

UNAMIR

GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA

24 AUG 1994 - 14 JUNE 1995

[1 CONFIDENTIAL]

EL/WG APR 2009

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BOX 23

FILE 5

ACC. 1998/0278



OUTGOING FAX 4113
MIR NO:
MISC NO:

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| TO: Ambass. Shaharyar Khan Karachi, Pakistan Islamabad | FROM: Isel Rivero [Signature] SP/SRSG, UNAMIR, Kigali |
| FAX NO: (9221)587-4701 9251 222 496 | PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090 |
| ORIGINATOR: | DATE: 14 June 1995 |

I thought it would be better to send you a fax rather than disturb you at what is possibly a very difficult moment — hoping that this number is still good.

- ... (a) attached you will find two summaries of Kagame's press conference yesterday. It includes his comments on the defection of the Chef du Cabinet of the Prime Minister.
- (b) The VP called the FC this morning for an early meeting.
- (c) Ajello is about to arrive in Kigali prior to a mission to Zaire and Tanzania as the SG's Special Envoy.
- (d) New York has requested that he be accompanied by a senior military officer and a civilian political officer who is bilingual. The Executive Director has approached Mr. Buu. We need your approval.
- (e) The proposed additional posts for the new budget has arrived and the ED would like to consult with you.

Please let me know what would be a suitable day and time for the FC and ED to call you and brief you on the above.

Our fax is (212) 963-3090 just in case.

Warmest regards.

SP/SRSG

CONFERENCE DE PRESSE DU GENERAL PAUL KAGAME.

"NOUS ESPERONS QUE LA COHABITATION AVEC LE CONTINGENT RESTANT DE LA MINUAR SERA MEILLEUR QUE PAR LE PASSE" A DECLARE HIER SOIR LE VICE PRESIDENT ET MINISTRE DE LA DEFENSE RWANDAIS , LE GENERAL PAUL KAGAME, DANS UNE CONFERENCE DE PRESSE DONNEE AU SIEGE DU MINISTERE DE LA DEFENSE. LE GENERAL KAGAME , QUI S'EXPRIMAIT POUR LA PREMIERE FOIS APRES L'ADOPTION PAR LE CONSEIL DE SECURITE VENDREDI DERNIER DE LA RESOLUTION PROROGANT LE MANDAT DE LA MINUAR JUSQU'A LA FIN DE L'ANNEE EN COURS, A INDIQUE QUE L'ACCORD INTERVENU ENTRE SON PAYS ET L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES ETAIT LE PRODUIT D'UN COMPROMIS. POUR DES RAISONS D'OBSERVATION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET DE PROBLEMES DE REFUGIES, A-T-IL DIT, LA COMMUNAUTE INTERNATIONALE A SOUHAITE RESTER AU RWANDA ET NOUS N'Y VOYONS PAS D'INCONVENIENT. MAIS JE DOIS DIRE, A-T-IL EGALEMENT AJOUTE QUE JE N'AURAIT VU AUCUN PROBLEME A CE QUE L'ONU RETIRE LA TOTALITE DE SON CONTINGENT. POUR LE GENERAL KAGAME, L'ARMEE RWANDAISE A MONTRE , JE CITE, QU'ELLE ETAIT CAPABLE DE FAIRE PLUS [QUE LE CONTINGENT ONUSIEN] AVEC MOINS DE MOYENS. EVOQUANT LE CONCEPT DE "RETABLISSEMENT DE LA CONFIANCE" [confidence bulding] CONTENU DANS NOUVEAU MANDAT, LE VICE PRESIDENT RWANDAIS S'EST DEMANDE SI LE PEUPLE RWANDAIS AVAIT VRAIMENT BESOIN D'UN TIERS POUR RETABLIR LA CONFIANCE ENTRE DEUX RWANDAIS. "PERSONNELEMENT, A-T-IL PRECISE, JE N'Y CROIS PAS"

A UNE QUESTION SUR LE ROLE DE L'ARMEE, ROLE SEVEREMENT CRITIQUE PAR L'ANCIEN DIRECTEUR DE CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE, M. DAMASCENE NTAKIRUTIMANA, QUI A DEMISSIONNE HIER A PARTIR DE NAIROBI, LE GENERAL KAGAME A DECLARE QUE L'ARMEE PATRIOTIQUE RWANDAISE A SOUVENT ETE DIABOLISEE PAR SES ENNEMIS. CELA NE SIGNIFIE PAS QUE NOUS N'AVONS PAS PARMI NOUS QUELQUES BREBIS GALEUSES QUE NOUS NOUS EFFORCONS DE REDUIRE. DE NONBREUX MILITAIRES AYANT COMMIS DES INFRACTIONS SONT ACTUELLEMENT AUX ARRETS, A REVELE LE GENERAL KAGAME . CONCERNANT LA DEFECTION DE L'ANCIEN CHEF DE CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE, LE GENERAL KAGAME A DIT QU'IL S'AGISSAIT PROBABLEMENT D'UNE PERSONALITE AYANT TRAVAILLE AVEC L'ANCIEN REGIME ET QUI A CE TITRE PORTE UNE PART DE RESPONSABILITE DANS LA SITUATION ACTUELLE. "DE LA A PENSER, A-T-IL AJOUTE QUE CE MONSIEUR A EU PEUR DE DEVOIR UN JOUR A AFFRONTER LA JUSTICE, IL N'Y A QU'UN PAS".

LE GENERAL KAGAME A PAR AILLEURS ABONDAMMENT COMMENTE LES RESULTATS DES DERNIERS RAPPORTS FAISANT ETAT DE L'ARMEMENT DES REFUGIES DES CAMPS AU ZAIRE. "NOUS ETIONS POUR NOTRE PART AU COURANT DE CES FAITS ET NOUS SOMMES HEUREUX QUE D'AUTRES SOURCES CREDIBLES EN INFORMENT AUJOURD'HUI L'OPINION INTERNATIONALE" A DELARE LE CONFERENCIER QUI A INDIQUE QU'IL AVAIT LONGUEMENT ABORDE CE SUJET LORS DE SA RECONTRE RENCONTRE A BUJUMBURA AVEC LE MINISTRE ZAISOIS DE LA DEFENSE. SELON LE GENERAL KAGAME, LE ZAIRE A LE DEVOIR DE METTRE FIN A CETTE SITUATION ET CELA POUR SA PROPRE SECURITE. ABORDANT LA DISPARITE DE TRAITEMENT ENTRE CEUX QUI SERONT JUGES PAR LES TRIBUNAUX NATIONAUX ET CEUX QUI LE SERONT PAR LE

TRIBUNAL INTERNATIONAL, LE VICE PRESIDENT RWANDAIS A ADMIS QU'IL Y AURAIT EFFECTIVEMENT DISPARITE MAIS QUE CELA VALAIT ENCORE MIEUX VOIR LES AUTEURS DE GENOCIDE DERNIERE LES BARREAUX , MEME S'IL SAUVAIENT PHYSIQUEMENT LEURS TETES, QUE DE LES SAVOIR LIBRES DANS LES CAPITALES ETRANGERES.

INTERROGE SUR L'ORDRE DU JOUR DU PROCHAIN SOMMET DE L'OUA ET DES DESIRS DU RWANDA A CE SUJET, LE GENERAL KAGAME, TRES AMER, A DIT QU'IL AVAIT LE SENTIMENT QUE SON PAYS A ETE TRAHI PAR SES FRERES AFRICAINS. CELA EST D'AILLEURS CONTRAIRE A L'ESPRIT DE LA CREATION DE L'ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE AFRICAINE. ET IL A AJOUTE: A CE SOMMET LE RWANDA RAPPELLERA QUE CE QUI S'EST PASSE CHEZ LUI PEUT TRES BIEN DEMAIN SE REPRODUIRE DANS UN AUTRE PAYS AFRICAIN.

ENFIN LE GENERAL KAGAME A REAFFIRME QUE TOUT RWANDAIS AUJOURD'HUI REFUGIE A DROIT AU RETOUR SUR LE SOL DE SA PATRIE. MAIS QUE LA LOI S'APPLIQUERA A TOUS CEUX QUI ONT PARTICIPE AU GENOCIDE D'AVRIL DE L'ANNEE DERNIERE.

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX - 3882
MIR NO: 1966
MISC NO:

| | |
|--|--|
| TO: MR. IQBAL RIZA UNHQ, NEW YORK | FROM: ISEL RIVERO SA/SRSG, UNAMIR KIGALI |
| FOR: AMBASSADOR S.K. KHAN SRSG, UNAMIR | |
| AUTHORIZED BY: | DATE: 3 JUNE 1995 |
| FAX NO: 212 963 6460 <i>AK</i> | PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090 |
| SECTION: OSRSG, UNAMIR, RWANDA | |
| SUBJECT: VICE PRESIDENT'S PRESS CONFERENCE - 2 JUNE 1995 | |

Attached please find the ^{By Filtration - PT} second part of the Vice President's Press Conference.

Regards.

ISEL RIVERO
SA/SRSG

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MIR 1960

2 June 1995

A Press Conference was held today by General Kagame, Vice President and Minister of Defence of Rwanda at the Ministry of Defence, to give his views and through him the views of the Government on the recent report by Human Rights Watch.

QUESTION: A question was asked by a reporter concerning the Human Rights Report which suggested that UNAMIR's new mandate should cover the refugee camps in Zaire. Since the Rwandan government wanted a reduction in UNAMIR's troops, he wondered what the Vice-President thought about that suggestion.

KAGAME: Well my view on that is that first of all we have requested the UN to create a force that can go to these camps both in Zaire and Tanzania primarily to separate these groups, the militias and the former government forces from the rest of the population in the camps. Here we are looking at the possibility of the easy return of the refugees once they are freed from the influence of these groups that have been keeping them outside even many times by force. Well at first it seems that it was a good idea by the UN. They turned out later to say that they would not be able to create, there was no country willing to provide a force and they did not have the resources so they resigned it to leaving that task to the UNHCR and the host government forces to be the ones to deal with the questions. But here they are not dealing with the question of separating these groups they are only dealing with the question of simply stabilizing the situation in the camps perhaps for the convenience of the Non-governmental Organizations or other agencies working within the camps not really solving the problem of separating these groups. To us that remained a big problem, there was a lot lacking in terms of dealing with the specific problem of dealing with refugees the way you deal with refugees, give them the liberty, give them the freedom to make a decision to come back to the country and isolate these other criminal groups so they can be dealt with in terms of bringing them to courts of law, to be able to hold them accountable for the crimes they committed in the country. So we still think this was the best thing to do. There is absolutely no good reason why inside Rwanda there should be a force of 5,600 troops. Because you see here they have chosen to be in a place that is secure, which means it is in a place that has less problems that actually requires their presence in terms of providing security. So they should be doing that in the camps. This is where the problem is. The problems we have here are the responsibility of the Government and the Government institutions. They shouldn't be the ones to deal with such problems. And I think just out of logic that you would simply remain with a small force if any force at all inside the country to simply play the monitoring role, the role to observe and inform the international community what is happening on the ground in Rwanda. But I don't find them responsibility for UNAMIR in terms of protection or security inside the camp because problems are outside there. And this is why you have now a problem of refugees, carrying out military

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training, regrouping, receiving arms. They are doing it with a lot of freedom and I wonder how the international community can miss the opportunity to be informed about this, to look at this, to deal with this kind of situation and simply keep focussing inside Rwanda where the people, the Government in the country can deal with the problems we have. But all we need is just support to enable us to carry out our responsibilities. So I think it's important that UNAMIR realizes or UN realizes that there is more work to do in the refugee camps outside Rwanda than inside the country. This is my feeling about it.

QUESTION: Noting that the Human Rights Watch report stated that the UN should tighten their resolution concerning the arms embargo against Rwanda. The Vice President was asked if he did not think that the Government and the Ministry of Defence should defend the Rwandese people?

KAGAME: Well that is true. It seems these days we live in a world where logic doesn't serve any purpose. First of all there was an embargo on Rwanda which was passed in May during the time we were fighting. Here it made sense because the idea was to prevent the escalation of fighting, perhaps of killing. But here really the killings were done by people who were armed with the machetes, not mainly with guns. So even putting an embargo did not really serve very useful purpose. But at least the idea was that and it made sense. So after the war when genocide was stopped, up to now there is still an arms embargo on Rwanda. Again, this is a different situation that does not call for an arms embargo on the country of Rwanda. But secondly it does not make sense because we have people outside Rwanda who are being armed free. They are being armed through the host countries, who've wished to do so. So the arms embargo in effect has not really served the purpose. So those who are keeping an arms embargo on Rwanda should see this. That it's not simply talking about an arms embargo that matters, it's effectiveness that matters. So it clearly has not served its purpose. And it has really been unfair on top of that to keep an arms embargo on Rwanda because the situation inside the country is totally different from that which was used to impose an arms embargo on the country. So maybe the international community, the UN has got to review the whole thing. So to come to your point certainly it creates problems for us. We are not able to equip our soldiers, we are not able to train them properly, we are able to carry out our responsibilities because we have our hands tied by this embargo. We've got to deal with the problems we have in a different way. We've got to face it the hard way but this does not mean in any way that we are not capable of handling the situation properly. We are certainly in a position to deal with the situation in a manner than cannot run this country into chaos even with the threat from outside.

QUESTION: Replying to a question as to why the Government of Rwanda was not arresting people suspected in last genocide as the Government of Belgian was doing, Mr. Kagame responded:

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KAGAME: Well first of all it's good that the Belgian Government has done that. They have done the right thing. Maybe they should do more. They should even go ahead and do the same event to the people who are inside the Belgian soil (?). They have issued an for Bagasora who may be in Zaire or Cameroon but they also have people in Belgium who should be arrested I think in connection with the genocide that transpire in Rwanda. But they have done a good thing, at least we should recognize that. Maybe they should also set an example for other countries to do the same. As regards to why Rwanda hasn't done that I inform you that we still have a lot of problems. In our justice system there are lots of inadequacies. There is a lot lacking in terms of appreciating exactly what should be done. I imagine it will take a bit of time before we put things in order but as you know we haven't even been able to try those who we have already arrested, let alone issuing arrest warrants to people who are outside the country. But some discussions are going on. We are trying to put our house in order as far as the judicial process is concerned. So we hope soon the Minister of Justice will be able to come out with something that satisfies the people of Rwanda in terms of meeting the justice requirements as regards bringing those responsible for the genocide to.....In effect there is a problem. There is a problem and we think we shall have to discuss it and look into the matter and collectively we should be able to help the Minister of Justice to deal with the immense problems we are faced with in a situation where they have no means, they have no magistrates. Perhaps even the lack of vision on the part of individuals that have different responsibilities. But as you know we are in a process of really rebuilding the country not only in terms of its infrastructure but also in terms of making people understand the history of these problems we have and how to deal with them.

QUESTION: A journalist stated that according to the Human Rights Watch report Various countries were accused of helping the militia of the former government in Zaire. In light of information held by the Vice President, and in light of the denial of France and South Africa, what was he doing to investigate the situation?

