

DR

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

9 NOV 1994 - 28 FEB 1995

[2 CONFIDENTIAL]

KH/WG JUNE 2009

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES 51062

BOX 163

FILE 3

ACC. 1998/0283

CHAC

I suggest in future
a copy goes direct to
SRSG not through
any other office.

HQ UNAMIR
HAC-
Kigali

28 Feb 95

See Distribution

WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR PERIOD 19 FEB TO 24 FEB 95

General Situation

1. The humanitarian situation within Rwanda continues to improve. The IDPs in the northern camps in Sector 4A continue to leave under Op RETOUR however the numbers continue to decline. The Op RETOUR IOC predicts that this is due to rumours circulating within the camps concerning RPA operations in home communes. Further, distribution of food in camps and arrests in home communes continue to have the effect of reducing the number of IDPs opting to leave the camps. The overcrowded situation in the jails and prisons in the country continues.

HAC ACTIVITIES

2. The Cell performed tasked in support of Op RETOUR. A representative of the cell attended the UNREO weekly general meeting with NGOs. The HAC representative passed on security issues of concern to the representatives.
3. HAC sent a representative to a meeting in GISENYI concerning the possible eruption of volcanoes in Zaire.
4. One patrol was conducted during this period. The patrol followed an IOM convoy transporting IDPs to the communes of KANZENZE and NGENDA. An HAC patrol report will be forwarded to FHQ, UNREO and Sector 2.

Sector 1

5. The senior representative of GOAL Ireland approached HAC concerning a report made by Sector 1 in SITREP dated 13 Feb 95. The report stated that GOAL Ireland had ceased operations in MUKONDO. The representative stated that this is erroneous and wants UNAMIR sitrep to correct the report. Sector 1 is to verify this report and correct same. However, GOAL continues to operate in Sector 1 though the Government is introducing a fee of 1300 FRW for each person. The general concern is that the majority of the patients are too poor to pay this amount.
6. Catholic World Organization is reported to be supplying food to the commune of RUTARE.
7. GOAL is operating two clinics in MUKARENGE commune and CARITAS is operating a clinic in MAYENZA.

63 HUMANITARIAN FROM 1/6/94 TO 24/2/95

8. The commune staff of KINIHIRA commune GR 003187 has asked UNAMIR to support them in providing educational teaching aids and furniture for their schools and commune offices. UNREO and UNICEF are requested to action this request.

9. KIYOMBE commune reported that they require seed distribution and food. UNREO to note.

10. CARE are distributing farm tools and seeds in the area. Sector 1 to liaise with CARE to address seed distribution problem reported at para 9 and the seed distribution problems reported last week in GITI, TUMBA and BYOGA communes. UNREO to note.

11. A judiciary working group was held in BYUMBA and attended by the Prefet, the chief of the Gendarmerie, HA reps and UNMOs.

Sector 2

12. LWF delivered seeds, farming equipment and food at RUKIRA GR 6658.

13. Representatives from the European Community and UNHCR visited the ORC and health centre in RILIMA GR 2561. A food distribution was also observed taking place in the commune.

14. Milobs report that 102 returnees arrived in BARE commune from BURUNDI, 126 arrived in KANZANZE from UGANDA, 162 arrived in SAKE from BURUNDI and 34 returnees arrived in NGENDA from TANZANIA. UNHCR to note.

Sector 3

15. Authorities in MURAMA and MASANGO communes reported to Milobs that they expect further IDPs to return to the commune from IDP camps in Sector 4A. There is a concern that food will be required particularly since ICRC will terminate food delivery in the area. UNREO to note.

16. The FC visited GITARAMA prison on 21 Feb where 7 to 10 inmates are dying daily. FC indicated that this constitutes a humanitarian emergency. Thus, adequate action would be taken in conjunction with agencies to improve the situation.

17. Milobs reported seeing many IDPs in the area of KANYARU-HAUTE returning to their communes on foot. Sector requested to forward approximate numbers if possible. IOC to note.

18. MALICOY assisted the Inspector of Schools with the distribution of school supplies which was conducted over a three day period.

19. MALICOY Med staff vaccinated 4,081 children against measles.

20. Feed the Children were observed distributing relief items in MUGUSA commune GR 8325.

21. Milobs report that most of the schools and clinics in NYAKISU commune are functioning.

Sector 4A

22. World Vision was observed distributing seeds in KARABA.

23. Sector Milobs report that about 600 new IDPs arrive at KIBEHO daily and that many of the males arriving have machetes. Milobs also report that IDPs in RWAMIKO refuse to leave due to fear of RPA harassment in home communes. IOC to note.

Sector 4B

24. Milobs report that there are 80 persons under arrest at MABANZA prison GR 3473. Some are charged with participation in genocide.

Sector 4C

25. ETHIOBATT transported 56 IDPs from RUSUZI 1 (GR 7624) to NYAGATARE transit camp and provided escort to UNHCR transporting 253 IDPs in Sector 4C area.

Sector 5

26. A security assessment of warehouses and NGO installations was conducted by Milobs due to the looting incident on 18 Feb. In addition, increased patrolling by Milobs in support of humanitarian operations is being conducted in the GISENYI area.

Sector 6

27. INBATT patrols distributed educational packages and food to orphans at TARE GR 8910, NYAMUGALI GR 8622, NYARUTUVU GR 7517 and KIGALI.

Op Retour

28. Op RETOUR continued under the direction of the IOC. 1,517 IDPs were moved by vehicle during this reporting period. A total of 39,077 IDPs have been moved since the commencement of the operation.

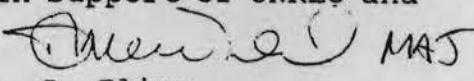
Medical Assistance

29. UNAMIR Contingent medical personnel treated 2,167 Rwandan citizens.

30. AUSMED treated 279 Rwandan citizens at CHK.

HAC PLANNED ACTIVITIES

31. HAC will continue to provide patrols in support of UNREQ and the IOC activities as requested.

for  MAS
S. Iliya
Col
CHAO

Distribution:

Internal

FHQ (Ops)
FC
DFC
Tac HQ (BUTARE)
Milob Gp HQ
HAO SRSG Office
Milob HQ Sec 1 (Hum Rep)
Milob HQ Sec 2 (Hum Rep)
Milob HQ Sec 3 (Hum Rep)
Milob HQ Sec 4A (Hum Rep)
Milob HQ Sec 4B (Hum Rep)
Milob HQ Sec 4C (Hum Rep)
Milob HQ Sec 5 (Hum Rep)
Milob HQ Sec 6 (Hum Rep)
File

External

UNREO
UNICEF
UNHCR
WFP
IOC Op RETOUR

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: FHQ (Ops)

From: HAC

Info: FC/DFC/Comd Sec 2/UNREO/File

Date: 28 February 1995

Subject: HAC PATROL TO COMMUNES IN KIGALI SOUTH PREFECTURE -23
FEB 95

CHAC
*Discuss psc. Why
how is your patrol
team composed?*
02/3
DFC

1. HAC Ops conducted a vehicle patrol in Sector 2. The aim of the patrol was to observe activities at the ORCs in communes involved in Op RETOUR.

2. The patrol was conducted by Maj D.J. MacNeil HAC Ops and Capt P.F.A. Demers (HAC Ops/LN).

3. The route taken by the patrol was as follows:
NDERA-KANZENZE-NGENDA-KIGALI.

4. NDERA WAY STATION. The operations in the way station are under the direction of IOM and CONCERN with INDBATT providing security. The NGO representatives were supervising activities in a well co-ordinated manner and answered all questions asked by the patrol members. INDBATT troops were in place to observe the loading of the IDPs. An RPA soldier arrived at the location but left after only a few minutes.

