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ORIGINAL ORDER

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REGIONAL INFORMATION OFFICE  
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KENYA  
VISITING ADDRESS:  
MARCUS GARVEY ROAD  
OFF ARGWINGS KODHEK ROAD  
TEL: 728350  
728067  
726777/8  
FAX: 254-2-728067  
254-2-361383



MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES  
MSF INTERNATIONAL

ATTN: MR A.S. DAO  
UNAMIR - KIGALI  
FROM: SAMANTHA BOLTON  
MSF INTERNATIONAL - REGIONAL OFFICE  
NAIROBI - KENYA  
DATE: FRIDAY 27 JANUARY 1994  
RE: POPULATIONS IN DANGER DAY

Dear Mr Dao,

On behalf of all the MSFs, I would like to thank you for your support and much appreciated contribution to the debate from the floor on Wednesday night.

We had lots of phonecalls from various NGOs, organizations and journalists who enjoyed listening to all the different comments put forward, and who were please to have the opportunity to ask some questions directly to the men on the front line from Kigali.

I am sorry I didn't see you before you had to leave, to thank you personally for your time and effort. I will drop by to see your team at UNAMIR next time I am in Kigali.

As I mentioned before, I think the vast majority of journalists were there out of interest and not for work, although some did mention that if they were going to do a piece in the future, they would call the panelists.

Thanks again for your time and effort, and MSF looks forward to more such discussions/events with you and UNAMIR in the near future!

kind regards

Samantha Bolton  
MSF International

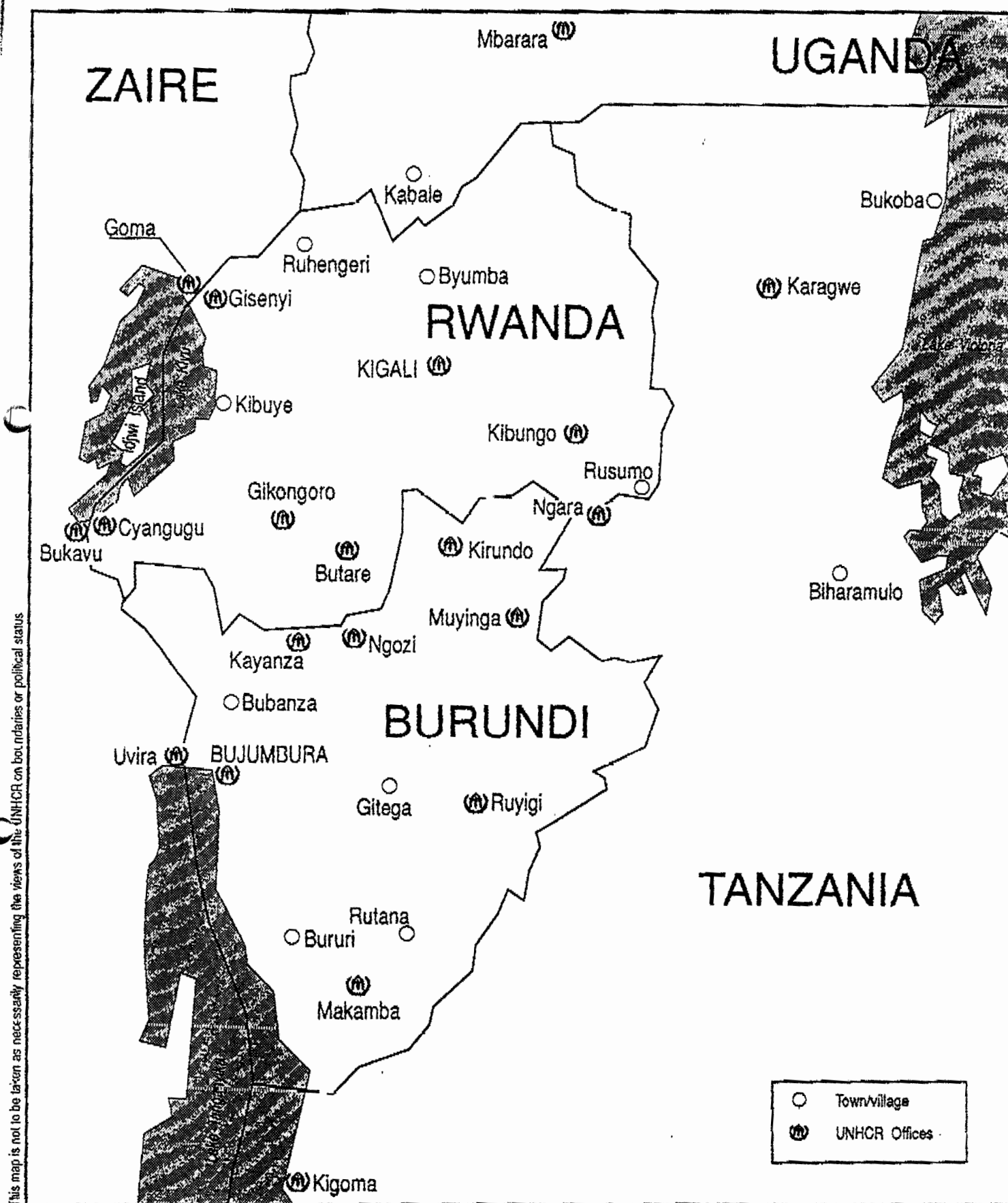
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Jan. 27 1995 3:37PM P02  
COMMEN: # 2

PHONE NO.: 72 80 67

From: MSF INTERNATIONAL  
UNAMIR-KIGALI-RWANDA

## UNHCR OFFICES IN THE EMERGENCY AREA 2/14



3/14

**RWANDESE AND BURUNDI  
REFUGEE FIGURES \***

Country of Asylum	Country of Origin		Total	Total
	Burundi	Rwanda		12/10/94
Burundi (1)	--	270,000	270,000	270,000
Rwanda	6,000	--	6,000	6,000
Tanzania (2)	40,000	552,000	592,000	592,000
Uganda	--	10,000	10,000	10,000
Bukavu (3)	--	309,000		
Zaire (South Kivu)			626,000	541,000
Uvira (4)	255,000	62,000		
Zaire (North Kivu)				
Goma (5)	--	850,000	850,000	850,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>301,000</b>	<b>2,053,000</b>	<b>2,354,000</b>	<b>2,269,000</b>

29/10/94

\* All figures are estimates, and have been rounded.

**Notes:**

1. Post April caseload: 200,000  
1959 - 1993 caseload: 70,000
2. New figures not yet available.
3. The transfer from Bukavu town to established camps continues: The number of refugees in Bukavu town has reduced to 29,000.
4. It has been reported that some 32,000 Burundi refugees from Cibitoke Province arrived in the Uvira region. At the same time, refugees from Uvira town are transferred to established camps.

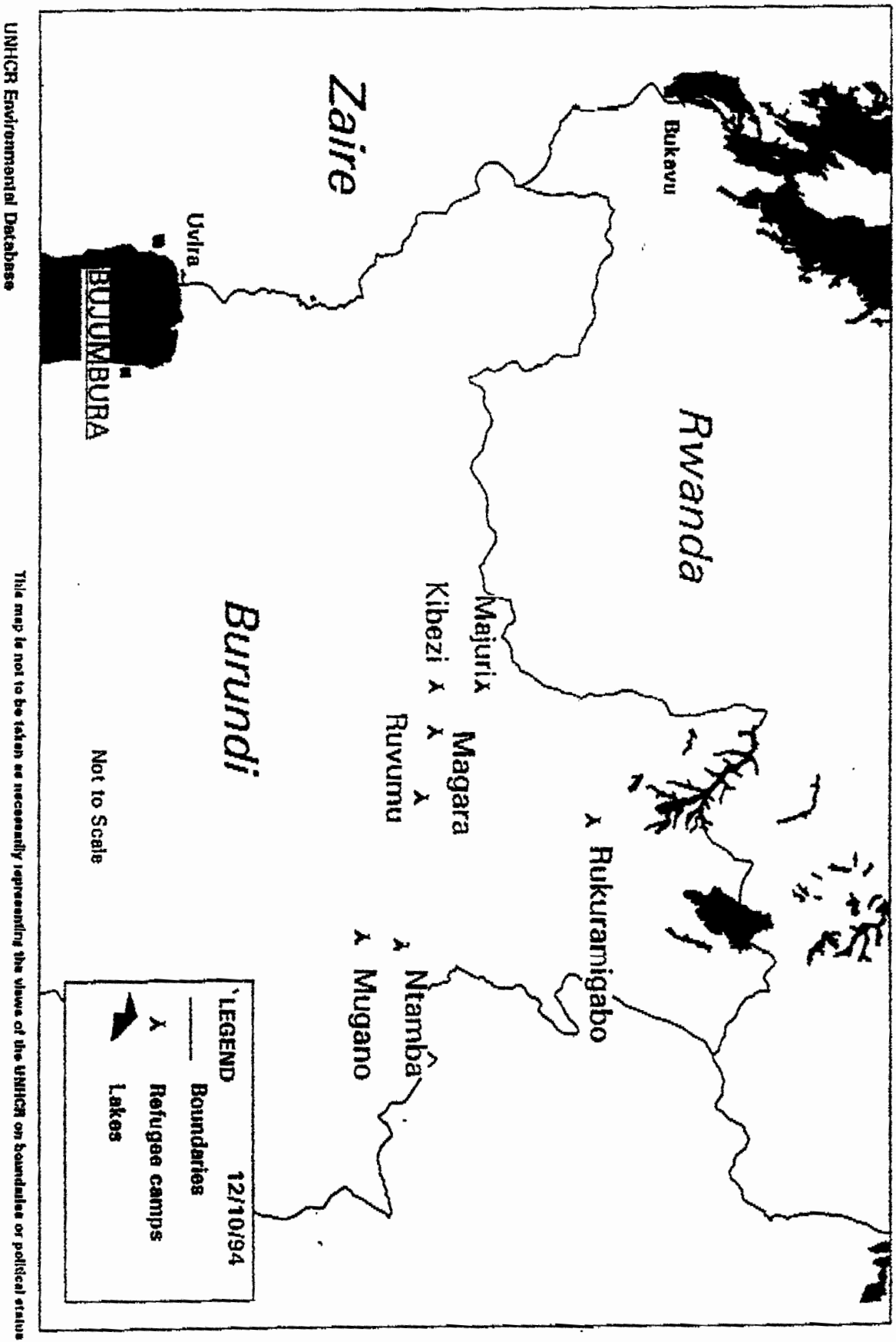
On the other hand, the number of Rwandese refugees in Uvira decreased due to voluntary and spontaneous repatriation.

5. Working figure until refugee registration is possible.

4/14

# REFUGEE CAMPS IN NORTHERN BURUNDI

UNHCR • Rwanda and Burundi



2 November 1994 - Special Unit for Rwanda and Burundi

5/14

**REFUGEE (NEW CASELOAD) POPULATION IN  
BURUNDI**

RUKURAMIGABO *	25,550
RUVUMO **	17,017
MAGARA **	38,652
KIBEZI **	21,673
MAJURI **	31,210
MUGANO ***	26,125
NTAMBA ***	19,663
MWUMBA **	2,000 (Transit)
CIBITOKI (1)	20,000
TOTAL	201,890

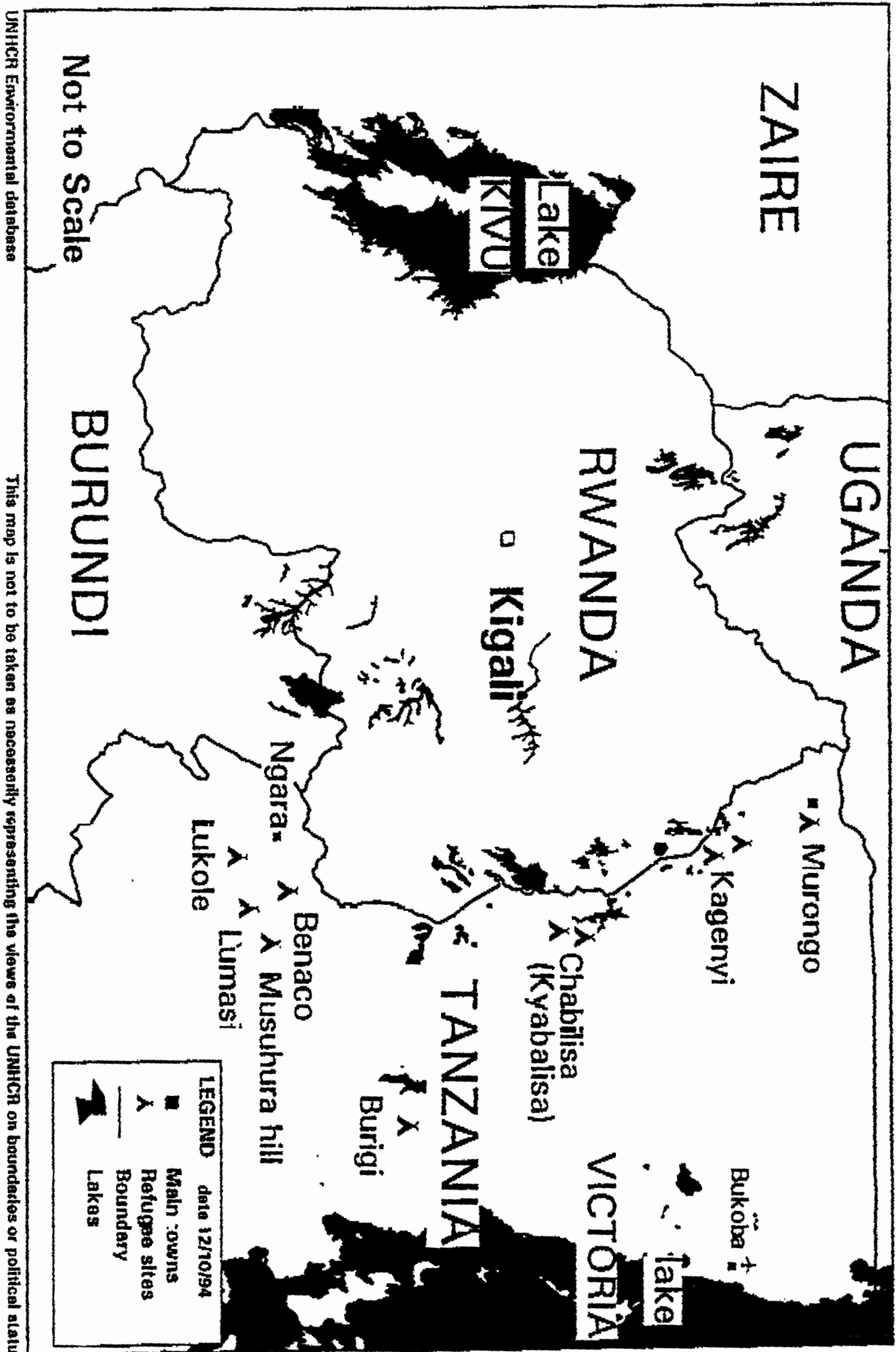
19/10/94

- \* Kirundo Province
- \*\* Ngozi Province
- \*\*\* Muyinga Province

(1) 20,000 refugees are living in Cibitoke Province with Burundi families.