KAGAME: What I can tell is that when you learnt about the arms supplies to the refugees in Zaire and elsewhere, we brought this to the attention of the international community to the UN. Even to the countries that are being alleged to have the responsibility of allowing such arms shipment into their countries for these refugees. This is what we tried to do. But the fact that some people are denying any responsibility does not really mean they have no responsibility over this. In any case I don't expect anybody to just come up and say, yes, I am the one who has been supplying arms. They expected the responses that everybody is going to deny having a hand in doing that. But the fact is that arms have been flowing into Zaire. They must be coming from somewhere. Whether the governments are directly involved or not they still have responsibility in the sense that even if these are private companies that are doing it they must

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be doing it on their territories. So they must have responsibility to deal with such situations that originate from their territories. It doesn't matter whether it is a private company operating from France or from South Africa or from elsewhere, it still is the responsibility of these governments to make sure that these companies don't do so. So I think somewhere there lies the responsibility. So we can still go farther and work out the details as regards who has the responsibility, and how the governments that have been mentioned can help to deal with the situation but for sure I think they must do something. Not only are they contravening the arms embargo resolution that was passed by the UN, they are also causing problems for the country of Rwanda and for the whole region. Because I think the situation that may develop out of these arms shipments and then subsequent use of them to destabilize our country we have spill overs in other countries in the region. I am sure it works in nobody's interests.

QUESTION: Asked if the government forces were able to defend the country in case of attack, and pursue the attackers from the former government wherever they may be, Mr. Kagame stated:

KAGAME: Well what we can say here is that we have the capacity to deal with the problem. How we deal with the problem is a different matter, whether it involves hot pursuit or something else. That will come when the problem unfolds. But you have the liberty, you have the capacity to respond appropriately to any such threat should it become a reality. We have the capacity, we have the freedom to operate appropriately in response to anything that will come out of the situation. So that will involve a lot of options.

QUESTION: General Kagame responded to a question about The European Community's announcement yesterday that they were considering resuming development aid to Rwanda which was frozen after the Kibeho killings, and that resumption of aid would depend on the consequences that would come from the findings of the Investigating Committee. The Vice President was asked what were the consequences taken by the government as a result of that report.

KAGAME: Well I think there are many things to look at for us even before that report came out, we were already carrying out our own investigation to find out if they are any individuals who acted contrary to the instructions that were given to them at the time of the operation to close the camps. And we are soon coming out with the conclusions of our investigations maybe in a week and if the responsibility lies on the shoulders of anybody then they will be held accountable. But this is as far as the Government and the Government forces are concerned. But I think in the report they also talked about the responsibility of the NGOs, they also talked about the responsibility of UNAMIR. So I would like to ask those presenting such views to know who is going to handle that side. We also would want to have somebody to have somebody handle the other side, the side of the NGOs and

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UNAMIR that were also equally implicated as far as having responsibilities was concerned.

QUESTION: A journalist stated that after the victory on the battle field last year the RPA was the only organized body left in Rwanda and was therefore left in charge of running the country. Now that things were slowly going back to normal, did the Vice President think that the RPA should concentrate on purely military duties and return to their barracks:

KAGAME: Well you more or less describe the situation the way it is. I think the RPA initially had responsibility to fight the forces that were here killing the people of Rwanda. We have been in the process of trying to restore total normalcy and establish civil administration and I think we've gone a long way in doing that. The military is remaining only in terms of the security where depending on the threats that still hang outside, from Zaire, from Tanzania. We still our soldiers operatingin different areas, in the communes, to deal with the problem of the situation, to deal with more or less even covering the vacuum that was created by this transition, where in some areas there was not any civil administration based at the local level. You would find troops operating in such areas but mainly for the purpose of keeping security in the area and as we restore the local administration, and as we deal with the security problems in the entirety, it is well understandable that as long as the threat is reduced then the army continues to confine itself to its specific duties of national defence and security. Where there have been overlaps it's because either there has been a vacuum or it's because of the security problem that drags them into carrying out such responsibilities. But on the biggest part, I think the ... has been restored, and the civil and local administrations are being established and have been established, so the reverse kind of situation is really taking place, but that will depend on how fast we can deal with the security aspect that is likely to emanate from outside the country.

QUESTION: The Vice President was asked if there was any pressure from the international community to grant a general amnesty to most of the population who participated in the acts of genocide.

KAGAME: Well I think they have, whether you call them pressures or misunderstandings or simply misrepresentation of our own situation. The international community has certainly had in some cases the approach that is not compatible with the kind of situation that we have in our country. To give you an example there have been all sorts of suggestions of saying release from prison women and children who murdered. You see they simply go on those sentiments that so and so is a woman so it doesn't matter whether she killed 100 people, maybe she should be released from prison because she is a woman. We have had this kind of suggestion from the international community. We have of course had disagreements as to what comes first, whether it is

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reconciliation or whether it is justice. Our view is that reconciliation does not simply come about without certain factors being in place to contribute to that. And these factors are actually that people must see justice being done and that will ease the conscious of reconciliation. You cannot simply tell the people who are agrieved, seriously agrieved in the case of Rwanda to just reconcile with murderers. I think you would try the murderers and then the process of reconciliation ... in other cases. So there have been misunderstandings, I think to some extent we even think there has been a situation where people have become unreasonable. Maybe they think in the situation of Rwanda having lost one million people doesn't really mean much, something you can just forget and move forward. And I think the people of Rwanda will have the right to think that this is an insult. It's an insult in the sense that we value the lives of our people as much as other people value the lives of their people. I was even giving an example to some people recently when they had been pushing that argument of reconciliation, it seems that you cannot unite Hutus and Tutsis, you know they are so simplistic in their thinking. They think the question is the Hutu and the Tutsi, they've never seen the problem as being political. They've never seen the problem as being a mismanagement of the political affairs of the country, that has really brought about this kind of situation. And I was giving them an example why do they think it is easy to forget about the killings that were carried out in Rwanda, yet people are commemorating incidents of situations of this nature that took place 50 years ago. So this is why I get the reading that actually people think our lives are worthless, theirs mean a lot. That's why they come around and tell us forget the lives of people that were lost here hundreds of thousands. So I think it's our mistake, maybe we shouldn't over rely on what other people can do for us. We should not over rely on the international's solutions to our problems. We should be the ones to be at the forefront in doing all that we can to solve our problems. And then the international community can simply play a supportive role. But if we want them to solve our problems, surely they'll come here and tell you to forget what happened. They'll say, a million people is nothing, just forget them. So it's up to us to know how to go about the problem and then arrest the supporters.

QUESTION: Members of the Government are not united in the issue of reconciliation and the granting of general amnesty. Would you comment on that.

KAGAME: My views have been very clear, I am being very clear to you now. Let somebody in the government who thinks differently come out very clear and tell us what he thinks. But as long as nobody comes out to present different views from what I am presenting, people have reason to believe that we are united. Other than that we may be assumed to be divided. ...If there is anybody in the Government who thinks the justice is not the first thing to be carried out in order to facilitate reconciliation, they should come out and put them clearly.

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OUTGOING FAX

MIR NO:

MISC NO:

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| TO: MR. IQBAL RIZA UNHQ, NEW YORK | FROM: ISEL RIVERO SA/SRSG, UNAMIR KIGALI |
| FOR: AMBASSADOR S.K. KHAN SRSG, UNAMIR | |
| AUTHORIZED BY: | DATE: 3 JUNE 1995 |
| FAX NO: 212 963 6460 | PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090 |
| SECTION: OSRSG, UNAMIR, RWANDA | |
| SUBJECT: <u>VICE PRESIDENT'S PRESS CONFERENCE - 2 JUNE 1995</u> | |

This is the first part of the Vice President's Press Conference. As soon as the second part is transcribed, I will fax it to you.

Best regards.

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Conférence de presse du Général Kagame

A la question de savoir comment il a reçu le dernier rapport de Human Rights Watch, le Général Kagame a répondu, je cite : " Nous n'avons pas été surpris par ce rapport, parce que nous savions déjà que les anciennes forces gouvernementales parmi les réfugiés rwandais se trouvant dans les camps au Zaïre et en Tanzanie procédaient aux entraînements militaires et recevaient des armes de certains pays avec l'objectif d'attaquer le Rwanda. Nous avons informé les autorités Zaïroises et Tanzaniennes. Puisque cela est maintenant confirmé par d'autres sources, nous espérons que ces pays prendront des mesures appropriées pour mettre un terme à ces préparatifs. Les pays cités par ce rapport devraient aussi arrêter d'armer ces réfugiés; dans le cas contraire, ils devraient savoir que ce n'est pas seulement le Rwanda qui subira les conséquences de la guerre, mais aussi ses pays limitrophes et même toute la région entière. Fin de citation.

Est-il vrai que ces réfugiés rwandais qui veulent attaquer le Rwanda ont des complices à l'intérieur du pays ?

Cela est bien possible mais je n'ai pas encore d'éléments qui me permettent de confirmer ces informations, a précisé le Général Kagame. Il a rappelé toutefois que le Gouvernement a le pouvoir et les prérogatives de poursuivre les personnes qui se rendraient coupables de tels actes. Nous ferons une enquête à ce sujet. Cependant, je dois indiquer qu' en général il n' y a pas de quoi s'inquiéter et que la sécurité est bien maîtrisée sur tout le territoire du pays, a rassuré le Vice-président rwandais.

Est-ce que le Gouvernement rwandais n'a- t-il pas en quelque sorte une responsabilité dans les préparatifs d'attaque contre le Rwanda, sinon comment expliquer que l'actuel ambassadeur du Rwanda au Zaïre est connu comme l'un des fondateurs de la milice Interahamwe ?

Le Général Kagame a répondu qu'il n'était pas informé des relations entre le nouvel ambassadeur du Rwanda au Zaïre et les Interahamwe mais espère que si cela était vrai, l'ambassadeur aurait changé et se serait désolidarisé des miliciens.

A la question sur la collaboration entre les réfugiés rwandais et le Palipehutu du Burundi, le Général Kagame a indiqué qu'il avait reçu plusieurs informations sur la collaboration entre les Interahamwe et le Palipehutu dans les attaques qu'ils menent contre leurs pays. Il a aussi signalé que parmi les personnes qui s'étaient infiltrées récemment dans la région de Cyangugu en provenance du Zaïre étaient des personnes qui ont été identifiées comme des Burundais. Cette question sera examinée avec les autorités burundaises pour résoudre les problèmes de sécurité à la

frontière commune, au cours de la visite que le Ministre des affaires étrangères et le premier ministre rwandais doivent effectuer au Burundi, a ajouté le Général Kagame.

Un journaliste a demandé au Général Kagame de commenter sur le problème des autorités qui sont accusées de protéger les Interahamwe, et à titre d'exemple, le Bourgmestre de la commune de Musambira qui a arrêté plusieurs Interahamwe et qui a été arrêté lui-même ?

Le Général Kagame a précisé qu'il n'était pas sûr qu'il ne s'agissait pas de rumeurs, mais que si cela était vrai, c'était un problème qu'il fallait résoudre au plus vite.

A la question de savoir ce qu'il en était des informations selon lesquelles des véhicules de la MINUAR auraient été interceptés avec des chargements d'armes et de munitions non enregistrées, le Général Kagame a indiqué que les gendarmes avaient intercepté 7 ou six camions de la MINUAR avec des chargements de munitions non-enregistrées et que la MINUAR avait ensuite produit des documents attestant que ces chargements étaient bel et bien les leurs. Les gendarmes poursuivent encore leur enquête pour en savoir plus et la population sera informée des résultats de l'enquête.



INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

26 May 1995

TO: All Military and Civilian Personnel
All United Nations Agencies

FROM: Shaharyar M. Khan
SRSG

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Shaharyar M. Khan".

SUBJECT: Absence from Mission Area

I will be out of the mission area on an official mission from 27 May 1995. During my absence, the UNAMIR Force Commander, Major General Guy Tousignant, would act as Chief of the Mission.

Please extend to him the usual cooperation.



MEMORANDUM

DATE: 12 May 1995

TO: Mr. Nils I. Goeransson
Senior Administrative Officer

THW: Mr. Ally H. Golo
OIC, Administration

FROM: Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan
Special Representative of the
Secretary General

Shaharyar M. Khan

SUBJECT:: Ambassador Karim's Travel

... Attached is Ambassador Karim's air ticket which was routed NEW YORK-LONDON-NAIROBI-LONDON-NEW YORK. Ambassador Karim would like to return to New York via Geneva with Swiss Air. I understand that Mr. Sato has authorized this re-routing.

Kindly give the instructions necessary as appropriate. Ambassador Karim's return date is yet to be confirmed.

Thank you for your assistance.

cc: Travel Unit
Nairobi

TICKETS ATTACHED HERE

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| <small>94 REV.</small> PASSENGER TICKET AND BAGGAGE CHECK <small>SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT</small> <small>NOT TRANSFERABLE</small> | | K320506367701699959000000 | | 1763000001 0026980 | | SOTO | |
| ARC | | 1168859720 | | 1763000001 0026980 A23 | | BOARDING PASS | |
| ISSUED BY BRITISH AIRWAYS | | 1 OF 2 | | AGENT CODE A33859932 | | NAME OF PASSENGER KARIM/ATAUL AMB | |
| AMERICAN EXPRESS | | NEW YORK | | PLACE OF ISSUE NY | | DATE OF ISSUE 31MAY95 | |
| NAME OF PASSENGER KARIM/ATAUL AMB | | PN/CARRIER CODE SZFCDY/AA | | FARE BASIS/TICKET DESIGNATOR NY | | FROM NAIROBI KENYATTA | |
| TO ON LONDON HEATHROW | | CLASS 66 | | DATE 31MAY1020AOK | | STATUS 7 0011/ | |
| ENDORSEMENTS/RESTRICTIONS TRVA US0113/94 BA ONLY | | ISSUING AGENT ID X/ SK32*23 | | TO LONDON HEATHROW | | CARRIER BRITISH AIRWAYS | |
| FP AX378246561501001*1299/ 000026 /FCN80 BA X/LON | | BA NYC M 1472.00 NUC1472.00END ROE1.00000 SOTO RAT | | BA 66 J 31MAY1020A | | DATE CHECK-IN REQUIRED | |
| E NBR K0504AL | | FARE XA 1.45 | | EQUIN. FARE PO. | | ALLOW PCS WT UNCKD | |
| USD 1472.00 | | STOCK CONTROL NO. TX 888 CK | | CPN | | DOCUMENT NUMBER | |
| YC 6.50 | | 58831079661 | | 1 125 1168859720 6 | | PCS WT UNCKD | |
| XY 6.00 | | TOTAL | | 1 125 1168859720 6 | | BAGGAGE ID NUMBER | |
| USD 1485.95 | | AA33859932 | | 1 125 1168859720 6 | | AA33859932 | |

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

FIRST-CLASS MAIL PERMIT NO.110 NEW YORK, NY

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

Jim Yasinski
Senior Vice President
Product Management and Marketing
American Express
Travel Related Services Company, Inc.
P.O. Box 3701, Church Street Station
New York, NY 10008-3701