5. Transport of IDPs. Observations noted are as follows:

a. Once registration was completed the trucks and buses departed for the home communes. There were no Milob escorts or RPA escorts with the convoys however the IOM representative stated that they were not required and the procedure of proceeding without them had been in place for some time.

b. The convoy heading for KANZENZE and NGENDA encountered four roadblocks on route. At three of these roadblocks the IDPs were required to disembark where a search of their possessions was done. The search required them to open their bundles for the armed troops at the roadblock. No harassment of the IDPs was noted and the IDPs did not appear overly displeased with the searches despite the fact that it was raining.

c. Many schoolchildren were observed en route carrying school materials and waving at the UNAMIR vehicle.

6. Arrival at KANZENZE commune. Observations noted are as follows:

a. The commune office was ready to receive and register the IDPs.

63

b. An ORC was in place in the commune.

c. The representative of the commune office indicated that IDPs seldom stay at the ORC but rather move directly to their homes.

d. The representative stated that no IDPs to date had been arrested. Sector 2 is requested to confirm this statement.

e. Milobs were observed patrolling in the commune.

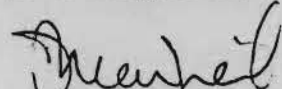
7. Arrival at NGENDA commune. Observations noted are as follows:

a. The commune office was ready to receive and register the IDPs.

b. An ORC was in place in the commune as well as a small tented orphanage.

c. The patrol spoke with a female returnee who said she was from KIBEHO IDP camp and had been there since July. She said that she experienced no difficulties leaving the camp. She stated that she was certain that her home was not destroyed. She stated that many people in KIBEHO camp were ready to come home but were waiting to accumulate additional food and supplies from aid agencies before setting off.

d. The Commune representative stated that there had been no arrests of returning IDPs to date. Sector 2 requested to confirm this statement.


D.J. MacNeil
Maj
HAC Ops

FM3

TO : FHQ (OPS)

FROM: MILOB GP HQ

DATE : 27 FEB 95

INFO : CMO ✓

SUBJECT - INCIDENT REPORT - MURDER OF DIRECTOR
HOSPITALS AT GISENYI ON 22 FEB 95

1. Please find herewith attached an incident report on the above subject.

2. Best Regards.

PM
See me - I think we should
swat 15 human rights

B. Kachuk
for
A ANOCHKINE
LT COL
For CMO

G/5

INCIDENT REPORT - MURDER OF DIRECTOR HOSPITALS, GISENYI
PREFECTURE AND OTHERS - 22 FEB 95.

1. On the night of 22nd Feb, at about 2015h, Dr Artole Bucendere, director of hospitals, Gisenyi prefecture was shot dead by unknown persons in his house within the hospital premises. A two year old child was also killed, while one woman and 4 other children were injured (3 of them were the director's children) and one neighbour stabbed in the ribs.

2. A joint MILOB-CIVPOL-human rights team investigated the incident. The following observations/findings emerged:

a. When the teams arrived at his residence they found the director lying dead in his bedroom, shot through the head. There were huge pools of blood in the two inner rooms. There were signs of scuffle in one of the rooms.

b. Cartridges corresponding to .45 Colt were found in the premises.

c. A person who works in the neighbouring house, said that he was working in the kitchen when he heard a scream. On coming out he found his employer staggering back to the house with a knife wound. He saw two persons running away.

d. On visiting the surgery of the hospital, the team found one child (2 yrs) lying dead with bullet wounds in his head and chest. The stabbed man was receiving surgery and the four injured children were receiving treatment for their wounds. A woman was also lying in the surgery, with head wounds.

e. One of the children said that two men, one of them dressed in white clothes had come to the director's house at around 2000h. One stayed out, while the other came inside and demanded money from the director. When the director refused, a scuffle ensued. The children who were in another room came out and tried to help. This prompted the other man also to come in, to help his colleague. They shot the director, the children and the maid working in the house. A neighbour, who came out to enquire, was stabbed by the miscreants (as per the injured person).

3. One of the children sustained serious injuries with multiple fractures on the head and was suffering from trauma. He required urgent medical evacuation to Ruhengeri hospital. Ruhengeri was warned to receive the patient through MILOB channels. TUNBATT acted with commendable promptness and within a very short time had an ambulance along with armed escorts (ex Nyundo), down at the hospital. The child was evacuated and his condition is reported to be stable now. The other injured persons are also reported to be responding to treatment in Gisenyi Hospital.

4. The murder could be attributed to any of the following:

a. A case of banditery, as it appears to the casual observer.

b. The deceased was a Hutu and obviously enjoyed the confidence of the present government. So this murder could be seen as a warning served by the people across the border to all Hutus collaborating with the present government. Available information indicates that the director had received several death threats from the FRGF, but felt that nothing much could come out of it. He is said to have been in the black list of FRGF, while in Goma.

c. It could be a part of terrorising campaign undertaken by the Interhamwe to intimidate the people living in proximity of the border.

5. Both the RPA and the Gendermerie have shown concern about this incident and have helped in the investigation. The Gendermerie is providing security to the hospital, as also providing escorts for food trucks and distribution activities. Further details of security of the soft spots in this area, are being coordinated with the gendermerie. From the recent murder incidents in Gisenyi, it is suggested that the Government provides security to senior government officials living in areas close to the Zairian border.

MILOB GP HQ

TO : FHQ (OPS)
DFC/CMO

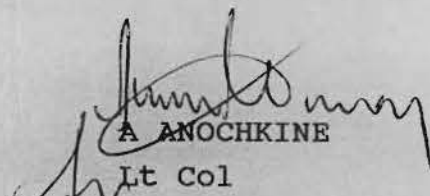
DATE: 23 FEB 95

FROM : MILOB GP HQ

SUBJECT : REPORT ON MEETING TO COORDINATE CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR MASS
RETURN OF REFUGEES FROM GOMA FOLLOWING VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

1. Attached is a copy report on a meeting held in Sector 5 to coordinate the plan for the mass return of refugees from Goma following a volcanic eruption.
2. Please accept for your necessary action.

① Find a copy of all this
very important documents
SO2SG + FC


A. ANOCHKINE
Lt Col
For DCMO

②

MA
Just send copies from here.

③

Before anything
see me.

24/2
DFC/CMO

G3

TO: MILOB GP HQ
FROM: COMD MILOB SECTOR 5
DATE: 07 FEB 95

SUBJ: REPORT OF MEETING TO COORDINATE CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR MASS RETURN OF RWANDESE REFUGEES FROM GOMA FOLLOWING VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

1. The meeting was held at Meridian Hotel Gisenyi at 1100 hrs on 07 Feb 95.

Participants:

2. The following organizations were represented:
- a. Comd Sector 5 (represented by TUNBAT Ops 0)
 - b. Comd MILOB Sector 5
 - c. UNHCR Gisenyi FO
 - d. International Federation of Red Cross (Mr Iain Logan)
 - e. RPA

Discussion:

3. Following an introduction by LCol Essien, Mr Logan briefed on the current situation regarding the possible eruption of a volcano in the vicinity of the Goma Refugee camps. Salient points were:

