

UNAMIR

AGREEMENTS

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UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

UNAMIR

GUIDELINES FOR GOVERNMENTS CONTRIBUTING

MILITARY PERSONNEL TO UNAMIR

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PART I - INTRODUCTION

References:

- A. Security Council Resolution 812 (1993) of 12 March 1993
- B. Security Council Resolution 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993
- C. Security Council Resolution 868 (1993) of 29 September 1993
- D. Report of the Secretary-General of 24 September 1993
- E. Security Council Resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993

A. Background

1. References A through C detail decisions by the Security Council to establish a United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) (Reference E).
2. Accordingly, these guidelines have been prepared for troop contributing countries by the Department of Peace-Keeping Operations, in consultation with Field Operations Division (FOD), and are based on experiences with other United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operations.
3. Adherence to these guidelines will ease possible administrative problems during the initial stages of service with UNAMIR and will enhance operational efficiency.

B. Aim

4. The guidelines are provided to ensure troop contributing countries have the basic information about UNAMIR, to enable them to prepare their contingents before deployment to the mission area.

PART II - GENERAL INFORMATION

A. UNAMIR Mandate

5. On 24 June 1993, the Security Council adopted Resolution 846 (1993), which determined to send a Reconnaissance Mission to Rwanda on 17 August 1993. The Mission was assigned the objective of reporting on the contribution which the United Nations could make in order to assist the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in the implementation of a peace agreement. On 4 August 1993 the Arusha Peace Agreement was signed and the reconnaissance mission was sent to Rwanda 17 August 1993. It was assigned the task of assessing the requirement in human and material resources essential to the implementation of the peace agreement. The mission conducted its reconnaissance and submitted its report on 10 September 1993. On 5 October 1993 concurred with a further report from the Secretary-General and adopted Resolution 872 (1993) which gave UNAMIR a mandate for six months subject to the proviso that it would be extended beyond the initial ninety days only upon a review by the Council based on a report from the Secretary-General as to whether or not substantive progress has been made towards the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement. These guidelines deal with the Military Division.

B. Tasks for the Military Component

6. The military division has been given a mandate to:

- a. To contribute to the security of the city of Kigali inter alia within a weapons secure area established by the parties in and around the city of Kigali;
- b. To monitor observance of the cease-fire agreement, which calls for the establishment of cantonment and assembly zones and the demarcation of the new demilitarized zone and other demilitarization procedures;
- c. To monitor the security situation during the final period of the transitional government's mandate,

leading up to the elections;

- d. To assist with mine clearance, primarily through training programmes;
- e. To investigate at the request of the parties or on its own initiative instances of alleged non-compliance with the provisions of the Arusha Peace Agreement relating to the integration of the armed forces, and pursue any such instances with the parties responsible and report thereon as appropriate to the Secretary-General;
- f. To monitor the process of repatriation of Rwandese refugees and resettlement of displaced persons to verify that it is carried out in a safe and orderly manner;
- g. To assist in the coordination of humanitarian assistance activities in conjunction with relief operations; and
- h. To investigate and report on incidents regarding the activities of the gendarmerie and police.

C. Force Structure

7. In order to complete these tasks, the following force structure has been proposed, subject to periodic review and approval by the Security Council based on the situation and progress of the mission:

- a. a Force Headquarters of 43 staff officer personnel in Kigali;
- b. a United Nations Military Observer Group consisting of:
 - (1) a Headquarters of 20 personnel in Kigali;
 - (2) Rwandese Patriotic Front UNMO Sector of 87 personnel;

- (3) Rwandese Government Forces UNMO Sector of 87 personnel;
- (4) United Nations Observer Mission Uganda\Rwanda UNMO Sector of 77 personnel;

c. Kigali Sector consisting of:

- (1) a Headquarters of 15 Staff officer personnel;
- (2) Kigali UNMOs of 42 personnel;
- (3) Kigali logistically self-sufficient Infantry Battalion of 811 personnel (including 11 man Military Police Section);

d. DMZ Sector consisting of:

- (1) a Headquarters of 15 staff officer personnel;
- (2) DMZ UNMOs of 18 personnel;
- (3) DMZ logistically self-sufficient Infantry Battalion of 800 personnel (subject to approval of the UN Security Council during Phase One);
- (4) DMZ platoons of 60 personnel (from Tunisia);

e. a logistically self-sufficient Engineer company of 203 personnel;

f. a logistics company of 200 personnel;

g. a movement control platoon of 20 personnel;

h. a medical hospital of 50 personnel;

and

- i. a civilian-contracted Aviation unit of 40 personnel and four utility or medium helicopters and one light aircraft.

These organizations are discussed in detail in Part III.

D. Concept of Operations

8. The Mission of UNAMIR is TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN A CLIMATE ESSENTIAL FOR THE SECURE INSTALLATION AND SUBSEQUENT CONTINUING OPERATION OF A BROAD-BASED TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT.

9. The concept of operations of UNAMIR is:

- a. to monitor the current cease-fire arrangements through the verification and control of the current DMZ by integrating the OAU NMOG II forces already in place under command of a UN led Force HQ in Kigali at the earliest opportunity. The UNOMUR forces in Uganda will also come under command of this HQ and maintain their monitoring tasks on the Uganda\Rwanda border;
- b. to establish a weapons secure zone in and around the capital city of Kigali through the deployment of a formed infantry battalion and military observers to protect the international airport, to protect the RPF compound, to escort RPF government functionaries and to assist in the recovery of illegal arms from civilians;
- c. to be prepared to employ formed UN troops for security of UN property and personnel anywhere in Rwanda, until relieved by the new Rwandese Defence Forces and Gendarmerie;
- d. to monitor the cease-fire arrangements through verification and control of an expanded DMZ and

by the disengagement, concentration, disarming, demobilization and reintegration or rehabilitation of the forces of both parties. This is to be achieved by the deployment of an infantry battalion (subject to further review and the approval of the UN Security Council) in the new expanded DMZ and with the deployment of military observer teams to the assembly and cantonment points and the integrated training centres;

- e. to monitor the integration of the new Rwandese Defence Forces and Gendarmerie and the peace process of transition of the BBTG through verification and monitoring activities throughout the country with formed troops and military observers;
- f. to be prepared to provide security to the escort and protection for humanitarian activities until relieved by the new Rwandese Defence Forces and Gendarmerie; and
- g. to conduct and assist in mine clearance operations. UN areas and areas of interest will be cleared by the UN. The UN will conduct mine awareness and clearance training and provide mine clearance equipment to both parties to clear their respective zones.

10. It is planned to divide Rwanda into Military Observer or Mixed Military Observer\Formed Unit sectors. The infantry battalions will be deployed to the Kigali and DMZ sectors (subject to approval of the Security Council) where armed troops are required due to the nature of the tasks they will perform. The five sectors are as follows:

- a. Kigali Sector;
- b. DMZ Sector;
- c. UNOMUR UNMO Sector;
- d. Rwandese Patriotic Front UNMO Sector; and

e. Rwandese Government Forces UNMO Sector.

11. The Kigali and DMZ Sectors will be commanded by Colonels who will report directly to Force Headquarters. The three UNMO Sectors will report to Force Headquarters through a UN Military Observer Group Headquarters commanded by a Colonel. The UNMO Group Headquarters will also administer all UNMOs in-theatre. Support and service support units will report and be directly under the command and control of the Force Headquarters.

12. Deployment and Employment of Forces. Deployment and employment of forces is planned to occur over four phases, (subject to review by the Security Council) with the requirement of certain stages of the peace process being reached to proceed with the next phase.

a. Phase One. This phase will commence on M Day (Mandate Day will be the day on which the UN Security Council passes the Mandate for this operation) and will end on D Day (D Day is the day on which the Broad-Based Transitional Government (BBTG) is installed in Kigali). The objective of the phase will be to establish the essential criteria needed to permit the secure installation of the BBTG. In this most critical of the phases, an immediate deployment of the military planning staff of approximately 25 military, 3 civilian police and 18 FOD civilians is required. This is a confidence building measure in the country and will pave the way for the rapid build-up of an Infantry Battalion, of the UNMO Group HQ, of the critical civilian administrative and support elements, of the Movement Control Platoon, and other elements of the support and service support units. This phase will also see elements of the expanded NMOG II and UNOMUR forces continuing their respective mandates on the DMZ and on the Uganda\Rwanda border, but under command of UNAMIR. The necessary command and control, service support, infrastructure and equipment must be in place, thus permitting the observer and the formed units to conduct sustained operations.

b. Phase Two. This phase commences on D Day and lasts until D+90 or when the process of Disengagement, Demobilization and the Integration the Forces and the Gendarmerie commences. This phase will see the continued build-up of the Force to its peak strength with the introduction of the second infantry battalion for the new and expanded

DMZ, subject to review and approval by the Security Council. In this phase NMOG II, UNOMUR and Kigali Sector forces are continuing to conduct their tasks of monitoring the DMZ and the Uganda\Rwanda border, to continue to provide security in Kigali, demarcating the Assembly Zones, monitoring the modification of the DMZ and ensuring all the preparations and construction for the Disengagement, Demobilization and Integration process are in place.

- c. Phase Three. This phase commences on D+90 (or when the Disengagement, Demobilization and Integration process commences) and lasts until D+360 or when the above-mentioned process is completed. During this phase the forces will be at their peak strength. The exact strength and composition of the force will be subject to periodic review and approval by the Security Council. The critical tasks of this phase will be establishing, supervising and monitoring the new DMZ, monitoring of the Uganda\Rwanda border, the implementation of the demobilization process in earnest, monitoring the movement of large bodies of military personnel in and through the DMZ and maintaining general security of the country (due to significant arms proliferation, the large scale demobilization, the large scale movement of displaced persons and refugees etc). All the while security must continue to be provided in Kigali so that the BBTG can continue to function.
- d. Phase Four. This phase commences D+360 (or when the Disengagement, Demobilization and Integration process is completed). This phase will see the downsizing of the Mission to a minimum viable level of one infantry battalion and some essential support elements to ensure a secure atmosphere for the intense political activity that will be involved in the final stages of the transition period towards the election. The conclusion of this phase will see the end of the UN Military Peacekeeping Operation in Rwanda.

13. Timings. Deployment timings, subject to the situation and progress of the peace process are:

- a. Phase One to be completed by December 1994;
- b. Phase Two to be completed by March 1994;
- c. Phase Three to be completed by December 1994;

- d. Phase Four to be completed by October 1995 or no later than December 1995.

PART III - STRUCTURE AND SPECIFICATION OF THE FORCE

A. General.

14. The following specifications and suggested organizations provide guidelines on the required capabilities and equipment of the units to ensure the mission achieves its mandate. The working language of the Mission will be English. Proficiency in English, especially for officers, is considered essential, proficiency in French is considered desirable.

B. Organizations of Headquarters.

15. Attached as Annex A are outline organizational charts for the Force HQ and the various subordinate HQ.

C. Headquarters Personnel.

16. All personnel deployed as part of UNAMIR will come under the operational control of the Force Commander on arrival in-theatre. The Force Commander is empowered to issue orders and instructions consistent with the resolutions of the appropriate organ of the United Nations relating to the Force. Such orders may be revised from time to time as the Force Commander sees fit and are binding on all members of the Force. Staff positions at the Force Headquarters and Sector Headquarters will be assigned to each troop contributing nation. Each Government will be asked to fill a number of positions. The officers nominated must be staff trained and should hold substantive ranks. A proficiency in English is required and a proficiency in French is desirable. Unless the United Nations advises to the contrary, these staff positions will rotate among the troop contributing countries.

17. Headquarters Support. This mission will not have a Force Headquarters Company to support the Headquarters functions and personnel. The drivers, secretaries, communicators and support staff will be spartan in numbers and will be provided by FOD.

18. Staff Officers selected for service in the Headquarters of this operation should be well disciplined, highly motivated and mentally and physically prepared to work long hours with officers of other nationalities. Additional basic skills required are:

- a. an adequate knowledge of staff duties and signal procedures;
- b. able to prepare and receive radio messages;
- c. able to operate copying machines, computers and fax machines;
- d. able to type at an average speed;
- e. experience at a regimental or brigade headquarters;
- f. a knowledge of military symbols, map reading, and competence in map marking as well as maintaining various operational and administrative charts;
- g. a knowledge of military operations and logistics terminology, the support and service support systems, and related routine staff work;
- h. handling personal documentation and related fields such as conditions of service, pay and allowances, procedures for boards of inquiry and giving oral briefings;

19. In addition to the traditional staff branches and military assistant offices, as outlined in the organization charts at Annex 1, the Force HQ will also have an integral Military Police Section (provided and supported by the Kigali Infantry Battalion) consisting of a Provost Marshall and a section (10) of Military Policemen. The Military Police section will be responsible for traffic control, investigations, liaison with the local police and UNCIVPOL and for ensuring military personnel maintain a high standard of discipline. Personnel should be armed with a pistol and equipped with basic vehicles to perform these duties. Personnel should be prepared to deploy up to 48 hours from the Force HQ location.

D. Infantry Battalion(s)

20. General. The Infantry Battalion Group(s) consist of a basic infantry unit reinforced with some second-line logistics elements normally provided from brigade/regimental sources. These additional elements will ensure the unit is capable of executing all likely tasks and will allow it to be logistically self-sufficient. This self-sufficiency is necessary because at the start of most missions, there are no other higher echelons/units or local infrastructure which can provide support. Consequently this is an essential capability to ensure the operational fitness of the unit. The second line elements are to be included in all sub-units. The suggested battalion group has an overall strength of

800 personnel and is organized into a battalion headquarters, four rifle companies and a logistics company. A review and approval of the Security Council will be required to as to whether or not a second Infantry Battalion in the DMZ will be required.

21. Tasks. The battalion must be prepared to conduct the following tasks:

- a. convoy protection/escort duties;
- b. vital/key point protection;
- c. foot and vehicle patrolling;
- d. establishing and manning of observation posts and checkpoints;
- e. conducting vehicle, building and personnel searches;
- f. securing airports and humanitarian distribution centres;
- g. cordon and searches;
- h. crowd control;
- i. providing a reserve capable of deploying by wheeled APC or by helicopter (airmobile) on order.

22. Capabilities. The Battalion is to possess the following capabilities:

- a. the Kigali battalion must be capable of mounting one rifle company in wheeled armoured personnel carriers and simultaneously mounting the other three rifle companies in its integral trucks. The DMZ battalion must be capable of mounting all four companies in its integral trucks;
- b. it must have a liaison\interpretation section (English and French);
- c. it must have internal compatible communications from Battalion to section level (communications equipment from unit to Force Headquarters will be provided by FOD);
- d. all vehicles, radios, weapons and equipment are to have a high standard of serviceability and the Battalion must have the parts to repair these items and the tradesmen to conduct the repairs;

- e. each soldier is to be equipped with standard field equipment and a personal weapon;
- f. each vehicle may have a machine gun (APCs should have a turret mounted machine gun where possible);
- g. the battalion should be equipped with night vision equipment, handheld shoulder fired anti-armour weapons, handheld smoke dischargers, flares, hand grenades and early warning devices (mortars and other heavy crew-served weapons are not required); and
- h. it must have the support and service support capabilities listed below and in the checklist for contingent equipment in Part V.

23. Organization. A suggested battalion organization is:

- a. Battalion HQ of 50 personnel;
- b. Logistics Company of 250 personnel;
- c. One Wheeled APC Rifle Company of 125 personnel; (Kigali Battalion only; if a DMZ Battalion is deployed it will have four vehicle mounted rifle companies); and
- d. Three Vehicle Mounted Rifle Companies of 125 personnel each.

24. Battalion Headquarters. The normal Battalion Headquarters organization augmented as required (interpreter\liaison section).

25. Rifle Companies. Should be organized into a Company Headquarters and three rifle platoons.

26. Logistics Company. The logistics company of approximately 250 all ranks should consist of a company headquarters, one workshop platoon, one engineer platoon, one medical platoon, one communications platoon, one transport platoon and a quartermaster platoon.

- a. Workshop Platoon. The workshop platoon is to be equipped, manned and trained to conduct field level repairs of all the battalion's APCs, vehicles, radios, weapons and equipment (ie. first and limited second line maintenance of contingent owned equipment). This means there should be enough skilled tradesmen with the necessary tools, equipment and repair parts for it to maintain

itself. The platoon is to have the capability to recover unit vehicles. It should also include a capability for generator and refrigeration maintenance. The platoon may be tasked to assist with the maintenance of vehicles and equipment provided by the United Nations for UNMOs or Headquarters staffs. Further details on repair and recovery are in Part V.

- b. Engineer Platoon. The battalion's assault pioneer platoon should be reinforced to above platoon strength with qualified tradesmen from the appropriate engineer unit. This engineer platoon must have the capability to provide and operate water supply equipment, to provide electricity to the Battalion, to erect field type accommodation, to undertake other minor construction tasks and to carry out field engineering activities such as limited mine clearing and demolitions and hasty road and bridge repair. It is suggested that the platoon contain the following tradesmen, who are capable of being employed as field engineers, if required:
- (i) 12 x Carpenters. Capable of making according to plan any field type wooden construction, including shuttering, frames, partitions, sheeting, concreting, etc. One member to be a supervisor.
 - (ii) 4 x Electricians. Capable of wiring, maintaining and improving electricity supply in the field, with a working knowledge of control systems and electrical motors. Electricians to be licensed by a competent authority to carry out electrical installations and repairs.
 - (iii) 2 x Generator Mechanics. Capable of operating and maintaining single and three phase diesel operated generating sets up to at least 250 KVA, with a working knowledge of a broader range of power generating equipment. Capable of conducting repairs on diesel engines, alternators and control panels of the generating sets.
 - (iv) 4 x Plumbers. Capable of installing, maintaining and improving water supply systems, distribution networks, water and waste disposal systems.

- (v) 2 x Welders. Capable of using oxy-acetylene equipment and familiar with wire bending techniques.
 - (vi) 6 x Plant Operators. Capable of operating contingent provided light plant equipment such as back-hoes, front end loaders, forklifts etc.
 - (vii) 2 x Refrigeration\Air Conditioning Mechanics. Capable of repairing all unit owned refrigeration and air conditioning equipment and to have a working knowledge of larger type facilities.
- c. Medical Platoon. The medical platoon must be able to hold and treat patients for minor injuries and diseases up to 48 hours before evacuation. To this end, it is suggested that elements be added from the field ambulance or the source from which the battalion would normally draw second line medical support. The medical team should consist of two medical doctors, one dentist, dental assistant and about ten qualified nurses or medical assistants capable of providing medical care. Equipment should include at least five cross-country capable ambulances and sufficient medical stores for the first two months. A back-up supply of medical stores for the duration of the unit's deployment should be prepared for shipment at a later date. The Force will have a medical hospital which will provide surgical and dental capability. Cases beyond the capability of these Force medical elements, or situated remotely, will be evacuated by air to Nairobi, Kenya. Therefore, the battalion medical platoon is to be capable of providing at least one medical evacuation team. The Force medical units will also have medical evacuation teams.
- d. Communications Platoons. Battalions are responsible for providing and repairing their own internal communications. The battalion should be equipped with radio systems capable of providing communications up to 100 kilometres. Communications between Battalion Headquarters and Sector Headquarters will be provided by the UN. The battalion should be equipped with radios from the headquarters to the section level. In addition, at Battalion Headquarters, there should be a section of six signallers who are proficient in English.

- e. Transport Platoon. A proposed vehicle establishment is:

20 Wheeled Armoured Personnel Carriers for the Kigali battalion
 6 Jeep 1/4 ton
 60 Truck 1 1/2 ton or the organic section vehicles or up to 80 for the DMZ battalion
 15 Truck 2 1/2 ton or equivalent
 5 Truck Water (1,000 gallons) (1 1/2 - 5 Ton)
 5 Truck Fuel (1000-2000 gallons) (1 1/2 - 5Ton)
 2 Truck Recovery (Light)
 2 Truck Recovery (Heavy)
 2 Truck Refrigerator
 4 Truck Mobile Communications Van (1 1/4 Ton)
 2 Ambulance APC for Kigali battalion
 3 Ambulance Wheeled
 1 Ambulance Treatment
 1 Ambulance Stores
 2 Truck Mobile Workshop Van 1 1/4 Ton
 12 Water Trailers (1 1/2 Ton)
 12 Cargo Trailers (1 1/2 Ton)
 5 Trailor Mobile Kitchen
 2 Rough Terrain Forklifts (20 Ton minimum capability)
 5 Water Purification Units
 3 Front End Loader\Backhoes

- f. Quartermaster Platoon. The quartermaster platoon should be capable of providing first line quartermaster support for the Battalion. It should be capable of detaching elements to support deployed companies, if required. Refer to Part V, Section O (notes on local resources) for possible additional capabilities.

