPA soldiers cordoned off Kibeho and Ndago camps. These are the largest in southwest Rwanda, with a combined population of around 160,000, possibly more. Many shots were fired into the air in both camps. In Kibeho, the ensuing mass panic led to crowds of people fleeing to the two Zambatt bases in the camp. Ten people died and a number were injured. At least one person is reported to have been shot in the pelvis. In nearby Ndago camp, a similar situation occurred. Hundreds of people tried to run through the concertina wire at the Zambatt base in the camp. No deaths are reported but many people were injured by the wire.

Similar situations are reported from the other five camps in the southwest. "Blindes" - temporary shelters - in Ndago and one other camp, Munini were burned down. The official version is that the RPA were conducting cordon and search operations for weapons and criminal elements, as part of the new strategy to encourage people to return to their home communes.

Although a certain level of calm returned to the camps during the course of the day, the RPA (and later the Minister of Interior) made it clear to the populations that there was "no going back". All camps were officially closed and people should either go home or be arrested. Estimates of people in camps vary, but it is understood that large numbers of people from both Kibeho and Ndago have left the camps and that around 80,000 - 100,000 have remained behind, closely packed around the Zambatt bases.

On 19 April, agreements were reached with the Government that emergency assistance should be provided to those left in the camps. UNAMIR also assisted around 1,000 people to return to their communes with transport.

On 20 April, MSF was allowed to return to the hospital in Kibeho and drinking water was brought in by UNICEF. Reports from Ndago, however, indicate that the RPA has told NGOs that they can not provide assistance. Transport out of the camps is being provided by UNAMIR, UNHCR and IOM through trucks. The roads are very poor and there are concerns that if it rains the roads will become impassible. As of yet, foot escorts have not been supplied by UNAMIR and the RPA for those people close enough to walk back to their home communes.

The main problems in the camps are lack of water, crowded, unsanitary conditions and shortage of suitable food supplies. The RPA has said that rations can be supplied on a day by day basis, but most people have no cooking facilities. Shelter is also a problem. The RPA will not allow people in Kibeho to return to their blindes and most blindes have been destroyed in Ndago and Munini. It is also imperative that foot escorts are provided as soon as possible, as even with optimum transport the maximum that can be taken out of the camps by truck is 4,000 a day.

No one was shot on the day the operation was launched. The dead were 8 in Kibeho and 3 in Ndago. This is a biased reporting. It should be stated clearly that even though it is a forcible closure, the situation was calm and the crowd was addressed and offered the chance to go home.

---

The RPA did not object to assistance being given but rather not in large volumes of distribution, they would prefer sort of way-ration and large distribution in the home communes

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Here also RPA stated that they will consider allowing foot movement once the process of cleaning the IDPs from the camp is under-way. This is because of the fact that the same troops that are guarding the three camps as at now will have to be re-deployed to some of these other duties once the camps begin to reduce in population. Yesterday, I was not in the camps but from what I saw for the first two days the situation was very much under control and we (the international community) should assist in getting them home before epidemic breaks out.

Visa: DFC  
21/4

20 April 1995

**- NOTE TO SRSG -**

I called the Ministry of Interior at 8.50 this morning, but the Minister himself had not yet arrived. I spoke with his Director of Cabinet, Mr. Musare Faustin, and passed on your message for the Minister. He promised to deliver it immediately. He was pleased that UNHCR was coming on board for the joint transportation arrangements for the IDPs. He wanted to know the number of HCR vehicles, and I said I would look into this. I also indicated that one of our senior military officers, a colonel, would be travelling to Kibeho this morning to try to facilitate arrangements for those IDPs who would prefer to walk home. The Director and I discussed local security for those walking home and he indicated that he would be travelling to Kibeho himself later this morning and would cooperate with our people on the ground to ensure that adequate security was available and that the overall operation proceeded normally.

Subsequently, I met with Col. Arp who informed me that there had been a change in plans and that the Force Commander and the Chief of Staff would be going to Kibeho instead of him. Their plan of action would be the following:

- IDPs would be separated according to their communes of destination.
- Depending upon the distance of their home locations, some IDPs, along with their possessions and humanitarian supplies, would be transported by vehicles. Those whose homes are closer to the camp would be encouraged to walk and the RPA, along with our ZAMBATT units, would provide security.

Sammy Kum Buo  
Officer-in-charge  
Office of SRSG



1 February 1995

**- NOTE TO ED -**

The following is in response to your request for comments on the New York Times article of 30 January.

The article clearly points out the multiple dilemmas facing the international community - the UN has a policy of humane treatment of refugees and internally displaced persons - we provide relief assistance and encourage their voluntary as opposed to their forcible repatriation or return home.

Yet, as recent experience has shown in the Rwandese case, some perpetrators of the genocide and other atrocities are taking advantage of this humane policy not only to hide from justice but also to receive and even stockpile relief supplies distributed by humanitarian agencies.

Moreover, continued assistance could encourage a dependency culture in the refugee and IDP camps since people who are catered freely and generously and protected are largely unlikely to return voluntarily or willingly to the harsh and unpredictable conditions in their villages. And, as we have already agreed, the non-return of refugees and IDPs would delay and otherwise undermine efforts to return the country to normality and to promote national reconciliation.

Against the above background, it is understandable that "Opération Retour" would encounter some difficulties.

What has not yet been decided officially by the United Nations is whether or not we should change our traditional policy of humane treatment based in particular on voluntary rather than forced return. If we maintain that policy, then I believe that withholding relief supplies, including water and food, in order to force IDPs to leave, is not only morally wrong but is in contradiction with the UN's policy of voluntary evacuation. If an IDP or a refugee says he/she does not want to return out of fear, can we simply ignore or dismiss that concern even if we suspect that may not be the real reason?

I think there is a need for a clearer policy - either we maintain the policy on voluntary return or we change it. The lack of clarity is leading to confusion as individual agencies and other relief organizations are deciding on their own whether or not to withhold assistance as a means of forcing IDPs to leave camps.

You may wish to ask UNREO and/or UN agencies for their views/comments not only on the article but on the whole question of the applicable UN policy on IDP evacuation.

Sammy Kum Buo  
Political Adviser

file: Inter-Office

UNITED NATIONS  
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES  
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO: Sammy Kum Buo  
Political Adviser

FROM: Ladan M. Rafii  
Political/Legal Officer

DATE: 17 January 1995

SUBJECT: Commission for Repatriation

The Protocol of Agreement Between the (former) Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front on the repatriation of Rwandese refugees and the resettlement of displaced persons signed on 9 June 1994 provides for the establishment of a Commission for Repatriation. The information provided below is contained in various provisions of this Protocol.

#### Composition

This Commission is to be set up by the Broad-Based Government of National Unity upon the recommendation of the Ministry for Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration. It is to be composed of Government, UNHCR, OAU and refugee representatives.

#### Functions

The Commission's general mandate is to finalise and implement a programme for the repatriation and reintegration of returnees. Specifically, this involves:

1. <sup>c</sup> Conducting a socio-economic survey of refugees.,
2. <sup>c</sup> Organising a pre-repatriation census and registration of returnees.
3. <sup>c</sup> Launching an information and sensitisation campaign directed at both refugees and the local population.
4. <sup>c</sup> Identifying<sup>re</sup> settlement sites, supervising<sup>e</sup> distribution of plots and establishing<sup>e</sup> basic infrastructure.
5. <sup>c</sup> Making<sup>e</sup> transportation arrangements for all returnees., <sup>c</sup>
6. <sup>c</sup> Supervising<sup>e</sup> assistance provided to returnees (e.g., food aid, farming tools, building materials).

#### Implementation of programme

Implementation of the above tasks, at the political and administrative level, is to be supervised by the Ministry for Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration. Technical aspects are entasked to the Rwandese Government and UNHCR who "shall preferably resort to those NGOs with an established reliability" taking into account their areas of specialisation.

---

NOTE FOR THE FILE

On 22 November 1994, the SRSG attended a meeting with the following UNHCR officials: Mr. Dennis McNamara (Director, Division of International Protection), Mr. Sanda Kimbimbi (Senior Legal Officer for Africa), Mr. W.R. Urasa (Representative for Rwanda), and Mr. W. van Hovell (Deputy Representative for Rwanda). The Force Commander and a Political/Legal Officer were also present.

The meeting commenced with a general overview of the situation of Rwandan refugees in neighbouring countries and displaced persons within Rwanda, and the threats posed to humanitarian relief operations in these camps. Mr. McNamara emphasised that the focus of the repatriation efforts should be to ensure the safety and security of the first group of repatriated refugees, as this would have a significant bearing on the remainder of the refugee population's desire for repatriation.

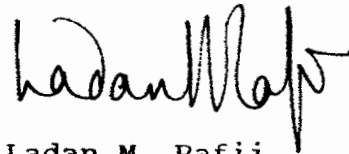
In response to an enquiry made by the SRSG, both Mr. McNamara and Mr. Urasa assured him that UNHCR's policy was to provide assistance to both refugees and displaced persons, regardless of the particular category to which a returnee belonged. They added that due to recent world events, UNHCR had become increasingly involved in assisting both groups of people and, in fact, views the situation of displaced persons as a "litmus test" for the entire reintegration process. In this regard, the SRSG suggested that the number of people being assisted in their return should not be underestimated (approximately 30,000 internally for the month of November).