- a. The initial report of a possible eruption, made originally by a Japanese expert on these particular volcanos, had been considered by Red Cross HQ in Geneva and that it had been decided by that HQ to initiate a preparedness plan for that possible event.
- b. Mr Logan noted that in addition to the Japanese, teams from the US Geological Survey Organization and from France had also inspected the volcanos in question. Most recently, a UN appointed team from Italy has arrived on site and is now conducting a study. All teams agree that the eruption process has in fact commenced. There is, however, some disagreement on the immanency of an eruption.
- c. Two volcanos in the area are currently active. Of these, only NYIRAGONGO is considered to be a major threat. The other, NYAMULAGIRA which most recently erupted in July 94, is considered unlikely to erupt in the near future. If it were to do so, such an eruption would be likely to involve an emission of volcanic ash only and would be of minimum local consequence. It is possible that the Goma airport would be temporarily closed and that some pollution of water sources would be the most significant problem.

d. Should NYIRAGONGO erupt, it is considered most probable that the effect would be an effusion of lava 2 metres thick that would spread rapidly (100 kph) in the general direction of Goma. It is estimated that the MUGUNGA CAMP and possibly some of KIBUMBA camp would be effected by this flow. There would be little ash and no dangerous gases involved in such an eruption.

e. Regarding the possibility of advance notice of such an event, Mr Logan stated that the expert teams were hoping to ring the volcano with seismic equipments that could provide one months warning. He noted that data obtained from this equipment required 10 days analysis (currently being done in Japan). The obtaining of this apparently inexpensive equipment was being studied. He said that more accurate "real time" instrumentation was only available from USGS.

f. Mr Logan concluded with a brief outline of the "Goma" plan, which consists of a physical move of MUGUNGA CAMP population to Goma town and the former MUNIGI camp (immediately North of Goma town). He noted also that it was planned to provide the camp populations with as much accurate information about a possible eruption as possible, with an aim to minimizing fear caused by unfounded rumors. He underlined the unpredictability of this event and agreed that plans must be in place on the Rwanda side of the border should an event result in an exodus from the camps to Rwanda.

4. Maj McComber briefed on the UNHCR/UNAMIR contingency planning to date. He noted that two possible options were being considered:

- a. An increased (but orderly) return rate of refugees, possibly caused by fears of an eruption or by changes in current camp situations. For planning purposes a figure of up to 4000 returnees daily is being used.
- b. A mass exodus (disorderly) from the KIBUMBA camp and possibly MUGUNGA camp, most probably caused by a violent eruption of the volcano. For planning purposes a figure of 2 - 300,000 returnees (including Zairean nationals) is being used.

He noted that contingency plans for both options overlapped in many areas and could be considered as elements of a single "emergency plan."

5. Maj McComber noted three key elements in the planning:

- a. Improvements to existing infrastructure for processing returnees;
- b. Pre-positioning of emergency aid supplies at key sites for rapid distribution as required; and
- c. Identification of additional personnel and resources for deployment to the area as required.

6. In the case of the first option, it was explained that planning centered on an enhanced version of present operations. Increased involvement of IOM for transport of the returnees, enlargement of the GISENYI temporary holding site and creation of a new holding site at NYUNDO were discussed. In addition, the possibility of re-opening the northern border crossing point located near KIBUMBA camp and the creation of another temporary holding center based around the Adventist University at MUTURA was raised.

7. In the case of the second option, it was felt that a mass and essentially uncontrolled exodus would result in large numbers of returnees crossing into Rwanda at no fixed point and concentrating in an area centered on MUTURA. This concentration would essentially be an "IDP camp" (or camps) similar to those found in the SW. These concentrations would be provided emergency and sustainment assistance from the sites of the pre-positioned aid supplies.

8. Sites proposed for the pre-positioning of aid supplies were as follows:

- a. GISENYI UNHCR warehouse;
- b. NYUNDO UNHCR Rubb-hall complex (TUNBAT 2nd Coy to provide security);
- and
- c. NKUMIRA CARE (milk factor) complex (TUNBAT to provide security).

9. The use of the former water supply point at JABA (4421) was proposed.

10. Maj McComber concluded by discussing RPA involvement in this operation. He noted that in the case of the first option, initial discussions with RPA indicated both willingness and cooperation in the processing of an increased flow of returnees. In the case of the second option, Maj McComber suggested that as an IDP camp(s) would be created in the MUTURA area it(they) should be administered under the same procedures agreed to in the SW, i.e. UNAMIR to provide security for the camps and for aid workers in the camps. All RPA activities in the camps would be coordinated with UNAMIR, etc.

Points Arising From Discussion:

11. Mr Logan noted that Zairean authorities had emphasized the need to separate any Zairean nationals from Rwanda nationals inside Rwanda. RPA considered that this would be desirable.

12. UNAMIR assistance in the operation would essentially be in support of the second (mass exodus) option. Allocation of a transport company for distribution of aid-supplies, additional security elements, water tankers and possibly limited (road maintenance) engineering resources were discussed.

13. Possible assistance from Goma-based aid agencies was discussed.

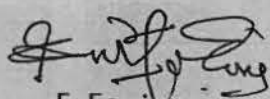
14. Questions posed to RPA representatives for consideration were:

- a. possibility of opening the northern border crossing point;
- b. consideration of utilizing the Adventist University as an ORC; and
- c. allowance of more free movement through the ZAIRE/RWANDA border at Gisenyi for Goma-based UN and NGO agencies during an emergency.

15. The need to establish a task force or committee to handle this issue and appoint a member(s) from FHQ to coordinate the activities of the Task Force or even if head of

Conclusion:

16. The meeting concluded at 1300 hrs. It was agreed to meet next on 12 Feb 95 at Gisenyi.



E Essien

LCol

Comd MILOB Sector 5

DFC / CMO

Delivered
22
HQ UNAMIR
HAC
Kigali

22 Feb 95

See Distribution

WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR PERIOD 12 FEB TO 18 FEB 95

General Situation

1. The humanitarian situation within Rwanda continues to improve. The IDPs in camps in Sector 4A continue to leave from camps targeted by Op RETOUR however it would appear that many IDPs are moving to KIBEHO and NDAGO camps where food distribution continues. UNREO reports that ICRC will reduce food distribution in camps. Increased arrests continue to be reported in the Sector 3 area. Prisons throughout the country continue to receive new arrivals and are becoming severely overcrowded. A delegation of the Rwandan Parliament visited prisons throughout the country to assess needs.

HAC ACTIVITIES

2. The Cell performed tasked in support of Op RETOUR. A representative of the cell attended the UNREO weekly general meeting with NGOs. The HAC representative passed on security issues of concern to the representatives.

3. HAC sent a representative to a meeting in GISENYI concerning the possible eruption of volcanoes in Zaire.

4. One patrol was conducted during this period. The patrol was a joint effort of HAC, UNREO, the IOC Op RETOUR, the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Ministry of Defence. The patrol visited RUNYINYA, MARABA and MBAZI communes. An HAC patrol report will be forwarded to FHQ, UNREO and Sector 3.

Sector 1

5. Milobs report that ADRA has initiated a seed distribution programme at NGARAMA. UNREO to note.

6. GOAL Ireland has ceased assistance to health centre in MUKONDO due to financial constraints.

7. The bourgmestres of GITI GR 234021, TUMBA GR 9614 and BYOGA communes reported to Milobs that the commune requires seed distribution, food and farming equipment. Milobs continuously have such reports from certain communes in Sector 1 area. UNREO requested to liaise with WFP to include communes in present seed distribution operation.

G3
28/2/95
SB

8. HAC spoke with IOM head of mission concerning the requirement for transport assets to assist in the movement of returnees in the Sector 1 area. Head of Mission told HAC that Rwandese Government does not want IOM or UNHCR to conduct this operation at present time. The reason for this would appear to be that the returnees are from 59/60 and are unsure of where to go however this was not confirmed by the Government. IOM head of mission will contact UNHCR to review the matter and re-negotiate with Government to conduct operation in the future.