E. Engineer Company.

27. General. The reinforced Engineer Company consists of a basic engineer company reinforced with some additional plant and resources, and some second-line logistics elements. These additional elements will ensure the unit is capable of executing all likely tasks and will allow the company to be logistically self-sufficient. There will be no higher engineer echelon and local resources are rare and primitive in nature. The suggested company has an overall maximum strength of 203 personnel and is organized into a company headquarters, a construction platoon, a field engineer platoon, a plant platoon and a workshop platoon.

28. Tasks. Tasks the engineer company will be allocated are:

- a. provide potable water;
- b. undertake de-mining tasks;
- c. repair and construct expedient bridges;
- d. repair existing roads and construct hard-standing areas;
- e. repair existing buildings and erect expedient buildings;
- f. plan and supervise work undertaken by contractors;
- g. dispose of explosive ordnance (EOD); and
- h. liaise with local officials, local organizations and UN agencies.

29.
are:

Capabilities. The required capabilities of the company

- a. Capable of establishing and operating at least one water point which can provide the daily requirements of potable water for about 2500 people;
- b. Capable of clearing anti-tank and anti-personnel mines;
- c. Capable of undertaking repairs to buildings involving plumbers, carpenters, electricians and refrigeration mechanics;
- d. All tradesmen to be capable of undertaking de-mining tasks, if required;
- e. Capable of repairing and maintaining existing roads to two lane all weather gravel standard;
- f. Capable of providing a minimum of four EOD technicians;
- g. All vehicles, radios, weapons and equipment to have a high standard of serviceability. Capable of conducting first and second line repairs to all company equipment;
- h. Capable of operating independently in a field environment;
- i. Capable of providing and repairing all internal

communications equipment (external communications to be provided by FOD);

- j. Each engineer to be equipped with standard field equipment and a personal weapon; and
- k. Must have the capabilities in support and service support capabilities listed below.

30. Organization. A suggested organization of the company, of 203 personnel, is:

- a. company headquarters;
- b. one construction platoon;
- c. one field engineer platoon;
- d. one plant\resources platoon; and
- e. one workshop platoon.

31. Equipment. The major equipment recommended for this operation is as follows:

- 16 4 x 4 Light Vehicles
- 14 Truck Cargo (5-8 ton)
- 12 Truck Dump (5-8 ton)
- 8 Trailers (light)
- 10 Trailers (medium)
- 3 Trailers (tiltbed)
- 2 Plant Transporters
- 3 Truck Fuel Tanker\Refuelling Vehicles
- 2 Truck Water Tankers
- 3 Truck Water Dispenser
- 1 Truck Welding
- 1 Ambulance
- 1 Truck Recovery (heavy)
- 1 50,000 litre per hour Water Purification System
- 2 Dozer (light)
- 2 Dozer (medium)
- 2 Roller motorized
- 2 Backhoes
- 2 Graders
- 2 Front End Loader
- 2 Forklifts (20 ton, rough terrain)
- 2 Crane Medium
- Mine Detection Equipment\Marking Equipment Other items may include:
- Miscellaneous workshop vehicles
- Concrete mixers
- Generators

Compressors with Pneumatic Tools
 Refrigerators
 Communications Equipment
 Field Kitchen Equipment
 Washing Machines
 Tool Kits

F. Logistics Company

32. General. The reinforced Logistics company consists of a basic logistics company reinforced with additional second-line logistics elements. These additional elements will ensure the unit is capable of executing all likely tasks and will allow it to be logistically self-sufficient. The logistics company will be supported by FOD as a higher echelon of support. Local sources and resources are scarce and expensive. Many items may have to be shipped to a port like Dar-Es-Salaam and then trucked nearly 1000 Kilometres to locations in Rwanda. Other items will have to be shipped by air. In conclusion, it must be emphasized that this operation is taking place in a land-locked, war recovering, poor nation in the middle of Africa. The support lines of communication will be long and support will be shipping time dependant. The suggested company has an overall maximum strength of 200 personnel and is organized with a company headquarters, a supply platoon, transport platoon and a workshop platoon.

33. Tasks. Tasks for this logistics company will include:

- a. Receive stores, equipment, petroleum, oils and lubricants delivered to points of entry (road and air);
- b. Arrange transport of supplies to storage areas;
- c. Deliver supplies forward to units and assembly areas;
- d. Provide quality control element with regard to food and fuel received under contract; and
- e. Provide the central supply facility for each sector by coordinating the local supply and distribution of all rations, POL, water, and general stores.

34. Capabilities. The required capabilities of the company are:

- a. To be logistically self-sufficient and capable of operating independently in a field environment;

- b. To be capable of providing and repairing its own internal communications (external communications to be provided by FOD);
- c. To be capable of providing its own first line medical support (additional medical support to be provided by the medical hospital);
- d. To be capable of providing small detachments from each platoon for periods of up to two weeks;
- e. To be capable of providing a back up transport capability for sectors where contractual transport is not available;
- f. To be capable of first and second line repair of all equipment in the logistics company;
- g. To be capable of providing kitchen and dining facilities for all unit members, plus an additional 50 military personnel from the medical platoon, if required;
- h. To be capable of holding 28 days supply of frozen and dry rations (storage facilities to be provided by the United Nations or leased);
- i. To be capable of holding 200,000 litres of fuel;
- j. To be capable of providing a refuelling point for all vehicles in Rwanda;
- k. Each logistician to be equipped with standard field equipment and a personal weapon; and
- k. Must have the capabilities in support and service support listed below.

35. Organization. A suggested company organization, up to a strength of 200 personnel, is:

- a. Company headquarters;
- b. One supply platoon consisting of:
 - (1) one combat supply section;
 - (2) one warehouse section;
 - (3) one accounts\provisioning section; and
 - (4) one catering section.
- c. One transport platoon consisting of:
 - (1) one terminal operations section; and

- (2) five transport sections (tipplers, medium cargo, heavy cargo, POL and Water).

d. One workshop platoon consisting of :

- (1) one recovery section (with at least one wrecker with a 20 ton capability);
- (2) one forward repair team;
- (3) one repair parts section;
- (4) one vehicle/general engineering section; and
- (5) one equipment inspection and repair (EIR).

36. Major equipment should include:

- 6 X 8 Ton Tipplers
- 6 X 8 Ton Medium Cargo Trucks
- 4 X 12 Ton Heavy Cargo Trucks
- 2 X 20 Ton GS Trailers
- 2 X 8,000 litre POL Tankers
- 2 X 20,000 litre Water Tankers
- 2 X Rough Terrain Fork Cranes
- 2 X Fork Lifts (20 Ton capacity)
- Some vehicles with HYAB assembly for 20 foot containers

G. Medical Platoon.

37. General. The medical platoon will be a small, static, self-contained field hospital. It will be an emergency and temporary holding facility. The Logistics Company will provide second line support and possibly first line catering support to this hospital. The hospital has an overall strength of 50 personnel and is organized with a small headquarters, an outpatient section, an ambulance section, an emergency surgery section, a ward section, a dental section, and an administrative and logistics support section.

38. Tasks. Tasks for the medical platoon will include:

- a. To provide an initial and emergency surgical capability for UNAMIR personnel in Rwanda;
- b. To provide dental service for all UNAMIR personnel in Rwanda;
- c. To provide a 10 bed ward facility;
- d. In consultation with the Chief Medical Officer at Force HQ, decide when aero-medical evacuation is required from Kigali to Nairobi;

- e. To provide first line clinic support to Headquarters personnel and UNMOs; and
- f. To provide a medical evacuation capacity.

39. Capabilities. The medical platoon must have the following capabilities:

- a. To be logistically self-sufficient at first line (except possibly catering) and to be capable of receiving second line support from the Logistics Company;
- b. To be capable of establishing and operating from a static facility;
- c. To be capable of deploying a small team of one or two doctors and medical assistants for field clinical support of UNMOs and Field Headquarters for up to one week without seriously affecting the tasks listed above;
- d. To be capable of providing first line clinical support to the Headquarters and UNMOs in Kigali;
- e. To be capable of first line repair of all internal logistics vehicles, radios and equipment;
- f. To be capable of providing and repairing all internal communications equipment. External communications to be provided by FOD;
- g. Each member of the platoon to be equipped with standard field equipment; and
- h. The medical platoon must be able to provide the capabilities listed below.

40. Organization. A suggested platoon organization, up to a strength of 50 personnel, is:

- a. Hospital Headquarters (to include at least one Medical Officer and one administrative officer and one or two other ranks);
- b. One Outpatient Section consisting of a reception detachment, a X-Ray detachment, an internal medicine detachment, a tropical medicine detachment and a hygienics laboratory detachment (to include at least 3 Medical Officers and 6 medical assistants, nurses or specialist tradesmen);

- c. One Ambulance Section of at least two ambulances (to include at least four medical assistants or nurses);
- d. One Surgery Section of a sterilization detachment, an anaesthesia detachment, an operating room detachment and a post-operating room detachment (to include at least two surgeons, one medical officer and six medical assistants or nurses);
- e. One Ward Section of 10 beds (to include at least one Medical Officer and two medical assistants or nurses);
- f. One Dental Section (to include one dentist and one dental assistant); and
- g. One Logistics/Administration Section with clerks, cooks, communicators, drivers and tradesmen as required.

H. Movement Control Platoon.

41. General. The movement control platoon will have a strength of 20 personnel. In conjunction with the Movement Control Officer at Force HQ and with FOD it will be responsible for receiving, shipping and repatriating the contingents personnel and equipment,

42. Tasks. Tasks for the movement control platoon will include:

- a. To coordinate the movement of personnel to the mission area;
- b. To receive personnel and equipment into the mission area;
- c. To coordinate the accommodation for personnel on arrival in the mission area;
- d. To coordinate the movement of stores equipment and personnel from the supply areas to the unit locations and team sites; and
- e. To coordinate and arrange the movement of personnel and equipment from the mission area to the home countries.

43. Capabilities. The movement control platoon must have the following capabilities:

- a. To be capable of deploying detachments of five men to various air (Kigali) and sea (Dar Es Salem) ports of entry;
- b. To be capable and experienced in movement planning procedures including air, sea, rail and road terminal procedures;
- c. To be capable of being supported logistically by the Logistics Company and FOD;
- d. To be capable of operating vehicles, radios and equipment to be provided by FOD; and
- e. Each movement control technician to be equipped with standard field equipment.

44. Organization. A suggested platoon organization, of up to 20 personnel is:

- a. A Movement Control Headquarters; and
- b. A number of five man teams.

I. Aviation Element.

45. General. The Helicopter element is civilian contracted through FOD. It will operate from the Kigali International Airport at Kanombe. It will be logistically self-supporting.

46. Tasks. The aviation element will be equipped with four helicopters which are capable of performing the following tasks:

- a. Casualty evacuation;
- b. Reconnaissance tasks (with a 24/7 and limited visibility capability);
- c. Airmobile operations for troop lift of the ready reserve (helos only);
- d. Command and control;
- e. Liaison tasks; and
- f. Resupply tasks.

PART IV - PREPARATION OF PERSONNEL

45. Preparation of personnel for deployment is the responsibility of the contributing country.

46. Predeployment Training. All personnel should receive information and training in the following areas prior to deployment:

- a. Geographical, cultural and historical background briefs on Rwanda, including the origins of the current situation, religious beliefs, customs and taboos;
- b. A comprehensive medical brief on tropical diseases, sexually transmitted diseases especially the AIDS\HIV, the importance of field hygiene in tropical climates and first aid training emphasising in particular, treatment of injuries sustained in shooting incidents;
- c. Instruction on the mandate and organization of UNAMIR;
- d. Briefings on security in UNAMIR; and
- e. Training on the specific tasks outlined for each component as described in Part III.

47. Personal Identification. While in transit to and from the mission area, contingent personnel must be in possession of identification in accordance with their national regulations. On arrival, each person will be issued an UNAMIR identification card for use within the area of operations. Each individual is to carry four recent, 3cm by 3cm, colour photographs for preparation of identification cards.

48. Medical Preparation. All personnel are to bring their health documents to the mission and must be immunized against Yellow Fever. The immunization schedule is at Annex B. Malaria risk is predominantly in the malignant (*P. falciparum*) form exists throughout the year in the whole country. *P. falciparum* highly resistant to chloroquine and resistant to sulfadoxine pyrimethamine reported. Recommended malaria chemoprophylaxis for Rwanda is Mefloquine Hcl (250mg\tab), brand name Lariam. It is imperative that all personnel take the protective measures as outlined in Annex B.

49. Pay and Allowances. The troop contributing country is responsible for the payment of pay and allowances to all their contingent personnel in accordance with their own national legislation. The UN may render assistance to the national contingents in securing local currency, if so requested.

50. Clothing - National. All personnel should be fully equipped in accordance with their national scales of issue, including. Since the weather is both hot and cold with distinct wet and dry seasons, the appropriate range of items of clothing should be provided. The cost estimates of the force will contain provision for reimbursing the troop-contributing countries for personal clothing, gear and equipment issued by them to their troops at a standard rate of \$65 per man-month and a \$5 per man-month for personal weaponry and ammunition. However, it should be noted that this policy and these rates have yet to be approved for this mission by the General Assembly.

51. Clothing - UN. For the initial deployment of troops the UN will send to the troop contributor a minimum amount of berets, caps, scarves, metal hat badges and shoulder patches to ensure that each individual may be given an initial issue, before departing his country for the mission area. The remainder of the items will be issued on arrival. It is imperative that Field Operations Division (FOD UN HQ New York, facsimile number 1-212-963-2116) be informed as soon as possible of the address to which the initial issue is to be air-freighted. Details are to include the beret size, together with the number required for each size. Prompt action will ensure that the troops deploying to UNAMIR actually arrive in the mission area wearing the insignia and embellishments of the United Nations. The UN will take responsibility for providing the following items of clothing for all ranks:

- a. beret UN blue one;
- b. field cap UN blue one;
- c. metal hat badge UN one;
- d. cloth shoulder patch UN six;
- e. armband, olive drab two; and
- f. scarf, UN blue two.

Followon requirements for rotations of troops will be met from stocks which will be delivered to UNAMIR.

PART V - ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDELINES

A. General.

52. Each formed contingent (except the Medical and Movement Control Platoons) are to be self-sufficient as detailed below on arrival in the mission area, and are to have some second line elements and sufficient personnel to support themselves administratively and logistically for the duration of the mission. These additional elements will ensure the contingents have the required capabilities for the mission and will allow them to be logistically self-sufficient. This self-sufficiency is necessary because at the start of most missions, little outside support is available from the local infrastructure or other echelons or units. Units considered to be formed contingents for this purpose are infantry battalions, the engineer company and the logistics company.

53. The military police will be supported by the Kigali Infantry Battalion as they will come from the same nation. Special arrangements will be made for the movement control personnel. The medical platoon may be supported by the logistics company.

54. In general, the logistic and resupply system for the military component will also be used to provide support to personnel deployed to isolated areas such as UNMO, UN civilian police and Headquarters personnel. On arrival in the mission area, all formed contingents are to have the following levels of stock holdings:

- a. Combat rations - 60 days;
- b. Drinking water - 14 days;
- c. POL - 60 days;
- d. Ammunition - 180 days;
- e. Medical Supplies - at least 90 days and ideally 180 days;
- f. Repair Parts - at least 90 days and ideally 180 days; and
- g. Canteen Stores - 60 days.

B. Lodgement

55. General. Transportation to and from the mission area will be by air or sea as required. FOD will coordinate transport into the area, and from the area to the home country at the completion of the tour. Within Rwanda, road transport will be the primary mode of transport and will be supplemented by air if available.

56. Points of Entry. Units will be deployed to Points of Entry (POE) by sea (for lodgement at the port of Dar Es Salem) and by air (for lodgement at the airfield of Kigali). Advance party vehicles, stores and personnel are to be kept to a minimum and can expect to be deployed by air. The vehicles, stores and equipment of the main bodies are to move by sea, while personnel will move by air.

57. Load Lists. Load lists in the form of Annex C are to be provided to FOD as soon as possible for every deployment. The lists are to provide information on all cargo, dangerous cargo and a summary. Where separate movements occur (eg. advance parties, main body personnel by air, main body cargo by sea), separate load lists are to be prepared for each movement.

58. Deployment Arrangements. Generally, FOD will organize the air and sea moves. However, the deployment may be arranged by the troop contributing government under a Letter of Assist arrangements. In such cases, arrangements must be agreed upon by FOD in advance of the deployment. Moreover, it must be noted that reimbursement by the United Nations will only be made up to the amount it would have cost if the United Nations would have organized the move. Information on the planned move, as requested below for air and sea lift organised by troop contributing governments, must be provided to permit FOD to authorize the arrangements. All details relating to the move must be provided to FOD to ensure the deployment is coordinated with other operational movements to the mission area.

59. Deployment\Rotation. Contingent equipment will only be moved on initial deployment and on withdrawal from the mission area. During rotations only personnel will be moved; the equipment being passed from the previous contingent to the new contingent.

60. Deployment Information. Depending on the method of deployment, FOD requires the following movement details:

- a. Airlift organised by the United Nations. Where an airlift is organized by the United Nations, the following information is required by FOD as soon as it becomes available. This information is required at least four (4) weeks before the departure date so that timely airlift arrangements can be made:

- (1) the place of embarkation and the name of the airport;
- (2) the number of troops and the dates the troops and equipment are ready for airlift;
- (3) load lists for each flight as per Annex C;
- (4) the type and amount of dangerous cargo such as ammunition, acid, kerosene, fuel and oil as per Annex C; and
- (5) confirmation that drivers will accompany any vehicles on the airlift.

b. Airlift by the Troop-Contributing Governments. If air transport is to be provided by the troop-contributing Governments, details of the planned airlift must be coordinated by FOD. The following information is required by FOD as soon as possible:

- (1) number and type(s) of aircraft to be used;
- (2) name of destination airport and estimated time of arrival;
- (3) load lists for each flight as per Annex C;
- (4) number of flights required;
- (5) aircraft configuration (ie palletized or bulk load);
- (6) any assistance required for off-loading on arrival including drivers, if vehicles are part of the load (a general note regarding off-loading: when a troop contributing country provides an aircraft that does not have its own integral off-loading devices such as a ramp, care must be taken before departure that appropriate equipment is available at the destination;
- (7) any requirement for ground transport at destination;
- (8) if any enroute technical stops are required;
- (9) flight planning requirements; and
- (10) projected cost of airlift. The cost is to be a total cost including all associated costs such as handling and landing charges,

insurances and operating costs. The troop contributing government is responsible for payment of all these costs.

An airlift by a troop contributing country should be based on cost reimbursement which must be agreed upon by FOD in advance of the deployment.

- c. Sea lift organised by the United Nations. For equipment and/or personnel moving by sea, as arranged by the United Nations, the following information is required by FOD as soon as possible and at least four weeks before the planned departure date to allow commercial shipping to be arranged:
- (1) port of embarkation;
 - (2) date cargo will be ready for loading;
 - (3) cargo details as per Annex C, including number and type of vehicles, containers, total weight, total volume and lane meterage;
 - (4) type and amount of dangerous cargo as per Annex B including ammunition, acid, batteries (not installed in vehicles) and POL products; and
 - (5) requirement, if any, for passengers\supercargoes.
- d. Sealift by the Troop-Contributing Government. If sealift is being provided by the troop contributing government, the planned sealift must be coordinated with FOD. To achieve this, the following information is required at FOD before the planned sailing date:
- (1) name and registry of the vessel(s);
 - (2) port of embarkation;
 - (3) date of sailing;
 - (4) cargo load lists as per Annex C;
 - (5) passenger details; and
 - (6) projected cost of sealift. The cost is to be a total cost including all associated costs such as port and berthing charges, insurances, and operating costs. The troop contributing government is responsible for payment of all

these costs.

- e. Other means of movement. If it is planned to use any other means of movement (eg road) FOD is to be advised and consulted as early as possible.

61. Movement Control. To provide as much assistance as possible, it is required that the senior member of a flight or voyage have a completed manifest showing the number of passengers on board and the amount and type of cargo. This manifest is to be given to the UN Movement Control Personnel on arrival. In addition, personnel familiar with movement control activities should be deployed on the first aircraft and be prepared to assist with subsequent arrivals of their contingent.

C. Resupply System

62. Rations.

- a. General. A civil contract will be let for the supply and delivery of fresh, frozen and dry rations for the formed units of UNAMIR. Food will be supplied in accordance with the "UN Rations Scale" which may be modified to be compatible with the home scales of contingents and to cater to national food tastes and religious dietary customs. In this regard, it is requested that the contributing Government provide the Field Operations Division (FOD) with a copy of the national ration scale as soon as possible. Bulk rations will be stored in refrigerated containers at logistic companies and at sub-unit/company locations. Resupply of rations will be on a seven day cycle. Civilians and UNMO receiving "per diem" will be responsible for providing their own rations from local suppliers.

- b. Stocking Policy.

