

UNAMIR

HUMAN RIGHTS

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Priority	TO: Full Address General Romeo Dallaire Force Commander UNAMIR Kigali		Seq. No. WFX 085	
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PLEASE FIND ENCLOSED A LETTER BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, MR. JOSE AYALA LASSO.				
BEST REGARDS, GEORG MAUTNER-MARKHOF CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS UNATIONS. GENEVA				
<div style="text-align: right;"> <i>② M. Muter</i>  <i>Que est l'indication</i>  <i>préposée sur ce dossier</i>  <i>dans notre démission</i> </div> <div style="text-align: left;"> <i>M. Bus</i>  <i>En action, please</i>  <i>J. G. Markhof</i> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <i>4/6</i> </div>				

OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A GENÈVE



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(à rappeler dans la réponse)

Palais des Nations  
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3 June 1994

Dear General Dallaire,

I am writing to you to express my gratitude for the invaluable assistance and cooperation extended by UNAMIR and you personally during my recent mission to Rwanda. Your generous support was essential for the success of the mission.

As you know, before my departure for Rwanda, I had called upon the member States of the Commission on Human Rights to consider the advisability of convening a special session of the Commission to deal with the situation in Rwanda. The Government of Canada formally requested the special session. This call was supported by 44 States members of the Commission. The special session took place on 24 and 25 May 1994. Please find enclosed a copy of the report which I presented to the Commission on my visit to Rwanda.

I also enclose a copy of the resolution adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on 25 May 1994. I should like to draw your attention to paragraph 18 of this resolution, in which the Commission requested its Chairman to appoint a special rapporteur to investigate the human rights situation in Rwanda, including root causes and responsibilities for the recent atrocities. Pursuant to this request, the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights has appointed Mr. René Degni Ségui (Côte d'Ivoire) as Special Rapporteur. This appointment is subject to approval of the resolution by the Economic and Social Council, to be expected in the course of next week.

You may note that, in paragraph 20 of the said resolution, the Commission on Human Rights requests the Special Rapporteur to visit Rwanda forthwith and to report on the situation on human rights there within four weeks from the date of the adoption of the resolution. In order to comply with this request, Mr. Degni Ségui intends to carry out a mission in the very near future. It is envisaged that he will arrive in Nairobi on 11 June 1994, possibly accompanied by the Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, summary or

General Romeo Dallaire  
Force Commander  
UNAMIR  
Kigali

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arbitrary executions, Mr. Bacre Waly Ndiaye (Senegal), and the Special Rapporteur on the question of Torture, Mr. Nigel Rodley (United Kingdom). Ms. Sibylle Kapferer (Austria) and Mr. Stéphane Jeannet (Switzerland) of the Centre for Human Rights will also participate in this mission.

After one day of meetings with representatives of the UN agencies in Nairobi, the Special Rapporteur would like to visit Kigali and/or other areas within Rwanda, conditions permitting. He would highly appreciate meeting with you to receive your assessment of the current situation and discuss possibilities of receiving information on human-rights related matters gathered by UNAMIR personnel.

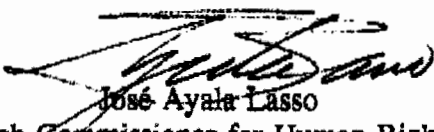
A staff member of the Centre for Human Rights, Mr. Pádraig Czajkowski (Ireland), will travel to Nairobi shortly in order to carry out preparations for the Special Rapporteur's mission and coordinate with you his travel to Kigali and/or other areas within Rwanda, as feasible, as well as the schedule of meetings to be held. Any information which UNAMIR may be able to communicate to the Special Rapporteur to be taken into account in the preparation of the mission would be most welcome.

In this context, it is important to note that this first mission of the Special Rapporteur would also serve the purpose of carrying out the first preparations for the human rights field operation provided for in paragraph 23 of the above-mentioned resolution. The nature of this field operation is to be understood in the framework of paragraph 21, which requests the Special Rapporteur to gather and compile systematically information on possible violations of human rights and acts which may constitute breaches of international humanitarian law and crimes against humanity, including acts of genocide, in Rwanda and to make this information available to the Secretary-General.

The field operation will be carried out in close cooperation with UNAMIR and other UN agencies operating in Rwanda. The Special Rapporteur's first visit to the area will certainly be a most useful opportunity to establish the terms of reference for the working relationship between UNAMIR and the human rights field officers.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank you once again for your invaluable cooperation and assistance which I am confident that the cooperation thus established between the Centre for Human Rights and UNAMIR will continue in the future.

Yours sincerely,

  
José Ayala Lasso  
High Commissioner for Human Rights

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Third special session  
24-25 May 1994  
Item 3 of the provisional agenda

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,  
Mr. José Avela Lasso, on his mission to Rwanda 11-12 May 1994

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#### Introduction

1. Since 6 April 1994, the world has witnessed in Rwanda a human rights tragedy of unprecedented dimensions. Hundreds of thousands of civilians, including large numbers of children and women, have been killed, often after being subjected to torture, and thousands have disappeared. Millions were forced to leave their places of residence, seeking refuge in other areas of Rwanda or abroad. Others are trapped between the lines of fighting or are forcibly detained, and many are in hiding, fearing for their lives. Disease and famine threaten those who, so far, have escaped death.
2. The killing of civilians in large numbers for ethnic or political motives is not new in Rwanda. However, the violence unleashed during the last six weeks exceeds by far even the worst of previous outbursts of hatred and intolerance.
3. A major change in the power structure in Rwanda took place with the Hutu "social revolution" in 1959, which ended Tutsi domination of the country's political and economic life and led to the country's independence in 1962. <sup>1/</sup> During the following decades, Rwanda has repeatedly been the scene of mass killings and the exodus of large numbers of Tutsi to neighbouring Burundi, Zaire, Uganda and Tanzania. There have also been repeated attempts by Tutsi refugees to come back to power. Each such attempt gave rise to renewed ethnic violence and hatred. In 1973, Major-General Juvénal Habyarimana, a Hutu originating from the northern prefecture of Ruhengeri, seized power in a military coup d'état. Since then, regional rivalries were added to ethnic antagonism.
4. In October 1990, the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) invaded the country from Uganda with a force of some 7,000. The RPF is composed mainly of Tutsi refugees, many of them former members of the Ugandan armed forces. The Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Mr. Hacer Waly Ndiaye, visited Rwanda in April 1993 and concluded that, following the 1990 incursion by the RPF, a deliberate government policy had collectively labelled all Tutsi inside the country as accomplices of the RPF, and that this linkage, the ensuing climate of suspicion and fear and the directives which followed had triggered massacres of thousands of civilians. <sup>2/</sup>
5. None of the cease-fire agreements signed in attempts to end the hostilities in July 1992, October 1992 and January 1993 put an end to the armed conflict. On 8 February 1993, the RPF breached the January 1993 cease-fire agreement, accusing the Government of President Habyarimana of continuing human rights violations, including the massacre of more than 300 Tutsi in north-western Rwanda in January 1993. On 9 March 1993, a demilitarized zone was agreed upon by the Government and the RPF in a cease-fire concluded at Dar-es-Salaam. This agreement stipulated that the RPF forces would return to positions occupied prior to 8 February 1993. A group of neutral military observers (GOMN) of the Organization of African Unity monitored the demilitarized area. Violations of the cease-fire by both sides were reported regularly.

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6. A peace accord formally ending the armed conflict was signed by the Rwandan Government and the RPF on 4 August 1993 in Arusha, Tanzania. The agreement provided for a transitional Government including members of the five political parties represented in the then Government, as well as members of the RPF; for the integration of members of both sides' forces into a national army and a national gendarmerie; and for the right of all refugees, including those from past decades, to repatriate.

7. Both the Government and the RPF called for the deployment of a United Nations peace-keeping force to assist in the implementation of the peace agreement. This was approved by the Security Council on 5 October 1993: resolution 872 (1993) established the United Nations Assistance Mission to Rwanda (UNAMIR) with the mandate to assist in the implementation of the cease-fire agreement. 1/ On 5 April 1994 the Security Council extended the UNAMIR mandate until 29 July 1994 (resolution 909 (1994)). The mandate was adjusted by the Security Council in its resolution 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994, which, inter alia, reduced the numbers of UNAMIR personnel in Rwanda. On 17 May 1994, the Security Council expanded the UNAMIR mandate, authorizing inter alia an expansion of the UNAMIR force level up to 5,500 troops (resolution 918 (1994)). In that resolution the Security Council also called for an arms embargo for Rwanda.

8. While formally ending the armed conflict, the Arusha peace accord failed to put a halt to violence. Politically motivated killings continued during the last four months of 1993 and, particularly, early in 1994. The Arusha peace process was interrupted when, on the evening of 6 April 1994, the Rwandan presidential jet was shot down in Kigali. Those responsible for the death of the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi, together with several ministers and high government officials aboard, have not yet been identified. In the early hours of 7 April 1994, the Rwandan Government-controlled radio attributed the responsibility for shooting down the plane to the RPF and a specific contingent of United Nations soldiers. What followed was the indiscriminate and large-scale killing of civilians including political opponents of the dead President. Moderate members of the Government, including the Prime Minister and her children, as well as 10 United Nations soldiers, were also assassinated.

9. The RPF started fighting in the capital, Kigali, on 7 April 1994, after informing UNAMIR that they were compelled to do so in order to protect the Tutsi population. At the time of my visit on 11 and 12 May 1994, the RPF controlled almost half of the country's territory, to the north-east of a line that divides Rwanda roughly diagonally from north-west to south-east. RPF troops were making considerable advances towards the south and were moving towards an encirclement of the capital.

10. During the days and weeks that followed the assassination of the President, violence spread out to other areas of the country and reached an unprecedented scale: it has been estimated that more than 200,000 people, the majority of them innocent civilians, including children and women, have been killed. According to well-informed sources, the numbers may be considerably higher and may exceed 500,000.

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11. Recent incidents reported from Government-controlled areas include the killing of 4,000 civilians in the parish of Shangi, 2,000 at Mbirizi and 800 at Nkanka, all in the diocese of Gikongoro; the killing of 4,000 refugees at Kibeho and many others at other churches in the diocese of Gikongoro; the killing of wounded persons being transported in vehicles of the Rwandan Red Cross in Kigali; and the killing of injured civilians taken from Butare hospital by members of the military. Many were killed or mutilated before the eyes of staff of intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental organizations, one child even in the arms of a staff member of an international humanitarian organization.

Action taken by the High Commissioner

12. I have followed the situation in Rwanda with increasing concern since I assumed the function of High Commissioner for Human Rights on 5 April 1994. On 14 April 1994, I addressed a memorandum to the Secretary-General in which I expressed my deep concern at reports of grave human rights violations in Rwanda and suggested that urgent measures be considered to prevent a further deterioration of the human rights situation there.

13. On 26 April 1994, I requested information on the situation and suggestions for action from a wide range of United Nations agencies and programmes, special rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights, chairmen of human rights treaty bodies, the Organization of African Unity, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations.

14. On the basis of the information and reports received in response to this request, I called on members of the Commission on Human Rights, on 4 May 1994, to consider the advisability of convening the Commission on Human Rights in emergency session to address the human rights situation in Rwanda.

15. In the light of continuing reports of extremely grave and massive human rights violations, I decided, after consultations with the Secretary-General, personally to undertake a mission to Rwanda in order to appeal to both parties to stop the human rights violations immediately and to work towards a negotiated settlement of the conflict (see the text of my appeal issued in Kigali on 12 May 1994, reproduced in the annex to this report).

Mission of the High Commissioner to Rwanda

16. I visited Rwanda from 11 to 12 May 1994. On this mission, I was accompanied by Mr. Louis Joinet, expert of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 4/ as well as by three staff members of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights.

17. I reached Kigali on 11 May 1994, where I met with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Rwanda, Dr. Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh, and with the Force Commander of UNAMIR, General Romeo Dallaire, who made available to me documentation and information on the situation there, particularly since 6 April 1994. I should like to express my gratitude to them for all their support in connection with my visit. In particular, I am

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most grateful to General Dallaire for having facilitated all security and logistical arrangements in order for me to be able to meet with representatives of both parties to the conflict.

18. Also on 11 May 1994, I travelled to Byumba, 70 kilometres to the north-west of Kigali, where I met at the RPF headquarters with General Paul Kagame, Commander of the armed forces of the RPF. On 12 May 1994, a meeting was held in Kigali at the headquarters of the Rwandan Armed Forces (RAF) with General Augustin Bizimungu, Commander in Chief of the RAF and Colonel Théoneste Bagosora, Chief of Cabinet at the Ministry of Defence. Together with them, I visited the Hotel "Milles Collines", where approximately 550 Tutsi are currently trapped between the lines of fighting. I then made an appeal on Radio Rwanda, urging both sides, *inter alia*, to cease hostilities immediately, put an end to violence and ensure respect for human rights; to allow the population free movement to a destination of their choice; and to begin a process of negotiations with a view to achieving peace in Rwanda. I repeated this appeal at a press conference on 12 May 1994 in Nairobi, and on 13 May 1994 upon my return to Geneva. The text of the appeal is attached as an annex to this report.

19. In my conversations with the military commanders of both sides, I clearly expressed the condemnation by the entire international community of the massive and extremely grave human rights violations committed by all those participating in the conflict. I reminded them of their obligations, as enshrined in the international human rights instruments to which Rwanda is a party <sup>5/</sup> and in international humanitarian law <sup>6/</sup>, to take effective measures against the killing of innocent civilians, and of their responsibility for acts committed by those under their command. I also appealed to them to use their authority to stop the violence immediately, to work towards a cease-fire and to return to the negotiating table, as called for by the Secretary-General. Furthermore, I urged both sides to grant all those in need full access to humanitarian assistance and to allow the civilian population free movement to safe areas of their choice. In this connection, I referred in particular to persons trapped between the lines of fighting in locations such as the "Milles Collines" and Méridien hotel, the Amahoro stadium, the King Fayçal hospital or the "Sante Famille" Church in Kigali. I informed the military commanders of the steps taken with a view to convening an emergency session of the Commission on Human Rights and the consideration being given to the investigation of human rights violations. I also referred to the current efforts of the Security Council to increase the numbers of UNAMIR personnel. Finally, in a longer-term perspective, I offered my contribution, and that of the Centre for Human Rights, in building up national infrastructures for the promotion and protection of human rights and for developing an atmosphere of tolerance and respect for human rights throughout Rwanda. General Bizimungu stressed the important role that the United Nations had to play in Rwanda and that the priority was to find a solution acceptable to both parties to the conflict. While he gave me assurances that the hostages would be freed, he pointed out that he did not control action by the militia and other government forces in Kigali. Upon my invitation, the General went with me to the Hotel "Milles Collines" to inform representatives of the hostages directly of the decision just taken by the leadership of the RAF to free them as soon as possible.

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20. While General Bizimungu declared that the Government was ready to accept an immediate cease-fire, General Kagame, on behalf of the RPF, stated that a cease-fire could only be considered as part of a process in which, first, killings of civilians by government forces must be halted. Other elements of that process should include an international investigation leading to the identification of those responsible for the mass killings and an end of impunity, as well as assistance to all those in need. General Kagame stated that, instead of calling on the RPF for an immediate cease-fire, the international community should exert pressure on the Government to halt the killings. In this context, General Kagame also stated that killings had taken place during earlier periods when cease-fire agreements between the Government and the RPF were in force, and deplored the decision taken by the Security Council to reduce the number of UNAMIR troops, thus leaving it to the RPF to ensure protection of the Tutsi population and government opponents. General Kagame also criticized the fact that some foreign Governments had only evacuated their nationals and some selected Rwandans, but had not attempted to impede the mass killings. General Kagame pledged to do all in his power to save lives and ensure respect for human rights. He expressed his appreciation of the visit of the High Commissioner at that time and stressed that the international community had an important role to play in the future of Rwanda.

21. Both sides accepted the idea of an international investigation into human rights violations. They also expressed their readiness to accept, and cooperate with, United Nations human rights monitors under UNAMIR protection, to facilitate humanitarian assistance to the population in need, and to permit freedom of movement to those who wanted to leave areas where they did not feel safe. In that regard, General Bizimungu and Colonel Bagosora referred to recent unsuccessful efforts to evacuate 60 persons of foreign nationality trapped in the Hotel "Milles Collines" (see para. 25 below). They further explained that that incident clearly showed the complexity of the situation, the RAF being bound by government decisions and closely associated with the feelings of the majority Hutu population. They promised that the RAF would continue making every effort to try to solve the situation of all persons trapped under similar circumstances. General Bizimungu recognized the fact, and expressed regret, that massacres had been committed by forces linked to the Government, which he termed as excesses ("débordements"). The fact that such killings had occurred had to be understood as a consequence of the shooting down of the presidential aircraft which he attributed to the RPF in collusion with one specific contingent of United Nations troops and the subsequent attacks of RPF forces in the capital. Because of those attacks, the RAF had not been able to control popular reactions and outrage. He also stated that investigations should cover alleged massive retaliatory action taken by the RPF against civilians loyal to the Government in the area under RPF control.

22. During my stay in Kigali, and during transit in Nairobi on 9/10 and on 12 May 1994, I also met with representatives of international agencies, programmes and organizations, who informed me about their current activities concerning the situation of Rwanda, as well as about the human rights situation there.

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Current major human rights concerns

23. The information I could collect from a number of reliable sources during my mission confirms earlier allegations that extremely serious violations of human rights have taken place and are still continuing as of now. While, owing to problems of access both for non-governmental organizations and UNAMIR observers, such allegations are difficult to verify, the continuing flow of refugees into neighbouring countries (Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire) and their reports leave little justification for doubts.

24. The fate of numerous people who are still hostages of the violence is another matter of great concern. For example, in government-controlled areas, 38,000 persons are currently being held at Kabgayi; 3,000 at the stadium in Gitarama; 5,500 at the stadium in Cyangugu; 1,700 at Mibirisi and 400 at Shangui (near Cyangugu); 60,000 at Runda (near Kigali). In the region controlled by the RPF, 300,000 are being held in different locations in the prefecture of Ruhengeri. Large numbers are also trapped in the capital itself, which is divided between the two parties, in particular in places such as the Amahoro stadium, the "Sainte Famille" Church, the King Fayçal hospital and the "Milles Collines" and Méridien hotels. Their situation has been described to me as desperate. In addition to the persons assembled in locations such as those enumerated above, many are in hiding. They, as well as those confined to areas in the interior of the country where food cannot reach them as aid convoys are denied access, face death by starvation. In this context, I was dismayed at reports that personnel of United Nations agencies trying to gain access to food depots in Kigali have been shot at and thus prevented from reaching them, while others have been detained and threatened by militia when attempting to distribute food.

25. In this context, it is worth noting that, in addition to ongoing fighting between the RPF and government troops, roadblocks and barriers mounted by militia, armed gangs or other unofficial groups in Kigali and on roads leading to other prefectures held by the Rwandan Government constitute a particularly unpredictable threat to the security of those wishing to move about Rwanda, including UNAMIR observers. Heavily armed, those manning the roadblocks can by no means be relied upon to follow orders or instructions given to them by the commanders of the Rwandan Armed Forces. This was clearly proved when a recent attempt by the Rwandan Armed Forces, together with UNAMIR, to take 60 non-Rwandan nationals from the Hotel "Milles Collines" to the airport and out of the country failed at one of the many militia checkpoints in Kigali (see para. 21 above). Furthermore, I should mention that at one of these militia checkpoints a UNAMIR armoured personnel carrier, part of a large convoy of UNAMIR vehicles led by General Dallaire which was transporting the High Commissioner and his staff back to UNAMIR Headquarters after the meeting with the RAF Chief of Staff, was stopped by a young militiaman who opened the door of the vehicle and checked the passengers inside thoroughly while brandishing a hand-grenade in his right hand.