Sector 2

9. 28 members of the Rwandan Parliament visited the prefecture.

10. Farming tools were distributed to locals in RUKIRA commune GR 6658.

11. GHANBATT transported IDPs and refugees to their homes in the Sector from the ORCs.

Sector 3

12. Milobs in Sector 3 report that the communes of MURE GR 5762 and GAKO GR 9052 require medical assistance and farming tools. The water system in GAKO also requires repairs. UNREO to note.

13. Milobs report that there are 60 abandoned orphans in the area. UNREO requested to liaise with UNICEF.

14. MALAWICOY provided transport to WFP to move food from BUTARE to ROSATINA, NYABISINDU and MUYIRA communes.

Sector 4A

15. MURAMBI IDP camp reported empty of IDPs.

Sector 4B

16. Medical equipment used by FRAFBATT was turned over to the Prefet of KIBUYE.

Sector 4C

17. ETHIOBATT transported 65 IDPs from RUSUZI 1 (GR 7624) to NYAGATARE transit camp and provided escort to UNHCR transporting 336 IDPs in Sector 4C area.

18. Milobs attended a rehabilitation conference with RPA to discuss the return of refugees from ZAIRE.

Sector 5

19. Milobs provided escort for 2 convoys of 208 returnees to their home communes in KABAYE GR 4906 and SATINSYI GR 5900, 2 convoys of 308 returnees to NGORONGERO GR 5995 and one convoy of 560 returnees to their homes in SATINSYI GR 5800.

20. Milobs reported that the Bourgmestre of KARAGO commune GR 4516 reported that 4400 returnees of 59/60 have been resettled in GAKAGARA GR 4921, NANGA GR 4219, RUMBURA GR 4514 and MWIYANIKE GR 4617. UNREO to note.

21. WFP trucks attempting to bring food from GISENYI to GOMA were looted by the local population of GISENYI. UNAMIR and RPA intervened and trucks were evacuated from the scene. RPA shot and killed two of the looters.

22. The IOC was approached to have TUNBATT vehicles involved in Op RETOUR returned to GISENYI to assist WFP in distribution of humanitarian aid. Tac HQ will inform TUNBATT and Milob Sector 5 HQ when trucks are released.

Sector 6

23. INBATT patrol distributed 7 educational packages to TARE GR 8910 and 4 packages to GIKORO commune GR 3786.

24. INBATT repaired the approach road to the NDERA way station, restored the water supply and dug latrines for the IDPs in transit.

Op Retour

25. Op RETOUR continued under the direction of UNREO. 2,154 IDPs were moved by vehicle during this reporting period. A total of 37,560 IDPs have been moved since the commencement of the operation.

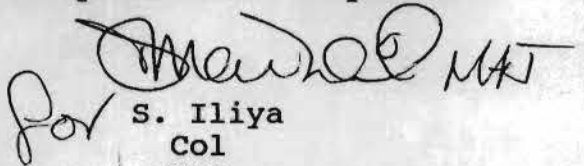
Medical Assistance

26. UNAMIR Contingent medical personnel treated 4,790 Rwandan citizens.

27. AUSMED treated 177 Rwandan citizens at CHK.

HAC PLANNED ACTIVITIES

28. Patrols will be sent from KIGALI to the Sector 2 area to assess the Op RETOUR procedures at the home communes. A patrol is also planned to GISENYI. HAC will continue to provide patrols in support of UNREO and the IOC Op RETOUR as requested.


for S. Iliya
Col
CHAO

Distribution

Internal

FHQ (Ops)

FC

DFC

HAO

Tac HQ (Butare)

Milob Gp HQ

Milob HQ Sec 1 (Hum Rep)

Milob HQ Sec 2 (Hum Rep)

Milob HQ Sec 3 (Hum Rep)

Milob HQ Sec 4A (Hum Rep)

Milob HQ Sec 4B (Hum Rep)

Milob HQ Sec 4C (Hum Rep)

Milob HQ Sec 5 (Hum Rep)

Milob HQ Sec 6 (Hum Rep)

File

External

UNREO

UNICEF

UNHCR WFP

Humanitarian Assistance Cell
UNDP Building
KIGALI

5000.1(HAC)/G/18

22 February 1995

See Distribution:

HAC PATROL REPORT

1. Enclosed with is a detailed report on 3 communes of Butare Prefecture. The aim of the patrol was to assess any emergency humanitarian requirement, the security situation and the standard of record keeping of returnees within the communes.
2. The HAC patrols will in future include UNREO and Government representatives when the situation permits. This we hope will reduce the paper work and enhance rapid response to the problems on the ground.
3. The enclosed is for your information and action.

Distribution:

Action:

COO

Information:

FC
DFC
G2
MILOB GP HQ
SECT 3
OIC OP RETOUR
HAO

Signature
S ILIYA
Col
CHAO

CHAC

*I think you must
give a copy to*

SRSG + Ex Director

Signature
22/2
DFC/cmo

G3
23/2/95
SB

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: COO

From: HAC Ops

Info: FC/DFC/G2/Comd Sec 3/OIC Op Retour

Date: 19 Feb 1995

Subject: HAC PATROL REPORT BUTARE COMMUNES CONDUCTED 17 FEB 95

1. On 17 Feb 95, HAC Ops conducted a vehicle patrol in conjunction with an Op RETOUR IOC representative, a representative of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and a representative of the Ministry of Defence. The aim of the patrol was to visit three targeted communes of Op Retour to verify humanitarian needs and the security situation. The information gathered was to provide data to the Information Cell of Op RETOUR to confirm or deny rumours circulating in the IDP camps reporting a lack of security. These rumours were having a significant effect on the willingness of IDPs to return to their communes. The HAC representative was specifically tasked with obtaining information on the security situation and this report will concentrate on that aspect.

2. The patrol members were as follows:

- a. Maj MacNeil - HAC
- b. Maj Ryshkovski - IOC Info Cell
- c. Ms S. Opitz - UNREO
- d. Mr Martin - Representative of Ministry of Rehabilitation
- e. Lt Andre - Representative of the Ministry of Defence

3. The communes visited were as follows:

- a. RUNYINYA (GR QT 6013)
- b. MARABA (GR QT 6321)
- c. MBAZI (GR RT 7117)

4. The patrol route followed was KIGALI-GITARAMA- BUTARE-RUNYINYA-MARABA-MBAZI-GITARAMA-KIGALI.

COMMUNE RUNYINYA

5. The patrol spoke with the deputy bourgmestre as the bourgmestre was in Gikongoro. Conversation with the deputy bourgmestre resulted in the following information:

- a. Food. Distribution of food in RUNYINYA is done by Feed the Children using food supplies given by WFP. Feed the Children also provide food to the communes of NDORA and NYARUHENGIERI. Food is distributed to all residents in the communes. The deputy bourgmestre did not voice any complaints about food distribution.
- b. Water. No complaints.
- c. Population. The deputy bourgmestre indicated that about 60 per cent of the commune population consisted of women and children. Returnees to the commune were made up of mostly women and children with the males of the family either remaining in camps or dead due to the genocide. The deputy bourgmestre stated that most of the returnees to date were from BURUNDI and had fled there when the genocide began.
- d. Records. The commune appeared to have very detailed records. Records detailing the number of returnees from camps, BURUNDI and elsewhere were available. The deputy bourgmestre was also able to give the number of widows and orphans which were 1,010 and 200 respectively. He stated that the orphans were taken in by relatives and friends.
- e. Arrests. The deputy bourgmestre stated that there had been some arrests in the commune. Most were for petty theft however some had been charged with participating in the genocide. Once arrested they were transferred to the prison in BUTARE.
- f. Security. The security situation is good within the centre of the commune. The deputy bourgmestre stated that this was due to the presence of UNAMIR and the RPA. He stated that the MALAWI platoon conducted patrols by day only. He stated that security was not good in areas some distance from the commune, particularly at night. He said there had been raids by INTERAHAMWE from camps in the GIKONGORO area who attacked at night and stole livestock and valuables from the population. He confirmed that the bandits were INTERAHAMWE because the people knew the perpetrators from before the war. He further stated that the purpose of the attacks were to eliminate witnesses to the genocide. He stated that this was based upon the fact that several bandits had been caught by the RPA. He stated that the Bourgmestre's visit to GIKONGORO was to accompany witnesses to identify bandits. A local woman interviewed at the commune office also reported the same information. She also stated that some of the men from the camps returned to identify resident Hutus who had remained in the communes with a view to targeting them at a later date.

