

UNAMIR

SECTOR 3B, BUTARE
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

28 FEB - 31 JULY 1995

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

[1 CONFIDENTIAL]
EL/WG JUNE 2009

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MEMORANDUM

3001.1(FEO)/OPS/-1

FROM: Col K S Sivakumar
COS

TO: CAO

INFO: FC
Executive Director
DCOS OPS
Lt Col A Chabir, MA/DFC
Force Engr Coy

DATE: 31 Jul 95

Mon Général

*Il s'agit de la "réhabilitation"
de la Cellule Action huma-
nitaire. Toutes les demandes
d'assistance seront
acheminées vers cette cellule
qui a seule les prérogatives
de les traiter*

SUBJECT: PREPARATION OF DETENTION CAMP AT ONTRACOM IN KIGALI

1. UNAMIR alongwith ICRC and UNDP has been approached by the Presidential Commission on Prisons for the preparation of a detention camp at ONTRACOM in Kigali. This assistance is part of the ongoing project of rehabilitation of prisons in RWANDA.

2. A recce was conducted on 29 and 31 Jul 95 by the undersigned and the Force Engrs. The following are the tasks that are required to be performed by UNAMIR for provision of security to the camp.

- (a) Outer security fencing over the existing wall.
- (b) Inner security fencing at a distance of 5 meter from the wall all along the perimeter.

1/95

1200.7/4/3

2.

- (c) Erection of sentry posts. These are a total of Eight in number.
- (d) Provision of security lighting.

3. The stores required for all these tasks are as att as Appx. It is to be understood that all stores once committed on ground can not be retrieved. (These may have to written off at the time of deinduction of UNAMIR)

4. In order to perform all the tasks mentioned above, there will be a requirement of civil labour also. Efforts are in hand to fund this requirement through UNDP or ICRC. However, in case UNAMIR is required to provide the labour, an additional cost of labour will have to added to the project.

5. As the planned completion date is two weeks hence, you are requested to arrange the provision of stores required at the earliest to facilitate timely completion of the project.



Appx
(Refers to Para 3
of the letter)

STORES REQUIRED FOR DETENTION CAMP AT ONTRACOM

1. Inner Security Fencing.

(a)	Barbed wire (100 m bundle)	-	40 Nos.
(b)	Angle Iron Picket 8'	-	250 Nos.
(c)	Concertina coil (17 m length)	-	90 Nos.
(d)	Binding wire	-	10 Kgs.

2. Outer Security Fencing.

(a)	Timber 12'x 4"x 4"	-	140 Nos.
(b)	Barbed wire (100m bundle)	-	20 Nos.
(c)	Cement (50 Kg bag)	-	22 Nos.
(d)	Sand	-	6 cum.
(e)	Aggregate	-	8 cum.
(f)	Nails 2"	-	20 Kgs.

3. Sentry Posts.

(a)	Timber 10'x 4"x 4"	-	140 Nos.
(b)	Timber 8'x 12"X 2"	-	50 Nos.
(c)	CGI Sheets (10'x 3', 22 gauge)	-	24 Nos.
(d)	Nails 4"	-	20 Kgs.
(e)	Nails 2"	-	10 Kgs.

4. Security Lighting.

(a)	Halogen lamp 500 W	-	45 Nos.
(b)	Main Circuit Breaker 16 Amp	-	03 Nos.
(c)	Main Switch 40 Amp	-	01 No.
(d)	Wire Connector	-	120 Nos.
(e)	Twin Core Copper wire	-	500 m.
(f)	Three Core Wire	-	700 m.



UNAMIR - MINUAR

FROM : LTCOL A. CHABIR, MA/DFC *Alucy*
TO : FC
ED- CAO.
INFO : DFC- COS- DCOS OPS - DCOS SP.
SUBJECT : REHABILITATION OF THE PRISONS.
DATE : 24 JUL 1995.

C 1- A MEETING , HELD ON MONDAY 24 JUL 95 AT THE PRESIDENCE, HAS BEEN
ATTENDED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF : ICRC, UNDP, HR, UNAMIR,
MINJUST, MINDEF AND THE PRESIDENCE. THE SUBJECT OF THIS MEETING
WAS TO DISCUSS THE RENOVATION OF THE SEVEN (7) SITES SELECTED TO
BE USED AS TEMPORARY DETENTION CENTERS.

2- THE INTERMINISTRIAL COMMITTEE , CREATED IN JUN 95, HAS
IDENTIFIED SEVEN SITES :

- a- KIGALI : 2, ONTRACOM BUS STATION AND KABUGA WAREHOUSE
- b- GISENY : 1, OCIR WAREHOUSE , USED BY RPA AS WORKSHOP
- c- BYUMBA : 1, OPROVIA WAREHOUSE, FREE
- C d- BUTARE : 1, RWANDEX WAREHOUSE, USED BY ICRC AND FWP
- e- KIBUNGO : 1, OPROVIA WAREHOUSE , USED BY WFP
- f- RELIMA : 1, WAREHOUSE IN THE EXISTING PRISON, FREE.

THE PROJECT MANGER , APPOINTED BY MINDEF AND HIRED BY UNDP
HAS CONDUCTED RECONNAISSANCE OF ALL SITES ALONG WITH ICRC
EXPERT AND UNAMIR ENGINEER OFFICER. HE WAS SUPPOSED TO BRIEF THE
MEETING AND PROVIDE HIS FINAL REPORT. UNFORTUNATELY, HE WAS
ABSENT AND DIDN'T SHOW UP SINCE LAST THURSDAY 20 JUL 95.

26/8/95

1000-7/a/3

3- AFTER DISCUSSION IT WAS AGREED THAT :

- a- THE ICRC WILL CONDUCT ALL INSIDE TASKS (LATRINE, KITCHEN, WATER, SANITATION ETC..)
- b- UNAMIR WILL PROVIDE ENGINEER SUPPORT, DEFENSE STORES AND LOGISTIC SUPPORT FOR SECURITY OF THE SITES(BARBED WIRE, CONCERTINA, PIQUET, ELECTRICAL WIRE, SPOTLIGHT, ETC .)
- c- UNDP WILL PROVIDE FUNDS TO BUY TENTS AND TO HIRE CONTRACTORS FOR ANY NECESSARY JOB WHICH CANNOT BE DONE BY ICRC AND UNAMIR.
- d- THE INITIAL WORK OF THIS PROJECT WILL START THIS WEEK ON THE SITES OF ONTRACOM, BYUMBA AND RELIMA.
- e- ONTRACOM WILL ACCOMMODATE INITIALLY 5000 DETAINEES THAN 10,000. THE ESTIMATED COST FOR TENTS IS 250,000 US \$. HOWEVER THE TRANSPORT WOULD ALSO COST 200,000 US \$. THE ICRC AND UNDP ARE INVESTIGATING THE BEST WAY TO GET TENTS AT LOW COST.
- f- MINDEF REPRESENTATIVE, MR CLAUDE DUSAIDI, HAS AGREED THE USE OF BARBED WIRE FOR FENCING WHEN REQUIRED. HE HAS ALSO PROMISED TO LOOK FOR THE PROJECT MANAGER .
- g- MR CHARLES MUGINDA, FROM PRESIDENCE WILL UNDERTAKE NECESSARY ACTION TO EMPTY THE OCCUPIED SITES AND TO LIAISE WITH ELECTROGAZ TO PROVIDE ONTRACOM SITE WITH WATER.

4- BEST REGARDS.



UNAMIR - MINUAR

FROM : LTCOL A. CHABIR, MA/DFC *Alm*
TO : MAJ AGRAWAL, G3 ENG
INFO : ED- CAO.
COS- DCOS OPS- DCOS SP- OC ENG COY
SUBJECT : REQUEST FOR EXCAVATOR AND GRADER
DATE : 26 JUL 1997

- 1- AS YOU KNOW, UNAMIR IS COMMITTED IN THE REHABILITATION OF PRISONS IN RWANDA; AND AS APPROVED BY SRSG, FC, ED AND CAO, UNAMIR WILL PROVIDE ALL ENGINEER SUPPORT WITHIN ITS CAPABILITIES.
- 2- THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA HAS AGREED TO USE THE BUS WAREHOUSE " ONTRACOM " , IN KIGALI, AS A TEMPORARY DETENTION CENTER. ICRC, UNDP AND UNAMIR WILL UNDERTAKE ALL NECESSARY WORKS TO BUILD THIS CENTER.
- 3- AT THIS STAGE, YOU ARE REQUESTED TO PROVIDE AN EXCAVATOR AND A GRADER TO ALLOW ICRC STARTING THE WORK INSIDE THE COMPOUND.
- 4- REGARDS.

26/7/97

1000-7/6/3

TO : UNREO File: 5000.1(HAC)/A/1
UNDP

INFO : MILOB SEC 5B HUM OFFR
MA TO DFC

FROM : HAC UNAMIR HQ Date: 25 July 1995

SUBJECT : REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

1. Milob Sector Gisenyi have requested UNAMIR's assistance to empty the septic tank of the prison so that ICRC can complete the repairs of the sewage system.

2. At the present time, UNAMIR has only one septic truck at its disposal and cannot cope with its own demands thus making it impossible to help outside UNAMIR requests at this time. We therefore turn to you with the view of assisting in fulfilling this request.

3. Best Regards.

R. Albert Maj
R ALBERT
Major
for CHAO

96 98 1
/ 8

1000.7/a/3



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4- BEST REGARDS.

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

To : Major-General Guy Tousignant
Office-in-charge and Force Commander-L

CC : Col. Maj. Abdelaziz
Chief Military Observer

Through : Humanitarian Assistance Cell

From : Randolph Kent
UN Humanitarian Coordinator

Date : July 20, 1995

DCMO
① - prendre acte de cette correspondance.
② - Faire le plus possible à satisfaire la requête au dernier paragraphe.
Merci CMO

I am writing to request your assistance in determining the settlement patterns of formally internally displaced people (IDPs), primarily in the southwest of the country. In March of this year there were approximately 200,000 IDPs concentrated in nine camps in Gikongoro. By May they were dispersed throughout the country and region. Many of them are felt to be potentially vulnerable groups, threatened by malnutrition, health problems, and lack of adequate housing. At the same time, the actual location of a large portion of the former IDPs remains unknown.

UNREO, in cooperation with the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (HRFOR), is presently compiling a report on the resettlement of the former IDP population. Of particular interest is the location and situation of those IDPs who left the camps during the final evacuation after April 15th, 1995. Towards this end, we have requested in each province Human Rights Field Officers (HRFOs) collect and compile the following information:

1. The total number of IDPs that have been registered by each commune.
2. The number of IDPs registered in each commune since April 15th.
3. The number of recently returned IDPs presently imprisoned.
4. General comments concerning present situation of returned IDPs for each commune.

In this regard, we would be most grateful if the United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could also provide support to UN Human Rights Teams in the prefectures to collect this information, and that in the few areas of the country that HRFOR does not have a presence, that the military observers directly organize the collection of the required information from the communes.

The information collected for this report should be of great use to UNAMIR and the humanitarian community. UNAMIR's active support in this effort would be greatly appreciated.

Regards.

UNREO c/o UNDP Compound I BP. 445, Kigali - Rwanda
Tel/Fax: [250] 72951 I Sat Tel: [871] 137 0660 I Sat Fax: [871] 137 0661

1000-7/6/3

Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

To: All Heads of UN Agencies
SRSG, UNAMIR
Chief of Mission, IOM
Country Delegate, ICRC

From: Sukehiro Hasegawa
Resident Representative
UNDP, Kigali

Date: 17 July 1995

Subject: Letter to the Minister of Rehabilitation concerning
the IOC

Please find attached the letter recently sent by me to the
Minister of Rehabilitation concerning the IOC. The letter
incorporates the modifications to the earlier draft which were
proposed and agreed to at the 12 July heads of agencies meeting.

Best Regards.

② DFC
Power vote information
WJH/FC
20 Jul 95

20/7/95

1000-7/a/3



Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

17 juillet 1995

Monsieur le Ministre,

Les chefs d'agences des Nations Unies au Rwanda se sont réunis le 3 juillet pour discuter de votre proposition concernant le futur du Centre d'Opérations Intégrées (IOC), que vous nous avez vous même présenté lors d'une réunion au Ministère le lundi précédent. Après une discussion approfondie, les chefs d'agences ont atteint un consensus clair que je me charge ici de vous transmettre.

Les agences des Nations Unies sont tout à fait d'accord avec la position du Gouvernement selon laquelle l'importance de la crise humanitaire au Rwanda a diminué et que l'on doit maintenant se concentrer sur la réhabilitation et le développement de la nation. A cet égard, les agences notent que l'IOC a été établi pour permettre au Gouvernement, aux agences des Nations Unies, ainsi qu'aux ONGs de collaborer dans le but bien précis de faciliter et d'accélérer le retour des déplacés internes. Cette fonction a été remplie et, comme vous le dites si justement dans l'introduction à votre proposition, le défi s'est à présent déplacé vers la réhabilitation des communes. Dans un même temps, alors qu'UNREO a entamé son retrait du pays, les agences reconnaissent la nécessité d'assister le Gouvernement à établir sa capacité de gestion des situations d'urgence.

C'est pour cela que les agences des Nations Unies préfèrent que les ressources de l'IOC, y compris les équipements, le personnel, et les fonds, soient transférés au Gouvernement dans le but d'augmenter ses capacités de gestion de l'urgence, et si celui-ci le désire, l'aider à gérer la réhabilitation des communes. Les agences des Nations Unies sont également prêtes à considérer l'attribution de ressources supplémentaires qui viendraient en supplément des ressources actuelles de l'IOC, aux points focaux désignés comme tels par le Gouvernement dans les domaines précités. Les agences envisagent une période de transition graduelle portant sur un à deux mois durant laquelle s'effectuerait le transfert de ressources et de responsabilités de l'IOC au Gouvernement.

C'est bien entendu au Gouvernement lui-même qu'il revient de décider quelle structure serait la plus appropriée à cette capacité accrue. Néanmoins, les agences considèrent qu'une coordination renforcée au sein même du Gouvernement contribuerait à ce que les fonctions du ou des départements renforcés ne se superposent pas à celles des ministères techniques concernés.


Les agences des Nations Unies reconnaissent l'importance de corrdonner leurs activités avec celles du Gouvernement dans le domaine de la réhabilitation des communes et de la capacité de planification, de prévention et de réaction en cas de crise. A ce sujet, les agences



seraient prêtes à discuter avec le Gouvernement, s'il le désire, la mise en place de nouveaux mécanismes de coordination des politiques. Un tel mécanisme n'élaborerait pas de politique commune agences des Nations Unies-Gouvernement, mais se contenterait de coordonner les politiques du Gouvernement d'un côté, et celles des agences de l'autre.

En conclusion, je me permettrai de réitérer le ferme engagement du système des Nations Unies au Rwanda au soutien des politiques de gestion de l'urgence, de réhabilitation et de développement du Gouvernement. Les agences se tiennent prêtes à vous appuyer dans la mesure de leurs moyens, et se réjouissent à la perspective de maintenir le dialogue que vous avez entamé avec elles lors de la réunion du 26 Juin.

Veillez accepter, Monsieur le Ministre, l'expression de ma plus haute considération.



Sukehiro Hasegawa
Coordinateur Résident
des Activités Opérationnelles de Développement
du Système des Nations Unies

Monsieur Jacques Bihozagara
Ministre de la Réhabilitation
et de l'Intégration Sociale
Kigali

✓

①

To : DCOS OPS

Info : COS
DCOS SP
Force Engr Coy

From : Capt Tlili Ali
G3 Engrs 2

Date : 17 july 1995

Subject : Recon of new sites.

1. Please find attached for your information the minutes of recce of new sites to be taken as new location of detention.
2. Recce conducted by the Governmental commission in charge of looking for temporary prisons.
3. Regards.

② MA to DFC

1. Cfm you have copy of this report and concur.
2. Check with COS re preparation a briefing to Sr Prayers on contents and "our" contribution past & future.

[Signature]
DCOS
14-8

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION IN CHARGE OF LOOKING FOR
TEMPORARY PRISONS FOR PRISONERS WHOSE NUMBER IS BEYOND THE
CAPACITY OF PRISONS.

More than one million people died in the Genocide and massacres which occurred in Rwanda in April, May and June 1994. Such a great number of people has been killed because the planners of the killings have used a lot of Rwandans. It has also been necessary that some Rwandan citizens fight to stop the killings. After the regime of the criminals was defeated, it has been established a Government of National Unity in July 1994. This Government has decided to uproot the culture of impunity which had impregnated Rwandans and which had led to such atrocities.

Rwandans who took part in the Genocide and Massacres have been arrested and imprisoned. Due to their great number, the number of prisoners is beyond the capacity of almost all prisons. Prisoners live in bad conditions to the extent that in some jails, prisoners pass their days and nights standing up.

For this reason, a Cabinet meeting held on 26 May 1995 has studied this issue and created a commission in charge of finding an immediate solution. This commission is composed of the President, the Prime Minister, the Ministers of the Republic, the Services of the Prime Minister, the Ministries for Defence, Home Affairs, Justice, Health and Family and Women Welfare and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Members of this Commission met with the President of the Republic on 31 May 1995 who explained them the following mandate of this Commission :

1. To look for free buildings which can be used as temporary prisons while the Government is still looking for a way to build permanent prisons.
2. To see whether available prisons can be enlarged.
3. To collaborate with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and UNAMIR in this task, and to see what help these organizations can bring.

Soon after its creation, this Commission has started its job on 31 May 1995 and finished on 9 June 1995.