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 IF MAILED
 IN THE
 UNITED STATES



TICKETS ATTACHED HERE

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| 04 REV PASSENGER TICKET AND BAGGAGE CHECK SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT NOT TRANSFERABLE | | K32050636770169959000000 1763000001 0026980 1763000001 0026980 SOTO | | 1763000001 0026980 A23 BOARDING PASS | |
| ISSUED BY BRITISH AIRWAYS AMERICAN EXPRESS KARIM/ATAUL AMB | | FLIGHT COUPON 2 of 2 TOUR CODE 1168859720 AGENT CODE A33859932 | | NAME OF PASSENGER KARIM/ATAUL AMB | |
| NAME OF ISSUING AGENT AMERICAN EXPRESS KARIM/ATAUL AMB | | PLACE OF ISSUE NEW YORK NY US04MAY95 | | FROM O LONDON HEATHROW | |
| NO. OF PASSENGER 1 CARRIER CODE BA 179 | | FARE BASIS/TICKET DESIGNATOR J 31MAY63OP OK | | TO NEW YORK JFK | |
| ENDORSEMENTS/RESTRICTIONS TRVA US0113/94 BA ONLY FP AX378246561501001*1299/ 000026 /FCNBO BA X/LON BA NYC M 1472.00 NUC1472.00END ROE1.00000 SOTO RAT E NBR K0504AL | | STATUS X/ SK32*23 | | CARRIER BRITISH AIRWAYS FLIGHT CLASS BA 179 J 31MAY63OP | |
| FARE XA 1.45 USD 1472.00 TAX YC 6.50 XY 6.00 TOTAL USD 1485.95 | | EDUM. FARE PD. STOCK CONTROL NO. TX 889 CK CPH 58831079672 | | ALLOW PCS WT UNCKD 2 125 1168859720 2 | |
| COUNTRY n most gage. y" and | | CARRIER BRITISH AIRWAYS FLIGHT CLASS BA 179 J 31MAY63OP | | CHECK-IN REQUIRED | |

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

FIRST-CLASS MAIL PERMIT NO.110 NEW YORK, NY

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 Senior Vice President
 Product Management and Marketing
 American Express
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 UNITED STATES



TICKETS ATTACHED HERE

94 REV. PASSENGER TICKET AND BAGGAGE CHECK
SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT
NOT TRANSFERABLE

K320506367701699959000000

PASSENGER RECEIPT SOTO

1763000001 0026980 A23

X000000000

ISSUED BY
BRITISH AIRWAYS
AMERICAN EXPRESS
KARIM/ATAUL AMB

ARC XXXXX
NEW YORK
SZFCBY/AA J

TOUR CODE
NEW YORK
NY US04MAY95

AGENT CODE
A33859932

PLACE OF ISSUE
NEW YORK
NY US04MAY95

DATE OF ISSUE
7 0011/

NAME OF PASSENGER
KARIM/ATAUL AMB

FROM
JLHR (BAGS J 31MAVJ

TO
JFK BA179 J 31MAVJ

ISSUING AGENT ID
X/ SK32*23

NOT VALID FOR TRAVEL

THIS IS YOUR RECEIPT

TRANSPORTATION

TRVA US0113/94 BA ONLY

FP AX378246561501001*1299/ 000026 /FCNBO BA X/LON

BA NYC M 1472.00 NUC1472.00END ROE1.00000 SOTO RAT

E NBR K0504AL

FARE
XA 1.45
USD 1472.00
YX 6.50
XY 6.00
TOTAL
USD 1485.95

EQUIV. FARE PD.
STOCK CONTROL NO. TX 688 CK CPN
58831079683 0 125 1168859720 3

ALLOW PCS WT UNCKD
58831079683 0 125 1168859720 3

NAME OF PASSENGER
KARIM/ATAUL AMB

FROM
JLHR (BAGS J 31MAVJ

TO
JFK BA179 J 31MAVJ

ISSUING AGENT ID
X/ SK32*23

NOT VALID FOR TRAVEL

0 125 1168859720 3

AA33859932

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
FIRST-CLASS MAIL PERMIT NO.110 NEW YORK, NY

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

Jim Yasinski
Senior Vice President
Product Management and Marketing
American Express
Travel Related Services Company, Inc.
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New York, NY 10008-3701

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LISTE DES MINISTRES DU GOUVERNEMENT D'UNION NATIONALE
DU 27 SEPTEMBRE 1994

O. Président de la République: M. Pasteur Bizimungu FPR

Directeur de cabinet:

M. Emmanuel GASANA

Tél. 74769

Secrétaire particulier:

Chef de protocole:

Fax:

Boîte postale:

1. Vice-Président de la République Rwandaise et Ministre
de la Défense : Général Major Paul Kagame

FPR

Directeur de cabinet:

M.

Tél.

Secrétaire particulier:

Chef de protocole:

Fax:

Boîte postale:

2. Premier Ministre : M. Faustin Twagiramungu

MDR

Directeur de cabinet:
M. J. Damascène Ntakirutimana Tél. 84648

Chef protocole:
M. Eustache Munyanshongore Tél. 85444/
86001

Secrétaire particulier:
M. Placide Muhigana Tél. 85444

Fax: 83714

Boîte postale: 1334

**3. Vice-Premier Ministre et Ministre de la Fonction Publique:
Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe**

FPR

Directeur de cabinet:
M. Gérard Gahima Tél. 85714

Secrétaire particulier:
M. Jean Bosco Tél. 85714

Fax:

Boîte postale: 403

**4. Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération :
M. Anastase Gasana**

MDR

Directeur de cabinet:
M. Léon Ngarukiye Tél. 74695
76400

Directeur du Protocole d'Etat
M. Gédéon Rudahunga Tél. 75830

Directeur Général
M. Isonère Simon Tél: 75339

Secrétaire particulier:
M. Egide Kalima Tél. 75339

Central: Tél: 75257

Fax: 70904

Boîte postale: 179

**5. Ministre de l'Intérieur et du Développement Communal :
M. Seth Sendashonga.**

FPR

Directeur de cabinet:
M. Musare Faustin Tél. 85307

Secrétaire particulier:
M. Charles Butera Tél. 82073

Fax:

Boîte postale: 446

6. Ministre de la Justice : M. Alphonse-Marie Nkubito

*

Ministre: Tél: 86561

Directeur de cabinet:
Mme Marthe Mukamurenzi Tél: 85844

Secrétaire particulier:
Mme Grâce Uwera Tél: 85844

Fax:

Boîte postale: 160

**7. Ministre de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage :
Dr Augustin Iyamuremye**

PSD

Directeur de cabinet:
M. Anastase Murekezi Tél. 85054

Secrétaire particulier:
Mme. Regine Umubyeyi Tél: 85054

Fax:

Boîte postale: 621

**8. Ministre de l'Enseignement Primaire et Secondaire:
M. Pierre Célestin Rwigema**

MDR

Directeur de cabinet:
M. Gérard Ngendahimana Tél. 85155

Secrétaire particulier:
M. Théophile Simpenzwe Tél. 85155

Fax:

Boîte postale: 622

**9. Ministre de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche
Scientifique et de la Culture : Dr Joseph Nsengimana**

PL

Directeur de cabinet:
Tharcisse Mutake Tél. 82322

Secrétaire particulier:
Mme Thérèse Kamibungo Tél. 83051
82745

Fax: 82162

Boîte postale:

10. Ministre des Finances : M. Marc Rugenera

PSD

Directeur de cabinet:
M. J.M.V. Nkezabera Tél. 73416

Secrétaire particulier: Tél. 75438
76943

Fax: 77581

Boîte postale: 158

11. Ministre de l'Information : M. J.Baptiste Nkuliyingoma MDR

Directeur de cabinet:
M. Eugène Ndahayo Tél. 84607

Secrétaire particulier:
M. Eugène Bitwayiki Tél. 84607

Fax: 84605

Boîte postale:

12. Ministre du Commerce et de l'Industrie: M. Prosper Higiro PL

Directeur de cabinet:
M. Jean Bosco Rutagengwa Tél. 76774

Secrétaire particulier: Central 74716

Fax: 75465

Boîte postale: 73

13. Ministre du Plan: M. J. Berchmans Birara *

Ministre Tél: 77290

Directeur Général a.i :
M. François Kanimba Tél: 75113/75775

Secrétaire particulier:
Mme Delphine Mukeshimana

Fax:

Boîte postale:

14. Ministre de la Santé : Dr Colonel Joseph Karemera **FPR**

Directeur de cabinet:
Dr. Charles Rudakubana Tél: 77458

Secrétaire particulier:
M. Innocent Rubumbira Tél: 73481

Fax:

Boîte postale: 84

15. Ministre des Transports et Communications: **FPR**
Mme Immaculée Kayumba

Ministre Tél: 75750

Directeur de cabinet:
M. Jean Bosco Butera Tél: 75750

Secrétaire particulier:
Mme Annie Nsabinyana Tél: 75750

Fax:

Boîte postale: 720

16. Ministre du Travail et des Affaires Sociales : **PL**
M. Pie Mugabo

Ministre: Tél: 85408
85732

Directeur de cabinet:
M. Théodore Simburudali Tél. 85047

Secrétaire particulier:
M. Gérard Mugwiza Tél: 85408

Fax:

Boîte postale:

**17. Ministre de l'Environnement et du Tourisme :
M. J. Népomuscène Nayinzira**

PDC

Directeur de cabinet:

M. Joseph Desiré Muhigande

Tél. 77454

Conseiller d'Affaires Techniques

M. Deny Uwimana

Tél. 72093

Directeur général

Tél: 77932

Fax:

Boîte postale: 2378

18. Ministre des Travaux Publics : M. Charles Ntakirutinka

PSD

Directeur de cabinet:

M. Niyongira Thomas

Secrétaire particulier:

Mme Anne Marie Mukankuliza

Fax:

Boîte postale:

**19. Ministre de la Famille et du Développement de la
Condition Féminine : Mlle Aloysie Inyumba**

FPR

Directeur de cabinet:

Mme Odette MURARA

Tél:

Secrétaire particulier:

Mme Jeanne Uwamahoro

Tél: 77626

Fax: 77543

Boîte postale: 969

**20. Ministre de la Jeunesse et du Mouvement Associatif :
M. Patrick Mazimpaka** **FPR**

Ministre: Tél. 75861
Directeur de cabinet:
M. Théoneste Mutsindashyaka
Secrétaire Ministre:
Mlle Cathérine Uwitonze Tél. 75861
Fax:
Boîte postale:

**21. Ministre de la Réhabilitation et de la Réintégration
Sociale : Dr Jacques Bihozagara** **FPR**

Ministre: Tél: 76189
Directeur de cabinet:
Mme. Christine Nyinawumwami Umutoni Tél: 76169
Secrétaire particulier:
Mme Béatrice Mukantwali Tél: 76189
Fax:
Boîte postale: 2034

* Non appartenance politique/no affiliation
FPR: Front Patriotique Rwandais/Rwandan Patriotic Front
MDR: Mouvement démocratique Republicain/Democratic Rep. Movement
PSD: Parti social démocrate/Social Democrat Party
PDC: Parti démocrate chrétien/Christian Democrat Party
PL: Parti libéral/Liberal Party

K.K. SECURITY RWANDA

M. Andy Dean -

General Manager

Tél: 73709

Fax: 73709

Boîte postal No. 1395

ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE

25/11/94

Bureau de l'Assemblée:

Président:

Vice-Président:

Secrétaire:

Secrétariat et Relations Extérieures: tél: 83970

Responsable Administratif Relations
Extérieures:

M. Pierre Anisius KOUYIJUBO

F.P.R.

1. Tito RUTAREMARA
2. Tewonesiti LIZINDE
3. Ewugeni HODARI NSINGA
4. Antoni SOMAYIRE
5. Abdoul Kharim HARELIMANA
6. Agusitini MUVUNYI
7. Varensi KAJEGUHAKWA
8. Deus KAGIRANEZA
9. Piyeri NDOLIMANA
10. Pawulo KANANURA
11. Emili KAYITESI RUSERA
12. Roza MUKANKOMEJE
13. Patirisiya HAJABAKIGA

MDR

1. Stanley SAFARI
 2. Bonifasi MUNYAMPIRWA
 3. Sitefano NIYONZIMA
 4. Yohani Batisita SEBARAME
 5. Ewusitashi NKERINKA
 6. Lewonalidi KAVUTSE
 7. Lewonalidi HITIMANA
 8. Kalisiti HABAMENSHI
 9. Anasitaziya UWANYRIGIRA
-

10. Karoli BIZIMUNGU
11. Natanayeri MUGENZI
12. Yakobo MANIRAGUHA
13. Izayasi MPAYIMANA

P L

1. Esidarasi KAYIRANGA
2. Manweli NSABIMANA
3. Lawurenti NKONGORI
4. Evarisiti SISI
5. Polikaripe GATETE
6. Evarisiti BURAKARI
7. Yohani Pawulo GASHEGU
8. Porotazi KABANDA MITALI
9. Yohani Damaseni RWASAMIRERA
10. Damiyani KIRUSHA
11. Rudoviko Giliberiti NZIGIYIMANA
12. Yohani Batisita GASHOTSI
13. Karoli KAMANDA

PSD

1. Yohani BAPFAKURERA
2. Anasitaziya MUKANDORA
3. Aroni MAKUBA
4. Yohani Bosiko RUDAHUSHA

5. Inosenti KAGERURA
6. Evarisiti GASAMAGERA
7. Yohani MBANDA
8. Antoni MUNDERERE
9. Lewo Manweli MUNYANEZA
10. Lawurenti NGARAMBE
11. Yuvelani NKUSI
12. Ferederiko GATERA
13. Donasiyani RUGEMA

P.D.C.

1. Mukabaranga ANYESI
2. Kiteriya MUKANKUSI
3. Aruferedi MUKEZAMFURA
4. Antoniya MUJAWAMARIYA
5. Yuvenali HITAMUNGU
6. Damiyani BALIHUTA

P.D.I.

1. Omar HAMIDOU
2. Hamisi HABINEZA

P.S.R.

1. Yohani Batisita MBERABAHIZI
 2. Midaridi RUTIJANWA
-

U.D.P.R.