COMMUNES MARABA AND MBAZI

6. The patrol spoke with the bourgmestres of both communes. Conversation with them resulted in the following information:

- a. Food. Distribution of food is done by CRS and CARITAS. Food is distributed to all residents in the communes. The bourgmestres did not voice any complaints about food distribution.
- b. Water. No complaints except that water pumping machinery required repair and was being pursued by the commune itself.
- c. Population. The bourgmestres both reported a significant portion of the population consisted of women and children. The reason given was the same as that given by the deputy bourgmestre of RUNYINYA. There are 1,194 orphans within these communes. They are being looked after by relatives and friends.
- d. Records. Both communes again appeared to have very detailed records.
- e. Arrests. Both bourgmestres stated that there had been some arrests in the commune. Most were for petty theft however some had been charged with participating in the genocide. Once arrested they were transferred to the prison in BUTARE. The bourgmestre of MBAZI, when pressed for details on the number of arrests, disclosed that if sufficient witnesses did not support a charge of genocide within two weeks, then the person charged was released. He pointed out that some 26 detainees had recently been released due to lack of witnesses.
- f. Security. The security situation is good within both communes. The bourgmestres indicated that there were no attacks from bandits and that security was good even in areas distant from the heart of the commune. Both bourgmestres stated that UNAMIR presence consisted of patrols twice weekly. They did not feel that there was a requirement for a permanent UNAMIR presence in the communes.

7. Tac HQ in BUTARE indicated to the patrol that the deployment of troops at present while not in compliance with the security orders of Op RETOUR was all that could be expected given manpower and logistic restraints.

OBSERVATIONS

8. It is the view of the HAC representative of the patrol that the following observations should be noted:

- a. The commune leadership is functioning well in all three communes and that detailed records are being kept on the changes in the population.
- b. There is no humanitarian emergency in the communes.
- c. Building materials would be beneficial in helping all of the communes repair destroyed houses. UNREO is aware of this and emphasis is being placed in this area as materials become available and NGOs to accomplish the task.
- d. The closer communes are to the Sector 4A area, the greater the security problems. Communes near IDP camps are vulnerable, particularly at night, and the leadership in the communes blame INTERAHAMWE who they say are hiding in the Op TOURQUOIS areas of GIKONGORO, KIBEHO, RWAMIKO and MUBUGA. A plan to protect outlying cellules of communes near the Sector 4A area at night should be investigated to improve security.
- e. The UNAMIR security plan for Op RETOUR in the Sector 3 area requires review by HQ UNAMIR in conjunction with Comd Sector 3, Tac HQ and the Op RETOUR OPI. This will serve to avoid confusion and confirm the deployment of troops pertinent to the actual threat.

HQ UNAMIR
HAC
Kigali

13 Feb 95

See Distribution

WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR PERIOD 05 FEB TO 12 FEB 95

Levy
14/2
DFC

General Situation

1. The humanitarian situation within Rwanda continues to improve. The IDPs in camps in Sector 4A continue to leave from camps targeted by Op RETOUR however it would appear that many IDPs are moving to KIBEHO and NDAGO camps where food distribution continues. Prisons throughout the country continue to receive new arrivals and are becoming severely overcrowded. Sectors 2, 3 and 4 report continued arrests by RPA.

HAC ACTIVITIES

2. The Cell performed tasked in support of Op RETOUR. A representative of the cell attended the UNREO weekly general meeting with NGOs. At this meeting humanitarian problems concerning the Northwest of the country were discussed. The HAC representative passed on security issues of concern to the representatives.

3. A briefing on HAC operations was given to the newly arrived Milobs at the training school in KIGALI.

4. HAC sent a representative to a meeting in GISENYI concerning the possible eruption of volcanoes in Zaire.

5. One patrol was conducted during this period. The patrol was led by the CHAO and involved a follow up visit to investigate the needs of the UNHCR way station at MATIMBA in Sector 1. It was determined that some improvement in the way station was evident compared with the cell's previous patrol. UNREO has been informed of the results of the patrol.

Sector 1

6. Patrol to MUKONO reported that GOAL Ireland has established a new health centre. UNREO to note.

63

7. Patrol reports that WORLD VISION is assisting BWISIGE commune (GR 1727) with the restoration of water to the school and commune dispensary. UNREO to note.

8. WFP and CARE distributed seeds to farmers in BUNGWE (GR 9734), GAKUBO (GR 9932), KIVUYE (GR 9335) and NYANZA (GR 1903). UNREO to note.

9. GOAL Ireland is planning to move 36 tuberculosis patients to KIGALI. UNREO to note.

Sector 2

10. Milobs escorted Op RETOUR representatives visiting communes to assess condition of recently returned IDPs.

Sector 3

11. Transport assets were provided to WFP to carry food supplies to teachers in the communes of NDORA, GISHAMVU, NYAKIZU, HUYE, SHYANDA, RUNYINYA, NGOMA, MURABA, MBAZI and RUSHMAVU.

Sector 4A

12. MSF has dismantled their medical station at RUKONDO. UNREO to note.

13. RUKONDO camp reported closed by UNREO on 10 Feb 95.

14. ICRC were observed distributing food at KIBEHO and NDAGO camps.

15. Milobs report that the population of KIBEHO camp has increased to 100,000 with about 20,000 new arrivals due to the closure of RUKONDO camp. They also report that RWAMIKO camp has increased in population to 18,000 with 7,000 new arrivals from RUKONDO camp. The patrol confirmed that RUKONDO and KABILIZI camps are empty. UNREO to note.

Sector 4B

16. Sous Prefet of BIRAMBO reported overcrowding and a shortage of food at the prison.

17. Patrols to MURANDA (GR 3008), RUTSIRO (GR 3138) and NYABIRANGA (GR 4860) report that the schools require maintenance and have a need for textbooks and stationary. HAC will advise UNICEF through UNREO.

Sector 4C

18. ETHIOBATT transported 89 IDPs from RUSUZI 1 (GR 7624) to NYAGATARE transit camp and provided escort to UNHCR transporting 323 IDPs in Sector 4C area.

Sector 5

19. Milobs conducted a joint patrol with UNHCR representative and CIVPOL to investigate humanitarian needs in GISENYI, KAMANA (GR 2712), KIVUMU (GR 2303), MUTURA (GR 3123). The patrol liaised with local authorities to determine urgent humanitarian needs.

20. UNAMIR transport assistance requested by WFP, as reported in last weekly Sitrep, was cancelled by WFP. Efforts will be made to accommodate new timings for next week.