26. Another extremely grave consequence of the violence is the massive displacement of populations: it is estimated that approximately 2 million Rwandans have left their homes to seek refuge from the violence in other areas within the country. More than 300,000 are reported to have crossed the borders into neighbouring countries, and refugee flows continue. As the RPF

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advanced towards the south-east 250,000 fled to Tanzania (to the Ngara region). Several tens of thousands of Rwandans have crossed the border into Burundi to escape violence in the regions south-west of Kigali, particularly Butare, and are now in camps in the Kayanza region. Refugees from southern Rwanda also include many who had fled mass killings in Burundi in October and November 1993. Others have sought refuge in Zaire and Uganda.

27. The danger of an outbreak of epidemics as a result of the contamination of water by the corpses thrown into rivers and lakes, as well as those left to rot in the streets or among the bushes, is an additional threat to the lives of people both in Rwanda and in neighbouring countries. In addition to the current shortage of food, there is also a great risk of famine in the future if crops are not harvested and seeding cannot be carried out between July and September.

#### Concluding recommendations

28. The situation in Rwanda can be characterized as a human rights tragedy. The wanton killing of more than 200,000 innocent civilians, including women, children and elderly persons, calls for the strongest condemnation by the international community.

29. The struggle for power in Rwanda has obvious political connotations which transcend the framework of human rights. However, long-standing and persistent human rights violations have been committed in a climate of disrespect for basic human rights principles and impunity for the perpetrators of major crimes.

30. Effective international action to prevent a further escalation of human rights violations is urgently required. Killings of civilians must stop immediately.

31. At the same time, every effort must be made to achieve a cease-fire or at least temporary cessation of hostilities in order to create the conditions necessary for humanitarian assistance to reach the 2 million displaced, as well as other persons in need. Furthermore, all those who are trapped between lines or detained in places which they do not consider safe must be given the possibility of moving to areas of their own choice with the assistance and protection of UNAMIR.

32. The authors of the atrocities must be made aware that they cannot escape personal responsibility for criminal acts they have carried out, ordered or condoned.

33. All relevant international human rights instruments to which Rwanda is a party, including the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, as well as international humanitarian law, must be fully respected.

34. Both parties to the conflict should immediately implement the above-mentioned steps and measures.

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35. The Commission on Human Rights, for its part, may wish to consider the appointment of a special rapporteur who would examine all human rights aspects of the situation, including root causes and responsibilities for the recent atrocities, and report thereon as early as possible, and periodically thereafter.

36. The Commission on Human Rights may also wish to decide that the special rapporteur should be assisted in the collection and analysis of information by a team of human rights field officers acting in close cooperation with UNAMIR and other United Nations agencies and programmes from within Rwanda, as well as from neighbouring countries where Rwandan refugees are located.

37. It should be noted in this regard that both the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Rwanda and the Force Commander of UNAMIR have pledged their full cooperation with United Nations human rights monitors, following a decision by the Commission on Human Rights in this regard.

38. The Commission on Human Rights may further wish to endorse the suggestion that future United Nations efforts aimed at conflict resolution and peace-building in Rwanda should be accompanied by a strong human rights component and that this process should be effectively supported by a comprehensive programme of human rights assistance.

#### Notes

1/ Before the outbreak of hostilities on 6 April 1994, the division of the Rwandan population into ethnic groups was as follows: 85 per cent Hutu, 14 per cent Tutsi and 1 per cent Twa.

2/ A more ample description of the historical background, as well as an analysis of various factors contributing to ethnic and political violence in Rwanda, may be found in the report of the Special Rapporteur on his visit to Rwanda in April 1993 (E/CN.4/1994/7/Add.1).

3/ During the process leading up to the signing of the August 1993 peace accord in Arusha and upon the request of the Governments of Uganda and Rwanda, the Security Council, in resolution 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993 had established the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) with a mandate to observe the entire frontier between Uganda and Rwanda to verify that no military assistance reached Rwanda. UNOMUR observers were deployed at the Ugandan-Rwandan border in October 1993. By Security Council resolution 872 (1993), of 5 October 1993, UNOMUR was integrated into UNAMIR, as was the Group of Neutral Military Observers (GOMN II).

4/ Mr. Joinet is currently Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the question of impunity. He is also Chairman/Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention of the Commission on Human Rights.

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5/ The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity; the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol thereto.

5/ Rwanda is a party to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and to the 1977 Additional Protocols thereto. In this context, it should also be recalled that the RPF has stated to the International Committee of the Red Cross that it considers itself bound by the rules of international humanitarian law.

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page 11AnnexAPPEAL MADE ON 12 MAY 1994 FROM KIGALI BY MR. JOSE AYALA LASSO,  
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Kigali, 12 May 1994

The tragedy being experienced by the people of Rwanda is shocking the world. The deaths of some 200,000 innocent men, women and children are causing deep indignation which calls for universal condemnation.

All the peoples of the world feel jointly concerned by this suffering. It is in response to this indignation that, in my capacity as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, I have come to Rwanda, in an impartial and objective spirit, to urge all the players in this tragedy to put an immediate end to these serious violations of human rights, in particular through strict observance of the international conventions guaranteeing those rights, including the conventions on humanitarian law and the convention against genocide, conventions to which Rwanda is a party.

I have come to appeal for the immediate declaration of a cease-fire in order to create a favourable climate for the Secretary-General's efforts to ensure that the negotiations are successful. These negotiations alone can lead to a comprehensive political solution taking account of the rights of all and enabling the people of Rwanda to live in peace, solidarity and democracy.

I have come to request the parties to the conflict to authorize and guarantee the distribution of humanitarian assistance to all those in need, without distinction of any kind.

I have come to request that measures be taken without delay to ensure that all those who in this country find themselves hostages to the violence, notably in Amahoro Stadium, the "Milles Collines" Hotel, the Méridien Hotel and King Fayçal Hospital, are immediately transferred to places where they may safely receive the treatment to which they are entitled.

It is essential that the leaders and the perpetrators of these atrocities know that their responsibility is inescapable and that they will have to answer personally for their acts.

One does not fight for the unity of a people by fanning hatred. One cannot fight for the good of the people through extermination.

Just a few hours ago, we were witnesses to a new era, that beginning in South Africa and Palestine, where peace and prosperity beckon, through dialogue and consultation, through tolerance and respect for all. It is essential that Rwanda in its turn moves towards dialogue and consultation.

Lastly, I solemnly call upon the international community to provide decisive support for the people of Rwanda:

P- 1

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page 12

Firstly, in order to demand that measures be adopted to put an end to the violence and to enable the refugees and displaced persons to return, to demand that sufficient humanitarian assistance be guaranteed for all, and to enable the peace negotiations finally to be concluded; and

Secondly, so that it may commit itself to providing effective assistance in the process of rebuilding Rwanda.

In my capacity as High Commissioner for Human Rights, I feel within me the anguish of all and make this appeal so that all of us may show our solidarity with the people of Rwanda.

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P- 11

WFA 085



- 3 -

(d) random aerial day patrols involving the airlifting by helicopter of military observers into areas of high elevation for a clearer view and observation of routes leading to the border.

(e) random aerial day surveillance by helicopter of the border areas and routes. Such surveillance is often conducted by Mission commanders and staff to monitor movements along the border and routes leading to the border.

9. UNOMUR's activities in pursuance of its mandate have generally been effective during the reporting period especially as the Mission's surveillance capacity was recently enhanced with the arrival of three helicopters. As a result, despite intensified activities, since the resumption of hostilities, it appears that the decrease in clandestine cross-border traffic mentioned in my previous report to the Council (S/26878), has generally persisted.

10. With the overall situation in Rwanda having changed drastically since the incidents that began with the plane crash in Kigali, on 6 April, that killed the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi, and as the renewed civil war has intensified, tensions have risen and relations with the civilian and military authorities in the Mission area, though generally cordial and cooperative, have come under increased pressure. Attempts to restrict, curtail or prevent UNOMUR patrols have increasingly been reported, including isolated reports of the harassment of patrol teams. Though allegations that troops and support equipment for the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) have been crossing the Ugandan border into Rwanda have continued to grow, especially since the resumption of hostilities, it has not been possible, through UNOMUR's observations and investigations, to substantiate these claims. As the war continues, it is not inconceivable that such allegations could continue to grow, thus heightening tensions and pressures that could impact on relations with the authorities in the Mission area.

## II. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS

11. By its resolution 891 (1993) of 20 December 1993, the Security Council noted that the integration of UNOMUR within UNAMIR, called for by the Council in its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993, was purely administrative in nature and in no way affected the mandate of UNOMUR as set out in resolution 846 (1993). Consequently, UNOMUR's status-of-mission agreement has remained valid and has continued to govern relations between Uganda and the United Nations in this matter. Furthermore, UNOMUR's operations in pursuance of its mandate have continued to be carried out smoothly and without limitations as a result of the administrative integration into UNAMIR.

5/6

FAX 212 963 3090 UNAMIR

94 MAY 24 10 25

Please deliver  
urgently to  
Dr. Kabia

Chief,

Could you attend  
such a meeting on your  
way to New York?

Please consider \$  
and discuss with  
SRSG.



No. 39



## FAX TRANSMISSION

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - KENYA

TO: Dr. A. Kabia  
Executive Director, UNAMIR

FAX NO: 212-963-3090

FROM: Sammy Kuni Bwo  
UNAMIR, Nairobi

FAX: 254-2-622668

DATE: 21 May 1994

1. You will recall that during his recent visit to Rwanda earlier this month, Mr. José Ayala Lasso, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, indicated that he had requested the United Nations Human Rights Commission to reconvene in a special session to consider the situation in Rwanda. I understand that a sufficient number of states members of the Commission have agreed with the High Commissioner and that the Commission is to begin meeting this coming week in Geneva.

2. The special session of the Human Rights Commission devoted exclusively to the Rwandese crisis would constitute a significant development in the growing international engagement to respond to the tragedy that has engulfed the country. Such a gathering could also have an important impact on the work of UNAMIR, especially as Security Council resolution 918 has recently expanded the Mission's mandate to emphasize humanitarian activities. As it also appears that many prominent personalities as well as senior representatives of member states are scheduled to attend the special session, the meeting could provide an extremely valuable opportunity for useful consultations on effective ways and means of ending the bloodletting, helping the needy and putting the Rwandese peace process back on track as soon as possible. Moreover, it is possible that some of the decisions that the Commission could take, such as the appointment of a special human rights rapporteur for Rwanda or the deployment of human rights monitors in the country, could directly affect the work of UNAMIR on the ground.

3. In view of the above, it is hereby suggested for your consideration that it may be useful for UNAMIR to be represented at the special session of the Human Rights Commission.

Best regards.

UNITED NATIONS  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS

## CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

GENEVA **U R G E N T**

GVA04870

telefax transmission

WFD 205

To : General Romeo Dallaire (Canada)  
 Force Commander  
 UNAMIR  
 Sat-Phone: 212.963.30.92  
 Fax: 001.212.963.3090

05.05.94

From : José Ayala Lasso *[Signature]*  
 United Nations High Commissioner  
 for Human Rights

Please see attached letter addressed to you.

Best regards.

FC

M. Lasso a téléphoné ce  
 matin à 11h00. Il  
 aimerait vous parler DQ.  
 C'est URGENT.

AMB  
 6/5/94

- ③  
 NTF  
 a. Nairobi 9 May - 0855h  
 BA 069  
 b. Coord de vendredi de tap.  
 c. Just finished talking to him.

④  
 D/Kahia  
 Please speak urgently  
 on de tals. He hopes to see  
 me at Nairobi Monday. Maybe  
 the SRSG is more appropriate.  
 we are tasked to coord all  
 his trip from Nairobi arrival  
 to final return to Geneva, we  
 must make the CPO etc.

*[Signature]*  
 6/5

## OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A GENÈVE



## UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA

## HAUT COMMISSAIRE AUX DROITS DE L'HOMME

## HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Télégramme : UNATIONS, GENÈVE  
Télex : 28 96 96  
Téléphone : 917 1234 - 907 1234  
Téléfax : (022) 917 0123

Palais des Nations  
CH - 1211 GENÈVE 10

Réf. N° :  
(à rappeler dans la réponse)

Geneva, 5 May 1994

Dear Sir,

As you may know, I have been following the situation in Rwanda with increasing concern and for the past two weeks have requested information on the situation and suggestions for action from a wide range of UN Agencies, Programmes, Special Rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights, Chairmen of human rights Treaty-based bodies, the OAU, the African Commission on Human and People's Rights, the ICRC and non-governmental organizations.

After consultations with the Secretary-General and with his full support, I have decided to undertake a mission to the area as soon as possible. I will thus plan to fly to Nairobi via BA early on Monday 9 May and I hope to be able to count on your logistical support, particularly the availability of a UN plane, as well as security and communication, for ensuring my travel to Bujumbura, Kigali and possibly also Arusha in the next 4 to 5 days.

While I have already obtained the support of the interim President of Burundi for my mission to Bujumbura, where I plan to remain at least two days, I would highly appreciate your support and that of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, in order to facilitate my travel to Kigali.

I will try to contact you by phone as soon as possible. Meanwhile please note that I can be reached at 0041-22-917 3130 or at fax number 0041-22-917 0002 and look very much forward to meeting you soon in Nairobi.

Thanking you very much for your co-operation, I remain,

*Sanjeeli*  
7311582  
*maison/Geneve*

Sincerely yours,

José Ayala Lasso

Brigadier-General Romeo Dellaire  
Force Commander UNAMIR  
Fax: 001 212 963 3090

WFX 205

p2/2



Télégramme : UNATIONS, GENÈVE  
Télex : 28 98 98  
Téléphone : 917 1234 - 907 1234  
Téléfax : (022) 917 0123

Palais des Nations  
CH - 1211 GENÈVE 10

Réf. N° :  
(à rappeler dans la réponse)

Geneva, 5 May 1994

Dear Mr. Booh-Booh,

As you may know, I have been following the situation in Rwanda with increasing concern and for the past two weeks have requested information on the situation and suggestions for action from a wide range of UN Agencies, Programmes, Special Rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights, Chairmen of human rights Treaty-based bodies, the OAU, the African Commission on Human and People's Rights, the ICRC and non-governmental organizations.

After consultations with the Secretary-General and with his full support, I have decided to undertake a mission to the area as soon as possible. I will thus plan to fly to Nairobi via BA 069 from London early on Monday 9 May and I hope to be ~~able to establish~~ your support in connection with my mission which will last 4 to 5 days and which will take me and my staff (Mr. Mautner-Markhof and Mr. Magazzeni) to Bujumbura, Kigali and possibly Arusha. A UN human rights expert also assisting my mission, Mr. L. Joinet (France) will arrive to Bujumbura tomorrow at 15:15 with KQ 472 from Nairobi. He will be accompanied by a staff from the Centre, Ms. S. Kapferer (Austria) on the same plane.

I would highly appreciate your support in order to facilitate my visit to Kigali and contacts with Government officials, and others in a position of authority there.

Meanwhile please note that I can be reached at 0041-22-917 3130 or at fax number 0041-22-917 0002. Thanking you very much for your co-operation, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

José Ayala Lasso

Mr. Jaques Roger Booh-Booh  
Special Representative of the  
Secretary-General for Rwanda  
c/o UNDP Nairobi

WFX 201



NATIONS  
UNIESConseil économique  
et Social

GENERALE

E/CN.4/S-3/3  
19 mai 1994FRANCAIS  
Original : ANGLAIS/FRANCAIS**E**

24-25 mai 1994

Point 3 de l'ordre du jour provisoire

sur sa mission au Rwanda (11-12 mai 1994)

## INTRODUCTION

1. Depuis le 6 avril 1994, on assiste au déroulement d'une tragédie humaine sans précédent au Rwanda. Des centaines de milliers de civils, dont des femmes et des enfants en grand nombre, ont été tués, souvent après avoir été soumis à la torture, et des milliers d'autres ont disparu. Des millions de personnes ont été contraintes de quitter leur lieu de résidence pour chercher refuge dans d'autres régions du Rwanda ou à l'étranger. D'autres se sont trouvées dans une situation désespérée, craignant pour leur vie. La maladie et la famine guettent celles qui ont réussi jusqu'ici à échapper à la mort.

2. Le massacre de civils pour des motifs ethniques ou politiques n'est pas un phénomène nouveau au Rwanda. Cependant, la violence déchaînée ces six dernières semaines dépasse de loin les pires explosions de haine et d'intolérance que le pays ait connues à ce jour.

3. La "révolution sociale" hutu de 1959, qui a mis fin à la domination tutsi de la vie économique et politique du pays et a conduit celui-ci à l'indépendance en 1962 <sup>1/</sup>, est à l'origine d'un remaniement radical de la structure du pouvoir au Rwanda. Au cours des décennies qui ont suivi, le Rwanda n'a cessé d'être le théâtre de massacres, d'où l'exode massif de Tutsis vers les pays voisins, Burundi, Zaïre, Ouganda et Tanzanie.

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Les réfugiés tutsis ont tenté à plusieurs reprises de reprendre le pouvoir. Chacune de ces tentatives s'est soldée par une recrudescence des accès de violence et de haine interethniques. En 1973, le major-général Juvénal Habyarimana, Hutu originaire de la préfecture de Ruhengeri dans le nord, s'est emparé du pouvoir par un coup d'Etat militaire. Depuis lors, les rivalités régionales exacerbent les antagonismes interethniques.

4. En octobre 1990, le Front patriotique rwandais (FPR) fort d'environ 7 000 hommes a envahi le pays à partir de l'Ouganda. Le FPR se compose essentiellement de réfugiés tutsis, dont bon nombre faisaient autrefois partie des forces armées ougandaises. Le Rapporteur spécial de la Commission des droits de l'homme sur les exécutions extrajudiciaires, sommaires ou arbitraires, M. Bacre Waly Ndiaye, s'est rendu au Rwanda en avril 1993 et a conclu de sa visite qu'au lendemain de l'incursion faite par le FPR en 1990, la politique officielle avait été de traiter collectivement tous les Tutsis du pays de complices du FPR et que cet amalgame, le climat de suspicion et de crainte qu'il avait engendré et les directives données par la suite expliquaient le massacre de milliers de civils 2/.

5. Aucun des accords de cessez-le-feu signés dans l'espoir de faire cesser les hostilités, en juillet 1992, octobre 1992 et janvier 1993, n'a mis fin au conflit armé. Le 8 février 1993, le FPR a rompu le cessez-le-feu de janvier 1993, accusant le gouvernement du président Habyarimana de continuer à violer les droits de l'homme, y compris d'être à l'origine du massacre de plus de 300 Tutsis dans le nord-ouest du Rwanda en janvier 1993. Le 9 mars 1993, le gouvernement et le FPR se sont mis d'accord sur la création d'une zone démilitarisée à l'occasion de la conclusion d'un cessez-le-feu à Dar-es-Salaam. Cet accord stipulait que les forces du FPR regagneraient les positions qu'elles occupaient avant le 8 février 1993. Un groupe d'observateurs militaires neutres (GOMN) de l'Organisation de l'unité africaine contrôlait la zone démilitarisée. Il a été régulièrement fait état de violations du cessez-le-feu par les deux parties.