The next issue to be addressed was the moral dilemma involved in providing humanitarian relief to criminal and armed elements within the camps, and the syphoning off of relief supplies by these individuals. Mr. McNamara assured the participants that the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees governing UNHCR's mandate specifically excludes criminals from receiving aid, but that the UNHCR did not have the necessary political and military means of enforcing the exclusion clauses in the refugee camps. Until such measures could be implemented effectively, they were obliged to continue feeding and protecting the entire camp populations, regardless of the ensuing consequences. The Force Commander added that there was a need to define with greater precision which individuals constitute "criminal" elements in order to distinguish between those who are deserving of protection and those who are not.

All the participants agreed that now that the international community's focus had shifted from the crisis phase to the long-term development needs of the country, the humanitarian relief agencies faced more difficulties due to the problems of donor fatigue and the misconceived perception that the country had now become properly functional.



Mr. McNamara concluded by stating that UNHCR was very supportive of the role of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and that it intended to work closely, but discreetly, with the Tribunal and the human rights teams. He reiterated the importance of obtaining some indictments of war criminals, and stated that the Deputy Prosecutor of the Tribunal for Rwanda had yet to be nominated. The SRSG advised that it would be preferable not to have a West African francophone appointed to this position due to certain perceptions held by the current Rwandan Government.



Ladan M. Rafii  
Political/Legal Officer  
23 November 1994

- 177  
- 209  
- ED  
- FC  
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ADOPTED

A

UNITED  
NATIONS

## General Assembly

HA  
21-11-94Distr.  
GENERALA/RES/49/7  
3 November 1994Forty-ninth session  
Agenda item 25

## RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/49/L.10)]

49/7. Regional conference on assistance to refugees,  
returnees and displaced persons in the Great  
Lakes regionThe General Assembly,Having again considered the item entitled "The situation in Burundi",Recalling its resolution 48/17 of 3 November 1993 concerning the situation in Burundi,Recalling also the measures taken by the Security Council, in particular the dispatch of a mission to Burundi, and the statements of the President of the Council of 25 October 1/ and 16 November 2/ 1993, and 29 July, 3/ 25 August 4/ and 21 October 5/ 1994,Noting the effective action taken by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Burundi,

- 
- 1/ S/26631.
  - 2/ S/26757.
  - 3/ S/PRST/1994/38.
  - 4/ S/PRST/1994/47.
  - 5/ S/PRST/1994/60.

94-60039

A/RES/49/7

Page 2

Noting also the important role played by the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and his Special Representative for Burundi,

Welcoming the deployment in Burundi of an international observer mission under the procedures of the Organization of African Unity for the prevention, management and settlement of conflicts in Africa,

Noting with satisfaction that Burundi's registered political parties have resolved to have recourse to dialogue and negotiation in the search for lasting solutions to the institutional problems, based on equity, justice and law and an unshakable will to live in peace,

Also noting with satisfaction the signing, on 10 September 1994 at Bujumbura, of the agreement embodying a Convention on Governance between the forces for democratic change (presidential majority) and the opposition political parties,

Profoundly concerned about the large-scale and uncontrolled population movements, including armed groups which constitute a serious threat to the peace and security of the whole subregion,

In pursuance of resolution 48/118 of 20 December 1993, which advocates assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa,

Concerned about the continuing violence and violations of human rights in the country,

Welcoming in this connection the action of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and of the office which he has established in Burundi,

Taking duly into account resolution CM/Res.1527 (LX) on the holding of a regional conference on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its sixtieth regular session, held at Tunis from 6 to 11 June 1994, and endorsed by the heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Gratified by the generous offer made to the Organization of African Unity by the Government of Burundi to host this regional conference in order to study all the aspects of this problem which is disrupting the plans and programmes for political stabilization of the Great Lakes region,

Gratified also by the dispatch by the Secretary-General of a mission to the region headed by Ambassador Dillon, which aims to facilitate the preparation and holding of an international conference on the subregion's problems, and welcoming the support given to this initiative by the Security Council in the statement of its President of 21 October 1994, 5/

Convinced that an agreed solution to the problems would help to ward off the spectre of the conflicts which have afflicted the region in general and Burundi in particular and would be an important step for peace, freedom, development and democracy,

A/RES/49/7

Page 3

1. Expresses profound satisfaction to the Government and people of Burundi for their commitment to national reconciliation, and invites the parties concerned to continue their efforts to re-establish peace and democracy in the country;

2. Congratulates the political leaders of Burundi on the happy conclusion of the negotiations on the re-establishment of the normal functioning of institutions, and urges all the parties to comply scrupulously with the provisions of the Convention of Governance signed on 10 September 1994 and its subsequent additional protocols;

3. Encourages the new coalition Government of Burundi to continue relentlessly to fight against warmongers and to disarm the people's militias and other extremist groups which are threatening the country's security;

4. Requests Member States, the bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide Burundians with:

(a) Assistance in the reconstruction of the country and emergency assistance for its social and economic recovery, the revitalization of the economy and the resumption of development;

(b) Support for the national programmes to restore confidence among the various elements of the Burundian people, especially by deploying civilian human rights observers to back up the local administration;

(c) Appropriate financial and technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of the country's judicial system in order to break the cycle of impunity and enable the Burundian authorities to bring to justice the perpetrators of the attempted coup d'état of October 1993 and of the subsequent ethnic massacres;

(d) Assistance in the dismantling of the secret pirate radio station "Rutemorangingo", which is inciting ethnic hatred and violence, and of any other instrument of propaganda which is undermining the patient efforts to achieve national reconciliation;

5. Endorses fully the wish of the heads of State and Government of African countries to convene a regional conference for assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region;

6. Invites the competent bodies of the United Nations system to take part in the implementation of such an initiative;

7. Requests Member States to furnish generous assistance for the implementation of the initiative;

8. Expresses appreciation to all the States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which have provided emergency humanitarian assistance to Burundi since the beginning of the crisis and invites them to redouble their efforts during the forthcoming phase of reconstruction and economic recovery;

A/RES/49/7

Page 4

9. Invites the international community to become fully involved by providing substantial technical and financial support for the early implementation of the plan of action which will be produced by a regional conference;

10. Encourages the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to continue their efforts to normalize the situation in Burundi, which remains precarious and worrisome;

11. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to mobilize resources for that purpose, to ensure the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

43rd plenary meeting  
25 October 1994

**TOTAL REFUGEE MOVEMENT IN AND OUT OF RWANDA**  
**FROM 28 SEPTEMBER TO 15 OCTOBER 1994**

The following are UNAMIR data on refugee movements from 28 September 1994 to 15 October 1994. Please note that prior to 28 September 1994, UNAMIR did not itself keep records of such movements, but drew these statistics mainly from NGOs. It should also be noted that the following data are indicative and may not be totally accurate.

<u>Date</u>	<u>In</u>	<u>Out</u>
<u>September 1994</u>		
Sept. 28	1625	26
29	1062	23
30	800	50
Total Sept.	<u>3487</u>	<u>99</u>

<u>October 1994</u>		
Oct. 1	593	20
2	879	0
3	539	0
4	863	88
5	1124	18
6	589	69
7	897	13
8	926	13
9	731	24
10	807	8
11	1001	7
12	1753	0
13	1942	10
14	1158	0
15	981	0
Total 1-15 Oct.	<u>14783</u>	<u>281</u>

**Total September/October 1994**

18270	380
=====	===

REFUGEE MOVEMENT FROM 23 AUGUST TO 10 OCTOBER 1994  
AS REPORTED BY UNREO

The UNREO field office in Cyangugu, reports the following. According to UNREO, these statistics were drawn from UNAMIR personnel.

	<u>INTO ZAIRE</u>	<u>INTO RWANDA</u>
23-29 August	9,840	3,883
30 Aug.- 5 Sept.	907	4,732
6-12 September	502	7,346
13-19 September	304	3,825
20-26 September	329	3,138
27 Sept.- 3 Oct.	26	3,138
04-10 October	146	1,773

MOUVEMENTS DE REFUGIES A L'INTERIEUR ET A L'EXTERIEUR  
DU RWANDA ENTRE LE 28 SEPTEMBRE ET LE 15 OCTOBRE 1994

Les chiffres ci-après ont été recueillis par la MINUAR et concernent les mouvements de réfugiés observés entre le 28 septembre 1994 et le 15 octobre 1994. Nous attirons votre attention sur le fait qu'avant le 28 septembre 1994, la MINUAR ne tenait pas de comptabilité régulière de ces mouvements et qu'elle tirait ses statistiques ponctuellement, en fonction de ses besoins, à partir de données émanant principalement des ONG. Il faudrait également noter que les chiffres ci-dessus sont simplement à titre indicatif et ne sont donc pas précis.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Entrées</u>	<u>Sorties</u>
<u>Septembre 1994</u>		
28 sept.	1625	26
29	1062	23
30	800	50
Total sept.	3487	99
<u>Octobre 1994</u>		
1er oct.	593	20
2	879	0
3	539	0
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8	926	13
9	731	24
10	807	8
11	1001	7
12	1753	0
13	1942	10
14	1158	0
15	981	0
Total 1-15 octobre	14783	281
<u>Total septembre/octobre 1994</u>		
	18270	380
	=====	===



Pl. give to Sp. Rep. with an explanation that the figures were not for accurate

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO: A: SRS G M-S Beer

FROM: DE: Sammy Bwo

Room No. - No de bureau Extension - Poste Date 17/10

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION	X	VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED	X	SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

Kristen's research has produced the attached data.

Although the figures cover only a two - three week period, they clearly indicate that the return rate is averaging only about 1000 per day - a trickle.