Sector 6

21. INBATT carried out work at the REMERA unaccompanied children's centre. Work included the provision of a 5000 litre water storage facility, the restoration of a water supply, provision of electric wiring and the restoration of electricity.

22. INDBATT transported and distributed education materials to the MGAMBAZI (GR 0403) and MBOGO (GR 9604) on behalf of UNICEF.

Op Retour

23. Op RETOUR continued under the direction of UNREO. 3,947 IDPs were moved by vehicle during this reporting period. In addition, IDPs left MUNINI Camp (GR 4800) and KAMANA Camp (GR 5197) on foot for NYAKIZU commune. Milobs provided escort. A total of 35,406 IDPs have been moved since the commencement of the operation.

Medical Assistance

24. UNAMIR Contingent medical personnel treated 5,114 Rwandan citizens.

25. AUSMED treated 302 Rwandan citizens at CHK and conducted medical screening of 470 IDPs during Op RETOUR. AUSMED Engineer element provided humanitarian assistance to orphans in GISENYI.

HAC PLANNED ACTIVITIES

26. Patrols will be sent from KIGALI to the Sector 2 area to assess the Op RETOUR procedures at the home communes. The IOC has requested HAC support in the conduct of joint patrols for Op RETOUR.

DMacNeil MAS
for S. Iliya
Col
CHAO

Distribution:

Internal

FHQ (Ops)
FC
DFC
Tac HQ (BUTARE)
Milob Gp HQ
Milob HQ Sec 1 (Hum Rep)
Milob HQ Sec 2 (Hum Rep)
Milob HQ Sec 3 (Hum Rep)
Milob HQ Sec 4A (Hum Rep)
Milob HQ Sec 4B (Hum Rep)
Milob HQ Sec 4C (Hum Rep)
Milob HQ Sec 5 (Hum Rep)
Milob HQ Sec 6 (Hum Rep)

External

UNREO

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: FHQ (Ops)

From: HAC

Handwritten signature

Info: FC/DFC/Comd Sec 1/NIC/OY/UNREO/File

Date: 10 February 1995

Subject: HAC FOLLOW UP REPORT MATIMBA RECEPTION CENTER

- ref: a. Request from sector 1 dated 22 jan 95
b. Request from HAC to UNREO dated 26 jan 95
c. HAC patrol report dated 1 feb 95
d. UNREO letter on MATIMBA dated 2 feb 95

1. On 8 Feb 95, HAC Ops conducted a vehicle patrol in Sector 1. The aim of the patrol was to conduct a follow up visit at the reception center in MATIMBA (GR TD1475) in order to confirm the action taken since our last patrol (ref c and d).

2. The patrol was conducted by Col S. Iliya (CHAO) and Capt P.F.A. Demers (HAC Ops/LN).

3. The route taken by the patrol was as follows:
KIGALI-RWAMAGANA-KAGITUMBA-RWAMAGANA-KIGALI.

4. Meetings were held with Mr Nunyandamutsa Philippe, the assistant manager for ADRA MATIMBA reception center, Mr Rubambana Josue, the monitor for the ADRA reception camp and Mr David, government immigration official at the KAGITUMBA border post.

MATIMBA

5. The reception center in MATIMBA has received some help since our last visit (ref c): WFP delivered some food (maize) and UNHCR delivered some water. MSF conducted a vaccination campaign against measles for the children staying at the center. Mr Nunyandamutsa stated that the minister of rehabilitation, Dr Bihozagara, visited the area on Friday 3 Feb 1995. It was reported to the HAC that Dr Bihozagara was not pleased with the current humanitarian situation prevalent in the center.

6. Up to 1000 returnees go through the center daily in order to receive the 14 days "welcome home" food package. Some 400 returnees are currently living at the reception center awaiting onward transport for destination inside RWANDA (mainly KIBUNGO and BUGASERA). Mr Rubambana stated that since 2 Jan 1995 only one UNHCR truck came to the reception center to take people away. He also stated that UNAMIR trucks go to the border on Mondays and Fridays but they do not stop at the reception center. Local private transport is available for a price of 1500 RFR to KIBUNGO and 2000 RFR to KIGALI.

C HAC

See my comments at para 9.

This intermediary role does not seem to be working well.

11/2 DFC/LN

*G3
13/4/95
SB*

7. The reception center is still in need of the following:

a. FOOD: WFP is providing maize, beans and oil on a regular basis to the reception center.

Mr Munyandamutsa stated that maize took too long to cook, since the area is lacking in firewood maize meal would therefore be more suitable for this reception center. Also the provision of High Energy Milk (HEM), High Energy Biscuits (HEB) and rice is required for the children present at the center.

b. MEDICAL CARE: Mr Munyandamutsa informed the HAC that the two local medics operating the health center in the area of Nyahwishongwezi (GR TD1280) are now sick. Currently no proper medical care is available at the center.

c. WATER: There are two water bladders at the reception center which need to be resupplied on a regular basis.

d. PLASTIC SHEETING, BLANKET, COOKING UTENSILS, JERRY CANS: These items are still not available at the MATIMBA reception center

KAGITUMBA BORDER POST

8. The border post receives on average 600 to 1200 returnees daily. Registration is done at the border by the government. Mr David stated that the main problems facing returnees at the border are:

a. Lack of transport from the border to the reception center in MATIMBA / other destination within RWANDA; and

b. Need tents at the border post to house the returnees who cross the border late at night.

9. The team explained that the idea is not to create or establish another center at the border. A tent can be pitched if only to receive returnees arriving in the night but who must proceed to the reception center the next morning.

RECOMMENDATION

9. It is recommended that UNREO coordinate the following in order of priority:

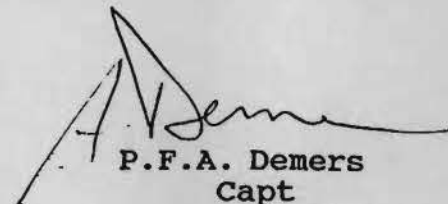
a. Regular resupply of water to the center;

b. Regular resupply of food (maize meal, HEM, HEB, rice), plastic sheeting, blankets, cook sets and jerry cans;

c. Regular visits by a medical doctor from any of the NGOs be made at the reception center. Preferably a health center be established for the returnees; and

Why don't you deal directly with the responsible agencies/NGOs. That's my suggestion please.

d. UNHCR/IOM or UNAMIR (NICOY) transport should go to the reception center on a regular basis in order to assist the returnees in going back to their home commune.



P.F.A. Demers
Capt
HAC Ops/LN

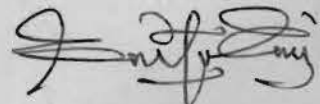
To: DFC/CMO

From: Comd MILOBS Sector 5 - Gisenyi;

Date: 08 Feb 95

Subject: REPORT OF MEETING TO COORDINATE CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR MASS RETURN OF RWANDESE REFUGEES FROM GOMA FOLLOWING VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

1. Without wanting to breach protocol, I am sending you silent copy of text as prelude to your visit to Sector 5. I hope this will give you background information to the anticipated volcanic eruption in Goma and UNAMIR, UN Agencies and NGOS contingency plan to handle the resultant influx of refugees into RWANDA.
2. Looking forward to receiving you.
3. Best regards, Sir.



E Essien
Lt Col
Comd Sector 5

I shall read this in the
heli on Saturday. Remind me.