The following is its programme :

1. Members of the Commission held a meeting to study how they would work and decided on the requirements for a building to be accepted as a temporary prison. The choice has leaned on the following :
 - The site of the house;
 - Its location;
 - Whether there is water;
 - Whether there is a place to build latrines, and a kitchen;
 - Whether there is a way to facilitate guarding and security (strong wall and enclosure);
 - Whether the building there is light and whether the place is aired.
 - Each person must have 1 m² when he can go outside and 1,5 m² when he can't go out.
2. To contact the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and UNAMIR to study together how they can assist each other in this task and how these organisations can assist this Commission. ICRC has delegated Markus Baechler, Engineer in water and Latrines, UNAMIR has delegated Lt. Col. Mohammed Chabir who follows up the matters of prisons. These two persons were going to assist this commission in its task. The Commission is grateful to ICRC and UNAMIR for the assistance they brought in this area.
3. To contact the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Handicrafts and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock for them to indicate free industries and buildings.
4. To inform the authorities (Civil and military) of all prefectures on its programme and request for their support.

The Commission has visited all prefectures, all the prisons except Nyanza prison because the number of prisons it shelters are is not its capacity and it is being rehabilitated. In addition, the commission went to see large buildings which are free. The Commission has visited a lot of houses and play grounds but those which can be used as prisons are the following :

I. KIGALI - TOWN

A. The Prisons the Commission visited :

Kigali Prison :

Prisons : 9,504
 Its capacity : 2,000
 It can be enlarged
 There is water

There is electricity
Latrines are not enough the number of its prisons is
beyond its capacity

N.B. The building formerly used as warehouse is being transformed
into women's prison. It can receive 800 prisoners.

B. The building which can be used :

1. The centre of Kabuga's warehouses, at Gikondo :

Surface : 4,800 m²
Surface between houses : 4,250 m²
There is water, electricity and insufficient latrines
It is enough fenced
Capacity : 4,800 persons

N.B. These days, the centre is being used by private merchants as
a stock of coffee. ICRC has promised to prepare that centre two
weeks at the latest.

2. The Compound of ONATRACOM, at REMERA III.

Surface of houses : There are two houses
which can be used as offices
Surface of the compound : 36,000 m²
There is water, electricity, 8 latrines and possibility
to build more
It is fenced but more fences can be put.
Capacity : 2,530

N.B. There are tobacco leaves

II. KIGALI_RURAL

A. Visited Prison :

Rilima Prison :

Prisoners : Civilians 2318 including 14 women
Military : 500
Capacity : 1200

It can be enlarged but before that, a great house (
504 m²) must be rehabilitated to receive transferred
prisoners.

There is a problem of water. The water of the lake
should be cleaned.

The available 9 latrines are insufficient.

B. Buildings which can be used as prisons:

1. SORWACI industry, at Mulindi, Rubungo commune
(The industry was making water tubes)

Surface : 2,750 m²
Surface of the compound : 15,000 m²
Water arrives there
There is electricity, latrines and fragile fence.
Capacity : 1830 persons

III. GITARAMA

A. Visited prisons :

Gitarama Prison :

Prisoners : 7,100 including 200 women
Capacity : 750
It is being enlarged on 4,500 m² . There is another place it can be enlarged on.
There is water, electricity, enough latrines.
There are 22 latrines and other 64 are being constructed.

N.B. Prisoner have been living in miserable conditions. They should be immediately reduced. CARITAS should be asked to accelerate the activities of enlarging the prison.

B. Houses which can be used as prisons:

The Technical School of Kabgayi (Gahogo, Nyamabuye Commune)

Surface : 1,065 m²
Space between houses : 7,500 m²
There is water, electricity, latrines are not enough
One part is fenced, in windows there should be added iron bars .
Capacity : 710 persons

N.B. It is a private school under the control of Kabgayi diocese.

IV. KIBUNGO :

A. Visited Prisons :

1. Kibungo Prisons

Prisoners : 3128 including 65

Capacity : 400

It is being enlarged but only a small part has been added. It has enough space to be enlarged on.

There is water, electricity reaches the place but it is not installed yet. Latrines are not enough.

N.B. To enlarge the prison should be accelerated so that the added can be used.

2. Nsinda Prison :

Prisoners : 941 including 24

Capacity : 150

It is being enlarged so that it can receive 5,000 prisoners.

There is water but no electricity but it is easy to install it.

Latrines are not enough

N.B. The following is the programme to enlarge the prison :
UNDP is constructing the compound wall. ICRC will set up tents

B. Buildings which can be used :

Warehouses of the Rwamagana Rice Industry

Surface of houses : 1,750 m²

Surface of the compound : 5,600 m²

There is water, electricity, latrines are not enough due to a lot of people

There is a fragile fence.

Capacity : 1,600 persons

N.B. Today there is some manure and some paddy rice.

2. The warehouse of OPROVIA at Kibungo

Surface : 1,210 m²

Surface of the enclosure : 2,450 m² (if you put the fence)

There is water and electricity, no latrines. It is not entirely fenced

Capacity : 800 persons

N.B. OPROVIA has made a rent contract with WFP. There is a need to put bright iron-sheets to have enough light.

V. CYANGUGU

Prisons : 1935 including 25 women
Capacity : 700 persons
There is a large space to enlarge it on
There is water, no electricity but it can arrive there,
latrines are not sufficient.

N.B. This prison must be enlarged as soon as possible since a lot of houses in Cyangugu have been destroyed, which makes difficult to find a place to transfer prisoners to.

B. Houses which can be used as prisons :

● The warehouse of OPROVIA :

Surface : 420 m²
Surface of the enclosure : 1,700 m² (if you put the fence)
There is water, electricity but no latrines. The place is not fenced.
Capacity : 280 Persons

N.B. KIBUYE

A. Visited prison

The Kibuye Prison :

Prisoners : 975 including 37 women
Capacity : 600 persons
It cannot be enlarged it situated in centre town.
There is water, electricity can arrive there, and there are enough latrines.

N.B. At Kibuye there is ground chosen for the construction of another prison. This prison must be constructed very quickly.

B. Buildings that can be used as prisons :

The NYAMISHABA School of Agriculture :

Surface : 1,875 m²
Surface of the compound : large
There is water and electricity, latrines are not enough
It is not fenced

N.B. There are a lot of premises but the place is not fenced. This School belongs to a Swiss project and it seems that they can rehabilitate it very soon. This school is situated near Kivu lake therefore, the guarding proves to be difficult.

VII. GISENYI

A. Visited prison :

Gisenyi Prison

Prisoners : 1150
Capacity : 800
It cannot be enlarged
There is water, no electricity but it can arrive there. There are enough latrines

B. Buildings which can be used as prisons

1. Warehouses of OCIR

Surface : 1,400 m²
Surface of the compound : 1,800 m²
There is water, electricity but no latrines
The enclosure is fragile. Fences are necessary
Capacity : 1400 persons

N.B. These days, the place is being used as a military garage.
There is also manure of OCIR. It is situated in centre town.
The place is inhabited.

2. Warehouses of OPROVIA

Surface of premises : 675 m²
Surface of the compound : 900 m²
There is water and electricity but no latrines. It is not enclosed
Capacity : 450 persons

VIII. GIKONGORO

A. The prison visited by the commission:

There are 900 prisoners 10 of whom are women
 It should accommodate 700 prisoners
 Can it be extended? Yes it can be largely extended
 Is the place provided with water? Yes it is
 Is there any electricity? yes there is
 Are there any latrines? Only some

B. Available houses to be used:

Two store houses belonging to OPROVIA and PDGA (Agricultural Development Project of Gikongoro)

The surface of the houses : 560 m2
 The surface of the compound -
 Is the place supplied with water? yes
 Is the place supplied with electricity? yes
 Are there any latrines? No there are not any
 Is the place enclosed/fenced? No it is not
 How many people may these buildings accommodate? :370

N.B : These two above-mentioned places are so closer to each other that one kitchen may be used.

IX. BUTARE

A. The prison visited by the commission:

The prison of Butare:

Prisoners : 6537 prisoners 200 of whom are women
 Capacity : 1500 prisoners
 It can be extended
 There is water, electricity but latrines are not enough
 The place is supplied with electricity
 There are few latrines

B. Available houses to be used :

1. Store houses for Rwandex

The surface of the houses : 2, 060 m2
 The surface of the compound: 6, 000 m2
 The place is supplied with water and electricity but no latrines
 It is enclosed but some fences may be added
 Capacity : 2060 persons

N.B.: Rwandex rents this place to WFP and ICRC

2. The storehouse of DGB (Butare Global Development)

The surface of the houses : 420m2
 The surface of the enclosure: 2400m2
 The place is supplied with water and electricity but there are no latrines.
 It is enclosed but some more fences should be added
 Capacity : 280 persons

N. B. : There are some quantities of manures

X. RUHENGARI

A. The prison visited by the commission:

The prison of Ruhengeri:

Prisoners : 1344 19 of whom are women
 Capacity : 1500 persons
 It can be extended
 It is supplied with water and electricity and there latrines

N. B. : 19 women are detained in a house which may accommodate 300 persons. Two more houses may be repaired and accommodate some more.

B. Available houses to be used

1. Storehouses of OCIR cafe

The surface of the house : 480 m2
 The surface of the compound : 900 m2
 There is water and electricity but no latrines
 no enclosure
 Capacity : 320 persons

2. OCIR warehouses at MUSANZE

The surface of the houses : 1, 080m2
 The surface of the compound : 1, 550m2
 The place is supplied with water and electricity but it is not enclosed
 Capacity : 720 persons

N.B.: These places contain some quantities of OCIR manures.

XI. BYUMBA

A. The prison visited by the commission

The prison of Byumba:

Prisoners : 238 10 of whom are women

Capacity : 500 prisoners

It can be extended.

It is supplied with water, electricity and there are latrines

N.B : This place can accommodate more prisoners.

B. The commission has found that the following buildings may be used:

C Storehouses of OPROVIA/GRENARWA :

The surface of the house : 600m2

The surface of the compound : 2000m2

The place is supplied with water, electricity but there are no latrines

It is not enclosed but premises can constitute the enclosure themselves.

Capacity : 600 persons

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. All prisons should be extended wherever possible because many prisons would require a great number of soldiers, a lot of personnel and equipment.

2. In some towns, there were no availability of houses for accommodating prisoners temporarily, in this case the extra number of prisoners will be sent to other areas , especially those from Gitarama.

3. In general, there are only a few women in all the prisons but they are accommodated in large prisons. If those women were kept in one prison, there would be enough room for many prisoners.

4. Breast-feeding and pregnant women should be detaineeed in special places following the state of their health.

5. Superimposed metallic beds would facilitate in providing more places for prisoners.

6. In case latrines are located outside the prisons, then these areas should be surrounded by strong fences.

7. The following reasons may explain why no football ground may be used for this purpose:

- Erection of tents would require the use of a lot of money
- Those football grounds would be destroyed and it would take a lot of time to get them repaired.
- This would inhibit the population entertainments whereas these are greatly needed in this period following the genocide and massacres
- This would not be necessary if other places were available.

However, Kibuye football ground might particularly be used as a temporal prison in case Nyamasheke secondary school of Agriculture was not used.

8. Before using any other playgrounds Remera ONATRACOM Compound should be first used.

9. Instead of erecting tents in Nsinda prison, they should be set up at Remera and thus the construction activities of Nsinda carried by UNDP would go on.


10. Soldiers should be detained away from civilians.

11. The issue of former Nyanza prisoners transferred, first, to Zaza, then, to Kibungo should be examined as soon as possible because they have no dossiers and if they were freed, then this should provide much room for other prisoners.

12. An urgent project should be created and function under the supervision of organisations such as ICRC, UNDP, UNAMIR and countries such as Holland (The Netherlands) which would, at the same time, provide funds for the rapid achievement of these tasks.

Kigali , 9 June 1995

Members of the Commission

1. Office of the President : Dr Charles Murigande
 2. Services of Prime Minister : Mr Jean Berchmans Habinshuti
 3. Ministry of Defence : Mr Claude Dusaidi
Mr Felix Ruhinda
 - C 4. Ministry of HOME Affairs and Communal Development :
Mr Sophonie Rutayisire
 5. Ministry of Justice: Mr Cassien Nzabonimana
 6. Ministry of Health: Dr Dominique Rwakunda
 7. Ministry of Family Affairs and Women's Development:
Miss Odette Murara
Mrs Fatuma Ndangiza
- C
- 

ANNEX1: PROBLEMS OF PRISONS AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

PRISON	ACCOMMODAT -ED PRISONERS	SHOULD BE ACCOMMOD -ATED	AVAILABLE PLACES	REMARKS
1.KIGALI	9.504	2.000	9.160	Possibility to extend the prison
2.RILIMA	2.818	1.200	504	The prison should be extended
3.GITARA- MA	7,100	750	710	Extension of 4500m ² is being carried out
4.KIBUNGO	3.128	400	2.258	Extension of 258m ² has already been made
5.NSINDA	941	150	-	A 5000 place prison under construction
6.CYANGU- GU	1.935	700	280	The extra should be sent elsewhere
7.KIBUYE	975	600	1250	Difficult to control the prison without a fence
8.GISENYI	1.150	800	-	
9.GIKONGO RO	900	700	370	
10.BUTARE	6.537	1.500	2.300	Available Compounds with large yards for erection of tents

11.NYANZA	603	800		We did not visit Nyanza
12.RUHEN- GERI	1.344	1.500	1.040	No problem
13.BYUM	238	500	600	No problem

**ANNEX II: Particularities of available places serving as
Temporary prisons**

COMPOUND	Houses	Enclosure	Water	Latrines	Enclosed	Prisoners
1.Store houses of Kabuga at Gikondo	4.800 m ²	4.250 m ²	yes	Not enough	enough	4.800
2.ONATRA COM Bus Stop Reme ra III	-	36.000 m ²	yes	8 W.C, Not sufficient	Enough but more fences are needed	
3.Store at TABA RWANDA Kicukiro	3.800 m ²	4.000 m ²	yes	no	no	2.530
4.Factory SORWACYI Mulindi	2.750 m ²	15.000 m ²	yes	yes	Not solid	1.830
5.Technical school of Kabgayi	1.065 m ²	7.500 m ²	yes	A few	Not completely	710
6.Store houses for rice at Rwamagana	1.750 m ²	5.600 m ²	yes	Not sufficient	Not solid	1.170
7.Store house of OPROVIA Kibungo	1.210 m ²	2,450 m ²	yes	no	no	800

ANNEX II: Particularities of available places serving as
Emergency prison/Temporary prison (Continued)

8. Warehouse of OPROVIA Cyangugu	420m ²	1.700 m ²	yes	no	no	280
9. Agriculture school Kibuye	1.875 m ²	Large	yes	not sufficient	no	1.250
10. Warehouse of OCIR Gisenyi	1.400 m ²	1.800 m ²	yes	no	not solid	1.400
11. Warehouse of OPROVIA Gisenyi	675m ²	900m ²	yes	no	no	450
12. Warehouses of PDAG Gikongoro	560m ²	-	yes	no	no	380
13. Warehouses of RWANDEX BUTARE	2.060 m ²	6.000 m ²	yes	no	to be reinforced	2.060
14. Warehouse of DGB RUHENGARI	420m ²	2.400 m ²	yes	no	fragile	280
15. Warehouses of OCIR CAFE RUHENGARI	480m ²	900m ²	yes	no	no	320
16. Warehouses of OCIR MUSANZE	1.080 m ²	1.500 m ²	yes	no	no	720
17. Warehouses of OPROVIA BYUMBA	600m ²	2.000 m ²	yes	no	to be reinforced	600
18. Compound of RILIMA prison	580m ²	it belongs	from the lake	9 W.C.	yes	504

32.064



CMO

Inter-Office Memorandum

From: A/COS

To: ED
CAO
COS
CHAO
DCOS Ops
DCOS Sp
FMO

Organisation
du HAC

Info: Lists A, B, D, E & F

Date: 4 July 95

Subject: UNAMIR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE COORDINATION

Reference: SRSG Meeting with FC and Staff on 3 July 95.

1. As discussed at the referenced meeting, the recent increase in requests for humanitarian assistance from UNAMIR by outside agencies has highlighted the need for a coordinated provision of humanitarian assistance. This would require both a central focal point for that coordination as well as informed and active participation by all elements of UNAMIR.

2. Accordingly, it was decided that the UNAMIR Chief Humanitarian Assistance Officer (CHAO) with the Humanitarian Assistance Cell (HAC) would be the UNAMIR focal point for all outside assistance. Furthermore, the HAC would be advised and guided by the UNAMIR Humanitarian Assistance Advisory Group (UHAAG) which will meet under the chairmanship of the CHAO on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in the UNAMIR Conference Room at 0930 hrs, commencing 7 July 95. The UHAAG will assess all requests for humanitarian assistance and determine which agencies would be most willing, able and capable to provide such support. The referenced meeting agreed in part that the UHAAG membership should be as follows:

- a. CHAO (Chairman);
- b. Political Advisor to be appointed by the SRSG;

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10007/6/3

- c. Civilian Administrator to be appointed by the CAO;
- d. Medical Operations Officer to be appointed by the FMO;
- e. PAffO;
- f. Operations Officer to be designated by G3 Ops;
- g. Logistics Officer to be designated by DCOS Sp;
- h. G3 Engr/FEO: and
- i. Minutes Clerk from HAC (alternatively Ops).

3. Therefore, in accordance with the new procedure, henceforth the HAC should receive all requests for assistance from Government Agencies, Departments and Officials as well as UN Agencies and NGO's and would initially process and further evaluate, staff, implement, coordinate and monitor those requests. Consequently, no UNAMIR official, staff or agency should commit any UNAMIR resources until the request is properly staffed by HAC and the UHAAG.

4. It is kindly requested that all members be appointed or designated soonest by the action addressees and made available to attend the inaugural meeting on 7 July.