6. Le Gouvernement rwandais et le FPR ont signé officiellement un accord de paix mettant fin au conflit armé le 4 août 1993 à Arusha (Tanzanie). Cet accord prévoyait la constitution d'un gouvernement de transition, comprenant des membres des cinq partis politiques représentés dans le gouvernement d'alors ainsi que des membres du FPR, l'intégration des combattants des deux parties dans une armée et une gendarmerie nationales et le droit au rapatriement de tous les réfugiés, y compris de ceux qui avaient quitté le pays au cours des décennies passées.

7. Tant le gouvernement que le FPR ont demandé à l'ONU de déployer une force de maintien de la paix pour aider à la mise en oeuvre de l'accord de paix. Le Conseil de sécurité a fait droit à cette requête le 5 octobre 1993 en adoptant la résolution 872 (1993) qui porte création de la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR), chargée d'aider à la mise en oeuvre de l'accord de cessez-le-feu 3/. Le 5 avril 1994, le Conseil de sécurité a prorogé le mandat de la MINUAR jusqu'au 29 juillet 1994 (résolution 909 (1994)). Par sa résolution 912 (1994), du 21 avril 1994, le Conseil de sécurité a modifié le mandat de la MINUAR en réduisant notamment l'effectif de son personnel. Le 17 mai 1994, le Conseil de sécurité a élargi le mandat de la MINUAR, autorisant entre autres le déploiement d'une force



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pouvant aller jusqu'à 5 500 hommes (résolution 918 (1994)). Par cette même résolution, le Conseil de sécurité imposait aussi un embargo sur les armes à destination du Rwanda.

8. Tout en mettant fin officiellement au conflit armé, l'accord de paix d'Arusha n'a pas réussi à faire cesser la violence. Les assassinats motivés par des raisons politiques se sont poursuivis pendant le dernier trimestre de 1993 et, plus particulièrement, au début de 1994. Le processus de paix d'Arusha a été interrompu lorsque, le soir du 6 avril 1994, l'avion du Président rwandais a été abattu à Kigali. Les auteurs de l'attentat qui a coûté la vie aux Présidents du Rwanda et du Burundi, ainsi qu'à plusieurs ministres et hauts fonctionnaires qui se trouvaient à bord de l'avion n'ont toujours pas été identifiés. Tôt le 7 avril 1994, la radio sous contrôle du Gouvernement rwandais a attribué la responsabilité de l'attentat au FPR et à un contingent bien déterminé de casques bleus. On a assisté ensuite au massacre aveugle et massif de civils, dont des opposants politiques au Président défunt. Des membres modérés du gouvernement, y compris le Premier ministre et ses enfants et 10 casques bleus, ont aussi été assassinés.

9. Le FPR a commencé à se battre dans la capitale, Kigali, le 7 avril 1994, après avoir informé la MINUAR qu'il y était contraint pour protéger la population tutsi. Au moment de ma visite les 11 et 12 mai 1994, le FPR contrôlait près de la moitié du territoire rwandais, au nord-est d'une ligne diagonale qui partagerait en gros le pays du nord-ouest au sud-est. Les troupes du FPR ont considérablement progressé en direction du sud et se dirigeaient vers la capitale de façon à l'encercler.

10. Au cours des jours et des semaines qui ont suivi l'assassinat du Président, la violence s'est étendue à d'autres régions du pays et a atteint une ampleur sans précédent : ce sont plus de 200 000 personnes, en majorité des civils innocents, dont des femmes et des enfants, qui auraient été tués. Selon des sources bien informées, ce chiffre pourrait être bien supérieur et dépasser les 500 000 victimes.

11. Entre autres incidents récents qui se seraient produits dans les zones contrôlées par le gouvernement, il est question du massacre de 4 000 civils dans la paroisse de Shanghi, de 2 000 personnes à Mbirizi, de 800 à Nkanka, toujours dans le diocèse de Gikongoro, de 4 000 réfugiés à Kibeho et de bien d'autres encore dans d'autres églises du diocèse de Gikongoro, de l'assassinat de personnes blessées transportées à bord de véhicules de la Croix-Rouge rwandaise à Kigali, de civils blessés enlevés de l'hôpital de Butare par des soldats, etc. Beaucoup de personnes ont été tuées ou mutilées sous les yeux du personnel d'organismes intergouvernementaux et d'organisations non gouvernementales, un enfant a même été tué dans les bras d'un agent d'une organisation humanitaire internationale.

#### I. MESURES PRISES PAR LE HAUT COMMISSAIRE

12. J'ai suivi la situation au Rwanda avec une préoccupation croissante depuis ma prise de fonctions comme Haut Commissaire aux droits de l'homme, le 5 avril 1994. Le 14 avril 1994, j'ai adressé un mémorandum au Secrétaire général dans lequel j'exprimais ma profonde inquiétude devant

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les rapports de violations graves des droits de l'homme au Rwanda et suggérais d'envisager des mesures urgentes pour empêcher que la situation des droits de l'homme ne continue de s'y détériorer.

13. Le 26 avril 1994, j'ai demandé des informations sur la situation et des suggestions sur les mesures à arrêter à un large éventail d'organismes et de programmes des Nations Unies, aux rapporteurs spéciaux de la Commission des droits de l'homme, aux présidents d'organes du suivi des instruments relatifs aux droits de l'homme, à l'Organisation de l'unité africaine, à la Commission africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples, au Comité international de la Croix-Rouge et à des organisations internationales.

14. Me fondant sur les informations et les rapports reçus en réponse à cette demande, le 4 mai 1994. J'ai invité les membres de la Commission des droits de l'homme à envisager la possibilité de se réunir d'urgence pour se pencher sur la situation des droits de l'homme au Rwanda.

15. A la lumière des rapports continuant de faire état de violations extrêmement graves et massives des droits de l'homme, j'ai décidé, après avoir consulté le Secrétaire général, de me rendre en personne au Rwanda pour lancer un appel aux deux parties les engageant à mettre fin immédiatement aux violations des droits de l'homme et à œuvrer en vue d'un règlement négocié du conflit (voir le texte de mon appel publié à Kigali le 12 mai 1994, reproduit en annexe au présent rapport).

## II. MISSION DU HAUT COMMISSAIRE AU RWANDA

16. J'ai rendu visite au Rwanda les 11 et 12 mai 1994. Lors de cette mission, j'étais accompagné de M. Joinet, expert de la Commission des droits de l'homme et de la Sous-Commission de la lutte contre les mesures discriminatoires et de la protection des minorités 4/, ainsi que de trois fonctionnaires du Centre pour les droits de l'homme.

17. J'ai atteint Kigali le 11 mai 1994, où j'ai rencontré le Représentant spécial du Secrétaire général au Rwanda, M. Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh, et le Commandant des forces de la MINUAR, le général Romeo Dallaire, qui ont mis à ma disposition des documents et des informations sur la situation qui régnait dans cette ville, en particulier depuis le 6 avril 1994. Je tiens à leur expliquer ma gratitude pour l'appui qu'ils m'ont apporté lors de ma visite. Je suis particulièrement reconnaissant au général Dallaire d'avoir facilité les arrangements logistiques et les mesures de sécurité afin qu'il me soit possible de rencontrer les représentants des deux parties au conflit.

18. Egalement le 11 mai 1994, je me suis rendu à Byumba, à 70 km au nord-ouest de Kigali, où j'ai rencontré au quartier général du Front patriotique rwandais (FPR) le général Paul Kagame, commandant des forces armées du FPR. Le 12 mai 1994, s'est tenue au quartier général des forces armées rwandaises (FAR) à Kigali une réunion avec le général Augustin Bizimungu, commandant en chef des FAR, et le colonel Théoneste Bagosora, chef de cabinet du Ministre de la défense. En leur compagnie, j'ai visité l'hôtel "Milles Collines", où quelque 550 Tutsis sont présentement pris au piège entre les lignes. J'ai ensuite lancé un appel sur Radio Rwanda, demandant instamment aux deux parties, entre autres choses,

de cesser immédiatement les hostilités, de mettre fin à la violence et d'assurer le respect des droits de l'homme, d'autoriser la population à circuler librement pour se rendre là où elle le voulait; et d'entamer des négociations en vue de restaurer la paix au Rwanda. J'ai réitéré cet appel lors d'une conférence de presse le 12 mai 1994 à Nairobi, puis le 13 mai 1994 à mon retour à Genève. On en trouvera le texte joint en annexe au présent rapport.

19. Lors des entretiens que j'ai eus avec les commandants militaires des deux parties, j'ai clairement fait savoir que la communauté internationale tout entière condamnait les violations massives et extrêmement graves des droits de l'homme qui se commettaient de toutes parts dans ce conflit. Je leur ai rappelé qu'ils avaient obligation au regard des instruments internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme auxquels le Rwanda est partie 5/ et au regard du droit humanitaire international 6/ de prendre des mesures efficaces pour mettre un terme au massacre de civils innocents et qu'ils étaient responsables des actes commis par ceux qui se trouvaient sous leurs ordres. Je leur ai aussi instamment demandé d'user de leur autorité pour mettre immédiatement un terme aux violations, de s'efforcer de parvenir à un cessez-le-feu et de retourner à la table de négociation comme le demandait le Secrétaire général. J'ai en outre instamment prié les deux parties de veiller à ce que toutes les mesures qui se trouvent dans le besoin aient pleinement accès à l'assistance humanitaire et d'autoriser la population civile à circuler librement afin que les gens puissent se rendre dans les zones sûres de leur choix. J'ai mentionné en particulier, à cet égard, les personnes qui se trouvent prises au piège entre les lignes à Kigali dans les hôtels "Milles Collines" et "Méridien", dans le stade "Amahoro", à l'hôpital "Roi Fayçal" ou à l'église de la "Sainte Famille". J'ai informé les commandants militaires des mesures qui avaient été prises en vue de réunir une session d'urgence de la Commission des droits de l'homme et de tout l'intérêt que l'on porte aux enquêtes concernant les violations dont ces droits font l'objet. J'ai également mentionné les efforts que faisait actuellement le Conseil de sécurité pour accroître l'effectif du personnel de la MINUAR. Enfin, dans une perspective à plus long terme, j'ai offert mon concours ainsi que celui du Centre pour les droits de l'homme, pour l'édification d'infrastructures nationales aptes à promouvoir et à protéger les droits de l'homme et à créer une atmosphère de tolérance et de respect de ces droits dans tout le Rwanda. Le général Bizimungu a souligné l'importance du rôle que les Nations Unies avaient à jouer au Rwanda et la nécessité avant toutes choses de trouver une solution qui soit acceptable pour les deux parties au conflit. Il m'a donné des assurances que les otages seraient libérés, me faisant observer, toutefois, qu'il n'avait aucun contrôle sur les milices ni sur les autres forces gouvernementales à Kigali. Sur mon invitation, le général s'est rendu en ma compagnie à l'hôtel "Milles Collines" pour informer directement les représentants des otages, qu'en tant que commandant des FAR, il avait pris la décision de les libérer aussitôt que possible.

20. Si le général Bizimungu a déclaré que le gouvernement était prêt à accepter un cessez-le-feu immédiat, le général Kagame s'exprimant au nom du Front patriotique rwandais, a fait savoir qu'un cessez-le-feu ne pouvait être envisagé que si, parallèlement, on s'occupait d'abord de mettre un terme au massacre des civils par les forces gouvernementales. Le processus qui devrait s'amorcer à cet effet devrait comporter une enquête internationale qui

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l'impunité, ainsi qu'une assistance à toutes les personnes qui se trouvent dans le besoin. Le général Kagame a déclaré que, plutôt que d'en appeler au Front patriotique rwandais en vue d'un cessez-le-feu immédiat, la communauté internationale devrait faire pression sur le gouvernement pour qu'il mette un terme aux massacres. Il a aussi ajouté à ce propos que des massacres s'étaient produits précédemment alors que des accords de cessez-le-feu avaient été conclus entre le gouvernement et le Front patriotique rwandais et il a déploré la décision prise par le Conseil de sécurité de réduire l'effectif des troupes de la MINUAR, laissant ainsi au FPR l'entière responsabilité d'assurer la protection de la population tutsi et des opposants au gouvernement. Il a également critiqué le fait que certains gouvernements étrangers s'étaient bornés à évacuer leurs ressortissants et certains Rwandais de leur choix, mais n'avaient rien fait pour empêcher les massacres de populations. Il s'est engagé à faire tout ce qui était en son pouvoir pour sauver des vies et assurer le respect des droits de l'homme. Il appréciait à sa juste valeur la visite du Haut Commissaire par les temps qui couraient et a souligné que la communauté internationale avait un rôle important à jouer pour l'avenir du Rwanda.

Les Forces armées rwandaises ont également déclaré se sont également déclarées prêtes à accepter une mission de surveillance des droits de l'homme sous la protection de la MINUAR et à coopérer avec ses membres pour faciliter l'accès de la population dans le besoin à l'assistance humanitaire, ainsi qu'à autoriser ceux qui veulent quitter les zones dans lesquelles ils ne se sentent pas en sécurité à circuler librement. A cet égard, le général Bizimungu et le colonel Bagosora ont mentionné la récente et vaine tentative d'évacuation de 60 personnes de nationalité étrangère qui se trouvent prises au piège à l'hôtel "Milles Collines" (voir plus loin), ajoutant que cet incident témoignait clairement de la complexité d'une situation dans laquelle les Forces armées rwandaises sont liées par les décisions du gouvernement et partagent tout à fait les sentiments de la population hutu majoritaire. Les deux officiers ont promis que les FAR continueraient à ne ménager aucun effort pour s'efforcer de résoudre la situation de toutes les personnes qui se trouvaient parallèlement prises au piège. Le général Bizimungu a reconnu que des massacres avaient été commis par des forces liées au gouvernement, massacres qu'il déplorait et qu'il a qualifiés de débordements. Il fallait bien comprendre que ces massacres étaient la conséquence de l'attentat contre l'avion présidentiel qui avait été abattu, attentat qu'il imputait au Front patriotique rwandais agissant en collusion avec un contingent déterminé des troupes des Nations Unies, ainsi que des attaques des forces du Front patriotique rwandais sur la capitale qui y avaient fait suite. Du fait de ces attaques, les Forces armées rwandaises s'étaient trouvées, dans l'impossibilité de maîtriser les réactions et l'indignation populaires. Le général Bizimungu a également déclaré que les enquêtes devraient porter également sur les massives actions de représailles que le Front patriotique rwandais aurait dirigées contre des civils restés fidèles au gouvernement dans la zone qu'il contrôlait.

Les 7, 8 et 10 mai 1994, j'ai également rencontré des représentants d'institutions, d'organisations et de programmes internationaux qui

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Rwanda ainsi que de la situation qui régnait dans ce pays au regard des droits de l'homme.

### III. LES PRINCIPALES PREOCCUPATIONS CONCERNANT LES DROITS DE L'HOMME A L'HEURE ACTUELLE

23. Les renseignements que j'ai pu recueillir de diverses sources dignes de foi au cours de ma mission confirment les précédentes allégations que des violations extrêmement graves des droits de l'homme se sont produites et se produisent encore au Rwanda. Si les difficultés d'accès que rencontrent les observateurs sont une des raisons de l'absence de vérification de ces allégations, le flux ininterrompu de réfugiés qui se déverse dans les pays voisins (Burundi, Tanzanie, Ouganda, Zaïre) et ce que ces réfugiés racontent ne laissent guère place au doute.

24. Le sort de nombreuses personnes qui se trouvent encore en situation d'otages du fait de ces violences est aussi extrêmement préoccupant. Par exemple, dans les zones contrôlées par le gouvernement, 38 000 personnes sont actuellement retenues à Kabgayi; 3 000 le sont au stade de Gitarama; 5 500 au stade de Cyangugu; 1 700 à Mibirisi et 400 à Shangui (près de Cyangugu); et 60 000 à Runda (près de Kigali). Dans la région contrôlée par le Front patriotique rwandais, de nombreuses personnes sont également prises au piège dans la capitale elle-même, qui est divisée entre les deux parties, notamment au stade "Amahoro", à l'église de la "Sainte Famille", à l'hôpital "Roi Fayçal" et dans les hôtels "Milles Collines" et "Méridien". La situation de ces personnes m'a été décrite comme étant désespérée. Outre tous ceux qui se trouvent rassemblés dans de tels endroits, un grand nombre de gens encore se cachent. Ceux-là, ainsi que ceux qui se terrent dans les régions de l'intérieur du pays où ne leur parvient aucune nourriture parce que les convois humanitaires ne sont pas autorisés à se rendre en ces endroits, sont condamnés à mourir de faim. C'est avec effarement que j'ai appris à ce propos que des membres du personnel d'institutions des Nations Unies qui s'efforçaient d'atteindre des dépôts de nourriture à Kigali avaient essuyé des coups de feu et n'avaient donc pu parvenir à ces dépôts, alors que d'autres

25. Il faut noter, dans ce contexte, qu'outre les hostilités en cours entre le Front patriotique rwandais et les troupes gouvernementales, des barrages routiers et des barricades gardées par des milices, des bandes armées, ou d'autres groupes non officiels à Kigali et sur les routes conduisant aux autres préfectures sous le contrôle du Gouvernement rwandais, font peser à l'heure actuelle une menace particulièrement imprévisible sur la sécurité de ceux qui voudraient se déplacer à l'intérieur du Rwanda, et notamment les observateurs de la MINUAR. On ne peut, en effet, compter, en aucun cas, que les hommes fortement armés qui gardent ces barrages suivent les ordres ou les conseils de la MINUAR qui, en liaison avec la MINUAR, avaient entrepris de transférer 60 non-Rwandais de l'hôtel "Milles Collines" à l'aéroport pour qu'ils quittent le pays et en avaient été empiquées à l'un des multiples points

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clairement la preuve. J'ajouterais qu'un véhicule blindé de transport de personnel de la MINUAR, qui faisait partie d'un important convoi de la MINUAR conduit par le général Dallaire et qui ramenait le Haut Commissaire et son personnel au quartier général après la réunion avec le chef du personnel des FAR, a été arrêté à l'un de ces points de contrôle par un jeune milicien, brandissant dans sa main droite, une grenade à main, qui a ouvert la porte du véhicule et examiné attentivement les passagers qui se trouvaient à l'intérieur.

26. Les déplacements massifs de population constituent une autre conséquence humanitaire qui ont quité leur pays pour fuir la violence ou trouver refuge dans d'autres régions du pays. Ils seraient plus de 300 000 à avoir franchi la frontière pour se rendre dans les pays voisins où les réfugiés continuent d'affluer. Devant la progression du FPR vers le sud-est, 250 000 Rwandais ont fui vers la Tanzanie (dans la région de Ngara). Plusieurs dizaines de milliers ont traversé la frontière burundaise pour échapper à la violence qui sévit au sud-ouest de Kigali, en particulier à Butare, et se trouvent à présent dans des camps, dans la région de Kayanza. Parmi les réfugiés du sud du Rwanda, un grand nombre avaient fui les tueries perpétrées au Burundi en octobre et en novembre 1993. D'autres ont cherché refuge au Zaïre ou en Ouganda.