6/14

# REFUGEE SITES IN NORTH-WESTERN TANZANIA (Kagera region)



2 November 1994 - Special Unit for Rwanda and Burundi

2/14

## REFUGEE CAMP POPULATION IN TANZANIA

BURIGI *	4,900
BENACO *	253,619
LUMASI *	98,043
LUKOLE *	13,526
KYABALISA I/II ** (CHABILISA)	100,004
KAGENYI I/II **	44,936
MURONGO **	8,919
MUSUHURA HILL *	27,830
TOTAL	551,777

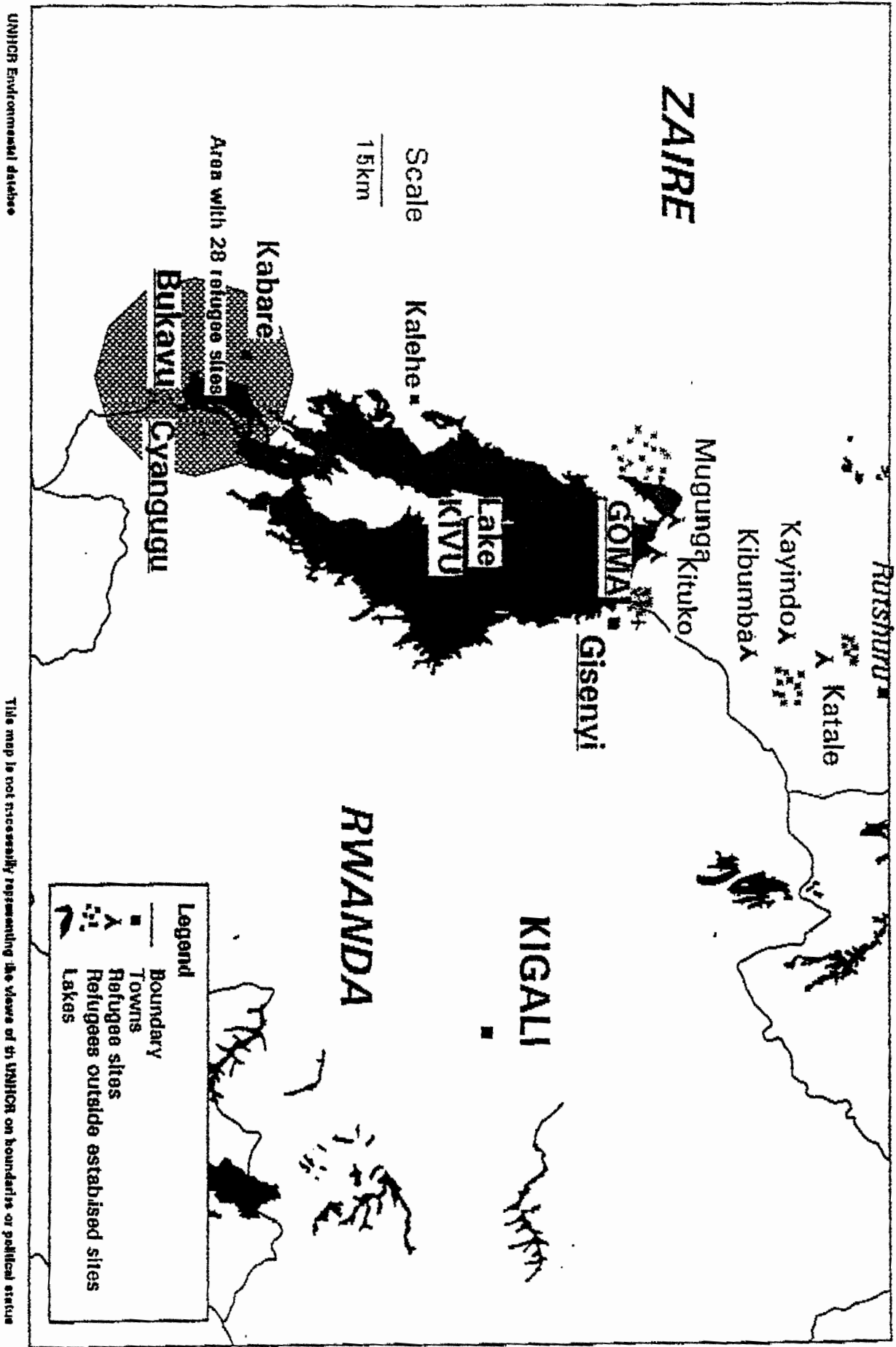
20/10/94

- \* Ngara Province
- \*\* Karagwe Province



REFUGEE CAMPS IN EASTERN ZAIRE (Goma region)

UNHCR • Rwanda and Burundi



UNHCR - Rwanda and Burundi EMERGENCY

### BUKAVU REFUGEE CAMP POPULATION

BIDEKA	880	
CIMANGA & NYAKANENGE	15,891	
HONGO	29,620	
IDJWI	25,000	
IZIRANGABO	957	
KALEHE	7,903	
KATANA	3,802	
MUKU	2,250	
MUSHWESHWE	1,182	
BIRAVA	8,008	
INERA I/II	55,925	
MURHALA	7,300	
NYANGEZI	12,750	
NYANTENDE	13,406	
KABIRA	25,000	
NYAMRANGWE	32,000	
KASHUSA	42,560	
ADI-KIVU	6,800	
NYAKAVOGO	4,620	
SHABA-RHABE	4,864	
NYABIBWE	4,900	
CHIDODOBO	46	
CIDAHO	230	
KATANA	320	
MURHESA	350	
UNICEF	2,192	
TOTAL	308,756	29/10/94

Note: The number of refugees in Bukavu town has now reduced to 29,000 due to their transfer to Kabira camp.

It is reported that 35 new Rwandese refugees have sought asylum in Bukavu.

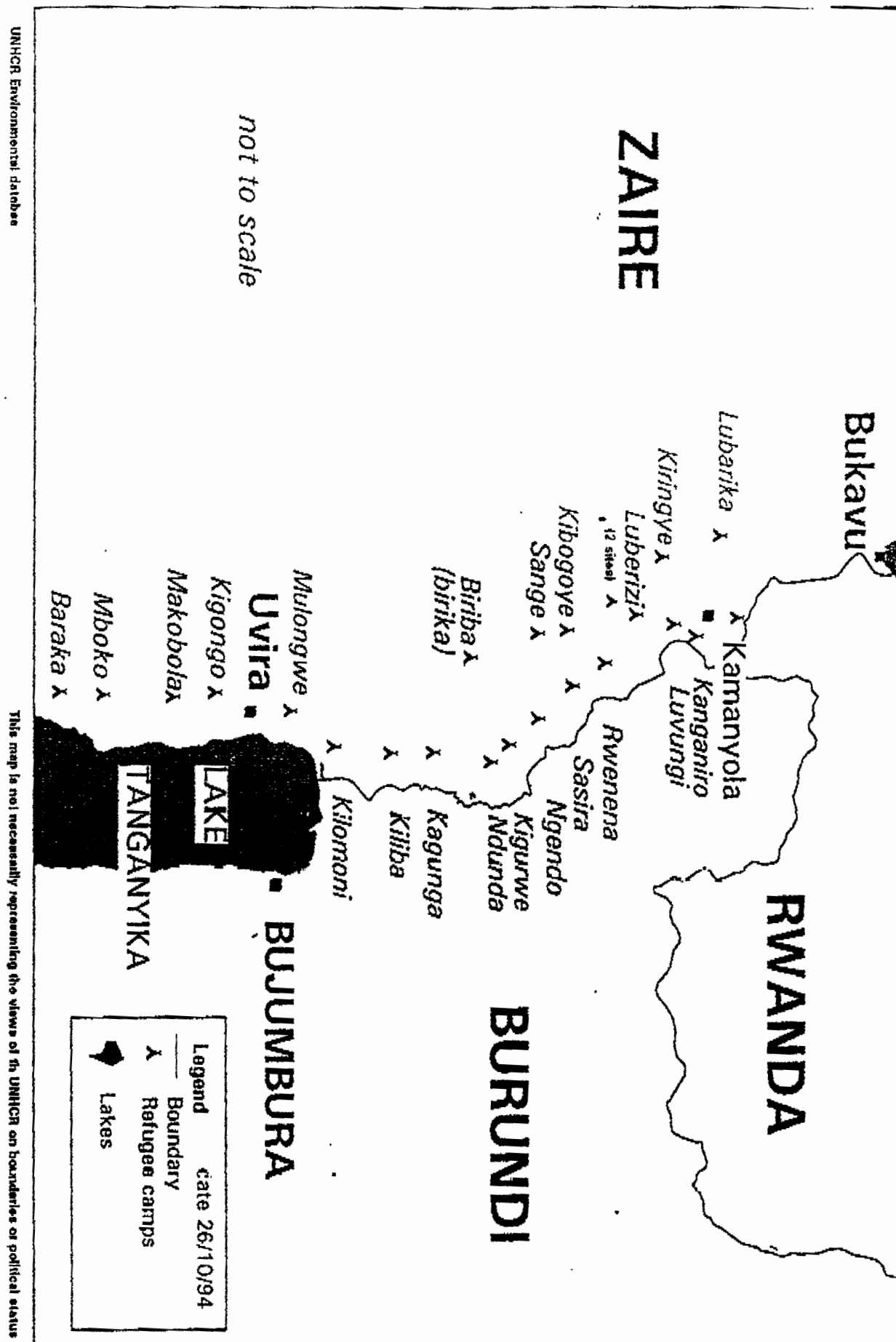
### GOMA REFUGEE CAMP POPULATION

KAYINDO	50,000	
KIBUMBA	210,000	
MUGUNGA	200,000	
KATALE	230,000	
KITUKO	15,000	
TSCHONDO	6,000	
TOTAL	850,000	05/09/94

This total is an estimate and includes refugee populations residing outside established camps.

10/14

## REFUGEE CAMPS IN EASTERN ZAIRE (Uvira region)



2 November 1994 - Special Unit for Rwanda and Burundi •

UNHCR - Rwanda and Burundi EMERGENCY

11/14

## UVIRA REFUGEE CAMP POPULATION

MULONGWE	52,541
KILOMONI	7,598
KILIBA	5,021
BIRIKA	3,525
KOBOGOYE	6,510
SANGE	14,344
NDUNDA	9,954
SASIRA	17,243
KIGURWE	8,172
NGENDO	1,826
RWENENA	6,168
LUBERIZI-1	8,569
LUBERIZI-2	73
KIRINGYE	598
LUVUNGI	45,525
KAMANYOLA	75,615
KIGONGO	417
MAKOBOLA	122
MBOKO	1,627
BARAKA	1,841
BWEGERA	493
KAGUNGA	3,897
KAJEMBO	74
KANGANIRO	37,395
LUBARIKA	7,000
TOTAL *	316,148

\* Includes Rwandese and Burundi refugees.

29/10/94

For the last two weeks there have been transfers of refugees from  
Uvira town, mainly to Kanganiro and Luvungi camps.

## UNHCR - Rwanda and Burundi EMERGENCY

VOLUNTARY FUNDS CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNHCR OPERATIONS IN  
BURUNDI, RWANDA, TANZANIA, UGANDA AND ZAIRE - 1994

(IN US DOLLARS)

PROGRAMME	BURUNDI- RWANDA EMOP (BR)	BURUNDI EMOP (BU)	BURUNDI- RWANDA EXTRA- BUDGETARY (BT)	TOTAL
DONOR				
Australia	1,793,476	---	---	1,793,476
Austria	---	40,984	---	40,984
Belgium	853,085	---	---	853,085
Brunei Darussalam	100,000	---	---	100,000
Canada	2,536,232	---	---	2,536,232
China	---	---	298,851	298,851
Denmark	2,093,398	---	---	2,093,398
Finland	577,496	---	---	577,496
France	1,040,768	350,263	---	1,391,031
Germany	848,485	---	---	848,485
Greece	63,112	---	---	63,112
Indonesia	20,000	15,000	---	35,000
Ireland	1,061,866	---	---	1,061,866
Italy	891,719	---	---	891,719
Japan	28,350,000	---	---	28,350,000
Liechtenstein	37,594	---	---	37,594
Luxembourg	147,493	---	---	147,493
Monaco	30,000	---	---	30,000
Netherlands	6,230,848	---	---	6,230,848
New Zealand	201,505	---	---	201,505
Norway	600,431	---	---	600,431
Republic of Korea	392,000	---	---	392,000
Russian Federation	---	---	410,000	410,000
San Marino	12,591	---	---	12,591
Sweden	3,902,921	---	4,602,751	8,505,672
Switzerland	4,523,601	---	---	4,523,601
United Kingdom	2,675,841	---	---	2,675,841
United States of America	45,765,125	---	---	45,765,125
European Community	91,582,468	7,895,210	---	99,477,678
OPEC Fund (IGO)	400,000	---	---	400,000

Fund Raising Service

01/11/94 143041 AI N

CLAS4

UNHCR - Rwanda and Burundi

## UNHCR - Rwanda and Burundi AGENCY

13/14

VOLUNTARY FUNDS CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNHCR OPERATIONS IN  
BURUNDI, RWANDA, TANZANIA, UGANDA AND ZAIRE - 1994

(IN US DOLLARS)

PROGRAMME	BURUNDI- RWANDA EMOP (BR)	BURUNDI EMOP (BU)	BURUNDI- RWANDA EXTRA- BUDGETARY (BT)	TOTAL
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (UNO)	4,000,000	---	---	4,000,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development (UNO)	5,000,000	---	3,233,000	8,233,000
UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs (UNO)	5,000,000 (a)	---	---	5,000,000 (a)
Austcare (AUL)	559,701	---	---	559,701
Andree English School (CHL)	10,552	---	---	10,552
Chilean People Campaign (CHL)	2,173,822	---	---	2,173,822
Recalcine Laboratories (CHL)	2,030	---	---	2,030
Deutsche Stiftung für UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe (FRG)	9,284,275	17,341	---	9,301,616
Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights (GRE)	48,945	---	---	48,945
Association to Aid Refugees (JPN)	10,000	---	---	10,000
Data Communications System Co Ltd (JPN)	1,128	---	---	1,128
JTUC - Rengo (JPN)	396,195	---	---	396,195
Kuwait Red Crescent Society (KUW)	100,000	---	---	100,000
Stichting Vluchteling (NET)	500,000	100,000	---	600,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NOR)	78,366	---	---	78,366
Archdiocese Mt Hagen (PNG)	21,030	---	---	21,030
LOGOS PHARMA (RSA)	25,000	---	---	25,000
Netcord MFGRG (RSA)	3,300	---	---	3,300
Noristan Pharmaceuticals (RSA)	8,633	---	---	8,633
01/11/94 145041 AI N				GLA94

VOLUNTARY FUNDS CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNHCR OPERATIONS IN  
BURUNDI, RWANDA, TANZANIA, UGANDA AND ZAIRE - 1994

(IN US DOLLARS)

PROGRAMME	BURUNDI- RWANDA EMOP (BR)		BURUNDI EMOP (BU)		BURUNDI- RWANDA EXTRA- BUDGETARY (BT)		TOTAL
St Katharine's Primary School (RSA)	254						254
Misc FRA (PRI)	258						258
Misc JPN (PRI)	532						532
Misc SWI (PRI)	5,066		100				5,166
Misc GBR (PRI)	153						153
GRAND TOTAL	223,961,295 (a)	8,418,898	8,544,602	240,924,795 (a)			

(a) Of which US\$5 mio refundable to CERF/DHA

1/2

**NATIONS UNIES**  
**HAUT COMMISSARIAT**  
**POUR LES RÉFUGIÉS**



Délégation pour le Rwanda

**UNITED NATIONS**  
**HIGH COMMISSIONER**  
**FOR REFUGEES**

Télégrammes: HICOMREF  
Télex: 22558 HCNUR RW  
Téléphone 64 26/24 96

RWA/MSC/HCR/0444

KIGALI B.P. 867

## FACSIMILE

To: Ambassador Dessande  
Chief of Protocol  
UNAMIR Kigali

Fm: K. Diagne *Kassine Diagne*  
Executive Assistant to the Representative  
UNHCR Kigali

Da: December 27, 1994

Su: Ambassador S. Khan's visit to Dar Es Salaam

Number of pages including cover: 2

1. Further to our conversation, please find attached copy of a cable received over the weekend from our office in DSM with regard to the visit of Ambassador Khan.
2. Since both Mr. Doherty (UNHCR Representative) and Mr. Dakin (UNHCR Deputy Representative) at BO Dar Es Salaam are away on leave, the OIC is Ms. Marta Juarez. She can be contacted at work at the following numbers:

Tel: 255 51 46277, 255 51 30130, 255 51 30125  
255 51 46369, 255 51 26990, 255 51 36309

Fax: 255 51 46279

Regretfully I don't have her phone number at home.

3. I hope that the attached is useful in the planning of Ambassador's Khan visit to Dar Es Salaam.
4. Please feel free to call me at 77987 if further information is needed.
5. Greetings of the season!



4/2

ZCZC

C:\GLPLUS\IN\IN-DEC24.003

Sat 24.12.94 11:46:31 TO: HCRWAKI FROM: HCTANDA MSG: RWA0078.MSG  
.daressalaam (unhcr) 24dec94 1140z  
tan/rwa/hcr/0078

TO: S. Brongé, Deputy Representative B.O. Kigali  
From: Marta Juarez, Assistant Rep. (Programme) O.I.C  
Subject: Visit of Mr. Shaharyar Khan.  
re Rwa/Tan/Hcr/0059

We have note the plans of Mr. Khan to arrive in Tanzania on 31 December. I would like to inform you that both Mr. Doherty and Mr. Dakin are on leave until the first week of January. I would be very glad to help in Mr. Khan's visit and would appreciate you inform me whether UNDP would be the focal point of this mission and whether they should be the ones to inform the Government of this very important visit.