1. Adiriyani RANGIRA
2. Yohani Bosiko KARANGWA

INGABO Z'IGIHUGU

1. Frank MUGAMBAGE
 2. Ceaser KAYIZARE
 3. Richard RUTATINA
 4. Damaseni SEKAMANA
 5. Manweli HABYARIMANA
 6. Yohani Batisita MUHIRWA
-

LISTE DE PREFECTS DE RWANDA

Kigali-Ville: Major Rose KABUYE
Kigali-Rural: Dr. Narcisse GAKUBA
Gitarama : M. Desiré NYANDWI
Butaré : Dr. Pierre-Claver Rwangabo
Gikongoro : M. Felix ZIGIRINSHUTI
Cyangugu : M. Theobald RUTIHUNZA
Kibuyé : M. Assiel KABERA
Gisenyi : Dr. Charles ZILIMWABAGABO
Ruhengeri : M. Ignace KARUHIJE
Byumba : M. Deo KAYUMBA
Kibungo : M. Protais MUSONI

LISTE DES MINISTRES DU GOUVERNEMENT D'UNION NATIONAL
DUE 19 JUILLET 1994

| | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------------------|-----|
| O. | PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE: | M. PASTEUR BIZIMUNGU | FPR |
| 1. | VICE-PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE ET MINISTRE DE LA DEFENSE | GENERAL MAJOR PAUL KAGAME | FPR |
| 2. | PREMIER MINISTRE: | M. FAUSTIN TWAGIRAMUNGU | MDR |
| 3. | VICE-PREMIER MINISTRE ET MINISTRE DE LA FONCTION PUBLICQUE: | COLONEL ALEXIS KENYARENGWE | FPR |
| 4. | MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES ET DE LA COOPERATION | M. ANASTASE GASANA | MDR |
| 5. | MINISTRE DE L'INTERIEUR ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT COMMUNAL | M. SETH SENDASHONGA | FPR |
| 6. | MINISTRE DE LA JUSTICE | M. ALPHONSE-MARIE NKUBITO | * |
| 7. | MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DE L'ELEVAGE | DR. AUGUSTIN IYAMUREMYE | PSD |
| 8. | MINISTRE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT PRIMAIRE ET SECONDAIRE | M. PIERRE CELESTIN RWIGEMA | MDR |
| 9. | MINISTRE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPERIEUR DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE ET DE LA CULTURE | DR. JOSEPH NSENGIMANA | PL |
| 10. | MINISTRE DES FINANCES | M. JOSEPH RUGENERA | PSD |
| 11. | MINISTRE DE L'INFORMATION | M. J. BAPTISTE NKULIYONGOMA | MDR |
| 12. | MINISTRE DU COMMERCE ET DE L'INDUSTRIE | M. PROSPER HIGIRO | PL |
| 13. | MINISTRE DU PLAN | M.J. BERCHMANS BIRARA | * |
| 14. | MINISTRE DE LA SANTE | DR. COLONEL JOSEPH KAREMERA | FPR |
| 15. | MINISTRE DES TRANSPORTS ET COMMUNICATIONS: | MME IMMACULEE KAYUMBA | FPR |

| | | | |
|-----|--|--------------------------|-----|
| 16. | MINISTRE DU TRAVAIL ET DES AFFAIRES SOCIALES | M. PIE MUGABO | PL |
| 17. | MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DU TOURISME | M. NEPOMUSCENE NAYINZIRA | PDC |
| 18. | MINISTRE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS | M. CHARLES NTAKIRUTINKA | PDC |
| 19. | MINISTRE DE LA FAMILLE ET DU DU DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA CONDITION FEMININE | MLLE ALOYSIE INYUMBA | FPR |
| 20. | MINISTRE DE LA JEUNESSE ET DU MOUVEMENT ASSOCIATIF | M. PATRICK MAZIMPAKA | FPR |
| 21. | MINISTRE DE LA REHABILITATION ET DE LA REINTEGRATION SOCIALE | DR. JACQUES BIHOZAGARA | FPR |

**THE BROAD-BASED GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY
(AS AT 7 AUGUST 1994)**

| | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------------|-----|
| 1. | PRESIDENT | PASTEUR BIZIMUNGU | FPR |
| 2. | VICE PRESIDENT & MINISTER OF DEFENSE | PAUL KAGAME | FPR |
| 3. | VICE PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF PUBLIC SERVICE | FAUSTIN TWAGIRAMUNGU | MDR |
| 4. | VICE PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF PUBLIC SERVICES | COL. ALEXIS KANYARENGWE | |
| 5. | MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS | ANASTASE GASANA | MDR |
| 6. | MINISTER OF INTERIOR | SETH SENDASHONGA | FPR |
| 7. | MINISTER OF JUSTICE | ALPHONSE NKUBITO | * |
| 8. | MINISTER OF PRIMARY EDUCATION | PIERRE CLAVER RWIGEMA | MDR |
| 9. | MINISTER OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION AND UNIVERSITY | DR. JOSEPH NSENGIMANA | PL |
| 10. | MINISTER OF FINANCE | MARC RUGENERA | PSD |
| 11. | MINISTER OF INDUSTRY | PROSPER HIGIRO | PL |
| 12. | MINISTER OF HEALTH | COL DR. JOSEPH KALEMERA | FPR |
| 13. | MIN. OF TRANSPORT & TELECOMMUNICATION | MRS. IMACULEE KAYUMBA | FPR |
| 14. | MINISTER OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS | P. MUGABO | PL |
| 15. | MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT & TOURISM | JEAN NEPOMUCENE | PDC |
| 16. | MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS | CHARLES NTAKIRUTINKA | PSD |
| 17. | MINISTER OF WOMEN AFFAIRS | MS. ALOYISIA INYUMBA | FPR |

| | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| 18. | MINISTER OF YOUTH AND SPORTS | PATRICK MAZIMHAKA | FPR |
| 19. | MINISTER OF REHABILITATION | DR. JACQUES BIHOZAGARA | FPR |
| 20. | MINISTER OF INFORMATION | DR. JMV HIGRO | MDR |
| 21. | MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE | DR. AUGUSTINE IYAMUREMYE | PSD |
| 22. | MINISTER OF PLANNING | TO BE NAMED | |

* NO AFFILIATION

FPR: FRONT PATRIOTIQUE RWANDAIS/RWANDAN PATRIOTIC FRONT

MDR: MOUVEMENT DEMOCRATIQUE REPUBLICAIN/DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC MOVEMENT

PSD: PARTI SOCIAL DEMOCRATE/SOCIAL DEMOCRAT PARTY

PDC: PARTI DEMOCRATE CHRETIEN/CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PARTY

PL: PARTI LIBERAL/LIBERAL PARTY

LISTE DES MINISTRES DU GOUVERNEMENT D'UNION NATIONALE
DU 19 JUILLET 1994

| | |
|--|-----|
| 0. Président de la République : M. Pasteur Bizimungu | FPR |
| 1. Vice-Président de la République Rwandaise et Ministre de la Défense : Général Major Paul Kagame | FPR |
| 2. Premier Ministre : M. Faustin Twagiramungu | MDR |
| 3. Vice-Premier Ministre et Ministre de la Fonction Publique: Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe | FPR |
| 4. Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération : M. J.M. Vianney Ndagijimana — M. Anastase Gasana | MDR |
| 5. Ministre de l'Intérieur et du Développement Communal : M. Seth Sendashonga | FPR |
| 6. Ministre de la Justice : M. Alphonse-Marie Nkubito | * |
| 7. Ministre de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage : Dr Augustin Iyamuremye | PSD |
| 8. Ministre de l'Enseignement Primaire et Secondaire : M. Pierre Célestin Rwigema | MDR |
| 9. Ministre de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche Scientifique et de la Culture : Dr Joseph Nsengimana | PL |
| 10. Ministre des Finances : M. Joseph Rugenera | PSD |
| 11. Ministre de l'Information : M. J. Baptiste Nkuliyingoma | MDR |
| 12. Ministre du Commerce et de l'Industrie: M. Prosper Higiro | PL |
| 13. Ministre du Plan : M. J. Berchmans Birara | * |
| 14. Ministre de la Santé : Dr Colonel Joseph Karemera | FPR |
| 15. Ministre des Transports et Communications : Mme Immaculée Kayumba | FPR |
| 16. Ministre du Travail et des Affaires Sociales : M. Pie Mugabo | PL |
| 17. Ministre de l'Environnement et du Tourisme : M. J. Népomuscène Nayinzira | PDC |
| 18. Ministre des Travaux Publics : M. Charles Ntakirutinka | PDC |
| 19. Ministre de la Famille et du Développement de la Condition Féminine : Mlle Aloysie Inyumba | FPR |
| 20. Ministre de la Jeunesse et du Mouvement Associatif : M. Patrick Mazimpaka | FPR |
| 21. Ministre de la Réhabilitation et de la Réintégration Sociale : Dr Jacques Bihozagara | FPR |

* Non appartenance politique

THE BROAD-BASED GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY
(as of 7 August 1994)

| | | |
|---|--|-----|
| 1. President: | Pasteur Bizimungu | FPR |
| 2. Vice President & Min. of Defense | Paul Kagame | FPR |
| 3. Prime Minister: | Faustin Twagiramungu | MDR |
| 4. Vice Prime Minister & Min. of Public Service: | Col. Alexis Kanyarengwe | FPR |
| 5. Min. of Foreign Affairs: | Jean Marie Vianney NDAGIJIMANA <i>M. G. ASANA</i> | MDR |
| 6. Min. of Interior: | Seth SENDASHONGA | FPR |
| 7. Min. of Justice: | Alphonse NKUBITO | * |
| 8. Min. of Primary Education | Pierre Claver RWIGEMA | MDR |
| 9. Min. of Superior Education & University: | Dr. Joseph NSENGIMANA | PL |
| 10. Min. of Finance | Marc RUGENERA | PSD |
| 11. Min. of Industry | Prosper HIGIRO | PL |
| 12. Min. of Health | Col. Dr. Joseph KALEMERA | FPR |
| 13. Min. of Transport & Telecommunication | Mrs. Imaculee KAYUMBA | FPR |
| 14. Min. of Social Affairs | P. MUGABO | PL |
| 15. Min. of Environment & Tourism | Jean NEPOMUCENE | PDC |
| 16. Min. of Public Works | Charles NTAKIRUTINKA | PSD |
| 17. Min. of Women Affairs: | Ms. Aloyisia INYUMBA | FPR |
| 18. Min. of Youth & Sports: | Patrick MAZIMHAKA | FPR |
| 19. Min. of Rehabilitation | Dr. Jacques BIHOZAGARA | FPR |
| 20. Min. of Information: | Dr. JMV HIGRO | MDR |
| 21. Min. of Agriculture: | Dr. Augustin IYAMUREMYE | PSD |
| 22. Min. of Planning: | to be named | |

*no affiliation

FPR: Front Patriotique Rwandais/Rwandan Patriotic Front

MDR: Mouvement democratique Republicain/Democratic Rep. Movement

PSD: Parti social democrate/Social Democrat Party

PDC: Parti democrate chretien/Christian Democrat Party

PL: Parti liberal/Liberal Party

NOTE FOR THE FILE

Rwanda's Transitional National Assembly (TNA)

1. The following communiqué from the Office of the Prime Minister was issued in Kigali on Thursday, 24 November 1994:

"In conformity with the decisions taken at the Cabinet meetings on 15 and 18 November 1994, especially those concerning the political parties to take part in the National Assembly, the number of parliamentarians to represent each participating political party and the date for the swearing-in ceremony, and the decisions made on 23 November 1994 by the political parties concerned to enter the parliament, we hereby invite the following nominees for parliament to report to Nyamirambo Regional Stadium on November 25, 1994, at 8h00 in the morning, to be sworn in."

2. As shown below, the 70 parliamentarians (deputies) were listed in the Prime Minister's communiqué according to their party affiliation, with the six RPA representatives listed separately under "National Army", instead of under a political party:

R.P.F. (Rwandese Patriotic Front)

1. Dr. RUTAREMARA Tito
2. Col. LIZINDE Théoneste
3. Mr. Odal NSINGA Eugène
4. Mr. SOMAYIRE Antoine
5. Sheikh HARELIMANA A.Kharim
6. Mr. MUVUNYI Augustin
7. Mr. KAJEGUHAKWA Valens
8. Mr. KAGIRANEZA Deus
9. Mr. NDOLIMANA Pierre
10. Mr. KANANURA Paul
11. Mrs. KAYITESI RUSEMA Emily
12. Dr. MUKANKOMEJE Rose
13. Mrs. HAJABAKIGA Patricie

M.D.R. (Democratic Republican Movement)

1. Mr. SAFARI Stanley
2. Mr. MUNYAMPIRWA Boniface
3. Mr. NIYONZIMA Etienne
4. Mr. SEBARAME Jean Baptiste
5. Mr. NKERINKA Eustache
6. Mr. KAVUTSE Léonard
7. Dr. HITIMANA Léonard
8. Mr. HABAMENSHI Callixte
9. Mrs. UWANYIRIGIRA Anastasie
10. Dr. BIZIMUNGU Charles
11. Mr. MUGENZI Natanaël
12. Mr. MANIRAGUHA Jacques
13. Mr. MPAYIMANA Izai

P.L. (Liberal Party)

1. Mr. KAYIRANGA Esdras
2. Mr. NSABIMANA Emmanuel
3. Mr. NKONGOLI Laurent
4. Mr. SISI Evariste
5. Mr. GATETE Policalpe
6. Mr. BURAKARI Evariste
7. Mr. GASHEGU Jean Paul
8. Mr. KABANDA MITALI Protails
9. Mr. RWASAMIRERA J.Damascène
10. Mr. KIRISHA Damien
11. Mr. NZIGIYIMANA Louis G.
12. Mr. GASHOTSI Jean Baptiste
13. Mr. KAMANDA Charles

P.S.D. (Social Democratic Party)

1. Mr. BAPFAKURERA Jean
2. Mrs. MUKANDOLI Anastasie
3. Mr. MAKURA Aroni
4. Mr. RUDAHUSHA Jean Bosco
5. Mr. KAGENURA Innocent
6. Mr. GASAMAGERA Evariste
7. Mr. MBANDA Jean
8. Mr. MUNDERERE Antoine
9. Mr. MUNYANEZA Leo Emmanuel
10. Mr. NGARAMBE Laurent
11. Mr. NKUSI Juvenal
12. Mr. GATERA Frédéric
13. Mr. RUGEMA Donatien

P.S.R. (Rwandese Socialist Party)

1. Dr. MBERABAHIZI Jean Baptiste
2. Dr. RUTIJANWA Médald

**U.D.P.R. (Democratic Union of
Rwandese People)**

1. Mr. RANGIRA Adrien
2. Mr. KARANGWA Jean Bosco

NATIONAL ARMY

1. Col. MUGAMBAGE Frank
2. Lt.COL. KAYIZARE Ceaser
3. Major Dr. Rutatina D.
4. Major SEKAMANA Damascène
5. Major BM HABYALIMANA E.
6. Lt.Col. MUHIRWA J.Baptiste

P.D.C. (Christian Democratic Party)

1. Mrs. MUKABARANGA Agnès
2. Mrs. MUKANKUSI Quiterie
3. Mr. MUKEZAMFURA Alfred
4. Mrs. MUJAWAMALIYA A.

5. Mr. HITAMUNGU Juvenal

6. Mr. BALIHUTA Damien

P.D.I. (Islamic Democratic Party)

1. Mr. HAMIDOU Omar
2. Mr. HABINEZA Hamisi

3. On 29 November, Radio Rwanda announced that Mr. Louis Gilbert Nzigiyimana, who had taken his oath of service on 25 November as one of the deputies representing the PL, had resigned his seat on 28 November citing as the reason his public behaviour, which the Radio said he regretted, during the swearing in ceremony (Mr. Nzigiyimana was obviously inebriated). It is not known as yet who will replace him. The Arusha Peace Agreement provides that in case of a resignation, the political party to which the departing deputy belongs shall replace him/her in consultation with the Bureau of the Assembly. It should be noted, in general, that most of the deputies are not well known to the public and largely new on the political scene since many of the prominent opposition politicians were assassinated during the recent hostilities.