- (1) Military units are to deploy with 60 days combat rations. Ration resupply by local civil contractors will commence within 21 days of deployment. It is intended that the remaining combat rations become a reserve stock, once ration contracts are operational. Therefore, the combat rations are to have a shelf-life of at least twelve months.
- (2) The Logistic company is expected to hold 28 days supply of frozen and dry rations for the units in Rwanda. The United Nations will arrange refrigerated and warehouse storage

facilities for the storage of these stocks (However, the Logistics company is to deploy with refrigerated facilities for its own use).

- (3) Seven days supply of frozen and dry rations are to be held by infantry battalions and the engineer company.
- (4) Team sites are to hold seven days supply of combat rations.

63. Water. All formed contingents are to deploy with 14 days supply of drinking water. In general, water is to be won from local sources close to unit/sub-unit localities. The emphasis is to be on winning the water where it is needed, rather than transporting water supplies over long distances.

- a. Infantry battalions are to deploy with the engineer resources to win (from surface sources), purify, store and transport water for their own use. Each unit should bring an adequate number of water trailers/bladders as well as jerry cans or similar water containers.
- b. The engineer company will also have the capability to establish and operate a brigade-level water point. The logistics company will draw and transport water from this point.
- c. If necessary, wells and water storage facilities are to be constructed at assembly areas and team sites by either the engineer company or civilian contractors.
- d. Limited supplies of bottled water will be made available for remote detachments where water supplies are scarce.

64. Petroleum, Oils and Lubricants (POL).

- a. General. A civil contract is to be arranged for the supply and delivery of POL (diesel, gasoline and aviation fuel) for UNAMIR. If required to meet the demand and if there are no existing facilities, the civilian contractor may be tasked to establish bulk storage facilities at rifle company and the logistic company location. All contingent vehicles and motor-driven equipment should have diesel operated engines.
- b. Stocking Policy.

- (1) Military units deploying are to deploy with 60 days of POL. Resupply of fuel will commence within 21 days of deployment.
- (2) The logistic company is to have a storage capacity for 200,000 litres of fuel. The ratio between diesel and gasoline storage capacity will be in proportion to the number and type of vehicles and equipment in the Force establishment. Infantry Battalions and each rifle company are to have 4,000 litre bladders and pump facilities for storage of fuel.
- (3) The Engineer company is to have storage capacity for 100,000 litres of diesel.
- (4) Team sites and assembly points are to have storage capacity for 3,000 litres of diesel (drum stocks).
- (5) Aviation fuel is to be supplied, delivered and stored by civilian contractor at Kigali.

65. Distribution System. Where possible, distribution of rations, fuel and water will be arranged with civilian contractors for delivery down to company locations. Where this is not possible, resupply forward to company locations will be by road using a combination of logistic company and other military unit transport. If possible, air transport may be used to resupply those areas not accessible by road.

D. Medical and Dental

66. Formed Contingents are to deploy with integral medical aid posts\platoons supplemented by elements of the field ambulance, or the source from which the unit would normally draw second line medical support. Contingents are to deploy with at least 90 days holdings of medical supplies including medical consumables. The Senior Medical Officer of each contingent is to submit resupply requirements through the mission administrative system as soon as possible after deployment.

67. An infantry battalion's medical platoon must be able treat patients for minor injuries and diseases, and hold for up to 48 hours before evacuation. The battalion medical team should consist of two medical doctors, one dentist, a dental assistant and about ten qualified nurses or medical assistants capable of providing emergency care. The battalion vehicle holdings should include at least five cross-country capable ambulances. The battalions will therefore have an integral medical evacuation

capability.

68. The Force will also include one medical platoon\field hospital to support the Mission. This unit will have a dental and surgical capability and will be established at the airport in Kigali. Cases beyond the capability of this unit, or cases in remote locations, will be evacuated to local civilian hospitals in Nairobi. Consequently, this unit will have a medical evacuation capacity. In addition, every UN medical facility will extend its services to any UN military personnel, UNMOs, UNCIVPOL, or UN civilian staff if required.

69. Medical Evacuation. Air assets (fixed and rotary wing) will be available for evacuation within the mission area and from the mission area to neighbouring countries. Air evacuation will be from as far forward as possible. Mission air assets will have night navigation capability should evacuation be required at night. Air evacuation to Nairobi Hospital from the Mission will be effected by the UN Global contract with the Swiss Government. Medical repatriation is a medical evacuation normally back to the patient's own country. It will apply to all casualties who are unlikely to be fit for duty within 30 days.

E Accommodation Facilities

70. Formed contingents are to deploy with adequate tentage for all their needs. Units should assume that they will be operating in a field environment and should come equipped accordingly.

71. Note that pre-fabricated accommodation will be provided for kitchens, dining rooms, showers, toilets, laundries together with generators, water supply and sewerage facilities. These facilities will be provided as quickly as possible, however it is expected that these facilities will not be available within the first three months.

72. It is expected that some limited working accommodation will be provided by the government authorities in Rwanda. However, most facilities are expected to require extensive repairs to bring them to a usable standard.

F. Communications

73. Units are to deploy with their own internal communications assets. Battalions should be equipped with radio systems capable of providing communications over distances up to 100 km. As one of the primary tasks of the battalions will be to escort convoys, provision should be made for a pool of radios to provide a capability for each company to communicate with up to three separate patrols.

74. For this operation, all external to unit communications will be provided by FOD. There should be an adequate number of signallers proficient in English and French on headquarters staff.

75. Should the troop contributing country wish to have its own national radio link to its contingent, it may do so on the understanding that it will meet all the related costs without reimbursement by the United Nations. The rules and regulations for UN radio communication will apply to this home link radio.

G. Transport

76. Every contingent-owned vehicle should be diesel engined and should be equipped with a tow bar or tow cable. All vehicles and trailers must be painted white and have UN markings. The letters " UN" should be painted in black on each side of the vehicle, on the top (so as to be read looking downwards from the front when facing the vehicle) and on the rear. The exact location and size of the letters should be in proportion to the size of the vehicle.

H. Repair and Recovery

77. Repair. All military units are to deploy with the capability to conduct field level repair of their own equipment. Equipment requiring repair beyond field level will be backloaded to the POE for shipment back to the donor country for repair. Separate maintenance facilities will be provided by the UN for UN provided vehicles.

78. Recovery. Military units are to deploy with integral recovery capability and are to provide support to other UNAMIR elements operating in their areas. Recovery of equipment beyond field level repair is to be by unit resources to the logistics company for backloading to the donor country.

79. Repair Parts. All formed contingents are to deploy with 60 days holdings of repair parts. Donor countries are responsible for the supply of spare parts for their contingent equipment. Repair parts for UN provided vehicles will be through UN arranged contracts and, in the case of new vehicles, will be delivered to the mission with the vehicles.

I. Ammunition

80. The units/sub-units first line scale of ammunition should be sufficient to cater for operational and training needs. Flares and smoke grenades should be included in the scale of ammunition.

J. Canteen Stores

81. All units are to deploy with 60 days supply of canteen supplies. Thereafter, it is expected that local sources will be identified to meet further requirements.

K. Welfare

82. Subject to approval by the General Assembly a welfare payment at the rate of \$10.50 per day for up to 7 days of recreational leave will be made to all troops serving with the Force for a continuous period of six months. This payment may be advanced and taken during the period in question upon certification by the appropriate authority that the individual will in fact be serving for a full six month period. A full-time welfare/recreation officer should be included in the contingent together with an adequate range of welfare and sports equipment.

L. Postal

83. Mail to the Mission Area. To ensure timely delivery of letters to and from members, the following procedures are recommended:

- a. Letters to the troops in the mission area or in-bound mail. Mail may be addressed to the mission as follows:

Rank, Full name and Service Number
Contingent
UNAMIR
PO Box
Kigali Rwanda

Alternatively, the national military authorities could arrange with their national postal authorities to assign a central internal postal address to which all mail intended for the members of that national contingent will be addressed. Such letters should be posted at the internal postal rate only and be addressed along the lines of the example below:

Rank, Full Name, Service Number
P O Box XYZ)
Rome) Internal Postal Address
Italy)

It is further suggested that at predetermined times, and on a specific day of each week, all mail should be collected by a post office official, placed in a post bag, sealed, addressed and despatched by air-freight to a central Mission postal address, to be arranged by the

UN in the mission area. One method of addressing this official post bag is:

From: Italy (Example name of Country)
 To: Italian Contingent (Example of contingent)
 UN Base Post Office
 Kigali Rwanda

The Government of the troops concerned will bear charges relating to the transportation of mail from the designated post office in the home country to the central Force postal address in the mission area.

- b. Letters from the troops in the Mission area or out-bound mail. A UN Post Office will be established in the mission area. This post office will accept a limited number of air letter forms from each contingent. These letters will be despatch, at UN expense, to a central address in the home country. The troop contributing countries are to advise the mission of this central postal address. National military authorities are responsible for advising their contingents of their country's internal postage requirements to ensure the mail reaches its correct destination.

84. Handling of mail to and from the troop-contributing country is governed by local conditions in accordance with the available means of transportation, agreement with the participating Government and the postal facilities available. Consequently, the arrangements outlined may change once the mission is established.

M. Contingent Equipment - Checklist.

85. The following list of stores and equipment, while not exhaustive, gives an indication of what may be required:

a. Generators

Base camps - 100 kilovoltamperes (KVA) x 2
 Company positions - 60 KVA x 2
 Platoon positions - 17.5 KVA
 Positions - 4.5 to 6 KVA
 Communications equipment - as required

Generators should mainly be diesel generators, capable of continuous duty and supplying 3-phase, 380/220v AC 50 Hz in the case of the larger types above 27KVA, and 220 single phase 50 Hz in the case of smaller generators. Adequate spare parts for at least 5000 hours operation

should be included.

- b. Freezer and refrigeration. Freezers and refrigerators are required for base camps, battalion HQs, medical units, company positions, checkpoints and observation posts. They should preferably be capable of dual operation (gas-electricity) and when compressor driven should be 220V/50Hz.

c. Defence Stores

Search/spot lights for camp areas)	
Sandbags)	T w i c e
Barbed wire, concertina wire)	Battalion
Steel posts (2 and 6 feet))	N o r m a l
		Holdings
Mine detection/clearance equipment)	N o r m a l
Mine tape)	holdings

d. Tentage

Tentage is required for personnel (sleeping accommodation), messing, administration, workshops and stores.

e. Quartermaster Stores

Sleeping bags, camp cots, beds
Wardrobes
Tables
Desks
Chairs
Blankets, sheets, etc.
Disinfectants, cleaning material and fumigants
Chemical toilets

f. Office Equipment

Desks
Tables
Filing cabinets
Personal computers + printers
Typewriters
Calculators) when electrical they should be for
Duplicators) 220/50 Hz
Fans)
Safes

g. Special Equipment

Fire-fighting

Tradesman's tools and equipment
 Observation (field, survey and night vision binoculars, night observation devices)
 Cooking equipment down to section level
 Field laundry and bath units
 Surveillance equipment such as night observation devices, ground sensors or electro optical and optical equipment which increases the security of UN forces and installations.

h. Water Supply

Adequate water containers/trailers and purification equipment to supply unit requirement plus 100% redundancy. One jerry can or similar per man is suggested.

i. Fuel Supply

Storage facilities for fuel are not generally available in all proposed locations. A storage capacity of up to 60 days has to be provided by the units for operational requirements (ie Drumson Bladders).

j. Shipping Containers

Contingent stores are to be palletized or packed in 20 foot long ISO shipping containers. Maximum weight of each container is not to exceed 10,000 kg. Due to the limited availability of materials handling equipment in Rwanda, 40 foot long ISO containers are not to be used for deployment to UNAMIR.

N. Rotation.

86. UNAMIR's mandate is for a period of 6 months, subject to review and renewal by the Security Council. Rotation for battalions will be arranged by the United Nations, normally by chartered commercial aircraft after international bidding. It is the responsibility of the contingent's government to inform the UN, at least six weeks prior to the rotation, of the exact dates they propose for the rotation and the number of troops to be rotated each way. The rotation will involve only the personnel and their personal gear (including personal weapons) up to 45 kgs. Unit equipment is not rotated. A reasonable amount of additional freight may be allowed by air, up to the available capacity of the aircraft after accommodating the passengers and their personal baggage. Contractual arrangements with commercial airlines are

made by the UN. Since a number of airlines will be requested to submit bids for airlifts, a national airline of the troop contributing country competes on an equal footing for an award of the contract. Experience has shown the need for close liaison with FOD on all transport arrangements. Failure to provide the required information in time may delay the rotation of the contingent concerned.

O. Local Resources.

87. UNAMIR headquarters will make arrangements for the use of local resources. If a unit requires contractual services, the Commanding Officer should forward his request to Mission Headquarters. Contracts for services, supplies, equipment and other requirements will be made only through the Chief Administrative Officer or his nominated representatives. Such matters could include procurement of:

- a. accommodation;
- b. petrol, oil and lubricants (POL - including certain aviation fuels);
- c. fresh rations;
- d. water supply;
- e. rentals; i.e. accommodation or equipment;
- f. civilian labour;
- g. garbage disposal;
- h.* hair cutting;
- i.* shoe repair;
- j.* tailoring;
- k.* laundry and cleaning; and
- l. all modes of transport.

[* These services may be difficult to obtain. Therefore, units should be prepared accordingly.]

P. Letters of Assist

88. Where a special need arises for essential items which are not available from normal sources of supply and the home Government is the only logical source of supply, arrangements will be made by

the Chief Administrative Officer for the requisitions to be processed through FOD in the form of a Letter of Assist addressed to the Government concerned. The Letter of Assist is a contracting method by which the United Nations arranges for the provisioning of such special supplies or services from a government, based on the issue of a numbered letter as authority.

89. The UN, in its request, will be quite specific as to whether it intends to procure the items involved as "United Nations Owned" (UNO) equipment or if they are to be provided as "Contingent Owned equipment" (COE). Items provided as COE will be subject to reimbursement in accordance with Annex E to these Guidelines. For purposes of identification and differentiation, each "Letter of Assist" will include after its reference number (UNO) or (COE). Examples of the two types of request are:

- a. Letter of Assist for UN-owned equipment/supplies:
Country name/UNAMIR ASSIST/93-1 (UNO)
- b. Letter of Assist for Contingent owned equipment:
Country name/UNAMIR ASSIST/93-501 (COE)

90. Claims related to these supplies and/or services should identify the number of the Letter of Assist to permit verification of receipt and documentation of the authorized expenditure. To aid the administrative process, the entire reference should be used in all correspondence relating to each Letter of Assist, including invoices and shipping information.

91. When the United Nations procures the items they then become UNO. Various items of equipment are also requested to be provided as COE and these items are thereby subject to reimbursement in accordance with Annex F to these guidelines.

Q. Reimbursement for Equipment and Supplies.

92. All authorized equipment and supplies brought in by the contingent at UN request will be inspected by the UN upon its arrival in the area of operations. The cost estimates for UNAMIR will contain provision for reimbursing the troop contributing government in respect of consumable supplies provided by them to their troops and in respect of contingent owned equipment in accordance with Annex D. A list of the vehicles, equipment and supplies including consumables brought to the mission area must be sent to FOD in the format at Annex E. This format is designed to correspond directly to the forms used in the mission area for control and will be used as the basis for subsequent certification of invoices for reimbursement.

R. Payments by UN to Troop Contributing Governments

93. All payments by the United Nations to the troop contributing Governments will be through the Permanent Missions in New York.

- a. Payment for troop costs (ie. for all those members of the units specified in Part III of these guidelines including members and staff officers filling positions on the mission/sector headquarters) in respect of pay and allowances at a standard rate of \$988 per man-month for all ranks plus a supplemental \$291 per man month for a limited number of specialist (up to 25 percent of logistic contingents, up to 10 percent of others). Reimbursement for these troop costs does not require the submission of a prior claim by the troop-contributing government since payments will be based on troop strength reports received from the field.
- b. Payment of a usage factor for all items of personal clothing/gear and equipment issued by the Government to their troops, at a standard rate of \$65 per man-month for personal clothing, gear and equipment and a supplemental \$5 per man month for personal weaponry and ammunition. Reimbursement in respect of this usage factor does not require the submission of a prior claim by the troop-contributing Government since payments will be based on troop strength reports received from the field.
- c. Payment for contingent-owned equipment brought in by contingent at the request of the United Nations will be based on the guidelines provided in Annex D, which provide for reimbursement for depreciation at a rate to be determined.
- d. The United Nations also accepts responsibility for the cost of supplies furnished by the Government to their contingent at the request of the United Nations. It will be necessary for the troop-contributing Government to submit a claim listing all equipment and supplies it provided to its contingent by kind, type, year of manufacture, whether new or used, unit price, etc. (A form designed for this purpose is attached at Annex G Appendix 2).
- e. Such claims will be checked in the field to ascertain the number and type of equipment and quantity of supplies delivered to the contingent in question and also to determine if those items were provided to the contingent at the request of the

United Nations. In order to meet audit requirements of the United Nations there should be an appropriate certificate from the Auditor-General or official of equivalent rank/position of the troop-contributing Government certifying that the claims are valued and determined in accordance with the agreed guidelines.

- f. Reimbursement for payments made by the government based upon national legislation and/or regulations for death, injury, disability or illness attributable to service with the Force. In respect of death and disability awards, a Government claim is required to enable reimbursement of payments due or made by the Government concerned to beneficiaries in accordance with national legislation and/or regulations. This claim should be appropriately certified by the Auditor-General or an official of equivalent rank/position.
- g. Payments by the UN in the field to force personnel through their contingent.
 - (1) A UN daily allowance of \$1.28 (usually paid in local currency) to each soldier in the field.
 - (2) A one way airline ticket is provided by the UN in some circumstances for members and escorts if repatriation is authorized for medical, compassionate or other reasons by the Force Commander.
 - (3) Recreational leave allowance will be paid by the UN at the rate of 10.50 a day for a period of seven days to each member of the Force serving a six month period.

S. Currency Exchanges.

94. Currency regulations vary from country to country. Regulations for currency exchange will therefore be established for this operation to ensure that national currency regulations are respected in the mission area as well as in neighbouring countries which the members may visit on leave or on duty. Regulations pertaining to the Force will be obtained upon arrival in the mission area.

T. Liaison with the Permanent Missions.

95. Once the basic decision has been rendered by the national Government to provide the contingent, the assistance of the

Permanent Mission is solicited to expedite the necessary arrangements to ensure:

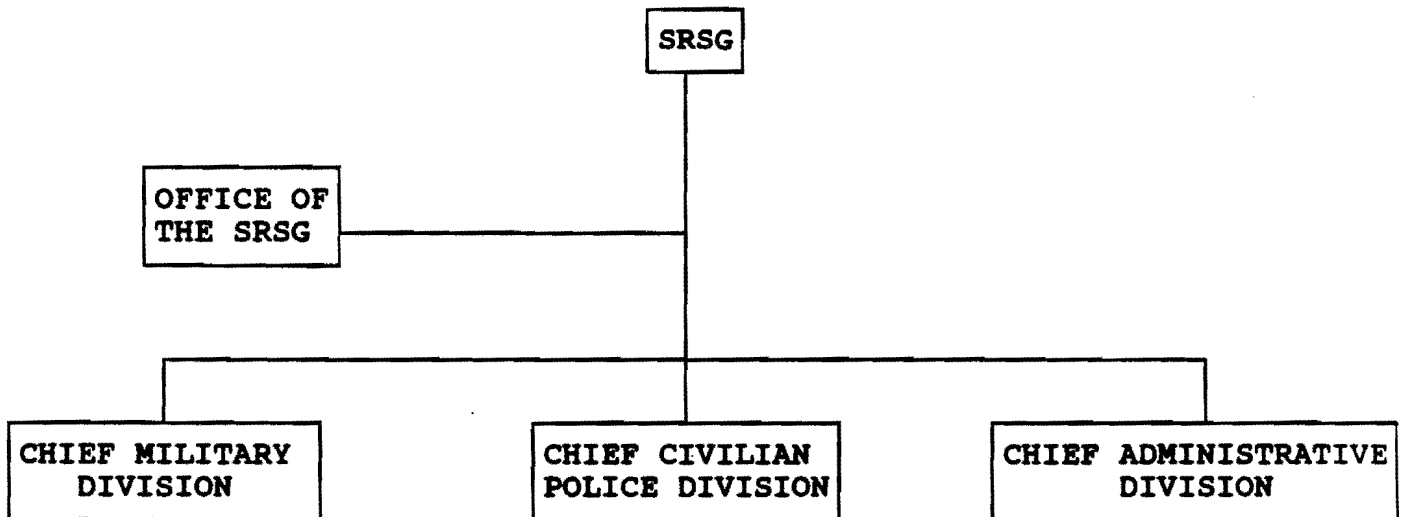
- a. the coordination by UN New York of the aircraft arrivals;
- b. the timely and coordinated arrival of the contingent personnel and equipment in the mission area;
- c. the provision of the stores and equipment which the national authorities are unable to provide; and
- d. that the well-being of the contingent personnel is taken care of adequately.