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TO : CHAO
FROM : HAC SPECIAL PATROL TEAM
DATE : 01 JULY 1995
SUBJECT : REPORT ON HAC SPECIAL PATROL CARRIED OUT IN
THE AREA OF NSHILI COMMUNE (GR 3996) GIKONGORO
PREFECTURE ON 29/30 JUNE 1995

INTRODUCTION

1. On 29 June 1995, a HAC Special Patrol Team visited Nshili Commune in Gikongoro Prefecture to investigate the reported outbreak of cholera in the commune. The team left Kigali at 0800 hrs on 29 June 1995 and married up with the MILOBS Sector 4A Hum Offr and the ZAMBATT Clinical officer in Gikongoro at 1100 hrs.

2. The patrol which consisted of the under-mentioned personnel left Gikongoro at 1130 hrs on 29 June 1995 for Nshili Commune and came back to Gikongoro same day at 1830 hrs. The team came back to Kigali on 30 June 1995.

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|---------------------------|
| a. | Capt SC Agbanusi | - | Team Leader. |
| b. | Capt LL Attachie | - | Milob Sec 4A Hum Offr. |
| c. | Lt Mushota | - | Zambatt Clinical Officer. |
| d. | SSgt IA Okai | - | HAC HQ |
| e. | Mr. Gerald Twanvgize | - | IOC Rep. |

AIM

3. The aim of this paper is to report on the outcome of the patrol.

CONDUCT OF THE PATROL

4. The team left Gikongoro and was met by Milobs Sec 4A team that was based in Runyombyi at Kibeho. The team led the patrol team to Nshili Commune. The Bourgmestre gave the team audience after which the team visited the Rehera Health Centre where one Mr. J.M.V. Rwaswa who works in the clinic was interviewed. The Responsible of the clinic was not available. The team was able to make some observations/findings from those that gave her audience.

FINDINGS/OBSERVATIONS

5. The following findings/observations were made:

- a. No IDPs/Refugees in the commune.
- b. The commune has eighty-eight(88) orphans who are currently living with their relatives.
- c. NGO "Save the Children" has made the necessary registration.
- d. Other NGOs that operate in the commune are MSF - medical and TROCARE - seeds and farming implements.
- e. Cattle rustling which was rampant in the commune has reduced considerably.
- f. There was a minor cholera epidemic in the commune in March 1995 which was quickly handled by NGO MSF.
- g. Most patients were those that crossed from Burundi and on the whole, about ten (10) persons were involved.
- h. Eleven families came back from Burundi within the past two weeks to the commune.
- i. Electricity - Nil in existence.
- j. Transport - No organised system, people depend on trekking for their movements.
- k. Cholera - Nil in existence now.
- l. Dysentery/Diarrhoea - Nil.
- m. Malaria - very minor.
- n. NGO MSF, perfectly in charge of the dispensary.
- o. General situation - Very normal.

RECOMMENDATIONS

6. The following recommendations are made:

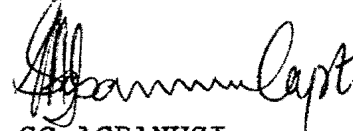
- a. There is the need for a more reliable source of information to the HAC HQ as unsure information can only lead special patrols on unnecessary wild goose chase.
- b. Since September is the normal planting season here, more

NGOs with interest in agriculture be encouraged to provide the residents of Nshili commune with more farming implements and seeds for the coming planting season.

c. NGOs with interest in provision of portable water be encouraged to operate in the commune.

CONCLUSION

7. The patrol's success couldn't have been possible without the cooperation of the Sector 4A team based in Runyombyi, Sector 4A Hum Offr, the Zambatt Regimental Medical Officer who provided his clinical officer, the patrol team itself and all those interviewed. To all of them, I say many thanks.


SC AGBANUSI
Capt
Team Leader

Information:

Internal:

FC
CMO
DCMO
COS
DCOS(OPS)
DCOS(LOG)
FMO

External:

IOOC
UNREO

Humanitarian Assistance Cell
UNAMIR HQ
Kigali
Rwanda

11 July, 1995

MINUTES OF UHAAG INAUGURAL MEETING
HELD ON FRI 07 JUL 95 AT THE
UNAMIR HQ CONFERENCE ROOM
AT 0930 HRS

Present: Lt-Col Manzl - Chairman
Lt-Col Curren - MOO
Lt-Col Moussa - CLO
Maj Mackay - SO MOV
Maj Agrawal - G3 Engrs/FEO
Mr. Rupert Lewis - SUMMO
S/SGT Okai IA - Minutes Clerk
Absent: Political Adviser
CAO Rep
PAFFO

INTRODUCTION

1. The DCHAO who represented the CHAO welcomed all members to the meeting.

AIM

2. The DCHAO said the aim of the meeting was to establish the UNAMIR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE ADVISORY GROUP(UHAAG).
3. He explained that the establishment of UHAAG has been necessitated by the recent increase in requests for humanitarian assistance from UNAMIR by outside agencies. He said with the limited resources available to UNAMIR, there was the need to have a focal point for all humanitarian assistance.

COMPOSITION OF UHAAG

4. The DCHAO briefly outlined the composition of UHAAG. The only members absent were the Political Adviser and the PAFFO.

1000.7 (DRC) 6/3

TASKS

5. The tasks of UHAAG, the DCHAO said were to access all requests for humanitarian assistance and to determine which agencies would be most willing, able and capable to provide such support.

6. Other tasks he said were as follows:

- a. To establish a working group to coordinate humanitarian work of UNAMIR.
- b. To prioritize humanitarian requests.
- c. To rationalize humanitarian support.

7. He said this has become necessary in view of UNAMIR's limited resources coupled with the increase in humanitarian requests.

8. He explained that UNAMIR's ability to meet humanitarian requests would be further reduced by the withdrawal of UNAMIR troops. He further explained that, in particular logistic support would be committed to troop withdrawal, hence the need to explore agencies which would be willing and capable of supporting such requests.

CONCEPT OF HAC OPERATIONS

9. The DCHAO said HAC operates on three levels which are as follows:

a. Level One - Milob Hum Offrs in Sectors. These are sector hum offrs whose responsibilities are as follows:

(1) Providing info on hum activities in their respective sectors.

(2) Solving minor hum problems within their limit.

b. Level Two - HAC. HAC react to hum problems notified by sect hum offrs. This involves sending special patrol teams to investigate such issues. Also problems beyond HAC solution were referred to UN Agencies and other NGOs for appropriate action.

c. Level Three - FC/SRSG. These were major issues referred to FC and SRSG.

10. The DCHAO said with the formation of UHAAG, all requests for humanitarian assistance from all quarters would be received by HAC. The HAC would conduct initial processing and further evaluate, implement, coordinate and monitor those requests. He explained that with this new procedure no UNAMIR official, staff or agency has the right to commit UNAMIR's resources until the request has been properly staffed by HAC and UHAAG. He explained

Distribution:

External:

Information:

SRSG
FC
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
CAO
DFC
COS
DCOS OPS

DCOS SP
FMO

Internal:

Action:

LTCOL MANZL
LTCOL MOUSSA
LTCOL CURREN
MAJ MACKAY
MAJ AGRAWAL
MR. RUPERT LWEIS
POLITICAL ADVISER
PAFFO

FROM : G3 OPS

3000.19 (Ops)

TO : FORCE ENGR COY
FORCE SIGNAL COY

INFO : MILOBS SECTOR 3
MA TO DFC

DATE : 07 JUL 95

SUBJECT : TRANSPORT SUPPORT FOR MOVEMENT OF PRISONERS

1. It is for your information that UNAMIR is required to provide transport support for the transfer of 400 prisoners from Gitarama to Nyanza on 11 Jul 95 and 12 Jul 95 under the overall coordination of Milobs Sector 3 Comdr.

2. The following transport will be provided for the exercise:

a. Force Engr Coy - 4 x Trucks.

b. Force Signal Coy - 3 x Trucks.

3. The transport should report to Milobs sector 3 Comdr by 1600 hrs on 10 Jul 95.

4. Please ack.

① G3 OPS
~~a. Please~~

FS
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1000.7 / 4/3



UNAMIR - MINUAR

FROM : LTCOL A CHABIR, MA/DFC

TO : FC

INFO : ED

COS - DCOS OPS - DCOS SP.

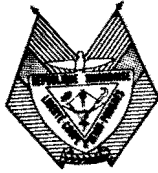
SUBJECT : TRANSFER OF DETAINEES FROM GITARAMA TO NYANZA

DATE : 11 JUL, 1995.

E

- 1- FURTHER TO THE REQUEST OF THE MINJUST TO TRANSFER 400 DETAINEES FROM GITARAMA PRISON TO NYANZA, A MEETING WAS SCHEDULED FOR MONDAY 10 JUL AT GITARAMA. THE AIM OF THIS MEETING IS TO INFORM THE CONCERNED PARTIES ABOUT THIS OPERATION AND TO UNDERTAKE ALL NECESSARY ACTIONS TO ACCOMPLISH THE TRANSFER IN A SMOOTH WAY.
- 2- UNFORTUNATELY, NEITHER THE PREFET NOR THE RPA COMMANDER WAS INFORMED ABOUT THE MEETING BY THEIR OWN CHANNEL OF COMMAND. EVEN THE AUTHORITY WHO HAS REQUESTED THE UNAMIR ASSISTANCE DIDN'T SHOW UP AT GITARAMA. ONLY UNAMIR, ICRC AND THE HR REPRESENTATIVES WERE THERE.
- 3- UNAMIR WAS READY TO PROVIDE TRANSPORT FOR THIS OPERATION AND SOME OF OUR TRUCKS WERE ON THEIR WAY TO GITARAMA ON MONDAY 10 JUL IN THE AFTERNOON.
- 4- THE OPERATION IS NOW POSTPONED UNTIL FULL ARRANGEMENT BE MADE TO EXECUTE THIS OPERATION IN THE GOOD WAY.
- 5- BEST REGARDS.

1000-7(DFC)/4/3



MINISTÈRE DE LA JUSTICE
B. P. 160 Kigali

Kigali, le 06-07-1995

No. 1.5.11.1/05.15

Au Lieutenant Colonel CHABIR
Chargé de la logistique à la MINUAR-
KIGALI.

Réf. :
Annexe :
Objet :

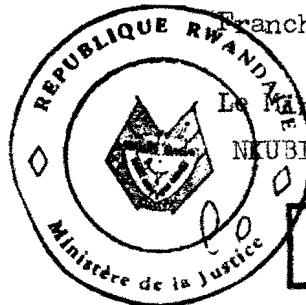
Mon Colonel,

Suite au problème épineux de surpopulation de la prison Gitarama, le Ministère de la Justice veut évacuer d'urgence 400 détenus vers la prison de NYANZA. L'opération devrait se faire si possible Samedi 8 Juillet 1995 et Lundi 10 Juillet 1995.

Pour ce faire, nous voudrions vous solliciter des véhicules en l'occurrence des camions pour le transport de ces prisonniers d'une part et des militaires d'escorte d'autre part.

Le Ministère de la Justice s'engage pour sa part à contacter les autorités locales concernées pour faciliter ce transfert.

Tranche collaboration.



Le Ministre de la Justice,
NKUBITO Alphonse Marie.

NTASHAMAJE Gérard
Directeur Général

① G3 OPS

- COS agrees to provide Transport -
- Transport vehicles to be provided by more than one Contingent
- You can refer to the previous operation carried out early in April 95.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

FROM : LTCOL A. CHABIR, MA/DFC/CMO
TO : DCOS OPS
INFO : MA/FC- COS- DCOS SP.
SUBJECT : TRANSFER OF DETAINEES
DATE : 7 JUL 95

done

REFERENCE : LETTER OF THE MINJUST N 1511/05.15 DATED 6 JUL 95.

1- WITH THE LETTER ABOVE-MENTIONED (COPY ATTACHED), THE MINJUST REQUEST THE UNAMIR SUPPORT TO TRANSPORT 400 DETAINEES FROM GITARAMA TO NYANZA .

2- THROUGH THE DISCUSSION I HAVE THIS MORNING WITH MR CASSIEN FROM THE MINJUST, THE PURPOSE OF THIS OPERATION IS TO DECONGESTION THE GITARAMA PRISON WHERE SOME INCIDENTS HAPPENED LAST WEEKS.

3- THIS IS A SIMILAR TO THE OPERATION WE HAD SUPPORT EARLIER IN APRIL 95. AND SINCE THE NUMBER IS NOT HIGH, AND NYANZA IS ONLY 45 KM FROM GITARAMA, I SUGGEST TO DEDICATE 7 TCV FOR THIS MISSION. AS THE SITUATION IS VERY CRITICAL IN THIS PRISON, THE OPERATION SHOULD START AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

4- A MEETING WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY 10 JUL 95 AT GITARAMA TO COORDINATE THE EXECUTION OF THIS OPERATION WITH THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO PREVENT THE DIFFICULTIES WE HAD IN APRIL.

5- BEST REGARDS.1

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Inter-Office Memorandum

From: A/COS

To: ED
CAO
COS
CHAO
DCOS Ops
DCOS Sp
FMO

Info: Lists A, B, D, E & F

Date: 4 July 95

Subject: UNAMIR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE COORDINATION

Reference: SRSG Meeting with FC and Staff on 3 July 95.

1. As discussed at the referenced meeting, the recent increase in requests for humanitarian assistance from UNAMIR by outside agencies has highlighted the need for a coordinated provision of humanitarian assistance. This would require both a central focal point for that coordination as well as informed and active participation by all elements of UNAMIR.

2. Accordingly, it was decided that the UNAMIR Chief Humanitarian Assistance Officer (CHAO) with the Humanitarian Assistance Cell (HAC) would be the UNAMIR focal point for all outside assistance. Furthermore, the HAC would be advised and guided by the UNAMIR Humanitarian Assistance Advisory Group (UHAAG) which will meet under the chairmanship of the CHAO on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in the UNAMIR Conference Room at 0930 hrs, commencing 7 July 95. The UHAAG will assess all requests for humanitarian assistance and determine which agencies would be most willing, able and capable to provide such support. The referenced meeting agreed in part that the UHAAG membership should be as follows:

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- b. Political Advisor to be appointed by the SRSG;

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- c. Civilian Administrator to be appointed by the CAO;
- d. Medical Operations Officer to be appointed by the FMO;
- e. PAffO;
- f. Operations Officer to be designated by G3 Ops;
- g. Logistics Officer to be designated by DCOS Sp;
- h. G3 Engr/FEO: and
- i. Minutes Clerk from HAC (alternatively Ops).

3. Therefore, in accordance with the new procedure, henceforth the HAC should receive all requests for assistance from Government Agencies, Departments and Officials as well as UN Agencies and NGO's and would initially process and further evaluate, staff, implement, coordinate and monitor those requests. Consequently, no UNAMIR official, staff or agency should commit any UNAMIR resources until the request is properly staffed by HAC and the UHAAG.

4. It is kindly requested that all members be appointed or designated soonest by the action addressees and made available to attend the inaugural meeting on 7 July.



UNAMIR - MINUAR

FROM : LTCOL A. CHABIR, MA/DFC
TO : FC
INFO : ED
DFC- COS- DCOS OPS- DCOS SP.
SUBJECT : PRISONS DECONGESTION
DATE : 8 JUL 1995.

ACU 07

1000-7(DFC)/6/3

1- A CONFERENCE HAS BEEN HELD ON SATURDAY 8 JULY 1995 AT THE
"PRESIDENCE" WITH THE PRESENCE OF :

- MR CHARLES MULIGANDE , ADVISOR TO THE PRESIDENT
- THE GENERAL DIRECTOR OF THE PRISONS
- THE ICRC REPRESENTATIVE
- THE UNDP REPRESENTATIVES
- UNAMIR

2- THE PURPOSE OF THIS CONFERENCE IS TO INTRODUCE THE PROJECT
MANAGER FOR THE RENOVATION OF THE SEVEN SITES SELECTED BY THE
INTERMINISTRIAL COMMITTEE TO BE USED AS TEMPORARY DETENTION
CENTERS AND TO ESTABLISH THE METHODOLOGY OF THE EXECUTION OF
THIS PROJECT.

3- IT WAS AGREED THAT :

- a- THE UNDP WILL MOBILIZE THE PROJECT MANAGER FOR AN INITIAL
PERIOD OF TWO MONTHS. HE IS A LOCAL ENGINEER. UNDP WILL

PROVIDE HIM WITH AN OFFICE IN THE UNDP HQ AND WITH A VEHICLE.

b- THE PROJECT OFFICER, WITH THE UNAMIR ENGINEER OFFICER AND ICRC EXPERT, WILL CONDUCT A RECONNAISSANCE TO THE SEVEN SITES TO ASSESS THE REQUIRED WORK TO BE DONE IN EACH LOCATION.

c- ICRC WILL UNDERTAKE ALL WORKS PERTAINING TO THE SANITATION (LATRINES, WATER, KITCHEN ETC....)

d- UNAMIR WILL PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND IMPROVE THE SECURITY OF THE SITES WITH BARBED WIRES AND CONCERTINA AS REQUIRED.

e- ALL OTHER WORK AND NECESSARY EQUIPMENT WILL BE GIVEN TO CIVILIAN CONTRACTORS . UNDP WILL PROVIDE THE FUNDS.

3- IT APPEARS THAT THE PRESIDENT, IN PERSON, GIVES THIS PROJECT A PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE AND WITH THE SHOWN FLEXIBILITY OF THE UNDP, THIS PROJECT SEEMS TO BE ACHIEVED IN SHORT TERMS.

4- BEST REGARDS.



03 July 1995

Dear Colonel Major,

DONOR BRIEFING - HRFOR

I am pleased to invite you to the second briefing for donors by the Human Rights Field Operation on the current human rights situation in Rwanda, and on the activities of the operation.

A copy of the most recent briefing report presented to donors in Geneva covering the first three weeks of June will be available at the meeting. This briefing meeting will cover the situation during the last week of June and the first part of July.