Can we give a copy to the Special Rapporteur or should we wait for contact to be made with UNHCR which might have other data?  
S. Bwo

COM.6 (2-78)

**TOTAL REFUGEE MOVEMENT IN AND OUT OF RWANDA**  
**FROM 28 SEPTEMBER TO 15 OCTOBER 1994**

*The following are UNAMIR data on refugee movements from 28 Sept. to 15 October. Please note*  
 Prior to 28 September, UNAMIR's statistics were drawn from various NGOs and other sources and were unconfirmed.

<u>Date</u>	<u>In</u>	<u>Out</u>
<u>September 1994</u>		
Sept. 28	1625	26
29	1062	23
30	800	50
Total Sept.	3487	99
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15	981	0
Total 1-15 Oct.	14783	281

*that prior to 28 Sept. UNAMIR did not itself keep records of such movement but drew these statistics mainly from NGOs and other sources. It should also be noted that the following data should be taken as indicative and may not be totally accurate.*

**Total September/October 1994**

18270	380
=====	===



UNAMIR - MINUAR

Office of the DFC/COS  
UNAMIR Force HQ  
KIGALI  
Rwanda

1000.7(DFC)/G/8

( )<sup>4</sup> October, 1994

SRSG

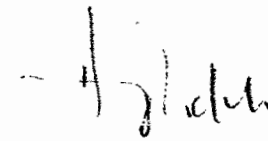
THE FIRST INTERIM REPORT ON THE JOINT  
ZAIRE/UN COMMISSION ON THE SITUATION IN THE  
RWANDESE REFUGEE CAMPS IN ZAIRE

1. Attached to this memorandum is the first unedited interim report on the Commission's work in Zaire.
2. The Commission has spent one week, the greater part of which was spent on working meetings with the Zairian authorities in KINSHASA and GOMA . We also held discussions with the UNHCR hierarchy in GOMA since the agency is our contact point in the refugee matters that we were set up to examine.
3. Fortunately, we were able to visit two camps in GOMA and one camp in BUKAVU thus far at NUGUNGA, KATALE/KAHINDO among others. The attached report is a verbatim recording of the Commission's work within the week, which reflects a methodical approach to the problem. Since we are carrying out the task outside the UNAMIR Mission area, we needed to conduct a comprehensive survey and investigation at the various levels namely, national, regional and camps before we could make appropriate recommendations. When the Commission would complete its visit to the new sites proposed by the Zairian Government, we shall arrive at a consensus as a group and present a Comprehensive Report. Meanwhile, herebelow are some of UNAMIR team's observations which I would like to bring to your immediate attention:
  - a. The two major camps in GOMA that we visited are quite large and both of them hold about half a million people out of which 12,000 are military (Mil figure given by Gen Bizimungu). We also visited the main BUKAVU camp which is equally populous - 65,000.
  - b. The same Interahamwe gangs and politically indoctrinated elements in Rwanda before the war are in control of the camps (UNHCR briefing) and were the spokesmen during our discussions.
  - c. The UNHCR uses these authorities in their food and non-food items distribution schedules and therefore, as leaders, appear legitimized. The UNHCR could hardly do otherwise because that is reportedly the safest way by which they can go about their job.

- d. There are insecurity problems in the camps as clearly outlined by some of the leaders themselves and the fact that attempts are being made to intimidate some of the aid workers.
  - e. The leaders that spoke to us stated unequivocally their strong ties with their political and military leaders and the fact that they will go back to Rwanda if their leaders go with them ie their future/fortunes are inextricably tied or bound.
  - f. The Zairean authorities appear to want the refugee problem sorted out as quickly as possible but are not in the position to do much. It is however, known that they have a credible military force that can undertake some of the security task in the camps if the Government wishes to do so.
  - g. The strong ethnic feeling of HUTU/TUTSI was visible.
  - h. No sign of willingness on the part of the refugees to move to new sites.
  - i. UNHCR does not support any movement of the refugees and indicated their unwillingness to participate.
  - j. The UNHCR's recent report published about RPF atrocities in South East of Rwanda torpedoed our mission before we started. Everywhere we went, the refugees referred to it and condemned UNAMIR.
  - k. Consensus among Refugees (leaders) is that FEAR (of RPF reprisals) is the main set-back to repatriation. UNHCR Report has exacerbated climate/feeling of insecurity among Refugees.
  - l. Leaders in all camps want the UN to assist in re-opening negotiations.
  - m. It will take a force of a Brigade Strength to carry out any forced operations in any of the camps.
4. As you will observe in the various annexes, the task at the end of the Commission's work will be enormous and will have to be studied carefully to include logistics support if it will have to be executed. For now, a solution must be found to the militia problem in the camps; else, no real feeling of the ordinary refugees can be identified. The Zairean authorities can certainly sort out the militias if they so desire. We have accordingly requested them to sort out the militias from the camps. They in turn said

if they will at all, they will require logistics support. We then asked them to produce a plan which they would want to be supported.

5. The above points are submitted as advance information to you on the refugee situation in Zaire for your perusal and attention please.



HK ANYIDOHO  
Brig Gen  
DFC/COS

**JOINT ZAIRE/UN COMMISSION ON THE SITUATION  
IN THE  
RWANDAN REFUGEES CAMPS IN ZAIRE**

**MISSION REPORT**

**BACKGROUND**

1. It was agreed that a joint working party would be formed and meet in order to assess the logistic/financial framework of the operation of transferring the Rwandan army in exile and former political leaders to new sites more removed from the border, the location of sites, the capital and running costs of the camps and the security requirements of the move. Also, the Rwandan Government should be urged to create conditions favourable to voluntary repatriation of the majority of the Rwandan refugees and commence an enhanced, public campaign for reconciliation and reassurance for returning refugees. Recognizing UNHCR's primary responsibility for the voluntary repatriation of refugees, UNAMIR should play a central and visible role in providing reassurance at key points (eg. at borders) and to organise humanitarian relief for the returning refugees.

**COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION**

2. The mission is composed of the following members:

a. **UNAMIR**

- (1) Brig Gen H. Anyidoho, Head of Mission;
- (2) Mr. A.B. Sidique Dao, OIC Humanitarian Assistance Department;
- (3) Lt Col P. Desnoyers, Military Logistic Advisor;
- (4) Mr. G Briere, Civilian Logistic Advisor;

b. **UNDP** - Mr. Stanislaus Nkwain, Deputy Resident Representative;

c. **UNHCR** - Mr. Jiddo Van Drunen, Head of Operations Special Unit for Rwanda and Burundi;

d. **ZAIRE Authorities**

- (1) Mr. Mutiri-wa-Bashara, Prime Minister's Head of Mission;
- (2) Col Mag Mbidi Nikeni, Principal Advisor for the Ministry of National Defence;
- (3) Medical Col Kabanda Kurhenga, Commandant of the Medical Corps ZAF;

- (4) Mr. Yenyi Olungu Victor, Advocate-General of the Republic and representative of the Ministry of Justice;
- (5) Mr. Mutoke Mupompa, PP Advisor for Social Affairs;
- (6) Mr. Rumashana Bajoje-Ngwete, Deputy Executive Assistant and representative for EPSP;
- (7) Mr. Kabwika Mbayo, Pharmaceutical Advisor and representative for Public Health and Family;
- (8) Mr. Damien Ipaka, Representative for Ministry of the Interior;
- (9) Lt Col Kayumbi, Logistics Corps ZAR;
- (10) Capt Kabamba wa Kasanda, representative for the Field Engineer Corps ZAF.

#### AIM

3. To study the Rwandan refugee problems in Zaire with the view to finding a lasting solution to the military and political elements, thereby allowing the ordinary people to eventually return home.

#### SCHEDULE AND ITINERARY

4. The mission was conducted during the period of 26 September 1994 to \_\_ October 1994. The detailed itinerary was as follows:

- a. 26 September 1994, 1800 to 2030hrs - The first meeting conducted with all the members listed at paragraph 2 reviewed and confirmed the Terms of Reference which would guide the Mission for its tasks. These are attached as Annex A.
- b. 27 September 1994, 0900 to 1030hrs - The members were received by Mr Gustave Malumba Mbangula, Vice Prime Minister, Minister of the Interior and Acting Prime Minister at the Ministry of the Interior. The points and resolutions discussed are attached as Annex B.
- c. 28 September 1994 - During this third day various administrative details were completed prior to starting the visit. The sequence of activities for this day are listed at Annex C.
- d. 29 September 1994 - The Commission left KINSHASA for GOMA by UN aircraft. In GOMA, the UN members of the team met with the GOMA regional

representatives from UNHCR and discussed a possible itinerary for the next two days. The information obtained is at Annex D.

e. 30 September 1994 - The fifth day of the Commission consisted of a series of visits and meetings. These were:

- (1) 0830 hrs - UNHCR Information meeting on the current situation within the Rwandan refugee camps within the area of North Kivu (Annex E),
- (2) 1100 hrs - Meeting with the Acting Governor of North Kivu (Annex F),
- (3) 1430 hrs - Visit of the MUGUNGA camp and meeting with some of the camp leaders (Annex G), and
- (4) 1830 hrs - Meeting with military leaders of the ex-RGF (Annex H).

f. 1 October 1994 - The Commission members met the KABALE camp representatives in an hotel in KIWANJA, 10 kms north of KABALE. The details of this meeting are at Annex I.

## **FINDINGS**

### **Zairian Objectives**

5. The local Zairian authorities have expressed a strong desire to move all refugees out of North and South Kivu because of the extreme destabilizing effects of the Rwandan refugees on the local Zairian population. The move must be completed as quickly as possible to restore hope in the minds of Zairians particularly as it relates to harvest, opening schools, elections and the risk of epidemics. These points were provided from the Terms of Reference themselves and the meetings with the Acting Prime Minister and the Acting Governor of North Kivu.