96. To this end, the Permanent Mission is requested to provide FOD as soon as possible with the information listed above.

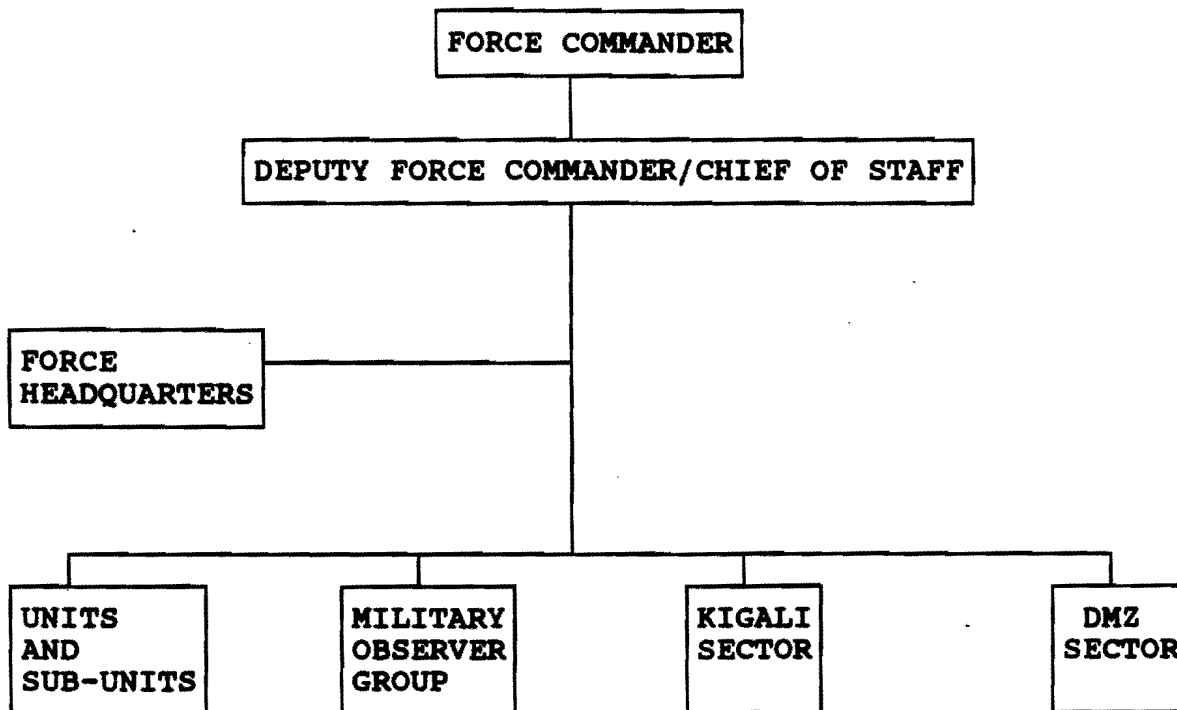
U. Conclusion.

96. The above notes are in no way exhaustive. They touch in general terms on some of the organizational and administrative matters considered necessary for the smooth functioning of a contingent in the initial stages of its service with the United Nations. Attention is again drawn to the fact that the United Nations has no logistic bases on which to draw at the beginning of an operation. The funds for each operation are approved only after the establishment of that force and only to cover the cost of running the operation for a given mandate period. Procurement of stores and equipment can start only after the approval of funds for that Force. The delay in getting the necessary stores and equipment to the mission area is obvious. It is therefore strongly urged that the troop contributor should pay close attention to, and comply with, to the extent possible, the suggestions contained in these guidelines. Adherence to these suggestions will ease considerably the transition of the contingent from a national administrative system to that of the United Nations.

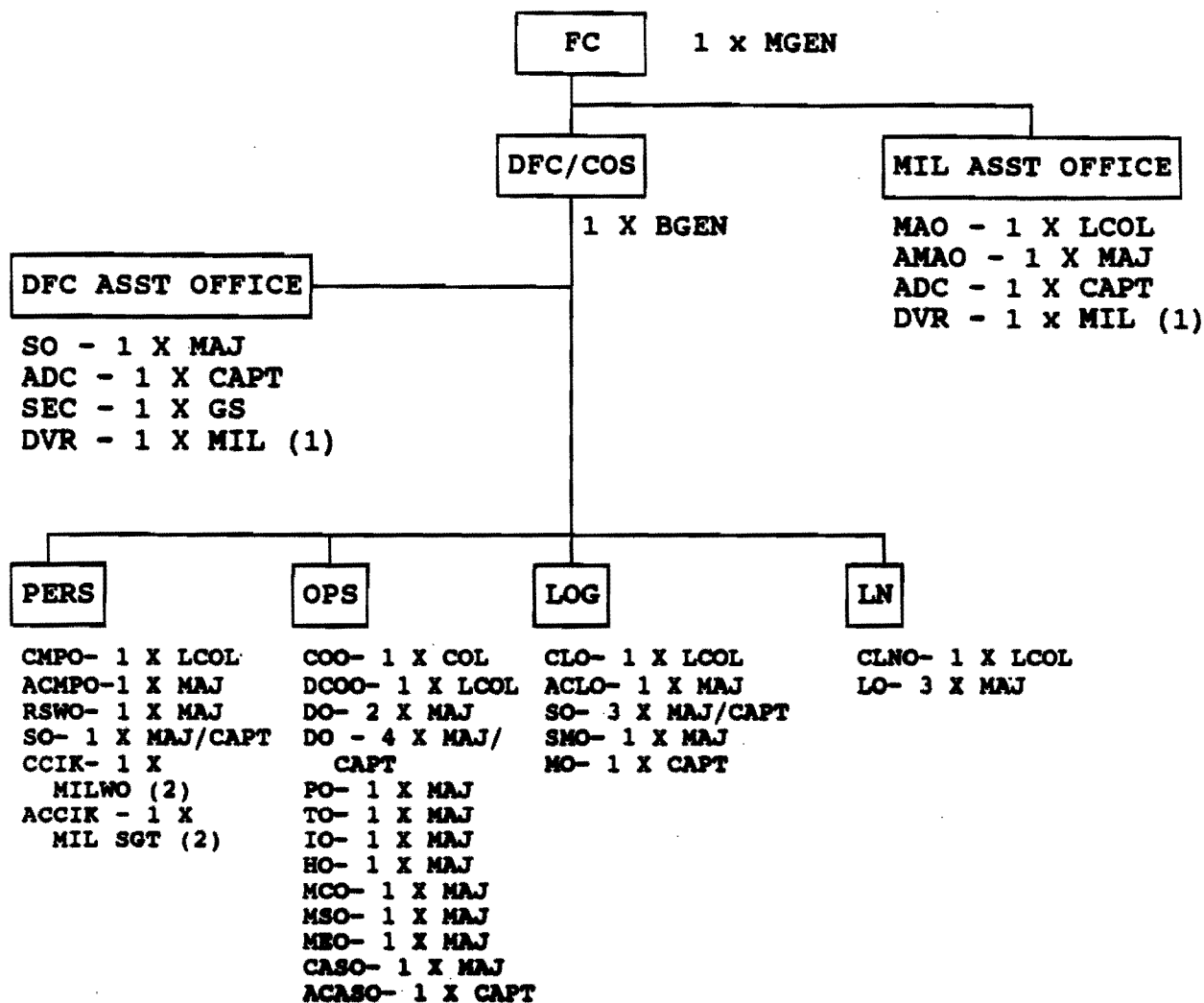
ORGANIZATION OF UNAMIR



**ORGANIZATION OF THE
MILITARY DIVISION**



ORGANIZATION OF THE FORCE HEADQUARTERS



NOTE: ALL ADMIN, DVRS AND CLERICAL STAFF FROM FOD.
(1) MIL DVRS FROM HOME COUNTRY OF GEN.

MEDICAL PREPARATIONS

The following are the immunizations for Rwanda.

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>DURATION OF PROTECTION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF DOSES</u>	<u>TIMING BETWEEN DOSES</u>
Tetanus toxoid 0.5ml IM	10 Years	Booster-1 Initial Series-3	1 month between 1st and 2nd dose 1 year between 2nd and 3rd dose
Typhoid 0.5ml SC	3 Years	Booster-1 Initial Series-2	1 month between 1st and 2nd dose
Polio-myelitis TOPV 0.5ml	10 Years	Booster-1 Initial Series-3	6-8 Weeks Between 1st and 2nd dose 1 Year between 2nd and 3rd dose
Hepatitis A Immune Globulin	3-6 Mos	1 Injection	6 Months
Hepatitis A Vaccine	Up to 10 Yrs	Initial Series-3	1 month (2 weeks if necessary) between 1st and 2nd dose and 5 months between 2nd and 3rd dose
Hepatitis B 1ml IM	3-8 Years	Booster-1 Initial Series-3	1 Month between 1st and 2nd dose 5 months between 2nd and 3rd dose

PERSONAL PROTECTION AGAINST MALARIA

1. All personnel can protect themselves quite effectively against mosquito bites and in this way prevent infections. This should constitute the travellers' first line of defense against malaria. Protecting oneself from insect or mosquito bites involves the following:

- a. wearing sufficiently thick, long-sleeved clothing and long trousers when out of doors after sunset, and avoiding dark colours, which attract mosquitos;
- b. smearing an insect repellent, such as dimethyl phthalate or N, N-diethyl-metatoluamide (DEET), on the parts of the skin remaining exposed, observing the manufacturer's precautions;
- c. sleeping in properly screened rooms (this is generally the case with air-conditioning);
- d. using "anti-fly" spray to kill any mosquitos that may have entered in spite of screening;
- e. using mosquito nets around the bed at night, taking care to tuck in the net carefully under the mattress, and ensuring that the net is not torn and that there are no mosquitos inside; increased protection may be obtained by impregnating the net with permethrin or deltamethrin; and
- f. burning mosquito coils (but usually they do not last through the night).

MALARIA CHEMOPROPHYLAXIS FOR RWANDA

(LARIAM\MELFLOQUINE HCL. 250 MG)

1. The following is the recommended dosage for Mefloquine HCL (Lariam) 250 MG tablets. For prolonged stays in the endemic area (more than three weeks) the first dose of one tablet is to be taken 1 week before arriving in malarious area followed by one table once weekly on the same day of the week during the entire stay in the malarious area and four weeks after leaving the malarious zone.

MATERIAL INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR SEA LIFT

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT LIST

UNIT AND COUNTRY: _____

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	L x W x H	MTR2	MTR3	WT	QTY	CUMULATIVE ITEM TOTAL	MTR2	MTR3	WEIGHT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

NOTES:

1. Line number of each piece of equipment listed.
2. Short description of the item (ie. Land rover).
3. Length, width and height of the item. This is expressed in meters (4.1 x 2.5 x 3.1).
4. Square meter measurement of the item. This is found by multiplying "l" times "w". Expressed in meters (ie. 10.54)
5. Cubic meter measurement of the item. This is found by multiplying "l" times "w" times "h". Expressed in meters (ie. 27.76)
6. Weight of a single item in metric tons. (Ie. 5.44)
7. Total number of pieces of this item to be shipped.
8. Columns 9, 10, and 11 are cumulative item totals.
9. Total square meters of this item being shipped (column 4 times column 7)
10. Total cubic meters being shipped (column 5 times column 7)
11. Total weight of this item being shipped (column 6 times column 7)
12. A summary of columns 7,8,9 and 10 will be provided for each page.

Total:

CARGO SUMMARY

UNIT AND COUNTRY: _____

1. P.O.E.:
2. P.O.D.:
3. Total square meters (mtr2):
4. Total cubic meters (mtr3):
5. Total weight in metric tons:
6. Number of vehicles:
7. Number of 20' iso containers:
8. Largest piece of equipment:
9. Heaviest piece:

DANGEROUS CARGO LIST

TEM #	DESC/DAN. CARGO	QTY	N.E.W.	IMO CODE	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6

1. Item number from the consolidated equipment listing. By using the same item number, one has a cross reference.
2. Description of the cargo and its dangerous cargo name (ie. Small arms ammo 5.56 Class "c" explosive)
3. Total quantity of the item being shipped.
4. Net explosive weight (quality) of the dangerous cargo.
5. The IMO code of the dangerous cargo.
6. General comments, special handling instructions or firefighting instructions per IMO requirements.

**GENERAL GUIDELINES ON THE BASIS OF WHICH REIMBURSEMENT
IS CALCULATED FOR UNAMIR EQUIPMENT**

1. The following general principles shall govern the calculation of reimbursement by the United Nations for contingent-owned equipment.

- a. **Value of an Item of Equipment**

- i. Unused, up to one year old - cost paid by government plus expenses of renovation for UNAMIR service, if any;
- ii. Unused, over one year old - cost paid by government plus expenses of renovation for UNAMIR service, if any,

or

current fair market value plus expenses of renovation for UNAMIR service, if any;

- iii. Used - cost paid by government plus expenses of renovation for UNAMIR service, if any, reduced to an amount corresponding to the determined remaining usable life at time of delivery to UNAMIR service.

or

current fair market value plus expenses of renovation for UNAMIR service, if any, subject to determining the remaining usable life at time of delivery to UNAMIR service.

2. **Reimbursement for an Item of Equipment**

- a. The amount reimbursable to a contributing government would be the net diminution in value of the equipment while in use by the United Nations. This would take into account the age and condition at time of entry into United Nations service, normal life expectancy, total period actually used by the United Nations and condition upon repatriation.
- b. For consumable supplies, reimbursement will be made on the basis of quantities actually consumed.

FOD NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF TROOP CONTRIBUTORS

1. In accordance with the guidelines for reimbursement for use of contingent-owned equipment and for supplies on which the cost estimates for the force will be based, it is requested that the equipment categories be reported as follows (other than personal clothing, gear and equipment, personal weapons and ammunition):

- a. Catering and messing (includes refrigerators, toasters, kitchen and tableware);
- b. Communications (not to include national rear link);
- c. Electrical (includes generators);
- d. Engineering (construction maintenance, road repairs, water purification and transport);
- e. General stores (embraces barrack and accommodation stores including hand tools and non-technical hardware);
- f. Medical and dental equipment;
- g. Optical (includes night observation devices, binoculars, photographic);
- h. Tentage;
- i. Transport (includes trailers and special sophisticated equipment);
- j. Armament (weapons); and
- k. Miscellaneous (anything that does not fit into specific categories);

2. In addition, it is requested that the quantities provided, and the cost of the following items be recorded/presented as well:

- a. Rations
- b. Medical Supplies
- c. Spare parts (vehicles, communications, generators); and
- d. Other consumable supplies

**ANNEX E. APPENDIX 1 TO GUIDELINES FOR
GOVERNMENTS CONTRIBUTING TO THE UNITED
NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA (UNAMIR)**

CLAIMS FOR CONTINGENT-OWNED EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

1. Claims for reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment should be submitted in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 2.
2. Columns 1 to 7 of the chart attached to this appendix should be completed by the troop contributor and columns 8 to 10 by the United Nations.
3. Equipment other than personal clothing, gear and equipment, personal weapons and ammunition should be shown under one of the following headings:
 - A. Catering and messing equipment such as refrigerators, toasters, kitchen and tableware;
 - B. Communications equipment;
 - C. Electrical equipment;
 - D. Engineering equipment for construction, road maintenance and repairs, water purification, etc;
 - E. General stores such as barrack and accommodation stores, hand tools, etc;
 - F. Medical and dental equipment;
 - G. Optical equipment such as night observation devices, binoculars, etc;
 - H. Tentage;
 - J. Armament;
 - K. Miscellaneous equipment (i.e. anything that does not fit into specific categories).

REQUEST FOR REIMBURSEMENT FOR THE US
 FOR CONTINGENT-OWNED EQUIPMENT SENT TO USMIR BY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Item No	Quantity	Item description (incl year of manufacture and serial number where applicable)	US authority for providing equipment (letter, note, etc.)	Arrival Date in USMIR	Unit value	Total Value (Col 2) x (Col 6)	United Nations Identification	Date in survey	Date cut survey/ PAB

ANNEX F

FOD NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF TROOP CONTRIBUTORS

1. In accordance with the guidelines for reimbursement for use of contingent-owned equipment and for supplies on which the cost estimates for the force will be based, it is requested that the equipment categories be reported as follows (other than personal clothing, gear and equipment, personal weapons and ammunition):

- (a) Catering and messing (includes refrigerators, toasters, kitchen and tableware);
 - (b) Communications (not to include national rear link);
 - (c) Electrical (includes generators);
 - (d) Engineering (construction maintenance, road repairs, water purification and transport);
 - (e) General stores (embraces barrack and accommodation stores including hand tools and non-technical hardware);
 - (f) Medical and dental equipment;
 - (g) Optical (includes night observation devices, binoculars, photographic);
 - (h) Tentage;
 - (i) Transport (includes trailers and special sophisticated equipment);
 - (j) Armament (weapons); and
 - (k) Miscellaneous (anything that does not fit into specific categories);
2. In addition, it is requested that the quantities provided, and the cost of the following items be recorded/presented as well:

Rations
Medical Supplies
Spare parts (vehicles, communications, generators);
and
Other consumable supplies

INTRODUCTION TO RWANDA

TERRAIN

1. Geography. Rwanda is in east-central Africa. The country slopes gradually from a mountain range in the west to a lowland plain in the east. The mountain range includes a chain of volcanoes in the northwest. West of the mountains the land falls sharply to Lac Kivu. A plateau in the centre of the country is covered in steep hills. The average elevation in Rwanda is 2000m. The mountain range in the west forms the Nile-Congo Divide. Rivers to the east flow to the Nile and those on the west feed the Niger. There are nine large lakes in Rwanda six of which are totally within the borders. Vegetation varies from tropical forests in the west to savannah grasslands in the east. There are also considerable marshlands in the low lying areas. The soils vary also from rich volcanic soils in the west to poor, gravelly soils in the east. The climate is mild despite the latitude and high elevation of the country. The year is divided into two rainy seasons and one dry season.

2. Infrastructure. Rwanda has a relatively dense road network by African standards with 1200 km of paved roads. There are eight airports in the country, three of which have commercial flights. International traffic enters via Kigali, the capital. A ferry service operates on Lac Kivu on a north-south route. Electrical and communications facilities are adequate however potable water, adequate sewage disposal, and medical facilities are scarce outside the capital.

MANDATE FEATURES

3. Population Centres. Although the population density of Rwanda is the highest in sub-Saharan Africa (320 per km²) only 5.4% of the population live in urban centres. The few urban concentrations are grouped around the administrative centres of the ten prefectures. Only four of these centres have populations which exceed 20,000. These cities are: Kigali 232,000, Ruhengeri 30,000, Butare 29,000, and Gissenyi 22,000.

4. Rural Areas. The populace of this country is 94% rural. Dwellings in Rwanda are not clustered together in compact villages but instead are disposed in familial groups, for which a hill serves as the basic unit. Each place of habitation is surrounded by an enclosure formed by a hedge, or palisade. The enclosure extends rearward in circular sections. Each section shelters a family in order of importance. In the past, huts were made of an interlaced frame covered with straw. This style has been replaced by clay or brick rectangular houses with a roof of tiles or sheet iron.

5. Communications. The communications facilities in Rwanda are currently being expanded. They consist of the following:

- (a) Television. A television service started in 1992. A limited number of stations are available;
- (b) Radio. There are 2 AM and 5 FM stations in Rwanda. They serve 630,000 radio sets, or about one radio per 11 people;
- (c) Newspapers. Rwanda has one national daily newspaper with a limited circulation;
- (d) Telecommunications. Telephone services for national and international use are generally adequate but very expensive. The area code is 250; and
- (e) Satellite Earth Stations. There are 2 satellite earth stations in Rwanda. One is an Indian Ocean Intelsat and one Symphonic.

6. Water Supply. There is an abundant water supply however all drinking water should be treated as many tropical diseases are endemic. Access to safe water is available to 49% of the population.

TEMPERATURE

7. The average annual temperature for Rwanda is 19.7° C. This, however, does not reflect the variations in the different regions. The three thermatic regions are based on mean monthly temperature variations. These variations are recorded during the daylight hours only. The three thermatic regions are:

- a. Below 1500 m. This area is primarily in the east but extends up the Nyaburungu River Valley. Temperatures in this region rise over 13° C during the day. The absolute maximum is 33° C and absolute minimum is 5° C. The average annual temperature for the region is 21° C;
- b. 1600-1900 m. This zone is one of transition between the low elevations and high elevations. The daily temperature variation in this zone is between 10° C and 12° C. The mean annual temperature varies from 19° C at 1700 m to 17.5° C at 1900 m. The absolute maximum in this region is 31° C and the absolute minimum is 5° C; and
- c. Over 2000 m. The mean annual temperature in this zone is 15° C. Daily temperature variation is less than 10° C. The mean maximum temperature in this zone is 22° C with the mean low being 9° C. The

absolute maximum is 30°C and the absolute minimum is -5°C.