The meeting will be held at the Belgium School at 1000 hrs. Any representatives who will be in Kigali for the Round Table meeting are also most welcome to attend.

Yours sincerely,

William Clarence
Chief Human Rights
Field Operation Rwanda

Colonel Major Abdelaziz
Deputy Force Commander
Kigali

*Received to late
on Wednesday at 1640
after arrival from ZAMBAY
6/7/95
RFA/DPC
S*



03 July 1995

DONOR BRIEFING - HRFOR

I am pleased to invite you to the second briefing for donors by the Human Rights Field Operation on the current human rights situation in Rwanda, and on the activities of the operation.

A copy of the most recent briefing report presented to donors in Geneva covering the first three weeks of June will be available at the meeting. This briefing meeting will cover the situation during the last week of June and the first part of July.

The meeting will be held at the Belgium School at 1000 hrs on Wednesday 5 July, 1995. Any representatives who will be in Kigali for the Round Table meeting are also most welcome to attend.

Yours sincerely,

William Clarence
Chief Human Rights
Field Operation Rwanda

Colonel Major Abdelaziz
Deputy Force Commander
Kigali

4/3

HA/DFC.
new security displacement
5-5-95

WEDNESDAY

SEEN, STAMP

APPOINTMENT	SIGNATURE	DATE
DCOS SP		
ADCOS	<i>[Signature]</i>	7/7
CLOGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	6/7
SO MAINT		
SO TPT		
SO FOOD		
SO EME		
SO LOG		
SO SUP		
SO ACCN		
CHIEF CLERK		

cc
Fwd^{to} COT Chabin for necessary
action. *[Signature]* 6/7

MEMORANDUM

3001.1(FEO)/OPS/-1

FROM: Maj S Agrawal
G3 Engrs/FEO

TO: ✓ Lt Col A Chabir, ADCOS SP

Force Engr Coy - Request send the grader as required. Recce of the task may be done before hand.

INFO: DCOS OPS
DCOS SP

DATE: 05 Jul 95

SUBJECT: IMPROVEMENT OF TRACK AT NYAMIRAMBO

1. Reference your letter on the subject dated 30 Jun 95.
2. A recce was conducted on 05 Jul 95 by Capt Tlili Ali, G3 Engrs. It is felt that the task can be undertaken by the Force Engr Coy. The job involves use of motor grader for approx 2 days.
3. The date when the task will be started is proposed to be 10 Jul 95.
4. You are requested to intimate the CHAO, UNAMIR about the request as he is the coordinator for all humanitarian activities being undertaken by the UNAMIR.

100.7/4/3



FROM : LTCOL A. CHABIR , A DCOS SP
TO : FORCE ENGINEER OFFICER
INFO : DCOS OPS- DCOS SP
SUBJECT : ENGINEER SUPPORT TO RAWNDAN ORGANIZATION.
DATE : 30 JUNE 1995

Almug

- 1- PLEASE FIND ATTACHED A REQUEST FROM " LE CENTRE DE FORMATION ET DE RECHERCHE COOPERATIVES " DE KIGALI FOR A GRADER TO IMPROVE THE TRACK (1 KM LENGTH) LOCATED AT NYAMIRAMBO.
- 2- THE LETTER WAS ADDRESSED TO SRSG AND THE ED AGREES TO PROVIDE THIS SUPPORT.
- 3- THEREFORE, YOU ARE REQUESTED TO LIAISE WITH THIS REQUESTER AND TO INFORM THIS OFFICE ABOUT THE DATE OF THE EXECUTION OF THE TASK AT LEAST THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE. THE OFFICE OF THE SRSG WOULD LIKE TO REPLY TO THE REQUESTER IN A WRITTEN FORM BEFORE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE JOB.
- 4- REGARDS.



IWACU

CENTRE DE FORMATION

ET DE RECHERCHE COOPERATIVES

B.P. 1313
KIGALI/RWANDA
Tél. 733 24 - 733 25 - 733 26
FAX. 250.73309
BNR 2221009
BK 040-0011332-16/RWF

Excellence Monsieur le Représentant
Spécial du Secrétaire Général des
Nations Unies à Kigali
Rwanda

Réf. CO/95-83

Kigali, le 27 Juin 1995

Objet: Demande d'appui
de réhabilitation de la
piste Nyakabanda -
Kabusunzu.


ED
286

Excellence Monsieur le Représentant,

J'ai l'honneur de solliciter auprès de votre bienveillance un appui pour réhabiliter le tronçon de la route qui va du secteur Nyakabanda (Nyamirambo) à Kabusunzu (siège du Centre IWACU).

Le Centre IWACU est une ONG (ASBL) rwandaise dont les bâtiments sont souvent utilisés par les ONG internationales, les Ministères et d'autres organismes tant nationaux qu'étrangers pour la tenue de leurs séminaires, colloques et réunions. La petite route (± 1 km) qui y mène est très endommagée (dos d'âne, nids de poules, etc...) et nécessite le passage d'une niveleuse pour être réhabilitée.

Espérant une suite favorable à ma demande, je vous prie d'agréer, Excellence Monsieur le Représentant, l'assurance de ma profonde gratitude.


Eugène Ndirakobuca
Coordinateur



UNAMIR

2000.1/CMPO/HA

To : CAO

Info: DFC/CMO, COS, DCOS SP, CCPO.

From : CMPO

Date : 8 JUNE, 1995

Subject : CONTINGENTS ASSISTANCE TOWARDS VICTIMS OF WAR
IN RWANDA

Reference :

A. Your Information circular no.022/94 dated 17 Dec 94.

1. Enclosed herewith, please, find the sum of US \$417.00 and RWF 290.00 being assistance towards victims of war in Rwanda as called for in your circular referred to above. The sum was donated by troops from NIBATT(\$269.00 + RWF 290) and INDBATT(\$148.00).

2. Please, accept for further action.

3. Best regards.

①
C.O. / CMPO
MIBATT contributed over 400.00
which has been used in buying relief items
from Nairobi and will be presented soon. You will
be informed.

②
DCMO
Ensure the CAO and CMPO are
kept informed of the day.
J. G. Richer
09/6
DFC/CMO

GETACHEW TEFFERRA
LT COL
CMPO

S. A. G. -

G-3
8/6/95

MESSAGE

FROM : TUNBATT COMMANDER
TO : FORCE COMMANDER
INFO : DFC // COS

No 2339 // TUNBATT H.Q // G 4 ON THE 23rd MAY 1995 .

SUBJECT : TUNBATT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN RWANDA

PLEASE BE INFORMED THAT :

IN ADDITION TO ITS MILITARY DUTIES , TUNBATT HAD BEEN PROVIDING ASSISTANCE AND HUMANITARIAN ACTION TO LOCAL AND IT MAY IMPROVE THE IMPACT OF THIS ACTION AS FOLLOWS :

1 / MEDICAL ASSISTANCE :

TUNBATT HAS 02 MEDICAL ANTENNA FOR RWANDEESE PEOPLE :

- ONE AT BUSOGO ON A BUILDING .
- ONE AT KABALI (MUTURA) UNDER A TENT , WE HAVE TREATED MORE THAN 21.000 RWANDANS PATIENTS . WE CAN DO BETTER IF WE OBTAIN SOME TENTS FOR 16 PERSONS . WE NEED TO RECRUIT 02 RWANDEESE DOCTORS AND 02 INTERPRETERS FEMALES .
- WE CAN FURNISH SANITARY EDUCATION TO RWANDEESE PEOPLE WITH MATERIAL ASSISTANCE OF THE UNAMIR SUCH AS : TOOTH BRUSH , TOOTHPASTE , SOAP , CONDOM
- WE CAN PARTICIPATE ON FORMING PARAMEDICAL PERSONS SUCH AS FIRST AID WORKERS , AUXILIARY NURSE , X RAY RADIOGRAPHER , HYGIENIST ...
- WE CAN MAKE VACCINATION TO RWANDEESE PEOPLE .
- WE CAN UNDERTAKE THE ORPHONAGE OF NYUNDO (HYGIENE AND VACCINATION , MEDICAL EXAMINATION) , IF UNAMIR PROVIDES TO US DRUGS , VACCINE AND MEDECINE .

2 / EVACUATION :

ASSISTANCE HAS BEEN PROVIDED ON NUMEROS OCCASIONS EVACUATION TO LOCAL RWANDANS , TO IMPROVE THIS ACTION , WE NEED TWO (02) AMBULANCES .

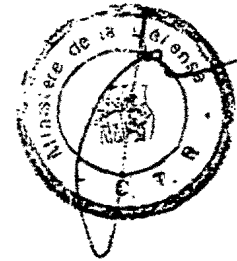
3 / TRANSPORTATION :

TUNBATT HAS PROVIDED TRANSPORT HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES SUCH AS TRANSPORT OF SEEDS TRANSPORT , OF AID AND TRANSPORT OF REFUGEES AND IDP'S AND PRISONIERS . WITH UNAMIR ASSISTANCE , WE MAY PROVIDE TRANSPORT FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES , WE CAN TRANSPORT CHILDREN , WE CAN TRANSPORT AIDS BUT WE NEED TO BE PROVIDED BY MORE TRUCKS .

4 / TRAINING AND EDUCATION :

- WE CAN EDUCATE FRENCH FOR THE PRIMARY SCHOOL
- WE CAN PARTICIPATE ON FORMING RWANDEESE CHILDREN IN SOME SPECIALITIES SUCH AS MECANIC

G-3
24/05/95



Transportation:

UNAMIR vehicles provided for:

- a. Return of 57,000 IDP's and thousa
- b. Movement of thousands of orphans
- c. Move thousands of loads of foodst ensure proper settlement of retur
- d. Nationwide distribution of exam p
- e. Nationwide distribution of new Rw
- f. Re-allocation of 2,400 prisoners prisons;
- g. Evacuation of serious casualties
- h. Deliver coffins for genocide anni
- i. The gift of ten vehicles to the Rwandan government.

from: Isel Ruwero
SA/ISRS/G

Preventive Medical Services:

- a. Preventive medical clinics conducted at Kigali, Kilibra, Muyumba and Rilima;
- b. Bacterial water analysis, waste disposal advice, vector control programs for orphanages throughout Rwanda;
- c. Larvae and fly control, water analysis, waste disposal;
- d. Supervision of mass burials and disinfection of grave sites at Kibeho and Gisenyi IDP camps;
- e. 6,000 children immunized against meningitis;
- f. 800 children immunized against measles.

Medical Treatment:

- a. 260,000 Rwandans treated as outpatients (approximately 1,000/day);
- b. 2,500 Rwandans treated for dental problems;
- c. 2,000 Rwandans treated as inpatients for diagnostic, surgical and intensive care needs;
- d. 580 medical evacuations for Rwandans seriously injured by vehicle accidents, mine incidents and serious illness;
- e. 330 medical evacuations from Kibeho Camp.

(approximately 1,000/day)
2,500 Rwandans treated
2,000 Rwandans treated
diagnostic, surgical and
medical evacuations
injured by vehicle accidents
serious illness

Medical Training:

- a. Education of Rwandan medical/nursing staff in dressing, sterilization, surgical and resuscitation procedures, nursing systems and x-ray equipment operation;
- b. Course development for training of 500 local nurse auxiliaries.

Demining:

Demining activities conducted in Kigali, Rwamagana and Ndera.

Explosive Ordinance Disposal:

Hundreds of EOD tasks completed rendering many schools, orphanages, churches, government buildings and ministerial residences safe from explosive, mine, mortar and rocket ordinance throughout Rwanda.

G3

Roads and Bridges:

Bridges constructed at Busoro, Gatuna and Nyamata
and repaired at Nyamata and Mata.

Maintenance and Recovery:

- a. Recovery equipment and expertise provided extensively throughout Rwanda to clear wrecked vehicles.
- b. Repair of essential Rwandan Government and RPA vehicles.

Communications Support:

- a. Repair, maintenance and re-establishing of RwandaTel local lines, Radio Duplexers and VHF radio repeater;
- b. Repair of Nyanza satellite equipment;
- c. Provision of field cables in home communes and generators on loan to the Rwandan government.

Training:

- a. CivPol trained more than 400 Gendarmes whose school was renovated at a cost of \$30,000;
- b. Training of RPA non-commissioned officers in drill and military music.

Agricultural Activities:

UNAMIR troops have assisted farmers with the weeding, cultivating and harvesting of their crops.

Public Relations:

- b. Organized and participated in various sports competitions with the local population and the RPA;
- c. Band entertainment at various official functions.

Social Affairs Activities:

- a. Aid, food, transport, water, electricity, clothing, toys, playground equipment, medical assistance, pest control and transport assistance provided to many Rwandan orphanages;
- b. Prisoner identification project initiated to register all prisoners.

Miscellaneous And Future Tasks:

- a. Restoration of water/electrical supplies in Kigali, Cyangugu, Byumba and Kibungo;
- b. Bulldozer taskings through
- c. Track construction
- d. Reconnaissance



UNAMIR - MINUAR

From: DCOS Ops

To: Distribution Lists A, B, D and E

Date: 15 May 95

Subj: SYNOPSIS OF UNAMIR HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES

1. Please find attached for your information a compilation of UNAMIR's humanitarian achievements since the end of the Rwandan Civil War.
2. As indicated by the SRSG during the verbal presentation to him, all members of UNAMIR should be justifiably proud of the many and varied achievements and their profound impact on the country and citizens of Rwanda.

ADC
Keep - we shall send home
J. R.
26/5
DFC/um

Confidential
Confidential

G3
16/5/95

UNAMIR HUMANITARIAN SUPPORT ACTIVITIES IN RWANDA

INTRODUCTION

1. In addition to their military duties, participating contingents of UNAMIR have undertaken several humanitarian activities to assist the Rwandese people and Government in their normalisation effort.

ENGR TASKS UNDERTAKEN BY UNAMIR

2. Demining. Demining was carried out at the following places:

- a. Islamic Cultural Centre, Kigali.
- b. Communal Police Training School, Rwamagana.
- c. Overnight Way Station at Ndera.
- d. Residence of Dr Rusanganwa, Kigali.

3. EOD. A variety of places were rendered safe of mines/unexploded ordnance including approx 20 schools, 10 churches/orphanages and important buildings including residences of several ministers. A total of 255 EOD tasks were undertaken in Kigali itself besides those done by various contingents in their respective sectors.

4. Roads and Bridges.

- a. Bridges. Bridges were constructed at Gatuna, Busoro, Nyamata, near Gako Camp, and repairs were done to bridges at Nyamata and Mata.
- b. Roads. Repairs were carried out to roads from Butare to Kibeho, in Kigali, and Cyangugu. In addition, a road leading to commune which is being promoted by Mrs Kagame was repaired.

5. Miscellaneous.

- a. Water and Electricity supply was restored in several schools and orphanages in Kigali. Similar tasks were also undertaken by contingents in Cyangugu, Byumba and Kibungo.
- b. Dozer effort was provided at several locations including UNICEF Wksp, Belgium Village, Hotel Rebero at Mt Horizon for mass reburial ceremony, Centre De Jeunne in Kigali, Rwamagana prison, and digging of pits at reception centre at Gisenyi.
- c. Construction of RPA sentry post and earthen bund at Presidential Hanger.

6. Tasks To Be Undertaken in the Near Future.

- a. Track Construction at Rwinkwavu Rehabilitation Centre.
- b. Improvement of tracks for Belgian Red Cross.
- c. Improvement of tracks for ARAMET near Gashora.
- d. Reconnaissance of several prisons has been carried out with a view to improve situation in the prisons at Nyanza, Kibuye, Gitarama, Gitagana and Nsinda.

MEDICAL

7. General. UNAMIR Health Services have provided extensive health care and preventive medicine throughout Rwanda including primary health care clinics by contingent medical staff, evacuation and resuscitative care, emergency surgery and life saving intervention at the Military Wing of CHK. Preventive Medicine assistance included vector, rodent and pest control, water analysis and advice on waste disposal.

8. Treatment.

- a. Provision of primary health care and hospitalisation to Rwandan citizens.
- b. UNAMIR health services have treated 260,000 Rwandans as outpatients.
- c. More than 2000 Rwandans have been treated as inpatients with diagnostic, dental, surgical or intensive care services.
- d. Medical teams in the IDP camps and health clinics in major towns, particularly in the south west of Rwanda. Evacuation of 330 casualties from Kibeho.
- e. More than 2,500 Rwandans, including many orphans have received dental treatment.

9. Evacuation. Assistance has been provided on numerous occasions to evacuate local Rwandans by road ambulance and aero medical transport following motor vehicle accidents, mine incidents and serious illness. UNAMIR coordinated and assisted with the evacuation of 580 wounded and seriously ill IDPs.

10. Preventive Medicine Services. The Environmental Health Services of UNAMIR have provided preventive medicine support to district health clinics, orphanages and IDP camps throughout Rwanda.

- a. Included bacterial water analysis, advice on waste disposal and provision of incinerators; conducted clinics at Rilima, Muyumba, Kilibra and Kilgali.

b. Orphanages at Butare, Mutura, Nyundo, Kigungo, Kigali, Shygowe, Byimana, Gitarama, Ruli and Cyeza have been assisted with vector control programs, water analysis and waste disposal advice.

c. IDP camps at Gisenyi and Kibeho have been assisted through the provision of advice on fly and larvae control, water analysis, waste disposal, supervision of mass burials and disinfection of grave sites.

d. Over 800 children were immunised against measles at the transit camp in Butare on 3 May 95.

e. Over 6000 children were immunised against meningitis in Nov 94.

11. Training.

a. UNAMIR health services staff are heavily involved in educating the medical and nursing staff of CHK in a variety of fields including, dressings, sterilisation procedures, nursing systems, resuscitation and surgical techniques. Assistance is also provided with instruction and technical advice on the operation of medical equipment.

b. A course is being developed in conjunction with CHK to train 500 Nurse Auxiliaries to work in district health centres.