6. The Zaire Government does not have the financial resources to pay for this operation (Terms of Reference).

### **Refugees Situation**

7. The total quantity of refugees to be moved in North Kivu is estimated at:

- a. Military and families - 15,500 (12,000 military);
- b. Others - 835,000;
- c. Total - 850,000.



8. The militia and gangs are allowed to exert control within the camps with impunity. Authority is required for the welfare of the refugees as well as for the NGOs that support the camps.

9. The administrative leaders of the camps have expressed their solidarity with the political leaders and the military forces. They link their return to Rwanda to that of those groups otherwise they will stay in Zaire as long as it takes to ensure the conditions are secure for their return. These conditions are linked to the integration of the RGF and their political leaders within the current KIGALI structures.

#### UNHCR Position

10. The official position of UNHCR with regard to the move of persons is limited to refugees which excludes the move of any military persons. Also they will only move refugees away from the border if it is to the advantage of these refugees such as to provide them with land. Otherwise they must be kept within a reasonable distance from the border to permit them an eventual return to their country.

#### Perception of UNAMIR

11. The refugee leaders, both military and camp administrator, consider UNAMIR forces as responsible for their demise.

#### CONCLUSIONS

12. The main conclusion that can be drawn from the findings at this point is that "force" will be required to move the uncooperative army elements of the Rwandan refugees estimated at 12,000 members. Because of their current disposition amongst a civilian population of approximately 200,000 over an area of 20 sq km, it is estimated that 30,000 armed troops will be required for the North Kivu area. Any smaller force would provide the opportunity to the RGF to disperse and create further havoc in the area. To move this force of 30,000 to the North Kivu area will require a logistical planning that will have to remain classified but is estimated at 30 to 60 days to deploy.

13. If a UN force is approved for this mission, it should not be part of UNAMIR or seen to come from Rwanda which does not have the necessary force in any event to perform this task.

14. A legitimate and credible force must be deployed as quickly as possible to ensure the security of the camps before it is too late.

JOINT MISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ZAIRE AND THE UNITED NATIONS  
ON SECURITY MEASURES FOR THE POPULATION OF ZAIRE AND  
THE RWANDAN REFUGEES IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH KIVU REGIONS  
REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE

TERMS OF REFERENCE

I. PREAMBLE

Taking into consideration the joint communiqué signed at Grand Baie in the Mauritius islands on 26 July 1994 by President Mobutu of Zaire and President Bizimungu of Rwanda,

Taking into consideration the joint communiqué of the ministerial meeting of Zaire and Rwanda held on 1 September 1994 in Goma at which UNHCR was represented,

Taking into consideration the request of the Government of Zaire to the United Nations for assistance in resolving the security problems posed by the presence of the refugees, armed elements and Rwandan political leaders in the north and south Kivu regions,

Taking into consideration the decision of the Government of Zaire to remove those elements from areas where the refugees are situated, and to send his own security forces to those areas with a view to ensuring the security of the Zairian people, the refugees, the United Nations employees and NGO workers placed in those areas, having recourse to financing and assistance of the United Nations,

Taking into consideration the discussions between, on the one hand the President of the Republic, and on the other the Government of Zaire, and the Mission sent by the Secretary-General of the United Nations led by his Special Representative, Mr. Shaharyar Khan, from 12-14 September 1994 at the request of the Government,

Taking into consideration the agreements in principle resulting from these meetings, as reflected in the attached minutes,

Taking into consideration the urgent need to implement those accords,

It was decided that a joint mission would take place at the earliest opportunity, with the participation on the one hand, of representatives of the Cabinet of the Prime Minister and key Ministries, on behalf of the Government of Zaire, and on the other hand, of representatives of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), on behalf of the United Nations;

## **II OBJECTIVES OF THE MISSION**

**THE MISSION WILL MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS JOINTLY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE AND TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE FOLLOWING ISSUES:**

1. the categories and group of persons to be moved from the regions of north and south Kivu;
2. the sites located, in relation to the Zaire-Rwanda border, at distances in accordance with Article 2 paragraph 6 of the Agreement of the OAU governing the specific aspects of the refugee problems in Africa;
3. the mobilization of necessary resources for all site-building operations, as well as transfer, settlement and taking charge of refugees, taking into account the impossibility of the Government of Zaire's contributing financially;
4. taking into account, during and after the settlement of the refugees, the economic and social interests of the host population;
5. the most realistic timetable for the preparation of the reception sites and the transfers, taking into account the joint wish that the said transfers take place in the best time frame bearing in mind the following constraints:
  - a. agricultural season,
  - b. start of the new school year,
  - c. risk of epidemic during the rainy season,
  - d. organization of elections,
6. the measures to take to ensure the security of the Zairian people, the refugees, the United Nations workers and personnel of humanitarian organizations, and of all other partners posted in the areas concerned in these operations.

## **III WORK TO BE ACCOMPLISHED BY THE MISSION**

The mission will identify the refugees or groups of refugees to be moved from the border and will evaluate the costs of transport, escort and accommodation pertaining thereto. It will also evaluate the relative costs of repatriation of refugees wishing to come back to Rwanda. It will design a realistic timetable for implementing these recommendations.

To that effect, the mission will go into the areas where the Rwandan refugees are concentrated, notably north and south Kivu, and in those areas where potential living sites have been identified by the Government. It will make contact and discuss with all those likely to provide the information which it will need to accomplish its mission, and in particular with the local authorities, the agencies of the United Nations system and the humanitarian organizations.

#### **IV. REPORT TO BE PRODUCED**

The mission will produce, one week after the end of the work on the ground, a report containing i) a brief analysis of the present situation of Rwandan refugees in the provinces of north and south Kivu; ii) recommendations on the subject of their repatriation and removal from the Zaire-Rwanda border, as stated in part I of the current terms of reference; iii) an analysis of the possibilities offered by the sites chosen by the mission; iv) the estimated costs of the various operations; and v) a realistic timetable of the operations planned.

#### **V COMPOSITION OF THE MISSION**

The mission is composed of 10 (ten) representatives of the Government, 4 (four) representatives of UNAMIR, one representative of UNDP, and one representative of UNHCR.

#### **VI. FINANCING OF THE MISSION**

The United Nations will assume the cost of travel and accommodation of the members of the mission in the towns other than Kinshasa, within the limit of the travel allowances established by United Nations regulations.

#### **VII. ITINERARY AND TIMETABLE OF THE MISSION**

An itinerary of the mission is attached as an annex covering its duration as well as the dates planned for the visits in the areas concerned.

**MISSION CONJOINTE GOUVERNEMENT DU ZAIRE/NATION UNIES SUR LES  
MESURES DE SECURITE EN FAVEUR DE LA POPULATION ZAIROISE  
ET DES REFUGIES RWANDAIS DANS LES REGIONS  
DU NORD ET SUD KIVU  
REPUBLIQUE DU ZAIRE**

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**TERMES DE REFERENCES**

**I. PREAMBULE**

**CONSIDERANT** le communiqué conjoint signé à Grand Baie à l'Île Maurice le 26 juillet 1994 entre le Président Mobutu du Zaïre et le Président Bizimungu du Rwanda;

**CONSIDERANT** le communiqué conjoint de la réunion ministérielle zaïro-rwandaise tenue le 1er septembre 1994 à Goma et à laquelle le HCR a été représenté;

**CONSIDERANT** la demande du Gouvernement du Zaïre aux Nations-Unies d'aider à résoudre les problèmes de sécurité posés par la présence des réfugiés, d'éléments armés et des leaders politiques rwandais dans les régions du Nord et du Sud-Kivu;

**CONSIDERANT** la décision du Gouvernement du Zaïre d'éloigner ces éléments des zones où se trouvent les réfugiés, et de déployer ses propres forces de l'ordre dans ces zones en vue d'assurer la sécurité de la population zaïroise, des réfugiés, des fonctionnaires des Nations Unies et des travailleurs des ONGs en poste dans ces zones en recourant au financement et à l'assistance des Nations Unies;

**CONSIDERANT** les discussions entre d'une part, le Président de la République et d'autre part le Gouvernement du Zaïre et la Mission envoyée par le Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies conduite par son Représentant Spécial, Mr Shaharyar Khan, du 12 au 14 septembre 1994 sur la requête du gouvernement;

**CONSIDERANT** les accords de principe conclus lors de ces entretiens, tels que reflétés dans le compte-rendu ci-joint;

**CONSIDERANT** la nécessité pressante de concrétiser ces accords

**IL A ETE CONVENU** qu'une mission conjointe aurait lieu dans les plus brefs délais, avec la participation d'une part, pour le gouvernement du Zaïre, des Représentants du Cabinet du Premier Ministre et des Ministères clés pour la mise en oeuvre des accords, et d'autre part, pour les Nations Unies des Représentants de la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR), du Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD), et du Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés (UNHCR).