Visibility

8. The best period of visibility is 1200 hrs. year round with a visibility of 16 km, 90% of the time. Visibility below 4 km occurs rarely but it usually occurs during the rainy season from February to March. Visibility in the mountains and foothills may be obscured in the morning due to fog. The fog clears rapidly though during the heat of the day. Other factors which may affect visibility occur during the dry season. At this time of year a fine dust hangs in the air. Also clouds of dust are raised by vehicle movement on unpaved roads. Farmers use the dry season to burn brush which creates localised clouds of smoke.

STORMS

9. Thunderstorms occur on an average of 28 days per year. Frequency of thunderstorms is greatest between September and February.

HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

1. The Rwandese Republic is distinctive both for the small size of the territory, and for the density of the population. With an area of 26,338 km² and a population of 7,347,000 the density equals 279 persons per km².

2. The country has been engaged in civil war since October 1990, when a guerilla force comprised almost entirely of the minority Tutsi tribe invaded the country from neighbouring Uganda. An estimated 650,000 civilians have been displaced, primarily in the north.

HISTORICAL NOTES

3. Unlike most African States, Rwanda and its southern neighbour Burundi were not an artificial creation of colonial rule. When it had been absorbed by German East Africa in 1899 it had been an established Kingdom for several centuries. The Tutsi, cattle breeders from the Horn of Africa, began arriving about 500 years ago. The Tutsi gradually subjugated the Hutu inhabitants. They established a monarchy headed by a Mwami (king) and a feudal caste of nobles. The Tutsi reduced the Hutus to serfdom through a contract known as abuhake whereby the Hutu farmers obligated their services to the Tutsi lords in return for cattle and the use of pastures and arable land.

4. In 1899, the court of the Mwami submitted to a German protectorate without resistance. Belgian troops from Zaire occupied Rwanda in 1916. From 1920, Rwanda formed part of Ruanda-Urundi, administered by Belgium under a League of Nations mandate and latter as a UN Trust Territory. Reforms instituted by the Belgians in the 1950s encouraged the growth of democratic political institutions. Dissension between the majority Hutu and their former overlords the Tutsi led to a rebellion in 1959, resulting in an overthrow of the Tutsi monarchy. During the 1959, revolt and its aftermath more than 160,000 Tutsi fled to neighbouring countries and an estimated 20,000 were killed. A UN supervised referendum brought victory to the Party of Hutu Emancipation Movement (PARMEHUTU) in 1961. As a result internal autonomy was granted by Belgium on January 1, 1962 and in June, Belgian Trusteeship was terminated by the UN. Rwanda became independent effective 1 July 1962.

5. From 1962 to 1973 the PARMEHUTU ruled with Gregoire Kayibanda as leader. As a Result of inefficiency and corruption, the public became disaffected with the party. A bloodless coup was led by MGen Juvenal Habyarima, after which all political activity was abolished. A national referendum in December 1978 approved a

new constitution, aimed at returning the country to normal government. In December 1983 Habyarima was elected president, and re-elected in 1988. From 1982, cross border refugee problems have affected Rwandese relations with Uganda. In early July of 1990, after sharp declines in political and economic conditions, Habyarima conceded that political reform was necessary. In September of 1990, the Commission Nationale de Synthese was established, having a mandate to make recommendations for political renewal.

6. On October 1, 1990, an estimated force of 10,000 guerillas representing the exiled Tutsi-dominated Front Patriotique Rwandais (FPR or Inkotanyi) crossed the border from Uganda into northeastern Rwanda. Numerically, the troops were dominated by Tutsi refugees, but there were also a number of disaffected elements of the Ugandan army. Belgian and French troops were dispatched in response to a request for assistance. They did not engage in combat as the small Rwandese army, with help from Zaire, turned back the assault. The Rwandese government declared victory in November, however, the FPR now adopted guerilla tactics. Attacks occurred in border areas in the north and northwest, initiated from camps in Uganda. This raised accusations, which were denied, that Uganda was supporting the FPR. The conflict continued through 1991 and 1992 with a cease-fire reported in late March 1993. Under the truce, the rebel force gave up half the territory it controlled so that displaced civilians could go home. A 19 km wide demilitarized zone has been set up. On 4 August 1993, the Arusha Peace Agreement was signed and called for a UN lead International Neutral Force to come and assist in the 22 month peace process.

PEOPLE

7. Population. Population of Rwanda is 7,347,000 with a density of 279 per km².

8. Ethnic Division. The indigenous population consists of three ethnic groups. They are the Tutsi 9%, Hutu 90% and Twa 1%. The Tutsi are a pastoral people who raise cattle. They are of Nilotic origin and are also known as Tussi, Batusi and Watusi. The Hutu are farmers of Bantu origin. They are also known as the Bahutu and Wakhutu. The Twa are pygmies and hunters. They are thought to be the remnants of the regions earliest settlers.

9. Language. The official languages are French and Kinyarwanda. The Kiswahili tongue is widely used in commerce. Kinyarwanda is a complex Bantu language and is spoken in the same manner by all Rwandese. The Rwanda Patriotic Front members are generally English speaking.

10. Religion. About 45% of the population follow traditional beliefs. These beliefs include a supreme being called Imana. Roman Catholics make up 45% of the population and 9% are Protestant. Less than 1% of the population are Muslim.

DEVELOPMENT

11. Public Health. Health care is not free and not widely available outside the capital. Rwanda has 232 hospitals, with a total of 7,882 beds. The ratio of physicians per capita is 0.3:1000. The leading causes of death (per 100,000 population) are:

- a. complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and birth injury, 192.4;
- b. infectious and parasitic disease, 11.8;
- c. disease of the nervous system, 10.1; and
- e. accidents poisoning, and violence, 5.2.

12. Health Concerns:

- a. Contagious Diseases. The following are commonly occurring contagious diseases malaria, typhoid, sleeping sickness, pneumonia, tuberculosis, dysentery, diphtheria, and meningitis; and
- b. Additional Health Concerns. Personal medication should be carried by each individual. There is a distinct lack of medical services in Rwanda. Aids is estimated to infect 80% of the prostitutes in Rwanda. Clean needles are scarce and if injections are required it is advised to bring syringes.

13. Life Expectancy/Deathrate:

- a. Male Life Expectancy. Life expectancy at birth for males is 49 years;
- b. Female Life Expectancy. Life expectancy at birth for females is 53 years;
- c. Birthrate. The birthrate is 51.2 per 1,000;
- d. Deathrate. The deathrate is 17.2 per 1,000; and
- e. Infant Mortality Rate. The infant mortality rate is 117 per 1,000.

14. Education. The percentage of the total government expenditure spent on education is 25.4%. Rwanda has compulsory education beginning at seven years of age and lasting for eight years. Secondary education which is not compulsory, begins at the age of 15 and lasts for a further six years, comprising two equal cycles of three years. Enrolment in 1989 was estimated at 65% for primary school and only 7% for secondary schools. Rwanda has a University with campuses at Butare Kigali and Ruhengeri. The

average rate of adult literacy is estimated at 49.8%.

15. Economic Background. Agriculture accounts for 46% of Rwanda's GDP, and employs an estimated 91% of the labour force. About 95% of the total value of agricultural production is provided by subsistence crops. The two major cash crops are coffee and tea which accounted for 59% and 24.5% respectively of the total export earning in 1991. The industrial sector follows the usual pattern for the less developed African states, and food based industries predominate. There are small textile, chemical and engineering, cement and match factories. There are also other enterprises based on transistors, plastic footwear, and agricultural tools. Rwanda also has a small mining (tin, tungsten, gold), and forestry industry. Imports to Rwanda include machinery, transport equipment, fuels and lubricants, and construction materials.

UNITED NATIONS CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEAL

April - December 1993

RWANDA



DHA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Fighting between the Rwandese Armed Forces and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) first broke out in October 1990, and has continued with brief respites. This has resulted in the displacement of at least 900,000 people, or approximately 13% of the nation's population, from the northern part of the country to areas just south of the conflict zone. Of these 900,000, approximately one third had been displaced before the resumption of fighting in February 1993.
- The situation is exacerbated by Rwanda's already precarious economic condition, high-population density and rapidly declining agricultural production. Most of the displaced are living in and around 30 camps where conditions are miserable: serious malnutrition and disease have become distressing facts of life. Although the international community has been providing relief in the form of food, medicines, water and essential non-food items, the sheer weight of the new needs is now overwhelming.
- In response to an appeal by the President of Rwanda to the United Nations Secretary-General, a goodwill mission visited Rwanda in early March to assist in promoting the peace process. A cease-fire agreement, signed on 7 March 1993, is expected to be followed by a peace agreement in April. Since the cease-fire, the Security Council on 12 March adopted resolution 812 calling upon the Government of Rwanda and the RPF to provide security and right of passage for relief workers, relief supplies, and for displaced persons returning to their home areas.
- A DHA-led Inter-Agency Mission was fielded between 18-25 March to help prepare a consolidated appeal for urgent assistance for the displaced. Following extensive discussions with the Government, ICRC, NGO as well as UN agency representatives in Rwanda, the mission's findings were reviewed in Geneva by an Inter-Agency working group from 26-27 March. The result of this process led to the **United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Rwanda**, with its emphasis upon prioritisation.

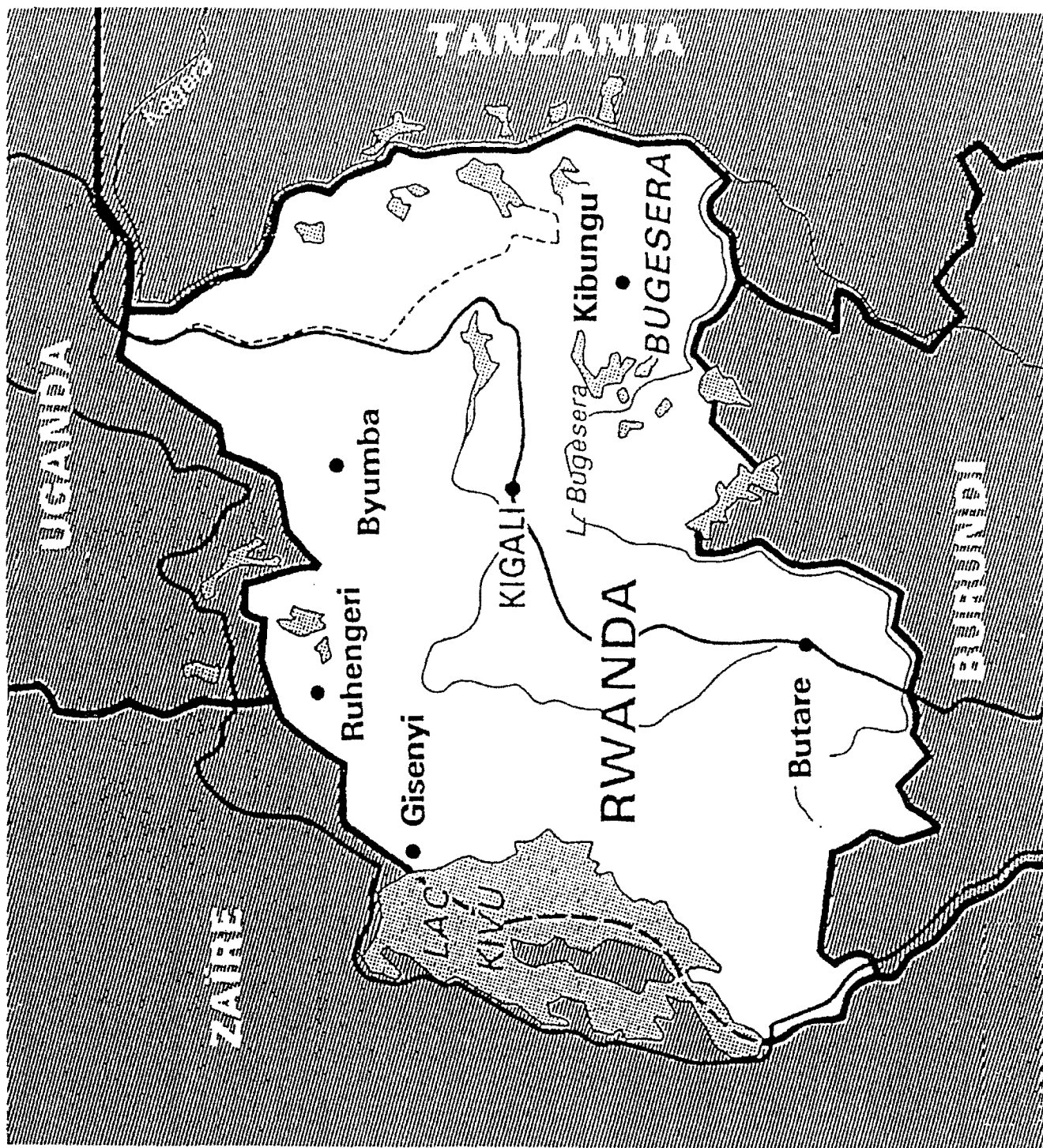
This **United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Rwanda** includes the following priority areas:

- Food - food aid, production and logistics;
- Nutrition - rehabilitation, supplementary feeding, surveillance;
- Health - surveillance, emergency health care, infectious disease control, strengthening of existing health infrastructure;
- Water & Sanitation - emergency water supply, and emergency sanitation;
- Energy Supply and Conservation - fuel, stoves, reforestation;
- Shelter and Household Items - plastic sheeting, domestic items, clothes; and
- Education - primary education, structures, materials.

In total, the amount appealed for is US\$ 78,517,679

Rwanda

50km



CHAPTER 1

CURRENT SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

IN BRIEF: The latest (February) outbreak of hostilities in Rwanda escalated the number of internally displaced to 900,000. The magnitude and complexity of the situation calls for a radically increased volume of emergency assistance in all sectors and an efficient coordination mechanism. A cease-fire is currently in place, hopefully, to be followed by a peace accord. In any event, assistance from the international community will be needed at least through 1993.

Fighting between the National Armed Forces of the densely populated African republic of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) has continued intermittently since October 1990. This has resulted in a massive escalation of the numbers of internally displaced persons forced to live in miserable makeshift conditions.

The hostilities in the north displaced about 85,000 persons from October 1990 to the beginning of 1992. At this time the magnitude of the problem began to move beyond the capacity of local resources and the international assistance then available. The Rwandese Government therefore decided to establish a "Crisis Committee" in March 1992, consisting of representatives from the Government, the donor community, the UN agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and NGOs, to focus full attention and resources on addressing the emergency requirements.

By mid-1992, the number of displaced multiplied four-fold, to 350,000. Seven months later, in the wake of a new round of fighting on 8 February 1993, an additional 550,000 were affected. The total is now over 900,000 - one out of every eight persons in the country. In view of this dramatic situation, the President of Rwanda made an urgent request to the UN Secretary-General for international humanitarian assistance. At the same time, the Crisis Committee was placed directly under the Prime Minister in order to improve the efficiency of the emergency operation.

The Government and the RPF signed a cease-fire agreement at a meeting in Dar-Es-Salaam on 7 March 1993 which is to be followed by a peace agreement, due for signature in April. The two parties appealed to the international community and humanitarian agencies to provide increased relief assistance. In turn, they committed themselves to ensuring adequate security for the displaced and to open a "corridor of tranquillity" from Uganda through the conflict zones for the delivery of relief supplies. Furthermore, they agreed to facilitate the early return of displaced persons to their home areas.

The Secretary-General sent a goodwill mission to Rwanda and Uganda to assist him in making recommendations to the Security Council on the peace process. On 12 March, the Security Council adopted Resolution 812 calling upon the Government of Rwanda and the RPF to provide security and right of passage for relief workers, relief supplies, and for displaced persons returning to their home areas.

Following discussions between the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA), UN operational agencies and the UN Resident Coordinator in Kigali, a UN inter-agency emergency mission was dispatched to Rwanda from 18-25 March. The goal of this mission

due to the general camp conditions and to their proximity to urban areas where the HIV prevalence rate is approaching 30%. There is also a danger of meningitis in the dry season.

Rwanda will suffer a serious food deficit this year since the northern conflict zone is the fertile heart of the country and the supply of food from this area to the rest of the country has been disrupted. Local sourcing of relief food is now totally inadequate to cover the needs of the displaced. The purchase of cereals and pulses from local markets has grossly inflated prices. To supply the camps, food has to be purchased outside of Rwanda in the sub-region, mainly Uganda. However, in addition to this problem, provisions from Uganda will soon become strained, making supplementary supplies from outside the sub-region imperative.

For the immediate future, the security of displaced persons, relief staff and goods, and road convoys on the direct route from Uganda through the former conflict zone will continue to be fragile. Relief goods, both those purchased in Uganda and those from outside the sub-region arriving via the port of Mombasa, must therefore either be routed overland via Tanzania, with inevitable delays, or by expensive airlift from Uganda.

In addition, the security of returnees will require the deployment of some form of protective force. The former conflict area is reported to be land-mined, and there have already been many accidents. De-mining must be a pre-condition for the safe return of the population and resumption of normal life.

Problems of rehabilitation and reconstruction will ultimately be addressed in the near future by the proposed Round Table meeting.

CHAPTER 2

STRATEGY OF RELIEF ASSISTANCE

The strategic assumption of the emergency assistance for the affected population will be needed up to the end of 1993. One important reason is that most of the displaced have lost at least one agricultural season and, even if they were to return before the July planting period, they would need to depend on food assistance, at least until the harvests in December. Initial plans are to provide most of the assistance to the displaced in their current locations. Simple agricultural tools and seeds should be provided to the displaced to encourage their productive capacity both around the camps and upon their return.

Cattle and smaller domestic animals belonging to displaced farmers have either perished or been sold. Restocking will take considerable time. In addition, the health and social services in the North have been out of operation due to the conflict: communal and prefectural infrastructures have reportedly been destroyed. Additional health and nutrition-related services in the returnee areas will be needed due to the fact that the health of the displaced has deteriorated significantly during their stay in the camps. Emergency assistance in these sectors must be provided until the normal structures have been rehabilitated.

Furthermore, should a large number of displaced be able to return to their home areas, some of the activities in this appeal will need to be re-oriented and adapted to longer-term of reconstruction and rehabilitation activities. However, in the interim, the major problem of finding fuel for food preparation in the camps remains unresolved. Rwanda's shortage of wood has been further aggravated by the stripping of wood-lots in and around the sites of the displaced. This matter will have serious short-term consequences for the displaced, and longer-term consequences for the local population.

If, in fact, there is no major returnee programme, then the resources being appealed for should cover the needs of the current 900,000 displaced persons until the end of the year. Nevertheless, flexibility and constant monitoring will be vital in adjusting to the demands of the situation and the needs of the displaced. In this context, the key elements of the appeal's strategy are the following:

1. Due to limited resources and the implementation capacity at present, priority must be given to immediate life-saving activities.
2. The provision of adequate food and basic services to the 500,000-600,000 displaced should take precedence over camp infrastructure development. To the extent possible, the displaced should be integrated within host communities until it is possible for them to return to their home areas.
3. The camps containing the earlier caseload of 350,000 may require more longer-term infrastructural interventions. Such interventions should also benefit local host communities as part of the rehabilitation efforts.
4. A combination of activities is required to cover the energy needs for cooking and to start replanting the devastated wood-lots, including the delivery of wood, coal, peat and agricultural waste from more distant areas. Importation of wood or coal from nearby forest areas in Tanzania should also be explored as soon as possible. The Rwandese, by tradition,

CHAPTER 3

PRIORITY AREAS

3.1. Food Assistance and Food Production

1. Initial assistance for some 350,000 displaced persons has been provided by WFP and ICRC. WFP has assumed a major role in mobilising and transporting the food from various donors to Kigali. ICRC has organised the internal transport and distribution of the food aid, together with the Rwandese Red Cross, and has provided the financial and logistic support required for the operation of the feeding programme. In addition to the WFP pipeline, ICRC has implemented its own food pipeline from Uganda and Kenya.

2. The sudden major increase in the caseload in February 1993, compounded with difficulties encountered in delivering the food to this landlocked country, caused severe problems in maintaining the food supply pipeline. New pledges, as described below, together with upgrading of the transport capacity (see Section 2 of Chapter 3), are needed to remedy the situation.

3. The mission estimates that 133,650 mts of emergency food, together with funds for the external transport and Internal Transport, Storage and Handling (ITSH) costs, will be required for a caseload of 900,000 persons. The assistance is planned to feed the displaced through December 1993.

4. To date, donors have pledged nearly 60% of the food needed through WFP and ICRC (see Annex) which is adequate only for the next 4 months. An additional 60,560 mts needs to be pledged urgently. Another 1,172 mts of special food items are required for the nutritional rehabilitation of an estimated 10,000 children under 5 years of age (therapeutic feeding), and as a contribution to the supplementary child feeding programme.