12. Liaison. Liaison and coordination with NGO agencies is maintained on a regular basis to ensure that sponsorship and medical support of communes and orphanages continues.

TRANSPORTATION

13. The capability to use UNAMIR vehicles in support of the government or army of RWANDA or in support of humanitarian activities has done much to aid the nation in its return to normality. Transport has been used for:

a. The Ministry of Rehabilitation in the return of over 57,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to their Home Communes.

b. The movement of many thousands of refugees from the border crossing points either to the Open Relief Centres (ORCs) or direct to their Home Communes.

c. The movement of thousands of Orphans into new centres or closer to their original homes.

d. The movement of over 1000 vehicle loads of foodstuffs and seeds to ensure the proper settlement of returnees into their Home Communes.

e. The Ministry of Education in the collection from the

airport, nationwide distribution and gathering of exam papers. The distribution of, and sometimes provision of essential school supplies.

f. Distribution of the new currency by the intensive use, over the exchange period, of UN helicopter and road transport.

g. The Ministry of Justice to move hundreds of prisoners from communal prisons into major prisons and then agreement to provide transport to re-allocate some 2,400 prisoners. The use of the sewage truck (honey wagon) to empty prison latrines.

h. Other UN agencies or Non Government Agencies (NGOs) through the use of specialist container handling equipment, the use of fuel or water tankers, the deployment of the sewage truck.

i. The use of many scores of vehicles for the transportation of building material for roads and essential structures, RPA stores throughout Rwanda. The transportation of wood for the communes and the prisons.

j. The movement of church stores and materiel to help sustain the increase in religious activity.

k. The provision of essential ambulances for the movement of serious casualties to hospitals.

l. Regular support to the Gendarmerie schools, support to team building sports competitions.

m. The delivery of coffins during the ceremonies to mark the anniversary of the genocide.

n. The gift of over 10 vehicles to the Government.

o. The loan of vehicles to the Prefects of Butare and Kibuye, and to the Prosecutor at Gitarama.

p. Helicopter support to senior ministers and officials each week on a frequent basis.

TRAINING

14. UNAMIR personnel have trained Rwandese citizens in a variety of areas:

a. Civpol has so far trained 402 gendarmes (102 in Kigali and 300 in Ruhengeri). The Training school was renovated at the cost of \$30,000.

b. Provided training of local staff in such fields as dressings, sterilisation procedures, and nursing systems. Also extends invitations to CHK doctors to attend RESUS,

theatre, and lectures to encourage a two way flow of information.

c. Med personnel trained staff of Gisenyi Hospital to use X-Ray equipment at the hospital.

d. Training of RPA NCOs in drill and military music.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS ACTIVITIES

15. UNAMIR has also assisted in other areas, such as:

a. Orphanages. Provided security at orphanages. Currently sponsoring 13 orphanages. Provided aid, food, transport, water, electricity, clothing, shoes, toys, playground equipment and monetary and donations. Conducted pest control and provided transport assistance to orphanages.

b. Prisoner Identification. Conducting an ID card project to register all prisoners.

COMMUNICATION SUPPORT

16. Assistance to Rwandese communications has been intensive:

a. RwandaTel Local Lines. Provided support in terms of manpower and transport to assist in repair, maintenance and re-establishing RwandaTel local telephone lines in Kigali.

b. VHF Radio Repeater. A VHF radio repeater has been provided to RwandaTel with complete ancillaries to meet mobile communication requirements of RwandaTel.

c. Assistance in Repair, Maintenance and Programming Radio Equipment. Assistance in terms of repair, maintenance and programming Radio Duplexers has been regularly sought and always provided to RwandaTel.

d. Provision of Field Cable. Requests for field cables for communications in communes have been received through Military Observers and provided.

e. Repair of Satellite Equipment. Repair of Satellite equipment at Nyanza was carried out in Nov 94.

f. Provision of Generators on Loan to Rwanda Government.
16. Generators have been installed on request and are providing power supply at locations such as Kigali Airport, FM Radio Station Kanombe, Earth Station Nyanza, Water Sub Station Kimihura, Rwanda TV Station Kigali. Besides, power supply has been provisioned to a number of civil locations from existing UN generators. Assistance in terms of repairs and maintenance to civilian generators has also been frequently provided.

MAINTENANCE AND RECOVERY

17. Assistance has been provided throughout Rwanda as follows:

- a. Repair, recovery facilities and specialist heavy recovery have been used extensively throughout Rwanda in the clearance of vehicles wrecked in the war or more recently in accidents.
- b. Recovery of vehicles from the RPA, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, other UN agencies and various NGOs.
- c. Maintenance of generators in key locations.
- d. Repair of essential government and RPA vehicles.

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.

18. UN troops assisting farmers in sector 4C to cultivate their farms. 350 Ethiobbatt troops involved in weeding and harvesting of coffee in their AOR.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

19. UNAMIR troops have tried to promote the normalization process through the following:

a. Video Coverage. Provided video coverage at social and National functions in sectors such as;

(1) Welcome functions for returnees to their various communes. At Wedding ceremonies of Rwandese nationals including RPA Officials.

(2) At orphanages during promotional activities organized by the Ministry of Family and Women's Affairs

(3) Support for International Women's Day Ceremonies.

b. Band Entertainment. Provided Band entertainment at various functions including state visits, weddings and during celebrations such as Women's Day, etc.

c. Public Address System. Provided Public Address Systems to local authorities during mass activities like reburial ceremonies of the genocide victims.

d. Friendly Sports Competitions. UNAMIR troops have organized and participated in sports competitions such as Football, volleyball etc with the locals as well as RPA throughout the country. Also provided logistic support in terms of transport, food and medical during such events in sectors.

TO : DCOS (OPS)
DCOS (SP)

INFO : DCMO, MILOBS GP HQ (APPX NOT ATT)

FROM : SECTOR CDR, SECTOR 3


SUBJECT : HUMANITARIAN INITIATIVE

DATE : 13 MAY 95


1. REFERENCE OUR LETTER ON THE SUBJECT DATED 10 APR 95 REGARDING THE CLEARANCE OF WRECKAGES LITTERING GITARAMA - KIGALI ROAD AND YOUR CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT.

2. PHTOSTAT COPY ALONG WITH TRANSLATION IS BEING SENT TO YOU AS RECEIVED FROM THE PREFET. NECESSARY LIAISON AS MENTIONED IS BEING DONE. YOU ARE REQUESTED TO KINDLY INTIMATE THE AVAILABILITY OF RECOVERY BOTH LIGHT AND MEDIUM AT YOUR DISPOSAL. A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN WITH DETAILS OF LOC AND TYPE OF RECOVERY REQUIRED WILL BE SUBMITTED TO YOU AT THE EARLIEST.

3. BEST REGARDS.


S BANERJEE
MAJOR
OPS OFFR

~~1-OR~~


24/5
DFC/ann

G3
23/05/95

RECEVUE
LE 13/05/1995
A 10:10

13/05/1995

no 697/14.00.00/1

Monsieur le Commandant de l'Armée - 17711

17711

Objet: Demande en vue d'être
la carte d'identité

Monsieur,

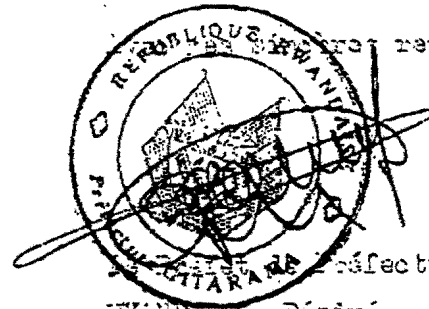
Me référant à la lettre du 20 Avril 1995

dont l'objet est repris en marge:

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que
l'AUTORISATION DEMANDEE " vous " est accordée avec effet immédiat.

Toutefois, il faut entrer en contact
avec notre service des Dents et Chausures avant le départ des travaux.

Collaboration.



WYANDU. C. Désiré.

Copie pour information à:

- Monsieur le Commandant de la
Unité de la 1^{re} Division
- Monsieur le Commandant de
la 1^{re} Division de la 1^{re} Division
- Monsieur le Directeur de la 1^{re} Division

TRANSLATION

No. 697/01.09.01/12

GITARAMA, 12 May 1995

TO : SECTOR 3 CDR
SUBJECT : ROUTE CLEARANCE OF KIGALI - GITARAMA ROAD
REF : MAINT 017 / 95 DATED ON 20 APR 95

1. REFERENCE LETTER DATED ON 20 APRIL 95 I HAVE THE HONOR TO STATE THIS WRITTEN AUTHORISATION TO CONDUCT A RECOVERY OPERATION WITHIN THE IMMEDIATE EFFECT TO CLEAR THE KIGALI - GITARAMA ROAD.
2. PLEASE MAKE CONTACT WITH LOCAL "PONT ET CHAUSSEE" SERVICE BEFORE BEGINNING THE RECOVERY OPERATION.
3. THANK YOU FOR YOUR COLLABORATION.

NYANDWI J. DESIRE
GITARAMA PREFECT

DISTRIBUTION :

- 305 BDE CDR GITARAMA
- 31 BLION CDR GITARAMA
- REP "PONT ET CHAUSSEE" SERVICE



UNAMIR-MINUAR

4000.1/LOG-34

FROM : CLOGO

TO : OIC ADMINISTRATION

INFO : MILOBS GP HQ
DFC
DCOS SP
BMS

Date : 12 May 95

SUBJECT : ENHANCING IMAGE OF UNAMIR BY PROVIDING MATERIAL AID

Reference :

A. Sector 1 MILOB HQ dated 9 May 95.

1. A team of MILOBs from Sector 1, Byumba visited a secondary school at Rutare commune as part of their routine patrol. In the course of the visit, the team discovered that the students of the school were faced with the problems of reading and writing due to inadequate illumination in all the classrooms in the school.

2. The Sector Commander later discussed the matter with the Prefect of Byumba, from the discussion it was gathered that neither the Prefecture nor Ministry of Education could afford to solve the problem in the near future due to lack of adequate fund.

3. In view of the above, you are requested to authorize the BMS to issue 5KV generator to MILOB HQ Sector 1 for onward presentation to Rutare Commune Secondary School on behalf of UNAMIR. In addition you may wish to approve the purchase of the following sports equipment to be presented to the Schools within the Sector. The quantity of each item to be determined by you:

- a. Footballs.
- b. Volleyballs.
- c. Basketballs.

This is to build in confidence and goodwill among the locals for the MILOBs in particular and UNAMIR in general and also to create more avenue for negotiation and reconciliation.

4. Kindly consider and accord approval as appropriate.

VO AWOFISAYO
Lt Col
CLOGO

G3
23/05/95

Clogo

Pse see me.
24/5
DFC/ams

RA A

25/5/95

This has not
been for
UNAMIR
so far.

DFC/CMO
This is a good
initiative but rather
poor approach. For
are familiar with
rules from this
UKI resources.
May wish to send
the CLOGO to
from such act
as they are out
side of
14/5/95

UNAMIR HUMANITARIAN SUPPORT ACTIVITIES IN RWANDA

INTRODUCTION

1. In addition to their military duties, participating contingents of UNAMIR have undertaken several humanitarian activities to assist the Rwandese people and Government in their normalisation effort.

ENGR TASKS UNDERTAKEN BY UNAMIR

2. Demining. Demining was carried out at the following places:

- a. Islamic Cultural Centre, Kigali.
- b. Communal Police Training School, Rwamagana.
- c. Overnight Way Station at Ndera.
- d. Residence of Dr Rusanganwa, Kigali.

3. EOD. A variety of places were rendered safe of mines/unexploded ordnance including approx 20 schools, 10 churches/orphanages and important buildings including residences of several ministers. A total of 255 EOD tasks were undertaken in Kigali itself besides those done by various contingents in their respective sectors.

4. Roads and Bridges.

- a. Bridges. Bridges were constructed at Gatuna, Busoro, Nyamata, near Gako Camp, and repairs were done to bridges at Nyamata and Mata.
- b. Roads. Repairs were carried out to roads from Butare to Kibeho, in Kigali, and Cyangugu. In addition, a road leading to commune which is being promoted by Mrs Kagame was repaired.

5. Miscellaneous.

- a. Water and Electricity supply was restored in several schools and orphanages in Kigali. Similar tasks were also undertaken by contingents in Cyangugu, Byumba and Kibungo.
- b. Dozer effort was provided at several locations including UNICEF Wksp, Belgium Village, Hotel Rebero at Mt Horizon for mass reburial ceremony, Centre De Jeunne in Kigali, Rwamagana prison, and digging of pits at reception centre at Gisenyi.
- c. Construction of RPA sentry post and earthen bund at Presidential Hanger.

G3- SRSG's Briefing
of Br Comm.
Sat 13 MAY '95

6. Tasks To Be Undertaken in the Near Future.

- a. Track Construction at Rwinkwavu Rehabilitation Centre.
- b. Improvement of tracks for Belgian Red Cross.
- c. Improvement of tracks for ARAMET near Gashora.
- d. Reconnaissance of several prisons has been carried out with a view to improve situation in the prisons at Nyanza, Kibuye, Gitarama, Gitagana and Nsinda.

MEDICAL

7. General. UNAMIR Health Services have provided extensive health care and preventive medicine throughout Rwanda including primary health care clinics by contingent medical staff, evacuation and resuscitative care, emergency surgery and life saving intervention at the Military Wing of CHK. Preventive Medicine assistance included vector, rodent and pest control, water analysis and advice on waste disposal.

8. Treatment.

- a. Provision of primary health care and hospitalisation to Rwandan citizens.
- b. UNAMIR health services have treated 260,000 Rwandans as outpatients.
- c. More than 2000 Rwandans have been treated as inpatients with diagnostic, dental, surgical or intensive care services.
- d. Medical teams in the IDP camps and health clinics in major towns, particularly in the south west of Rwanda. Evacuation of 330 casualties from Kibeho.
- e. More than 2,500 Rwandans, including many orphans have received dental treatment.

9. Evacuation. Assistance has been provided on numerous occasions to evacuate local Rwandans by road ambulance and aero medical transport following motor vehicle accidents, mine incidents and serious illness. UNAMIR coordinated and assisted with the evacuation of 580 wounded and seriously ill IDPs.

10. Preventive Medicine Services. The Environmental Health Services of UNAMIR have provided preventive medicine support to district health clinics, orphanages and IDP camps throughout Rwanda.

- a. Included bacterial water analysis, advice on waste disposal and provision of incinerators; conducted clinics at Rilima, Muyumba, Kilibra and Kilgali.

b. Orphanages at Butare, Mutura, Nyundo, Kigungo, Kigali, Shyogwe, Byimana, Gitarama, Ruli and Cyeza have been assisted with vector control programs, water analysis and waste disposal advice.

c. IDP camps at Gisenyi and Kibeho have been assisted through the provision of advice on fly and larvae control, water analysis, waste disposal, supervision of mass burials and disinfection of grave sites.

d. Over 800 children were immunised against measles at the transit camp in Butare on 3 May 95.

e. Over 6000 children were immunised against meningitis in Nov 94.

11. Training.

a. UNAMIR health services staff are heavily involved in educating the medical and nursing staff of CHK in a variety of fields including, dressings, sterilisation procedures, nursing systems, resuscitation and surgical techniques. Assistance is also provided with instruction and technical advice on the operation of medical equipment.

b. A course is being developed in conjunction with CHK to train 500 Nurse Auxiliaries to work in district health centres.

12. Liaison. Liaison and coordination with NGO agencies is maintained on a regular basis to ensure that sponsorship and medical support of communes and orphanages continues.

TRANSPORTATION

13. The capability to use UNAMIR vehicles in support of the government or army of RWANDA or in support of humanitarian activities has done much to aid the nation in its return to normality. Transport has been used for:

a. The Ministry of Rehabilitation in the return of over 57,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to their Home Communes.

b. The movement of many thousands of refugees from the border crossing points either to the Open Relief Centres (ORCs) or direct to their Home Communes.

c. The movement of thousands of Orphans into new centres or closer to their original homes.

d. The movement of over 1000 vehicle loads of foodstuffs and seeds to ensure the proper settlement of returnees into their Home Communes.

e. The Ministry of Education in the collection from the

airport, nationwide distribution and gathering of exam papers. The distribution of, and sometimes provision of essential school supplies.

f. Distribution of the new currency by the intensive use, over the exchange period, of UN helicopter and road transport.

g. The Ministry of Justice to move hundreds of prisoners from communal prisons into major prisons and then agreement to provide transport to re-allocate some 2,400 prisoners. The use of the sewage truck (honey wagon) to empty prison latrines.

h. Other UN agencies or Non Government Agencies (NGOs) through the use of specialist container handling equipment, the use of fuel or water tankers, the deployment of the sewage truck.

i. The use of many scores of vehicles for the transportation of building material for roads and essential structures, RPA stores throughout Rwanda. The transportation of wood for the communes and the prisons.

j. The movement of church stores and materiel to help sustain the increase in religious activity.

k. The provision of essential ambulances for the movement of serious casualties to hospitals.

l. Regular support to the Gendarmerie schools, support to team building sports competitions.

m. The delivery of coffins during the ceremonies to mark the anniversary of the genocide.

n. The gift of over 10 vehicles to the Government.

o. The loan of vehicles to the Prefects of Butare and Kibuye, and to the Prosecutor at Gitarama.

p. Helicopter support to senior ministers and officials each week on a frequent basis.