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## **II OBJECTIFS DE LA MISSION**

**LA MISSION FERA DES RECOMMANDATIONS CONJOINTES AU GOUVERNEMENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU ZAIRE ET AU SECRETAIRE GENERAL DES NATIONS UNIES SUR LES QUESTIONS SUIVANTES:**

1. les catégories et groupes de personnes à éloigner des régions du Nord Kivu et du Sud Kivu ;
2. les sites situés, par rapport à la frontière zaïroise-rwandaise, à des distances conformes à l'article 2 alinéa 6 de la Convention de l'OUA régissant les aspects propres aux problèmes des réfugiés en Afrique ;
3. la mobilisation des ressources nécessaires à toutes les opérations d'aménagement des sites, ainsi que de transfert, d'installation et de prises en charge des réfugiés, en tenant compte de l'impossibilité pour le Gouvernement Zaïrois d'y contribuer financièrement;
4. la prise en compte, pendant et après l'installation des réfugiés, des intérêts économiques et sociaux des populations hôtes;
5. le calendrier le plus réaliste pour la préparation des sites d'accueil et les transferts en tenant compte du souhait conjoint que les dits transferts aient lieu dans les meilleurs délais compte tenu des contraintes suivantes:
  - a. campagnes agricoles,
  - b. rentrée scolaire,
  - c. risque d'épidémie durant la saison des pluies,
  - d. organisation des élections,
6. les mesures à prendre pour assurer la sécurité de la population zaïroise, des réfugiés, des fonctionnaires des Nations Unies, et le personnel des organismes humanitaires et tout autre partenaire en poste dans les régions concernées par ces opérations.

## **III TRAVAIL A EFFECTUER PAR LA MISSION**

La mission identifiera les réfugiés ou groupes de réfugiés à éloigner de la frontière et évaluera les coûts de transport, de l'escorte et de l'hébergement y afférents. Elle évaluera également les coûts relatifs au rapatriement des réfugiés désireux de rentrer au Rwanda. Elle élaborera un calendrier réaliste pour la mise en oeuvre de ses recommandations.

Pour ce faire, la mission se rendra dans les régions où sont concentrés les réfugiés rwandais, à savoir, le Nord-Kivu et le Sud-Kivu, et dans celles où des sites d'installations potentiels ont été identifiés par le Gouvernement. Elle prendra contact et discutera avec tous

ceux susceptibles de leur fournir les informations dont elle aura besoin pour accomplir sa mission, et en particulier avec les autorités locales, les Agences du Système des Nations Unies et les organisations humanitaires.

#### **IV. RAPPORT A PRODUIRE**

La mission produira, une semaine après la fin du travail sur le terrain, un rapport contenant i) une brève analyse de la situation actuelle des réfugiés rwandais dans les provinces du Nord Kivu et du Sud-Kivu; ii) des recommandations en matière de leur rapatriement et éloignement de la frontière zaïro-rwandaise, tel que prévu dans la partie I des présents termes de référence; iii) une analyse des possibilités offertes par les sites sélectionnés par la mission; iv) les estimations des coûts des différentes opérations; et v) un calendrier réaliste des opérations prévues;

#### **V. COMPOSITION DE LA MISSION**

La mission est composée de 10 (dix) représentants du Gouvernement, 4 (quatre) représentants de la MINUAR, un représentant du PNUD, et un représentant du HCR.

#### **VI. FINANCEMENT DE LA MISSION**

Les Nations Unies prendront en charge les frais de déplacement et de séjour des membres de la mission dans les villes autres que Kinshasa, dans la limite des indemnités de déplacement prévus à cet effet par la réglementation des Nations Unies.

#### **VII. ITINERAIRE ET CALENDRIER DE LA MISSION**

Un itinéraire de la mission est joint en annexe couvrant toute sa durée ainsi que les dates prévues pour les visites dans les régions concernées.

**MEETING WITH THE ACTING PRIME MINISTER  
DISCUSSION POINTS - 27 SEPTEMBER 1994**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. The initial welcome by the Acting Prime Minister included his desire to see the Zairian Forces participate actively in the execution of the proposed operation that would alleviate the problem created by political leaders and armed elements among the Rwandan Refugees currently in camps within Zaire. Brig Gen Anyidoho then stated that one of the objectives of the mission was one of "fact finding" with regard to the proposed roles of Zairian and UN forces.

2. The Acting Prime Minister then presented three options, with regard to the participating forces, that could be considered:

- a. UN-only forces - this option could be very expensive for the UN;
- b. Zairian-only forces - this option would be difficult from a logistics point of view as Zairian resources are very limited;
- c. UN/Zaire forces - this is the preferred option as it takes advantage of the currently deployed Zairian Forces in the area and the UN logistical assets.

**COMMISSION'S FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS**

3. Brig Gen Anyidoho stated that UNHQ in New York had approved the financial support of six Commission members from Zaire for a period of five days outside of KINSHASA. The Acting Prime Minister stated that Zaire had already greatly suffered as a result of the Rwandese that had established themselves as refugees in Zaire. This situation was not Zaire's fault but created a situation of instability in the areas of North and South KIVU. Zaire requires the international community to assist them to resolve this situation. As regards to the number of Government of Zaire participants in the mission, the 10-Zaire members identified all have a specific role to play in the resolution of the current problem. Brig Gen Anyidoho mentioned that he would bring to the UN authorities these Zaire wishes to have a greater representation during the visits to be conducted by the Commission.

**CURRENT REFUGEE STATUS WITH REGARD TO NEW SITES**

4. Mr. Van Drunen, UNHCR rep, mentioned that hopefully the situation in Rwanda will stabilize shortly to allow the return of most of the refugees currently in Zaire, including the ex-members of the Rwanda Government Forces interested in returning to Rwanda. To displace a substantial number of the refugees much further from the border would be very expensive, might be logistically and financially impossible and reduce the possibility of their early return to Rwanda. The greater the distances the longer the operation will take.

5. The Acting Prime Minister mentioned that although some sites such as KONGOLO could be seen as geographically appropriate, other considerations such as the reluctance of



the local population (there are already 30,000 Rwandese in this area) to accept the move of these refugees in their area could be significant. A closer look at the map of Zaire then followed and the site of BUNIA, 500 kms north east of GOMA, was proposed as the preferred site to visit during the week. The roads leading to this area are also significantly better than other sectors in the south and west.

#### REFUGEES WILLINGNESS TO MOVE

6. Brig Gen Anyidoho mentioned that it would not be possible to move the Rwandan military and political leaders against their will unless force is used. Therefore it is essential that contact be established with them to obtain their cooperation with regard to the planned operations. The Acting Prime Minister voiced his concern that if the leaders of the refugee camps are approached as official representatives they could use these official contacts as a legitimization of their status of a government in exile. The government of Zaire does not support or recognize this position.

7. Brig Gen Anyidoho reiterated that the international community must support a "voluntary" move. To this point, Mr. Van Drunen mentioned that the OAU Convention specifically precludes refugees from undertaking political and/or subversive activities against their country of origin at the risk of being excluded from refugee status (Art III of the OAU Convention). With regard to the move of the political leaders from Zaire to a third country he stressed that the Government of Zaire should play a major role in finding such third countries through bilateral contacts. There was some discussion on the UN/UNHCR's role in this regard. UNHCR's position would be further clarified (see attached response).

#### CLOSURE OF ZAIRE BORDER TO UNAMIR TROOPS

8. Brig Gen Anyidoho questioned why the Zaire border with Rwanda had been closed to UNAMIR troops. The Acting Prime Minister mentioned that restrictions had been required because of the experience in GOMA and the anticipation of an even greater influx of people from the French Protection Zone when the French were to withdraw. The influx would have been too much for the BUKAVU area. After the precision about UNAMIR troops been interdicted access to Zaire, the Acting Prime Minister mentioned that that restriction could be lifted. Secretarial Note: a memo was sent to the Zaire authorities to formalise the requirement for UNAMIR troops to cross the border with Zaire as part of their normal responsibilities.

#### LOGISTIC COOPERATION - UN/ZAIRE FORCES

9. The Medical Corps Commandant mentioned that the problems encountered in the GOMA area should not be generalised as other nations have had similar problems in other missions such as in SOMALIA and HAITI. The logistic assistance that the UN could provide to the Zaire forces would greatly reduce the problems within that area while reducing the total cost that the UN would have to pay if a UN-only force would be used. Brig Gen Anyidoho mentioned that the upcoming visit would assist in formulate a solution that will indicate what role or level of cooperation would be required of the Zairian security forces. He also mentioned that it is essential to include the Rwandan authorities in any solution being considered by the Commission.

10. This meeting was concluded at 1030 hrs.

28 September 1994. During this third day:

1. A letter from the Acting Prime Minister was received, Annex C. It informed the UN that the Government of Zaire authorizes the deployment of UN military forces in the Zairian areas where the various operations related to the movement of Rwandan refugees would occur. The details of the conditions of these deployments would be determined as part of a bilateral agreement between the UN and the Government.
2. The letter also specified the areas selected by the Government for the new sites:
  - a. LUKANDU, KONGOLO, IREBU and BUTA for the military category, and
  - b. MATADI, BANDUNDU and MBANDAKA for the political leaders and other refugees that do not want to voluntarily return to Rwanda.
3. Because of the various factors that must be considered, prior to developing the logistical plan and the financial requirements related to the plan, further discussion on the exact locations of the sites would only occur once in GOMA.
4. A letter requesting free access across the border between Rwanda and Zaire, for the UNAMIR military personnel with their personnel weapons, was given to the Head of Mission of the Government of Zaire.
5. The final administrative arrangements for the next phase of the visit were completed.