09/2
DFC

TO: MILOB GP HQ
FROM: COMD MILOB SECTOR 5
DATE: 07 FEB 95

SUBJ: REPORT OF MEETING TO COORDINATE CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR MASS RETURN OF RWANDESE REFUGEES FROM GOMA FOLLOWING VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

1. The meeting was held at Meridian Hotel Gisenyi at 1100 hrs on 07 Feb 95.

Participants:

2. The following organizations were represented:
- a. Comd Sector 5 (represented by TUNBAT Ops 0)
 - b. Comd MILOB Sector 5
 - c. UNHCR Gisenyi FO
 - d. International Federation of Red Cross (Mr Iain Logan)
 - e. RPA

Discussion:

3. Following an introduction by LCol Essien, Mr Logan briefed on the current situation regarding the possible eruption of a volcano in the vicinity of the Goma Refugee camps. Salient points were:

- a. The initial report of a possible eruption, made originally by a Japanese expert on these particular volcanos, had been considered by Red Cross HQ in Geneva and that it had been decided by that HQ to initiate a preparedness plan for that possible event.
- b. Mr Logan noted that in addition to the Japanese, teams from the US Geological Survey Organization and from France had also inspected the volcanos in question. Most recently, a UN appointed team from Italy has arrived on site and is now conducting a study. All teams agree that the eruption process has in fact commenced. There is, however, some disagreement on the immanency of an eruption.
- c. Two volcanos in the area are currently active. Of these, only NYIRAGONGO is considered to be a major threat. The other, NYAMULAGIRA which most recently erupted in July 94, is considered unlikely to erupt in the near future. If it were to do so, such an eruption would be likely to involve an emission of volcanic ash only and would be of minimum local consequence. It is possible that the Goma airport would be temporarily closed and that some pollution of water sources would be the most significant problem.

d. Should NYIRAGONGO erupt, it is considered most probable that the effect would be an effusion of lava 2 metres thick that would spread rapidly (100 kph) in the general direction of Goma. It is estimated that the MUGUNGA CAMP and possibly some of KIBUMBA camp would be effected by this flow. There would be little ash and no dangerous gases involved in such an eruption.

e. Regarding the possibility of advance notice of such an event, Mr Logan stated that the expert teams were hoping to ring the volcano with seismic equipments that could provide one months warning. He noted that data obtained from this equipment required 10 days analysis (currently being done in Japan). The obtaining of this apparently inexpensive equipment was being studied. He said that more accurate "real time" instrumentation was only available from USGS.

f. Mr Logan concluded with a brief outline of the "Goma" plan, which consists of a physical move of MUGUNGA CAMP population to Goma town and the former MUNIGI camp (immediately North of Goma town). He noted also that it was planned to provide the camp populations with as much accurate information about a possible eruption as possible, with an aim to minimizing fear caused by unfounded rumors. He underlined the unpredictability of this event and agreed that plans must be in place on the Rwanda side of the border should an event result in an exodus from the camps to Rwanda.

4. Maj McComber briefed on the UNHCR/UNAMIR contingency planning to date. He noted that two possible options were being considered:

a. An increased (but orderly) return rate of refugees, possibly caused by fears of an eruption or by changes in current camp situations. For planning purposes a figure of up to 4000 returnees daily is being used.

b. A mass exodus (disorderly) from the KIBUMBA camp and possibly MUGUNGA camp, most probably caused by a violent eruption of the volcano. For planning purposes a figure of 2 - 300,000 returnees (including Zairean nationals) is being used.

He noted that contingency plans for both options overlapped in many areas and could be considered as elements of a single "emergency plan."

5. Maj McComber noted three key elements in the planning:

a. Improvements to existing infrastructure for processing returnees;

b. Pre-positioning of emergency aid supplies at key sites for rapid distribution as required; and

c. Identification of additional personnel and resources for deployment to the area as required.

6. In the case of the first option, it was explained that planning centered on an enhanced version of present operations. Increased involvement of IOM for transport of the returnees, enlargement of the GISENYI temporary holding site and creation of a new holding site at NYUNDO were discussed. In addition, the possibility of re-opening the northern border crossing point located near KIBUMBA camp and the creation of another temporary holding center based around the Adventist University at MUTURA was raised. ✕

7. In the case of the second option, it was felt that a mass and essentially uncontrolled exodus would result in large numbers of returnees crossing into Rwanda at no fixed point and concentrating in an area centered on MUTURA. This concentration would essentially be an "IDP camp" (or camps) similar to those found in the SW. These concentrations would be provided emergency and sustainment assistance from the sites of the pre-positioned aid supplies.

8. Sites proposed for the pre-positioning of aid supplies were as follows:

- a. GISENYI UNHCR warehouse;
- b. NYUNDO UNHCR Rubb-hall complex (TUNBAT 2nd Coy to provide security);
- and
- c. NKUMIRA CARE (milk factor) complex (TUNBAT to provide security).

9. The use of the former water supply point at JABA (4421) was proposed.

10. Maj McComber concluded by discussing RPA involvement in this operation. He noted that in the case of the first option, initial discussions with RPA indicated both willingness and cooperation in the processing of an increased flow of returnees. In the case of the second option, Maj McComber suggested that as an IDP camp(s) would be created in the MUTURA area it(they) should be administered under the same procedures agreed to in the SW, i.e. UNAMIR to provide security for the camps and for aid workers in the camps. All RPA activities in the camps would be coordinated with UNAMIR, etc.

Points Arising From Discussion:

11. Mr Logan noted that Zairean authorities had emphasized the need to separate any Zairean nationals from Rwanda nationals inside Rwanda. RPA considered that this would be desirable.

12. UNAMIR assistance in the operation would essentially be in support of the second (mass exodus) option. Allocation of a transport company for distribution of aid-supplies, additional security elements, water tankers and possibly limited (road maintenance) engineering resources were discussed.

13. Possible assistance from Goma-based aid agencies was discussed.

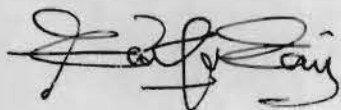
14. Questions posed to RPA representatives for consideration were:

- a. possibility of opening the northern border crossing point;
- b. consideration of utilizing the Adventist University as an ORC; and
- c. allowance of more free movement through the ZAIRE/RWANDA border at Gisenyi for Goma-based UN and NGO agencies during an emergency.

15. The need to establish a task force or committee to handle this issue and appoint a member(s) from FHQ to coordinate the activities of the Task Force or even if head-~~ed~~^{ed}.

Conclusion:

16. The meeting concluded at 1300 hrs. It was agreed to meet next on 15 Feb 95 at 0900 h at Gisenyi.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'E Essien', with a stylized flourish at the end.

E Essien
LCol
Comd MILOB Sector 5

CHAC
DRC/mtc
DRC/mtc
HQ UNAMIR
HAC
Kigali

08 Feb 95

See Distribution

WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR PERIOD 28 JAN TO 04 FEB 95

General Situation

1. The humanitarian situation within Rwanda continues to improve however the IDP problem in the Sector 4A area continues to cause concern particularly with regards to the coming planting season and possible infiltration into the camps by FRGF and INTERAHAMWE. Prisons throughout the country continue to receive new arrivals and are becoming severely overcrowded.

HAC ACTIVITIES

2. The Cell assisted UNREO with the planning of Op RETOUR as required. A representative of the cell attended the UNREO weekly general meeting with NGOs where security issues were passed on to the representatives. A briefing on HAC operations was given to the newly arrived Milobs at the training school in KIGALI.

3. Two patrols were conducted during this period. One patrol investigated the needs of the UNHCR way station at MATIMBA in Sector 1 and the other patrol followed the Op RETOUR convoys from RUKONDO camp to KIGALI.