Pls note that the main interlocutors in the Government and UN will hardly be available in the week end and up to 3rd January when the work will be resumed after the end of year holidays. I hope that this has been considered, I would regret any misunderstandings from the Government of Tanzania.

I look forward to receiving indications on the role to play in this mission and avail myself of this opportunity to wish you and all the colleagues in Rwanda a happy and peaceful Christmas and New Year.

(unhcr daressalaam)

NNNN

HCRWAKI:###Msg saved: IN-DEC24.003 1286 bytes###



BUREAU DU REPRESENTANT OMS POUR LE RWANDA

Tél: (250) 76 682 - 74 239

CONFIDENTIEL

Kigali, le 22 Février 1995

In reply please refer to: 65/URG

Prière de rappeler la référence:

Objet : Sécurité dans les camps  
en dehors du Rwanda

Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

Nous avons l'honneur de vous informer que dans la journée du 9 février 1995, Mr Ambroggio Cattaneo, Administrateur de l'Antenne OMS à Goma, a été convoqué et intimidé par la police au sujet d'une plainte qui a été déposée par un citoyen Zaïrois (le rapport ci-joint met la lumière sur le fond du problème). Depuis, Mr Cattaneo a été retiré de Goma et se trouve actuellement dans notre bureau à Kigali.

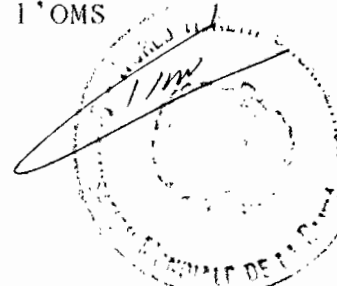
Il est important de préciser que l'OMS a mis en place depuis le début de la crise rwandaise des antennes au Zaïre (Bukavu et Goma) et en Tanzanie (Ngara). Ces antennes sont sous la supervision du Coordonnateur Spécial de l'OMS Kigali.

Dans le souci d'une protection suivie de notre personnel affecté dans les différents camps des réfugiés, nous vous saurions gré de bien vouloir nous préciser si la responsabilité de la sécurité dans les camps est assurée par l'UNAMIR.

Veuillez agréer, Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, l'expression de notre franche collaboration.

Docteur Idrissa Sow  
Coordonnateur Spécial  
de l'OMS

Son Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur  
Représentant du Secrétaire Général  
des Nations Unies au Rwanda  
KIGALI



N°037/95/4

Programme des Nations Unies  
pour le Développement



Développement mondial

## FACSIMILE

**TO :** Mr Shaliaryar Khan  
Special Representative of  
the General Secretary  
for Rwanda  
Kigali, Rwanda

**Date :** 12/1/95

**FAX:** 212 963 3090

**Ref.** PRO 301 Rwanda  
**# pages:** 15  
(include this page)

**FROM:** Adama Zampalégré  
Resident Representative a.i.  
UNDP, Kinshasa/Zaire

**SUBJECT:** Minute of Technical Meeting with Ministry of Defence

Please find enclosed the minute of the technical meeting held between the UNAMIR Team and the Vice Prime-Minister, Minister of Defence of Zaïre as well as the report prepared by the Ministry of Defence reflecting the main conclusions reached during your visit in Zaïre.

As you will note, the Vice Prime-Minister, Minister of Defence has already endorsed the document after his visit to Gbadolite, a day before.

I would appreciate if you could let us have your comments and approval on this document so that we can send it to the local authorities for the immediate implementation of the arrangements concluded.

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PAGES ONLY THIS  
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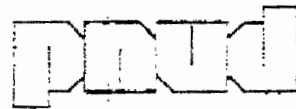
could HARDLY contact  
KINSHASA for repetition  
of some PAGES.

Date: 12/1/95



N° 037/95/CA

Programme des Nations Unies  
pour le Développement




Développement mondial

**FACSIMILE**

**TO :** Mr Shaharyar Khan  
Special Representative of  
the General Secretary  
for Rwanda  
Kigali, Rwanda

**Date :** 12/1/95**FAX:** 212 963 3090

**Ref:** PRO 301 Rwanda  
**# pages:** 15  
(include this page)

**FROM:**   
Adama Zampalégré  
Resident Representative a.i.  
UNDP, Kinshasa/Zaire

**SUBJECT:** Minute of Technical Meeting with Ministry of Defence

Please find enclosed the minute of the technical meeting held between the UNAMIR Team and the Vice Prime-Minister, Minister of Defence of Zaire as well as the report prepared by the Ministry of Defence reflecting the main conclusions reached during your visit in Zaire.

As you will note, the Vice Prime-Minister, Minister of Defence has already endorsed the document after his visit to Gbadolite, a day before.

I would appreciate if you could let us have your comments and approval on this document so that we can send it to the local authorities for the immediate implementation of the arrangements concluded.



21

**REPUBLIQUE DU ZAIRE  
GOUVERNEMENT DE TRANSITION**

**RAPPORT DES TRAVAUX DE LA REUNION CONJOINTE  
NATIONS UNIES/MINISTERE DE LA DEFENSE NATIONALE DE  
LA SECURITE DU TERRITOIRE ET DES ANCIENS COMBATTANTS**

**KINSHASA  
30 - 31 DECEMBRE 1994**

31

**RAPPORT DES TRAVAUX DE LA REUNION CONJOINTE  
DES DELEGUES DES NATIONS UNIES ET DU MINISTERE  
DE LA DEFENSE NATIONALE DE LA SECURITE  
DU TERRITOIRE ET DES ANCIENS COMBATTANTS  
DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU ZAIRE  
TENUE A KINSHASA DU 30 AU 31 DECEMBRE 1994**

**PREAMBULE**

Conformément à la volonté exprimée par leurs Excellences Monsieur BOUTROS BOUTROS GHALI, Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies et Monsieur Léon KENGO WA DONDO, Premier Ministre du Gouvernement de Transition de la République du Zaïre, lors de leur rencontre du 15 décembre 1994 au Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies à New York où ils ont conféré sur le drame rwandais, concrétisée par les audiences accordées, à Kinshasa les 28 et 29 décembre 1994, à Monsieur l'Ambassadeur SHAHARYAR KHAN, Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies pour le Rwanda, successivement par le Premier Ministre ci-dessus nommé et par le Grand Amiral MAVUA MUDIMA, Vice-Premier Ministre, Ministre de la Défense Nationale, de la Sécurité du Territoire et des Anciens Combattants; les travaux de la réunion conjointe des délégués de l'ONU et du Ministère de la Défense Nationale du Zaïre, conduits respectivement par le Représentant de l'ONU, l'Ambassadeur S. KHAN, le Brigadier Général ANYIDHOHO, Commandant en Chef Adjoint des Forces de la MINUAR et le Grand Amiral MAVUA MUDIMA susnommé, consacrés aux modalités de la participation des troupes zaïroise et des experts de l'ONU à l'opération de rapatriement volontaire des réfugiés rwandais du Zaïre, se sont tenus à Kinshasa du 30 au 31 décembre 1994.

A l'issue de ces travaux, les deux parties ont abouti aux conclusions suivantes :

**1. BUT DE LA RENCONTRE**

- 1.1 Cette réunion avait pour but de discuter des modalités de la participation des Forces Armées Zaïroises et des experts des Nations Unies dans le cadre du déploiement d'une Force de sécurité conjointe visant à établir des conditions favorables pour assurer le retour volontaire des réfugiés rwandais séjournant au Zaïre vers leur pays.
- 1.2 Il s'agit particulièrement de dissuader et de neutraliser les éléments intimidateurs dans les camps des réfugiés empêchant le retour volontaire de ces derniers.
- 1.3 Cette force assurera le convoyage des rwandais candidats au retour volontaire à travers un corridor de sécurité entre les camps au Zaïre et la frontière Zaïro-rwandaise.

4/

1.4 Il a été également précisé que ce retour ne concerne que les réfugiés rwandais et non les réfugiés Burundais localisés dans le Sud-Kivu.

1.5 Enfin, les deux délégations ont traité les questions de l'établissement d'une liste des besoins logistiques nécessaires pour soutenir le déroulement de cette mission conjointe.

## 2. DES POINTS DE DISCUSSION

### 2.1 Du Commandement de l'Opération :

Il a été convenu que le Commandement de l'opération sera placé sous l'égide des Nations Unies qui désigneront un Commandant africain francophone tandis que le Zaïre nommera le Commandant en second dès que possible.

### 2.2 Du quartier général de la Force de Sécurité

Les deux parties se sont convenues sur le fait que le quartier général sera localisé à Goma, dans la Région du Nord-Kivu, avec une antenne à Bukavu, dans le Sud-Kivu.

### 2.3 Du Concept d'Opération :

La délégation zaïroise, sur demande de celle des Nations Unies, a proposé le 31 décembre 1994 une esquisse d'un plan conceptuel de l'opération en attendant l'élaboration prochaine d'un plan opérationnel détaillé.

### 2.4 Des effectifs de la Force de Sécurité:

La partie Zaïroise a accepté le principe de fournir les 1.500 hommes de troupe demandés par l'ONU pour exécuter cette mission.

Toutefois, la délégation des Nations Unies, par l'intermédiaire de son représentant, le Brigadier Général ANYIDOH0 a proposé l'augmentation des ces

121

b.	KIBUMBA	30 Km
c.	KAHINDO	55 Km
d.	KATALE	65 Km
e.	Militaires	
f.	Total	850.000

2. Sud-Kivu : Les réfugiés se trouvent dans les camps de réfugiés comme suit :

	Villes	
a.	BUKAVU <sup>1</sup>	
b.	UVIRA et environs <sup>2</sup>	
c.	Militaires	
d.	Total	600.000

#### EQUIPEMENT REQUIS

Les Autorités Zaïroises ont fait part de leurs besoins en terme de matériel pour accomplir cette Mission. Cette liste d'équipement se retrouve à l'annexe B. Le Commandant en Chef Adjoint des Forces de la MINUAR a mentionné que cette liste fera l'objet d'un examen des experts de la MINUAR qui pourront la compléter.

#### REMARQUES DU COMMANDANT ADJOINT DE LA MINUAR

Le Commandant en Chef Adjoint des Forces de la MINUAR a recommandé à la Délégation Zaïroise d'identifier rapidement et avec précision les responsables des intimidations dans les camps de réfugiés. Cette identification facilitera la mise en place rapide et le démarrage de l'opération.

#### REMARQUE DU REPRESENTANT DU HCR

Mme Idowu du HCR a mis l'accent sur le fait que le rapatriement des réfugiés doit se faire volontairement afin de maintenir le climat de confiance parmi tous les autres réfugiés qui se trouvent au Zaïre. Elle souhaite qu'aucune arme n'aie à être utilisée et, dans cet esprit, les membres de la MINUAR ne voit pas le besoin de fournir de armes collectives pour cette opération.

#### FIN DE LA REUNION

La réunion s'est terminée le 31 décembre 1994 à 16h00.

<sup>1</sup> Les réfugiés sont éparpillés sur plus de 30 sites dans un rayon de 70 Km autour de BUKAVU.

<sup>2</sup> Ces camps sont situés à 130 Km de BUKAVU.



Annexe A au  
rapport en date  
du 30 décembre 94

**LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS**

01.	Col Mag	Mbidi Nikeni	Cons. Principal MDN	MDN
02.	Col Mod	Kabanda Kurenga	Cmd Corps Médical	FAZ
03.	Col Bem	Iduma Molengo	Dir Ops	GACI
04.	Lt Col Tem	Kayumbi Bantapi	Corps Logistique	FAZ
05.	Col Bem	Bofale W'Efonge	Cons Principal	MDN
06.	Col Tem	Mutuale Malangu	Adjt Acn SARM	FAZ
07.	Col Bem	Ndoma - Moteke	DSP	FAZ
08.	Col Bem	Bahindwa N.	G3 EMG	FAZ
09.	Brig. Gén.	Anyidoho	Cmdt en Chef Adj MINUAR	UNAMIR
10.	M. Sidique Dao		Assistant du SRSG	MINUAR
11.	Mme Roseline Idowu		Admin. Chargée de la Protection	UNHCR
12.	M. Gilles Briere		Conseiller Logistique	MINUAR
13.	Maj. Tushar Pitre		Officier des Ops	MINUAR
14.	M. Stanley Olivier		Interprète	MINUAR

Annexe B au  
rapport en date  
du 30 dec 94

## LISTE D'EQUIPEMENT

Désignation	Unité	Quantité	Prix Unitaire	Total
<u>Armement</u>				
Fusils (GALIL) barils courts	pce	1.500		
Fusils (GALIL) barils longs	pce	1.000		
Pistolet (Gp)	pce	AEC		
Munitions	pce	AEC		
Armes collectives	pce	AEC		
Poignards	pce	2.500		
Grenades lacrymogènes		AEC		
Boucliers		2.500		
<u>Equipement</u>				
Tenues complètes	pce	7.500		
Casque	pce	2.500		
Matraque	pce	2.500		
Menottes	paire	2.500		
Masque	pce	2.500		
Mégaphone	pce	AEC		
Tentes individuelles	pce	2.500		
Couvertures	pce	2.500		
Sac de couchage	pce	2.500		
Sac à dos	pce	2.500		
Kit Bag	pce	2.500		
Gamelles	paire	2.500		
Ensemble couvert (KSF)	pce	2.500		
Machines à écrire		AEC		
<u>Transport</u>				
Camion MAN	pce	4/Cie		
Jeeps	pce	AEC		
Motocyclettes	pce	1/Sect AEC		
<u>Transmission</u>				
Mini-Centrale (base)	pce	AEC		
Talkie-Walkie	pce	1/Sect		
<b>TOTAL</b>				

31

**RAPPORT DES TRAVAUX DE LA REUNION CONJOINTE  
DES DELEGUES DES NATIONS UNIES ET DU MINISTERE  
DE LA DEFENSE NATIONALE DE LA SECURITE  
DU TERRITOIRE ET DES ANCIENS COMBATTANTS  
DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU ZAIRE  
TENUE A KINSHASA DU 30 AU 31 DECEMBRE 1994**

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**PREAMBULE**

2. Fournitures mensuelles :

- |    |                                                                   |   |       |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------|
| a. | Fournitures de bureau (forfait)                                   | : | AEC * |
| b. | Gasoil                                                            | : | AEC   |
| c. | Essence                                                           | : | AEC   |
| d. | Vivres : 3 repas/jour composé<br>de rations fraîches et de combat | : | AEC   |

3. Rotations : Tous les détails à cet égard devront être confirmés ultérieurement.

\* A être confirmé.

B2/2

TOTAL P.04

- Les réfugiés rwandais du Nord-Kivu et leurs camps:

CAMP	DISTANCE DE GOMA	POPULATION
a. MUGUNGA	15 KM	
b. KIBUMBA	10 KM	
c. KANINDO	55 KM	
d. KATALE	65 KM	
e. MILITAIRES		
f. TOTAL :		850.000 REFUGIES

- Les réfugiés rwandais du Sud-Kivu et leurs camps:

SITES	POPULATION
a. BUKAVU	
b. UVIRA ET ENVIRONS	
c. MILITAIRES	
d. TOTAL :	600.000 REFUGIES

Elle a en outre fait observer que les réfugiés de BUKAVU sont éparpillés sur plus de 30 Sites dans un

## UN TRUST FUND PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

Project Title: Urgent Assistance Programme for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the city of KIGALI and other Urban Centers

Trust Fund No : UN/RTF/01      Date 3 March 1995

Project Number: RWA/94/010

Amount: US \$ 962,500

Executing Agency: United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT)

Chief Technical Advisor: Doudou S. Mbye

### Project Components and Objectives

- Component A : To provide institutional support to the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration (MINIREISO) in order to strengthen its capacity to fulfil its mandate regarding the settlement of properties and land tenure conflicts and the development of settlement schemes for returning refugees etc. (budget - US \$ 271,000)
- Component B : To start the development of sites to settle old refugees (budget -US \$ 272,000)
- Component C : To rehabilitate public buildings in Kigali and secondary cities in order to improve the working conditions of public servants (budget - US \$ 285,000)
- Component D : To clean up the city of Kigali and put in place a long term institutional arrangement for the management of waste, particularly solid and liquid waste (budget US \$ 134,000)

## STATUS REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION

### Component A : Institutional Support to MINIREISO

The Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) arrived on 03 February 1995. The CTA is presently pre-occupied with the mobilization of the participating project agencies, particularly Ministry of Public Works and Energy (MINITRAPE) and the Municipal Council of Kigali (la Préfecture de la ville de Kigali - PVK) to operationalize their respective components, that is, C and D respectively.