27. Les déchets humains jetés dans les rues ou dans la brousse constituent une menace supplémentaire pour la vie des habitants tant du Rwanda que des pays voisins. Outre l'actuelle pénurie alimentaire, le risque de famine est grand si l'on renonce aux récoltes et aux semences entre juillet et septembre.

#### IV. RECOMMANDATIONS FINALES

28. La situation au Rwanda peut être qualifiée de tragique au plan des droits de l'homme. Le massacre sans aucune raison de plus de 200 000 civils innocents constitue un crime contre la communauté internationale.

29. La lutte pour le pouvoir au Rwanda a des implications politiques évidentes qui dépassent le cadre des droits de l'homme. Toutefois, des violations constantes et répétées des droits de l'homme y sont commises, au mépris des principes fondamentaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme et en toute impunité pour leurs auteurs.

30. Une action internationale efficace s'impose d'urgence pour prévenir toute

31. Tout doit, par ailleurs, être fait pour instaurer un cessez-le-feu ou à tout le moins faire cesser provisoirement les hostilités afin de créer les conditions qui permettront d'acheminer une aide humanitaire au profit des 2 millions de personnes déplacées et de toutes celles qui en ont besoin.

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retenues dans des lieux qu'elles ne considèrent pas comme sûrs doivent avoir la possibilité de se rendre là où elles le souhaitent avec l'assistance et sous la protection de la MINUAR.

32. Les auteurs des atrocités commises doivent comprendre qu'ils ne pourront se soustraire à leurs responsabilités pour les crimes qu'ils ont commis, ordonnés ou dont ils ont été complices.

33. Tous les instruments internationaux pertinents relatifs aux droits de l'homme auxquels le Rwanda est partie, notamment la Convention pour la

34. Il faudrait que les deux parties au conflit mettent immédiatement en oeuvre les mesures susmentionnées.

35. La Commission des droits de l'homme, pour sa part, souhaitera peut-être nommer un rapporteur spécial qui examinerait tous les aspects de la situation se rapportant aux droits de l'homme et notamment les causes et responsabilités premières des récentes atrocités et présenterait, le plus rapidement possible, un premier rapport sur la question puis d'autres périodiquement.

équipe de spécialistes des droits de l'homme afin que sur place le rapporteur spécial à recueillir et analyser les informations, en étroite coopération avec la MINUAR et d'autres organismes et programmes des Nations Unies au Rwanda et dans les pays voisins où se trouvent des réfugiés rwandais.

37. Il convient de faire remarquer, à cet égard, que tant le Représentant spécial du Secrétaire général au Rwanda que le commandant des forces de la MINUAR se sont engagés à coopérer pleinement aux opérations de surveillance des Nations Unies dans le domaine des droits de l'homme suite à toute décision que la Commission des droits de l'homme prendrait à cet effet.

Sienna la suggestion tenant à ce que l'action menée par les Nations Unies pour résoudre le conflit et consolider la paix au Rwanda s'accompagne d'un effet particulier sur le plan des droits de l'homme et à ce que ce processus soit efficacement soutenu par un vaste programme d'assistance dans le domaine des droits de l'homme.



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population rwandaise se composait à 85 % de Hutus, 14 % de Tutsis et 1 % de Twas.

2/ On trouvera dans le rapport du Rapporteur spécial sur sa visite au Rwanda en avril 1993 (E/CN.4/1994/7/Add.1) une description plus détaillée du contexte historique, ainsi qu'une analyse des différents facteurs qui contribuent aux violences politiques et interethniques au Rwanda.

3/ Au cours du processus qui a abouti à la signature de l'accord de paix d'août 1993 à Arusha et à la demande des Gouvernements ougandais et rwandais, le Conseil de sécurité, dans sa résolution 846 (1993) du 22 juin 1993, a créé la Mission d'observation des Nations Unies Ouganda-Rwanda (MONUOR), chargée de surveiller la frontière séparant l'Ouganda du Rwanda pour s'assurer qu'aucune aide militaire ne parvenait au Rwanda. Les observateurs de la MONUOR se sont déployés le long de la frontière ougando-rwandaise. En outre, le Groupe d'observateurs militaires neutres (GOMN II), dans la MINUAR.

4/ M. Joinet est actuellement Rapporteur spécial de la Sous-Commission de la lutte contre les mesures discriminatoires et de la protection des minorités sur la question de l'impunité. Il est aussi Président/Rapporteur du Groupe de travail sur la détention arbitraire de la Commission des droits de l'homme.

5/ Le Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques; la Convention pour la prévention et la répression du crime de génocide; la Convention sur l'imprescriptibilité des crimes de guerre et des crimes contre l'humanité; la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant; la Convention relative au statut des réfugiés et le Protocole y afférent.

-----, mentionne en 1977. On rappellera aussi, à ce sujet, que le Front patriotique rwandais a déclaré au Comité international de la Croix-Rouge qu'il se considérait lié par les règles du droit humanitaire international.

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## HAUT COMMISSAIRE DES NATIONS UNIES AUX DROITS DE L'HOMME

La tragédie que vit le peuple rwandais bouleverse le monde. La mort de près de 200 000 innocents, hommes, femmes et enfants, provoque une profonde indignation qui appelle une condamnation universelle.

Tous les peuples du monde se sentent solidaires de cette souffrance. C'est en réponse à cette indignation qu'en ma qualité de Haut Commissaire des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme, je suis venu au Rwanda, animé par un esprit impartial et objectif, pour demander instamment à tous les acteurs de cette tragédie de mettre immédiatement un terme à ces graves violations des droits de l'homme, notamment en respectant strictement les conventions internationales qui les garantissent, y compris les conventions sur le droit humanitaire et celle contre le génocide, auxquelles le Rwanda est partie.

Je suis venu lancer un appel pour que soit conclu sans délai un cessez-le-feu afin de faciliter un climat propice aux efforts du Secrétaire général pour qu'aboutissent les négociations. Elles seules peuvent mener à une solution politique globale prenant en compte les droits de tous et permettant au peuple rwandais de vivre dans la paix, la solidarité et la démocratie.

Je suis venu demander aux parties au conflit que la distribution de l'aide humanitaire à tous ceux qui sont dans le besoin, soit autorisée et garantie sans distinction d'aucune sorte.

Enfin, dans le pays, se trouvent en situation d'otages de la violence, notamment dans le stade "Amahoro", l'hôtel "Milles Collines", l'hôtel "Mérédien" et l'hôpital "Roi Fayçal", soient immédiatement transférés dans des lieux où ils puissent, en sécurité, bénéficier du traitement auquel ils ont droit.

Il faut que les dirigeants ainsi que les auteurs de ces atrocités sachent que leur responsabilité est inéluctable et qu'ils devront répondre en personne de leurs actes.

On ne lutte pas pour l'unité d'un peuple en attisant la haine. On ne peut lutter pour le bien du peuple par l'extermination.

Il y a seulement quelques heures, nous étions les témoins d'une ère nouvelle, celle qui s'ouvre en Afrique du Sud et en Palestine, où s'annoncent la paix et la prospérité, par le dialogue et la concertation, par la tolérance et le respect de tous. Il faut qu'à son tour, le Rwanda se tourne vers le dialogue et la concertation.

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un appui décisif au peuple rwandais :

- d'une part, pour exiger que soient mises en place les mesures permettant de mettre un terme à la violence et le retour des réfugiés et des personnes déplacées, qu'une aide humanitaire suffisante soit garantie pour tous et pour qu'aboutissent enfin les négociations de paix;
- d'autre part, pour qu'elle s'engage à fournir une aide effective au processus de reconstruction du Rwanda.

porteur de l'angoisse de tous et lance un appel pour que tous nous  
manifestions notre solidarité avec le peuple rwandais.

Kigali, le 12 mai 1994

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Réunie en session extraordinaire,

S'inspirant des principes consacrés dans la Charte des Nations Unies, la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme, les Pactes internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme, la Convention internationale sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination raciale, la Convention pour la prévention et la répression du crime de génocide, la Convention sur la Convention contre la torture et autres peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants, la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant et le droit humanitaire international, y compris les Conventions de Genève du 12 août 1949 relatives à la protection des victimes de guerre et les Protocoles additionnels de 1977, la Charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples et les autres instruments internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme, encourage le respect des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales pour tous et résolue à demeurer vigilante sur la question des violations des droits de l'homme où qu'elles se produisent et à les prévenir,

Notant avec une profonde préoccupation que le Rwanda continue d'être le théâtre d'un conflit armé ethnique et politique ainsi que de massacres et de tueries aveugles, entraînant de graves violations des droits de l'homme et atteintes à ces droits, notamment la perte accablante de vies humaines dont ~~appelant~~ que le massacre de membres d'un groupe ethnique, perpétré dans l'intention d'éliminer ce groupe en totalité ou en partie, constitue le crime de génocide,

Considérant que des actes ressortant au génocide se sont vraisemblablement produits au Rwanda,

Exprimant sa profonde préoccupation devant le fait que jusqu'à présent, ~~appelant~~ sa sollicitude avec les familles des victimes du conflit, le peuple rwandais et les pays voisins qui accueillent des réfugiés,

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... des informations pour établir les responsabilités dans l'incident tragique qui a causé la mort des Présidents du Rwanda et du Burundi,

Se félicitant de l'initiative prise par le Haut Commissaire aux droits de l'homme et du voyage qu'il a fait au Rwanda en temps opportun,

Constatant avec satisfaction les efforts déployés par le Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, par le Représentant spécial du Secrétaire général pour le Rwanda, par le Haut Commissaire pour les réfugiés de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, par le Département des affaires humanitaires du Secrétariat, ainsi que par les mécanismes existants de la Commission des droits de l'homme, en particulier par le Rapporteur spécial sur la question des exécutions extrajudiciaires, sommaires ou arbitraires et par des organisations non gouvernementales,

Constatant également avec satisfaction les efforts faits par le Président et par le Secrétaire général de l'Organisation de l'unité africaine, par le Président de la République-Unie de Tanzanie, M. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, en sa qualité de Facilitateur du processus de paix d'Arusha et par le mécanisme de l'Organisation de l'unité africaine relatif à la prévention, à la gestion et au règlement des conflits,

Soulignant qu'il est indispensable que l'Accord de paix d'Arusha soit pleinement appliqué par toutes les parties au conflit,

Alarmée par le rapport du Haut Commissaire aux droits de l'homme (E/CN.4/S-3/3) et par les informations émanant du Haut Commissaire des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés et d'organisations non gouvernementales, concernant la dégradation de la situation des droits de l'homme au Rwanda, en particulier le massacre d'innocents,

Alarmée aussi par les rapports du Rapporteur spécial sur la question des exécutions extrajudiciaires, sommaires ou arbitraires, selon lesquels serait menée délibérément une politique préconisant l'intolérance, la haine et la violence ethniques et politiques,

Soulignant qu'il faut que la communauté internationale agisse rapidement afin de protéger les civils innocents et d'acheminer une aide humanitaire, et que c'est dans le cadre de l'Organisation des Nations Unies que cette tâche peut être accomplie le plus efficacement,

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coordination et des ressources que l'Organisation des Nations Unies est seule effectivement à même d'apporter,

Convaincue que l'opération au Rwanda continuera d'être une entreprise des Nations Unies et soutenant le Secrétaire général qui a encouragé les Etats Membres de l'ONU à fournir à la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR) les soldats et le matériel nécessaires,

Rappelant la récente résolution 918 (1994) du Conseil de sécurité en date du 17 mai 1994, dans laquelle le Conseil autorisait à porter à 5 500 les effectifs de la MINUAR, l'attention des droits de l'homme doit être un élément constitutif central de la réaction globale des Nations Unies face à la situation au Rwanda,

Reconnaissant aussi qu'il sera indispensable d'apporter une importante composante "droits de l'homme" pour soutenir le processus politique de paix et pour reconstruire le Rwanda après le conflit,

1. Condamne, dans les termes les plus vigoureux toutes les violations du droit international humanitaire et toutes les violations des droits de l'homme et atteintes à ces droits commises au Rwanda et exhorte toutes les parties en cause à y mettre immédiatement fin et à prendre toutes les mesures pour que les droits humanitaires soient pleinement respectés;

2. Condamne aussi, dans les termes les plus vigoureux, l'enlèvement et le massacre de personnel militaire rattaché à la MINUAR et chargé du maintien de la paix, lesquels constituent une violation flagrante du droit international humanitaire.

3. Condamne également les assassinats de personnes travaillant pour des organisations humanitaires actives dans le pays;

4. Condamne également les auteurs du massacre, ainsi que des officiers rwandais, de certains ministres de son gouvernement et de hauts fonctionnaires ainsi que le massacre sauvage de civils innocents et la destruction de biens;

5. Félicite le Haut Commissaire aux droits de l'homme de la mission qu'il vient d'effectuer au Rwanda, le remercie de son rapport sur la situation des droits de l'homme dans ce pays et fait siennes les conclusions et recommandations que contient ce rapport;

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les violations des droits de l'homme et du droit international humanitaire commises par toute personne relevant de sa juridiction ou sous son contrôle et de prendre des mesures pour y mettre fin, ainsi que de veiller à ce que soient pleinement respectés les droits de l'homme de toutes les personnes se trouvant sous sa juridiction, quelle que soit leur origine ethnique;

7. Demande au Front patriotique rwandais (FPR) d'empêcher les

violateurs des droits de l'homme et du droit international humanitaire;

8. Prie instamment toutes les parties de mettre immédiatement fin à toute incitation à la violence ou à la haine ethnique;

9. Félicite le Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies et son Représentant spécial pour le Rwanda, le Président de la République-Unie de Tanzanie en sa qualité de Facilitateur du processus de paix d'Arusha, le Président et le Secrétaire général de l'Organisation de l'unité africaine, pour leur soutien et leur appui, le Département des affaires humanitaires du Secrétariat, et tous les pays voisins qui accueillent des réfugiés du Rwanda ainsi que le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge et les organisations non gouvernementales pour les efforts qu'ils déploient afin de soulager les souffrances des victimes innocentes de cette tragédie;

10. Demande la cessation immédiate des hostilités et appelle les parties au conflit à coopérer avec la MINUAR afin de créer les conditions nécessaires et propices à la remise en application immédiate de cet accord, qui constitue le fondement de la paix, de la réconciliation nationale et de l'unité du pays;

11. Accueille avec satisfaction la décision du Conseil de sécurité d'autoriser l'élargissement du mandat de la MINUAR aux termes de la résolution 918 (1994) dans les limites des ressources dont elle dispose :

a) contribuer à la sécurité et à la protection des personnes déplacées, des réfugiés et des civils en péril au Rwanda, y compris en créant et en maintenant, là où il est possible de le faire, des zones humanitaires sûres;

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et sans conditionnelle et appuyer un appui à des opérations;

12. Demande aux autorités responsables du Rwanda, aux groupements et aux particuliers de faciliter à toutes les personnes dans le besoin l'accès aux secours humanitaires;

13. Se déclare alarmée par toutes les politiques de répression et par les politiques dirigées contre les membres de certains groupes ethniques, et demande aussi à toutes les parties concernées de protéger les droits de ethnique, religieux ou linguistique;

14. Demande aux parties au conflit d'assurer la sécurité de ceux qui fuient les zones en guerre, y compris, le cas échéant, pour leur permettre de se rendre dans des pays d'asile, et de garantir leur droit de retour dans des conditions de sécurité;

15. Demande la libération immédiate et sans condition de toutes les personnes détenues illégalement contre leur volonté dans des camps, ~~caractéristiques~~ vers des camps, .

16. Exige que toutes les parties signalent sans délai aux organisations humanitaires compétentes où se trouvent tous les camps, prisons ou autres lieux de détention, et que les parties concernées assurent immédiatement un accès sans entrave à ces lieux;

17. Affirme que toutes les personnes qui commettent ou autorisent des violations des droits de l'homme ou du droit humanitaire international sont que la communauté internationale fera tout ce qui est en son pouvoir pour qu'elles soient traduites en justice, précisant toutefois que c'est aux systèmes judiciaires nationaux qu'appartient au premier chef la responsabilité de traduire les responsables en justice;

18. Prie le Président de nommer, pour un an au départ, un Rapporteur spécial qui sera chargé d'enquêter sur place sur la situation des droits de et des organisations intergouvernementales et non gouvernementales, tous renseignements dignes de foi sur la situation des droits de l'homme dans le pays, y compris sur les causes profondes des atrocités récentes et

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24. Prie également le Haut Commissaire pour les droits de l'homme de par l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour regier le conflit et maintenir la paix au Rwanda s'accompagnent d'un important élément "droits de l'homme" et pour que ce processus soit effectivement étayé par un vaste programme d'assistance en la matière;

25. Prie le Secrétaire général d'apporter au Rapporteur spécial toute l'assistance dont il aura besoin pour s'acquitter de son mandat;

26. Décide de rester saisie de la question.

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les responsabilités en la matière, et d'user de l'assistance fournie par les mécanismes existants de la Commission des droits de l'homme;

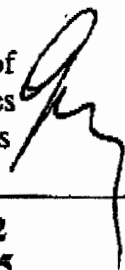
19. Prie les mécanismes existants de la Commission des droits de l'homme, y compris le Rapporteur spécial sur les exécutions extrajudiciaires, sommaires ou arbitraires, le Rapporteur spécial sur la question de la torture, le Représentant du Secrétaire général pour les personnes déplacées dans leur propre pays, le Groupe de travail des disparitions forcées ou involontaires et les autres mécanismes de défense des droits de l'homme, selon qu'il convient, de porter d'urgence leur attention sur la situation au Rwanda, d'apporter en permanence leur pleine coopération et toute leur assistance au Rapporteur spécial et de lui fournir leurs conclusions, ainsi que de l'accompagner, s'il le souhaite, dans ses déplacements au Rwanda;

20. Prie le Rapporteur spécial de se rendre immédiatement au Rwanda et en présentant quatre semaines au plus tard à compter de la date d'adoption de la présente résolution un rapport préliminaire sur la situation des droits de l'homme dans ce pays, y compris ses recommandations en vue de mettre fin aux violations et aux abus et d'empêcher qu'il ne s'en produise de nouveaux et prie le Secrétaire général de communiquer aussi le rapport du Rapporteur spécial au Conseil économique et social, à l'Assemblée générale et au Conseil de sécurité; systématiquement des renseignements sur les violations des droits de l'homme qui peuvent se commettre et sur les actes qui peuvent constituer des violations du droit international humanitaire et des crimes contre l'humanité, y compris les actes de génocide commis au Rwanda, et de communiquer tous ces renseignements au Secrétaire général;

22. Demande à toutes les parties au conflit d'apporter leur pleine coopération au Rapporteur spécial, de façon à ce qu'il puisse s'acquitter de mesures nécessaires pour que le Rapporteur spécial bénéficie du concours d'une équipe de spécialistes des droits de l'homme sur le terrain agissant en étroite coopération avec la MINUAR et d'autres institutions et programmes des Nations Unies actifs au Rwanda;



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA  
CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

<b>TO:</b> General Romeo Dallaire UNAMIR Force Commander Kigali	<b>FROM:</b> Mr. G. Mautner-Markhof Chief, Special Procedures Centre for Human Rights Geneva 	
<b>FAX #:</b> 001.212.963.30.90	<b>FAX #:</b> 41/22/917.00.92 <b>PHONE #:</b> 917.38.75	
<b>SUBJECT:</b> Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Rwanda		
<b>DATE:</b> 3 JUNE 1994	<b>22 PAGES ATTACHED</b>	<b>DRAFTER:</b> SK

**MESSAGE:**

Please find enclosed a letter by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mr. José Ayala Lasso.