4. Only 66 of the 70 parliamentarians were sworn in at the official ceremony on 25 November, in the presence, inter alia, of the President of the Republic and the members of the Constitutional Court. The remaining four members, said to be on official mission away from Kigali on 25 November, will be sworn in at a later date.

5. After taking the oath of office during the public ceremony, the deputies gathered in an adjoining hall to hold the first session of the TNA at which they elected the Bureau of the Assembly, as follows: Speaker: Mr. Juvenal Nkusi (of PSD); Deputy Speaker: Mr. Laurent Nkongoli (of PL); and Secretary: Mr. Hamidou Omar (of PDI).

6. It was not announced how the composition of the TNA was agreed upon or how the deputies were chosen. However, it is to be noted that under the Arusha Peace Agreement:

- all the political parties registered in Rwanda at the signing of the Agreement, as well as the RPF, shall be represented in the TNA, on condition that they adhere to and abide by the provisions of the Peace Agreement;
- the numerical distribution of seats in the TNA among the political forces shall be as follows: MRND, 11; RPF, 11; MDR, 11; PSD, 11; PL, 11; PDC, 4; and the other registered parties, 1 seat each, for a total of 70 deputies in the TNA;
- parliamentarians shall be appointed by their own political forces and their mandate shall cover the whole transitional period;
- if one or several political forces do not participate, or cease to participate in the TNA, the remaining political forces participating in the TNA shall consult and agree on the modalities for the composition of the new National Assembly.

7. It is not clear whether the MRND chose not to participate in the TNA or was not invited to do so. It is also not known how the decision to provide representation in the TNA for the army and gendarmerie, an element not foreseen in the Arusha Peace Agreement, was made. In general, it can be said that the relevant provisions of the Arusha Agreement, specifically with regard to the composition of the TNA, were modified. In his statement on the occasion of the installation of the TNA and the swearing in of the deputies on 25 November, President Bizimungu stressed that such modification had become necessary because, in his view, the former national army and the MRND party had been involved in massacres.

8. Regarding the election of the Bureau of the TNA, the Arusha Peace Agreement provides that: such election shall be by secret ballot and on the basis of an absolute majority of the parliamentarians present; the PSD and PL shall present candidates for the post of Speaker and the political party that would not have taken the post of Speaker shall present two candidates for the post of Deputy Speaker. The PDC and other political parties not holding any ministerial portfolios in the then Coalition Government shall each present one candidate for the post of Secretary. As outlined in para. 5 above, it would appear that the election of the Bureau on 25 November consisting of representatives of PSD, PL and PDI, conformed with the relevant provisions of the Arusha accords.

9. The political and ideological positions or orientations of the various political forces represented in the new parliament should become clearer when the TNA begins its substantive sessions. No date has yet been announced for the next meeting of the Assembly. However, in a document adopted by its Political Bureau on 6 November 1994, and publicly circulated on 24 November, on the eve of the installation of the TNA, the MDR, arguably the second most important political force in Rwanda, currently after the FPR, outlined its position on the situation in Rwanda. In its analysis of developments in various fields, the MDR, whose Chairman (Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu) is the Prime Minister of the current Broad-Based Government of National Unity (BBGNU), in a veiled but unmistakable criticism of the Government, stated that it was concerned, inter alia, about:

- violation of Rwanda's Basic Law and in particular the Arusha Peace Agreement which constitutes an integral part thereof;
- restrictions imposed on the activities of the political parties, which risked returning Rwanda to a one-party state;
- the worsening security situation stemming from murders, disappearances and inhumane and degrading treatment committed against civilians, as well as the illegal appropriation of the property of others;
- disregard of the principles of the rule of law provided for in the Arusha Peace Agreement, as demonstrated in the present confusion between the executive and judiciary, the disrespect for proper arrest and detention procedures, the prolongation of the transition period, etc.;
- the hinderance of national unity and reconciliation due to: the considerable conflict between the Government and the international community on the issue of the judgement of the perpetrators of the genocide committed in Rwanda, the failure to set up a truly national army, and power sharing arrangements that do not respect the relevant provisions of the Arusha Peace Agreement;
- the looting and devastation of the economy during and after the war;

- the haphazard repatriation of former Rwandese refugees without regard to the arrangements outlined in the Arusha peace accords, resulting in the illegal occupation of property;
- the slow pace of the repatriation of more recent refugees due not only to the fact that they have been taken hostage by self-proclaimed officials, military personnel and militia of the former government, but also because they fear for their safety if they were to return.

To address the above concerns with a view to solving the problems of the country, the MDR recommended, inter alia, the following:

- national politics must effectively be based on democracy, a multi-party system, free and fair elections, national unity and respect of the fundamental principles of human rights and the rule of law;
- any modification of the provisions of the Arusha Peace Agreement must strictly conform to the procedures set out in the Agreement itself;
- political forces must consensually agree upon a protocol that will clearly spell out the amendments to be added to the Arusha Peace Agreement which should thereafter be submitted for consideration by the established legislative body (the TNA);
- political groups should conform to the laws on political parties and should be able to fully participate in the political process without censorship of any kind;
- the Government must be in a position to assure the safety of all persons and their property by: providing the various security services with adequate and sufficient means, producing a final list of those persons accused of genocide and massacres in order to avoid arbitrary executions and other extra-judicial actions, enforcing due procedures for arrest and preventive detention, conducting thorough investigation of crimes and other offenses committed since the establishment of the new government, calling for the return of military personnel to military barracks, and restoring the rights of all victims of various abuses, including those whose property has been confiscated by military personnel, returnees and others;
- the political actors in the country and administrative authorities at all levels should work towards the effective restoration of the rule of law which is the only guarantee for durable peace and a credible political climate in the country;
- barriers to national unity and reconciliation should be lifted through: the effective repatriation of the former and more recent Rwandese refugees, the examination of the possibility of inviting back to the public service qualified Rwandese currently outside the country, the formation of a genuine national army which reflects the realities of Rwandese society by integrating within the new government forces elements of the

former RGF not implicated in the massacres, the rapid judgement of persons responsible for planning and ordering the genocide and massacres perpetrated in Rwanda since 1990 and the organization of a thorough investigation of reported genocidal acts committed since April 1994;

- the Government and other leaders should promote the improvement of living conditions for Rwandese by: hastening the orderly repatriation of the former refugees in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Arusha Peace Agreement, promoting the repatriation of more recent refugees by guaranteeing their security as well the recuperation of their properties upon their return to the country, updating and implementing as soon as possible the special programs for orphans, widows and other needy persons envisaged in the peace accords, revitalizing the educational system at all levels and readapting it to the current situation in the country, and providing professional training as well as material and financial means to media organizations so as to facilitate the discharge of their important role in consolidating the democratic process and promoting national reconciliation.

10. The newly-installed Assembly's rules of procedure, methods of work or legislative agenda are not yet known. In the Arusha Peace Agreement, it is stated that the TNA shall make its own rules of procedure and that legislative power shall be exercised through laws passed in the TNA as well as by Orders in Council passed by the Government in cases of emergency or when the TNA is unable to convene. Also, under the Arusha Peace Agreement, ordinary laws shall be passed on the basis of an absolute majority of the parliamentarians present, organic laws shall be passed on the basis of a 3/5 majority, and a quorum of 2/3 of the members of the TNA shall be required for it to convene. The Agreement also provides the following means by which the TNA can exercise control over Government activities: oral questioning, written questioning, committee hearing, commission of inquiry and motion of censure.

11. The installation of the TNA constitutes without a doubt an important step forward in Rwanda's ongoing process of normalization and stabilization. The pluralistic composition of the Assembly creates room for wider participation and broader representation in this important institution of government. As the views and positions of the various political forces become known, and as the Assembly begins its work, its role and impact on the life of the country should become clearer. If it operates within the framework of the Arusha Agreement, as outlined in particular in para. 10 above, and if the various parties operate as vigorous independent political forces, as the MDR's views in para. 9 above would appear to suggest, this could contribute significantly towards promoting accountability, transparency and democratization.


Sammy Kumbi Bwo
Political Adviser

cc.: SRSB - FC - ED - DFC

very use ful
F. —



LIST OF PREFECTS IN RWANDA

| | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------------|
| KIGALI-VILLE | : | MAJOR ROSE KABUYE |
| KIGALI-RURAL | : | DR NARCISSE GAKUBA |
| GITARAMA | : | DESIRE NYANDWI |
| BUTARE | : | DR PIERRE-CLAVER RWANGABO |
| GIKONGORO | : | FELIX ZIGRINGSHUTI |
| CYANGUGU | : | THEOBALD RUTIHUNZA |
| KIBUYE | : | ASSIEL KABERA |
| GISENYI | : | DR. CHARLES ZILIMWABAGABO |
| RUHENGERI | : | IGNACE KARUHIJE |
| BYUMBA | : | DEO KAYUMBA |
| KIBUNGO | : | PROTAIS MUSONI |

M. J. J. J. J.

LIST OF PREFECTS IN RWANDA

CC. FC
DFC

| | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------------|
| KIGALI-VILLE | : | MAJOR ROSE KABUYE |
| KIGALI-RURAL | : | DR NARCISSE GAKUBA |
| GITARAMA | : | DESIRE NYANDWI |
| X BUTARE | : | DR PIERRE-CLAVER RWANGABO |
| GIKONGORO | : | FELIX ZIGRINGSHTI |
| CYANGUGU | : | THEOBALD RUTIHUNZA |
| KIBUYE | : | ASSIEL KABERA |
| GISENYI | : | DR. CHARLES ZILIMWABAGABO |
| RUHENGERI | : | IGNACE KARUHIJE |
| BYUMBA | : | DEO KAYUMBA |
| KIBUNGO | : | PROTAIS MUSONI |

Isabel

Is this Butane
Prefect not the
gentleman we handed
over to the govt
some time ago?

7/12

02/12
DFC/COJ

CC: Tous Professionnels -

20/11/20

CP



DATE: 11 October 1994
REF: OSRSG/LA/001

Your Excellency,

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General extends his compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Rwanda and would like to convey the following:

1. It has been brought to my attention that a local staff member of UNAMIR, Mr. Alfred Rusigariye, was forcibly taken away from the UNAMIR premises in Kigali by RPA soldiers on 22 September 1994.
2. As this action involved a violation of UNAMIR premises, I would like to draw the attention of your Government to the privileges and immunities of UNAMIR under the 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations as well as under the Mission Status Agreement between UNAMIR and Rwanda. In this regard, may I respectfully request the observance of these privileges and immunities in any such situation and in all other respects.
3. Further, as the staff of UNAMIR, including local staff, are entitled to certain legal protections under the above Convention and Agreement in respect of their official functions, may I respectfully enquire as to the reasons for the arrest of Mr. Rusigariye and as to the progress of any investigations in that regard.

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely

Shaharyar M. Khan
Special Representative
of the Secretary-General for Rwanda

His Excellency Mr. Jean Marie Vianney NDAGIJIMANA
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
Kigali

To: Ms Isel Rivero
From: Peter Goddard
Date: 2 December 1994

CC. SAS
FC

We discussed various topics with the Force Commander yesterday, given below are my responses so far:

1. Official hospitality The allotment for the period 5 Apr to 9 Dec 94 was about \$6,000 and for the period 10 Dec 94 to 9 Jun 95 will be about \$1,000 per month.
2. Sustainment rations The rations, originally purchased as part of the demobilization programme, are being transferred from Dar es Salaam to Kigali and should arrive within the next week or two.
3. Certifying authority for military I have put the question to Amir Dossal, although I believe that I know the response.
4. Finance officer I have explained the SRSG's and the FC's concerns over the lack of a Chief Finance Officer.
5. Welfare A provision of \$4.00 per man per month, for contingent only (includes staff officers), is made in the budget. For the period 5 Apr to 9 Dec 94 the estimate was \$53,400, and for the period 10 Dec 94 to 9 Jun 95 around \$146,000 will be included.

M. ISHAKI

LIST OF PREFECTS IN RWANDA

CC. FC
DFC

| | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------------|
| KIGALI-VILLE | : | MAJOR ROSE KABUYE |
| KIGALI-RURAL | : | DR NARCISSE GAKUBA |
| GITARAMA | : | DESIRE NYANDWI |
| BUTARE | : | DR PIERRE-CLAVER RWANGABO |
| GIKONGORO | : | FELIX ZIGRINGSHTI |
| CYANGUGU | : | THEOBALD RUTIHUNZA |
| KIBUYE | : | ASSIEL KABERA |
| GISENYI | : | DR. CHARLES ZILIMWABAGABO |
| RUHENGERI | : | IGNACE KARUHIJE |
| BYUMBA | : | DEO KAYUMBA |
| KIBUNGO | : | PROTAIS MUSONI |

CC: Tous Professionnels -

30/11/94

CP

LISTE DES MINISTRES DU GOUVERNEMENT D'UNION NATIONALE
DU 19 JUILLET 1994

| | |
|---|-----|
| 0. Président de la République : M. Pasteur Bizimungu | FPR |
| 1. Vice-Président de la République Rwandaise et Ministre de la Défense : Général Major Paul Kagame | FPR |
| 2. Premier Ministre : M. Faustin Twagiramungu | MDR |
| 3. Vice-Premier Ministre et Ministre de la Fonction Publique: Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe | FPR |
| 4. Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération : M. J.M. Vianney Ndagijimana M. Anastase Gasana | MDR |
| 5. Ministre de l'Intérieur et du Développement Communal : M. Seth Sendashonga | FPR |
| 6. Ministre de la Justice : M. Alphonse-Marie Nkubito | * |
| 7. Ministre de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage : Dr Augustin Iyamuremye | PSD |
| 8. Ministre de l'Enseignement Primaire et Secondaire : M. Pierre Célestin Rwigema | MDR |
| 9. Ministre de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche Scientifique et de la Culture : Dr Joseph Nsengimana | PL |
| 10. Ministre des Finances : M. Joseph Rugenera | PSD |
| 11. Ministre de l'Information : M. J. Baptiste Nkuliyingoma | MDR |
| 12. Ministre du Commerce et de l'Industrie: M. Prosper Higiro | PL |
| 13. Ministre du Plan : M. J. Berchmans Birara | * |
| 14. Ministre de la Santé : Dr Colonel Joseph Karemera | FPR |
| 15. Ministre des Transports et Communications : Mme Immaculée Kayumba | FPR |
| 16. Ministre du Travail et des Affaires Sociales : M. Pie Mugabo | PL |
| 17. Ministre de l'Environnement et du Tourisme : M. J. Népomuscène Nayinzira | PDC |
| 18. Ministre des Travaux Publics : M. Charles Ntakirutinka | PDC |
| 19. Ministre de la Famille et du Développement de la Condition Féminine : Mlle Aloysie Inyumba | FPR |
| 20. Ministre de la Jeunesse et du Mouvement Associatif : M. Patrick Mazimpaka | FPR |
| 21. Ministre de la Réhabilitation et de la Réintégration Sociale : Dr Jacques Bihozagara | FPR |

* Non appartenance politique

PARTI DEMOCRATE
Conscience-Union-Action
Gushyira mu gaciro-Gusabana
Gukora
B.P.3061 KIGALI.