The requisite administrative support staff for the project office have been recruited, that is, a National Director as counterpart, a secretary and driver for the project vehicle.

The ministry is equally busy preparing draft Terms of References for the launching of two studies pertaining to Land Administration and Management, and Housing Finance. The Ministry is also preparing TORs for the recruitment of UNVs to support two of its technical departments.

### Component B : Resettlement of Returnee families

MINIREISO has through the efforts of its Infrastructure Department identified several sites within the peripheries of Kigali for potential development to settle returning refugees. MINITRAPE is expected to give its approval very soon to facilitate the commencement of the topographic, land development studies and contract documentation for the servicing of the approved sites.

### Component C : Rehabilitation of Public Buildings

This particular component is being delayed by the impasse on the rehabilitation contract for the Parliament building (CND). With the resolution of the CND contract, the Ministry of Public Works and Energy (MINITRAPE) will put together a team of technicians to assess the repair works to be carried out on the prioritized buildings. Local contractors will be invited to bid for the execution of the works through labour intensive contracts.

MINITRAPE has already submitted a request for the recruitment of 2 (two) UNVs. This is already underway.

### Component D : Cleaning of the city of KIGALI

The Municipality of Kigali (PVK) is currently working on the recruitment of 2 (two) UNVs to strengthen the newly created Urban Development Services.

The Director, Urban Development Services has submitted a request to utilise the US \$ 50,000 earmarked for Travaux Rehabilitation. PVK intends to repair two of its garbage collection trucks and undertake basic training for its junior administrative staff, field workers and topographers, among other things.

PVK needs to fulfil the necessary procurement procedures to access these funds.

Submissions have been made by the relevant project agencies on components A, B, C and D for the utilization of the budget lines 45 pertaining to the procurement of office equipment / furniture and Non-Expendable equipment. The list has been sent to HABITAT, Nairobi for immediate procurement action. A comparable list of items available in Kigali has been compiled for comparison purposes and to ensure value for money.





## Security Council

Distr.  
GENERALS/1995/65  
25 January 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SECOND REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON SECURITY  
IN THE RWANDESE REFUGEE CAMPS

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of the statement by the President of the Security Council dated 30 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/75), in which the Security Council stressed that a determined effort must be made by the international community to promote the repatriation of the Rwandese refugees, to reduce intimidation of prospective returnees and to improve security in the Rwandese refugee camps, especially those in Zaire. To that end, the Security Council requested me, *inter alia*, to continue to explore, as appropriate, all possible means of addressing the problems of security in the Rwandese refugee camps.

2. While there have been some positive developments since my report of 18 November 1994 (S/1994/1308) in respect of the creation of conditions conducive to repatriation, the continuing presence of nearly 2 million Rwandese refugees in Burundi, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire is a matter of serious concern. The general security situation in the camps remains dangerous for both refugees and relief workers. The situation is also potentially destabilizing for the host countries and for the subregion as a whole. The only effective solution to this problem remains the safe and voluntary repatriation of the refugees. Accordingly, and taking into account the improving situation within Rwanda, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reiterated, in December 1994, that it would assist, wherever possible, the voluntary return of those refugees who wished to go back to Rwanda.

3. The Government of Rwanda has signed tripartite agreements with UNHCR and the Governments of Burundi and Zaire respectively on the voluntary repatriation of refugees. These agreements define the conditions for repatriation, including returnee protection and land tenure. The Governments of Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania are also involved in an ongoing dialogue on issues affecting the refugees in the latter country and their repatriation to Rwanda.

4. So far, only 200,000 refugees out of those who left the country after 6 April 1994 have returned to Rwanda. As indicated in my report of 18 November, the combined factors of intimidation by the former government leaders, military

and militia of refugees who wish to return to Rwanda and the concern on the part of the refugees that they may face reprisals and/or may not be able to regain their property once they do return to the country continue to be the main factors impeding repatriation.

5. In pursuance of the Security Council's presidential statement of 30 November, I dispatched a joint technical team from the Department of Peace-keeping Operations and UNHCR, to Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire from 11 to 19 December to review the situation prevailing in the refugee camps. The team's findings are summarized below.

## II. PRESENT SITUATION

### A. Refugees in Burundi

6. There are approximately 200,000 refugees, mostly from southern Rwanda, in Burundi, primarily in the northern region of the country. There is constant movement of refugees in this area, as Rwandese continue to seek security in Burundi and both Rwandese and Burundi nationals continue to move to the United Republic of Tanzania in search of more secure conditions.

7. Considering the very sensitive nature of the security problems in Burundi, UNHCR's efforts to address security in the refugee camps essentially have centred around improved monitoring of the prevailing conditions, through an effective field presence and vigorous démarches with the civilian and military authorities. UNHCR plans to continue to pursue this course of action, and is assigning an increased number of experienced officers not only to the regions of Burundi hosting refugees but also to the capital.

### B. Refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania

8. There are approximately 600,000 Rwandese refugees living in eight camps in the United Republic of Tanzania. While the population of these camps continues to increase, this influx, as noted above, consists mostly of Rwandese refugees from Burundi and Burundi nationals seeking more secure conditions.

9. The camps in the United Republic of Tanzania are relatively more secure and better organized than those in Zaire, mostly because fewer refugees fled to this area and the relief community was already established in the area before the influx took place. As in Zaire, the refugees have created governing structures similar to those that existed in Rwanda, beginning at the prefecture level and extending down to the commune level. They have chosen leaders who exercise authority at all levels of this hierarchy. (Some of these leaders held the same positions before the war.) As in refugee camps elsewhere, the local governing structure in the Rwandese camps in Zaire and the United Republic of Tanzania provides a sense of organization in the camps, as well as a security mechanism, and facilitates the delivery of relief assistance.

10. The refugees in the Tanzanian camps have been registered, and assistance is therefore delivered directly to them. Hence, there is no scope for the misuse

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of assistance by refugee leaders, as has been the case in Zaire. However, extremist elements in the camps in the United Republic of Tanzania are reported to have considerable influence over the refugee population, though to a lesser extent than in Zaire.

11. The Tanzanian Government and UNHCR have determined that security in the camps can be enhanced through the deployment of Tanzanian police personnel. These personnel not only must be sufficient in number but must also be adequately equipped to maintain law and order. So far, 310 Tanzanian police, both general duty and special forces, have been assigned to the refugee camps. They are currently receiving assistance from UNHCR, covering such items as tents and food rations, as well as incentive allowances. UNHCR has also made vehicles and communications equipment available to the Tanzanian police force.

12. The refugee population has also created its own security force, the "refugee guardians", which cooperates with the Tanzanian police force. While conditions are currently stable in the camps, it is nevertheless felt that, given the degree of control the leaders have over the camp population, they could easily allow the security situation to deteriorate, should it be in their interest to do so.

#### C. Refugees in Zaire

13. There are approximately 1.4 million Rwandese refugees living in the camps in Zaire. These camps continue to be the most potentially explosive, with the most acute security situation in the camps north of Lake Kivu, in the Goma region, where approximately 850,000 refugees are located. It is therefore considered that, while further steps need to be taken to increase security in the camps in the United Republic of Tanzania and Burundi, priority should be accorded to increasing security in the camps in Zaire, especially in the Goma region.

14. For the most part, the refugees in the Goma area of Zaire fled Rwanda in mid-1994. The political leaders of the former Government, as well as their armed forces and the militia, fled to this area together with countless civilians as the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) gained control over the western part of Rwanda in the last days of the war. As a result, the refugee population in Zaire tends to include more political, military and militia elements of the former Government than the camps in the United Republic of Tanzania or Burundi and their hostility towards the Government in Kigali is reflected in actions that have led to insecure conditions in the camps.

15. More specifically, the refugees are intimidated from publicly expressing their desire to return to Rwanda. The lives of such people, as well as the lives of politically moderate refugees or those who may have intermarried or are suspected of being infiltrators are seriously threatened and some of them are known to have been killed. There is also a significant threat of civil disturbances in the camps. This threat is especially acute when refugees congregate together, for example, when relief supplies are distributed. In addition, as in any area containing a large number of people living in highly dense and impoverished conditions, common crime is prevalent in the camps.

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16. The threat to the safety of international relief workers is also significant. There are now 45 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and about 1,600 international relief workers in the Goma area alone. A large number of local Zairian and Rwandese relief personnel also work in the camps. The security threat to these relief workers includes harassment, especially on their way to and from the camps when they are frequently stopped, in some cases at gunpoint, and asked to pay tolls or are threatened for other reasons. There is also a significant risk that relief workers can be caught up in civil disturbances or incidents between refugees themselves. Some relief workers have been threatened by refugees who for some reason wrongly perceive them to be opposed to their interests.

17. Initially, the leaders in the camps were called upon to facilitate the delivery of relief assistance. Unfortunately, they misused this responsibility by using the delivery of assistance to persuade refugees to behave according to their interests and by hoarding and/or selling such assistance rather than distributing it. As a result, the incidence of malnutrition, especially in the most vulnerable groups, including women, children and the elderly, was initially much higher than it should have been given the level of assistance provided. Recently, it has however been possible to provide assistance more directly to the beneficiaries and, as a result, both the negative influence of the camp leaders and levels of malnutrition have been reduced. In addition, UNHCR is about to proceed with the registration of refugees in the camps, which will also help to ensure more effective delivery of relief assistance.

18. The Government of Zaire has taken steps in recent months to enhance the security situation in the camps. As a result, the security situation has improved somewhat since my last report. However, it is assessed that the potential for serious disturbances remains extremely high.

19. Recently, Japanese and United States seismologists have detected new signs of a possible volcanic eruption in the seismically active area of Goma. A UNHCR task force is preparing contingency plans for evacuation from camps that might be affected, including the identification of temporary sites for the relocation of the refugee population concerned. In the meantime, seismic activity is being monitored on a regular basis.

20. The majority of refugees are aware that their long-term interests will be served only by returning to Rwanda and that assistance cannot be provided to them indefinitely in the camps. It is assumed that at least 25 per cent of the refugees would not face land tenure problems upon their return to Rwanda and that, under present conditions, 25 to 50 per cent of the refugees could return in the next 6 to 12 months. UNHCR also considers that, if security is provided for repatriation, the rate of voluntary return to Rwanda would increase.

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### III. MEASURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SECURE CONDITIONS IN THE CAMPS

#### A. Peace-keeping operation

21. In its presidential statement of 30 November, the Security Council requested me to consult with potential troop-contributing countries to assess their willingness to participate in a possible peace-keeping operation to enhance security in the camps modelled along the lines described in paragraphs 18 to 25 of my report of 18 November. The Council also requested me to provide a detailed description of the objectives, rules of engagement and costs of such an operation. Accordingly, the joint Department of Peace-Keeping Operations/UNHCR technical team was asked to collect pertinent information for use in the formulation of recommendations along the lines requested by the Security Council.

22. It will be recalled that the objective of the peace-keeping operation outlined in paragraphs 18 to 25 of my 18 November report was to provide security for international relief workers, protection for the storage and delivery of humanitarian assistance and safe passage to the Rwandese border for those refugees who wish to return to Rwanda. It was estimated that a force size of approximately 3,000 all ranks would be required to carry out these tasks in the camps north of Lake Kivu. A parallel operation, launched simultaneously in the area south of Lake Kivu, where conditions are marginally more secure, would require an additional 2,000 troops.

23. The proposed peace-keeping operation was to be conducted in two phases. During the first phase, two mechanized battalions would cordon off and establish secure areas in the camps, within which local security units would be formed and trained by international security experts. During the second phase of the operation, once reasonably secure conditions were deemed to have been created, the local forces would take over the security functions being performed by the peace-keeping troops, with back-up support provided by a smaller group of United Nations military personnel. The mechanized battalions would then move forward to create similar secure areas in other locations.

24. The joint technical mission confirmed the feasibility of such an approach, but considered that the operation would require more than the originally estimated 3,000 to 5,000 troops. It estimated that the tasks in the north Kivu region alone would require a force of 4,100, including military logistic support units, instead of 3,000 as indicated in my report of 18 November. The mission further concluded that a similar operation in the south Kivu region also would require a substantially stronger force than originally anticipated. The rules of engagement for such an operation would, in accordance with normal practice, authorize the use of force in self-defence, including against forcible attempts to impede the discharge of the operation's mandate. In addition, as foreseen for the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) under resolution 918 (1994), the force would be authorized to take action against persons or groups who threaten protected sites and populations, United Nations and other humanitarian personnel or the means of delivery and distribution of humanitarian relief.

25. Since the adoption of the presidential statement of 30 November, I have consulted with about 60 potential troop-contributing countries to ascertain their readiness to make available the troops necessary to undertake such an operation. As of 23 January, only one country had formally offered a unit. Under these circumstances, it is clear that the option of deploying a peace-keeping force to address the security issues in the refugee camps in Zaire is not feasible. Accordingly, it has not been considered necessary to prepare cost estimates for this option.

#### B. Alternative measures

##### 1. An international police/military observer group

26. In its presidential statement of 30 November, the Security Council also requested me to assess the possibility of interim measures aimed at providing immediate assistance to the Zairian security forces in protecting humanitarian operations in the camps, including the possibility of deploying security experts, from member Governments or through contractual arrangements, to train and monitor the local security forces. Towards this end, the joint Department of Peace-Keeping Operations/UNHCR technical mission explored the possibility of an approach based on the deployment of Zairian security forces, which would assume responsibility for improving security in the camps, with the support of a group of United Nations civilian police and military observers.

27. In order to enhance security in the camps, it was considered that the local security forces should perform the following tasks:

(a) Patrolling. As noted above, refugees suffer from the high incidence of common crime, in addition to intimidation. Relief workers can also be easily caught up in civil disturbances. A 24-hour patrolling presence of security personnel could help to maintain law and order, thus alleviating such threats. These personnel would gradually develop relations with the refugees and their governing structures and would work with them in controlling and abating the incidence of common crime;

(b) Escort and guarding of static points. Given the risks present in travelling to and from Goma, an escort capacity should be created to accompany relief workers when travelling at night and in the early morning. A security presence would also be of benefit at static positions in the camps, including, for example, at aid-distribution points, UNHCR and NGO focal sites, hospitals, feeding centres and dispensaries. A security presence would also be required to keep a sense of order and calm during the census and registration of the refugees, which UNHCR is planning to conduct in the camps in the near future;

(c) Storage and transport of humanitarian assistance. The main security issue related to the storage of relief assistance is the looting of warehouses. While these areas are currently guarded, the problem of looting has not been alleviated. An additional security presence, as well as increased lighting and fencing, are therefore required. The transport of assistance to and from the warehouses is deemed to be threatened at this time;



(d) Security for repatriation. Enhanced security is of particular importance to facilitate the repatriation of refugees who have expressed the wish to return to Rwanda. At present, just indicating a desire to return to Rwanda can put refugees in considerable danger. It is therefore considered essential that, upon indicating to relief workers their desire to return to Rwanda, refugees should be offered security, including immediate transfer to transit camps. Such camps would be established in Zaire at some distance from the refugee camps to house refugees until they can be transported to the border. These camps would require a 24-hour security presence. Security for the transportation of refugees to the border, which is now provided, should be strengthened.

28. As indicated above, it was envisaged that these tasks could be carried out by a local security force. A group of approximately 150 to 200 United Nations civilian police officers would be required to train and monitor the local forces. In addition, about 30 to 50 military observers would be deployed to liaise with the local forces at the command level on issues related to the overall implementation of the operation. The military observers would also assist coordinate repatriation.

29. During my meeting with him on 15 December 1994, the Prime Minister of Zaire, H.E. Mr. Kengo Wa Dondo, confirmed to me his Government's readiness to provide the troops necessary to enhance security in the camps. I therefore instructed my Special Representative for Rwanda, Mr. Shaharyar Khan, to visit Kinshasa to discuss with Zairian officials the possibility of the Government of Zaire undertaking these tasks, on the understanding that the international community would be encouraged to assist with an appropriate level of logistic and financial support.

30. Mr. Khan visited Kinshasa from 28 to 31 December. He was accompanied by a representative of UNHCR as well as the UNAMIR Deputy Force Commander and logistic experts. In Kinshasa, Mr. Khan was received by the Prime Minister and met with the Ministers of Defence, Justice, Foreign Affairs and the Interior. Technical talks were also held at the working level. Zairian officials indicated their Government's hope that the refugees would soon return to Rwanda. They stressed that effective steps should be taken in Rwanda to ensure that repatriation could take place in conditions of safety and dignity. They also reiterated the Zairian Government's commitment to address the security situation in the camps and indicated its readiness to initiate prompt action in that regard, with the cooperation and support of the United Nations.