Best regards, Georg Mautner-Markhof.

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Economic and Social  
Council

Distr.  
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19 May 1994

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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS  
Third special session  
24-25 May 1994  
Item 3 of the provisional agenda

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,  
Mr. José Avala Lasso, on his mission to Rwanda 11-12 May 1994

GE.94-12722 (E)

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#### Introduction

1. Since 6 April 1994, the world has witnessed in Rwanda a human rights tragedy of unprecedented dimensions. Hundreds of thousands of civilians, including large numbers of children and women, have been killed, often after being subjected to torture, and thousands have disappeared. Millions were forced to leave their places of residence, seeking refuge in other areas of Rwanda or abroad. Others are trapped between the lines of fighting or are forcibly detained, and many are in hiding, fearing for their lives. Disease and famine threaten those who, so far, have escaped death.
2. The killing of civilians in large numbers for ethnic or political motives is not new in Rwanda. However, the violence unleashed during the last six weeks exceeds by far even the worst of previous outbursts of hatred and intolerance.
3. A major change in the power structure in Rwanda took place with the Hutu "social revolution" in 1959, which ended Tutsi domination of the country's political and economic life and led to the country's independence in 1962. <sup>1/</sup> During the following decades, Rwanda has repeatedly been the scene of mass killings and the exodus of large numbers of Tutsi to neighbouring Burundi, Zaire, Uganda and Tanzania. There have also been repeated attempts by Tutsi refugees to come back to power. Each such attempt gave rise to renewed ethnic violence and hatred. In 1973, Major-General Juvénal Habyarimana, a Hutu originating from the northern prefecture of Ruhengeri, seized power in a military coup d'état. Since then, regional rivalries were added to ethnic antagonism.
4. In October 1990, the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) invaded the country from Uganda with a force of some 7,000. The RPF is composed mainly of Tutsi refugees, many of them former members of the Ugandan armed forces. The Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Mr. Sacre Waly Ndiaye, visited Rwanda in April 1993 and concluded that, following the 1990 incursion by the RPF, a deliberate government policy had collectively labelled all Tutsi inside the country as accomplices of the RPF, and that this linkage, the ensuing climate of suspicion and fear and the directives which followed had triggered massacres of thousands of civilians. <sup>2/</sup>
5. None of the cease-fire agreements signed in attempts to end the hostilities in July 1992, October 1992 and January 1993 put an end to the armed conflict. On 8 February 1993, the RPF breached the January 1993 cease-fire agreement, accusing the Government of President Habyarimana of continuing human rights violations, including the massacre of more than 300 Tutsi in north-western Rwanda in January 1993. On 9 March 1993, a demilitarized zone was agreed upon by the Government and the RPF in a cease-fire concluded at Dar-es-Salaam. This agreement stipulated that the RPF forces would return to positions occupied prior to 8 February 1993. A group of neutral military observers (GOMN) of the Organization of African Unity monitored the demilitarized area. Violations of the cease-fire by both sides were reported regularly.

6. A peace accord formally ending the armed conflict was signed by the Rwandan Government and the RPF on 4 August 1993 in Arusha, Tanzania. The agreement provided for a transitional Government including members of the five political parties represented in the then Government, as well as members of the RPF; for the integration of members of both sides' forces into a national army and a national gendarmerie; and for the right of all refugees, including those from past decades, to repatriate.

7. Both the Government and the RPF called for the deployment of a United Nations peace-keeping force to assist in the implementation of the peace agreement. This was approved by the Security Council on 5 October 1993: resolution 872 (1993) established the United Nations Assistance Mission to Rwanda (UNAMIR) with the mandate to assist in the implementation of the cease-fire agreement. 3/ On 5 April 1994 the Security Council extended the UNAMIR mandate until 29 July 1994 (resolution 909 (1994)). The mandate was adjusted by the Security Council in its resolution 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994, which, inter alia, reduced the numbers of UNAMIR personnel in Rwanda. On 17 May 1994, the Security Council expanded the UNAMIR mandate, authorizing inter alia an expansion of the UNAMIR force level up to 5,500 troops (resolution 918 (1994)). In that resolution the Security Council also called for an arms embargo for Rwanda.

8. While formally ending the armed conflict, the Arusha peace accord failed to put a halt to violence. Politically motivated killings continued during the last four months of 1993 and, particularly, early in 1994. The Arusha peace process was interrupted when, on the evening of 6 April 1994, the Rwandan presidential jet was shot down in Kigali. Those responsible for the death of the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi, together with several ministers and high government officials aboard, have not yet been identified. In the early hours of 7 April 1994, the Rwandan Government-controlled radio attributed the responsibility for shooting down the plane to the RPF and a specific contingent of United Nations soldiers. What followed was the indiscriminate and large-scale killing of civilians including political opponents of the dead President. Moderate members of the Government, including the Prime Minister and her children, as well as 10 United Nations soldiers, were also assassinated.

9. The RPF started fighting in the capital, Kigali, on 7 April 1994, after informing UNAMIR that they were compelled to do so in order to protect the Tutsi population. At the time of my visit on 11 and 12 May 1994, the RPF controlled almost half of the country's territory, to the north-east of a line that divides Rwanda roughly diagonally from north-west to south-east. RPF troops were making considerable advances towards the south and were moving towards an encirclement of the capital.

10. During the days and weeks that followed the assassination of the President, violence spread out to other areas of the country and reached an unprecedented scale: it has been estimated that more than 200,000 people, the majority of them innocent civilians, including children and women, have been killed. According to well-informed sources, the numbers may be considerably higher and may exceed 500,000.

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11. Recent incidents reported from Government-controlled areas include the killing of 4,000 civilians in the parish of Shangi, 2,000 at Mbirizi and 800 at Nkanka, all in the diocese of Gikongoro; the killing of 4,000 refugees at Kibeho and many others at other churches in the diocese of Gikongoro; the killing of wounded persons being transported in vehicles of the Rwandan Red Cross in Kigali; and the killing of injured civilians taken from Butare hospital by members of the military. Many were killed or mutilated before the eyes of staff of intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental organizations, one child even in the arms of a staff member of an international humanitarian organization.

Action taken by the High Commissioner

12. I have followed the situation in Rwanda with increasing concern since I assumed the function of High Commissioner for Human Rights on 5 April 1994. On 14 April 1994, I addressed a memorandum to the Secretary-General in which I expressed my deep concern at reports of grave human rights violations in Rwanda and suggested that urgent measures be considered to prevent a further deterioration of the human rights situation there.

13. On 26 April 1994, I requested information on the situation and suggestions for action from a wide range of United Nations agencies and programmes, special rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights, chairmen of human rights treaty bodies, the Organization of African Unity, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations.

14. On the basis of the information and reports received in response to this request, I called on members of the Commission on Human Rights, on 4 May 1994, to consider the advisability of convening the Commission on Human Rights in emergency session to address the human rights situation in Rwanda.

15. In the light of continuing reports of extremely grave and massive human rights violations, I decided, after consultations with the Secretary-General, personally to undertake a mission to Rwanda in order to appeal to both parties to stop the human rights violations immediately and to work towards a negotiated settlement of the conflict (see the text of my appeal issued in Kigali on 12 May 1994, reproduced in the annex to this report).

Mission of the High Commissioner to Rwanda

16. I visited Rwanda from 11 to 12 May 1994. On this mission, I was accompanied by Mr. Louis Joinet, expert of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 4/ as well as by three staff members of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights.

17. I reached Kigali on 11 May 1994, where I met with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Rwanda, Dr. Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh, and with the Force Commander of UNAMIR, General Romeo Dallaire, who made available to me documentation and information on the situation there, particularly since 6 April 1994. I should like to express my gratitude to them for all their support in connection with my visit. In particular, I am

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most grateful to General Dallaire for having facilitated all security and logistical arrangements in order for me to be able to meet with representatives of both parties to the conflict.

18. Also on 11 May 1994, I travelled to Byumba, 70 kilometres to the north-west of Kigali, where I met at the RPF headquarters with General Paul Kagame, Commander of the armed forces of the RPF. On 12 May 1994, a meeting was held in Kigali at the headquarters of the Rwandan Armed Forces (RAF) with General Augustin Bizimungu, Commander in Chief of the RAF and Colonel Théoneste Bagosora, Chief of Cabinet at the Ministry of Defence. Together with them, I visited the Hotel "Milles Collines", where approximately 550 Tutsi are currently trapped between the lines of fighting. I then made an appeal on Radio Rwanda, urging both sides, inter alia, to cease hostilities immediately, put an end to violence and ensure respect for human rights; to allow the population free movement to a destination of their choice; and to begin a process of negotiations with a view to achieving peace in Rwanda. I repeated this appeal at a press conference on 12 May 1994 in Nairobi, and on 13 May 1994 upon my return to Geneva. The text of the appeal is attached as an annex to this report.

19. In my conversations with the military commanders of both sides, I clearly expressed the condemnation by the entire international community of the massive and extremely grave human rights violations committed by all those participating in the conflict. I reminded them of their obligations, as enshrined in the international human rights instruments to which Rwanda is a party <sup>5/</sup> and in international humanitarian law <sup>6/</sup>, to take effective measures against the killing of innocent civilians, and of their responsibility for acts committed by those under their command. I also appealed to them to use their authority to stop the violence immediately, to work towards a cease-fire and to return to the negotiating table, as called for by the Secretary-General. Furthermore, I urged both sides to grant all those in need full access to humanitarian assistance and to allow the civilian population free movement to safe areas of their choice. In this connection, I referred in particular to persons trapped between the lines of fighting in locations such as the "Milles Collines" and Méridien hotel, the Amahoro stadium, the King Fayçal hospital or the "Sante Famille" Church in Kigali. I informed the military commanders of the steps taken with a view to convening an emergency session of the Commission on Human Rights and the consideration being given to the investigation of human rights violations. I also referred to the current efforts of the Security Council to increase the numbers of UNAMIR personnel. Finally, in a longer-term perspective, I offered my contribution, and that of the Centre for Human Rights, in building up national infrastructures for the promotion and protection of human rights and for developing an atmosphere of tolerance and respect for human rights throughout Rwanda. General Bizimungu stressed the important role that the United Nations had to play in Rwanda and that the priority was to find a solution acceptable to both parties to the conflict. While he gave me assurances that the hostages would be freed, he pointed out that he did not control action by the militia and other government forces in Kigali. Upon my invitation, the General went with me to the Hotel "Milles Collines" to inform representatives of the hostages directly of the decision just taken by the leadership of the RAF to free them as soon as possible.

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20. While General Bizimungu declared that the Government was ready to accept an immediate cease-fire, General Kagame, on behalf of the RPF, stated that a cease-fire could only be considered as part of a process in which, first, killings of civilians by government forces must be halted. Other elements of that process should include an international investigation leading to the identification of those responsible for the mass killings and an end of impunity, as well as assistance to all those in need. General Kagame stated that, instead of calling on the RPF for an immediate cease-fire, the international community should exert pressure on the Government to halt the killings. In this context, General Kagame also stated that killings had taken place during earlier periods when cease-fire agreements between the Government and the RPF were in force, and deplored the decision taken by the Security Council to reduce the number of UNAMIR troops, thus leaving it to the RPF to ensure protection of the Tutsi population and government opponents. General Kagame also criticized the fact that some foreign Governments had only evacuated their nationals and some selected Rwandans, but had not attempted to impede the mass killings. General Kagame pledged to do all in his power to save lives and ensure respect for human rights. He expressed his appreciation of the visit of the High Commissioner at that time and stressed that the international community had an important role to play in the future of Rwanda.

21. Both sides accepted the idea of an international investigation into human rights violations. They also expressed their readiness to accept, and cooperate with, United Nations human rights monitors under UNAMIR protection, to facilitate humanitarian assistance to the population in need, and to permit freedom of movement to those who wanted to leave areas where they did not feel safe. In that regard, General Bizimungu and Colonel Bagosora referred to recent unsuccessful efforts to evacuate 60 persons of foreign nationality trapped in the Hotel "Milles Collines" (see para. 25 below). They further explained that that incident clearly showed the complexity of the situation, the RAF being bound by government decisions and closely associated with the feelings of the majority Hutu population. They promised that the RAF would continue making every effort to try to solve the situation of all persons trapped under similar circumstances. General Bizimungu recognized the fact, and expressed regret, that massacres had been committed by forces linked to the Government, which he termed as excesses ("débordements"). The fact that such killings had occurred had to be understood as a consequence of the shooting down of the presidential aircraft which he attributed to the RPF in collusion with one specific contingent of United Nations troops and the subsequent attacks of RPF forces in the capital. Because of those attacks, the RAF had not been able to control popular reactions and outrage. He also stated that investigations should cover alleged massive retaliatory action taken by the RPF against civilians loyal to the Government in the area under RPF control.

22. During my stay in Kigali, and during transit in Nairobi on 9/10 and on 12 May 1994, I also met with representatives of international agencies, programmes and organizations, who informed me about their current activities concerning the situation of Rwanda, as well as about the human rights situation there.



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my mission confirms earlier allegations that extremely serious violations of human rights have taken place and are still continuing as of now. While, owing to problems of access both for non-governmental organizations and UNAMIR observers, such allegations are difficult to verify, the continuing flow of refugees into neighbouring countries (Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire) and their reports leave little justification for doubts.

24. The fate of numerous people who are still hostages of the violence is another matter of great concern. For example, in government-controlled areas, 38,000 persons are currently being held at Kabgayi; 3,000 at the stadium in Gitarama; 5,500 at the stadium in Cyangugu; 1,700 at Mibirisi and 400 at Shangi (near Cyangugu); 60,000 at Runda (near Kigali). In the region controlled by the RPF, 300,000 are being held in different locations in the prefecture of Ruhengeri. Large numbers are also trapped in the capital itself, which is divided between the two parties, in particular in places such as the Amahoro stadium, the "Sainte Famille" Church, the King Fayçal hospital and the "Milles Collines" and Méridien hotels. Their situation has been described to me as desperate. In addition to the persons assembled in locations such as those enumerated above, many are in hiding. They, as well as those confined to areas in the interior of the country where food cannot reach them as aid convoys are denied access, face death by starvation. In this context, I was dismayed at reports that personnel of United Nations ~~mission~~ ~~from~~ ~~assessing~~ ~~them~~, while others have been detained and threatened by militia when attempting to distribute food.

25. In this context, it is worth noting that, in addition to ongoing fighting between the RPF and government troops, roadblocks and barriers mounted by militia, armed gangs or other unofficial groups in Kigali and on roads leading to other prefectures held by the Rwandan Government constitute a particularly unpredictable threat to the security of those wishing to move about Rwanda, including UNAMIR observers. Heavily armed, those manning the roadblocks can by no means be relied upon to follow orders or instructions given to them by the commanders of the Rwandan Armed Forces. This was clearly proved when a recent attempt by the Rwandan Armed Forces, together with UNAMIR, to take 60 non-Rwandan nationals from the Hotel "Milles Collines" to the airport and out of the country failed at one of the many militia checkpoints in Kigali (see para. 21 above). Furthermore, I should mention that at one of these militia checkpoints a UNAMIR armoured personnel carrier, part of a large ~~mission~~ ~~commissioner~~ ~~and~~ ~~his~~ ~~staff~~ ~~back~~ ~~to~~ ~~UNAMIR~~ ~~headquarters~~ ~~after~~ ~~the~~ ~~meeting~~ with the RPF Chief of Staff, was stopped by a young militiaman who opened the door of the vehicle and checked the passengers inside thoroughly while brandishing a hand-grenade in his right hand.

26. Another extremely grave consequence of the violence is the massive displacement of populations: it is estimated that approximately 2 million Rwandans have left their homes to seek refuge from the violence in other areas within the country. More than 300,000 are reported to have crossed the borders into neighbouring countries, and refugee flows continue. As the RPF

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advanced towards the south-east 250,000 fled to Tanzania (to the Ngara region). Several tens of thousands of Rwandans have crossed the border into Burundi to escape violence in the regions south-west of Kigali, particularly Butare, and are now in camps in the Kayanza region. Refugees from southern Rwanda also include many who had fled mass killings in Burundi in October and November 1993. Others have sought refuge in Zaire and Uganda.

27. The danger of an outbreak of epidemics as a result of the contamination of water by the corpses thrown into rivers and lakes, as well as those left to rot in the streets or among the bushes, is an additional threat to the lives of people both in Rwanda and in neighbouring countries. In addition to the current shortage of food, there is also a great risk of famine in the future if crops are not harvested and seeding cannot be carried out between July and September.

#### Concluding recommendations

28. The situation in Rwanda can be characterized as a human rights tragedy. The wanton killing of more than 200,000 innocent civilians, including women, children and elderly persons, calls for the strongest condemnation by the international community.

29. The struggle for power in Rwanda has obvious political connotations which transcend the framework of human rights. However, long-standing and persistent human rights violations have been committed in a climate of disrespect for basic human rights principles and impunity for the perpetrators of major crimes.

30. Effective international action to prevent a further escalation of human rights violations is urgently required. Killings of civilians must stop immediately.

31. At the same time, every effort must be made to achieve a cease-fire or at least temporary cessation of hostilities in order to create the conditions necessary for humanitarian assistance to reach the 2 million displaced, as well as other persons in need. Furthermore, all those who are trapped between lines or detained in places which they do not consider safe must be given the possibility of moving to areas of their own choice with the assistance and protection of UNAMIR.

32. The authors of the atrocities must be made aware that they cannot escape personal responsibility for criminal acts they have carried out, ordered or condoned.

33. All relevant international human rights instruments to which Rwanda is a party, including the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, as well as international humanitarian law, must be fully respected.

34. Both parties to the conflict should immediately implement the above-mentioned steps and measures.

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35. The Commission on Human Rights, for its part, may wish to consider the appointment of a special rapporteur who would examine all human rights aspects of the situation, including root causes and responsibilities for the recent atrocities, and report thereon as early as possible, and periodically thereafter.

36. The Commission on Human Rights may also wish to decide that the special rapporteur should be assisted in the collection and analysis of information by a team of human rights field officers acting in close cooperation with UNAMIR and other United Nations agencies and programmes from within Rwanda, as well as from neighbouring countries where Rwandan refugees are located.

37. It should be noted in this regard that both the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Rwanda and the Force Commander of UNAMIR have pledged their full cooperation with United Nations human rights monitors, following a decision by the Commission on Human Rights in this regard.

38. The Commission on Human Rights may further wish to endorse the suggestion that future United Nations efforts aimed at conflict resolution and peace-building in Rwanda should be accompanied by a strong human rights component and that this process should be effectively supported by a comprehensive programme of human rights assistance.

#### Notes

1/ Before the outbreak of hostilities on 6 April 1994, the division of the Rwandan population into ethnic groups was as follows: 85 per cent Hutu, 14 per cent Tutsi and 1 per cent Twa.