TRAINING

14. UNAMIR personnel have trained Rwandese citizens in a variety of areas:

a. Civpol has so far trained 402 gendarmes (102 in Kigali and 300 in Ruhengeri). The Training school was renovated at the cost of \$30,000.

b. Provided training of local staff in such fields as dressings, sterilisation procedures, and nursing systems. Also extends invitations to CHK doctors to attend RESUS,

theatre, and lectures to encourage a two way flow of information.

c. Med personnel trained staff of Gisenyi Hospital to use X-Ray equipment at the hospital.

d. Training of RPA NCOs in drill and military music.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS ACTIVITIES

15. UNAMIR has also assisted in other areas, such as:

a. Orphanages. Provided security at orphanages. Currently sponsoring 13 orphanages. Provided aid, food, transport, water, electricity, clothing, shoes, toys, playground equipment and monetary and donations. Conducted pest control and provided transport assistance to orphanages.

b. Prisoner Identification. Conducting an ID card project to register all prisoners.

COMMUNICATION SUPPORT

16. Assistance to Rwandese communications has been intensive:

a. RwandaTel Local Lines. Provided support in terms of manpower and transport to assist in repair, maintenance and re-establishing RwandaTel local telephone lines in Kigali.

b. VHF Radio Repeater. A VHF radio repeater has been provided to RwandaTel with complete ancillaries to meet mobile communication requirements of RwandaTel.

c. Assistance in Repair, Maintenance and Programming Radio Equipment. Assistance in terms of repair, maintenance and programming Radio Duplexers has been regularly sought and always provided to RwandaTel.

d. Provision of Field Cable. Requests for field cables for communications in communes have been received through Military Observers and provided.

e. Repair of Satellite Equipment. Repair of Satellite equipment at Nyanza was carried out in Nov 94.

f. Provision of Generators on Loan to Rwanda Government.
16. Generators have been installed on request and are providing power supply at locations such as Kigali Airport, FM Radio Station Kanonbe, Earth Station Nyanza, Water Sub Station Kimihura, Rwanda TV Station Kigali. Besides, power supply has been provisioned to a number of civil locations from existing UN generators. Assistance in terms of repairs and maintenance to civilian generators has also been frequently provided.

MAINTENANCE AND RECOVERY

17. Assistance has been provided throughout Rwanda as follows:
- a. Repair, recovery facilities and specialist heavy recovery have been used extensively throughout Rwanda in the clearance of vehicles wrecked in the war or more recently in accidents.
 - b. Recovery of vehicles from the RPA, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, other UN agencies and various NGOs.
 - c. Maintenance of generators in key locations.
 - d. Repair of essential government and RPA vehicles.

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.

18. UN troops assisting farmers in sector 4C to cultivate their farms. 350 Ethiobatt troops involved in weeding and harvesting of coffee in their AOR.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

19. UNAMIR troops have tried to promote the normalization process through the following:
- a. Video Coverage. Provided video coverage at social and National functions in sectors such as;
 - (1) Welcome functions for returnees to their various communes. At Wedding ceremonies of Rwandese nationals including RPA Officials.
 - (2) At orphanages during promotional activities organized by the Ministry of Family and Women's Affairs
 - (3) Support for International Women's Day Ceremonies.
 - b. Band Entertainment. Provided Band entertainment at various functions including state visits, weddings and during celebrations such as Women's Day, etc.
 - c. Public Address System. Provided Public Address Systems to local authorities during mass activities like reburial ceremonies of the genocide victims.
 - d. Friendly Sports Competitions. UNAMIR troops have organized and participated in sports competitions such as Football, volleyball etc with the locals as well as RPA throughout the country. Also provided logistic support in terms of transport, food and medical during such events in sectors.

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

NOTE VERBALE

SRSG/NV/67/95

La Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR) présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération et a l'honneur de l'informer que le Professeur Chuma Ep. Lwanwa, du Centre des Nations Unies pour les Droits de l'Homme, Palais des Nations, Genève, séjourne au Rwanda du 5 au 12 Mai 1995 dans le cadre d'une mission relative au Séminaire sur le rôle des Forces Armées dans la protection et promotion des Droits de l'Homme. Cette mission fait suite à la précédente visite du 31 Mars au 3 Avril 1995 à Kigali du Haut Commissaire aux Droits de l'Homme, Monsieur José Ayala-Lasso.

Durant son séjour au Rwanda le Professeur Chuma Ep. Lwanwa souhaite rencontrer le Vice-Président de la République et Ministre de la Défense Nationale, S.E. Major Général Paul Kagame, le Ministre de l'Intérieur et du Développement Communal, S.E. M. Seth Sendashonga, S.E. M. le Ministre de la Justice, S.E. M. Alphonse-Marie Nkubito ainsi que le Maire de Kigali.

La Mission remercie d'avance le Ministère de toutes les actions qu'il voudra bien prendre pour faciliter les rencontres requises afin de permettre au Général de remplir sa mission. Elle saisit cette occasion pour lui renouveler les assurances de sa très haute considération.

Fait à Kigali le 10 Mai 1995



Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
et de la Coopération International
Kigali
RWANDA



UNITED NATIONS

Assistance Mission for Rwanda

NATIONS UNIES

Mission pour l'Assistance au Rwanda

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To : Milob Gp HQ
 Info : MA to DFC
 : UNAMIR / OPS / G2
 Ref : Ops / Hum / 09 / 05 / 01

Attn : SLOGO
 From : Sector 1 Milob HQ
 Date : 09 May 95

SRSR
Sir,
I am enclosing
this possibility
See my notes below
JG
11/5
DFC

SUBJECT : ENHANCING IMAGE OF UNAMIR BY PROVIDING MATERIAL AID

- Ref. A Sect Comd's brief to the SRSR on his visit to Sector 1 Milob HQ on 28 Mar 95.
- B Sect Comd's brief to the DFC on his visit to Sector 1 Milob HQ on 02 May 95.
- C Verbal conversation between HQ UNAMIR Psy Ops Offr, CO NIBATT and Milob Sect Comd on conduct of Psy Ops in the Sector on 03 May 95.

1. The Sect Comd had accompanied one of the Milob Teams on routine patrol to Rutare Commune. The team as part of their task visited the Secy School. The Sect Comd noted that the children were facing difficulty in reading and writing, as the classrooms were inadequately illuminated. The Sect Cdr then discussed this matter with the school authorities and on his return to Byumba, with the Prefect. From the discussions, it emerged that the Prefecture, Govt authorities or the Min of Edn could not solve the problem in the near future due to paucity of funds and meagre resources.

2. It is felt that if the UNAMIR could provide the school with a 05 KV generator set, it would be greatly appreciated by the locals. It would enhance the prestige and generate goodwill amongst the locals for the Milobs in particular and UNAMIR in general. This proposal was agreed to in general by both the DFC and the SRSR during ref A and B above. The Psy Ops offr also suggested such actions during, ref C above.

3. In view of this you are requested to use your good offices to try and procure the gen set for the school. You are further requested to take up a case for allotment of sports items like Footballs, Volleyballs and Basketballs to sectors for distribution to Schools within the sectors.

4. Best Regards.

Pls see
12.5

G3
11/05/95

DCS SP
Can not sure CCO is
still responsible for generators.
Whoever is responsible, could
we find out if this is feasible.
JG
11/5
DFC/CMO

(A K Ghosh)
Maj
for Sect Comd

From: DCOS Ops

File No: 3000.12 (Ops)

To: List C
List D

Info: List A

Date: 24 April, 1995.

Subject: PROTECTION OF RETURNEES IN HOME COMMUNES

1. Reports reaching UNAMIR HQ indicates that some IDPs returning to their home communes, especially those in Sectors 4A and 4B, are mistreated and even assaulted by the RPA and other locals.
2. Indications are that these incidents are not being adequately reported. Units are therefore reminded that it is within the UNAMIR mandate to assist/protect citizens of this country whose lives or basic human rights are flagrantly being violated.
3. Units are further advised to inform UNHRFO in their respective sectors when such violations/abuses occur and are to provide the necessary liaison and security to enable them carry out thorough investigations.

See
26/4
DFC

G3



From: DCOS Ops

To: FC

Info: 
COS

Date: 20 April 95

Subject: REMAINING IDPC's IN SECTOR 4A

1. As per my verbal report during prayers, there are currently 9 IDPCs, with IDPs estimated by UNHCR/ICRC/IOC (???) as follows;

- a. Kibeho, 90K;
- b. Ndago, 50K;
- c. Buhoro, 4K;
- d. Nyamigina, 3K;
- e. Bivumu, 4K;
- f. Munini, 20K;
- g. Rwamiko, 8K (now closed and 0);
- h. Kamana, 25K; and

2. As indicated during my visit report of yesterday, I believe that Kibeho has about 50K and Ndago 30K, but I am by no means an expert.

3. We are trying to determine the exact status of Kamana IDPC after the report that it suffered a similar fate today as Kibeho and Ndago.

- i. Ruramba, 5K.

Seen
H/L
21/4
DPC/amo

G3



FROM : LTCOL A. CHABIR, A DCOS SP
TO : FC
INFO : COS - DCOS OPS - DCOS SP
SUBJECT : TRANSFERRING OF PRISONERS
DATE : 6 APR 95

Amey

- 1- MR CASSIEN NZABONIMANA FROM THE MIN. JUSTICE HAS CONTACTED ME
TODAY TO DISCUSS THE TRANSFER OF PRISONERS FROM GITARAMA TO
OTHER PRISONS.
- 2- THE PURPOSE OF THIS TRANSFER IS TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF
DETAINEES IN GITARAMA TO IMPROVE THE CONDITIONS OF DETENTION.
- 3- 2400 PRISONERS WILL BE TRANSFERRED AS FOLLOW
 - a- KIBUYE.....600
 - b- RUHENGERY.....500
 - c- GISENY.....700
 - d- NYANZO600
- 4- IT WAS SUGGESTED TO HOLD A MEETING WITH THE ACTING PARTIES
(MINJUST, MIN. DEFENCE, UNAMIR, ICRC, HR,) TO ESTABLISH
AN PLAN FOR THIS OPERATION.
- 5- THE UNAMIR 2ND LINE ASSETS ARE NOT AVAILABLE TO CARRY OUT THIS
TASK AND THERE IS A NEED TO MOBILIZE THE 1ST LINE ASSETS AS FOR
OPRETOUR
- 6- MEANWHILE, THE OPERATION MAY START TODAY WITH ONLY TWO TRUCKS
IF THE GOVERNMENT PROVIDES ALL THE SECURITY MEASURES.

1000-7/4/3

DFC.

UNITED



NATIONS

Human Rights Field Operation
in Rwanda
(HRFOR)

MESSAGE FROM THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Mr Jose AYALA-LASSO

APRIL 7, 1995

*Seen 9/11/95
+ gw
11/4
DSC/umw*

One year ago, the most brutal and vicious, premeditated genocide of our epoch was perpetrated on this soil. Many hundreds of thousands of innocent people were indiscriminately and savagely killed throughout this country following the shooting down of the airplane carrying the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi.

The savageness of the killings and the torture inflicted upon victims from Kibungu to Gisenyi, from Byumba to Cyangugu is beyond comprehension. The number of people killed in the short period of time with hand-held weapons has never been seen before.

No efforts were able to stop this horrendous crime. I visited Rwanda while it was being perpetrated and called on the international community to react. The reaction came, but unfortunately it was too late for so many victims already killed.

117 countries have ratified the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. This Convention states quite clearly that all countries must bring to justice those accused of having committed genocide. It also outlaws conspiracy to commit genocide, incitement to commit genocide, and provides the United Nations organs to take appropriate action to prevent genocide. We must ask ourselves what went wrong, what mechanism was not in place, what can be done to prevent such a tragedy again. I am committed and determined to make a constructive contribution to finding answers to such questions.

Human beings around the world should focus on Rwanda in order to understand what took place in this country.

The Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (HRFOR) was deployed as a response to the genocide that was perpetrated in Rwanda. Human Rights Field Officers were sent to Rwanda in order to assist in breaking the ideology of genocide and the cycle of impunity.

The HRFOR continues to document the genocide within the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed by the Commission on Human Rights. The Human Rights Field Operation is also addressing the question of genocide through its programme of human rights education. The political and ethnic process of division that brought this country to the point where such a heinous crime could be perpetrated took several decades and must be immediately reversed.

G3

I have an obligation to the people of Rwanda and to the international community. I have established the Field Operation to contribute to the process of helping all Rwandese citizens rebuild their country and their lives on the basis of respect for human rights. I know that the citizens of Rwanda want to live in security and peace. I know that the citizens of Rwanda want to end the violence, end the impunity and end the politically inspired hatred.

On this day, I also call on the Government of Rwanda to ensure the speedy, fair and impartial administration of justice in connection with the cases of genocide that are to be brought to court.

We should all be taking a moment out of this day to reflect on the massacres that took place in Rwanda. On a personal note, I saw at Nyarubuye the inhumane sight of innocent women, children and men slaughtered, mutilated and tortured to death. What happened in Rwanda is a tragedy which should never have happened. We must all avoid that politically inspired violence allows this tragedy to be repeated elsewhere. We must all commit ourselves to the respect of human rights which starts with the respect of the rights of the other person. We must therefore ensure tolerance for all individuals in Rwanda and everywhere in the world.

Jose AYALA-LASSO
High Commissioner for Human Rights
April 6, 1995

UNITED



NATIONS

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Human Rights Field Operation
in Rwanda
(HRFOR)

MEDIA RELEASE

APRIL 4, 1995

STATEMENT CONCERNING SHOOTING IN THE PRISON OF GITARAMA

The Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (HRFOR) is very concerned about two shooting incidents that occurred in the prison of Gitarama yesterday and the day before yesterday. According to information gathered by Human Rights Field Officers, a number of shots were fired on Sunday evening and again early Monday morning. One prisoner was killed and 10 prisoners were wounded.

The Human Rights Field Operation has called on the Government of Rwanda to do a thorough investigation into these two incidents. The HRFOR is prepared to assist the Government to take whatever measures they can to prevent such an incident from happening again.

Since January the Operation has been working closely with the Rwandese Government to ameliorate prison conditions. The HRFOR has specifically addressed the question of prison capacity in the country. At present, as the conditions have not improved, the HRFOR is deeply preoccupied by the present situation.

The HRFOR, which was deployed in September 1994, now has 115 Field Officers in 11 Field Offices throughout the country. The HRFOR Prison Team visited the Gitarama prison following the shooting incidents.

ENDS

G3

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
CENTRAL PRISON OF KIGALI

Kigali, 4 May 1995
N° 94 /06.15

To Mr. M.L. CONDE
UNAMIR Senior Political Officer
KIGALI

Dear Sir,

On 28 April 1995, you paid a visit to Kigali Central Prison with a delegation led by Mr. Aldo AJELLO, the UN Undersecretary General. We discussed the problem of a vehicle for firewood transportation to be provided to the Prison by UNAMIR.

In this respect, I have the honor to send this letter to you as a reminder as you asked me to make the request in writing. The vehicle would ~~not be~~ used only in transporting firewood, it can also assist in the transport of detainees in their various activities as well as in the supplying of food rations.

Waiting for your favorable response to this request, I beseech you to accept the expression of my highest consideration.

Adrian SINAYOBYE
Prison Warden

GTO
Do we have any vehicle to undertake
such tasks of collecting firewood?
05/5
DFC/K

G3
5/5/95

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE
MINISTERE DE LA JUSTICE
PRISON CENTRALE DE KIGALI

Kigali le 4 Mai 1995

N° 94 /06.15

Monsieur M.L. CONDE Senior Political
Officer Minuar # 4004

Monsieur le "Senior Political Officer",

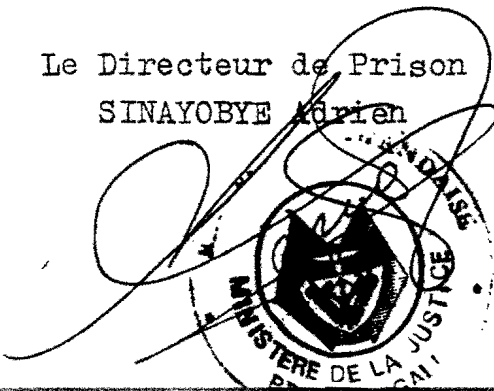
En date du 28/04/1995, vous avez effectué une visite à la Prison Centrale de Kigali dans une délégation conduite par Monsieur ALDO AJELLO Sous-Secrétaire Général de l'ONU. Nous avons parlé du problème d'un véhicule de transport du bois de chauffage que la Minuar devait accorder à la Prison.

J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser la présente en guise de rappel car vous m'avez demandé de vous le signaler par écrit. Ce véhicule ne servirait pas uniquement pour le transport du bois, il peut aussi assurer le transport des détenus dans leurs différentes activités et être utilisé au service de ravitaillement en rations alimentaires.

Espérant une suite favorable à la présente, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le "Senior Political Officer", l'expression de ma très haute considération.

Can we help?
ED
FC-
COS
S 4.5

Le Directeur de Prison
SINAYOBYE Arien



UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

F/IN - 1432

DPL

UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE

(UNREO)

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

MARIA KEATING 41 22 788 6184 To: CESU/DHA GENEVA KEVINS. KENNEDY } DHA NEW YORK } 1 212 963 1188 KAZ KURODA } DHA NEW YORK } MIN INFO 84607 (BENOIT NDILIKIYE) UNAMIR 86877	Date: 3 MAY 1995 File:
From: INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE	Number of pages: 4 (INCLUDING THIS ONE)
Subject: IOC REPORT	

UNAMIR - PLEASE DISTRIBUTE AS FOLLOWS:

POLITICAL ADVISERS/SRSG (ATTN KRISTEN SCOTT)

FORCE COMMANDER

SPOKESMAN

OPS

P AFF O

RADIO UNAMIR (ATTN PAULINE)

DCOS OPS
 Is this different
 from what we
 already have?

G3
 5/5/95
 18

G3

Many Thanks.