Kigali, le 23 Novembre 1994

TRES URGENT

Son Excellence Monsieur le Président
de la République Rwandaise
KIGALI.

Objet: Démenti

Son Excellence Monsieur
le Premier Ministre
KIGALI.

Monsieur le Président,
Monsieur le Premier Ministre,

Nous avons appris avec surprise et regret sur les antennes de Radio Rwanda que le Conseil des Ministres qui s'est tenu dans l'après-midi du 15 Novembre 1994 aurait rangé le PARTI DEMOCRATE dans la poubelle des partis politiques génocidaires qui ont horriblement endeuillé notre pays! S'il ne s'agit pas d'une erreur de classement non intentionnelle (et nous croyons que c'est une erreur effectivement), cette classification inique et de nature à couvrir de honte notre Parti est fautive, car sans fondement réel, et constitue plutôt une atteinte et une insulte graves à son endroit.

En effet, le PARTI DEMOCRATE a toujours, et avec énergie, fustigé, dénoncé et condamné tout acte ignoble-quel que fût son auteur- de nature à hypothéquer la paix et la sécurité dans notre pays; il conviait plutôt tous les partis, le Gouvernement, le Front Patriotique Rwandais (FPR), la population et la MINUAR à tout faire-chacun en ce qui le concerne-pour la mise en application effective et honnête de l'Accord de Paix d'ARUSHA.

De même, dans ses meetings, conférences, déclarations et chroniques radiodiffusées, comme par sa conduite quotidienne, le PARTI DEMOCRATE a toujours prêché- et le fera toujours ainsi-une DEMOCRATIE qui s'enracine dans notre culture et dans notre vie quotidienne, une Démocratie effective fondée sur la Conscience-conscience de soi, conscience d'autrui, conscience nationale-sur l'union et sur l'action développementaliste, une Démocratie alors bâtie sur le respect du réel, sur le respect de l'autre et sur le respect de la loi. Cette ligne de conduite a permis au PARTI DEMOCRATE de garder son indépendance, son intégrité, sa dignité, son autorité ainsi que son autonomie, et de ne pas salir son nom dans les coalitions futilles et opportunistes.

Eu égard à cette ligne de conduite et à l'essence même de son idéologie qui font la différence avec les autres formations politiques, le PARTI DEMOCRATE n'avait aucun intérêt et ne pouvait aucunement coaliser avec les partis sanguinaires et génocidaires.

Par ailleurs, il est à noter que le PARTI DEMOCRATE a perdu dans l'ignoble tragédie beaucoup de ses adhérents et de ses responsables dont particulièrement son Vice-Président, deux membres du Bureau Politique, le Président du Parti en Préfecture BYUMBA, le fils aîné de son Secrétaire Exécutif, ainsi que plusieurs Représentants au niveau Communal et Préfectoral.

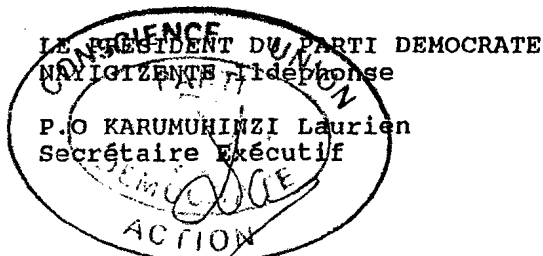
Bien plus, le PARTI DEMOCRATE n'avait jamais cessé de dénoncer et condamner la politique d'exclusion qui a toujours caractérisé les

Compte tenu de toutes ces explications, nous vous prions, Excellence Monsieur le Président, Monsieur le Premier Ministre, de reconsidérer votre position contenue dans la déclaration du Gouvernement du 15/11/1994 qui insère le PARTI DEMOCRATE dans les partis génocidaires et qui le discrédite devant le peuple rwandais et l'humanité toute entière, avec pour visée inavouée de le priver de son droit légitime et légal de participer au Parlement de Transition.

Comme le PARTI DEMOCRATE a toujours manifesté sa bonne volonté de participer à la gestion de la chose publique, c'est pourquoi, se référant à la lettre n° 119/02.3 du 22 Septembre 1994 nous adressée par le Premier Ministre pour demander la liste des députés de notre Parti et subsidiairement à notre lettre du 23 Septembre 1994 par laquelle nous lui avons transmis le nom du Député désigné par le Bureau Politique, en la personne de Monsieur KAREMERA GAHIRWA Protais le Bureau politique, réuni en date du 23/11/1994, reconferme cette candidature à l'Assemblée Nationale de Transition.

Enfin, nous profitons de l'occasion pour déclarer que le PARTI DEMOCRATE soutient que les criminels qui ont planifié, dirigé et exécuté le Génocide et les massacres soient sévèrement punis, où qu'ils soient, et de la même manière exemplaire, pour donner une leçon solide, non seulement aux Rwandais quant à la récidivité d'un tel drame et à la réconciliation nationale mais aussi à l'humanité toute entière.

Veuillez agréer, Excellence Monsieur le Président, Excellence Monsieur le Premier Ministre, l'expression de notre très haute considération.



Copie pour information à:

- Monsieur, Madame le Ministre (Tous)
- Monsieur le Président du
Parti Politique (Tous)
- Monsieur le Président de la Cour
Constitutionnelle
KIGALI.

PARTI DEMOCRATE
Conscience - Union - Action
Gushyira mu gaciro - Gusabana
Gukora
B.P. 3061 KIGALI

Kigali, le 23 Septembre 1994

Objet: Candidat Député

Son Excellence Monsieur le
Premier Ministre
KIGALI

Monsieur le Premier Ministre,

Faisant suite à votre lettre
Nº119/02.3 du 22 Septembre 1994 relative à la désignation, par les
Partis Politiques agréés au Rwanda, des candidats députés devant
prêter serment le 25 Septembre 1994;

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire
parvenir le nom du candidat-député du Parti Démocrate. Il s'agit de
Monsieur KAREMERA GAHIRWA Protais, désigné par le Bureau Politique
en sa séance du 23 Septembre 1994.

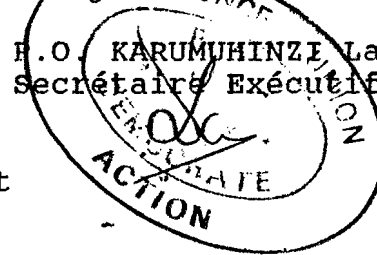
Veillez agréer, Excellence
Monsieur le Premier Ministre, l'expression de ma très haute
considération.

Le Président du Parti Démocrate
NATIGONZE Idefonse

P.O. KARUMUHINZE Laurien
Secrétaire Exécutif

Copie pour information à:

Son Excellence Monsieur le Président
de la République Rwandaise
KIGALI





SERVICES DU PREMIER MINISTRE
B.P. 1334 KIGALI

Réf. N° :

Monsieur le Président du Parti (Tous),

Annexe :

Parti Démocrate

Objet :

Monsieur le Président,

Pour une meilleure coordination de cérémonie de prestation de serments des Députés à l'Assemblée Nationale de Transition, nous vous prions de remettre de toute urgence, et ce avant le 23 septembre 1994 à 18h 00, la liste des Députés de votre parti politique.

Comme vous le savez, la date de prestation de serments a été largement dépassée. C'est pourquoi nous vous suggérons de tout faire pour que cette prestation ait lieu en même temps que celle des ministres en date du 25 septembre 1994.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'expression de ma haute considération.

Le Premier Ministre,

Twagiramungu
Faustin TWAGIRAMUNGU.

Copie pour information à :

- Son Excellence Monsieur le Président
de la République Rwandaise
KIGALI.



UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Kigali, 12 September 1994

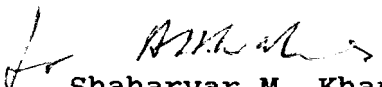
Excellency,

UNAMIR continues to establish its communications facilities in Rwanda and in accordance with its expanded tasks, as mandated by Security Council resolution 925 of 8 June 1994, it has been brought to my attention by our Communications Section that the installation of a Microwave radio link in Mount Jari will be necessary to provide radio linkages among our different operational units.

Your kind and urgent cooperation will be appreciated in obtaining the authorization from the appropriate Government Ministry in order to proceed with the installation.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours faithfully,


Shaharyar M. Khan
Special Representative of the
Secretary-General

H.E. Mr. Jean-Marie NDAGIJIMANA
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Republic of Rwanda
Kigali

cc. Mr. Goh, OIC /Adm.

FAX MESSAGE. (number of pages 2)

TO : LINA MIR - KIGALI.

FROM : EMBASSY OF RWANDA
PRETORIA.

Please send urgently this FAX to
the MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
PHONE no 75339.

Thanks.

GATWABUYEGE Vincent
Charge d. Affaires.



CPAO

We're still handling incoming/outgoing faxes
for the Rwandan authorities. This came across my
desk.

It provides a useful snapshot of the financial
crisis that the government is in.
For information.

14/9 MA

NE 27123421740

FAX MESSAGE. TRES URGENT.

FAX 27123421743

PHONE (Le Soir) 2712 326 9344 ROOM 219

FAX HOTEL 2712 326 1067

TO: S.E. Monsieur le Ministre
des AFFAIRES ETRANGERES.

FROM: GATWABUYEGE Vincent
CHARGE D. AFFAIRES.

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que ce 15/9/1994 j'ai eu un meeting au FORÉIGN DEPARTMENT. Ils ont très apprécié l'ouverture de notre Ambassade et l'envoi immédiat du Charge d. Affaires. Toutefois, ils souhaiteraient urgentement être fixés sur ce qui suit: le sort du Consulat Général et de celui qui en assumait la responsabilité. Les documents présentés m'en disent rien.

Ce problème a été également posé lors de ma visite au Consulat. Je vous prie de me préciser:

- 1- Le sort des engagements du Consulat vis-à-vis du Personnel diplomatique et local. Les arriérés des salaires se chiffrent à 25,504.56 Rands.
- 2- Le sort des engagements du Consulat vis-à-vis des tiers. En d'autres termes, la position des dettes: Eau & électricité, les loyers, les télécoms, les assurances, soins médicaux, frais de scolarité, frais de sécurité et d'autres. A titre d'illustration la note des télécoms se chiffre à ± 30,000 Rands et les loyers à 35,827.8 Rands.

Ces renseignements sont indispensables vu la spécificité de notre cas c'est le passage du Consulat à l'Ambassade. Pour votre information 1 US \$ = 3.4 Rands -

Veuillez agréer, Excellence Monsieur le Ministre l'assurance de ma très haute
Cordialement -

GATWABUYEGE Vincent
CHARGE D. AFFAIRES.

16/9/1994.

NOTE VERBALE

SRSR/NV/18/94

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation of the Rwandese Republic and has the honour to inform them that UNAMIR is in need of accommodation facilities for its Ethiopian Battalion in the Cyangungu Sector, and to request written permission from the authorities concerned to relocate the Ethiopian Battalion and other units from the Airfield to the former new hospital at Kemembe. The hospital consists of 14 brick structures.

The hospital buildings at Kemembe have been looted. Most doors, windows, electrical fittings, and plumbing fixtures have been taken or vandalised. Some of the main electric cables have been dug up. However, the damage sustained could be repaired in a short period of time, at reasonable cost. UNAMIR undertakes to do the repairs. In the meantime, the Ethiopian Battalion have offered to guard the site to prevent further vandalism, and would like to move there as soon as possible and use the site for their headquarters, barracks and logistics.

If authorization is granted, the Ethiopian Battalion will secure the site and premises while the premises are being repaired. UNAMIR would wish to use the site and premises for, at least, six months. Because the facility is large enough, it could be split and used for a clinic as well, which will benefit the local community. Once again, apart from the obvious need to house the soldiers, an early decision will assist in conserving the site and the buildings.

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda requests the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation of the Rwandese Republic to present this request to the appropriate Ministry.

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda avails itself of this occasion to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation of the Rwandese Republic the assurances of its highest consideration.



Kigali, 13 September 1994

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
and International Co-operation of
the Rwandese Republic
Kigali, Rwanda.

COPY

Original sent to S.
Minister of Foreign
Affairs. S. 6/9/94



AMBASSADE DE LA REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE
1714 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20009
(202) 232-2882
TX: 246805 RWAN UR
FAX NO. (202) 232 4544

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

②

INFO

1. At flag is a request from the Burundi
govt for Rwanda to maintain the power station
at Cyangugu. I expect it provides
power across the border. There are
also papers from other consulates of some
DATE Sept. 6, 1994 interest.

2. Original has been delivered to
Rwandan authorities.

PLEASE DELIVER TO : MINUARMESSAGE-PLEASE TRANSMIT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGES
TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND

COOPERATION.

MA 8/9

FROM : AMB RWANDA-WASHINGTON

NUMBER OF PAGES TRANSMITTED

(INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET) 7

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL THE

PAGES TRANSMITTED, PLEASE CALL (202) 232.2882 AND

ASK FOR NORA

1:51

223234

02/09/94

15:22

AMBARWA FAX BUJA --- AMBRWA WASHINGTON
AMBASSY RWANDA

007

AMBASSADE DE LA REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE

Normal 28 Août 1994

490/M/03/R.in.



S. O. L. W.
MONTU

Monsieur le Ministre des Affaires
Etrangères et de la Coopération
KIGALI

Objet: Audiences au Ministère
des Affaires Etrangères

Monsieur le Ministre.

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance
que j'ai été reçu, à sa demande par Monsieur KORENDIAISOV,
Directeur-Adjoint pour l'Afrique au Ministère des Affaires
Etrangères de la Fédération de RUSSIE en date du 17/8/1994.

Dans cet entretien, auquel a également assisté
Monsieur SHINROV, Ambassadeur de RUSSIE à KIGALI, le Directeur-
Adjoint pour l'Afrique m'a prié de porter à la connaissance
du gouvernement rwandais que la Fédération de RUSSIE est
désireuse de poursuivre sa coopération avec le RWANDA.
Le problème de reconnaissance du nouveau gouvernement rwandais
ne se posant pas, la RUSSIE reconnaissant les Etats et non
les gouvernements, l'Ambassadeur de RUSSIE à KIGALI, reprendra
ses fonctions dans notre pays dans les prochains jours. Mes
interlocuteurs ont cependant regretté que la Résidence de leur
Ambassadeur ait été saquée et pillée et voudraient insister
auprès du gouvernement rwandais pour que celui-ci protège da-
vantage la Chancellerie et ce qui reste de la Résidence.