29 September 1994

1. The following information was obtained from the initial meeting with the GOMA representatives:

- a. Five refugee camps are located from 20 to 60 kms west and north of GOMA. They have between 14,000 and 200,000 refugees each. These are:
  - (1) MUGUNGA (west) - includes ex-RGF and some militia members,
  - (2) KATALE (north) - includes militia members and is considered the most difficult,
  - (3) KAHINDO - next to KATALE,
  - (4) KIBUMBA (north) - mainly those that were too weak to reach KATALE, and
  - (5) KITUKU - next to MUGUNGA.
- b. UNHCR's goal is to eventually assist all Rwandan refugees to return to Rwanda, therefore it is important to leave them within a reasonable distance from the border.
- c. The problems in the KATALE camp are the result of the internal rivalries for the control of the camp. As such, the situation will remain tense and could even get worse if appropriate law and order, within and around the camps, is not established quickly. A UN/Zairian military presence could act as a catalyst to gradually undermine the current rivalries amongst camp groups and therefore establish the required order.
- d. There is still a significant fear amongst the refugees about the perceived retributions of they could be the subject back in Rwanda.
- e. The proposed schedule for the visit in GOMA was agreed to:
  - (1) 30 September 1994 -
    - (a) 0800 hrs - meeting of all Commission members to discuss the general situation in the GOMA area camps (with UNHCR) and the visit itinerary,

- (b). 0900 hrs - meeting with local Zairian authorities,
- (c). 1000 hrs - meeting with ex-RGF leaders, and
- (d). PM - visit MUGUNGA camp, and

(2) 1 October 1994 -

- (a). 0700hrs - depart for visit of KATALE, KAHINDO and KIBUMBA camps, and
- (b). PM - depart for BUKAVU;

2. The following participants were in attendance:

a. Commission Members:

- (1) Brig Gen H. Anyidoho,
- (2) Mr Stanislaus Nkwain,
- (3) Mr Jiddo Van Drunen,
- (4) Mr A.B. Sidique Dao,
- (5) Lt Col P. Desnoyers, and
- (6) Mr Gilles Briere; and

b. UNHCR GOMA Representatives:

- (1) Joel Boutroue - Team Leader, and
- (2) Salvatore Lombardi - Senior Protection Officer.

**COMPLETE COMMISSION MEETING WITH THE  
UNHCR REPRESENTATIVES - 30 September 1994**

1. After all members presented themselves (list at the end of this annex), Mr. Boutroue, the GOMA UNHCR representative, highlighted the main concerns related to the Rwandan refugee camps:

- a. The priority issue to resolve is the neutralization of the power exerted by the militia components in the camps;
- b. To move the camps would simply move this force/problem elsewhere in the country and send a wrong message to the Rwandans in Zaire;
- c. The ex-RGF members are not as much of a threat as the militia components;
- d. The influence/control exerted by the political leaders on the camps is unknown by UNHCR; and
- e. A UN military presence is required as soon as possible to counterbalance and eliminate the power exerted by the militia components.

2. Mr Mutiri-wa-Bashara, the Zairian Prime Minister's Head of Mission, specified that the objectives of the Commission included the costing of the operations required to assist the voluntary repatriation and the move further from the border of other refugees. This costing would be difficult to estimate without clearly identifying, by category, who has to be moved. He mentioned that the army that pushed the ex-RGF into Zaire probably came from Uganda and was not necessarily perceived as being representative for the security requirements of the Rwandans. Therefore, the best guarantee for the success of the repatriation is the issue, by the Rwandan Government, of a policy of reconciliation to convince the exiled Rwandans to return home.

3. Mr Salvatore Lombardo, the UNHCR Senior Protection Officer, mentioned that no agency can guarantee the freedom of choice to return home of the refugees. The organizational structure within the camps is a replica of the previous structure maintained in Rwanda before and during the war. Therefore, an atmosphere of security within the camps is required to provide the freedom of choice required. This security cannot be provided by the local Zairian authorities but requires external intervention. In the meantime, the only means to prevent confrontations is discussion. By providing an example of an incident that occurred the previous day, where some aid agency workers were being held, he mentioned that there is solidarity among the camp population, they consider themselves victims, are very hostile in nature and do not demonstrate any appreciation for the support they receive from the NGOs/agencies.

4. Mr Salvatore Lombardo provided additional details about the KATALE camp, 60 kms north of GOMA:

- a. The only road leading to North Kivu is being used by vendors, who are effectively blocking access to cars trying to cross the camp.
- b. The power elements within this camp are not only the militia members of the regime in Rwanda but also include some ex-prisoners and bandits that act like gangs.
- c. A majority of the youths in the camps are in one of the groups.
- d. Also, the wearing of uniforms is not indicative of the status of those persons, as exchanges have occurred.
- e. Though some leaders are known, the majority are not, therefore trying to isolate and separate the gang leaders would be impossible.
- f. There is an anti-white feeling being generated within the camps.
- g. The best alternative remains to counterbalance the current "gang" power with a legitimate security force.

5. Brig Gen Anyidoho interjected; based on his experience in Rwanda, these groups (militia and gangs) are receiving too much credit. They are not organized in the military sense, and can therefore crumble if confronted with a military force. If a counteraction does not occur quickly, their power, based on fear and absence of a legitimate authority, will only grow.

6. Mr Yvan Strum, Senior Field Officer Responsible for MUGUNGA camp, added that refugees in the camps are not completely disarmed - recently there was an incident where a leader's car had many weapons seen in it. A solution must be implemented quickly as the situation worsens every day. Though Rwandans may want to return home, there are measures taken to discourage the returnees, such as stopping the issue of food and aid to those unco-operative persons. Also, there is a certain amount of censorship of information within the camps.

7. Brig Gen Anyidoho added that, even if refugees are afraid of going home because of the information they are getting, the fear of staying within the camps seems to be significant. These people cannot live in fear for the rest of their lives. There is therefore the need to remove the source of fear to the ordinary Rwandese.

8. Mr Mutiri-wa-Bashara mentioned that the current mission's assessment could take up to a month to complete, therefore it is important for UNHCR to facilitate the return to school, planned for 10 October 1994, by vacating the schools occupied by refugees. There are still 50 schools occupied, and vacating them is proving to be very difficult.

9. Mr Yvan Sturm estimates the ex-RGF members at between 22,000 and 25,000 in the North Kivu area only. The military camps are adjacent but not mixed with the MUGUNGA, camp which also includes the families of the military personnel.

10. At this point, the Commission members were informed that the militia components at the KATALE camp had taken over the camp and that the camp was closed.

11. Medical Col Kabanda Kurihenga asked for direction for the Commission members on the approach that should be taken that afternoon when they visit MUGUNGA camp. He is concerned that the refugees' psychological profile discussed in the morning would not be conducive to the Commission's objective of moving/repatriating them. The recommendation was to proceed slowly to assess the responsiveness of those involved; the initial discussions should focus on the conditions in the camp (health, food and security).

12. Mr. Salvatore Lombardo, cautioned the members to observe the situation closely during the visit of the camp but not to draw hasty conclusions.

13. Finally, Mr Robert Kelly, Director of CARE (GOMA), gave a briefing on the incident that occurred in the KATALE camp:

- a. Only Concern's communications equipment is working in the camp; the Australian and Canadian communications equipment was no longer working;
- b. The camp is completely closed; and
- c. About 150 militia members are walking through the camp, apparently looking for two CARE employees (type unknown).

14. PARTICIPANTS:

- a. All Commission members;
- b. UNHCR Representatives:
  - (1) Mr Joel Boutroue - Team Leader GOMA;
  - (2) Mr Salvatore Lombardo - Senior Protection Officer;
  - (3) Mr Yvan Sturm - Senior Field Officer, responsible for the MUGUNGA camp and outlying area;
  - (4) Mr Gerard Fayoux - Senior Field Officer, responsible for KATALE camp and supervisory authority KAHINDO & KIBUMBA camps; and
  - (5) Mr Albert Kuiper - Security Officer, staff security.

**COMPLETE COMMISSION MEETING WITH THE  
ACTING GOVERNOR NORTH KIVU - 30 September 1994**

1. The Acting Governor of North Kivu, Mr Christophe Moto Mopenda, received the members of the Commission as well as Mr Joel Boutroue from UNHCR. He focused on the enormous problems that have affected North Kivu as a result of the Rwandan war and exodus of refugees that followed:

- a. Ecology - Plants, trees and the environment have been affected;
- b. Epidemics - These have killed many Zairians as diseases have no boundaries;
- c. Economy - The Goma area normally supports a population of 200,000 persons. The influx of over a million Rwandans has inflated the local economy because of the insufficient supplies for the increased demands;
- d. Infrastructure - Schools are occupied, cables have been cut, buildings and streets have been damaged and furniture has been used as firewood; and
- e. Banditry - The increase number of weapons and ammunition brought in from Rwanda has assisted in an increase in banditry. Every night gunshots can be heard in GOMA.

2. The local population thinks that the Rwandans seem to be renouncing to the hospitality of the Zairians. As a result of this situation and all the factors mentioned, the Zairians are fed up and hope that the international community will come to the rescue.

3. The Acting Governor presented some specific concerns:

- a. An example of unfairness is the fact that school has already resumed in Rwanda, whereas in Zaire the schools are still closed; they hope to start school on 10 October 1994.
- b. If the harvest season is not started soon, a famine could occur.
- c. Elections should take place shortly but should be only for Zairians, the preliminary registration will be difficult with so many refugees.
- d. The epidemics will remain in Zaire long after the Rwandans have moved.

4. Therefore, the Acting Governor would like to see the Rwandans leave as soon as possible. If they do not want to return to Rwanda then they should be moved further from the border, at



least 150 kms and not in North Kivu. He understood that this proposal could be very costly to the international community. He offered a less expensive proposal which would consist on creating a "buffer" zone, protected by the international community, in which camps could be established for the Rwandans.