05/5
 DFC/cmo

SRSG E/DIR CAO

POL. ADVISER

(FC)

SPOKESMAN

PAB

RADIO UNAMIR

c/o UNDP Compound - B.P. 445 - Kigali - Rwanda

Phone (250) 72951 - Fax (250) 72951 - Sat phone (871) 137 0660 - Sat fax (871) 137 0661

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RWANDA

OPERATIONAL UPDATE

MAY 2, 1995 — 1600 HRS

The following update is a compilation of reports from representatives of the IOC: the Government of Rwanda, NGOs, IOs, UNAMIR and UN agencies, that have been corroborated as of 1400 hrs on 02 May 1995.

Summary

- Majority of IDPs at the Ndera Transit centre are transported to their home communes.
- More IDPs leave Kibeho camp.
- Government of Rwanda, UN agencies and NGOs continue to provide assistance to returnees and vulnerable groups in the home communes.

COMMUNES

As part of follow-up of the returnees in the home communes, UNREO staff and representatives of MINIREISO visited, on 28 April, 105 former IDPs reported to have arrived from Kibeho and who had been hiding in a house in Gishamvu since their arrival. The returnees were provided with water, food and clothing. Initial reports from bourgmestres indicate that 5,700 former IDPs recently returned to the Ntongwe, Kigoma, Tambwe, Masango and Murama communes of Gitarama Prefecture. In Huye commune of Butare Prefecture, 1,000 persons arrived on 2 May. In Runyinya commune (Butare Prefecture) 10,836 former IDPs are reported to have been received in the commune.

Kibeho Camp

All former IDP camps remain closed. However, there are thought to be over 1,800 or so IDPs still holed up in Kibeho camp whose break-down is reported by UNREO Gikongoro to be as follows:

men-----311
women-----158
children-----954

UNREO/Butare reports that approximately 125 IDPs left the building in Kibeho camp on Saturday 29 April. Approximately 66 left the building on Sunday 30 April and approximately 109 left on Monday 1 May. As at 1500 hours today (2 May), 86 IDPs were reported to have left the camp. UNREO Field Office reports that 12 casualties were transported to Butare for treatment. UNREO Butare also reported that ICRC was allowed access to the IDPs in the camp on Monday 1 May and that ICRC tried to negotiate for the release of unaccompanied minors who are

reportedly in the building. Meetings are scheduled to take place between humanitarian organisations involved in the Kibeho issue to draw up a detailed plan for the delivery of basic humanitarian assistance. This plan will then be presented to the RPA officials. In the meantime, further meetings are scheduled to take place between RPA, UNAMIR and ICRC to negotiate a new location for the IDPs, so as to allow for the cleaning up of the present compound

Population Movements

As of 1 May 1995, UNHCR/IOM had transported a total of 59,164 IDPs from Butare and Gikongoro Prefectures since the onset of camp closures. Furthermore, some 10,249 were transported to their home areas from the Ndera Transit Centre outside Kigali, bringing the total of people transported by IOM during the IDP emergency to 69,413. In Runyinya commune, nine IDPs who arrived in the commune are awaiting transportation out of the commune as they are believed not to originate from the commune.

Waystations/Transit Centres

Over the weekend (29-30 April), IOM and UNHCR successfully transported to their home communes the majority of the IDPs that had been at the Ndera Transit Centre:

As of 1600 hours today (2 May), UNHCR and IOM reported that Ndera Transit Centre had only about 200 people left. They are expected to leave shortly

JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Human Rights report that they have visited all communes of Butare Prefecture and have transported 20 Inspecteurs de la Police Judiciaire (IPJs) to the Butare area. Three Human Rights teams are investigating the alleged killing of 14 returnees in Huye. A total of 51 prisoners held in the Runyinya Commune cachot have been released. This leaves 366 prisoners still held in the Cachot. More were expected to be released today (2 May) in the presence of the IPI.

The IOC in Kigali continues to serve as the focal point.

SECTORAL UPDATES

Unaccompanied Children

There is an urgent need for baby formula and for diapers (nappies) for unaccompanied children.

CARE Australia has 328 unaccompanied children in Butare and 96 in Kanombe. Feed the Children is taking care of 684 children in Butare. About 30 children were expected from Kibeho today (2 May). ICRC informs that there is a list of unaccompanied children nationwide. This list, however, has not yet been updated. MINITRASO-MINTREISO-UNICEF-SCF/UK mission will be going to Bugesera tomorrow 3 May to sensitize bourgmestres and caregivers in centres likely to receive children from the southwest.

The next meeting for Unaccompanied Children will be held at UNICEF on Friday, 5 May, at 0900 hours

Health/Medical

WHO reports that the Health cell meeting will be held on Monday 8 May 1995 at 1400 hours. WHO and MINISANTE are carrying out a health/medical evaluation in Butare Prefecture.

Food

WFP started to transport food to Runyinya commune today (2 May) and will continue food transportation tomorrow. Food transportation to Huye commune had ended, but given the arrival today (2 May) of 1,000 persons, WFP intends to transport 6.3 MT of supplementary food to the commune. There was already enough food in stock in Ndora and Nyaruhengeri communes. WFP reports that CRS and Caritas will distribute food in Mbazi, Mugusa, Ruhashya, Nyabisindu, Rusatira and Shyanda communes of Butare Prefecture. ICRC reports that it will distribute food to Ntongwe, Kigoma, Tambwe, Masango and Murama communes of Gitarama Prefecture. ICRC food distribution will be both to recent returnees and to other vulnerable groups identified by the hourgmestres

Shelter

● Oxfam-UK has in stock 495 rolls of plastic sheeting (for roughly 50,000 people) which Oxfam-UK is ready to provide to meet the shelter needs in the home communes

GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA

Yesterday 1 May 1995, demonstrations were held in Kigali against some UN agencies, NGOs and against Radio France Internationale who had grossly exaggerated the tragic events in Kibeho camp. In spite of the demonstrations, the Government of Rwanda has reiterated its wish to work with the international community in an atmosphere of transparency in which there is respect for the sovereignty of the State.

COORDINATION

The IOC in Kigali continues to serve as the focal point for the coordination of humanitarian operations.

● UNREO reports that a meeting for decision makers over the Kibeho issue will be held in Butare at UNAMIR Tac HQ on Wednesday, 3 May 1995 at 1000 hours. A meeting for Food and non-food items will be held at the Butare Prefecture on Thursday, 4 May 1995 at 1400 hours.



MOST IMMEDIATE

Date: 3 May 1995

To: AFC
COS

From: Shaharyar M. Khan
SRSG

Shaharyar Khan

The Minister of Education has sent me the following request as an SOS. He has asked for 2 heavy vehicles to transport the exam papers of the schools which have to be sent to Butare tomorrow i.e. 4 May.

I realize that our vehicles are already allotted to transfer of IDP's. Nevertheless, please arrange for 2 vehicles to carry the exam papers to Butare.

Specific requirement is a) 2 vehicles report to Ministry of Education at 9 am, b) carry exam papers to Butare.

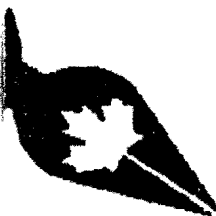
A
03/5

AFC

1. Two vehs have been detailed from Indaba H.
2. for info please

*Done
H/Li
04/5
DSC/omw*

*63
5/5/95
SB*



The Canadian Committee To Protect Journalists

490 Adelaide Street West, Suite 205, Toronto, Ontario Canada M5V 1T2
Telephone: (1) (416) 703-1638 Fax 703-7034 E-mail: ccjp@web.apc.org

FAX TO: 1-212-963-3090

ATTENTION: General Tousignant. UNAMIR

FROM: CCPJ

DATE: May 2, 1995

OF PAGES: 2
(including cover)MESSAGE: Please forward to
General Tousignant in
Kigali, Rwanda.
Thank-you.② DFL
Info
MA TO FC
3/5/95DCos SP
Any info on
the gentleman
referred to in
the att letter
JG
03/5
DFC/awG3-humanitarian
5/5/95



The Canadian Committee To Protect Journalists

490 Adelaide Street West, Suite 205, Toronto, Ontario Canada M5V 1T2

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Executive Director

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for identification only

General Tousignant

UNAMIR

Kigali, Rwanda

c/o United Nations, New York

Fax: +1(212) 963-3090

2 May 1995

Dear General,

I am writing on behalf of the Canadian Committee to Protect Journalists (CCPJ), a non-governmental organization dedicated to the defense of the rights of journalists worldwide, to ask for your assistance in protecting a journalist whose case we have been following. We are extremely concerned for the safety of André Sibomana, editor-in-chief of the Rwandan newspaper *Kinyamateka*. As he is under your protection, we urge you to increase safety measures being taken to ensure that his life is not in jeopardy.

The CCPJ has received reliable reports that André Sibomana was threatened with death by ~~Minister~~ Minister Bungwe, the head of the RPF Intelligence for the region of Gitarama on 1st May. He is reported to have been detained in Gitarama by Minister Bungwe yesterday. His whereabouts are unknown, and his family and colleagues have not heard from him. The harassment of Father Sibomana is likely linked to his criticism of the government in Rwanda. The CCPJ has written to General Kagame to urge that he use his influence to have André Sibomana released if he is in fact being detained and to further ensure that his life does not continue to be threatened.

André Sibomana has on several occasions been the victim of intimidation and attempts on his life. Recently awarded a Reporters sans frontières-Fondation de France prize for his commitment to press freedom, Father Sibomana is lauded by the international human rights community as a journalist who opposes any form of racism, including incitement to racial hatred. Thank you for your attention into this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Wayne T. Sharpe
Executive Director

Telephone: (1) (416) 703-1638 Fax 703-7034 E-mail: ccj@web.apc.org

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

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

IN 1287

FACSIMILE MESSAGE

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

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

Best regards.

Sam
 I hope you submitted
 15 him my points,
 Age Age Di.
 Age Age.

To DFC

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

G3

SRSG

G/D/R

FC

Sam
 21/4

Update on IDP Camps in Rwanda

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: FHQ (Ops)

From: HAC

Info: FC/DFC/Comd Sec 4A (BY FAX)/UNREO/File

Date: 31 Mar 1995

Subject: HAC PATROL TO SECTOR 4A 30 - 31 MAR 95

1. HAC Ops conducted a vehicle patrol in Sector 4A. The aim of the patrol was to observe activities in the remaining camps of sector 4A.

2. The patrol was conducted by Capt P.F.A. Demers (HAC Ops/LN), Capt S. Agbanusi (HAC Ops/LN) and 1Lt M. Walhen (CIVPOL).

3. The route taken by the patrol was as follows:
KIGALI-BUTARE-GIKONGORO-NYAMIGINA-BUHHORO-RURAMBA-RWAMIKO-KIBHEO-BUTARE-NDAGO-MUNINI-KAMANA-RUNYOMBYI-BUTARE-KIGALI. Discussions were held with Ops rep TAC HQ BUTARE, MILOB HQ Sector 4A, UNREO GIKONGORO and ZAMBATT Officers providing security in the camps.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

4. Currently the consensus in sector 4A on Op RETOUR is that a large number of IDPs who had been repatriated to their home communes earlier on during the year are now returning to the camps to seek protection. The main reasons being cited are the number of arrests, the conditions in the prisons and no judicial system in place in the home communes. Furthermore, the rumour currently circulating in the larger camps about a possible attack by the FRGF or retaliation by the RPA on the 6 or 7 April contributes to the general feeling of insecurity.

5. There is a lot of confusion regarding the number of IDPs in each camp. In some instances numbers differ by as much as 50,000 according to the source (UNAMIR, UN Agencies, ICRC, NGOs or the camp leadership). More accurate numbers could be obtained, for example, by consulting the NGO in charge of water distribution in the camps. Water consumption can be computed using simple consumption rate per person per day. An advantage of this method is that it cannot be easily manipulated by a camp leadership eager to receive more food by providing inflated population numbers.

6. The change in the deployment of elements of ZAMBATT from the Northern part of sector 4A to the camps in the South has caused some people residing in the Northern communes of the GIKONGORO prefecture (specifically MUSEBEYA and MUKO) to move to the camps in the South. Insecurity is, once again, the main reason given for this move.

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NYAMIGINA-BUHORO-RURAMBA CAMPS

7. NTR.

RWAMIKO CAMP

8. A meeting was held with the ZAMBATT platoon commander for the camp. He stated that the security situation in the camp is good with the platoon conducting day and night foot patrols in the camp. Relations with the camp population and the camp leadership are good but he could not confirm if the rumours about the attack / reprisal on the 6/7 April was circulating in the camp.

9. Relations with the RPA troops in the area are reported to be good. The RPA does not penetrate inside the camp (except for patrolling the main road running through the camp) and no major case of harassment by the army have been reported. ZAMBATT reports that each night, 100 to 150 IDPs move South (toward KIBHEO) through the UNAMIR check point located on the main road. Camp population does not show any interest in going back to their home communes.

10. Camp population is reported to be between 16 and 23,000. Food distribution every two weeks is done by the ICRC, water and sanitation is done by OXFAM and basic medical care is provided on a daily basis by CARITAS.

KIBEHO CAMP

11. A meeting was held with the ZAMBATT platoon(+) commander for the camp. He described the security situation in the camp as good. Day and night foot patrols are being conducted. The relations between UNAMIR, the camp population and the camp leadership are reported as good. Relations with the RPA are good. They do not penetrate within the camp (except for patrolling along the main road) and all the interactions between the RPA and the IDPs are done through UNAMIR.

12. KIBEHO is growing bigger with up to 100 IDPs coming back from their home commune every day, presently more than 30 communes are represented in the camp and the people are not interested in moving out as long as there is no improvement in the security situation. Some intimidation is taking place in the camp, but UNAMIR troops can intervene in order to defuse potentially violent situations. As an example, the case of a man who had sought protection with ZAMBATT after giving an interview to the press was cited: the man was beaten up and his shelter was burned to the ground by his fellow IDPs after he mentioned to the press that there were many ex-Interahamwe still living in the camp. In order to resolve the situation, the ZAMBATT platoon commander held a meeting with the camp leadership and requested that the IDPs rebuild is hootch and should stop harassing him. The man went back in the camp and ZAMBATT follow up actions on this case confirms that he is still alive and well.

13. Rumours of people leaving the camp at night in order to commit acts of banditry in the surrounding villages could not be confirmed. The size of the camp and the shape of the ground makes it almost impossible for the troops to control all the avenues of approach leading in and out of the camp. However rumours of the impending FRGF attack / RPA retaliation during the first week of April are circulating in the camp but this does not seem to create any mass movement out of the camp towards BURUNDI/ZAIRE.

14. Camp population is reported to be between 90 and 150,000. Food distribution is done by the ICRC, water and sanitation is done by OXFAM and UNICEF, basic medical care is provided on a daily basis by CARITAS, MSF, CARE and WORLD VISION.

NDAGO CAMP

15. Once again the security situation as well as relations with all parties are reported as good. ZAMBATT is conducting day and night foot patrols inside the camp.

16. NDAGO is also growing in numbers by the day, the most recent influx of IDPs coming from the MUSEBEYA and MUKO communes following the redeployment of ZAMBATT troops as stated in para 6. Camp population is reported to be between 42 and 65,000.

MUNINI AND KAMANA CAMPS

17. Security in the camps and relations with all parties are reported as good, however some acts of banditry, arrests and confiscation of private property are reported in the area of KIVU commune causing some people living in that area to seek protection by moving to the camps. ZAMBATT is conducting day and night foot patrols inside both camps and all interactions between the RPA and the IDPs are conducted through UNAMIR.

18. Over the last two weeks, one group of 40 IDPs was reported going through both these camps on their way to BURUNDI but the platoon commander in MUNINI camp does not feel that the camps are being used as staging areas for movement South as these people did not stop for any length of time in either camp. However, IDPs in KAMANA have stated that should UNAMIR leave the camp they would go to ZAIRE via BURUNDI.

19. Camp population in MUNINI is reported to be between 16 and 20,000. Food distribution every week is done by the ICRC, water and sanitation is done by OXFAM and basic medical care is provided on a daily basis by MERLIN (could be redeploying some or all of their resources to GISENYI).

20. Camp population in KAMANA is reported to be between 19 and 37,000. Food distribution every week is done by the ICRC, water

and sanitation is done by OXFAM and basic medical care is provided on a daily basis by MERLIN (could be redeploying some or all of their resources to GISENYI).

RUNYOMBYI

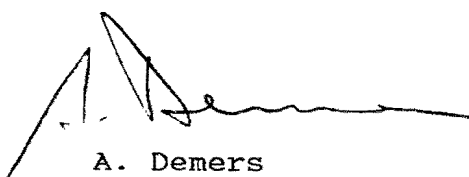
21. Meeting was held with ZAMBATT company commander for this area. No mass movement toward BURUNDI by the IDPs has been observed but only the main routes are monitored. The RPA is fearful that this area is used by smugglers to bring food out of the camps to ZAIRE via BURUNDI. The army has confiscated some food from the IDPs in this area, but ZAMBATT company commander was successful in negotiating for the food to be returned to the IDPs.

CONCLUSION

22. ZAMBATT's presence in the camps is the major factor contributing to the good security situation in the area. Any redeployment of troops in sector 4A resulting from planned camp closures must be planned very carefully in order not to panic the IDPs.

22. The large numbers of potentially hostile IDPs concentrating in KIBEHO and NDAGO could be seen by the RPA as a major security threat. The possible explosive situation that would result following a forced closure of these two camps cannot be overstated. UNAMIR should be prepared to give full support to the IOC in case of this scenario should take place.

23. Obviously, because of the rumors circulating in sector 4A regarding the 6/7 April, no major operations involving IDPs should be undertaken by either UNAMIR or the Government for the next week as it would only create panic in the camps.