S'agissant de la situation au RWANDA, spéciale-
ment ce qui concerne le retour des réfugiés, Monsieur
KORENDIAISOV m'a chargé de porter à votre connaissance que
la RUSSIE condamne tous ceux qui entravent le retour rapide
des réfugiés dans leur pays et sur leurs terres. Il m'a en
outre assuré que la RUSSIE, au même titre que la Communauté
Internationale, continuera d'apporter sa part dans l'aide

... / ...

AMBARWA FAX BUJA --- AMBRWA WASHINGTON

0006

12:03

223254

02/28/94

15:23

AMBASSY RWANDA

2.

aux réfugiés rwandais. Il s'est rappelé que la RUSSIE a mis à la disposition des réfugiés de TANZANIE, 30 occasions de transport et qu'elle a déjà envoyé un avion gros porteur russe avec un important chargement (aliments essentiellement) pour les réfugiés de GOMA.

Je vous en souhaite bonne réception et vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'expression de ma haute considération.

A. MESTRE
Ambassadeur



Copie pour information à:

- S.E. Monsieur le Président
de la République Rwandaise
KIGALI
- Monsieur le Premier Ministre
KIGALI
- S/c de Monsieur le Ministre
des Affaires Etrangères et
de la Coopération
KIGALI



AMBASSADE A BUJUMBURA

N° :

EXT :

II :

Monsieur le Ministre des Affaires
Etrangères et de la Coopération
KIGALI

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir, pour
suite appropriée, la note verbale m'adressée par le Ministère d'Etat chargé
des Relations Extérieures et de la Coopération de la République du Burundi
me demandant de vous saisir afin de faire assurer la garde du Centre de
Distribution d'Electricité de MURURU II antérieurement assurée par les
éléments de l'Opération Turquoise sur demande du Gouvernement Burundais.

Très haute considération.

GNIRAJJE Sylvestre
Ambassadeur

REPUBLIQUE DU BURUNDI

BUJUMBURA. 10

MINISTRE DES RELATIONS EXTERIEURES
ET DE LA COOPERATION

N° 204.01/669 /RE/94 DU 31 AOUT 1994.

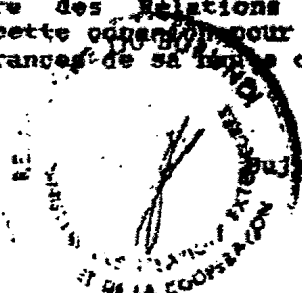
Le Ministère des Relations Extérieures et de la Coopération présente ses compliments à l'Ambassade de la République Rwandaise et a l'honneur de l'informer qu'au moment où le Rwanda était dernièrement en guerre et que le Gouvernement Rwandais n'était pas en mesure de travailler, les fonctionnaires de SINEAC ont alerté les autorités des trois pays, membres de la CEPGL, sur la nécessité de protéger le Centre de Distribution d'Electricité de MURURU II à CYANGURU qui est un complexe extrêmement onéreux et important de la Communauté.

Le Gouvernement du Burundi a alors demandé au Gouvernement Français par l'intermédiaire de l'Ambassade de France à Bujumbura, d'autoriser les éléments de l'Opération Turquoise à assurer cette protection.

Aujourd'hui, comme "l'Opération Turquoise" a terminé sa mission et qu'elle a été remplacée par les éléments de la MINUAR II, le Ministère des Relations Extérieures et de la Coopération demande à l'Ambassade du RWANDA de bien vouloir contacter le Gouvernement Rwandais afin qu'il assure la protection de ce Centre ou qu'il demande à la MINUAR de faire ce travail.

Le Ministère des Relations Extérieures et de la Coopération saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à l'Ambassade du Rwanda, les assurances de sa haute considération.

Bujumbura, le 31 AOUT 1994

AMBASSADE DU RWANDA
A BUJUMBURA.

SENT BY: Xerox Teecopier 7020 : 5- 9-94 : 17:37 :

711478-EMB. RWANDA

1

AMBASSADE DE LA REPUBLIQUE

RWANDAISE



LE CAIRE

MESSAGE FAX N° 43/(c)2b

DESTINATAIRE : MINAFFET - KIGALI

VIA AMBARWANDA WASHINGTON
POUR TRANSMISSIONT E X T E

HONNEUR ACCUSER RECEPTION DE VOTRE MESSAGE FAX N° 022/03.00/94
PROTETAT DATE DU 18 AOUT 1994 STOP PRIERE METTRE DES MOYENS AD HOC QUI
PUISSENT ME PERMETTRE DE VOUS INDIQUER MES COORDONNEES D'ARRIVEE A
KIGALI POUR MOI ET MA FAMILLE STOP MA FAMILLE COMPTE SEPT PERSONNES
DONT MON EPOUSE, MES ENFANTS ET MOI-MEME STOP CELA REVIENDRAIT A DISPO-
NIBILISER ± 30 000 DOLLARS USA POUR BILLETS D'AVION ET FRAIS DE
TRANSPORT DES BAGAGES STOP TRES HAUTE CONSIDERATION FULLSTOP

FAIT AU CAIRE, LE 05 SEPTEMBRE 1994

RUZINDANA EMMANUEL

AMBASSADEUR



SEP 06 '94 TUE 13:49 ID:EMB. RWANDA
05/09 '94 12:00 2223254

TCL NO:202 232 4544 H191 P82
ANBARWA FAX BUJA AMBWA WASHINGTON
Moscou, le 27 Août 1994

0004



N° 495/X/03/R.An.

Monsieur le Ministre des Affaires
Etrangères et de la Coopération

KIGALI

Monsieur le Ministre,

Me référant à votre télégramme N° 012/03.00/94/
PROTRAT, du 17/08/1994, me parvenu le 26/08/1994 et relatif
à mon rappel, j'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance
que j'ai pris acte de son contenu.

Il m'est cependant difficile de préciser avec
exactitude le moment de mon arrivée à KIGALI. Celui-ci dépen-
dra de la diligence que vous mettrez à m'envoyer:

- i) les titres de transport pour ma famille (six personnes),
- ii) les frais de rapatriement de mes effets personnels,
- iii) mon salaire à partir du mois d'Avril 1994 et diverses
autres dépenses dont le calcul sera fait ultérieure-
ment.

Puis-je compter, Monsieur le Ministre, sur votre
réaction urgente à la présente.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Ministre,
les assurances de ma très haute considération.

A. KIGALI
Ambassadeur





28 November 1995

TWAGIRAMUNGU'S ALLEGATIONS OF HUTU MASSACRES BY RPA

1. Allegations of the massacre of "at least 300 000 persons" by the RPA were first made by the ex-Premier in the Netherlands on 2 November 1995.
2. Similar allegations were made on 27 November 1995 in Brussels by the former Prime Minister, with a discrepancy in figures: massacre of 250 000 people in revenge killings.
3. Claims have been made of "documentation available" in the first interview and of "irrefutable proof" in the second interview, without any substantiation.
4. UNAMIR's reaction in case of press questions:
 - ◆ UNAMIR MILOBs, Human Rights Monitors and UN agencies are spread across Rwanda. They are present in every prefecture. Nearly every commune is covered by these UN representatives. While UNAMIR cannot claim to see everything that happens in Rwanda, it would be surprising if the elimination of such a large number of people will take place without being noticed.

SRSg
FC
ED
SA/SRSg
Spokesman



Legal

DRAFT

DATE: 8 April 1995
REF:

Your Excellency,

1. I have the honour to refer to the Agreement signed on 5 November 1993 between the United Nations and Rwanda on the Status of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), and likewise to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations adopted on 13 February 1946, to which the Agreement refers and to which Rwanda is a party.

2. I regret to have to bring to your attention and, through you, to the attention of your Government an established pattern of violations of various provisions of the said Convention and Agreement by personnel of the Government of Rwanda, and particularly by members of the Rwandese Patriotic Army and the National Gendarmerie. These violations, which are too numerous to list exhaustively, but a sample of which is listed below, also extend to other United Nations Agencies and personnel in Rwanda, who are entitled to similar protections under the Convention and related Agreements and, in addition, to the provision of security protection by UNAMIR as required under Security Council resolutions.

3. To the extent that the incidents of violations also impede the exercise of UNAMIR's functions in the provision of security protection to other agencies of the United Nations, those incidents also constitute violations of relevant provisions of the Security Council resolutions requiring the cooperation of Rwanda in the implementation of the mandates of UNAMIR and other United Nations agencies, in particular, paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 965 of 30 November 1994.

4. I would also like to draw your attention to the correspondence and Notes Verbale previously filed by UNAMIR with your Ministry protesting against such violations and urgently requesting corrective action by your Government; in particular, my letter of 11 October 1994 on the forcible entry into UNAMIR premises by

Dr. Anastase Gasana
Minister of Foreign Affairs & Cooperation
Kigali



UNAMIR-MINUAR

- 2 -

RPA personnel to arrest a local staff member of UNAMIR, and my Notes Verbale SRSg/NV/60/94 of 6 December 1994, SRSg/NV/13/95 of 2 February 1995 and SRSg/NV/19/95 of 10 February 1995. In the single instance in which we had a response from your Ministry, as contained in your letter No. 128/03.00/CAB/PROTETAT of 2 February 1995 requesting personnel of your Government "to respect the commitments made by Rwanda to the UNAMIR Statute", that request was flatly rejected by officers of the Rwandese Patriotic Army, who stated on that and on other occasions that they only honour orders from the Ministry of Defence.

5. Thus, instead of the cessation of such violations, as we were entitled to expect as a result of our representations and of assurances of requisite action by Senior Officials of your Ministry, there has rather been an escalation of such violations in recent months. I would like to hereby register our protest in the strongest possible terms against these violations. The incidents constituting such violations fall under the following categories and are as follows:

- 5.1 Searches of UNAMIR and other United Nations property including vehicles, aircraft, official documents, and belongings of their personnel, in violation of sections 3 and 22 of the Convention and paragraphs 3, 4, 15 and 26 of the Agreement.

Examples of such incidents have been documented by UNAMIR Military Observers (MILOBs) on 2 February 1995 (Kigali airport), 2 and 16 March 1995 (Ruhengeri), 13 March 1995 (Kigali-Gisenyi road), 23 March 1995 (Gitarama-Kigali road); by UNAMIR Air Operations staff (a catalogue of incidents reported on 7 and 12 February 1995); by UNICEF (2, 4, 10, 12 and 14 March 1995); and by UNHCR (search of diplomatic bag on 1 March 1995); among many others.

- 5.2 Impoundment or detention of UNAMIR imports and supplies in attempts to charge customs and other duties, or for other unknown reasons, in violation of sections 3 and 7 of the Convention and paragraph 15 of the Agreement.

The incidents here include the detention of 40 United Nations vehicles at Gatuna border post since 27 February 1995 in demand for the payment of customs duties; the detention of UNAMIR communications equipment at Kigali airport since 20 February 1995, and similarly of UNDP communications equipment since January 1995; the detention of other UNAMIR imports normally handled by UNAMIR's contractors (recurrent incidents); among several others.



UNAMIR-MINUAR

- 3 -

The continued detention of UNAMIR's communications equipment is also in violation of section 9 of the Convention and paragraph 10 of the Agreement, on UNAMIR's right to install and operate communications facilities. This violation currently poses the threat of a complete breakdown of UNAMIR's communications network, with potentially serious repercussions for the security and safety of UNAMIR personnel in the field. **I must therefore demand the immediate release of the said equipment.**

- 5.3 Movement restrictions on UNAMIR and other United Nations personnel and denial of access at RPA checkpoints, including very long delays sometimes accompanied by open hostility and threats by RPA personnel. These incidents not only violate the freedom of movement provided for under paragraph 12 of the Agreement and required by paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 965 (1994); they also violate the obligation of the Government of Rwanda to ensure the security and safety of UNAMIR personnel, as required by paragraph 6 of the Agreement.

One early example here was the restriction and eventual prohibition of UNAMIR's use of a barge on Lake Kivu to transport equipment and supplies to our troops in the Kibuye area, which had been arranged in view of the difficulties of land transportation by heavy trucks in that area. That restriction severely curtailed the operational flexibility and freedom of movement of UNAMIR.

More recent documented cases of such restrictions include: restrictions at Gashora checkpoint (9 February 1995), restrictions reported by Ghanbatt (21 February 1995), MILOBs (9 and 28 February 1995, two incidents on 2 March 1995, 10, 23 and 25 March 1995), Malawi Coy (6 March 1995), AUSMED (23 March 1995), Tunbatt (2 February and 6 March 1995), Human Rights Operations (26 February 1995, 8 March 1995, 18 March 1995), the holding-up at Rusizi-2 border post of 23 trucks carrying relief supplies, with the risk of looting, reported on 4 April 1995 by UNAMIR forces providing convoy security; and restrictions on UNAMIR patrols at Ruhengeri (4 April 1995) among numerous others.



UNAMIR-MINUAR

- 4 -

- 5.4 Ejection of UNAMIR from Government-owned or Government-controlled premises at very short notice or by ultimatum, and refusal to allow access to property under lease to UNAMIR.

These acts, which violate paragraph 16 of the Agreement, include acts in respect of warehouse premises at Kigali airport (ejection by ultimatum on), former CIVPOL Headquarters (forcible ejection by RPA on 19 September 1994), village Urugwiro (under lease to UNAMIR since December 1994, but occupation denied), and more recently, current demands for UNAMIR to vacate the former UNICEF premises, part of the Military Academy in Kigali, and Tunbatt camp in Gisenyi. These current demands pose very severe problems for UNAMIR in respect of the accommodation of its personnel and, consequently, for the effective pursuit of its mandate.

- 5.5 Imposition of passport requirements on UNAMIR military personnel from participating States, in violation of paragraphs 33 and 34 of the Agreement. Incidents here have involved Senegalese troops who arrived at Kigali airport on 22 February and 23/24 February 1995, and Nigerian troops who arrived on 3 April 1995 and were repatriated on 4 April 1995 at the behest of the Rwandese Ministry of Defence.

- 5.6 Seizure and impoundment of UNAMIR and other United Nations vehicles following traffic accidents, in violation of section 3 of the Convention and paragraph 3 of the Agreement.

There have been about 10 such seizures over the past several months; vehicles are released only after protracted negotiations with the National Gendarmerie, sometimes only after the imposition of questionable penalties (fines) against the United Nations personnel involved. One such attempt by the RPA to impound a UNAMIR vehicle following a traffic accident in Butare, in February this year, led to a near-exchange of gunfire with UNAMIR troops of the Australian contingent who intervened to protect UNAMIR property and personnel. That incident has led to several subsequent incidents of apparent harassment of Australian troops by the RPA. Currently about four UNAMIR vehicles (UNAMIR 4835, UNAMIR 730, UNAMIR 4900, UNAMIR 743), are still being detained by the Rwandese National Gendarmerie.