5. The general food production outlook within the country is grim and recently has deteriorated sharply. Population pressure is serious in certain parts of the country and has been further exacerbated by massive population displacement in the north. An increasing number of households are unable to acquire even 80% of their needed calorie intake. The agricultural output has been reduced for two successive years because the conflict affects primarily the northern areas, the breadbasket of the country. The output of staple food, such as cereals and beans, suffered a deficit of about 88,000 mts in 1992, which has been only partially covered through informal importation.

6. Prospects for the current season's crops to be harvested in July are bleak. No harvest is expected from the areas occupied by the RPF and only 70% of a normal harvest is foreseen in the border zones. The food supply situation is therefore likely to deteriorate further.

7. As a result, the food import requirement will rise sharply in 1993. The mission provisionally estimates that 200,000 mts of cereals and pulses will be required, including the emergency food aid of 133,650 mts planned for the displaced persons. Given Rwanda's precarious balance of payment position, it will not be possible to meet this deficit with commercial imports. The import requirements will need to be re-assessed in June - July 1993 when the outcome of the 1993 second main season harvest is known.

3.3. Nutrition

1. Even in areas untouched by the war, the nutritional status of women and children in Rwanda is critical. One child out of five weighs less than 2.5 kilograms at birth; 6% of children under three suffer from severe, and 25% from moderate (weight/age), malnutrition. Intestinal parasites and micronutrient (Vitamin A, iodine and iron) deficiencies are common. Weaning practices are poor and the general diet is inadequate.

2. The emergency has put 180,000 children under five (20% of the displaced population) and 72,000 breast-feeding women (8%) at great risk of life-threatening malnutrition. The nutritional status of such groups was already precarious before the February resumption of hostilities. Since August 1992, the rapid and unpredictable rise in the number of internally displaced had caused gaps in the food aid pipeline. During the same period, market prices of local food staples rose to their highest levels since 1984.

3. At the end of September 1992, the Ministry of Health, MSF/Holland and UNICEF found that levels of malnutrition among the displaced were 10% higher than the average for Rwanda and that 15% of a survey sample were severely malnourished. In some camps, up to 70% of the children were suffering from stunting, a clear sign of long-term caloric deficits. Between October and December 1992, 30 to 50% of children in camps registered significant weight loss.

4. The nutritional programmes of relief agencies are part of a broader strategy combining nutrition with immunization against measles, control of diarrhoeal diseases, systematic distribution of vitamin A and anti-parasitic drugs, and the provision of clean water and adequate sanitation facilities.

5. CARITAS is the leading agency in supplementary feeding, and is providing supplementary food to 126,000 children, breast-feeding mothers, indigents and orphaned children. CARITAS needs additional resources and food to cover requirements until the end of the year. There is an urgent need to provide staff and equipment, and to train and supervise nutrition workers. Médecins sans Frontières (Holland) has set up therapeutic feeding centres in the largest camps with many severely malnourished children. ICRC with the Belgian Red Cross, has been providing supplementary feeding and training for field workers. MSF (Belgium), Médecins du Monde and Catholic Relief Services are also beginning to implement feeding programmes. UNICEF had provided technical support and equipment for centres.

6. Since the resumption of hostilities in February, nutrition levels have fallen among the most vulnerable groups. 7,200 children under five have already been identified as severely malnourished. This represents 4% of the targeted age group. This number of severely malnourished children is expected to increase to 10,000 (5.5% of the target group). A large percentage of children are suffering from moderate malnutrition. They need immediate attention to prevent them from becoming severely malnourished.

2. The long rainy season has started and, with only minimal protection of the huts, it will increase the risk of acute respiratory diseases, water source contamination and diarrhoeal diseases among the displaced in and around the camps.
3. Without access to adequate or safe water and a limited number of latrines, the rain will wash human excreta and household waste into the streams that usually run through the valleys. These streams are often a major source of drinking water. The result is a dangerous increase in morbidity and mortality, especially among the 200,000 children under five years.
4. Skin diseases such as scabies, impetigo, and fungal infections, and eye infections are very common. Malaria, intestinal worms, acute respiratory infections, and watery and bloody diarrhoea are the major causes of morbidity among children. In camps near irrigated rice-fields, the prevalence of malaria is very high. It will increase if no preventive and curative action is taken. *Plasmodium falciparum* is common and chloroquine-resistant. If advanced and expensive, second-line anti-malarial drugs are not available, malaria caused by this organism can lead to fatal cerebral complications.
5. As soon as the rainy season stops, the risk of an outbreak of meningitis will increase due to overcrowding in the camps. The HIV-prevalence rate of the displaced population is roughly 3%. The displaced have moved much closer to urban areas where HIV prevalence rates are in the region of 30%. 8,500 displaced persons have venereal disease, 22,000 are HIV-positive and 1,100 will probably get AIDS. If nothing is done, this figure could theoretically increase to 200,000 HIV-positive persons. There is a close association between AIDS and Tuberculosis in Rwanda and 60% of TB patients also have AIDS. This could represent about 2,000 existing TB cases in the displaced population requiring treatment to prevent the further spread of the disease.
6. The Red Cross agencies are providing supplies, surgical teams and staff for the care of the war-wounded in civilian and military hospitals in Kigali and are supporting a number of medical structures in affected areas. Médecins sans Frontières (Holland and Belgium), the Belgian Red Cross, Médecins du Monde and others have deployed health teams to meet the health needs of the displaced, in camps, in public buildings and in other sites.
7. WHO will strengthen the existing health infrastructure (including those already set up by the NGOs), and set up 20 provisional health centres and 200 health posts in the camps. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the Belgian Red Cross has agreed to support existing structures. MSF-Holland will open new dispensaries where existing structures cannot cope. MSF-Belgium have recently completed a needs assessment and will begin work in the health centre in Ruhengeri. Médecins du Monde will also begin working in the health sector in Giti and Rutare as soon as they have completed their assessment. WHO will provide support to these NGO initiatives. The complementarity of projects, close cooperation and coordination with NGOs, which exists in normal programmes, will be maintained and strengthened during the emergency. The proposed operational support to NGOs is indispensable.

4. The Ministry of Public Works is the Government body responsible for rural water supply and sanitation. Several relief agencies are active in emergency water supply: Médecins sans Frontières (Holland and Belgium), ICRC with the Rwandese and Belgian Red Cross Societies, CARE International, the French Volunteer Service, Aide et Action, German GTZ, DRIM and J.C.Rhénanie-Palatinat, Austrian Co-operation, Médecins du Monde and UNICEF.

5. Current coverage in water supply is about 25% of need. Relief agencies have set a target of at least five litres of clean water for all people in camps or around public buildings as soon as possible. They are also trying to provide safe means of excreta disposal, using different approaches: collection, basic trench latrines or more elaborate pit-latrines. Agencies estimate that a total of 4,215 latrines will need to be constructed to ensure improved sanitation in existing camps.

6. Agencies involved in water supply and sanitation meet regularly to discuss needs and co-ordinate responses. Information and assessment of need are especially difficult in the Ruhengeri sector and in sites near the combat zone, where the displaced population continues to be extremely mobile. There is an urgent need to provide a capacity of 1,964 m³ for the Byumba Central and West sectors.

Emergency interventions include the following projects:

Water Supply:

- trucking water to camps where no alternative sources exist;
- providing rainwater catchment and storage systems on all buildings with permanent roofs in the vicinity of camp sites;
- constructing water cisterns in camps;
- setting up surface water treatment systems; and
- constructing gravity-fed water supply systems.

Sanitation:

- constructing open trenches and pit latrines;
- providing soap; and
- health and hygiene education.

3.6. *Energy Supply and Conservation*

1. Due to the extreme population density, by African standards, Rwanda has for many years suffered from a shortage of both fire and construction wood. The current large scale displacement of 15% of its population has meant that the camps population does not have enough wood for cooking and the host areas have had their wood-lots stripped.

children. Under the present emergency it is impossible that this additional need can be met by existing national resources.

3. Displaced teachers continue to receive government salaries and are immediately available to teach abbreviated curricula (reading, writing, mathematics and language skill development) in temporary camp schools. To maintain children's access to education, there is an urgent need to construct temporary structures to serve as classrooms. These will be made from locally-produced materials such as hand-woven mats for roofing and walls, and planks for benches. The model includes a school latrine. The French NGO Aide et Action and the church education services have successful experience in the construction of temporary structures.

4. The temporary school model has three classrooms for 40 students each. The capacity exists to construct a total of 2,486 structures, covering 65% of the total need. There is also a need to provide basic writing materials to school children. Although Aide et Action has the logistics capacity, it lacks funds to undertake construction and purchase school materials. However, Aide et Action has the capacity to train other NGOs in the construction of temporary school structures. The Catholic Development Office also has experience in constructing temporary schools and needs funding. If funded, Care International can cover the needs of displaced school children in one camp.

CHAPTER 4

COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE EFFORTS

Background

An increased number of internally displaced persons in May 1992 led the UN Resident Coordinator to provide project funding through UNDP's Special Programme Resources to support the Crisis Committee in its efforts to coordinate the overall emergency programme. In February 1993, when the number of displaced increased to 900,000 persons, the Resident Coordinator provided additional resources to enhance the Crisis Committee's Secretariat.

This assistance has been part of an effort by EEC and Canadian donors to strengthen the Government's coordinating capacity. Under the present circumstances, this capacity has to be further strengthened. In so doing, the UN agencies, through the office of the Resident Coordinator, will assist the Government's Crisis Committee by strengthening the UN Emergency Unit.

Proposed Structure

The coordination structure will be based upon a three-tiered system:

- **The Crisis Committee.** The Crisis Committee will:

- act as a focal point for monitoring and planning emergency assistance (data processing and reporting);
- present reports as a basis for Government policy decision-making; and
- follow-up humanitarian aid efforts (assessment of outstanding needs and monitoring of implementation and reporting).

- **The UN Emergency Unit.** The Emergency Unit will:

- participate in periodic assessment of emergency needs;
- promote and facilitate the response of the UN system and partners; and
- collect data, analyse and disseminate emergency information and report, through DHA, to the international community.

- **The Complex Emergency Branch-DHA Geneva.** The Complex Emergency Branch will:

- track and report on donor contributions;
- produce quarterly monitoring reports regarding ongoing and proposed relief interventions, as well as on outstanding needs and implementation problems; and
- support and backstop in-country relief efforts at the request of the Resident Coordinator.

CHAPTER 5

FINANCIAL SUMMARIES

The **Financial Summary Tables** that follow reflect the consolidated inter-agency budget requirements for Rwanda. Needs that have been identified and reflected in the summary tables in this section are specified in the Project Descriptions that come directly after the Financial Summaries:

- **Financial Summary Table I, UN Agency Budget Requirements**, reflects the cumulative total of financial requirements per agency.
- **Financial Summary Table II, UN Agency Budget Requirements by Sector**, indicates individual UN agency financial requirements for each of the identified emergency sectors to be covered.
- **Financial Summary Table III, Summary of Project Activities**, lists all 21 projects of the appeal with appealing agency and costs per project.
- Donors wishing to contribute to this appeal are requested to contact the appealing agencies directly for further information on the respective projects and on the funding mechanism.

Table I: 1993 UN Agency Budget Requirements for Rwanda (1 April - 31 December 1993)	
WFP	51,956,750
UNICEF	10,744,129
WHO	7,800,000
FAO	7,113,800
UNDP	283,000
DHA	620,000
TOTAL	\$78,517,679

Table III: RWANDA 1993
Summary of Project Activities

Code	Activity	Agency	Requirements US\$
1	Emergency food assistance	WFP	36,468,000
2	Special WFP emergency transport operation	WFP	13,938,750
3	WFP operational support	WFP	550,000
4	Improvement of logistics/infrastructure	WFP	1,000,000
5	Supplementary feeding	UNICEF	4,551,300
6	Nutrition rehabilitation	UNICEF	370,000
7	Nutritional surveillance	UNICEF	212,500
8	Emergency health care	UNICEF	1,280,000
9	Infectious disease control	UNICEF	623,000
10	Emergency water supply	UNICEF	1,215,000
11	Emergency sanitation	UNICEF	470,000
12	Primary education	UNICEF	2,022,329
13	Reinforcement of epidemiological surveillance system	WHO	125,000
14	Control and prevention of TB, AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STD)	WHO	1,275,000
15	Malaria control programme	WHO	700,000
16	Strengthening of health infrastructure/provision of emergency health services	WHO	5,700,000
17	Production of vegetables around the displaced persons camps	FAO	1,613,800
18	Provision of wood, coal, energy saving stoves.	FAO	5,500,000
19	Strengthening of the Crisis Committee Secretariat	UNDP	283,000
20	United Nations Emergency Unit	DHA	380,000
21	Support to the Complex Emergency Branch	DHA	240,000
	TOTAL		78,517,679

CHAPTER 6

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

6.1.

Appealing Agency:	WFP
Activity	<i>Emergency Food Assistance</i>
Code:	RWA-93-1/NO1
Target Population:	900,000 affected displaced persons
Implementing Agencies:	WFP, NGOs
Time Frame:	April - December 1993
Objectives:	To ensure the provision of adequate food supplies to internally displaced persons in Rwanda
Funds requested:	US\$ 36,468,000

Summary:

An estimated 900,000 displaced will require about 133,650 mts of food assistance in 1993 (not including 1,172 mts of supplementary food items for vulnerable group feeding). To date, donors have pledged 55,158 mts of emergency food aid through WFP, and another 19,278 mts mainly through ICRC, which has to arrive in the coming months. The current level of donor contribution meets only approximately 60% of the assessed need.

To cover the needs during the period of April to December 1993, the following quantities of food are required: 35,400 mts of cereals; 19,368 mts pulses; 4,100 mts oil; 620 mts salt; 972 mts CSM and 100 mts sugar. The high proportion of non-cereals to be delivered during this period is due to the fact that carryover stocks utilized and shipments received were mainly cereals.

WFP is responsible for the receipt, clearance, and transport of relief shipments and will continue to support financially the internal transport of the commodities. ICRC will continue responsibility for the overall execution of the programme and the provision of logistic support to the Rwandese Red Cross for transport and distributions in the sites.

The cost of these commodities and their associated internal transport costs are itemized in table overleaf. Much of this food will be imported and a significant amount of pulses and maize will be purchased in the sub-region, mainly Uganda.

Appealing Agency: WFP

Activity: *Special WFP Emergency Transport Operation*

Code: RWA-93-1/N02

Target Population: Displaced persons in Rwanda

Implementing Agency: WFP

Time Frame: April - December 1993

Objectives: To ensure the provision of adequate food supplies to the increased caseload of war displaced persons in Rwanda

Funds requested: US\$ 13,938,750

Summary:

Since start-up in March 1993, the WFP airlift has proved to be key in providing emergency relief into Rwanda. It has successfully resumed the food pipeline severely disrupted by the recent sudden increase in the caseload.

Funding is sought to continue this vital service. WFP will plan provisionally to airlift 32,250 mts, and will continue to provide at least two aircraft for delivery of essential food during the coming rainy season (April - May - June).

This second aircraft will be on short lease for the following 3-month dry season. It is anticipated that the aircraft will be phased out while increasing the use of road transport. Actual quantities airlifted, however, will depend on the success/failure of the re-opening of the Northern corridor. Therefore a contingency fund is planned to provide an aircraft during the next rainy season (October - December) if necessary.

Maximum costs have been estimated, with cost reduction discussion currently underway with the Rwandese Government.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	Amount (US\$)
Air operations (32,250 mts x US\$ 315)	10,158,750
Contingency funds (12,000 mts)	3,780,000
Total	13,938,750

Appealing Agency: WFP
Activity: *Improvement of Logistics/Infrastructure*
Code: RWA-93-1/NO4
Target Population: Displaced persons in Rwanda
Implementing Agencies: GTZ, Ministry of Public Works and Energy
Time Frame: April - December 1993
Objectives: To rehabilitate primary and secondary roads to facilitate the delivery and distribution of emergency food aid
Funds requested: US\$ 1,000,000

Summary:

To improve food distribution to the sites, it is essential to carry out essential repairs on utilised roads and bridges. Such activities will support the relief effort only and will include the provision for gravel and heavy equipment. GTZ will provide technical support to help carry out the work.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	Amount (US\$)
Primary roads maintenance	85,000
Gravel for secondary roads	300,000
Technical assistance	600,000
General and operating cost	15,000
Total	1,000,000

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	Amount (US\$)
High Energy Biscuits (226 tons/month x 8 months x \$1,600/ton)	2,900,000
Equipment for Supplementary Feeding Services	90,000
Vitamin A Capsules	23,000
Mebendazole	13,000
Transport to Rwanda (+ 30%)	907,800
Internal Transport and Monitoring	200,000
Local Personnel	337,500
Training	40,000
Programme Support	40,000
Total	4,551,300

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	Amount (US\$)
Equipment for Therapeutic Feeding Services	135,000
Vitamin A Capsules	20,000
Monitoring	20,000
Local Personnel	175,000
Training	20,000
Total	370,000

Appealing Agency: UNICEF

Activity: *Emergency Health Care*

Code: RWA-93-1/N08

Target Population: 450,000 displaced children and women in Byumba, Ruhengeri and Kigali prefectures. (Children under one: 49,688 / children 1-4 years: 138,648 / women of child-bearing age: 211,787 pregnant women: 55, 535)

Implementing Agencies: UNICEF/Ministry of Health/ NGOs/ WHO

Time Frame: April - December 1993

Objective: To prevent child mortality and improve health of the displaced population

Funds requested: US\$ 1,280,000

Summary:

Poor nutrition, lack of shelter, blankets and clothing, insufficient water and insanitary conditions all threaten the health and survival of displaced women and children. There is a major risk of epidemics, especially of measles, diarrhoea and meningitis in overcrowded relief camps. Malaria, acute respiratory infections, intestinal parasites, eye infections, skin diseases also threaten young lives. NGOs started to set up health posts as soon as the population stopped moving. Ministry of Health efforts are being reinforced by WHO, UNICEF, bilateral agencies and NGOs. To prevent unnecessary deaths among children, the enormous health care needs must be met as soon as possible.

UNICEF is a major source of essential drugs and medical supplies, and supports training of health workers and professionals under the Bamako Initiative. It also provides support to the Ministry of Health for diarrhoeal disease and acute respiratory infection control, outreach and supervision. UNICEF is appealing for emergency funds help control the major diseases affecting women and children, and will channel essential drugs through BUFMAR (the church essential drugs and primary health care coordination body) for distribution to NGOs, and to parish and government health centres in areas containing displaced people. UNICEF has already provided two consignments of essential drugs under this arrangement, including ferrous and folic acid to reduce chronic anaemia among pregnant women. They also include Vitamin A capsules for all children during vaccination. UNICEF will also help to strengthen Government activities by continuing to support outreach services to populations beyond the reach of health centres. The budget includes funds for essential medical equipment not covered by other agencies and the training of health workers in emergency health interventions.

Appealing Agency: UNICEF

Activity: *Infectious Disease Control*

Code: RWA-93-1/N 09

Target Population: 450,000 displaced children and women in Byumba, Ruhengeri and Kigali prefectures. (Children under one: 49,688 / Children 1-4 years: 138,648 / Children under 12: 260,000 / Women of child-bearing age: 211,787 / Pregnant women: 55,535)

Implementing Agencies: UNICEF/ Ministry of Health/ WHO and NGOs (Médecins sans Frontières and others)

Cooperating Agency: Belgian Red Cross

Time Frame: April - December 1993

Objectives: To prevent epidemics and control major infectious diseases, including measles, meningococcal meningitis, dysentery and cholera

Funds requested: US\$ 623,000

Summary:

With WHO, Rotary International and other health agencies, UNICEF has assisted the Ministry of Health in highly successful Expanded Programmes on Immunization (EPI) in Rwanda. For the past 3 years, measles vaccination coverage has remained above 80%. However, many children over 5 have not been vaccinated. Measles cases among children of 10-12 have already been reported in the north and in camps around Kigali, and any epidemic among displaced children would cause very high mortality. UNICEF requires funds for vaccines, immunization cards and cold chain equipment via the Ministry of Health for the current 1.5 month emergency vaccination campaign covering children from 6 months to 12 years. Organised by the Ministry with the Dutch and Belgian sections of Médecins Sans Frontières in collaboration with UNICEF, it consists of teams of 10 staff with one or two vaccinators. 3 teams will cover Kigali and Byumba, and 2 teams will cover the Ruhengeri region.

More than 1,100 cases of meningococcal meningitis, including 120 deaths, were recorded in Rwanda in 1992. This represents a case fatality rate of 13%. Burundi suffered a much greater epidemic. Meningitis spreads fast in overcrowded populations, especially among children, making surveillance very difficult. UNICEF is appealing for funds to provide protection to the displaced population against another meningitis outbreak in the dry season. WHO will provide the epidemiological expertise to monitor the risk and advise on the need for a vaccination campaign.