5. Mr Mutiri-wa-Bashara, the Zairian Prime Minister's Head of Mission, thanked the Acting Governor and recalled the terms of reference of the Commission which are to cost the operations related to the repatriation and the move further from the border of those unwilling to go back. He also mentioned that the Commission members would be visiting camps in the afternoon and on 1 October 1994 and asked for the provision of security elements.

6. Brig Gen Anyidoho explained our sincere interest to find a solution to the Rwandan refugee crisis. The main problem is one of security in the camps, and this will create much instability within the local population and the camps themselves. He insisted that the Commission members visit the camps regardless of the situation, as these visits are essential in order to understand this situation as well as to evaluate the resources required to stabilize the situation. He also mentioned that the proposal of a "buffer" zone is new and will have to be considered.

7. Mr Joel Boutroue, UNHCR GOMA Team Leader, gave a summary of what was discussed earlier that day with the Commission members.

8. At this point, the Acting Governor asked his military advisor to provide the required escorts for the visits.

9. Medical Col Kabanda Kurenga asked the question of how to approach the refugees during the visits. Mr Mutiri-wa-Bashara responded that, keeping in mind the terms of reference of the Commission, the questions should initially focus on the refugee leaders' impression of the camps (health, food and security).

10. One of the Governor's advisors stated that it would be impossible to identify the leaders that really control the camps as the Zairian authorities had tried before and had not succeeded.

11. Mr Mutiri-wa-Bashara stated that the leaders' control, within the camps had to be neutralized by the Zairian authorities prior to trying to move the refugees with an international force. Therefore, the Zairian forces must identify the leaders by whatever means as soon as possible.

12. Mr Joel Boutroue mentioned that the Zairian gendarmerie is setting up a force that should assist in rectifying the instability in the camps by providing an alternative to the refugees. This project should receive external support to North Kivu as soon as possible.

13. A proposal to assess the movement of refugees by road/water was offered. After a short discussion, the proposal was dismissed as too costly.

14. Mr Joel Boutroue asked what the link was between the political leaders and dignitaries and the refugees. The Acting Governor mentioned that he used to see them often but since they heard of the possibility of moving them further from the border, he has not had any contact with them. Because of their frequent movements, nobody knows of their whereabouts.

15. One of the Governor's advisors mentioned that the camps were established in accordance with their Rwandan prefecture structure. The prefects must be approached and encouraged to influence their people.

16. Brig Gen Anyidoho reiterated that a credible force on the ground will scare the militia away. Therefore it is important to deploy this type of credible force as soon as possible.

17. Mr Joel Boutroue reaffirmed that the leaders will never accept to be moved because they require the population to protect them from retribution. If they are separated from the refugees, the people will return to Rwanda, making them very vulnerable and identifiable by the international tribunals.

18. Medical Col Kabanda Kurhenga repeated his concern about being properly introduced in the camps to avoid problems. He suggested that the UNHCR representatives introduce the Commission members on their visit to the camps. Mr Joel Boutroue disagreed because they already work every day in the camps and are suspected by the refugees of having links with organizations that are against them. He suggested that the "Commissaire de zone" would be able to provide a better introduction.

19. Brig Gen Anyidoho concluded by saying that the UNAMIR forces are perceived negatively by both the ex-RGF and the RPA for different reasons. This could be a positive sign to show the effective neutrality of this UN force.

20. PARTICIPANTS:

- a. All Commission members;
- b. UNHCR Representatives - Mr Joel Boutroue - Team Leader GOMA;
- c. Acting Governor of North Kivu - Mr Christophe Moto Mopenda; and
- d. Other advisors to the Governor.

**COMPLETE COMMISSION MEETING WITH THE  
MUGUNGA CAMP LEADERS - 30 September 1994**

1. The Commission members travelled to the MUGUNGA camp and had a meeting with some of the leaders that started at 1430 hrs. The list of participants are at the end of this annex.
2. All members introduced themselves as well as the self-appointed Prefects of Gisenyi, Gikongoro, Ruhengeri, Kigali and Gitarama. Mr Karera Bitwayiki, President of the Committee of Prefects, gave an opening statement about how they had had to organize themselves on 14 July 1994 when they arrived in GOMA. They decided to adopt the Prefecture organization of Rwanda. They know there are internal problems within the camp but are unprepared to talk about them at this time because of the insufficient warning time given about this visit.
3. Mr Mutiri-wa-Bashara, Zairian Prime Minister's Head of Mission, opened by stating the importance of this Commission and said that it would be a shame not to take advantage of the opportunity to voice the concern they may have with their current situation in the camps. He asked specifically if they had problems such as health, food distribution, security or even with their status in Zaire resulting from an exodus. The point was raised that there were no military representatives. The response from the UNHCR representative was that they were attending another meeting and could not be available.
4. Mr Karera Bitwayiki stated that he did not know where the military were but in any event MUGUNGA is a civilian camp. He went on by saying that 200,000 persons in a camp is a large amount of people, which in itself creates security problems. All layers of society are found, including criminals, ex-prisoners, public servants, ex-military, and they do not have the resources to resolve the security issues. They are working on a project with UNHCR to establish a security commission. As they do not have money to pay for these security agents they will rely on qualified volunteers.
5. Medical Col Kabanda Kurhenga mentioned that security does not include only physical security but that there are other aspects of security such as provision of food for the future, reliability of the accommodations and being in a refugee camp away from your home. Mr Karera Bitwayiki stated that the NGOs have done their utmost to provide security in the camp as well as health care and food distribution. They will be able to improve these services once the registration of all camp members is completed. Mr Nzabandara Nicodeme, Dean of the Prefects, added that the insecurity of not being home was obvious because they eat the same foods and staple every day and are not home. Nevertheless, they will accept their situation as long as the situation in Rwanda is not like it was before.
6. Mr Mutiri-wa-Bashara asked why they do not want to return home. Mr Kalikumutima Damas answered that an "enemy's" government is in power and as long as it is not disarmed they will not go back. He then asked the Commission to intervene with the government in Kigali to apply the ARUSHA agreement, i.e. all troops must be disarmed. Another reason

for not returning is that many "brothers" that returned were killed. When asked if the army (RGF) returned to Rwanda would the remainder of the people follow, the answer was yes, because the people left with the army they would return with their army.

7. Mr Tuyisenge Jean Paul stated that the international community is significantly biased with regard to the Rwandan situation. If the international community does not assist in resolving the real Rwandan problem then they should expect the children and grandchildren of the Rwandan refugees currently in Zaire to remain in Zaire. They should understand that three million Rwandans have left home not for their pleasure. The aid provided should not be limited to food and health care but should assess and solve the real problem. He then challenged the UN by saying that the UN community is supposed to oversee all international conflicts and yet seems incompetent with regard to the Rwandan conflict.

8. Brig Gen Anyidoho stated that UNAMIR did try before the war to get both parties to agree, it continued during the war to try and obtain a cease-fire and continues now to resolve this issue. The UN is not perfect but it is the only resort to resolve the Rwandan conflict and unify the people.

9. Mr Mutiri-wa-Bashara asked that if the people have solidarity with their military forces and political leaders, should these same forces and leaders not have solidarity with their people. Should they not support the people, you said that you have not seen them in two months? They answered that the political leaders cannot go the camps because they would be accused of doing politics which is not permitted in Zaire. Again the requirement to meet the military leaders was mentioned as the return of the refugees is tied to the return of the military.

10. Mr Tuyisenge Jean Paul accused UNAMIR in general, and Major General Dallaire in particular, of assisting the RPA in its strategic deployment throughout the city of KIGALI by providing it with hotel sites it was occupying. They now want to negotiate without any tricks. He said that UNAMIR contributed to the instability in Rwanda.

11. At this point, Mr Kalikumutima Damas, chief of security, joined the meeting. He states that they lack equipment but were able to take apart road blocks and to separate the military. To a question asked, he answered that the only means to transmit information from camp to camp was through the "Commission sociale de refugies a Goma".

12. Mr Rumashana Bajoje-Ngwete, representative for EPSP, asked what their plan was to educate their children. Mr Kalikumutima Damas said that the UN must do the maximum to ensure the return to Rwanda of all Rwandans. He then added that so far people do not want to return because of fear. They know of 30 persons that have been killed but they do not have any proof. Mr Tuyisenge Jean Paul continued to answer that they have set up three schools but they require material help such as plastic sheeting to make roofs.

13. Mr Karera Bitwayiki reiterated that what Maj Gen Dallaire had done was unacceptable and showed that for Rwanda the neo-colonialism done by the USA and Canada could not be repeated with a multinational force. He then mentioned two sites in the forest around Gitarama where killings by the RPA occur. It could take one, three or 30 years before this situation is rectified.

14. Medical Col Kabanda Kurihenga asked if they could dissociate the return of the military and the political leaders, which could be long to negotiate, as a pre-condition for the return of the people. Also could they move with a minimum of security provided in a protected by UN forces. The answer to these two questions was a unanimous no, as all Rwandan refugees must return with the political leaders and their military forces.

15. He also asked how they felt the Zairian people should accept to be affected by this Rwandan situation. To this question, the answer was that Zaire should continue to support them and assist them in accelerating their repatriation to Rwanda.