UNAMIR MINUAR

- 5 -

5.7 Physical attacks, intimidation and harassment of UNAMIR and other United Nations personnel, in violation of paragraph 6 of the Agreement.

Many of the incidents listed under paragraph 5.3 above also fall under this category. Earlier incidents under this category include the following: on 8 November 1994, in Kigali, armed RPA soldiers followed a member of UNAMIR in his vehicle, surrounded it at the entrance to his residence and repeatedly banged on it with their weapons, until his persistent hooting of his horn and efforts to use his hand-radio made them abandon the attack, leaving behind them a bayonet and a round of ammunition; again, on 8 November 1994 at a checkpoint on the Gikongoro-Butare road, armed RPA soldiers repeatedly banged on a UNAMIR vehicle with their guns and forced the UNAMIR staff member driving it to submit to a search of the vehicle and the official and personal documents and belongings in the vehicle; and on 15 November 1994, in Kigali, uniformed RPA soldiers physically assaulted an expatriate employee of a UNAMIR contractor. Several personnel of UNAMIR contractors have been obliged to leave Rwanda in recent months following threats on their lives by RPA personnel.

5.8 Thefts of UNAMIR and other United Nations vehicles at gunpoint by persons in Rwandese army uniform, and similar robberies at the residences of United Nations personnel.

These incidents, which violate Section 3 of the Convention and paragraph 6 of the Agreement, include: on 24 October 1994, in Kigali, the hijacking of UNAMIR 1045 by RPA soldiers at gunpoint; on 14 November 1994, in Kigali, the hijacking of UNAMIR 1088 at gunpoint by an RPA soldier and an accomplice in civilian clothes; on 17 February 1995, in Kigali the attempted hijacking of a UNAMIR water tanker at gunpoint by an RPA soldier (who was arrested); on 14 March 1995, in Kigali the perpetration of armed robbery by RPA soldiers on a member of UNAMIR at his residence; and on 19 March 1995, at the residence of United Nations Human Rights personnel in Kigali, the hijacking at gunpoint by RPA soldiers of a United Nations vehicle (which they later abandoned owing to a mechanical problem).



UNAMIR MINUAR

- 6 -

- 5.9 Arrests, detention and harassment of local staff of UNAMIR and other United Nations agencies without any ready explanation. Several representations, and many visits by United Nations personnel, have previously been made to your Government on this issue.

The incidents here, when accompanied by forcible entry into United Nations premises -- as they often are -- violate Section 3 of the Convention and paragraphs 16 and 19 of the Agreement. The manner in which the arrests are carried out is also often in violation of fundamental principles of human rights on the notification of reasons and the existence of evidence for an arrest. If the reasons for an arrest -- which are usually not revealed until after persistent enquiries subsequent to the arrest -- were to relate to the staff member's employment with the United Nations, such arrest would be in violation of Section 18 (a) of the Convention and paragraphs 28 and 46 of the Agreement. But, in most cases, UNAMIR and other United Nations agencies have encountered difficulties in ascertaining the whereabouts of the staff member and the reasons for the arrest.

- 5.10 Harassment and intimidation of Rwandese nationals who approach UNAMIR with information or for protection and of those approached by UNAMIR and other agencies for information in the implementation of their mandates.

These acts of intimidation or harassment impede the effective implementation of the mandates of UNAMIR and other United Nations agencies, and are consequently in violation of paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 965 (1994), among other resolutions. Among the numerous examples of such incidents, one of the most serious occurred on 5 February 1995, in Kigali, when Human Rights personnel investigating the attempted murder of a prominent journalist were surrounded by armed RPA soldiers, preventing them from interviewing local residents. The acts of intimidation by the RPA troops also greatly influenced the willingness of witnesses to come forward with information.



UNAMIR-MINUAR

- 7 -

6. Your Excellency may agree with me that these incidents constitute grave violations of the relevant provisions of the Convention and Agreement referred to, and seriously undermine the effective discharge of the mandates of UNAMIR and other United Nations agencies in Rwanda. Such violations are all the more regrettable when viewed in relation to the efforts of UNAMIR, other United Nations agencies, the international community in general, and to my own efforts to assist your Government in various ways in its efforts at national reconstruction, rehabilitation, and recovery from the tragic acts of genocide that accompanied the civil war of last year.

7. May I respectfully request the Government of Rwanda to take urgent steps to ensure, first, the immediate cessation of any such violations, and second, the scrupulous observance, henceforth, of the international obligations of Rwanda under the Convention and Agreement cited above. May I, in this connection, draw the attention of your Government to paragraph 56 of the said Agreement, which states:

"56. Wherever the present Agreement refers to the privileges, immunities and rights of UNAMIR and to the facilities provided to UNAMIR, the Government shall have the ultimate responsibility for the implementation and fulfilment of such privileges, immunities, rights and facilities by the appropriate local Rwandese authorities".

8. Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely

Shaharyar M. Khan
Special Representative
of the Secretary-General for Rwanda

cc: H.E. The President of Rwanda
H.E. The Prime Minister
H.E. The Minister of Defence
USG/DPKO, New York
USG/OLA, New York

② SRSG

1. For info
2. This is a request for help!

[Signature]
FC
4 Sep 94

Monsieur le Ministre de l'Intérieur
et du Développement Communal,
KIGALI.

Objet: Sécurité dans la région
de Kibuye.

What can we do?

See / S

Monsieur le Ministre,

Received 4/9/94

Par la présente, j'ai l'honneur de porter
à votre connaissance que suite au vide institutionnel existant dans notre
région, les bonnes initiatives ont créé un comité pour essayer de gérer la
vie sociale dans la "Comité de Contact" opérationnel depuis la mi-juillet
5/9/94 n marche des services à caractère social
és, d'assurer la sécurité des biens et

- Checked with Coc. Arp. There has
not been inordinate violence
or looting in Kibuye.

ous vous souviendrez en effet, que lors
14/08/1994, il vous a été exposé les
pour l'accomplissement de sa noble
r la population locale résidente et sur

- Question of the type of civil
criminal offence is entirely on
RPA's court, thus,
strengthening their new police/
Judiciary which is on the
pipeline.

l'idée de mettre sur pied une commission
'au retour, elle puisse convaincre et
eurs biens.

a pas encore pu se rendre sur les lieux
ibilisation ont eu lieu à cette fin.
loquents et concluants des personnes qui
coins du pays et particulièrement à
éplacés dans leurs régions d'origine est
rs.

- Finally, this letter is copied
to you for your information.
It behooves the Sector
commander to keep an eye
open and report back.

.../....

isll

Force est de constater cependant, et ce avec amertume, qu'une infime partie de la population se livre à des actes de vandalisme et de meurtre. Aucunement inquiétés par une quelconque action de représaille en leur endroit, les auteurs de ses actes ignobles vivent en toute impunité, se reposant plutôt sur leurs lauriers sous le regard passif d'une population impuissante. Il va sans dire que cela découle de l'inexistence dans notre région, des structures administratives et judiciaires opérationnelles. Ces actes indécentes indisposent au plus haut degré la population qui vit encore les séquelles de la guerre et la contraignent à se déplacer vers les agglomérations urbaines où elle se sent relativement plus en sécurité, ou pire encore, à prendre le chemin de l'exil.

Toutes considérations faites, nous aimerions avoir de votre part, quelles mesures conservatoires seraient mises en exécution pour endiguer ces actes criminels et ainsi sécuriser la population dans la zone. Serait-ce envisageable de nous référer quant à nous à l'autorité militaire gouvernementale la plus proche ou simplement procéder par une garde à vue indéterminée en attendant la mise en place des structures officielles habilitées?

Entretiens, je crois que rester les bras croisés serait apporter de l'eau au moulin et donc indisposer de plus bel la population qui attend au contraire à être sécurisée sans délais. Je reste convaincu qu'à cet effet, des contacts réguliers avec l'autorité gouvernementale sauraient arrêter des stratégies assez solides de nature à mettre en état d'inaction les auteurs des crimes et encore à décourager les piteux qui seraient mal intentionnés.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'expression de ma grande considération et, le Comité que je préside vous assure sa franche collaboration.

KARARA Augustin,
Président du Comité de Contact de Kibuye.

Copie pour information à:

- Monsieur le Ministre de la Justice,
KIGALI.

✓ - Commandement des Forces de la MINUAR II
KIBUYE.

Via: ISEL RIVERO

To: SG. Mubambize by fax bako meze and before

Physicians for Human Rights (UK)

University Department
of Forensic Medicine,
Royal Infirmary,
Dundee, DD1 9ND
UK
Tel: 0923 200794
Fax 0382 22094

please reply to:-

Flat 4.
57, Parliament Hill,
Hampstead,
London,
NW3 2TB
UK

Tel/Ans/Fax No. 071 784 6716
Mobile phone: 0955 516288
E-mail: phall@gn.apc.org

Aug 24, 1994

Dear Dr Rudasingwa,

KIGALI
RWANDA

We felt we should update you on our activities since leaving Rwanda. May we take this opportunity to thank you and your colleagues for your help in facilitating our mission. In particular we are grateful to Charles Gahire and Jean Baptiste Kayigamba for their tireless efforts on our behalf. We are very conscious of the difficulties you face and would wish to contribute in a positive way to the efforts at reconstruction. To that end we would welcome any suggestions you and your colleagues might have as to what role we might play - how you think we can help.

Our mission was carried out in collaboration with African Rights. Much of the material we collected will be incorporated in the joint report to be published soon. We have written articles for the British Medical Journal and BMA News Review and a letter to the Journal of the Royal College of Psychiatrists. We have also written for the lay press and spoken on radio and TV. Analysis of the results of the psychological survey has begun. Preliminary impressions are that the levels of psychological disturbance are very high (90%+).

Aware that the critical issue facing the people in Rwanda is the problem of reconciliation, we have contacted a number of groups and individuals in this country who have experience in this field. These include:-

Foundation for the Care of Victims of Torture, one of whose projects is in the Lowero triangle.
Conflict, an organisation promoting conflict resolution skills, and field work, partly by running courses in the UK.
Meritus professor of Peace Studies at Bradford University, with experience in Africa, Sri Lanka and former Yugoslavia. His research and latterly he has worked with a human rights group in Bosnia of Osijek.
Already involved in projects operating in and around Rwanda, the Williams of Responding to Conflict is travelling with the World Health Organisation delegation involved in the project on African Community teams. No doubt you are aware of this work, but in the event

Ms Rivero

1 copy already

Sent to
RPF Liaison
Office
Betty
7/9.

that you are not, we can supply further details. We feel that given appropriately trained personnel, such a project has much merit. In our opinion such projects ought to operate within Rwanda and could serve as a source of support and expertise for local initiatives.

A common thread running through the discussions we have had so far is the necessity that the Rwandese people themselves direct and control the process albeit with help from outside groups. Another point emphasised time and again was the need for you to avoid too much Western-orientated influence from do-gooders over here. We would be very interested to know of any local initiatives that have been started in Rwanda.

It became clear that our advisors felt very strongly that your government's authority should be seen to be constantly and repeatedly used to encourage the support of human rights and national reconciliation. We know these principles are close to the hearts of all members of the government but cannot stress enough the need to constantly reiterate that fact in the hope that all Rwandese and the rest of the world eventually can have no doubt about it. Our most experienced members suggested that some grand, symbolic and unmistakable gesture might prove very effective in persuading doubters of the government's sincerity. We would also stress a collective sense of urgency - it was felt important for the future stability of Rwanda that the government sets the agenda for a change in perceptions early, before minds and relationships become fixed on and around less positive activities.

The return of refugees must remain a prime objective. We believe that this would be facilitated by the presence, together with UN troops, of civilian police and human rights monitors and we are following up some thoughts on the practicalities of that. All efforts should be made to stem the flow of extremist propaganda and the government should continue to counter such propaganda. Clearly the longer many of your people spend as refugees, the more difficult will be the task of reconciliation. Long term absence may well lead to conflicting claims on resources in the future thus undermining your efforts further. When the refugees start returning then the priorities of firstly mending the roofs on the huts, secondly treating medical needs and thirdly rehabilitation and rebuilding normal life can be confronted. Still later there may be problems, because of the terrible events, over "burying the dead" metaphorically speaking, and developments like community memorials may then be useful.

We would endorse the comments made by African Rights in their letter to President Bizimungu of 22 July 1994 regarding the need for a free and fair judicial process and the need for "Truth Telling". Again to be most effective such action must be seen to be prompt and without favour. Rapid and impartial implementation of the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide is required. PHR (UK) is prepared to supply documentation and/or give evidence to any court or tribunal that meets the standards set out in African Rights' memorandum.

One area of considerable interest to us as doctors would be facilitating the setting up of a Rwandese equivalent of our own organisation. We realise that many members of the medical profession are tainted in the eyes of local people by their participation in

3

or collusion with genocide, but we are also mindful of the positive role played by many doctors on both sides of the so called ethnic divide. Such an independent organisation could provide a powerful example to other groups and a focus for a renaissance of ethical values amongst local medical professionals. There is also, we think, a need for an national regulatory body with a statutory duty to promote and defend high standards of professional conduct and medical ethics.

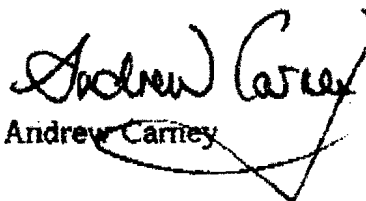
Looking to the future, there are a number of matters we have yet been unable to consider because many people here are currently on holiday. There remains untapped a large body of expertise in many fields. We hope to involve, amongst others, Professor Murray Last of the Anthropology Department of University College, London. Professor Naomi Richmond of the Institute of Child Health, who has worked in Mozambique, treating children kidnapped by RENAMO and a couple called Pat Bracken and Joan Giller, who have lived and worked in many conflict ridden areas, including Uganda. We would be happy to try to draw such people together into some sort of coordinated response. The role of such a forum could principally be that of a "think tank" - a resource to be used by those working inside Rwanda. It may also be possible to organise training, both for expatriate workers going to Rwanda and for local people engaged in a variety of areas.

We hope shortly to meet with staff from the British Government's Overseas Development Agency with whom you spent some time, and will offer briefings to interested politicians when Parliament returns from recess. We will also be lecturing to professional colleagues and hope to offer support to Medical charities working in and around Rwanda.

These then are some thoughts and proposals. If you have the time your advice and comments about how we can help would be gratefully received. Do you feel perhaps we are duplicating the efforts of others? Are there other priorities for you and your colleagues on which we might more usefully focus? As you know, Rakiya Omaar is planning a visit in September. We have as yet not made any definitive plans, but would also be more than willing to return, should this be seen as useful. Meanwhile unless we are discouraged from doing so our committee will continue to meet regularly and we will keep you informed of our progress.

Once again many thanks for your interest in our work. We look forward to meeting you and your colleagues again soon.

Yours Sincerely



Dr Andrew Carrey

Dr Peter Hall



cc. His Excellency, the President
His Excellency, the Prime Minister

The BBC Progr. in Kinyarwanda
are postponed for another week. Multi Sdr
library will be OK &