2/ A more ample description of the historical background, as well as an analysis of various factors contributing to ethnic and political violence in Rwanda, may be found in the report of the Special Rapporteur on his visit to Rwanda in April 1993 (E/CN.4/1994/7/Add.1).

3/ During the process leading up to the signing of the August 1993 peace accord in Arusha and upon the request of the Governments of Uganda and Rwanda, the Security Council, in resolution 845 (1993) of 22 June 1993 had established the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) with a mandate to observe the entire frontier between Uganda and Rwanda to verify that no military assistance reached Rwanda. UNOMUR observers were deployed at the Ugandan-Rwandan border in October 1993. By Security Council resolution 872 (1993), of 5 October 1993, UNOMUR was integrated into UNAMIR, as was the Group of Neutral Military Observers (GOMN II).

4/ Mr. Joinet is currently Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the question of impunity. He is also Chairman/Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention of the Commission on Human Rights.

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5/ The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity; the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol thereto.

6/ Rwanda is a party to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and to the 1977 Additional Protocols thereto. In this context, it should also be recalled that the RPF has stated to the International Committee of the Red Cross that it considers itself bound by the rules of international humanitarian law.

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## UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Kigali, 12 May 1994

The tragedy being experienced by the people of Rwanda is shocking the world. The deaths of some 200,000 innocent men, women and children are causing deep indignation which calls for universal condemnation.

All the peoples of the world feel jointly concerned by this suffering. It is in response to this indignation that, in my capacity as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, I urge all the players in this tragedy to put an immediate end to these serious violations of human rights, in particular through strict observance of the international conventions guaranteeing those rights, including the conventions on humanitarian law and the convention against genocide, conventions to which Rwanda is a party.

I have come to appeal for the immediate declaration of a cease-fire in order to create a favourable climate for the Secretary-General's efforts to ensure that the negotiations are successful. These negotiations alone can lead to a comprehensive political solution taking account of the rights of all and enabling the people of Rwanda to live in peace, solidarity and democracy.

I have come to request the parties to the conflict to authorize and guarantee the distribution of humanitarian assistance to all those in need, without distinction of any kind.

Those who are in this country and themselves hostages to the violence, notably in Amahoro Stadium, the "Milles Collines" Hotel, the Méridien Hotel and King Fayçal Hospital, are immediately transferred to places where they may safely receive the treatment to which they are entitled.

It is essential that the leaders and the perpetrators of these atrocities know that their responsibility is inescapable and that they will have to answer personally for their acts.

One does not fight for the unity of a people by fanning hatred. One cannot fight for the good of the people through extermination.

Finally, I urge all the players, where peace and prosperity beckon, through dialogue and consultation, through tolerance and respect for all. It is essential that Rwanda in its turn moves towards dialogue and consultation.

Lastly, I solemnly call upon the international community to provide decisive support for the people of Rwanda:

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violence and to enable the refugees and displaced persons to return, to demand that sufficient humanitarian assistance be guaranteed for all, and to enable the peace negotiations finally to be concluded; and

Secondly, so that it may commit itself to providing effective assistance in the process of rebuilding Rwanda.

In my capacity as High Commissioner for Human Rights, I feel within me the anguish of all and make this appeal so that all of us may show our solidarity with the people of Rwanda.

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Firstly, in order to demand that measures be adopted to put an end to the violence and to enable the refugees and displaced persons to return, to demand that sufficient humanitarian assistance be guaranteed for all, and



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA  
CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

UNAMIR

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<b>TO:</b> UNAMIR Kigali		<b>FROM:</b> G. MAUTNER-MARKHOF CHIEF, SPECIAL PROCEDURES CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS	
<b>FAX #:</b> 00 1 212 963 30 90		<b>FAX #:</b> 41/22/917.00.92 <b>PHONE #:</b> 917.33.57	
<b>SUBJECT:</b>		<b>PAGES ATTACHED</b>	
<b>DATE:</b> 10 June 1994		<b>DRAFTER:</b>	

**MESSAGE:**

Please find attached for your information a press release on the forthcoming mission by the  
Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on Rwanda to the area.  
Regards, UNATIONS, GVA

*[Handwritten signature]*



COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE  
RAPPORTEUR SPECIAL SUR LA SITUATION DES  
DROITS DE L'HOMME AU RWANDA

Suite à sa nomination par le Président de la Commission des droits de l'homme, le 25 mai 1994, en tant que Rapporteur spécial sur la situation des droits de l'homme au Rwanda, M. René Degni-Ségué (Côte d'Ivoire), Doyen de la Faculté de Droit de l'Université d'Abidjan, s'est rendu à Genève et à Bruxelles en vue de procéder, en attendant l'achèvement de la préparation logistique et administrative de sa mission au Rwanda, à des consultations auprès du Centre pour les droits de l'homme, de représentants d'Etats et d'organisations non gouvernementales oeuvrant pour la défense des droits de l'homme.

Le Rapporteur spécial se rendra au Rwanda, le 11 juin, pour une mission d'une durée de huit jours. Il effectuera une visite à Kigali et à d'autres régions du pays. Il visitera également plusieurs pays limitrophes où sont rassemblés de nombreux réfugiés venant du Rwanda.

Conformément à la résolution S-3/1 de la troisième session extraordinaire de la Commission des droits de l'homme du 7 écoulé, M. Degni-Ségué a invité les rapporteurs spéciaux, exécutions extrajudiciaires, sommaires ou arbitraires (Waly Ndiaye, Sénégal) et sur la question de la torture (Rodley, Royaume-Uni) à l'accompagner durant sa mission. Il sera également accompagné par des fonctionnaires pour les droits de l'homme des Nations Unies, à resteront au Rwanda pour mettre sur pied un spécialistes des droits de l'homme sur le terrain.

A son retour à Genève, le Rapporteur spécial rapport préliminaire et le soumettra avant le aux membres de la Commission des droits de l'homme.

A la veille de son départ au Rwanda, il a appris avec une profonde indignation la mort de l'Archevêque de Kigali, l'Evêque de Kigali. Les prêtres ont été assassinés par des forces rwandaises (FPR), au cours de la nuit du 7.

Le Rapporteur spécial a également appris avec une profonde indignation la mort de l'Archevêque de Kigali, l'Evêque de Kigali. Les prêtres ont été assassinés par des forces rwandaises (FPR), au cours de la nuit du 7.



Conseil Economique  
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28 juin 1994

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COMMISSION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME  
Cinquante et unième session  
Point 12 de l'ordre du jour provisoire

QUESTION DE LA VIOLATION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET DES LIBERTES  
FONDAMENTALES, OU QU'ELLE SE PRODUISE DANS LE MONDE, EN PARTICULIER  
DANS LES PAYS ET TERRITOIRES COLONIAUX ET DEPENDANTS

Rapport sur la situation des droits de l'homme au Rwanda,  
soumis par M. R. Dagny-Séqui, Rapporteur spécial  
de la Commission des droits de l'homme, en application  
du paragraphe 20 de la résolution 1994 S-3/1  
de la Commission, en date du 28 mai 1994

GE.94-13148 (F)

WFX 015 P- 4

OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A GENÈVE



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA

HAUT COMMISSAIRE AUX DROITS DE L'HOMME

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

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Réf. N° : \_\_\_\_\_

(à rappeler dans la réponse)

Palais des Nations

CH-1211 Genève 10



3 juin 1994

Monsieur le Représentant Spécial,

Je tiens à vous exprimer mes remerciements les plus sincères pour votre coopération lors de ma récente visite à Kigali. J'ai beaucoup apprécié votre disponibilité, ainsi que l'assistance que vous m'avez fournie, qui a permis que ma mission réussisse.

Comme vous le savez, avant mon voyage j'avais fait appel aux Etats membres de la Commission des droits de l'homme pour qu'ils considèrent l'opportunité de convoquer une session extraordinaire de la Commission au sujet de la situation au Rwanda. Le Gouvernement du Canada a présenté la demande formelle, qui a été soutenue par 44 autres Etats membres. La session extraordinaire de la Commission s'est donc tenue le 24 et 25 mai 1994. A cette occasion, j'ai présenté aux Etats membres le rapport que j'ai rédigé suite à ma visite au Rwanda, dont je vous joins une copie.

Veillez également trouver ci-joint une copie de la résolution adoptée par la Commission des droits de l'homme le 25 mai 1994. J'aimerais attirer votre attention sur le paragraphe 18 de cette résolution, par lequel la Commission a prié le Président de nommer un rapporteur spécial. Celui-ci sera chargé d'enquêter sur place sur la situation des droits de l'homme au Rwanda, y compris sur les causes profondes des atrocités récentes et les responsabilités en la matière. Conformément à cette disposition, le Président de la Commission des droits de l'homme a nommé M. René Degni Ségui (Côte d'Ivoire) comme Rapporteur spécial. La résolution établissant le mandat du Rapporteur spécial doit être approuvée par le Conseil Economique et Sociale, qui devrait se réunir dans le cours de la semaine prochaine.

Veillez noter aussi que, dans le paragraphe 20 de ladite résolution, la Commission des droits de l'homme prie le Rapporteur spécial de se rendre immédiatement au Rwanda et de lui faire rapport de manière préliminaire sur la situation des droits de l'homme. Ce

Dr. Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh  
Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général  
pour le Rwanda  
Kigali

...

From: UNAMIR, NAIROBI KENYAMIR  
MK-F 463 JUN 13 14 20

PHONE No. : 254622668

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FAX OUT: -790

FAX TRANSMISSION

Mr. Pierre MEHU  
OIC/OSRSG  
UNAMIR, Kigali

FROM: Sammy Kum BUO  
Senior Political Adviser  
UNAMIR, Nairobi

DATE: 12 June 1994

SUBJECT: VISIT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL HUMAN RIGHTS  
RAPPORTEUR FOR RWANDA

1. Further to our telephone conversations in recent days on the above subject, I wish to inform you that Mr. René Degni Ségui, the Special Rapporteur, accompanied by Mr. Baore Waly N'Diaye, Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions, Mr. Nigel Rodley, Special Rapporteur on the Question of Torture and Mr. Stéphane Jeannet of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, arrived in Nairobi yesterday morning, Saturday 11 June.

2. In accordance with the programme of activities I had discussed on Friday, 10 June, with Mr. Pádraig Czapkowski, Coordinator of the Centre for Human Rights Field Office in Nairobi, the Special Rapporteur and his delegation met with the SRSG in a conference room at his Hotel in Nairobi at 15h00 in the afternoon. Mr. Kane and I accompanied the SRSG.

3. What was supposed to have been, in the Special Rapporteur's words, "a courtesy call" on the SRSG, ended up as a nearly two-hour wide-ranging review and exchange of views on the Rwandese situation. The SRSG began with a succinct but comprehensive overview and assessment of pertinent developments and this was followed by a question-and-answer period during which, in response to questions and comments by the Special Rapporteur and his colleagues, the SRSG further developed or clarified issues raised in the course of his initial presentation.

4. Noting the massive slaughter of civilians still going on in Rwanda, the SRSG began by stressing the importance of the human rights aspects of the conflict and said that the visit to Rwanda last month by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mr. José Ayala Lasso, had underscored not only the international community's concern but also its determination to act to protect and promote respect for human rights, including in particular the right to life. The SRSG held Rwandese political leaders, especially the signatories of the Arusha Peace Agreement, principally responsible for the current situation, arguing that the United Nations had neither the resources nor the mandate to impose peace in Rwanda. He pointed to the failure to install the transitional institutions call for in the Arusha accords as

- 2 -

evidence of the absence of good faith on the part of the signatories whom he blamed, especially the Government and its supporters, for the widespread violence and massacres that had, in his view, continued from the start of UNAMIR's operations, even as intensive efforts were underway to implement the Arusha Peace Agreement.

5. The SRSG said that the ongoing violence, including the resumed war, had been well-planned and prepared. He stressed that the Government and its allies had accumulated and distributed weapons widely to militias and other armed civilian groups, especially in Kigali, and noted that there had been many reports, in particular by the Government, of massive transfers of arms from Uganda to the RPF. The SRSG observed that although United Nations military observers, both at the Uganda/Rwanda border (UNOMUR) and inside Rwanda itself had not been able to substantiate the allegations of Ugandan assistance to RPF. He said that the RPF had frequently threatened to resume hostilities during the difficult period, prior to the plane crash that killed President Habyarimana on 6 April, when intensive but fruitless efforts were made to install the transitional institutions. Moreover, the SRSG noted, United Nations monitoring resources along the border were limited in terms of personnel and equipment, with the three helicopters approved for UNOMUR arriving just before the war resumed.

6. In the SRSG's view, both the RGF and the RPF took positions which, immediately after President Habyarimana's death, did not help efforts to contain the massacres and may rather have facilitated more killings. On the one hand, the RGF's decision to bypass the legitimate coalition Government of Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana, with whom the RGF firmly refused to meet, and to install instead a new interim Government, was received with deep suspicion by the RPF and its supporters who rejected the Interim Government outright. On the other hand, the RPF's rejection of the Government's cease-fire offer of 13 April not only allowed the war to continue and to intensify, causing more deaths, but also created a climate in which the Government forces and their militia allies could continue with the massacres of civilians seen as supporters of the RPF.

7. The SRSG recalled that in reply to the Government's cease-fire offer, the RPF had set a number of pre-conditions, including:

- a) an end to the massacres;
- b) dissolution of the Presidential guards; and
- c) disbandment of the Interim Government.

He recalled, further, that responding to the RPF's call for an end to the slaughter as a precondition for a cease-fire, the RGF had said a cease-fire was first needed so that together with the RPF, they could mount joint patrols and concentrate

their forces in checking and ending the massacres which, in the RGF's view, were carried out mainly by militias and civilians acting independently. As long as the war continued, the RGF had argued, its forces, which would thus be required to confront RPF fighters, could not be diverted to control massacres and other acts of civilian violence.

8. In conclusion, the SRSG felt that after the recent ghastly and tragic events in Rwanda, especially with all the bloodletting that continues to take place, it would be difficult to see how the Arusha Peace Agreement could be implemented in the near future.

9. In the course of the discussion that ensued during the question-and-answer period, a number of questions were posed by the Special Rapporteur and his colleagues to which the SRSG replied he did not have conclusive or reliable information. Among such questions were the following:

- a) Does the SRSG have any concrete information on the cause of President Habyarimana's death? If, as it is generally felt, the President's plane crashed under suspicious circumstances, what were the circumstances? Who or what was responsible?
- b) Who has the flight recorder (the famous "Black Box") recovered from the President's plane?
- c) Has an investigation into the plane crash taken place yet?
- d) Does the SRSG have any concrete information on the circumstances leading up to Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyama's death?
- e) How were the ten Belgian UNAMIR troops killed?

The SRSG noted many popular theories and reports on some of the above-mentioned questions but emphasized that he did not have definitive information or facts. He referred the Special Rapporteur and his team to the UNAMIR Force Commander, especially with respect to questions (d) and (e).

10. In a lengthy exchange of views on the reasons and circumstances leading to the Security Council's decision on 21 April to reduce UNAMIR's forces from 2,500 to 270, it was clear that the human rights experts could not understand why such a decision was taken, at a time when Rwandese civilians were being slaughtered; they clearly would have preferred instead a reinforcement of UNAMIR forces to help prevent some massacres and thus to save more lives. It was suggested that if adequately equipped UNAMIR forces had been deployed in several locations where civilians were known to have sought refuge, especially in Kigali, those civilians might have been saved as the militias were unlikely to have challenged or risked a confrontation with UNAMIR.

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11. The meeting ended with the SRSG responding to a practical question about the feasibility, under present conditions, of deploying human rights monitors in Rwanda as called for by the Human Rights Commission, and the overall prospects for any meaningful human rights work in the country at this time. He noted the climate of generalized violence in the country, the ethnic and political passions that have been aroused and the overall chaos that reigns throughout the country and felt that in practical terms, any serious investigations requiring access and mobility would, at best, be difficult. He believed, furthermore, that the firm co-operation of both parties and their respective supporters was critical, indeed essential, and he urged the investigators to insist on guarantees of co-operation. It was also observed that in the present climate of fear and violence, many Rwandese, especially those living in the country or even those already outside but with relatives still there, might be reluctant to talk to the investigators for fear of reprisals.

12. I should also mention that in a telephone discussion with me on 9 June, Mr. Georg Mautner-Markhof of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights in Geneva enquired about the report which the Security Council, in para. 18 of its resolution 918 of 17 May 1994, had requested the Secretary-General to present "as soon as possible on the investigation of serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda during the conflict". I had referred Mr. Mautner-Markhof to DPKO and DPA in New York for information on the matter.

13. In accordance with your request that I accompany the Special Rapporteur and his delegation during their mission, especially in view of the Security Council's request, contained in its resolution 925 of 8 June, to the Secretary-General to ensure that UNAMIR extend close co-operation to the Human Rights Special Rapporteur for Rwanda, it was agreed between the Human Rights Field Co-ordinator, Mr. Czajkowski and I, on Friday 10 June, that I would accompany the delegation throughout its mission, including its planned visits to various parts of Rwanda and a number of neighboring countries with large Rwandese refugee populations. At about 17h00 yesterday, 11 June, just before the conclusion of the SRSG's meeting with the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Czajkowski arrived in the meeting room and informed me that we would be departing early the next day (today, 12 June), for Burundi. It was agreed that one of the two taxis arranged for the delegation would pick me up at my hotel at 5h30 in the morning, for the airport. Later in the evening, however, at about 20h15, Mr. Czajkowski telephoned me to say that when he had informed the Special Rapporteur and members of his delegation, shortly after leaving the meeting with the SRSG that I would be travelling with them to Burundi, they had felt that it was important for the credibility and independence of their investigatory mission to avoid any appearance of outside influence that the presence of a UNAMIR political adviser might create.

- 5 -

Therefore, while the delegation and UNAMIR would continue to share information and to exchange views on the pertinent issues, the presence of a UNAMIR political staff member on the delegation of the Special Rapporteur and his team was not deemed advisable.

14. The Special Rapporteur and his colleagues left for Bujumbura (Burundi) on a special ICRC flight earlier today and are scheduled to return to Nairobi on Tuesday, 14 June. I will keep you informed of relevant developments, including the delegation's proposed date of arrival in Kigali. Unless there are changes in the meantime, it would be my intention to travel to Kigali at the same time it being understood, of course, that I would not technically be accompanying the delegation.

Best regards.



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FROM DP1IDS

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7 June 1994

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS MEETS WITH SPECIAL  
RAPPORTEUR ON RWANDA PRIOR TO DEPARTURE OF FACT-FINDING MISSION  
TO RWANDA

GENEVA, 7 June (UN Information Service) -- The High Commissioner for Human Rights, Jose Ayala Lasso, held consultations today with the Special Rapporteur on Rwanda, Rene Segni Segui of Cote d'Ivoire. The mandate of the Special Rapporteur was approved by the Economic and Social Council in New York on 6 June. He is expected to leave for Rwanda at the end of the week after consultations with Government officials, representatives of United Nations agencies and of non-governmental organizations.

The High Commissioner reviewed the mission of the Special Rapporteur and emphasized that it was broader than those normally entrusted to special rapporteurs. Activities envisaged under resolution S-3/1 of the Commission on Human Rights, which met in special session on 24 and 25 May, are both of a fact-finding and investigative nature. Additionally, for the first time, a special rapporteur was asked to look into the root causes and determine responsibilities for recent events.