31. The Government of Zaire indicated that it would be prepared to deploy a national security force of about 1,500 to 2,500 troops to the camps. Through technical discussions, the modalities of the logistic and other external support needed for these troops were considered. The Government welcomed the proposal that international police and military observers be deployed to the area to provide technical advice to the local security force and to monitor and coordinate the operation. However, it pointed out that it did not favour deployment of United Nations peace-keeping troops to the camps.

32. In order to pursue this option, nearly 50 Member States were contacted to ascertain their willingness to provide police personnel, stressing the

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importance of French-speaking personnel. As of 23 January, only four countries had expressed an interest in providing civilian police personnel and only one of these countries was French-speaking. As regards military observers, it was felt that, in order to expedite implementation, the military observers could perhaps be provided by UNAMIR on a temporary basis, subject to the concurrence of the contributing countries concerned. These countries have been consulted in this regard. However, only one of them has so far responded that it would, in principle, be prepared to allow its military observers to operate in Zaire. It therefore seems that this second, more modest, approach to enhancing security in the camps in Zaire faces difficulties and cannot be pursued, at least at present.

33. Mr. Khan also visited the United Republic of Tanzania on 4 and 5 January 1995, where he was received by President Mwini and Prime Minister Msunya. While in Dar-es-Salaam, he also met with the Chief of Defence Staff of the Tanzanian Army and the Inspector-General of the Police. The Tanzanian Government also indicated its view that the refugees should return to Rwanda and that efforts should be continued to ensure that conditions conducive to voluntary repatriation of the refugees were created inside the country.

34. As noted above, at present, 310 Tanzanian police officers are providing security in the camps. The Government indicated that it would be prepared to increase this force to 500, but that it would require logistic and operational support from external sources in order to do so. Some support towards this end is currently being provided by the Government of the Netherlands through UNHCR.

## 2. Contractual arrangements

35. Another possibility, which has been explored by the Secretariat on a contingency basis, is the provision of training and monitoring support to the local security forces through contractual arrangements with a private organization. Under such arrangements, a local force would be trained by a team of 50 international instructors, 10 of whom would remain behind after the initial training was completed to provide further on-the-job training assistance. An additional 40 international experts would be required to monitor the operation and for liaison and coordination functions. It is estimated that the training programme would take a period of one month for each group of local personnel trained and that, within two months of the start of the operation, the first group of local personnel could be deployed to its area of operations. Within four months, the entire local force would be trained and deployed to the camps both north and south of Lake Kivu.

36. The possibility of undertaking such an operation, including the provision of logistic and other support to the local security forces, has been discussed with UNHCR. However, initial financial estimates show that an operation of this nature would be costly. Moreover, since it would have to be funded entirely through voluntary contributions, UNHCR does not feel that it would be able to mobilize the necessary resources, especially since some potential donor Governments have indicated that they would not be in favour of this approach.

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### C. Security measures through UNHCR

37. Since the various options described above do not appear feasible, at least at the present stage, I have recently held further consultations on the problem of security in the refugee camps, especially those in Zaire, with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mrs. Sadako Ogata. As a result of these consultations, it has been decided that UNHCR would follow up with the Government of Zaire on the discussions held by my Special Representative, with a view to concluding appropriate arrangements, under UNHCR's refugee protection and humanitarian assistance mandate, to enhance security in the camps. I have informed the Prime Minister of Zaire accordingly and have expressed to him the hope that these discussions would lead to the early definition and implementation of mutually acceptable arrangements to enhance the safety and security of the Rwandese refugees in Zaire.

38. UNHCR has dispatched a Special Envoy to Kinshasa for this purpose. UNHCR will keep me informed of the progress made in this regard and I shall advise the Security Council accordingly. UNHCR will also continue to explore means of augmenting support to the Tanzanian Government to enable it to increase the level of security it is currently providing in the camps. As regards the refugee camps in Burundi, UNHCR has indicated that, for the time being, the security situation in these camps is being adequately addressed through the measures described in paragraph 7 above. UNAMIR, for its part, will continue to coordinate closely with UNHCR in facilitating the safe and voluntary repatriation of the refugees to Rwanda.

### IV. OBSERVATIONS

39. The scope and complexity of the problems in the Rwandese refugee camps, especially those in Zaire, represent an unprecedented challenge. It is therefore not surprising that the search for an appropriate solution to these problems has been a difficult process. As the present report demonstrates, the options aimed at enhancing security in the camps through a peace-keeping operation, under one form or another, do not appear viable, at least at the present time.

40. Peace-keeping is essentially an instrument for conflict management and resolution. It is true that in recent years it has undergone an important quantitative and qualitative evolution. However, it is not designed and has not generally been used to ensure security in refugee camps. Indeed, it has traditionally been the responsibility of the host countries to provide security to the refugees located on their territory, albeit with an appropriate level of support from the international community.

41. I therefore understand the hesitations of Member States regarding the idea of seeking a solution to the security problems in the camps through the instrument of peace-keeping. There is no doubt, however, that the innocent civilians, who fled Rwanda in the wake of a devastating civil war and are exposed daily to intimidation and violence in the camps, deserve the continued attention and assistance of the international community, both where they are now and in their efforts to return to their country. Furthermore, the humanitarian

/...

relief personnel, who are risking their lives to ensure that basic assistance reaches the refugees, should be provided with adequate security to be able to carry out their work effectively. I therefore strongly urge the international community to support the efforts of UNHCR, in cooperation with the Governments of Zaire and the United Republic of Tanzania, to put in place satisfactory security arrangements in the camps and to provide generously the resources required for this purpose.

42. Strengthening security in the camps is an indispensable step for creating conditions conducive to the voluntary repatriation of the refugees. However, as I stressed in my report of 18 November, any effort to provide security in the camps would be futile unless parallel steps are also taken inside Rwanda to ensure that the refugees can return to their home communities without fear of retribution or persecution and to promote genuine national reconciliation between all segments of Rwandese society. Until now the Government of Rwanda, which assumed power in a traumatized and shattered country, with its infrastructure virtually destroyed and its inhabitants severely dislocated, has been bereft of even the minimum resources to begin to restore normal conditions. The commitments made at the recent Round-table Conference on Rwanda and in response to the consolidated inter-agency appeal bring some hope that this process now can commence. This in turn would promote the prospects of reinvigorating the political process and providing a framework for the action to be taken to address security in the camps and repatriation of the refugees to Rwanda, as suggested by the Security Council in its statement of 30 November 1994.

43. The summit meeting of the leaders in the subregion, held in Nairobi on 7 January 1995, made a useful contribution towards the definition of such a framework. This meeting brought together the Presidents of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia and the Prime Minister of Zaire. My Special Representative for Rwanda also attended the meeting. The regional leaders emphasized the close relationship between improving both security in the refugee camps and conditions inside Rwanda in order to create an environment conducive to the voluntary repatriation of the refugees. In this connection, they affirmed their support for the establishment and operationalization of the International Tribunal for Rwanda; the separation of suspected perpetrators of genocide from innocent refugees and the separation of intimidators from the refugee camps, as well as the establishment of safe corridors from refugee camps to the Rwandese border and of safe corridors and transit points inside Rwanda. They commended the Government of Rwanda for the steps it has so far taken to establish a broad-based government administration and urged the Government, towards this end, to deepen its efforts, in the spirit of the Arusha peace accord. They further urged the Government of Rwanda to put in place additional confidence-building measures to encourage the voluntary return of refugees. The regional leaders also urged the international community to increase its economic support for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda.

44. The progress achieved at the regional summit of 7 January should facilitate the work to be undertaken during the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region to be hosted by the Organization of African Unity and UNHCR in Bujumbura in mid-February. A

/...

preparatory meeting for the Conference was held in Addis Ababa on 9 January. I hope that the Conference will lead to further progress in creating the conditions necessary for the refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in safety and dignity and that it will open the way to the holding of a broader conference aimed at identifying long-term solutions to promote and ensure peace, security and development in the subregion. Preliminary consultations with interested Governments are currently under way to develop a consensus on the issues to be addressed by such a conference.

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With the compliments  
of the Chief, Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda

\*\*\*\*\*

Avec les compliments  
du Chef, de l'Operation des Droits de l'Homme sur le Terrain au Rwanda

The poor man  
was murdered on  
his way out to  
finish the construction  
SOL  
B2



ED  
~~SECRET~~

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE  
PREFECTURE DE BUTARE

16-03-1995

Butare, le 25/02/1995

N° 202/04.07.01/3

LSRSS

Objet: Demande d'Assistance

→ A Monsieur le Représentant  
Spécial du Secrétaire  
Général des Nations Unies  
à KIGALI.

Monsieur le Représentant,

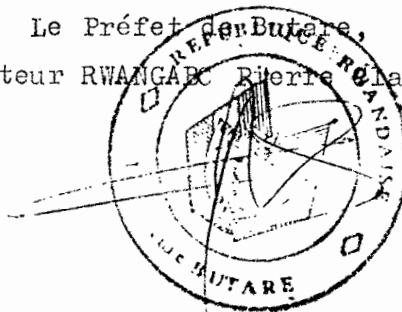
Suite à votre promesse de fournir une assistance  
logistique à la préfecture de Butare lors de votre dernière visite, j'ai  
l'honneur de vous présenter à cet effet les besoins les plus urgents res-  
sentis actuellement :

- 1° Trois véhicules dont :
  - un véhicule 4x4 pour déplacement sur terrain
  - un véhicule pour déplacement en ville
  - camion qui pourra assurer le transport des pre-  
venus et approvisionnement divers
- 2° Un Fax + système téléphonique
- 3° Une photocopieuse
- 4° Un groupe Electrogène
- 5° Un système de communication (Walkies Talkies)
- 6° Une moto pour chaque commune de la préfecture de Butare.

Dans l'attente d'une suite favorable à ma demande,  
veuillez agréer Monsieur le Représentant, avec mes remerciements antici-  
pés, l'assurance de ma considération très distinguée.

Le Préfet de Butare,  
Docteur RWANGABO Pierre Claver.

T.C.P.I à  
Général TOUSSIGNANT  
Commandant des forces  
Onusiennes  
à KIGALI.



Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

IY/bm


A. 036  
RWA 92/001  
ADM 250/8/2

17 December 1994

Objet : Satellite Telephone Purchased by UNDP  
for use by Government of Rwanda.

Referring to your letter COMMS/12.5 dated 12 December 1994,  
and further to my discussion with Dr. KABIA, kindly return the  
satellite telephone to our office.

Thanking you for your kind attention and usual co-operation.

  
Ahmed RHAZAOU  
Officer-in-Charge.

Mr. Ally H. Golo  
Chief Administrative Officer  
UNAMIR - KIGALI.



the strength of the CIVPOL has been further dissipated; and this is bound as undermine the effectiveness of CIVPOL to fulfil its mandate; given its myriad responsibilities. The contract of these five CIVPOL officers whose names are given below, had their original tour expire on Jan 31, 1995.

It is therefore extencely urgent that we hear from you or get your reaction soonest. In the interim, we strongly recommend that their contract (tour of duty) be extended to the end of May, 1995.

Highest regards.

Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

**URGENT**

To: All Chiefs of United Nations Agencies  
KIGALI

From: Sukehiro Hasegawa *S. Hasegawa*  
Resident Representative

Date: 8 February 1995

Subject: Meetings with Security Council Missions and other  
Visitors

The Office of the Special Representative, UNAMIR has informed me that the Security Council mission and the UN Secretariat mission will be visiting Rwanda shortly and wish to hold meetings with representatives of UN agencies. Accordingly, the meetings are now planned to take place at 9:00 hours on Sunday, 12 February and Monday, 13 February 1995 in my office. You are kindly requested to attend the meetings.

It would be much appreciated if you could provide me, by Friday, one page summary note on the latest status of activities carried out by your agency in Rwanda, which can be included in a brief we are compiling for the missions.

With best wishes.

cc: - Dr. A.H. KABIA  
Executive Director  
UNAMIR - KIGALI

*cc - Kigali  
for info  
9/2*





ZUSTANDSBERICHT ÜBER NEUE GERÄTE

1-1

Installationsdatum

1-2

Datum der Vorkontrolle

1-3

Zählerstand

1-4

Name des Händlers

1-5

Gesamtzustand

( )OK ( )NOK

[nicht OK] [Entsprechendes ( ✓ ) ankreuzen]

2

Beschädigung der Verpackung

2-1

Nicht erkennbar

2-2

Leicht beschädigt

2-3

Schwer beschädigt

2-4

Beschädigtes Teil einkreisen

3

Fehlen Teile

3-1

Beschreibung

3-2

Papierablage

3-3

Bediensanleitung (Außer Europa)

3-4

Abziehhilf außen-Symbolerklärung

3-5

Mehrsprachiger Aufkleber (nur Europa-Geräte)

3-6

Kassette, klein

4

Gehäuse

4-1

Lage des beschädigten Teiles

4-2

Einsatzteilnummer:

4-3

Name:

4-4

Entsprechendes ( ✓ ) ankreuzen

4-5

Gehörschaden

4-6

Geplatz

5

Betrieb

5-1

Ort der Störung

5-2

Einsatzteilnummer:

5-3

Name:

5-4

Art Störung

5-5

Mechanik

5-6

Funktioniert überhaupt nicht

6

Papier-Durchlauf

6-1

Wo staut das Papier?

6-2

Kassetten-einzug

6-3

Manueller Einzug

6-4

Sonstiges

6-5

Art der Störung

6-6

Stau

6-7

Kein Einzug

7

Kopier-Qualität

7-1

Kopie von Ricoh-Testblatt erstellen und auf folgende Fehler prüfen:

7-2

Senkrechte schwarze Linien

7-3

Wägerechte schwarze Linien

7-4

Senkrechte weiße Linien

7-5

Geräusche

7-6

Art des Geräusches

7-7

Quietschen

7-8

Knappern

7-9

Knirschen

7-10

Bemerkungen

8

Geräusche

8-1

Art des Geräusches

8-2

Quietschen

8-3

Knappern

8-4

Knirschen

8-5

Bemerkungen

9

Bemerkungen

1-6

Ausgestellt von

1-7

Name des Kunden

1-8

Adresse

1-9

Telefon-Nr.

1-10

Art des Unternehmens

1-11

Land

1-12

Diese Liste ist von dem Kundendienst-Techniker auszufüllen, der das Gerät installiert

1-13

Schicken Sie die ausgefüllte Liste innerhalb von 7 Tagen nach Installation des Gerätes an Ihre Vertretung, falls zuzüglich

1-14

Brief-Protokolle des Ricoh-Technikers beilegen

3-7

Kassette, groß

3-8

Aufkleber für Papierformate

3-9

Papiergrößen-Stellglied

3-10

Umschlag dazu (nur U.S.A.-Geräte)

3-11

Benutzer-Antwortkarte (nur U.S.A.-Geräte)

4-7

Zerknüllt

4-8

Verbogen

4-9

Unreiner Fleck

4-10

Verfärbt

4-11

Beulen

4-12

Fremdkörper

4-13

Grat

5-7

Nicht sauber

5-8

Anzeige

5-9

Zeigt nicht an

5-10

Bleibt an

5-11

Zeigt zur falschen Zeit an

5-12

Licht zu schwach

5-13

Bleibt grün

6-8

Falten oder Knittern

6-9

Doppelt-einzug

6-10

Einziehen

6-11

Schlechter Einzug

6-12

Lage des Staus markieren

6-13

Sonstiges

6-14

Papier-Typ

6-15

Normalpapier

7-5

Wägerechte weiße Linien

7-6

Ungleichmäßige Bildschwarze

7-7

Schmutziger Untergrund

7-8

Schwarzer Streifen

7-9

Zittern

7-10

Zu hell

8-5

Sonstige

8-6

Lage

8-7

Frei-einheit

8-8

Entwicklungseinheit

8-9

Papierauflauf

9-1

Bemerkungen

4-14

Abblättern

4-15

Nicht verbunden

4-16

Loch

4-17

Zwischenraum

4-18

Sonstiges

5-14

Bleibt rot

5-15

Funktionen des Kopierzählers

5-16

Tastentunktion

5-17

Keine Eingabe

5-18

Keine Löschung

6-16

Transparent

6-17

Klarsichtfolie

6-18

Adressen-Aufkleber

6-19

Hersteller des Papiers

6-20

Gewicht

6-21

Format

7-11

Schwarze Punkte

7-12

Schlechtschicht fixiert

7-13

Gestricheltes

7-14

Obstrieren

7-15

Registrierung fehlerhaft

7-16

Sonstiges

8-10

Optik

8-11

Papier-einzug

8-12

Transporteinheit

8-13

Motor

8-14

Sonstiges

COMPTE RENDU DE CONDITION DU NOUVEL EQUIPEMEN

1-1

Date d'installation

1-2

Date de pré-inspection

1-3

Relevé du compteur

1-4

Num du distributeur

1-5

Condition globale

( )OK ( )NON

[Mettre une croix dans la case appropriée.]