Amoebic and bacillary dysentery and cholera are endemic in Rwanda. Epidemics of cholera normally occur in the lake Kivu region during the rainy season. 547 cases (35 deaths) were

Appealing Agency: UNICEF

Activity: *Emergency Water Supply*

Code: RWA-93-1/N10

Target Population: 400,000 displaced persons living in camps or near public buildings

Implementing Agencies: UNICEF, Ministry of Public Works, Médecins sans Frontières, Association Française des Volontaires du Progrès, Aide et Action, CARE International, Rhénanie Palatinat, OXFAM

Cooperating Agency: Belgian Red Cross

Time Frame: April - December 1993

Objectives: To provide enough safe water to concentrations of displaced people to prevent out-breaks and reduce the incidence of water-related diseases

Fund Requested: US\$ 1,215,000

Summary:

Lack of safe water for drinking, washing and cooking threatens the survival of women and children. Displacement camps formed near major sources of water have often outstripped yield. In 1992 UNICEF, the NGOs and the Red Cross Agencies worked with local authorities to provide safe water to the 350,000 people displaced at the time. These investments are now mostly in the combat zone. Overall availability is minimal and the water can be contaminated at any moment. However, displaced children need water now if they are to survive the hazards of malnutrition and infection. Recent meetings between all involved agencies confirm an urgent minimum of 5 litres per displaced person per day. Although adequate assessments are still to be carried out in the Ruhengeri area, an estimate of 400,000 beneficiaries seems appropriate.

Relief agency strategies plan for the most cost-effective and rapid water system in each site. Water supply agencies have begun meeting regularly to allocate responsibilities, identify the most economical systems and set deadlines. In the most severely deprived camps, water tankers have begun delivering water to temporary cisterns. Less expensive is the improvement or rehabilitation of existing water installations near camps or public buildings. Other options include increasing pumping hours and constructing temporary reservoirs for storage. Where sufficient spring sources are available they will be capped, piped and pumped into temporary reservoirs. Sinking bore-holes and installing hand-pumps to feed temporary reservoirs are also possibilities.

Appealing Agency: UNICEF
Activity: *Emergency Sanitation*
Code: RWA-93-1/N11
Target Population: 400,000 (in camps or near public buildings)
Implementing Agencies: UNICEF, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Health, Médecins sans Frontières, GTZ, Association Française des Volontaires du Progrès, Aide et Action, CARE International, Rhénanie Palatinat, OXFAM
Cooperating Agency: Belgian Red Cross
Time Frame: April - December 1993
Objectives: To provide safe means of excreta disposal to displaced families and therefore prevent the out-break of sanitation-related diseases
Funds Requested: US\$ 470,000

Summary:

Sanitation conditions in displacement camps constitute a public health danger, exacerbated by the rainy season. In sanitation, relief agencies face the same dilemma regarding long-term investment as in water supply but safe means of excreta disposal are required, immediately to prevent children dying from dysentery.

UNICEF is seeking funds for the construction of simple pit latrines. A sanitation standard of one two-compartment latrine for every 13 families has been agreed. Excavation and building equipment will be provided to group leaders to encourage community participation in latrine construction within the camps. UNICEF will extend education in hygiene and use of latrines.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	Amount (US \$)
Local construction materials, tools	250,000
Soap	100,000
Hygiene education	30,000
Disinfecting materials	15,000
Transport & logistics	25,000
Programme support	50,000
Total	470,000

6.3

Appealing Agency:	WHO
Activity:	<i>Reinforcement of epidemiological surveillance system</i>
Code:	RWA-93-1/N13
Target Population:	900,000 displaced persons and local people in adjacent areas
Implementing Agencies:	WHO, UNICEF, UNV, Ministry of Health and NGOs
Time Frame:	April - December 1993
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- To monitor epidemiological conditions and facilitate decision-making and coordination for control of major diseases;- To provide a statistical basis for monitoring and evaluating health-related input; and- To link this data with the institutional memory of MOH.
Funds Requested:	US\$ 125,000

Summary:

Epidemiological data is fundamental to redesigning health services and in directing disease control measures. However, surveillance has become extremely difficult in Rwanda. Data on morbidity and mortality are sketchy, and most NGOs and Ministry of Health data collection systems for camp sites, established in 1992, need to be strengthened and streamlined.

Data will be collected in line with the national health information system, from health posts, centers and hospitals in the camps and surrounding areas under a sentinel surveillance system, in collaboration with NGOs. The Division of Epidemiology at the Ministry of Health will create an epidemiological surveillance team, to collect and analyse data, prepare reports and carry out weekly feedback under supervision of an epidemiologist. Information on major diseases such as malaria, AIDS, TB, cholera, measles, or meningitis, will be shared at coordination meetings.

The project budget includes funds for two basic desk-top computers and printers, vehicles, running costs, office supplies, stationary/forms, two support staff, training of an epidemiologist to train and supervise the team.

Appealing Agency: WHO

Activity: *Control and prevention of Tuberculosis, AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STD)*

Code: RWA-93-1/N14

Target Population: 900,000 displaced persons

Implementing Agencies: WHO, Ministry of Health, NGOs and UNVs

Time Frame: April - December 1993

Objectives:

- To identify and treat Tuberculosis patients with or without AIDS and STD; and
- To provide health education on AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, and provide education on preventive measures of such diseases with the focus on young girls and victims of sexual abuse.

Funds Requested: US\$ 1,275,000

Summary:

Tuberculosis has been a serious socio-economic problem in Rwanda. It has flared up recently due to greater population movement and its association with AIDS. It is reported that up to 58% of TB patients are infected with AIDS. The TB programme and its linkage with the AIDS programme should be strengthened to arrest the spread of disease through early identification and treatment of TB cases.

Among the displaced population, some 8,500 suffer from some form of STD including 1,100 AIDS patients, and 22,000 (2.2%) presumed HIV-positive individuals. The number of TB patients who need treatment, so as to avert a public health catastrophe, is estimated at around 2,000.

There has been an increase in sexual violation of young girls displaced from areas with a relatively low prevalence of AIDS (2.2%) to endemic areas (30%). A programme is essential to protect this group and provide prophylactics and counselling programmes to reduce sexual abuse and curb prostitution.

Appealing Agency: WHO
Activity: *Malaria control programme*
Code: RWA-93-1/N15
Target Population: 900,000 displaced population and local people in the malaria infected areas
Implementing Agencies: WHO, Ministry of Health, Belgium Cooperation and NGOs
Time Frame: April - December 1993
Objectives:

- To protect the displaced population, especially malnourished children and pregnant women from malaria; and
- To reduce mortality due to cerebral malaria

Funds Requested: US\$ 700,000

Summary:

The incidence of malaria in Rwanda is high and listed as the prime cause of morbidity. The displaced population is specially at risk as their camps are located near irrigated paddy fields.

There is widespread chloroquin resistance and more expensive second-line drugs are needed to prevent unnecessary suffering and deaths, especially among vulnerable groups.

Mosquito-control measures are recommended as a first step to provide larvicide, insecticides, spraying equipment, diagnostic equipment and supplies. This is to be supported by training programmes to ensure successful implementation, and instruction in case management of cerebral malaria.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	Amount (US\$)
Provision of Larvicide, Insecticides	200,000
Provision of Diagnostic Equipment	100,000
Operational Support for Campaign	300,000
Technical Support	100,000
Total	700,000

6.4

Appealing Agency:	FAO
Activity:	<i>Production of vegetables around the displaced persons camps</i>
Code:	RWA-93-1/N17
Target Population:	Displaced persons through the organised agricultural production groups
Implementing Agency:	FAO
Time Frame:	April - December 1993
Objectives:	Ensuring a balanced diet by producing vegetables as a complement to the food aid
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,613,800

Summary:

Organised production groups, mainly women and youths, will receive seeds, fertilizers and agricultural tools to produce potatoes, sweet potatoes and vegetables. Essential tools such as hoes and machetes will be given to approximately half of the displaced farming families (88,935) who lost their agricultural tools when they fled. This has rendered them ill-equipped to cultivate the land where they are presently living, or their own land when they return home.

FAO will arrange for the purchase and distribution of the items to beneficiaries in close collaboration with the development organisations (agricultural projects, NGOs etc.) who will provide advice to the producer groups. FAO will also be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the project.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	Amount (US\$)
Potato/Sweet Potato/Vegetable Seeds	75,300
Fertilizers/Pesticides	109,000
Agricultural Tools	576,500
Transport	553,000
Monitoring/Evaluation	75,000
Technical Assistance	135,000
Operational Costs	90,000
Total	1,613,800

6.5

Appealing Agency : UNDP
Activity : *Strengthening of the Crisis Committee Secretariat*
Code : RWA-93-1/N19
Target Population : Displaced persons
Implementing Agency : UNDP
Time Frame : April - December 1993
Objectives : To assist the Crisis Committee by providing necessary information for decision- making
Funds Requested : US\$ 283,000

Summary :

The project aims to strengthen the Secretariat of the Crisis Committee to enable it to:

- collect the necessary information for the planning and monitoring of the emergency assistance (data processing and reporting);
- present reports to the Crisis Committee and concerned Ministries as a basis for policy decision- making; and
- follow-up humanitarian aid efforts - this will include the assessment of outstanding needs and monitoring of implementation and reporting.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	Amount (US\$)
<i>Expatriate Staff</i> 1 Coordinator	110,000
<i>National Staff</i> 2 Professional Staff Support Staff	20,000 33,000
<i>General and Direct Operational Costs</i>	120,000
Total	283,000

FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
	Budget Item	Amount (US\$)
<i>Expatriate Staff</i>	-1 Coordinator	110,000
	-1 Information Officer (UNV)	35,000
	-1 Liaison Officer (UNV)	35,000
<i>National Staff</i>	-1 National Professional	12,000
	-4 Support Staff	20,000
	Operational Costs	168,000
	Total	380,000

ANNEX

Confirmed Food Aid Pledges as of 31 March 1993

Source	Commodities	Quantity (mts)	Donor
WFP	Maize	25,000	USA
		8,300	Germany
		5,000	Netherlands
		3,300	Switzerland
		3,000	Belgium
		2,692	EEC
		2,000	France
	(Wheat)	(2,000)	EEC (loan)
ICRC		9,400	Germany
		475	EEC
CARITAS		2,723	EEC
	Total	61,890	
WFP	Pulses	3,100	Germany
		1,500	USA
1,152		Germany	
ICRC		1,060	Canada
1,000		Netherlands	
1,000		Canada	
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs		980	EEC
	Total	9,792	
WFP	Oil	1,006	USA
		850	-
ICRC		300	Germany
	Total	2,156	
WFP	Salt	358	-
ICRC		240	Germany
	Total	598	
	Grand Total	74,436	

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DECLARATION OF COMMITMENT TO A CEASEFIRE AND CESSATION
OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN THE PARTIES TO THE CONFLICT IN RWANDA

1. A delegation of the Interim Government of the Rwandese Republic, led by H.E. Mr. Andre' NTAGERURA, Minister for Transports and Communications, met on 4th May, 1994 in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, with the Representative of the Facilitator to the Arusha negotiations, in the person of Hon. John S. MALECELA, Prime Minister and First Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania. They also met on 3rd May, 1994 with the Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity, H.E. Dr. Salim Ahmed SALIM as well as the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations, H.E. Dr. J. R. BOOH BOOH.
2. The leader of the delegation of the Interim Government of the Rwandese Republic held with the Prime Minister and First Vice President of Tanzania, the Secretary General of the OAU as well as the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations, exhaustive and frank discussions on the grave situation obtaining in Rwanda and in particular, the continuing massacres of civilians and the resumption of hostilities between the Rwandese Government Forces and those of the RPF.
3. They expressed deep concern over the tragic humanitarian catastrophe prevailing in Rwanda and the sufferings that continued hostilities have brought on the Rwandese civilian population.
4. The Prime Minister and First Vice President, the OAU Secretary General, the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Leader of the Interim Government of the Rwandese Republic delegation agreed on the need to end the massacres and to halt all hostilities through the establishment of a ceasefire.
5. At the end of the Arusha Meeting on 5th May, 1994, the Rwandese Minister for Transports and Communications on behalf of the Interim Government of the Rwandese Republic agreed to the following:

AS

A. CEASEFIRE

- a) The Interim Government of the Rwandese Republic commits itself to observe a ceasefire between its armed forces and those of the Rwandese Patriotic Front.
- b) The Ceasefire shall come into force at 00.00 hours Kigali time on 10th May, 1994.
- c) The Ceasefire shall be preceded by a truce of three (3) days that is, the cessation of hostilities which comes into force at 00.00 hours Kigali time on the 7th May, 1994. The truce shall be verified by UNAMIR.
- d) The practical modalities of the ceasefire shall be discussed during the truce period by a Joint Committee composed of high ranking army officers (Commanders) mandated by the two respective parties under the supervision of UNAMIR.
- e) As soon as it comes into force, the ceasefire and the halt to the killings shall be monitored by the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR).
- f) The Interim Government of the Rwandese Republic commits itself to respect the ceasefire.

B. INTERNATIONAL FORCE

- a) The Interim Government of the Rwandese Republic accepts the idea of a United Nations Force as recommended by the United Nations Secretary General to the Security Council.
- b) To that effect, the Interim Government of the Rwandese Republic:
 - 1) requests the United Nations to expand the UNAMIR and to amend its mandate as soon as possible so that in addition to its present mission, it also includes peace making.



- ii) appeals to the OAU and its Member States to respond positively upon request by the United Nations to contribute to that Force. The list of countries contributing to the Force, will be made in consultation with the Interim Government of the Rwandese Republic.
- c) The Interim Government of the Rwandese Republic recommends that among other roles to be determined by the United Nations Security Council,
 - i) The force should play a humanitarian role in terms of escorting humanitarian relief convoys to sites/camps or areas where displaced persons may be present as well as to other areas where the civilian population is in need of humanitarian assistance;
 - ii) The force should assist in the verification and monitoring of the ceasefire;
 - iii) It should assist in the protection of the civilian population and;
 - iv) The force should also assist displaced persons within the country to return to their homes and ensure their security.

**C. FORUM FOR DISCUSSIONS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
ARUSHA PEACE AGREEMENT**

1. The Interim Government of the Rwandese Republic reaffirms its commitment to hold as soon as possible discussions with the Rwandese Patriotic Front on the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement. In this regard, the Interim Government of the Rwandese Republic pledges to leave no stone unturned to end massacres and respect the ceasefire in order to facilitate the said discussions.
2. The venue, date and agenda of these discussions shall be agreed upon after consultations between the parties and the Facilitator.
3. The Representative of the Facilitator, Hon. John S. Malecela, Prime Minister and First Vice President, expressed satisfaction at the renewed commitment of the Interim Government of the Rwandese Republic to a ceasefire and to the Arusha Peace Process.

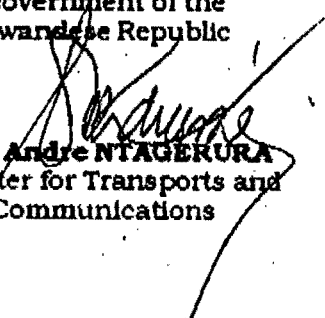


4. The Representative of the Facilitator urged UNAMIR to expedite the convening of the meeting of the High Ranking Army Officers (Commanders) of the Government Forces and those of RPF in order to bring about an immediate end to the massacres and the cessation of hostilities and thus create conditions conducive to discussions on the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement.
5. The OAU Secretary General for his part took note of the decisions of the Interim Government of the Rwandese Republic which are likely to contribute significantly to the objective of ending the massacres and the effective cessation of hostilities.
6. He reaffirmed the support of the OAU to the Arusha Peace Process and the continued commitment of the OAU to the restoration of peace in Rwanda.

Done at Arusha, on 5th May, 1994

8 - /

For the Interim
Government of the
Rwandese Republic


Hon. Andre NTAGERURA
Minister for Transports and
Communications

Representative of the
Facilitator
(Tanzania)

Hon. John S. MALECELA
Prime Minister and First
Vice President


**BRIEF FOR FC IN RESPECT OF TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT ON THE VOLUNTARY
REPATRIATION OF RWANDESE REFUGEES FROM TANZANIA**

1. SIGNATORIES TO AGREEMENT: Governments of the Republics of Tanzania and Rwanda as well as UNHCR.
2. Effective date of the Agreement: 12 April 1995

AGREEMENT

3. Articles 1 and 2 state that any refugee in Tanzania who wishes to return to Rwanda has the right to return home and that the repatriation should be voluntary in nature.
4. Articles 3 to 5 outline the responsibilities of the country of asylum, Tanzania. All the necessary measures to be taken by the Government of Tanzania to uphold the fundamental principle of international protection are outlined as sidelined at side flag 1.
5. Articles 6 to 13 outline the responsibilities of the country of origin, Rwanda. These responsibilities include, among others, the following:
 - (a) To ensure the refugees return home in safety and dignity.
 - (b) To create stable conditions conducive to their reintegration into their home communes or place of choice.
 - (c) To grant UNHCR free and unhindered access to the territory/returnees and allow the implementation of the repatriation operation.
6. Articles 14 to 18 outline the UNHCR responsibilities of the repatriation operations.
7. The membership of the Repatriation Committee and its responsibilities are contained in Articles 19 to 27.
8. Articles 28 to 31 provide the final provisions of the Agreement and states among others that the Agreement shall remain in force until terminated by mutual agreement between signatories or 90 days after the issuance of written notice by one or other signatories.

26th July 1995


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TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT ON THE VOLUNTARY
REPATRIATION OF RWANDESE REFUGEES
FROM TANZANIA

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

Have agreed as follows:

RIGHT TO RETURN

SIDE FLAG

1

Article 1

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

VOLUNTARY CHARACTER OF REPATRIATION

Article 2

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

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COUNTRY OF ASYLUM: UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Article 3

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

Support away from common borders: disarming of armed refugees:

Article 4

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

Article 5

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

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

Article 6

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

Article 7

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

Article 8

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

Article 9

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

Article 10

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

Article 11

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

Article 12

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

Article 13

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

4

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR
REFUGEES

Article 14

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

Article 15

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

Article 16

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

Article 17

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

Article 18

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

REPATRIATION COMMISSION

Article 19

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

Article 20

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

Article 21

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

Article 22

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

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

Article 23

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

Article 24

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

Article 25

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

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

Article 26

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

Article 27

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

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 28

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

Article 29

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

Article 30

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

Article 31

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

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

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

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

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

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

agreed

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S/RES/977 (1995)
22 February 1995

RESOLUTION 977 (1995)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3502nd meeting,
on 22 February 1995

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994,

Having regard to its decision contained in paragraph 6 of
resolution 955 (1994) that the seat of the International
Tribunal for Rwanda shall be determined by the Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General
dated 13 February 1995 (S/1995/134) and noting the
recommendation of the Secretary-General that, subject to
appropriate arrangements between the United Nations and the
Government of the United Republic of Tanzania acceptable to the
Council, Arusha be determined as the seat of the International
Tribunal for Rwanda,

Noting the willingness of the Government of Rwanda to
cooperate with the Tribunal,

Decides that, subject to the conclusion of appropriate
arrangements between the United Nations and the Government of
the United Republic of Tanzania, the International Tribunal for
Rwanda shall have its seat at Arusha.

END OF TRANSMISSION
SIDOROVA

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Agreement

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF RWANDA
AND
THE UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA**

PREAMBLE

Out of ties of friendship and cooperation and in consideration of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) providing a Medical Support Force to further the aims of the United Nations (UN) as stated in Resolution 925 (1994) the Ministry of Health of Rwanda and UNAMIR have AGREED as follows:

DEFINITIONS

"Medical Officer in Charge" is the military officer appointed by UNAMIR to be in charge of the Private Wing of the Central Hospital of Kigali (CHK).

"Medical Services" includes but is not limited to surgery, post operative care, dispensing of pharmaceutical drugs, physiotherapy, dental, radiography, and pathology services.

"Military Wing" is that part of the Central Hospital of Kigali described diagrammatically by shading in Annex A to this Memorandum of Understanding.

"VIP" status of a patient will be determined by the Director of CHK.

"UNAMIR Forces" includes both civil and military personnel working with the United Nations (UN).

"War Damage" is damage that has occurred either directly or indirectly from the armed conflict that took place in Kigali before August 1994.

THE AGREEMENT

1. The primary focus of the Medical Support Force is to provide medical services to UNAMIR Forces. UNAMIR also agrees to provide medical services to VIPs.

2. UNAMIR will have sole use of, and right to manage, those parts of the Central Hospital of Kigali (CHK) 'Military Wing' described in Annex A. The Ophthalmologie Bloc Operatoire will be managed by UNAMIR but will be made available for ophthalmology theatre lists to be conducted by agreement between the Director of CHK and the Medical Officer in Charge. Belgium Red Cross is to have access to their refrigerator and centrifuge for as long as these items are in the Military Wing.