16. RECAPITULATION MEETING. After this meeting, the Commission met to summarize the discussion and impressions:

- a. Mr Mutiri-wa-Bashara mentioned that the military components must be moved away from the border to show to the international community that Zaire is not supporting the RGF;
- b. He also found it surprising that there were no military representatives from a mainly military camp;
- c. Mr Joel Boutroue mentioned that in his opinion Mr Kalikumutima Damas, chief of security, has more power than simply security. From what he has seen previously, all are afraid of him;
- d. Mr Mutiri-wa-Bashara mentioned that he heard on the radio on 29 September 1994 that the UN was reported as going from "a carrot to a stick" strategy;
- e. Mr Jeddo Van Drunen explained the UNHCR position with regard to the recent reports on the movement of refugees. This policy is basically passive in nature, i.e. without impinging on the return of Rwandan refugees to their homes they cannot promote the return nor assist in the movement of refugees back to Rwanda. Also he stated that at this time more refugees are returning to the KIBIMBA camp than are leaving because of the fear they have back in Rwanda;
- f. He also stated that military personnel in uniform can be moved by the host country. With regard to normal refugees, UNHCR can move them to a location further than the border if it will improve their situation, i.e. provide them with land to cultivate. A way to entice them to move in such a case could include the cessation of aid in the current camps. In any other situation, UNHCR cannot sanction the move of refugees.
- g. Medical Col Kabanda Kurihenga concluded by saying that he noted the following four points:
  - (1) the morale is very high (they do not feel pressed) and they feel beyond reproach,

- (2) they are very suspicious of UNAMIR (in particular USA and Canada) so they expect another form of UN forces,
- (3) the absence of military representative was aimed at passing the "people's" message and was probably planned, and
- (4) the Rwandan problem is much more than political in nature, it is ethnic.

17. PARTICIPANTS:

- a. All Commission members except Capt Kabamba wa Kasanda;
- b. UNHCR Representatives - Mr Joel Bouteau - Team Leader GOMA, Mr Salvatore Lombardo - Senior Political Officer and Mr Yvan Sturm - senior field officer responsible for MUGUNGA camp;
- c. MUGUNGA Camp Representatives:
  - (1) Mr Karera Bitwayiki - Prefect of Gisenyi and President of Prefect Comity,
  - (2) Mr Nzabandara Nicodeme - Prefect of Gikongoro and Dean of Prefects,
  - (3) Mr Uwamahoro Nellars - Prefect of Ruhengeri,
  - (4) Mr Munyandege Gabriel - Prefect of Kigali,
  - (5) Mr Kalikumutima Damas - chief of security,
  - (6) Mr Tuyisenge Jean Paul - Prefect of Gitarama and chief of information.

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**COMMISSION MEETING WITH THE  
MILITARY LEADERS - 30 September 1994**

1. A special sub-commission meeting was conducted with some military leaders at 1830 hrs in the office of the UNHCR GOMA Team Leader. The list of participants is at the end of this annex.
2. Brig Gen Anyidoho welcomed Major General Bizimungu, ex- Chief of Staff of the RGF, and thanked him for coming to meet him. He explained the composition and the role of the Commission and specified that he would like to know the conditions that his officers and men are living and what are their future plans.
3. Maj Gen Bizimungu replied that he was happy about the UN's interest in the RGF's welfare. He then gave an historical background of the events from July 1994. Of the two points of entry into Zaire:
  - a. BUKAVU was conducted in an orderly way because of Op TURQUOISE so his troops were moved into a military camp and were able to turn in their weapons in order; whereas
  - b. GOMA was a fighting withdrawal mixed up with the civilian population. The disarmament and regrouping took some time.
4. He then stated that today they are trying to maintain discipline and an organized structure. They realize that they cannot live indefinitely in these conditions (camps) so they encourage soldiers to do other things. He mentioned that he was surprised that soldiers could not have refugee status. He also stated that he was counting on UNAMIR to find solutions to feed and clothe his soldiers and their families. Before he could proceed, he asked for a clarification of the UNAMIR mandate outside Rwanda and whether its political role had changed.
5. Brig Gen Anyidoho answered on the enhanced role of UNAMIR which now included more humanitarian assistance, and said that the political role had not changed, which were some of the reasons why UNAMIR members were on this commission. UNAMIR is also providing health services in various parts of the country and assisting in moving Rwandans. He mentioned that other UN agencies can fully represent the UN and assist them in the return to Rwanda. If RGF members want to integrate or return, UNAMIR can assist as a point of contact. To answer the refugee status question, because the military profession cannot be exported from one country to another without being a risk the refugee status cannot be given until the military no longer consider themselves military nor carry weapons or wear uniforms.
6. Mr Mutiri-wa-Bashara, Zaire Prime Minister's Head of Mission, asked for statistics and locations of the RGF. He also asked if it was the intention to reorient the members of the RGF towards civilian life. Maj Gen Bizimungu said that because of the conditions of instability in the camps he would encourage them to leave. He then provided the following (all figures are estimates only):



a. South Kivu

- (1) PANZI Camp - 600 handicapped and 600 married soldiers, and
- (2) remainder of South Kivu - 5,000; and

b. North Kivu - 11,000 with the caution that the number is not stable and there is a downward trend.

7. Maj Gen Bizimungu then said he was concerned about UNAMIR's mission to consolidate the RPF positions. In accordance with the ARUSHA agreement, if it is still valid, then there should be a mutual consent to integrate the RPF and RGF.

8. Mr Mutiri-wa-Bashara interjected saying that this particular situation in Rwanda required a Rwandan solution and they should not expect the international community to resolve a solution that Rwandans are not capable of resolving themselves. He added that representatives in the camps are putting conditions on their repatriation to link the return of the people to that of the ex-RGF. He finds it unusual for a group to leave a country and then to rely on the international community to return. The leaders are putting at risk the education of their youth. He then asked what were the conditions which would ensure the return of the military and therefore all refugees.

9. Maj Gen Bizimungu replied that the camp representatives are only administrators and that the politicians are the only real representatives of the people. People are not held in Zaire and the proof are the reports of 2,500 per day going back to Rwanda. That number would be greater if those coming back would advocate positive feelings as to what is happening back home. The people themselves have more reasons to return home than to stay because of their overwhelming majority. What is missing is the confidence building to go back, which is not occurring.

10. Col Ntiwiragabo Acoys asked whether the camp administrators had mentioned that people were retained against their will. The answer was no. He added that they require guarantees before they can return to Rwanda. The RGF and the people must be represented throughout the KIGALI structure. Currently there are too many members from other countries in the RPF. He then asked what is the agreed current convention.

11. Brig Gen Anyidoho answered that attempts to reach the ARUSHA agreements were not successful prior to 6 April 1994. Now Rwandans, not the international community, must decide on the validity of ARUSHA. The UN was invited by the two sides and has maintained its presence at their request.

12. Maj Gen Bizimungu stated that though ARUSHA was between Rwandans, it was sponsored by other international community members. If Rwandans could have solved the problem it would have been resolved by October 1990. They do not want cyclical wars but rather a lasting peace, and that was why they asked what UNAMIR's role was. The war and the problems are not completely resolved. They want to re-establish contact and both parties must be involved in the negotiations.



13. Col Ntwiragabo Acoys added that the international community got involved by placing an arms embargo on them. If they had not done this, the current situation would not exist, therefore the international community must assist in correcting the situation.
14. Brig Gen Anyidoho mentioned that they had tried to negotiate, to no avail. He specified that when he mentioned that ARUSHA was a Rwandan concern, it did not relieve the responsibility of the UN to assist in achieving peace, and therefore the UN will continue to negotiate. He also passed two points of information: Maj Gen Dallaire has been replaced by Maj Gen Tousignant, and if the ex-RGF members want to contact UNAMIR they can do so in Zaire through the UN agencies in location.
15. Maj Gen Bizimungu specified that the UN must ensure that a negotiated agreement is reached. If the deposed Government is not an acceptable representative then they (the international community) need to advise them of that. If the RPF does not want to negotiate then they will have to suffer the consequences. (Brig Gen Anyidoho asked him to specify what "consequences" meant). Maj Gen Bizimungu replied that the 1960 refugees took 30 years to react - they cannot expect the current refugees to be more docile. He added that their retaliation was in two phases: the first was armed; the second, which is political in form, requires the support of the international community.
16. Col Mag Mbidi Nikeni mentioned that the government in KIGALI has representation from all parties except the MLND.
17. Maj Gen Bizimungu responded that soldiers are returning as individuals. The RGF is in Zaire whereas the RPA is in Rwanda. Formal integration is required. Those that leave the RGF are considered traitors, and they consider that they have a government in exile in Zaire. He went on further to say that the government in exile in Zaire comprises all parties except the RPF.
18. Mr Damien Ipaka asked who represented the refugees, seeing that the MUGUNGA camp administrators had stated that they had not seen any political leaders in two months. Maj Gen Bizimungu responded that he would ensure an adequate representation once agreement on negotiations had been reached.
19. Mr Mutiri-wa-Bashara stated that the KIGALI government holds them responsible for the massacres. In accordance with Rwandan military law capitulation, desertion and cowardice are all acts punishable. Also, the move into Zaire cannot be considered a tactical withdrawal, therefore how can the Rwandan authorities in Zaire consider themselves legitimate?
20. Maj Gen Bizimungu asked for a definition of "genocide" and asked when it started, adding that only an international tribunal can rule on this issue. Currently the RPA are killing all Hutus except those that are sympathetic to their cause.
21. The meeting concluded with confirmation of a follow-up meeting on 1 October 1994 at 1800 hrs. Medical Col Kabanda Kurhenga asked if the RGF was ready to assume the responsibility of the consequences of defending a position representing a government and an army in Zaire which does not recognize them. He also asked if Maj Gen Bizimungu realized the fact that he was defeated in war and that, unless he humbly accepted such a fact, no meaningful rehabilitation and reconstruction could be done for his people.