2

Emballage endommagé

2-1

Peu apparent

2-2

Dommage léger

2-3

Dommage grave

2-4

Encercler la partie endommagée.

3

Pièces manquantes

3-1

Description

3-2

Plateau de réception

3-3

Notice de fonctionnement (Sauf Europe.)

3-4

Auto-collant extérieur-Explication des Symboles

3-5

Auto-collant en plusieurs langues (Europe seulement)

3-6

Cassette-petite

4

Extérieur

4-1

Emplacement des pièces endommagées.

4-2

R/P :

4-3

Nom :

4-4

Mettre une croix dans la case appropriée.

4-5

Casse

4-6

Réle

5

Fonctionnement

5-1

Emplacement de la panne

5-2

R/P :

5-3

Nom :

5-4

Type de panne

5-5

Fonctionnement mécanique

5-6

Ne fonctionne pas du tout

6

Passage de papier

6-1

Quand le problème se produit-il?

6-2

Chargement lère cassette

6-3

Chargement manuel

6-4

Autres

6-5

Genre de problème

6-6

Bourrage

6-7

Le papier ne s'introduit pas

7

Qualité de copie

7-1

Faire une copie de la carte d'essai Ricoh. Vérifier la copie pour les problèmes suivants ci-dessous.

7-2

Ligne noire verticale

7-3

Ligne noire horizontale

7-4

Ligne blanche verticale

7-5

Autres

7-6

Densité inégale d'image

7-7

Fond sale

7-8

Bande noire

7-9

Fou

7-10

Trop clair

8

Bruit

8-1

Type de bruit

8-2

Croissement

8-3

Cliquetis

8-4

Grimement

8-5

Autres

8-6

Emplacement

8-7

Bloc de rayon

8-8

Bloc de développement

8-9

Sortie de papier

9

Commentaire

1-6

repare par

1-7

Nom du client

1-8

Adresse

1-9

No de Tél.

1-10

Type d'activité

1-11

Pays

1-12

Cette liste de contrôle doit être remplie par le technicien de service qui met en place le compteur

1-13

Retourner cette liste de contrôle à votre distributeur dans les trois jours après l'installation

1-14

Insérer un échantillon de copie (une de la carte d'essai Ricoh)

3-7

Cassette-grande

3-8

Decalcomanie format papier

3-9

Dispositif de commande du format de papier

3-10

Enveloppe pour NECR (U.S.A. seulement)

3-11

Carte de relevé de l'utilisateur (U.S.A. seulement)

4-7

Rayé

4-8

Plié

4-9

Souillure de colorant

4-10

Grasseux

4-11

Bosselure

4-12

Corps étranger collé

4-13

Bavures

5-7

Ne fonctionne pas régulièrement.

5-8

Indicateur

5-9

Ne s'allume pas

5-10

Reste lumineux

5-11

S'allume à contretemps

5-12

Faible

5-13

Reste rouge

6-8

Ride ou pli

6-9

Double alimentation

6-10

Corne

6-11

Transport en biais

6-12

Vérifier l'emplacement du hourrage

6-13

Autres

6-14

Type de papier

6-15

Papier ordinaire

7-5

Ligne blanche horizontale

7-6

Densité inégale d'image

7-7

Fond sale

7-8

Bande noire

7-9

Fou

7-10

Trop clair

8-5

Autres

8-6

Emplacement

8-7

Bloc de rayon

8-8

Bloc de développement

8-9

Sortie de papier

9-1

Bemerkungen

RAPPORTO SULLA CONDIZIONE DELLA NUOVA ATTREZZATURA

1-1

Data d'installazione

1-2

Data d'ispezione preliminare

1-3

Lettura del contatore

1-4

Nome del rivenditore

1-5

Condizione generale

( )SI ( )NG

[Segnare ( ✓ ) la voce appropriata.]

2

Danno alla scatola di spedizione

2-1

Nessuno

2-2

Leggero

2-3

Esteso

2-4

Segnare la parte danneggiata.

3

Parti mancanti

3-1

Descrizione

3-2

Vassoio di raccolta copie

3-3

Istruzioni per l'uso (Tranne Europa)

3-4

Decalcomania esterna-Spiegazione dei simboli

3-5

Decalcomanie multilingue (solo Europa)

3-6

Cassetta-piccola

4

Esterno

4-1

Posizione della parte danneggiata

4-2

PN :

4-3

Descrizione :

4-4

Segnare ( ✓ ) la voce appropriata.

4-5

Rotta

4-6

Incrinata

5

Fuoramento

5-1

Posizione del difetto

5-2

PN :

5-3

Descrizione :

5-4

Tipo di difetto

5-5

Funzione meccanica

5-6

Non si accende affatto

6

Percorso carta

6-1

Quando si verifica il difetto?

6-2

Alimentazione 1.a cassetta

6-3

Alimentazione manuale

6-4

Altri

6-5

Tipo di problema

6-6

Inceppamento

6-7

La carta non si alimenta

7

Qualità copie

7-1

Fare una copia del foglio di prova Ricoh. Controllare la copia per i problemi elencati sotto.

7-2

Linea nera verticale

7-3

Linea nera orizzontale

7-4

Linea bianca verticale

7-5

Rumore

7-6

Tipo di rumore

7-7

Siridio

7-8

Crepitio

7-9

Serragliare

7-10

Commento

8

Geräusche

8-1

Art des Geräusches

8-2

Quietschen

8-3

Knappern

8-4

Knirschen

8-5

Bemerkungen

9

Bemerkungen

1-6

Preparazione di

1-7

Nome del cliente

1-8

Indirizzo

1-9

Telefono

1-10

Attività

1-11

Regione

1-12

Questa lista di controllo deve essere compilata dal tecnico che effettua l'installazione della copiatrice

1-13

Restituire questa lista di controllo al rivenditore entro tre giorni dall'installazione

1-14

Includere un campione di copia del foglio di prova Ricoh

3-7

Cassetta-grande

3-8

Decalcomania formati carta

3-9

Azionatore formato carta

3-10

Busta per NECR (solo U.S.A.)

3-11

Scheda di valutazione utente (solo U.S.A.)

4-7

Grafica

4-8

Incurvata

4-9

Macchie di toner

4-10

Oleosa

4-11

Tacche

4-12

Sostanze estranee attaccate

4-13

Shavature

5-7

Anormale

5-8

Spia

5-9

Non si accende

5-10

Rimane accesa

5-11

Si accende al momento sbagliato

5-12

Fixa

5-13

Rimane verde

6-8

Grinze o pieghe

6-9

Alimentazione doppia

6-10

Orechie

6-11

Trasporto di traverso

6-12

Controllare la posizione dell'inceppamento

6-13

Altri

6-14

Tipo di carta

6-15

Normale

7-5

Linea bianca orizzontale

7-6

Densità disuguale dell'immagine

7-7

Fondo sporco

7-8

Fascia nera

7-9

Tremolio

7-10

Troppo debole

8-5

Altri

8-6

Posizione

8-7

Gruppo di fusione

8-8

Gruppo di sviluppo

8-9

Uscita della carta

9-1

Bemerkungen

4-14

Sbuccature

4-15

Sconnesse

4-16

Allentati

4-17

Buchi

4-18

Altre

5-14

Rimane rossa

5-15

Guasto al contatore

5-16

Tasto funzione

5-17

Non accetta dati

5-18

Non azzerà dati

6-16

Lucida

6-17

Transparente

6-18

Etichette postali

6-19

Marca di carta

6-20

Peso

6-21

Formato

7-11

Macchie nere

7-12

Fusione incompleta, immagine non fusa

7-13

Fantasma d'immagine

7-14

Strisce d'olio

7-15

Registrazione sbagliata

7-16

Altri

8-10

Optica

8-11

Sezione alimentazione carta

8-12

Unità di trasporto

8-13

Motore

8-14

Altri

INFORME SOBRE EL ESTADO DEL NUEVO EQUIPO

1-1

Fecha de instalación

1-2

Fecha de preinspección

1-3

Lectura de Medidor

1-4

Nombre del Comerciante

1-5

Condiciones Generales

( )OK ( )NG

[Marque ( ✓ ) el casillero apropiado]

2

Daños en el Embalaje

2-1

Sin marcas

2-2

Ligeramente Dañada

2-3

Severamente Dañada

2-4

Encerclar con un círculo la parte dañada.

3

Partes que hacen falta

3-1

Descripción

3-2

Bandeja de recepción

3-3

Instrucciones de operación (Exceptos Europa)

3-4

Calcomanía exterior-Explicación de símbolos

3-5

Calcomanía multilingüe (Europa solamente)

3-6

Cassette pequeña

4

Exterior

4-1

Verifique ( ✓ ) cualquier pieza dañada.

4-2

Referencia:

4-3

Nombre:

4-4

Verifique el casillero correspondiente.

4-5

Rota

4-6

Quebrada

5

Operación

5-1

Ubicación de la falla

5-2

Referencia:

5-3

Nombre:

5-4

Tipo de falla

5-5

Funcionamiento mecánico

5-6

Nada funciona

6

Ruta del papel

6-1

Cuándo ocurrió el problema?

6-2

1.a Alimentación de cassette

6-3

Alimentación manual

6-4

Otros

6-5

Tipo de problema

6-6

Atascamiento

6-7

No hay alimentación de papel

7

Calidad de la copia

7-1

Hacer una copia del cartón de prueba Ricoh. Verifique si la copia incluye los problemas que figuran en la lista de abajo.

7-2

Linea negra vertical

7-3

Linea negra horizontal

7-4

Linea blanca vertical

7-5

Otros

7-6

Densidad de imagen desigual

7-7

Fondo sucio

7-8

Franja negra

7-9

Vibraciones

7-10

Demasiado clara

8

Ruido

8-1

Tipo de ruido

8-2

Chirrido

8-3

Fraquetos

8-4

Cruído

8-5

Otros

8-6

Ubicación

8-7

Unidad de fusión

8-8

Unidad de revelado

8-9

Salida de papel

9

Comentarios

1-6

Preparado por

1-7

Nombre del Cliente

1-8

Dirección

1-9

Número de Teléfono

1-10

Tipo de Negocio

1-11

País

1-12

Esta lista de verificaciones debe ser llenada por el inspector que instala la fotocopiadora

1-13

Retorne esta lista de verificaciones a su distribuidor dentro de los 3 días hágo de haberla instalado.

1-14

Incluir una copia del gráfico de prueba Ricoh

3-7

Cassette grande

3-8

Calcomanía de tamaños de papel

3-9

Actuador de tamaño de papel

3-10

Funda para NECR (U.S.A. solamente)

3-11

Targeta de investigación del usuario (U.S.A. solamente)

4-7

Rayada

4-8

Doblada

4-9

Manchada con toner

4-10

Acetosa

4-11

Indentaciones

4-12

Maternas extrañas adheridas

4-13

Rebasas

5-7

No es suave

5-8

Indicadores

5-9

No se encienden

5-10

Permanecen encendidos

5-11

Se encienden fuera de tiempo

5-12

Débil

5-13

El ryo queda encendido

6-8

Papel doblado o arrugado

6-9

Alimentación doble

6-10

Puntas del papel dobladas

6-11

Transporte torcido

6-12

Verificar la ubicación de la alimentación incorrecta

6-13

Otros

6-14

Tipo de papel

6-15

Papel común

7-5

Linea blanca horizontal

7-6

Densidad de imagen desigual

7-7

Fondo sucio

7-8

Franja negra

7-9

Vibraciones

7-10

Demasiado clara

8-5

Otros

8-6

Ubicación

8-7

Unidad de fusión

8-8

Unidad de revelado

8-9

Salida de papel

9-1

Bemerkungen

4-14

Eseamadas

4-15

Desconectada

4-16

Fleja

4-17

Separaciones

4-18

Otros

5-14

El verde queda encendido

5-15

Avería en el contador de copias

5-16

Función de recia

5-17

No ingresa

5-18

No cancela

6-16

Transparencia

6-17

Translucido

6-18

Etiqueta postal

6-19

Marca del papel

6-20

Peso

6-21

Formato

7-11

Manchas negras

7-12

Fusión incompleta, imagen sin fusi-

7-13

Imagen consecutiva

7-14

Bandas de aceite

7-15

Registro incorrecto

7-16

Otros

8-10

Optica

8-11

Sección de papel de alimentación

8-12

Unidad de transporte

8-13

Motor

8-14

Otros

ZCZC

(2) per: for bar  
adessa  
Van Rossum  
PS  
protection  
programme  
RSC  
for Butare/GIK  
for Ginyi  
for Cyangura  
for Kibungo

-----C:\GLPLUS\IN\IN-FEB20.018

Mon 20.02.95 17:38:57 TO: HCRWAKI FROM: HCZREGO MSG: HCR0150.MSG  
.Goma (unhcr) 20feb95 1430z

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Zre/Gom/Rwa/Hcr/0048

Gom/Kin/Hcr/0043

Gom/Buk/Hcr/0038

Gom/Uvi/Hcr/0015

TO: The Head of Desk, SURB, UNHCR Geneva

CC: The Special Envoy, UNHCR Kigali

The Representative, UNHCR RO, Kinshasa

The Head of Sub-Office, UNHCR Goma

The Head of Sub-Office, UNHCR Bukavu

The Head of Sub-Office, UNHCR Uvira

FR: Head, Camp Security Operation

RE: Sitrep No. 1 (up to 19FEB95)

AAA The first group of 100 soldiers arrived in Goma by plane from Kinshasa on 11FEB95 and were transferred directly to the prepared military site at the camp of Kibumba. The contingent is known as quote Contingent Zairois de Sécurité des Camps (CZSC).

BBB The military camp is situated approximately three kilometres South of the Kibumba refugee camp. The military camp consists of tents with a capacity of 200 men. It has a kitchen using fire wood or charcoal, latrines and showers, as well as a small dispensary. As for the refugee camp in Kibumba, the water for the military camp is trucked from Goma. Two locally rented trucks have been put at their disposal for mobility.

CCC The above-signed arrived in Goma on 13FEB95 and made contact with the CZSC the following morning. The Zairian Commander of the CZSC, Colonel Ndoma-Moteke had returned to Kinshasa after the HC's visit and the present interlocutor is a Captain, thus, policy discussions on the various modalities and details of the operation has not yet taken place.

DDD With the arrival of the CZSC, previous escort arrangements for convoys to the Rwandese border with local military units, were cancelled by the military authorities in Kinshasa. The CZSC took over the escort tasks as of 15FEB95, with two convoys the first day from Kibumba to the border. On 16FEB95, they escorted one convoy from the Mugunga camp and on 17FEB95, one convoy from the Katale camp. No convoys were planned for 18 and 19FEB95. Locally rented pick-ups, through IQM, were used as escort vehicles.

EEE The CZSC seems to be fully aware of the delicate task they are embarking on and they are doing their very best to create a positive image. They were met with a lot of curiosity on the part of the refugees when arriving to the camps for escort service. From the little exposure to the refugees that the CZSC has had, the general impression among the colleagues is that they have been well received.

FFF During the week, sites for the military camps for Mugunga, Katale and Kahindo have been identified. However, as the land in question is

COPIE ACTION	
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private property, negotiations are taking place between the authorities and the owners on the usage of the land. A solution is expected shortly and the sites can be prepared directly thereafter. Due to the lack of suitable unoccupied land in the vicinity of the camps and to reduce the required logistics support, it was decided to have one combined military camp for the camps in Katale and Kahindo, situated between the two camps.

GGG An office for the Camp Security Liaison Group (CSLG) in Goma has been identified, rented and is being painted and ready for occupancy in the week. Basic furniture for the CSLG has been ordered from a local carpenter, with promised delivery in the week. 15 Nissan Patrols left Nairobi on 16FEB95 and are expected to arrive in Goma on 21FEB95. The vehicles to be used by CZSC will have this marking in black letters on the sides. The number plates will equally have CZSC, in lieu of UNHCR, while we shall maintain the allocated UNHCR number for inventory control purposes.

HHH 12 Liaison Officers from The Netherlands are expected to arrive in Nairobi on 23FEB95 and they will proceed to Goma with the first available flight. After an initial briefing, joint patrols with CZSC is to start on a limited scale for familiarization of the camps sites and to gradually introduce the new security operation to the population in the camps in the Goma area.