A. Demers
Capt
HAC OPS/LN

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: [REDACTED] /D COS Ops

From: CHAO

Info: FC

Date: 28 Feb 95

Subject: MANNING OF THE UNAMIR HAC

1. The UNAMIR HAC has evolved considerably since its creation at the commencement of hostilities in Rwanda in April of 94. At its peak period it consisted of a CHAO, a D/CHAO, an Operations Officer, four dedicated MILOBs and eight Milobs attached on a daily basis from Milob HQ. The cell's tasks concentrated on humanitarian operations in support of the UN Advance Humanitarian Team, the transfer of IDPs through front lines and the search for missing Rwandese nationals at the request of relatives and interested parties outside the country.

2. Following the end of hostilities in July 94, the HAC co-located with UNREO at the UNDP building in Kigali. All members of the HAC had participated quite extensively in humanitarian operations during the war and were of benefit to UNREO in advising them on humanitarian operations and the requirements for security arrangements. For the most part, many of the UNREO staff were new to the mission as were many of the NGOs that had returned to the country. All were initially lacking in logistic support to conduct operations and the cell organized this support for the NGOs through UNAMIR resources.

3. The cell has experienced difficulties in conducting its operations since the end of the war. Specific problems include:

- a. Although requested, the cell has not been given any means of communication with the Sectors in the field. Consequently, humanitarian information from the Sectors is channeled directly to Force HQ without being initially assessed by the CHAO and the other members of the cell.
- b. The cell has continued to lose Milobs through rotation, yet has not received any replacements. The cell at one point was reduced to three members including the CHAO. Despite this reduction in manpower the cell was expected to continue to conduct operations in accordance with Opo 20 dated 06 Oct 94.

G3

- c. The cell did not have any 4x4 vehicles to conduct patrol operations in support of either Force HQ or UNREO.
- d. With three members, CTO and leave severely hampered the cell's ability to conduct operations.
- e. Many of the UN agencies who were most forthcoming with information on their operations during the war are now unco-operative in keeping the Force advised on their operations and tend to deal exclusively with UNREO in this area.
- f. NGOs do not inform UNAMIR of their operations and in many cases neglect to inform UNREO.

4. The tasks for the HAC continue to evolve as the humanitarian and security situation continues to improve. UNREO is up to their full strength and have made great progress in their ability to co-ordinate humanitarian activities inside the country. They have also stationed sub-elements in Zaire and Burundi to monitor humanitarian problems in these countries as they pertain to Rwanda. The 165 or so NGOs are also firmly established in the country and conduct their operations with little requirement for support from UNAMIR.

5. Despite the move toward normalcy in the country, the cell continues to receive some requests from UN and NGO agencies. UNREO has been forced to re-direct some of its personnel to assist in the IOC established for Op RETOUR and therefore is operating at a reduced strength. The IOC requests the cell's assistance on a regular basis in support of Op RETOUR. As well, Sectors request the assistance of the cell in sorting out humanitarian problems in their Sectors.

6. It is necessary to re-evaluate the structure of the cell to ensure that it is suitably structured to perform a worthwhile service to UNAMIR, UNREO and the NGOs operating in the country. This is particularly important since the mandate of UNAMIR centres on humanitarian operations. The remainder of this memo will concentrate on what is felt is an adequate manning level to perform the assigned tasks given the cell by the FC under OpO 20.

7. The Cell requires a CHAO. This position allows for a senior officer to direct the operations of the cell and to interface with the senior representatives of UNREO, UN and NGO agencies on behalf of the FC. The Cell should also have an Ops Offr to assist the CHAO and to fill in his absence.

8. The Cell cannot provide first hand information to the FC and the HQ without the ability to move into the country and observe first - hand the humanitarian situation and any problems reported by Sectors. Additionally, it is the only means of monitoring the progress of operations put in place to rectify a reported humanitarian problem. Without this capability, the cell is relegated to the status of staff officers reporting facts from outside agencies without the capability to investigate. To adhere to OpO 20 and the wishes of the FC, the cell must be based on a group of Milobs available to conduct patrols. The idea is not to duplicate the work of the Milobs but to co-ordinate specific problems on behalf of the FHQ. These Milob team should be familiar with all prefects and if possible, all Bourgmestres in the country and be considered to be the FC's representatives during their visits. A normal Milob patrol in a Sector consists of three Milobs. This allows for flexibility so that CTO and leave can be taken. Therefore the cell requires as a minimum 6 Milobs (2 x teams) to conduct sustained patrolling operations. One of these Milobs could perform the task of Ops Offr.

9. Recently, the cell has been tasked to collate humanitarian activities, as reported by the Sectors, for inclusion in the daily sitrep to New York. To do this there is a requirement for two staff officers to act as DOs within the cell. These DOs should be employed in the same fashion as they are in the Milob and UNAMIR HQs. The establishment of two officers allows for flexibility to account for CTO. If the HAC remains at UNREO then a base station communication system or telephone system must be installed so that the humanitarian information can be forwarded to the cell from the Sectors for preparation of the humanitarian portion of the daily sitrep. If this system cannot be put in place then the DO must work in HQ UNAMIR to access their communications to the Sectors.

10. The Cell requires a staff officer to handle administration and logistics as well as a clerk to maintain files and provide clerical services to the CHAO.

11. The Cell will require additional vehicles to perform the duties assigned in OpO 20.

- a. 1 Saloon car for the CHAO.
- b. 1 4 x 4 for the Ops Officer.
- c. 1 4 x 4 for three DOs
- d. 2 4 x 4 for the Milob Patrol Teams (2 teams).
- e. 1 Pick up for the Admin/Log SO and clerk.

12. The establishment of at least one humanitarian Milob team within each Milob HQ must be formalized. The team will perform

tasks in the humanitarian field on behalf of the Milob Sector

Commander. The establishment of a humanitarian officer within the formed battalions would also be beneficial due to the continued presence of the battalion in the Sector for the duration of a tour of duty. This representative should work in close liaison with the Milob humanitarian team.

13. In some Sectors, UNREO has established a field team and the appropriate Milob HQ and Battalion HQ must perform their duties in close liaison with the UNREO representatives. In cases where an UNREO presence is not in place, then the Milob HQ should deal with a UN agency such as UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF etc.

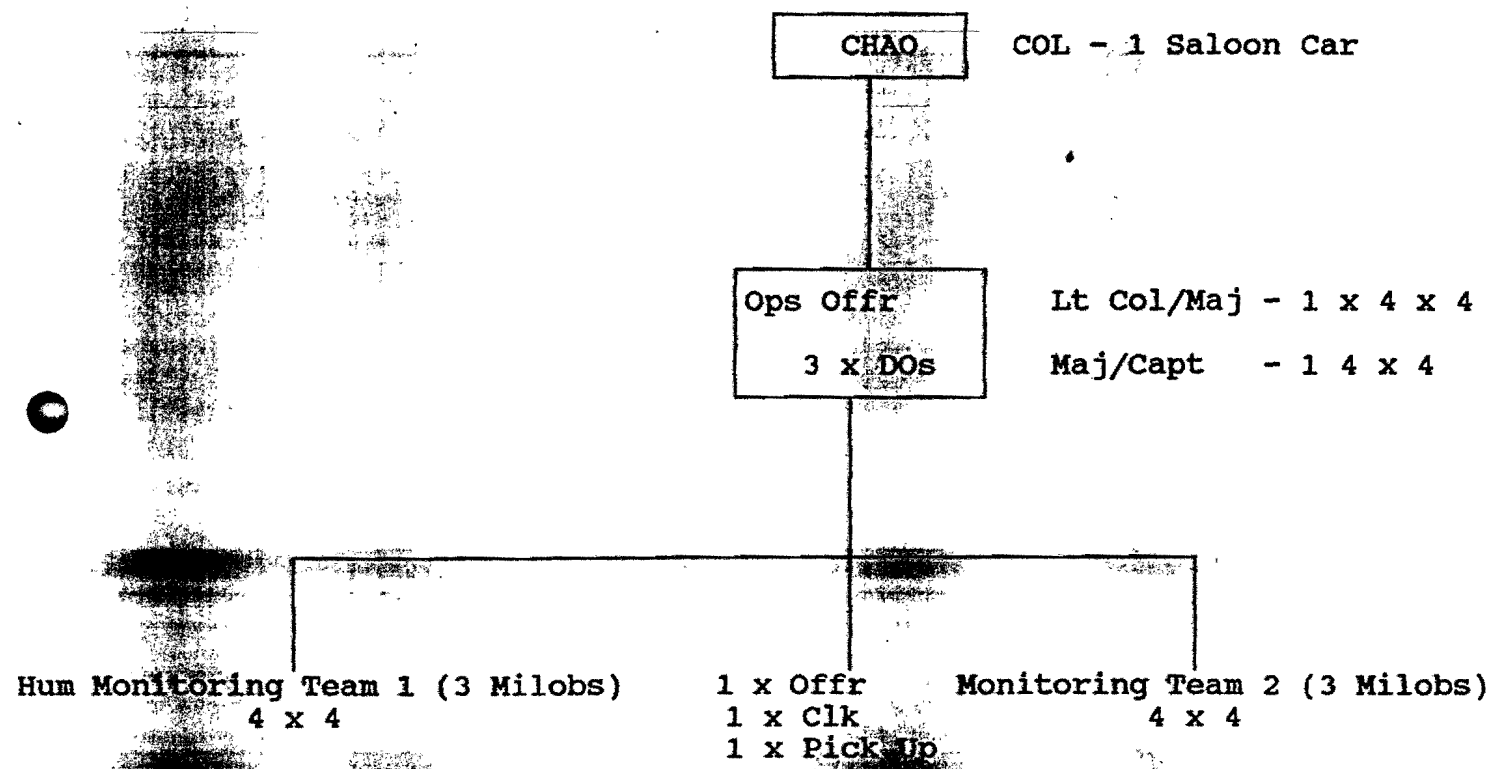
14. While UNAMIR was instrumental in co-ordinating humanitarian relief in Rwanda during the war, UNREO is now the agency of prime interest in this field. UNREO has the professionals in this field and will ask for HAC assistance only when it is felt it is required. Despite this fact however the cell must be manned with UNAMIR personnel who can provide timely and useful advice to UNREO when requested. The HAC must more importantly concentrate on monitoring and co-ordinating UNREO and NGO operations in response to observations from UNAMIR and reporting their findings to the FC and to the Director of UNREO for action. This will keep the FC current on humanitarian operations as they relate to UNAMIR.

15. As UNREO is the co-ordinating body for humanitarian operations, UN and NGO agencies report their planned and on-going operations to UNREO. The HAC therefore is required to pass reports to the FC. As the cell lacks the communications both HF and VHF to communicate with the various UN and NGO agencies inside and outside the country, it can only be privy to the information provided by UNREO. As UNREO attends morning prayers they should be expected to brief the FC on major humanitarian operations concerning Rwanda. The HAC would keep the FC up-to-date on UNAMIR humanitarian operations and Sector operations in support of UN and NGO agencies conducting humanitarian operations.

16. The Cell has represented UNAMIR well since its formation during the civil war. The cell has gained the respect of UNREO, the UN agencies and the NGOs represented in the country both during and after the war. They will continue to request assistance from the cell and no doubt be appreciative of our efforts on their behalf. It is critical therefore that if such a cell exists then for the benefit of the force as a whole and for the international community operating on behalf of their countries in Rwanda, great care must be exercised in establishing a suitable structure coupled with adequate logistic support to enable it to live up to the reputation it has made for itself.

17. The structure and logistic requirement is summarized in annex A and B.

Wan L
S ILIYA
Col
CHAO

HAC STRUCTURE AND LOGISTIC REQUIREMENT

STRUCTURE AND EOPT REQUIREMENT

SRL	CELL	VEHICLES			B/STN	W/TALKIE	COMPLETE BTY CHARGER	RMKS
		SALOON	4 X 4	P/UP				
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
1.	C-HAC	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
2.	Ops Offr	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3.*	3 x DOs	-	1	-	1	2	1	-
4.	Hum Monitor Team 1 (3 x Milobs)	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
5.*	Hum Monitor Team 2 (3 x Milobs)	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
6.	Admin/Pers (1 offr & 1 SNCO)	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
7.	Total Req	1	4	1	1	10	1	-
8.	Present Holding	1	1	1	-	5	1	-
9.	Bal. Reqr	-	3	-	1	5	-	-

* Request approval of this structure.

C

FROM: MILOP HQ, SECTOR 5
TO: MILOB GP HQ
INFO: FORCE HQ, HAC
Attention: MA to FC
DATE: 28-2-95

SUBJECT: CONDITION OF RETURNEES RECEPTION CENTRES IN GISENYI

✓
DCMO/G4
see me pse
JG
DFC/CMO
02/3

GENERAL

1. The reception centres located at the Nursing School Complex and College, at GISENYI have of late, become source of concern due to their sensitivity, resulting from the numerous problems that they are burdened with. These reception centres house a total of about 11,000 old case loads (59/60 refugees) who are landless and have been awaiting resettlement ~~of~~ by the government for the last three to four months. The frustration of these unfortunate returnees has manifested itself in the looting of the WFP trucks on the 18 - 19 Feb 95 and lately in the angry demonstration on 28th Feb 95.

INCIDENT ON 28 FEB 95

2. On 28 February 1995, a group of people from the reception centre (old cases) and returnees (new cases) staged an angry demonstration at the Grand Barrier asking for additional food, cooking sets etc. They were placated for the time being by the UNHCR Chief of GISENYI and CARE workers. 20 kitchen sets have just been issued to the returnees in the reception centre at the nursing school. Simultaneously, precautionary measures in terms of marshalling of gendarme and RPA security and patrolling by TUNBATT was arranged by the MILOBS. Subsequent visit to the reception centre revealed numerous problems of the returnees.

PROBLEMS

3. The problems being faced by the returnees (old caseload) in the reception centre are as follows:

a. The weekly supply of food is being issued is not sufficient to last the whole week.

b. The type of corn being distributed by the WFP is very hard and ^{not} easily digestible. This has led to stomach complications/upset amongst a very large number of the people, especially pregnant women and children.

c. Chronic diseases like malaria and dysentery are very common in the reception centres.

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Discussed with DFC/CMO. Fwd
for further action.

8/3/3
DCMO

MA to DFC/CMO

Done
MA
06/3

G3

d. Most of the children are suffering from malnutrition and serious skin diseases.

e. The septic tank in the vicinity of the reception centre is full and blocked. There are no facilities to drain/empty same. This could lead to epidemic like cholera.

f. The existing dispensary and hospital at GISENYI cannot take on the additional load of these reception centres. They accept only very few patients, whereas, the number of sick daily is far too large.

g. Lack of good food, poor sanitation, sickness and waiting for resettlement have all combined to make the people a frustrated and desperate lot who are likely to run wild at the slightest provocation/pretext.

STEPS BEING TAKEN TO ALLEVIATE PROBLEMS AT LOCAL LEVEL

4. The following steps are being taken:

a. The UNHCR Chief GISENYI, talked to the returnees at the reception centre on 28 Feb 95. MILOBS were also present. An appeal was made to the people to remain disciplined and calm to prevent unnecessary violence. An assurance was given to try and solve the health problems by coordinating with MSF. Similarly, efforts would be made to get a better variety of corn which is edible.

b. Effort is being made to avail of the facilities of the Brown and Roots to clean/empty the septic tanks.

c. Coordination is being carried out to get doctors from MSF and ICRC to make weekly visits to the camp to cater for their medical needs. They are also being asked to carry out personal hygiene awareness programme for the reception centres.

d. Regular dialogue on weekly basis is being planned by the MILOBS/UNHCR, firstly to monitor the problems of the reception centre and secondly to feel the pulse of the people.

e. The security of the soft spots/flash points in the town is being stepped up in liaison with the gendarme and RPA. Patrolling by TUNBATT is being implemented.

RECOMMENDATION

5. The following are the recommendations, which need to be taken at the appropriate level:

✓ a. There is need to take up the need for rapid resettlement of the inhabitants of the reception centre, with the Ministry of Rehabilitation, at a quick time frame. The longer the returnees stay in reception centres, greater the

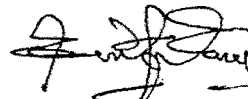
✓ chances of recurrence of riots/looting.

b. There is need for some one with authority from the government to visit these reception centres and make some firm commitments.

c. The need to increase the rations of food has been expressed time and again. The same be examined at appropriate level.

d. Only Brown and Roots has the facilities to carry out cleaning of the septic tanks. Appropriate liaison be carried out at Force HQ level to make these facilities available at the earliest, to avoid outbreak of epidemic.

~~DEPT~~
G4
See me



E ESSIEN
Lt Col
Sector Comd

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: See Distribution

Through: Milob Gp HQ

From: CHAO (FHQ)

Date: 28 Feb 95

Subject: HUMANITARIAN MEETING WITH CHAO - 3 MAR 95

1. There will be a meeting for all Milob humanitarian representatives of Sectors with the CHAO at the UNREO Conference Room at the UNDP Complex in Kigali at 1000 hrs, 03 Mar 95. The aim of the meeting is to find practical and effective ways of co-ordinating the humanitarian and related activities especially with UNREO, UN and NGO field units/offices located within the Sectors. Representatives would be expected to give short briefs of 8 to 10 minutes on the humanitarian activities/problems within the Sectors. The brief should summarize the physical deployment/presence of UNREO/UN/NGOs within their respective Sectors.
2. All Milob Sector Comds are requested to have their representatives present.
3. Representatives from Milob Gp HQ and formed units are also welcome.
4. Those who require air transport are to inform HAC who will make the necessary arrangements.
5. Regards.

for S. Iliya
Col
CHAO

DistributionAction

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CO TUNBATT
CO INDBATT

800
1 hope this went out to the
various sectors at such
a short notice.
— J. L.
02/3
DJE/am

63

CO FRAFBATT
CO NICOY

Info

FHQ (Ops)
FC
DFC/CMO