The High Commissioner pledged the total and constant cooperation of his own office and of the Centre for Human Rights in the implementation of the mandate entrusted to the Special Rapporteur, stressing that he would continue to follow the overall situation in Rwanda very closely, in close contact with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh, and the Force Commander of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), Major-General Romeo Dallaire.

The Special Rapporteur will be accompanied on his mission by: Bacre Waly Ndiaye (Senegal), Special Rapporteur on summary and arbitrary executions, who visited Rwanda in April 1993; Nigel Rodley, Special Rapporteur on torture; and three members of the Centre for Human Rights.

The Special Rapporteur is expected to depart for Nairobi on 10 June and to proceed to Rwanda.

Exec Director  
I hope you are  
handling this. Let us  
know where we fit in  
JG  
9/6  
DFC

Mr. Pearce  
MEHU is  
responsible  
for this visit.  
S.  
9/6/94

there. He will visit several locations in Rwanda, under UNAMIR protection, and will also travel to neighbouring countries where Rwandan refugees are presently located (particularly Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania). He is expected to return to Geneva on 18 or 19 June and to prepare a preliminary report to the Commission on Human Rights by 24 June.

The Special Rapporteur emphasized that his first priority will be to establish the facts and circumstances surrounding recent events in Rwanda.

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## UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE

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UNRWO Kabale  
(cc Col. Asram Haque, UNOMUR)  
0486 238 16  
Ms Deborah SAIDY, DHA - Geneva  
001 41 22 788 6389  
Mr Ahmadou LY, UNDP - NY  
(cc Security Coordinator)  
00 1 1 212 906 5830  
Mr Kaz KURODA, DHA - NY  
000 1 212 963 1312  
Ms Jocelline BAZILE PINLEY, UNDP Bujumbura  
000 257 225 850  
Mr Toon WISSERS, UNDP Dar es Salaam  
051 46 718  
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Mr Andrew SOKIRI, UNHCR Geneva  
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71 46 40  
Medecins du Monde, Nairobi  
56 80 14  
Daryl SEXTON, ECHO Bujumbura  
257 224612  
Mark MULLAN, ECHO Dar es Salaam  
051 46724

FROM: Arturo HEIN, UNDP Resident Representative, UN  
Humanitarian Coordinator

DATE: 29.06.1994

SUBJECT: SITREP # 36

UN Gigiri fax: 254 2 622 084

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WEDNESDAY 29 JUNE  
WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT # 36

I SECURITY

On 22 June the Security Council voted in favour of sending 2,500 French troops to Rwanda.

On 27 June the interim President of Burundi warned that Burundi could face a crisis due to political and ethnic tensions. On the same day the interim Prime Minister for Rwanda said that the interim administration was not ready to have peace talks with the RPF.

The UN/NGO Advance Humanitarian Team in Kigali reported that sporadic heavy fighting in Kigali is causing approximately 100 casualties per day.

On 24 June a RPF mortar hit the emergency tent of the ICRC hospital. Seven patients were killed and a number of patients injured. On 25 June 100 patients were transferred from the ICRC hospital to King Faisal Hospital. On 26 June 47 people were transferred from ICRC to King Faisal Hospital. There are more than 600 patients in the ICRC hospital in Kigali. There is concern about the safety of the patients in the hospital because of its proximity to the front line. Transfers of displaced persons by UNAMIR have been suspended for the last two days due to insecurity.

In Zaire there is increasing insecurity in the refugee camps near Uvira. Groups of Hutu refugees are allegedly undergoing training and arming themselves. Cases of murder and torture of Tutsis and local Zaireans who resemble Tutsis are being investigated.

II DISASTER MANAGEMENT TEAM ACTIVITIES

A meeting between the UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Rwanda, UN heads of agencies and donors took place on Friday 24 June. The contingency planning exercise that the UN agencies are currently undertaking was discussed. The UN agencies estimate that increased access to 500,000 persons would require US\$ 22 million over a 6 week period. This amount will be included in the Consolidated Appeal which will go out in July. The French Ambassador was questioned about the humanitarian component of the new operation. He explained that military field hospitals will be set up in the border areas where safe havens are planned.

3/8

The UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Rwanda, UN agencies, ICRC and USAID met with representatives of the Interim Government on Monday 27 June. They discussed future cooperation between the Interim Government and UN agencies, ICRC and NGOs in providing access to people in need in areas controlled by the RGF. They also discussed the security of relief personnel and convoys.

In order to support the UN contingency plan and establish an interface with the French force, UNREO is considering opening a liaison office in Goma, Zaire.

### III POPULATION MOVEMENTS

On 28 June ICRC reported that there approximately 25,000 people between Cyangugu and Kibuye and approximately 250,000 in the Gikongoro area.

On 22 June WFP Bujumbura reported that up until recently there were 30,000 Rwandan refugees dispersed in villages along the Rwandan border. They were unwilling to go to the refugee camps due to a fear of the Tutsi dominated Burundi army. However, since the local authorities have given assurances of protection and assistance, people have been more willing to move into the camps, leaving approximately 18,000 at the border. Camps with Tutsi refugees are reducing in size because people are returning to RPF controlled areas in Rwanda.

UNHCR reported that registration of refugees in Ngara, Tanzania will begin next week.

UNHCR updated the Rwandan and Burundi refugee statistics:

#### Burundi refugees:

Rwanda	40,000
Tanzania	60,000
Zaire	102,856
TOTAL	202,856

#### Rwandan refugees:

Burundi	85,000
Tanzania	436,500
Uganda	10,000
Zaire	9,720
TOTAL	541,220

### IV LOGISTICS AND ACCESS

The UN/NGO Advance Humanitarian Team in Kigali reported that up until recently food has been available in downtown markets. The supply of food in these markets is running low.

A FAO specialist (who was going to take part in the assessments in RPF held territory) reported that he is very concerned that if the fields are not harvested in the Byumba prefecture during the next three weeks people will be totally dependent on food aid. He reported that the countryside in this area is completely empty. WFP reported a similar story for both RPF and RGF areas.

UN/NGO Advanced Humanitarian Team in Kigali reported that the RPF claims that the reason people are not harvesting crops is that only the main

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road areas are secure because the Interhamwe are present in the countryside.

On 23 June WFP reported that six trucks arrived in Kigali. Distribution began immediately at Amohoro Stadium, King Faisal Hospital and the airport. On the same day an ICRC food convoy also arrived in Kigali.

The UN/NGO Advance Humanitarian Team reported that they made a visit to Ndera, a displaced centre 8kms east of Kigali. The RPF estimates that there are 15,000 people in the area, although the AHT did not see this number of people. There are two orphanages in the centre with approximately 300 children. Some malnutrition was evident as well as diarrhoea and scabies. Drugs are in short supply. The AHT plans to return to Ndera with umimix, biscuits, ORS and medicines for the orphans.

ICRC reported that 12,000 people received food rations in Gisenyi. The 50,000 people that were being assisted by ICRC at Nyanza have left the area and are travelling east towards Bugesera. The ICRC plans to shift food and medical assistance accordingly. 300 patients, 1,100 children (150 handicapped) and 140 local staff will also be moved.

MSF reported that people are moving south east from Ruhango. This is in anticipation of the security deteriorating in this area.

UNICEF reported that:

- the UN/NGO AHT in Kigali delivered UNICEF health kits, medical supplies, lysol, and Hartmans Solution to King Faisal Hospital, the ICRC hospital, and the MSF maintained clinic at Amahoro Stadium on 26 June.
- the first batch (seven trucks and trailers with 230 tonnes of CSB) of the 500 tonne consignment of supplementary food has arrived in Ngara for distribution.
- a monitoring and evaluation system is being set up in Rwanda by UNICEF who will establish sentinel sites throughout the country. Local personnel will be trained to monitor health, morbidity and mortality, and the nutritional status of the population.

#### V HEALTH

The UNICEF/WFP/WHO assessment mission in RPF held areas reported that people in the south are in a very poor health condition. They visited Ruhango (about 17 km from Gitarama) which has a population of 6,000. Half of the children are malnourished, 20% severely malnourished. All the population are hungry and lethargic. The vast majority are women and children. There has been no food distribution recently because of transportation problems and the lack of a bridge. People are not harvesting the fields because of the local insecurity and because they are too weak.

The UN/NGO Advanced Humanitarian Team in Kigali reported that the EPI has been completed at Kabuga. It will begin at Ndera soon, where a local doctor and staff will administer the vaccinations.

In north-west Rwanda MSF reported that they plan to work with a target population of 150,000 displaced and war affected in the communes of Kidaho, Butaro and Cyeru. About one third of the patients from Kidaho suffer from bloody diarrhoea, which is suspected to be shigella

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dysentery. A project proposal has been made to control this epidemic.

In southern Rwanda MSF is planning a cross border operation to Ruhago (border with Kirundo/Burundi) to assist 3-7,000 people with serious medical problems (dysentery). In anticipation of future access to southern Rwanda, MSF Bujumbura is preparing stocks for a possible intervention into the area.

An MSF exploratory mission to Ruhango reported that there are approximately 30,000 displaced persons. Malnutrition is widespread amongst all age groups.

MSF has requested UNICEF support for vaccinations (cold chain, vaccines, immunization supplies and Vitamin A), domestic items (mattresses, soap, drinking cups, towels, bowls etc) and health kits for Ruhango and Nyanza.

UNICEF reported that their specialist for unaccompanied children will stay in Kabale for a week to establish a system for recording information about unaccompanied children; she will train local people to update the information. She will travel to Ngara next week to carry out the same project.

#### VI WATER AND SANITATION

UNICEF water and sanitation expert reported that access to clean water is a problem in large parts of Northern Rwanda. People have to walk up to 8km to find safe water.

#### VII GENERAL

The Government of Finland is donating US \$550,000 to UNHCR programmes in Burundi and Rwanda and US \$360,000 to WFP for Rwanda and Tanzania.

For information contact:  
Wilkes/ Brusset  
Information Cell  
Tel: 622492

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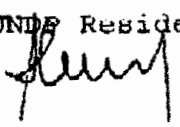
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## UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE

TO: General DALLAIRE, UNAMIR FC  
001 1 212 963 3090  
PLEASE CC UNRWO Advance Humanitarian Team, Kigali  
UNRWO Kabale  
(cc Col. Asram Hague, UNOMUR)  
0486 238 16  
Ms Deborah SAIDY, DHA - Geneva  
001 41 22 788 6389  
Mr Ahmadou LY, UNDP - NY  
(cc Security Coordinator)  
00 1 1 212 906 5830  
Mr Kaz KURODA, DHA - NY  
000 1 212 963 1312  
Ms Jocelline BAZILE FINLEY, UNDP Bujumbura  
000 257 225 850  
Mr Toon WISSERS, UNDP Dar es Salaam  
051 46 718  
Mr Tedla TESHOME, UNDP Kampala  
041 244 801, or c/o WFP 041 250 485  
Mr Andrew SOKIRI, UNHCR Geneva  
(Please copy to Fernando Del Mundo ext. 8486)  
000 41 22 739 8440  
Save the Children Fund UK  
000 44 71 793 7610  
Medecins Sans Frontieres, Nairobi  
71 46 40  
Medecins du Monde, Nairobi  
56 80 14  
Daryl SEXTON, ECHO Bujumbura  
257 224612  
Mark MULLAN, ECHO Dar es Salaam  
051 46724

FROM: Arturo HEIN, UNDP Resident Representative, UN  
Humanitarian Coordinator 

DATE: 28.06.1994

SUBJECT: SITREP # 35

UN Gigiri fax: 254 2 622 084



OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE IN KENYA

21st - 22nd Floors KICC, Mombasa Avenue, P.O. Box 30218, Nairobi Kenya Tel. 225776-9 Cable UNDEVPRO, NAIROBI Telex 22265. Fax No. 331891 E-mail: CONUT@UNDP.KE



4/8

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

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

c/o UNRP  
Conference West, Room 202  
P.O. Box 30552  
Nairobi, Kenya

Tel.: (254-2) 62-2492  
Fax.: (254-2) 62-2084  
Nairobi, Kenya

TUESDAY 28 JUNE  
SITUATION REPORT # 35

The interim President of Burundi warned that Burundi could face a crisis due to political and ethnic tensions. The interim Prime Minister of Rwanda said that the interim administration is not ready to have peace talks with the RPF.

The UN/NGO Advance Humanitarian Team in Kigali reported that:

- sporadic heavy fighting in Kigali is still causing approximately 100 casualties per day.
- a visit was made to Ndera, a displaced centre 8kms east of Kigali. The RPF estimates that there are 15,000 people in the area, although the AHT did not see this number of people. There are two orphanages in the centre with approximately 300 children. Some malnutrition is evident as well as diarrhoea and scabies. Drugs are in short supply. The AHT plans to return to Ndera today with umimix, biscuits, ORS and medicines for the orphans.
- the Extended Programme of Immunization (EPI) has been completed at Kabuga. It will begin at Ndera in the next couple of days, where a local doctor and staff will administer the vaccinations.
- the RPF claims that the reason people are not harvesting crops is that only the main road areas are secure because the Interhamwe are present in the countryside.

ICRC reported that there are more than 600 people in their hospital in Kigali. They are concerned about the safety of these people because the hospital is on the front line of the fighting.

UNAMIR reported that the transfer of displaced persons remained suspended due to the security situation.

ICRC reported that 12,000 people received food rations in Gisenyi. The 50,000 people that were being assisted by ICRC at Nyanza have left the area and are travelling east towards Bugesera. The ICRC plans to shift food and medical assistance accordingly. The 300 patients, 120 children (150 handicapped) and 140 local staff will also be moved from Nyanza.

MSF reported that people are moving south east from Kungu. This is in anticipation of the security deteriorating.

8/8

UNICEF water and sanitation expert reported that access to clean water is a problem in large parts of Northern Rwanda. People have to walk up to 8km to find safe water.

UNHCR reported that registration of refugees in Ngara, Tanzania will begin next week.

For information contact: Wilkes/ Brusset, Tel: 622492

**FACSIMILE****UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE****(UNREO)**

**TO:** Mr Peter HANSEN, DHA New York  
000 1212 963 1312  
General DALLAIRE, UNAMIR FC  
001 1 212 963 3090  
PLEASE CC UNREO Advance Humanitarian Team, Kigali  
UNREO Kabale  
(cc Col. Asram Haque, UNOMUR)  
0486 238 16  
UNREO Bujumbura  
257 225190  
Ms Deborah SAIDY, DHA - Geneva  
001 41 22 788 6389  
Mr Ahmadou LY, UNDP - NY  
00 1 1 212 906 5830  
Mr Kaz KURODA, DHA - NY  
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Ms Jocelline BAZILE FINLEY, UNDP Bujumbura  
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Mr Vitor ANGELO, UNDP Dar es Salaam  
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Mr Tedla TESHOME, UNDP Kampala  
041 244 801, or c/o WFP 041 250 485  
Mr Andrew SOKIRI, UNHCR Geneva  
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000 41 22 739 8440  
Save the Children Fund UK  
000 44 71 793 7610  
Medecins Sans Frontieres, Nairobi  
71 46 40  
Medecins du Monde, Nairobi  
56 80 14  
Mr I KABA, FAO Rome  
000 396 522 54941  
Daryl SEXTON, ECHO Bujumbura  
257 224612  
Mark MULLAN, ECHO Dar es Salaam  
051 46724

**FROM:** Arturo HEIN, UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Rwanda

**DATE:** 06.07.1994 *[Signature]*

**SUBJECT:** SITREP # 41

FC *(EDIR)* UNREO

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

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

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Nairobi, Kenya

WEDNESDAY 6 JULY  
WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT # 41

SECURITY

On 28 June a journalist was shot in the leg at the Meridien Hotel. He was evacuated to Nairobi.

The UN/NGO Advance Humanitarian Team in Kigali reported on 30 June that mortars hit the market in Kigali, killing three and injuring seven civilians. On the same day a shell hit the Eglise Pentecostal killing two persons, half an hour before the AHT arrived to deliver food. On 2 July a mortar hit Kigali market killing 16 and injuring 20 people.

The UN/NGO Advance Humanitarian Team in Kigali reported on 4 July that Kigali and Butare fell to the RPF. Many people fled together with the Government troops from Kigali. The city centre is almost deserted. UNREO Bujumbura reported that an MSF-B vehicle was shot at by an RGF helicopter in the Rilima area. Fortunately no one was injured.

UNICEF Bujumbura reported that the overall situation in Burundi remains "tense and difficult". A pirate radio station has begun broadcasting in Burundi in Kirundi and French about three times a week. The broadcasts seem to be aimed at inflaming majority Hutu sentiments against minority Tutsi.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT TEAM ACTIVITIES

The Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for Rwanda, Mohammed Shahryar Khan, is on his way to Kigali.

The UNAMIR Force Commander met with the UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Rwanda and UN Heads of Agencies on 30 June. They stressed the following points:

- although the full impact of the French presence/intervention cannot be fully ascertained at the moment, the immediate effect is a an improvement of overall operations.
- UNAMIR troops from Australia and Canada, as well as equipment, will start arriving next week. This will boost UNAMIR's operational capacity.
- there is a need for UNICEF, as lead UN agency for children, to give guidance regarding unaccompanied children. This will involve assisting the children and developing a strategy for assessing the situation.

A meeting between the UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Rwanda, the Force Commander for UNAMIR, the Coalition Force Commander and the Head of the Humanitarian Cell taking part in "Operation Turquoise" took place in Goma (Zaire) on 30 June.

#### POPULATION MOVEMENTS

The UN/NGO Advance Humanitarian Team updated the figures for displaced centres in Kigali as follows:

- Kanombe Airport	760	
- Amohoro Stadium	3550	
- King Faisal Hospital	1650	
- Hotel Meridien	200	
- Kabuga	4000	(RPF estimate)
- Ndera	15000	(RPF estimate, includes 189 orphans)
- Ste Famille	5000	
- Ste Michele	300	
- Tanzanian Embassy	600	
- Commune Nyarugenge	120	(including 70 children)
- Eglise Pentecostal	480	(including 120 children)
- Chinese Roadworks	300	(including 170 children)
- Felicien Kabuga	200	(status unknown, not accessible)
- ADRA	50	(distributions via Ste Michele)
- Sisters of Charity	300	
- Mille Collines Hotel	90	
- Gisimba Orphanage	350	(distributions via Ste Michele)
- Trafipro	500	(status unknown - not accessible)
- Centre Med	100	(status unknown - not accessible)

There are plans to prepare a displaced camp at the Kigali Golf Course (at the rear of King Faisal Hospital). People will be transferred to this camp from King Faisal Hospital, Amohoro Stadium and Kanombe Airport. This camp will accommodate approximately 15,000 people.