III We have not been able to obtain any precise information as to the arrival of the additional 100 soldiers for the Kibumba camp, nor on the return of Colonel Ndoma-Moteke. However, Colonel Lisisa, the local D.S.P. commander, who is in contact with Kinshasa, indicated on 18FEB95 that he expected it would take place in the coming week sometime.

JJJ On 18 and 19FEB95, the Head of Office, Protection Officer and Siteplanner from Bukavu paid a visit to the Goma area and held discussions with various colleagues on the experience already gained with the installation of the CZSC at the Kibumba camp, and the necessary modifications for future military camps. While at the Kibumba camp, we met with the above-mentioned Colonel Lisisa, who is very familiar with the situation in South Kivu. In the opinion of Col. Lisisa, three military camps would suffice to cover the refugee camps in the South Kivu area. The matter will be looked into, and if proved correct without jeopardizing our objectives, it would considerably facilitate the logistics support.

KKK The Telecomms Officer, Alain Crausaz, is to arrive Goma on 20FEB95 to finalize and approve proposed plans for communications network for CZSC and CSLG. We assume that when this is done, a release of most needed equipment will be done from the emergency stock at Headquarters, as no spare equipment is available locally. For instance, the head and tail escort vehicles of CZSC in the convoys cannot communicate, nor do we have any way of communicate with the military camp in Kibumba, apart from going there with a vehicle.

HHH A visit to Kinshasa with the Special Envoy is planned for 27FEB95 and a visit is planned to Bukavu and Uvira the first days of March to finalize the site selection for the military camps.

LLL Next sitrep on 27FEB95.

Regards  
(unhcr goma)  
NNNN

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HCRWAKI:###Msg saved: IN-FEB20.018 5957 bytes###

27 February 1995

Mr. Babacar Cissé  
UNDP- Interim Resident Representative

Subject:       **Salary of national staff**

Dear Mr. Cissé

This is to express the concern of all Heads of Agencies present in Rwanda regarding action taken by New-York to pay UN national staff in local currency with effect 1 February 1995.

As you are aware after the war, local staff have been paid in US dollars at the UN operational rate of exchange of FRW 144 to the dollar. The market rate (or parallel market rate, although it comes to the same as there was no operational bank until recently) has been on average FRW 210 to at the dollar, if not more. You will recall that in November 1994 the UN operational rate of exchange was fixed at FRW 210 to the dollar. A temporary measure was taken to ensure that the purchasing power of local staff would remain unaffected and a bonus was approved for a period of three months using the rate of FRW 144 to the dollar as the currency floor.

From 1 February 1995, when salaries are paid in local currency, local staff will suffer a real loss in purchasing power of 45.8%. The 15.6 increase in the salaries (for a period of 3 months) does not begin to address this disproportionate loss. In addition the recently carried out "food basket" cost survey, does not reflect the real market price movement. It takes December 1994 as the base of survey when the biggest price movement occurred during the period between April and August 1994 as a result of the crisis.

Furthermore the current salary scale used in Rwanda came into effect 1 July 1992, about two and half years earlier than the base of December 1994 used for this survey. The general feeling is that the survey is totally inadequate and should, therefore, be scrapped and a fresh survey be undertaken immediately.

Please note that it is not unusual for the UN to pay national staff in hard currency before, during or after the Country has gone through events similar to those that occurred in Rwanda. There are precedents that were established in Mozambique, Angola and Uganda.

You are aware that some form of bureau de change will be licensed in the Country as part of the banking system reform. You are also aware that comparators as required by New-York for setting levels of compensation of staff members are not available in Rwanda.

In light of the above, we very strongly recommend that payment of national staff salary continue to be effected in US dollars pending a fresh survey.

Best regards

Romani Urasa  
UNHCR Representative

Wilmen Collet  
FAO-Representative

Techeste Zergaber  
WFP Country Director-WFP

Alana Armutage  
UNFPA Programme Officer

Daniel Toole  
UNICEF Representative

Idrissa Sow  
WHO Representative

Julio Gamba.  
World Bank Representative

NATIONS UNIES  
HAUT COMMISSARIAT  
POUR LES RÉFUGIÉS



UNITED NATIONS  
HIGH COMMISSIONER  
FOR REFUGEES

- Spokeman
- DAD
- Scott
- Xtra.

*Avec les compliments  
du  
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies  
pour les réfugiés*

*With the compliments  
of the  
United Nations High Commissioner  
for Refugees*



*This is for  
that staff. Pl.  
make several  
copies & give  
one to me.  
Bel. 24.2*



Regional conference on assistance to  
refugees, returnees and displaced persons  
in the Great Lakes Region.



BUJUMBURA 12-17 FEBRUARY 1995

PLAN OF ACTION

DRAFT

A. PREFAMBLE

1. Following the succession of tragic events which have been hitting both Burundi and Rwanda for a number of years, Central and Eastern African countries are now facing the worst refugee problem in the whole continent. It was against this background that the 60th Ordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers meeting in Tunis, Tunisia, in June 1994, adopted Resolution CM/Res.1527 (LX) which was further endorsed by the 49th Ordinary Session of the United Nations General Assembly through its Resolution A/Res.49/7. The resolutions called for the holding of a Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region.

2. The objective of the Conference was to reach firm commitments on immediate, practical measures necessary to address the serious security and humanitarian concerns in the region.

3. The Regional Conference was accordingly held at Ministerial level in Bujumbura, Burundi, from 15 - 17 February 1995 and addressed the problem of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region on a humanitarian and non-political basis. The Conference, which was held under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), was attended *inter alia* by the countries of the region, Tunisia, Egypt and Ethiopia, in their respective capacities as current, past and future Chairmen of the OAU, the OAU Commission of Twenty on Refugees, Members of UNHCR's Executive Committee, other countries, the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes (CEPGL), United Nations Agencies and other international organizations, as well as by representatives of Non-governmental Organizations (NGO).

4. The Conference was apprised of the social, economic and political manifestations of the problem of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes Region. It noted the high number of refugees, returnees and displaced persons involved, for targeted action and response, and that these refugees are mainly found in camps in Zaire, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda. The Conference reaffirmed that the right of return applies to all refugees.

5. The Conference underscored the fact that the problem of refugees and displaced persons in the region had become alarming as the very survival of hundreds of thousands of the affected persons was increasingly being threatened, in addition to the threat to the general stability of countries in the region. The above adverse effects arising from the continued presence of refugees and persistent movements of displaced persons on the development process in the affected countries were equally alarming and a source of grave

concern. The Conference expressed particular concern about the situation of many refugee and displaced women and about the tragedy of large numbers of unaccompanied children.

6. The Conference reaffirmed that the impunity of those who have instigated, prepared or committed acts of genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, as well as assassinations of democratically-elected leaders cannot be accepted. Impunity for such crimes would constitute *inter alia* a major impediment towards national reconciliation, solutions to the problems of displacement and the prevention of new displacements.

7. The Regional Conference expressed the hope that a broader United Nations Conference on peace, security and stability in the region, called for by the UN Security Council, would soon be held to examine the root causes of the problems in the region, in order to promote peace, security and sustainable development in the region.

8. Accordingly, the Conference, having deliberated on all major aspects and causes of the problem, demonstrated concerted and practical action by adopting the present PLAN OF ACTION, which focuses on voluntary repatriation as the most preferred durable solution to the refugee problem in the Great Lakes Region. The PLAN OF ACTION underscores the important roles to be played by the countries of origin, the countries of asylum, the donor community, the United Nations System, the OAU, CEPGL, ICRC and the Non-governmental Organizations.

#### B. PRINCIPLES, POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

9. The problem of refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons should be addressed on a strictly humanitarian and non-political basis. In this context, all directly affected States should be guided by the principle of solidarity with the individuals in the search for human solutions to their problems.

10. The institution of asylum for refugees, as enshrined in the relevant international and regional refugee instruments must be upheld. Pending their voluntary repatriation, or pending the identification of other appropriate solutions, refugees should continue to benefit from international protection and basic humanitarian assistance.

11. However, individuals against whom there are serious reasons for considering that they have committed crimes against peace, war crimes, crimes against humanity, serious non-political crimes prior to fleeing into the country of refuge, or acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations or of the OAU, should be excluded from international refugee protection and assistance, in accordance with the 1951 UN Refugee Convention and the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention. The implementation of any such exclusion in the individual case should not, however, directly or indirectly, endanger the safety or well being of *bona fide* refugees, of humanitarian personnel or of local communities. If it is determined that certain individuals do not deserve international refugee protection, in which case the principle of non-refoulement does not apply, such persons may be subjected to extradition procedures, under conditions of due process of law. It is recalled in this context that, in accordance with the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, persons guilty of instigating, preparing



or committing acts of genocide must be punished, either in the country where such acts were committed, or by an International Tribunal.

12. The countries of asylum and of origin, and the international community should mobilize all possible efforts to assist, wherever possible, with the repatriation and reintegration of Burundese and Rwandese refugees wishing to return at the present stage. In addition to voluntary repatriation, other durable solutions may be considered including naturalization and settlement in countries of asylum. Efforts to facilitate the voluntary return home of internally displaced persons in Burundi and Rwanda should continue and, if possible, be intensified.

13. In order to avoid instability and so as not to endanger the process of national reconciliation and confidence building, repatriation movements to the extent possible, should take place in an organized manner, and should avoid areas which are not yet stable. The future pace and timing of return movements should reflect the experiences gained in the first phases of repatriation, and should take into account further developments in refugee camps as well as in Burundi and Rwanda, or parts thereof.

14. In accordance with international law and practice, all stages of repatriation should be governed by the following principles which may have corresponding relevance with respect to the return of internally displaced persons to their home areas:

- (a) the right to depart safely from the country of asylum and to return to the country of origin;
- (b) non-discrimination, implying equal treatment and a balanced approach with regard to all individuals and groups wishing to return;
- (c) voluntariness based on informed consent, through the strict observance of the principle of non-refoulement, and access to objective information on conditions in the country of origin;
- (d) return in conditions of safety and dignity, implying physical safety, during and upon return to home areas and treatment in accordance with basic humanitarian and human rights standards; with full access to and by UNHCR and other relevant bodies for the purpose of monitoring the well-being of the returnees; while not implying immunity from prosecution for crimes falling within the purview of the International Tribunal for Rwanda or of corresponding national legislation;
- (e) respect for private property, implying that the governments concerned must ensure the reinstallation of returning refugees and internally displaced persons in their homes and land, while finding alternative solutions when this is legally or otherwise impossible; in all cases, voluntary repatriation shall involve persons, their livestock and household properties.

15. A peaceful resolution of the problem of displacement in the Great Lakes Region, and in particular any strategy aimed at ensuring the voluntary return and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons, requires the commitment of the respective countries of origin and of asylum, and of the international community, to take a number of concrete measures. These measures follow hereafter.

C. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN AND/OR BY THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

16. Countries of origin have a fundamental role to play. In particular, they should create conditions conducive to the voluntary repatriation of refugees and the return of displaced persons to their places of habitual residence in conditions of safety and dignity.

**BURUNDI**

17. In view of the recurrent political tension, the Government of Burundi should pursue its initiatives aimed at promoting and strengthening national reconciliation, reconstruction and democracy, including the organization of a national debate as stipulated in the Convention of Government signed on 10 September 1994, and in which all the strata of the population should be invited to participate.

18. In order to promote full respect for human rights and an environment that would eliminate causes for future coerced displacement, the following action is recommended:

- (a) strengthening of the judicial system, with the assistance of the international community, to enhance its quality and effectiveness, especially in the first place in relation to sub-paragraphs (c), (d) and (f) of this paragraph;
- (b) provision by the Government of Burundi of adequate and appropriate means to set up a special disarmament unit, backed by the on-going political initiatives, to counter the proliferation of arms and disband the militia;
- (c) putting an end to acts committed with impunity which remain a fundamental and persistent threat to the restoration of law and order and security, and for that purpose, with the help of the international community, taking concrete measures to facilitate the speeding up of an international judicial enquiry as a prelude to the trial of those persons responsible for the assassination of the democratically elected President during the 21 October 1993 attempted coup d'etat and for the resultant massacres;
- (d) taking punitive measures against members of the Armed Forces found guilty of indiscriminate acts of reprisal or other violations of human rights, as well as measures to prevent the reoccurrence of any such acts in the future;
- (e) disseminating, as widely as possible, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977, as well as the minimum humanitarian behavioral norms prepared in Burundi with

the assistance of the ICRC; continuing to acknowledge the specific role of the ICRC as a neutral and independent intermediary and to facilitate its activities.

- (f) collaborating closely with the various bodies of the United Nations, as well as the OAU military and civilian observers whose role should be reinforced;
- (g) enhancing the role of the OAU in Burundi;
- (h) strengthening the role of the United Nations in Burundi in conformity with the report\* to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and carrying out a sizeable expansion of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Burundi in close consultation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure a visible and effective presence of neutral and competent observers to help restore confidence and to intensify its advisory services in the field of human rights.

19. The Conference called on all citizens, the media and the political leaders in Burundi to show moderation in order to avoid a new outbreak of violence.

20. In addition, to reassure refugees and internally displaced persons, the Government should:

- (a) conclude and implement Tripartite Voluntary Repatriation Agreements with the UNHCR and the asylum countries;
- (b) implement urgently the provisions of the Convention of Government of 1994 concerning returnees and internally displaced persons;
- (c) adopt concrete measures to ensure security for all displaced persons and returnees, as well as for the entire population living on the hills, including the establishment of Open Relief Centres or other mechanisms of assistance and protection;
- (d) grant full access to UNHCR and OAU and any other relevant international observers for the purpose of returnee monitoring;
- (e) publicly reassure refugees and internally displaced persons regarding the right to restoration of their private property, while adopting concrete measures to clarify the legal status of property left behind by refugees, including those who fled prior to October 1993, notably in 1972;
- (f) show respect for the private property of returnees and displaced persons;

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\* official reference number and title to be included in Geneva

- (g) organize confidence building visits to refugee camps and facilitate similar visits by potential returnees to their home areas.

21. In the strict and urgent implementation by all the parties concerned, of the provisions of the Convention of Government signed in September 1994, the Government of Burundi should pursue the initiatives aimed at strengthening national reconciliation and security.

#### RWANDA

22. The Conference noted with satisfaction the Rwanda Government's efforts at establishing a broad-based Government of National Unity, a broad-based National Assembly, a National Army and the re-establishment of the civil administration in Rwanda in the spirit of the Arusha Accord. The Conference is convinced that these measures and other initiatives aimed at strengthening national reconciliation and security will encourage the voluntary return of refugees and the reintegration of returnees and internally displaced persons\*. It also called for the further strengthening of the civil administration. The Conference therefore urged and encouraged the Government of Rwanda to continue with its programmes in the following areas:

- (a) pursuing full cooperation with the deployment of Human Rights Monitors, UNAMIR and UNHCR, other UN organizations and NGOs, in areas of return, and the continuation of the acknowledgment of the specific role of the ICRC as a neutral and independent intermediary and support to its activities;
- (b) terminating the impunity of persons guilty of acts of genocide and of other serious violations of humanitarian and human rights law by cooperating closely with the International Tribunal for Rwanda or through national prosecution in accordance with due process of law. The Government of Rwanda is encouraged to pursue its efforts to establish an independent and effective judicial system as well as legal institutions, particularly the Supreme Council of Magistrates for the restoration of justice, and to reinforce public order. In the meantime, the Government is encouraged to continue applying temporary measures to secure the transparency and fairness of arrest procedures;
- (c) the pursuance of appropriate measures against soldiers and civilians who take the law into their own hands and the fostering of confidence among all segments of the population, be they civilians or military. Emphasis should also be placed on the need to widely disseminate the Rules and Principles of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols of 1977 which duly contribute to a culture of peace and tolerance;

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\* The Delegation of Rwanda declared that the description "internally displaced persons" was no longer appropriate in relation to those living in camps in South-West Rwanda. The Delegation nevertheless accepts the principles and obligations in this PLAN OF ACTION with regard to these persons.

- (d) ensuring respect for the property rights of refugees and internally displaced persons by:
  - i) continuing to apply concrete measures to adjudicate property disputes in a fair and expeditious manner;
  - ii) enacting legislation to regulate the strictly temporary and provisional nature of any house occupation on an emergency basis, to be authorized and recorded by designated officials;
- (e) rapid and massive rehabilitation, reconstruction and development assistance to enable the country to return to normalcy and to absorb the returnees;
- (f) disseminating factual information through the mass media to counter propaganda in the camps so that the refugees are given accurate information to make informed choices on repatriation;
- (g) strengthening of transit points to facilitate orderly repatriation and the reintegration of returnees;
- (h) implementing repatriation arrangements in accordance with the Tripartite Agreements between the countries of origin, the countries of asylum and UNHCR.