3. UNAMIR agrees to provide 10 beds immediately for the medical care of VIPs and on the completion of structural repairs to the Military Wing this will be increased to 25 beds.

4. All medical services provided to VIP patients at the Military Wing will be provided free of charge.

5. Any medications used in the Military Wing will be provided by UNAMIR.

6. Any damage caused to the Military Wing occupied and used by UNAMIR that can be described as war damage will be repaired by UNAMIR. UNAMIR will use its best endeavours to have this damage repaired in three months from the date of signing of this Memorandum of Understanding.

7. Occupation by the Medical Support Force in the Military Wing is to be till 31 August 1995. Any further extension of this occupation is to be negotiated between UNAMIR and the Ministry of Health.

8. The Medical Officer in Charge of the Military Wing will liaise on administrative matters with the Director of CHK. Furthermore, the Medical Officer in Charge of the Military Wing undertakes to keep the Ministry of Health informed, through the Director of CHK, of the medical status of any VIP who is receiving medical attention in the Military Wing.

9. UNAMIR will assist in the training of local medical staff and will provide specialist and consultancy assistance to the Director of CHK for the development and reactivation of the hospital departments.

10. UNAMIR will repair the third operating theatre in the main CHK theatre suite.

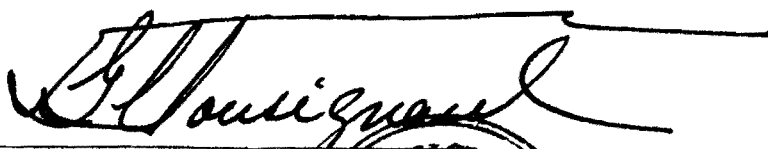
11. UNAMIR will maintain the CHK generator and will provide fuel for the generator for the duration of its occupation of the Military Wing.

12. UNAMIR will continue to provide a range of support to CHK from within its spare capacity, the nature, priority and extent of this support being agreed between the Commanding Officer of the Medical Support Force and the Director of CHK.

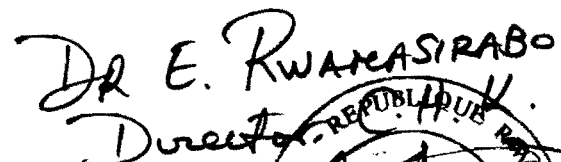
13. UNAMIR only accepts medical responsibility for the care of patients receiving medical services within the Military Wing.

SIGNED IN KIGALI, RWANDA, BY THE DULY AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVES OF UNAMIR AND THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF RWANDA ON THIS 16th DAY OF

January 1995.


COMMANDER UNAMIR FORCES

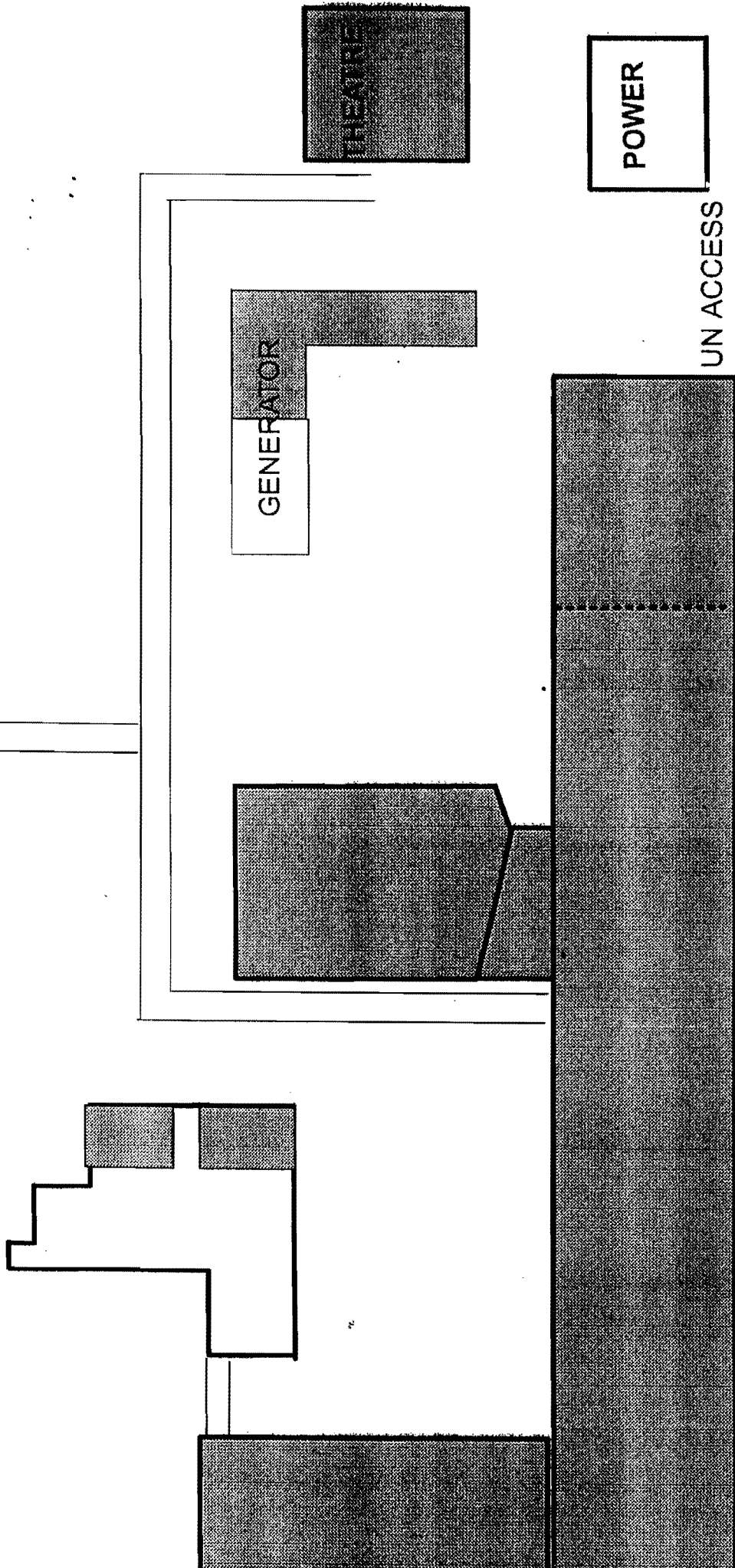



DIRECTOR
FOR THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH



MILITARY WING - CHK

ANNEX A



①

②

*The cos of RPF gave me
this yesterday. It
came from Arusha.
English attached.*

*De Dir
20/5*

**DECLARATION D'ENGAGEMENT POUR INSTAURER
UN Cessez-le-feu
ET METTRE FIN AUX HOSTILITES ENTRE LES PARTIES
AU CONFLIT RWANDAIS**

1. UNE DELEGATION DU GOUVERNEMENT INTERIMAIRE DE LA REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE, CONDUITE PAR SON EXCELLENCE MONSIEUR ANDRE NTAGERURA, MINISTRE DES TRANSPORTS ET DES COMMUNICATIONS, A RENCONTRE, LE 4 MAI 1994, A ARUSHA EN REPUBLIQUE UNIE DE TANZANIE, LE REPRESENTANT DU FACILITATEUR AUX NEGOCIATIONS D'ARUSHA, EN LA PERSONNE DE L'HONORABLE JOHN S. MALECELA, PREMIER MINISTRE ET PREMIER VICE-PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE UNIE DE TANZANIE. ELLE A AUSSI RECONTRE, LE 3 MAI 1994 LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL DE L'ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE AFRICAINE, SON EXCELLENCE DR. SALIM AHMED SALIM, AINSI QUE LE REPRESENTANT SPECIAL DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL DES NATIONS UNIES, S.E. DR. J.R. BOOH BOOH.
2. LE CHEF DE LA DELEGATION DU GOUVERNEMENT INTERIMAIRE DE LA REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE A EU AVEC LE PREMIER MINISTRE ET PREMIER VICE-PRESIDENT DE TANZANIE ET LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL DE L'OUA AINSI QU'AVEC LE REPRESENTANT SPECIAL DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL DES NATIONS - UNIES, DES DISCUSSIONS FRANCHES ET DETAILLEES SUR LA GRAVE SITUATION QUI PREVAIL AU RWANDA, ET EN PARTICULIER, SUR LES MASSACRES DES CIVILS QUI CONTINUENT ET SUR LA REPRISE DES HOSTILITES ENTRE LES FORCES DU GOUVERNEMENT RWANDAIS ET CELLES DU FRONT PATRIOTIQUE RWANDAIS.

[Signature]

3. ILS ONT EXPRIME LEUR PROFONDE PREOCCUPATION FACE A LA TRAGIQUE CATASTROPHE HUMANITAIRE QUE CONNAIT LE RWANDA ET AUX SOUFFRANCES QUE LA POURSUITE DES HOSTILITES FAIT PESER SUR LA POPULATION CIVILE.
4. LE PREMIER MINISTRE ET PREMIER VICE-PRESIDENT, LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL DE L'OUA, LE REPRESENTANT SPECIAL DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL DES NATIONS - UNIES ET LE CHEF DE LA DELEGATION DU GOUVERNEMENT INTERIMAIRE DE LA REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE SE SONT MIS D'ACCORD SUR LA NECESSITE DE METTRE FIN AUX MASSACRES ET D'ARRETER TOUTES LES HOSTILITES A TRAVERS L'ETABLISSEMENT D'UN CESSEZ-LE-FEU.
5. A LA FIN DE LA RENCONTRE D'ARUSHA LE 5 MAI 1994, LE MINISTRE RWANDAIS DES TRANSPORTS ET DES COMMUNICATIONS, AU NOM DU GOUVERNEMENT INTERIMAIRE DE LA REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE A ACCEPTE CE QUI SUIT:

A. CESSEZ - LE - FEU

- a) LE GOUVERNEMENT INTERIMAIRE DE LA REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE S'ENGAGE A OBSERVER UN CESSEZ - LE - FEU ENTRE SES FORCES ARMEES ET CELLES DU FRONT PATRIOTIQUE RWANDAIS.
- b) LE CESSEZ-LE-FEU ENTRE EN VIGUEUR A COMPTER DU 10 MAI 1994, A 0 HEURE, HEURE DE KIGALI.
- c) LE CESSEZ-LE-FEU EST PRECEDE D'UNE TREVE DE 3 JOURS, C'EST-A-DIRE L'ARRET DES HOSTILITES, QUI ENTRE EN VIGUEUR LE 7 MAI 1994 A 0 HEURE, HEURE DE KIGALI. LA TREVE EST VERIFIEE PAR LA MINUAR.



- d) LES MODALITES PRATIQUES DU CESSEZ-LE-FEU SERONT DISCUTEES, PENDANT LA DUREE DE LA TREVE, PAR UNE COMMISSION CONJOINTE COMPOSEE DES OFFICIERS MILITAIRES DE HAUT RANG (OFFICIERS SUPERIEURS) SOUS LA SUPERVISION DE LA MINUAR.
- e) DES SON ENTREE EN VIGUEUR, LE CESSEZ-LE-FEU ET L'ARRET DES TUERIES SONT CONTROLES PAR LA MINUAR.
- f) LE GOUVERNEMENT INTERIMAIRE DE LA RPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE S'ENGAGE A RESPECTER LE CESSER-LE-FEU.

B. FORCE INTERNATIONALE

- a) LE GOUVERNEMENT INTERIMAIRE DE LA REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE ACCEPTE L'IDEE D'UNE FORCE DES NATIONS - UNIES TELLE QUE RECOMMANDEE PAR LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL DES NATIONS - UNIES AU CONSEIL DE SECURITE.
- b) A CET EFFET, LE GOUVERNEMENT INTERIMAIRE DE LA REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE:
 - i) DEMANDE AUX NATIONS - UNIES DE PROCEDER, DANS LES DELAIS LES PLUS BREFS, AU RENFORCEMENT DES EFFECTIFS ET A LA MODIFICATION DU MANDAT DE LA MINUAR, POUR EN FAIRE, EN PLUS DE LA MISSION ACTUELLE, UNE FORCE D'INTERPOSITION.
 - ii) LANCE UN APPEL A L'OUA ET A SES ETATS MEMBRES POUR QU'ILS REPONDENT FAVORABLEMENT A LA DEMANDE DES NATIONS - UNIES DE CONTRIBUER A LA DITE FORCE. LA LISTE DES PAYS DEVANT CONTRIBUER A LA FORCE

GOUVERNEMENT INTERIMAIRE DE LA REPUBLIQUE
RWANDAISE.

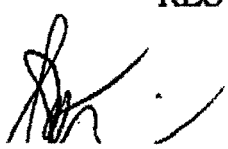
c) LE GOUVERNEMENT INTERIMAIRE DE LA REPUBLIQUE
RWANDAISE RECOMMANDE QUE PARMI SES AUTRES
ROLES A DETERMINER PAR LE CONSEIL DE SECURITE
DES NATIONS - UNIES, LA FORCE:

- i) JOUE UN ROLE HUMANITAIRE D'ESCORTER LES
CONVOIS D'ASSISTANCE HUMANITAIRE AUX SITES,
ZONES ET CAMPS OU LES PERSONNES DEPLACEES
SE TROUVERAIENT AINSI QUE LES AUTRES
ENDROITS OU LA POPULATION CIVILE A BESOIN
D'UNE ASSISTANCE HUMANITAIRE.
- ii) CONTRIBUE A LA VERIFICATION ET AU CONTROLE
DU CESSEZ-LE-FEU.
- iii) CONTRIBUE A LA PROTECTION DE LA POPULATION
CIVILE.
- iv) AIDE LES PERSONNES DEPLACEES A RETOURNER
DANS LEURS BIENS ET ASSURE LEUR SECURITE.

C. CADRE DES DISCUSSIONS POUR LA MISE EN OEUVRE
DE L'ACCORD DE PAIX D'ARUSHA

1. LE GOUVERNEMENT INTERIMAIRE DE LA REPUBLIQUE
RWANDAISE REAFFIRME SON ENGAGEMENT DE TENIR.
AUSSITOT QUE POSSIBLE, LES DISCUSSIONS AVEC LE FRONT
PATRIOTIQUE RWANDAIS SUR LA MISE EN OEUVRE DE
L'ACCORD DE PAIX D'ARUSHA.

A CET EFFET, LE GOUVERNEMENT INTERIMAIRE DE LA
REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE S'ENGAGE A NE MENAGER AUCUN
EFFORT EN VUE DE L'ARRET DES MASSACRES ET DU

2. LE LIEU, LA DATE ET L'ORDRE DU JOUR DE CES DISCUSSIONS SERONT DETERMINES DE COMMUN ACCORD ENTRE LES DEUX PARTIES ET LE FACILITATEUR.
 3. LE REPRESENTANT DU FACILITATEUR, HON. JOHN S. MALECELA, PREMIER MINISTRE ET PREMIER VICE-PRESIDENT, A EXPRIME SA SATISFACTION A L'ENGAGEMENT RENOUVELE DU GOUVERNEMENT INTERIMAIRE DE LA REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE AU CESSEZ-LE-FEU ET AU PROCESSUS DE PAIX D'ARUSHA.
 4. LE REPRESENTANT DU FACILITATEUR A DEMANDE AVEC INSISTANCE A LA MINUAR D'ACCELERER LA CONVOCATION DE LA REUNION DES OFFICIERS MILITAIRES DE HAUT RANG DES FORCES GOUVERNEMENTALES ET DU FRONT PATRIOTIQUE RWANDAIS EN VUE DE PARVENIR A UNE FIN RAPIDE DES MASSACRES ET A LA CESSATION DES HOSTILITES, ET CREER AINSI DES CONDITIONS FAVORABLES AUX DISCUSSIONS SUR LA MISE EN OEUVRE DE L'ACCORD DE PAIX D'ARUSHA.
 5. LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL DE L'ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE AFRICAINE, POUR SA PART, A PRIS NOTE DES DECISIONS PRISES PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT INTERIMAIRE DE LA REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE QUI SONT DE NATURE A CONTRIBUER D'UNE FACON SIGNIFICATIVE A L'OBJECTIF DE METTRE FIN AUX MASSACRES AINSI QU'A L'ARRET EFFECTIF DES HOSTILITES.
 6. IL A REAFFIRME L'APPUI DE L'OUA AU PROCESSUS DE PAIX D'ARUSHA AINSI QUE L'ENGAGEMENT CONTINU DE L'OUA A LA RESTAURATION DE LA PAIX AU RWANDA.
- 

POUR LE
GOUVERNEMENT
INTERIMAIRE DE LA
REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE



ANDRE NTAGERURA
MINISTRE DES
TRANSPORTS ET DES
COMMUNICATIONS

LE
REPRESENTANT
DU FACILITATEUR
(TANZANIE)

HON. JOHN S.
MALECELA
PREMIER
MINISTRE ET
PREMIER VICE-
PRESIDENT

POUR LE
GOUVERNEMENT
INTERIMAIRE DE LA
REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE



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MALECELA
PREMIER
MINISTRE ET
PREMIER VICE-
PRESIDENT

Agreements

Date d'entrée 17/09/94
N° classement 306/94
Dossier _____
A traiter par _____
Remise au titulaire _____
A classer à _____

HQ UNAMIR II



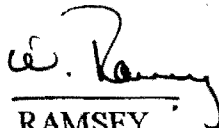
MINUTE

696-7-1
MED BR /94

Colonel Dr. Joseph KAREMERA
Minister of Health
Kigali, Rwanda

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

1. Find enclosed a Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Health and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda detailing the conditions of occupancy for the Central Hospital of Kigali.
2. It is submitted for your consideration . I would be happy to meet with you to discuss any issues, after you have read the document.


W. RAMSEY
Colonel
Force Medical Officer UNAMIR II

15 September 1994

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF RWANDA
AND
THE UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA**

PREAMBLE

Out of ties of friendship and cooperation, and in consideration of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), providing a Medical Support Force to further the aims of the United Nations (UN) as stated in Resolution 925 (1994) the Ministry of Health of Rwanda and UNAMIR have AGREED as follows:

DEFINITIONS

"Medical Officer in Charge" is the military officer appointed by UNAMIR to be in charge of the Private Wing of the Central Hospital of Kigali (CHK).

"Medical Services" includes but is not limited to surgery, post operative care, dispensing of pharmaceutical drugs, physiotherapy, dental, radiography, and pathology services.

"Private Wing" is that part of the Central Hospital of Kigali described diagrammatically by shading in Annex A to this Memorandum of Understanding.

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"UNAMIR Forces" includes both civil and military personnel working with the United Nations (UN).

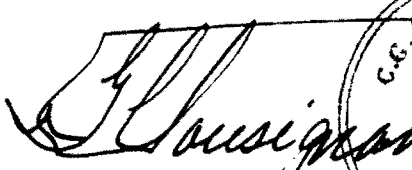
"War Damage" is damage that has occurred either directly or indirectly from the armed conflict that took place in Kigali before August 1994.

THE AGREEMENT

1. The primary focus of the Medical Support Force is to provide medical services to UNAMIR Forces. UNAMIR also agrees to provide medical services to VIPs.
2. UNAMIR will have sole use of, and right to manage, those parts of the Central Hospital of Kigali (CHK) 'Private Wing' described in Annex A.
3. UNAMIR agrees to provide 10 beds immediately for the medical care of VIPs and on the completion of structural repairs to the Private Wing this will be increased to 25 beds.
4. All medical services provided to VIP patients at the Private Wing will be provided free of charge.

5. Any medications used in the Private Wing will be provided by UNAMIR.
6. Any damage caused to the Private Wing occupied and used by UNAMIR that can be described as war damage will be repaired by UNAMIR.
- * 7. Occupation by the Medical Support Force in the Private Wing is to be for six (6) months from the date that this Memorandum of Understanding is signed. UNAMIR is to be given an extension for a further six (6) months in the event that the UNAMIR mandate is extended.
8. The Officer in Charge of the Private Wing will liaise on administrative matters with the Director of CHK. Furthermore, the Officer in Charge of the Private Wing undertakes to keep the Ministry of Health informed of the medical status of any VIP who is receiving medical attention in the Private Wing.
9. UNAMIR will assist in the training of local medical staff.
10. UNAMIR only accepts medical responsibility for the care of patients receiving medical services within the Private Wing.

SIGNED IN KIGALI, RWANDA, BY THE DULY AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVES OF UNAMIR AND THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF RWANDA ON THIS DAY OF 1994.


G. G. TOUSSAINT
COMMANDER UNAMIR FORCES
UNAMIR


REPUBLIC RWANDA
FOR THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH
Ministère de la Santé

CHK HOSPITAL BASIC OVERLAY