ICRC reported that a mission travelled from Cyangugu to Kibuye to Musange to Gikongoro and back to Cyangugu again. They were accompanied by guides from each of the districts they travelled in. The Kibuye Prefect was not cooperative and as a result the team was unable to assess the situation in and around Kibuye. There were a lot of checkpoints, but none were manned by militia. Between Gikongoro and Cyangugu there was only one check point. There are approximately 120 French soldiers guarding Cyangugu camp (8,000 displaced persons). ICRC made the following estimates regarding the displaced population in the areas they travelled in:

#### Gikongoro Prefecture (estimated 250,000 people)

Musange (sub-prefecture Kaduha)	50,000
Karambo/Kaduha	23,500
Rugazi/Nyamiyaga	13,500
Musebeya	10,000
Muko	10,300
Rukondo commune	36,000

✓

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Cyanika commune	50,000
Others	60,000

**Kibuye Prefecture**

Sanza	5,000
Bwaktira	2,000 (which is increasing daily)
Rwamatanu and Gishyita	2,000

Sanza, 60 km from Kibuye, was the only place ICRC identified that has critical and immediate needs. Up until the ICRC food delivery to Sanza on 29 June, the 5,000 displaced persons had not received food for two months and the majority of the population is severely malnourished. Otherwise the whole region needs food, domestic items, medical supplies, and water and sanitation facilities. The following NGOs are working in the region : ICRC (medical and food), CRS/ Caritas (food), TROCAIRE (medical) and Rwandan Red Cross (medical and domestic items).

UNRWO Bujumbura reported that there are 100,000 people living in and around Butare, of which approximately 50,000 are moving southward and approximately 5,000 toward Gikongoro. UNHCR has established transit sites close to the border, in anticipation of an influx of refugees in Burundi.

UNHCR reported that they visited Mubumbano (10 km of Butare) where there is an estimated 150,000 displaced persons and 3-5,000 Burundi refugees. The Burundi refugees have expressed a wish to repatriate to Burundi.

UNHCR has held meetings with governors, army and gendarmerie commanders in Burundi to guarantee the safe entry of all asylum seekers, look for additional sites and establish coordination mechanisms.

UNRWO Bujumbura reported that 600 children were evacuated from Butare to Burundi on 3 July by Terre des Hommes. They were escorted by French troops.

MSF Goma (Zaire) reported that about 1000 Tutsis have crossed the border in the last few days.

A UNICEF supported assessment team has been travelling through Karagwe district, Tanzania, visiting villages which have hosted refugees, to assess the impact on the local population.

**LOGISTICS AND ACCESS**

Following the fall of Kigali to the RPF, the UN/NGO AHT was able to visit areas which have been inaccessible for six weeks. They visited the WFP and CRS warehouses. Six weeks ago there was between 10-12,000 tonnes of food in these warehouses, today only 1,200 tonnes are left. The water supply will be turned on in Kigali today.

A Solidarite/UNICEF/CRS convoy drove to Butare on 3 July. 9 of the 11 trucks were stopped outside Butare where they spent the night. On 4 July 7 trucks were able to leave for Gikongoro.

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WFP Burundi has 500 MT of commodities ready to leave for Rutare as soon as the necessary clearances have been obtained and the security situation in the area is favourable.

WFP reported that there is a problem with the port authorities in Bujumbura not allowing WFP to build up a reasonable buffer stock for Burundi. There is a shortage of trucks in Burundi.

UNICEF reported that 40,000 blankets were delivered to Bujumbura.

The UN/NGO Advanced Humanitarian Team in Kigali reported that the communities at Ndera, Kabuga and Amohoro Stadium have teachers who would like to re-establish schools. Education kits are needed.

UNICEF and UNESCO are finalizing the translation of education kits, which should be ready for testing in Ngara, Tanzania soon.

#### HEALTH

UNICEF reported that the vaccination campaign in Kigali has covered the Kigali airport, Amohoro Stadium, King Faisal Hospital and Ndera as follows: Measles (0-5 years) = 726; (5-15 years) = 1317; Tetanus Toxoid (mothers/guardians) = 719; (in-patients) = 96.

MSF reported that they are sending two more people to Kigali. MSF will now have 15 staff members in Kigali who will work at King Faisal Hospital, Amohoro Stadium and ICRC hospital. The ICRC hospital is very overcrowded with 100-150 people arriving per day. The King Faisal Hospital water and electricity supply works twenty four hours a day. There are 300 patients in King Faisal Hospital.

The UNICEF/WHO/RPF needs assessment in RPF controlled areas has completed its data collection. Eight of the RPF controlled camps were visited: Ruhango, Nyamata, Rwanagana, Kayanza, Rutare, Ngarama, Tabagwe and Kidaho. Preliminary findings revealed the following:

- the situation is very fluid - Ruhango camp is currently being evacuated by the RPF with people being moved to Nyamata.
- the percentage of women, elderly men and children in the camps is very high. In Ruhango 95% of the population is female. There is a low percentage of under fives, suggesting high mortality rates among young children.
- the Mother and Child Health (MCH) system has collapsed. Drugs and equipment are in short supply. The major causes of mortality and morbidity in southern Rwanda are malaria, malnutrition, and diarrhoeal diseases. In the northern highlands, acute respiratory diseases are common. War wounds are rarely seen outside the limited health facilities; this is probably due to high mortalities among the wounded.
- protein-energy malnutrition is widespread, especially in Ruhango and Rwanagana. At least 3,800 children are in need of therapeutic feeding and another 9,200 people need supplementary feeding in the camps visited. A large number of breastfeeding mothers require supplementary feeding.
- although most of the sources provide good quality water, shortages of clean water still exist. Some areas have water supply systems, but they require maintenance due to damage and neglect.

- although the whole population is affected by the violence seen in the last few months, children are especially vulnerable to psycho-social trauma. There are nearly 12,000 unaccompanied children in orphanages or foster homes in seven of the eight camps visited.
- the vast majority of people have lost a family member, and/or had their homes and possessions destroyed.

WHO reported that the cluster survey that was carried out by the above mentioned UNICEF/ WHO/ RPF needs assessment team using a questionnaire to assess demographics, health facilities, services and care delivery revealed the following results:

- Malnutrition amongst under fives was assessed as follows: Ruhango = 20% acute and 55% moderate malnutrition, Rwanagama = 15% acute and 40% moderate malnutrition, Rutare = 13% acute and 48% moderate malnutrition, Kidaho = 13% acute and 26% moderate malnutrition.
- Malaria is the major cause of hospital visits in all areas.
- Dysentery is a large health problem in Ruhango and Kidaho, but no records were available.
- Acute respiratory infections are widespread in highland areas and in Ruhango. Drugs are needed for curing malaria and dysentery.

UNICEF reported that as of 29 June, the number of children in orphanages in RPF controlled territory was 3,855. Another 10,000 unaccompanied children have been identified. With so many unaccompanied children under the age of five, identifying family members is a daunting challenge. A draft registration and documentation form for unaccompanied children has been prepared by UNICEF and SCF-UK. The RPF will test it in the next couple of weeks. Feeding guidelines for young children are being prepared by UNICEF; this is because some emergency food stuffs are not suitable for childrens' dietary needs. A UNICEF specialist will conduct training workshops in mid July for NGO staff and RPF personnel on strategies and interventions to address the needs of unaccompanied children in northern Rwanda and Ngara, Tanzania. Another UNICEF specialist will travel to Kigali to assess the situation of unaccompanied children.

UNREO Kabale reported that a Food and Nutrition meeting was held in Kabale. The following UN Agencies and NGOs reported that:

- WFP is doing a general food distribution (for approximately 100,000) in the northeast, especially in the Kayunza.
- UNICEF is supporting NGOs with supplementary and therapeutic feeding. They are interested in setting guidelines for nutritional needs, so they can estimate the needs for the next six months with regards to supplementary and therapeutic feeding. They are particularly worried about the people in Ruhango area where there are severe food needs. Tabagwe's food situation is expected to deteriorate in the next few weeks.
- MDM is working at the Gahini hospital. They are beginning supplementary feeding for the children in the hospital, as well as unaccompanied children and pregnant and lactating mothers.
- PSF is donating 10 tonnes of Unimix to NGOs.
- SCF is working in five districts in the Byumba region. A nutritionist is due to arrive soon to start nutritional surveys.
- GOAL is working at Mukarange and have a nutritional unit serving 54 children.
- ZOA/MEDAIR are supplying food in the Gitarama area.



6

- CARE reported that people in the Ruhango area are harvesting the crops.
- OXFAM are working in Rutare.
- Samaritans's Purse is planning to do a nutritional survey in the next couple of weeks.
- UNRBO Kabale reported that the situation in general is very fluid, with many people moving. In the north, conditions are more stable, with some people being able to forage for food. Water and sanitation remain a large problem. The situation in orphanages is already bad, especially for under-fives, because the food ration is not suitable to them.

ICRC reported that the entire move from Nyanza to Rilima has begun. The first food distribution took place at Sanza on 29 June. Food distributions have taken place at Mukarange (Byumba area) and Butaro area.

#### GENERAL

The US Government donated US\$350,000 to UNRBO.

For information contact: Wilkes/ Brusset, Tel: 622492

2/2

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OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A GENÈVE



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA

HAUT COMMISSAIRE AUX DROITS DE L'HOMME

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Télégrammes: UNATIONS, GENÈVE  
Téléc: 41 28 02  
Téléphone: 917 1234-807 1234  
Téléfax: (33) 917 0123

Palais des Nations  
CH-1211 Genève 10



Réf. N°: G/SO 214 (93)  
(à rappeler dans la réponse)

22 JUL 1994

22 July 1994

Dear Mr. Khan,

I should like to congratulate you on your appointment to the most difficult and challenging task of Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Rwanda and to extend to you my sincere good wishes for the success of your mission.

As you may know, I visited Rwanda in May 1994 and proposed the holding of a special session of the Commission on Human Rights, recommending, *inter alia*, the appointment of a Special Rapporteur who would examine and publicly report on all human rights aspects of the situation, including root causes and responsibilities for the recent atrocities, and would be assisted in the collection and analysis of information by a team of human rights field officers acting in close cooperation with UNAMIR and other United Nations agencies and programmes from within Rwanda, as well as from neighbouring countries where Rwandan refugees are located. The Commission met in a special session on 24 and 25 May and adopted resolution S-3/1, by which it requested its Chairman to appoint a special rapporteur to investigate at first hand the human rights situation in Rwanda and to receive relevant, credible information, from governments, individuals, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and to avail himself of the assistance of existing mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights. For ease of reference I attach a copy of the resolution.

Mr. René Degni Ségui, Dean of the Faculty of Law at Abidjan University, was subsequently appointed Special Rapporteur and, in accordance with the Commission's request conducted his first mission to Rwanda and some neighbouring states from 9 to 20 June 1994. The preliminary report of the Special Rapporteur (E/CN.4/1995/7) was presented to the members of the Commission on Human Rights on 28 June 1994 and, in accordance with the terms of the resolution, was subsequently made available to the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and the Security Council.

The mandate entrusted to the Special Rapporteur contains two elements:

- (a) to examine the situation of human rights in Rwanda, including root causes and responsibilities and report thereon periodically; and

/..

Mr. Shahryar Khan  
Special Representative of the  
Secretary-General in Rwanda  
c/o UNAMIR  
Kigali

- 2 -

(b) to make available to the Secretary-General systematically, compiled information on possible violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law. The Commission has affirmed that all persons who committed or authorized such violations are individually responsible for them and that the international community would exert every effort to bring them to justice.

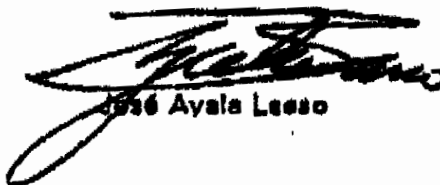
At the request of the Commission, I have been making the necessary arrangements for the Special Rapporteur to be assisted by a team of human rights field officers acting in close cooperation with UNAMIR and other United Nations agencies and programmes operating in Rwanda. The first two field officers were placed in the field on 10 June 1994 and three others are expected to take up their assignment at the beginning of August.

The Security Council, by resolution 935 of 1 July 1994, requested the Secretary-General to establish a Commission of Experts to examine and analyze information submitted with a view to providing the Secretary-General with its conclusions on the evidence of grave violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda, including the evidence of possible acts of genocide.

Given the strong similarity between the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and the Commission of Experts, it is in principle envisaged that the investigatory work for the two procedures should be carried out within the framework of the same structure, that is, by strengthening the human and financial resources available to the field operation I have established.

Let me finally draw your attention to the specific request in Commission resolution S-3/1 that I take the necessary steps to ensure that future efforts of the United Nations aimed at conflict resolution and peace-building in Rwanda are accompanied by a strong human rights component. I am, therefore, looking forward to our close collaboration and would be most grateful for any advice and assistance you might be able to provide to the field officers of the Centre of Human Rights. At the same time I wish to assure you that I will keep you informed of all major developments regarding the field investigations in Rwanda.

Yours sincerely,



José Ayala Lasso

①

VEHICULE : AUDI 80 BLUE COLOUR  
 No AC 0150  
 CHASSIS No.  
 WAUZZZ89ZHA363603

KAMALI JEAN-MARIE  
 KAMALI JACQUELINE  
 KAMALI FRANCOISE

Waterloo, le 11 avril 1994.

455 CH. DE BRUXELLES  
 B 1410 WATERLOO.  
 Tél./Fax.: 02.3530876.

A Sa Majesté ALBERT II  
 Roi des Belges  
 Palais Royal  
 1000 Bruxelles

*Copy*

OBJET : INTERVENTION HUMANITAIRE AU RWANDA

Sire,

Notre vive émotion en assistant impuissants aux dramatiques événements que connaît le Rwanda nous pousse à implorer de Votre Majesté, l'attention la plus bienveillante pour notre famille actuellement à Kigali.

Nous avons le sentiment effroyable que la vie de notre père et de notre famille est à nouveau, au plus haut point menacée, ainsi qu'en témoignait notre lettre du 11.02.93. à Sa Majesté le Roi Baudouin, du fait de l'engagement de notre père dans la défense d'un idéal de démocratie et d'humanisme.

Notre père, ~~Sylvester Kamali~~, après des années de fonction passées au service de son pays, notamment comme ambassadeur, fut mis à l'écart depuis 1984, en raison de son opposition politique. Depuis la récente légalisation du multipartisme, Monsieur Kamali a participé, au mépris de l'insécurité, au processus de démocratisation au Rwanda, et malgré les menaces dénoncées par Amnesty International. Il est devenu président du MDR dans la principale opposition).

② EA to DFE  
 we went to Mwanikano  
 to talk with a Mr Athmanee  
 Semukungu. He told us that  
 Mr Kamali, with his car, was stored  
 at the RPF check point near St-André  
 14th June at 1730 hrs - MK  
 Semukungu was told by the RPF to  
 go home, when he returned to  
 see if Mr Kamali was still there  
 5 min after the incident, both  
 the car and Mr Kamali were  
 gone. He suspected the  
 RPF involvement.

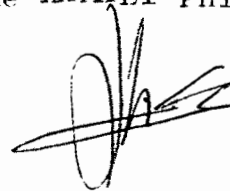
Kigali, le 16/7/1994

Monsieur et Madame Van TIGGELËN Charles  
et Jacqueline  
Chaussée de Bruxelles 456  
1410, Waterloo  
BELGIQUE  
Fax . 353 08 76

Monsieur le Député KARALI Sylvestre a été  
enlevé et conduit dans son véhicule par les soldats du F.P.R  
à la barrière qui se trouve devant l'Eglise Saint Joseph  
à NYAMIRAMBO.

Il est porté disparu avec son véhicule et  
nous mêmes nous ne sommes pas sûrs de notre avenir.

Madame KARALI Philomène



Kigali, le 17/7/1994

Monsieur et Madame VAN TIGGELAN Charles et  
Jacqueline  
Chaussée de Bruxelles 456, 1410, Waterloo  
BELGIQUE

FAX 353 08 456

Mademoiselle KAMALI Françoise

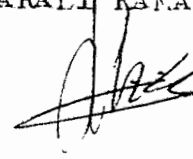
- Monsieur KAMALI Jean Marie Vianney
- Mademoiselle KAMALI Marie Claire

Veuillez demander le plus rapidement possible  
au Gouvernement Belge le droit d'asile et le visa pour:

- Madame MUKABARALI KAMALI PHILOMÈNE
- Mademoiselle KAMALI Nonique
- Monsieur KAMALI Michel

Envoyez en suite le courrier le plus urgemment  
à la MINUAR aux FAX I-212-963-3090; Tél. I-212-963-3092. Nous croyons  
que KAMALI Sylvestre a été assassiné.

Madame MUKABARALI KAMALI Philomène





## HAUT COMMISSAIRE AUX DROITS DE L'HOMME

## HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Télégramme : UNATIONS, GENÈVE  
Télex : 26 96 96  
Téléphone : 917 3134 - 907 3130  
Téléfax : (022) 917 0245

Palais des Nations  
CH - 1211 GENÈVE 10

## FAX TRANSMISSION

TO: Mr. Shahryarm Khan  
Special Representative of the  
Secretary-General in Rwanda  
Kigali  
Rwanda  
Fax: 254 2 622 668 Nairobi  
001 212 963 3090 ✓ OK

*Seen by SRSG  
RM  
24/7*

Geneva, 22 July 1994

FROM: Thomas E. McCarthy, Office of the  
High Commissioner for Human Rights

*Thomas E. McCarthy*

REF: Situation of Human Rights in Rwanda

AAA. Please disregard my communication dated 21 July 1994 on the above subject and substitute the text and the annex below

BBB. At the request of the High Commissioner who is now in Tokyo I wish to transmit to you the following message. "As you may know I visited Rwanda in May 1994 and made a public appeal to all concerned to end the violations of human rights. Given the recent changes in the situation, I have decided to review that appeal especially to the new Government in Rwanda. Attached please find the text of that appeal which I would ask you to transmit to the new President and Prime Minister, to others who might be concerned and to the press.

Best regards".

(ONE PAGE ATTACHED)

*SRSG* *dic*

APPEAL TO THE NEW GOVERNMENT IN RWANDA  
AND TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY BY  
THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS,

Mr. José Ayala Lasso

"The human rights tragedy in Rwanda has been the object of the most intense international concern in recent months. In May 1994 during a visit to Rwanda I appealed for an immediate end to the massive violations of human rights, for a cease fire and a resumption of negotiations, for guarantees for the unhindered distribution of humanitarian supplies, for the release of hostages and for a restoration of respect for human rights.

Today we are witnessing with increased horror massive displacement and exodus of people in Rwanda against a backdrop of continuing widespread human rights violations. The only way to avoid the continuation of this tragedy of unprecedented proportions is to immediately cease all violations of human rights and to take all measures in a public and effective manner in order to restore respect for human rights. All efforts must be made to rapidly create safe and secure conditions in Rwanda guaranteeing that refugees and displaced persons can voluntarily return to their homes with confidence that they will be able to live in peace, dignity, security, tolerance and with respect for their human rights.

I thus appeal to the new Government in Rwanda to announce specific measures to put an end to the armed conflict, to end human rights violations, to restore tolerance and respect for human rights. I also appeal for their cooperation with the international community by facilitating, among other things, the work of human rights monitors and the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Rwanda and international relief operations.

I also appeal to all other parties or groups involved to put an end to the armed conflict and violations of human rights and to facilitate the human rights and humanitarian work of the United Nations.

I wish to join and support the appeal of the United Nations to the international community to make generous contributions to the Rwanda relief efforts. The human rights and humanitarian disaster in Rwanda with death, disease and starvation facing millions of people requires resolute and rapid action by the international community."