23. More specifically, to reassure refugees and internally displaced persons, the Rwandese authorities are advised to:

- (a) conclude and implement Tripartite Voluntary Repatriation Agreements with other asylum countries and UNHCR, similar to those already signed with Burundi and Zaire;
- (b) continue to disseminate solemn declarations, by all relevant and competent authorities welcoming back the refugees and internally displaced persons in safety and dignity, and (re)emphasizing that any occupation of their land or homes will be terminated after their return;
- (c) continue taking concrete steps to delineate and develop, as soon as possible, areas identified for the settlement of refugees who left more than ten years ago, in conformity with the principles of the Arusha Protocol of 1993, and for the settlement of other refugees who cannot be reinstated in their properties;
- (d) continue its policy of cooperating fully within the framework of a coordinated humanitarian response and building upon the work of the "Integrated Operations Centre", with UN agencies and NGOs to facilitate the return home of internally displaced persons, which return should take place on a voluntary basis;
- (e) continue their visits to refugee camps in the countries of asylum and to make statements on national reconciliation likely to restore confidence in the refugee camps and facilitate similar visits by potential returnees to their home areas;

- (f) continue its policy of national reconciliation, thus contributing to the voluntary repatriation of refugees and to the reconstruction of the Rwandan Nation.

24. The Conference noted that there were unregistered Rwandese refugees especially in Kenya and Uganda who may need to be identified and assisted to repatriate.

D. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN AND/OR BY THE COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM

25. The Conference reaffirmed the humanitarian character of granting asylum to refugees. In this regard, the countries hosting refugees from the Great Lakes Region were encouraged to continue granting asylum and to assist refugees in line with the 1951 United Nations Convention and its 1967 Protocol, both relating to the status of refugees, as well as the 1969 OAU Convention relating to the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa and the 1981 OAU Charter on Human and People's Rights. Attention was also drawn to the fact that the granting of asylum should not be seen as an unfriendly or hostile act, but rather should be seen as a responsibility and an obligation under international law. The Conference commended all the countries of the Sub-Region which, for many years, have continued to grant asylum to successive groups of refugees, in spite of the severe strains this has imposed on their national resources and on their natural environment. It also commended all relevant international organizations and NGOs, for their meritorious work in providing humanitarian assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons.

26. The Conference, however, requested the countries of asylum in the Great Lakes Region, in close collaboration with UNHCR and with the help of the international community, to ensure that the following measures are taken:

- (a) restoring public order in the refugee camps and full respect for individual freedoms, in order to ensure the following:
  - i) the unimpeded and fair distribution of humanitarian assistance, especially to vulnerable refugees, including women, children and the elderly;
  - ii) the safety of humanitarian personnel and the protection of storage points and facilities;
  - iii) the security of all refugees including those wishing to be repatriated through the establishment of security staging areas and corridors to the border in accordance with the decisions of the Nairobi Summit of 7 January 1995;
  - iv) in the case of Zaire, the earliest possible implementation of arrangements agreed upon with UNHCR on 27 January 1995, and full cooperation with the planned international technical and monitoring support;
- (b) reconstituting the membership of refugee committees, where these have been an obstacle to the repatriation efforts, and ensuring the designation of new representatives including a reasonable number of women;

- (c) ensuring respect of the civilian, humanitarian and non-political character of asylum in general and of refugee camps and settlements in particular, and to this end:
  - i) take measures to prevent refugees or other persons living in or outside refugee camps from engaging in any subversive activities against any Member State of the OAU, in particular by use of arms, through the press, or by radio; and
  - ii) prohibit radio stations or other forms of media inciting ethnic hatred.
- (d) ensuring the safety of refugees in camps and settlements against armed attacks;
- (e) whenever possible, relocating refugee camps away from the border, in conformity with the 1969 OAU Convention, taking also into consideration environmental hazardous areas; disarming armed individuals, and separating as agreed at the Nairobi Regional Summit of 7 January 1995, the intimidators in refugee camps as well as those individuals against whom there are serious reasons for considering that they have committed crimes against peace, war crimes, crimes against humanity and serious non-political crimes or acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the UN and OAU;
- (f) concluding Tripartite Voluntary Repatriation Agreements with Burundi and Rwanda, where necessary;
- (g) intensifying efforts to address the issue of reunification of unaccompanied minors in conformity with the relevant international instruments.

#### E. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

27. The Conference appreciated that there were humanitarian programmes financed and undertaken by various donor countries, United Nations Agencies, in particular UNHCR, Inter-governmental Organizations, the International Movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent and Non-governmental Organizations for the benefit of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes Region. However, because of the magnitude of the problem, the demands were continuous and more needs were bound to arise as the situation continued to persist and deteriorate. Additional material resources are therefore required to provide urgent relief assistance to the refugees and displaced persons whose very survival remains a major concern. This assistance is considered to be temporary in nature, in anticipation of the early repatriation of refugees.

28. In addition to food aid, donors should redouble their response to other basic needs such as in the fields of health, education, water, sanitation and logistical support, as well as in the wider areas of rehabilitation, reconstruction and reforestation which merit adequate attention and support by the donor community. In this respect, donors should ensure proper coordination with the national authorities concerned, taking into account national procedures and regulations.

29. The Conference also called on the international community to continue, and in particular the UN system, to reinforce coordinated and integrated responses to strengthen appropriate links and complementarity among the various programmes adopted to solve the plight of refugees, and to enhance the pursuit of economic rehabilitation and reconstruction in the countries affected.

30. The international community is expected to:

- (a) provide support to and encourage initiatives in Burundi and Rwanda aimed at national reconciliation and at promoting conditions conducive to the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons;
- (b) provide adequate support to Tanzania to enhance security measures already taken in the refugee camps, and regarding Zaire, to the early implementation of the arrangements agreed upon between Zaire and UNHCR, as contained in the agreement of 7 January 1995, by responding positively to the request as recently formulated by UNHCR for such support;
- (c) cooperate with and support the International Tribunal for Rwanda, thus enabling it to function effectively and to start prosecuting at the earliest possible date; support the efforts of the Government of Rwanda to establish an independent and effective judicial system;
- (d) continue to support human rights monitoring operations in Rwanda as part of the action undertaken by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and support the establishment of a similar operation in Burundi;
- (e) support initiatives for an expanded role of the OAU civil and military observers in Burundi;
- (f) assist the governments of the countries of origin to organize confidence building visits to refugee camps with the cooperation of the asylum countries and facilitate similar visits by potential returnees to their home areas;
- (g) support and encourage initiatives taken by the Economic Community of the Great Lakes States (Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire) aimed at strengthening the climate of peace at the common borders and in the refugee camps, by controlling the movement of instruments of war and by preventing subversion as well as incursions by uncontrolled elements on either side of the common borders;
- (h) provide support for initiatives which will broaden the participation of civil society and local NGOs in the rehabilitation and reconciliation processes in the region.

31. The Conference recognized that the problem of refugees, returnees and displaced persons was a global responsibility and emphasized the need for equitable burden-sharing taking into consideration that the asylum countries and the countries of origin were among the least developed countries. The international community was therefore urged to assist asylum countries and



countries of origin through the adoption of the following concrete measures aimed at alleviating and redressing the negative impact on the local communities directly caused by the presence of refugees and displaced persons:

- (a) arresting and reversing environmental degradation;
- (b) rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure including schools, roads, water sources, health facilities etc.;
- (c) encouraging the restoration of normalcy through provision of assistance to destabilized local communities;
- (d) assistance to host countries in the maintenance of law and order in and around refugee camps;
- (e) assistance to host countries in refugee identification exercise, where this will be necessary.

32. The Conference acknowledged the importance of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution in addressing crises in the Continent. Therefore, it requested the OAU to enhance its presence in the region and to continue to play an active role in fostering the reconciliation process in Burundi and Rwanda in tandem with the international community.

33. To this end, it has been decided to hold, under the auspices of UNDP, a Round Table of donors on the countries of the region, where there are zones which are seriously affected by damage resulting from the presence of refugees and displaced persons, in order to coordinate the actions to be undertaken in the framework of an integrated approach.

#### F. CONCLUSION AND FOLLOW UP ACTION

34. The situation of refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons continues to pose unprecedented challenges to the countries of asylum, to Burundi and Rwanda, and to the international community at large. The Conference recognized fully the major difficulties involved in addressing the situation, and in resolving the problem of massive displacement. All concerned must therefore give proof of their determination to implement the various components of this PLAN OF ACTION.

35. As a framework for reviewing progress in the implementation of the present PLAN OF ACTION, a Follow-up Committee is hereby established. It will meet at regular intervals and not later than June 1995 for its first meeting. The Preparatory Committee shall be transformed into the Follow-up Committee. Its membership shall also include a representative(s) of the OAU Commission of Twenty on Refugees.

36. Stressing the urgency of the security and humanitarian situations in the Great Lakes region, the Conference strongly urged that its decisions be implemented without delay. The Conference requested the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to submit reports to the next sessions of the OAU Council of Ministers and the United Nations General Assembly respectively, citing progress towards accomplishing the benchmarks established by the Conference as well as for the purpose of soliciting funding for the effective implementation of the PLAN OF ACTION.

37. The Conference expresses its gratitude to the Government of Burundi for the hospitality offered to all delegations, and to the Secretary-General of the OAU and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for their prime role in organizing this Conference.

Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

To: Dr. Abdul H. Kabia  
Executive Director  
UNAMIR, Kigali

From: Sukehiro Hasegawa *S. Hasegawa*  
Resident Co-ordinator of the United Nations  
Operational Activities for Development

Date: 10 February 1995

Subject: UNAMIR Satellite Telephone Link

Further to the discussion that we held in your conference room when I visited UNAMIR yesterday, I wish to request your kind consideration of the possibility for installing a telephone link between UNAMIR and UNDP that would enhance the communication between the two offices and with UN Headquarters in New York.

With kind regards.

To: CAO  
Rtm. CLO

The Ag. has  
discussed this  
matter with me  
and we agree  
that everything  
should be done  
to enhance our  
communication facilities.  
Pl take appropriate  
action soonest.

*S. Hasegawa*  
E7 107-2



TOM WALKER  
Parc Industriel  
MSF  
B.P. 1361  
Tél : 7 32 58



Kigali, January 23, 1995

To : Ambassador Khan

Dear Sir / Madam

Each year MSF, through its projects and offices worldwide, organises a day to remember the plight of the millions of innocent civilians that are today menaced by war and civil and ethnic hatred.

To mark "Populations in Danger" day, MSF publishes a book focussing on the world's most pressing humanitarian crises, and the failure of the international community to develop adequate responses to deal with them. This year the book is based upon the Rwanda tragedy ; it asks how a supposedly sophisticated new world order could have allowed a genocide to unravel before its eyes while provoking only a token response.

Here in Kigali MSF is organising an evening reception and presentation at the Hotel des Milles Collines on Thursday, February 2, starting at 7 pm. Three speakers from the government and the international community here will give short speeches, and MSF will show a video released in conjunction with its book. The idea is not just to focus on aid activities inside Rwanda, but to remind ourselves of those who suffer worldwide, and how better the international community can respond to their needs.

We would very much appreciate your participation in the evening. Drinks and light snacks will be provided.

Yours sincerely,

Tom Walker



Nat. Pa

*for doc  
at request  
the office of the  
CRS. part 2/1*

MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES IS A PRIVATE, INTERNATIONAL, HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION  
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3.2.95

TOM WALKER  
Parc Industriel  
MSF  
B.P. 1361  
Tél : 7 32 58



Kigali, le 23 janvier 1995

A l'Attention de l'Ambassadeur de Khan

Monsieur / Madame,

Chaque année, à travers ses projets et ses bureaux internationaux, Médecins Sans Frontières organise une journée de sensibilisation afin de rappeler la cause de millions d'innocents menacés aujourd'hui par la guerre et les conflits civils et ethniques.

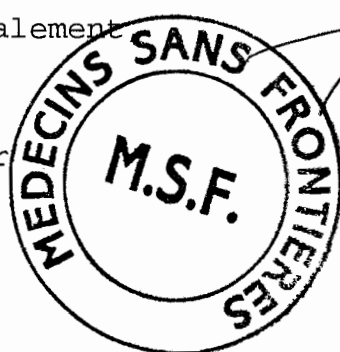
Pour célébrer la journée des "Populations en danger", MSF publie un livre qui met l'accent sur les crises mondiales les plus criantes et sur l'échec de la communauté internationale incapable de donner des réponses adéquates à celles-ci. Cette année, le livre est basé sur la tragédie du Rwanda et pose une question essentielle ; comment un nouvel ordre mondial supposé sophistiqué a pu permettre un génocide se développer devant ses yeux sans entraîner davantage qu'une réponse timide et passive?

Ici à Kigali, MSF organisera une réception à l'occasion de cette journée dans la soirée du jeudi 02 février 1995. Trois orateurs du gouvernement et de la communauté internationale représentée au Rwanda, feront une courte intervention tandis que MSF projetera une vidéo réalisée sur le thème du livre. Le but de cette soirée n'étant pas seulement de détailler les activités humanitaires en cours au Rwanda, mais surtout de nous rappeler la détresse des hommes et des femmes qui cette année, ont souffert à travers le monde et réfléchir à comment la communauté internationale pourrait mieux répondre aux besoins de ceux-ci.

Nous serions donc, particulièrement ravis de vous voir à cette soirée. Un petit snack et des boissons seront offerts.

Très amicalement

Tom Walker



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*Rwanda Emergency Programme,  
Kigali*

*United Nations Children's Fund  
Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'Enfance  
Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia*

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## INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

To : Mr.Sidique Dao  
OIC Humanitarian Affairs  
Office of the SRSG  
Room 4069  
UNAMIR - KIGALI  
RWANDA

Date: 18 February 1995

From: Pilar Aguilar,  
Education Project Officer  
UNICEF - KIGALI  
RWANDA

**Subject : UNICEF Financial Support.**

As discussed please find attached UNICEF Financial Support to the  
Minister of Primary & Secondary Education.

Thanks and best regards.

**cc: Carol Jeanson, OIC**

## PROJET EDUCATION

## RAPPORT FINANCIER

## DEPENSES POUR LE GOUVERNEMENT

ANNEE 1994

BENEFICIAIRES	ACTIVITES	MONTANT EN US\$
MINEPRISEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Ligne de crédit pour le MINEPRISEC</li> <li>◆ Prime de motivation pour tous les enseignants du pays.(suivant la lettre du 28/10/94/MINEPRISEC, suivant l'accord entre le MINEPRISEC/UNICEF de décembre 1994)</li> <li>◆ Frais de voyage pour la délégation ayant participé à la conférence de GENEVE. (MINEPRISEC/MINESUPRES)</li> <li>◆ Avance pour le projet Mobilier Scolaire</li> <li>◆ Avance pour payer les frais de mission pour les 11 agents du MINEPRISEC ayant participé aux tournées de redémarrage des activités scolaires (suivant la lettre n°08.00/98 du 5 novembre 1994).</li> <li>◆ Fourniture de 2 véhicules pour le MINEPRISEC</li> <li>◆ Fourniture de 10 véhicules pour les Inspecteurs d'Arrondissement.</li> <li>◆ Générateur 100 KVA</li> <li>◆ 4 Ordinateurs avec une imprimante Laserjet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60,000</li> <li>802,189</li> <li>8,015</li> <li>24,507</li> <li>2,153</li> <li>52,700</li> <li>205,000</li> <li>14,300</li> <li>20,565</li> </ul>
	<b>S/TOTAL</b>	<b>1,189,429</b>
MINESUPRES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Ligne de crédit au MINESUPRES</li> </ul>	30,000
	<b>S/TOTAL</b>	<b>30,000</b>
<b>G/TOTAL</b>		<b>1,219,429</b>

# DEPENSES POUR LE GOUVERNEMENT

1) Fourniture de bureau pour 800,000 Elèves	230,000 US \$
2) Matériel de bureau pour 10 Préfectures:  - MINEPRISEC - MIFAPROFE - MINTRASO - MIJEUMA	370,000 US \$
3) Réhabilitation de CNRE et Bureau Pédagogique	70,000 US \$
4) Concours National (9,000 LTS du carburant et matériel employé pour l'examen national)	25,000 US \$

Janvier - Février 1995