Sector 1

4. Sector 1 reported on 22 Jan that there was a need for humanitarian assistance at the MATIMBA way station near the KAGITUMBA border checkpoint in Northwest Rwanda. The way station is run by UNHCR and ADRA. HAC sent a patrol to investigate on 31 Jan 95. It was determined that the reception centre required a change from the issue of maize to maize meal, medical care, a water bladder, plastic sheeting, blankets, cooking utensils, jerry cans and veterinarian care for the herds of cattle present in the area. A copy of the patrol report was sent to UNREO for assessment and action on 01 Feb 95. A reply was received from UNREO on 02 Feb 95 stating that a UNHCR representative visited the area and determined that the problems were under control and no further action was required.

5. The Office of the Commune of MUKARANGE requested UNAMIR assistance in establishing a dispensary in the commune. As well, they have asked for iron sheeting, doors and windows for the Commune office and salaries and transport for employees. The Sector 1 Humanitarian Milob was requested to investigate the

63
10/2/95
SB

requirement for the dispensary and building needs. HAC will refer the matter to UNREO once an initial assessment has been done. The provision of vehicles and pay to employees is not within the mandate of UNAMIR and the bourgmestre should be informed of this.

6. Sector Humanitarian Team met with priest of BYUMBA and Belgian Red Cross to discuss a project for the rehabilitation of orphans.

7. Humanitarian Milob reports that CARITAS is planning a supplementary feeding programme for widows, orphans and the handicapped.

Sector 2

8. IDPs and refugees continued to return from camps in the 4A area and Tanzania and Burundi. UNREO representative said there remained a need for shelter material and building material due to the destruction of houses during the war.

Sector 3

9. IDPs from camps in the 4A area continue to return. Some have been arrested and charged with murder/genocide. The prison located in GITARAMA is extremely overcrowded and five to seven inmates are apparently dying daily. Continuous contact and co-ordination with the Human Rights Cell is required to exert pressure on the Government to review the policy of detention.

Sector 4A

10. IDPs continue to leave the camps. Some are leaving in UNAMIR and UNHCR vehicles however many more are leaving on foot. Those leaving on foot are doing so at night and it is estimated that they are moving to other camps where food is still being distributed. CYANIKA camp closed this week and the camp has been taken down. Some aid agencies continue to provide food distribution in camps. UN agencies have stopped this practice and shifted their efforts to the home communes of the IDPs.

Sector 4B

11. Sector Humanitarian Team held a meeting with local representatives of Ministry of Rehabilitation to discuss medical services and orphanages.

Sector 4C

12. The NGO PAM will implement a " Food for Work " programme.

Sector 5

13. TUNBATT forwarded a request for assistance from the Bourgmestre of SHORONGI for material needs, vehicles and office equipment. TUNBAT was advised by HAC to contact the Milob Humanitarian Representative in Sector 5 and the UNREO coordinator to have an assessment conducted on the request. Much of the material requested is outside the means of UNAMIR to

provide and will have to be addressed by the Bourgmestre and the Government with further assistance from UNREO as required.

14. The ICRC ceased the distribution of food to MUTARA area of Sector 5 GISENYI. As a result, HAC is co-ordinating with WFP, INDBATT, and Humanitarian Milob Sector 5 to facilitate the distribution of food by WFP. INDBATT and G4 would provide the vehicles for the distribution to about 12,000 persons in the region. HAC is awaiting details from WFP before tasking UNAMIR elements.

Sector 6

15. Milobs conducted patrols in KIGALI communes to monitor progress of schools and delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Op Retour

16. Op RETOUR continued under the direction of UNREO. 7,128 IDPs were moved by vehicle during this reporting period. The IOC is fully set up in the Ministry of Rehabilitation and representatives of the Government have been attending meetings and planning sessions.

HAC PLANNED ACTIVITIES

17. Patrols will be sent from KIGALI to the Sector 2 area to assess the Op RETOUR procedures at the home communes. A patrol is also scheduled to visit the Sector 5 area to discuss the humanitarian situation with the Humanitarian Milob and to visit any areas of particular concern.

for. S. Iliya
Col
CHAO

Distribution:

Internal

FHQ (Ops)

FC

DFC

Tac HQ (BUTARE)

Milob HQ Sec 1 (Hum Rep)

Milob HQ Sec 2 (Hum Rep)

Milob HQ Sec 3 (Hum Rep)

Milob HQ Sec 4A (Hum Rep)

Milob HQ Sec 4B (Hum Rep)

Milob HQ Sec 4C (Hum Rep)

Milob HQ Sec 5 (Hum Rep)

External

UNREO

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO: Dr. A. H. Kabia
ED

CC: MGen. Guy Tousignant
FC & Ag. Head of Mission

BGen. Henry Anyidoho ✓
DFC

FROM: A.B. Sidique Dao
OIC Humanitarian Affairs

11-3-95
3-2-95

SUBJECT: Provision of Security in The Refugee Camps of North and South Kivu by The Armed Forces of Zaire

During the SRSG's visit to Zaire of Dec.28 to Dec 31, 1994, a Technical Group comprising of both UNAMIR and Zairian officials was set up to discuss the modalities for the participation of the Zairian Armed Forces and UN troops in the then proposed deployment of a Joint Security Force in the Refugee Camps of Goma and Bukavu. The UNAMIR side was headed by BGen. Anyidoho.

Attached in the translated version of The Report; including Minutes of the deliberations of the said committee which we recently received from the Zairian Ministry of Defence.

It is significant however that UNNY has now entrusted the responsibility of providing the necessary security in the Refugee Camps to UNHCR which is continuing the negotiations with the Zairian Authorities (and, I suppose, with the Tanzanian Authorities too).

We have also been informed that on January 27, 1995, an Agreement was signed by the UNHCR Special Representative Faubert and Deputy Zairian Prime Ministers Mudima and Kamanga in furtherance of the latest UN initiative whereby Zaire agreed, inter alia, to send 1,500 Security Forces/Troops and Police to the refugee camps of Eastern Zaire. Unfortunately, UNAMIR does not have details of this Agreement.

②
OIC Humanitarian Affairs
Thank you for this
timely warning. I am
totally disappointed
in the way the
whole issue is
being handled.
Pse return
for my file.
✓ 8/2
DFC

G3
10/2/95
SB

In view of the fact that UNHCR's proposed action in the camps in Zaire and Tanzania (principally Goma, Bukavu and Ngara) is bound to trigger refugee repatriation which would have a direct impact on UNAMIR's Operation Retour here in Rwanda, I would like to suggest that UNAMIR should ask UNHCR for their **plan of action** in the refugee camps so that we in UNAMIR and other humanitarian organisations and agencies could adopt and, perhaps adjust our humanitarian operational plan accordingly.

REPORT FROM THE MEETING BETWEEN DELEGATES FROM THE UNITED
NATIONS AND DELEGATES FROM THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE,
TERRITORIAL SECURITY AND VETERANS OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE
HELD IN KINSHASA, ZAIRE 30 - 31 DECEMBER 1994

(TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL TEXT IN FRENCH)

PREAMBLE

The wishes expressed by their excellencies Mr. BOUTROS BOUTROS GHALI, Secretary General of the United Nations, and Mr. Leon KENGO WA DONDO, Prime Minister of the Transitional Government of the Republic of Zaire, during their meeting on 15 December 1994 at the United Nations Security Council in New York where they discussed the plight of Rwanda, were made concrete through a series of audiences granted, in Kinshasa on 28 and 29 December, by the Prime Minister whose name is mentioned above, as well as by the Great Admiral MAVUA MUDIMA, Vice-Prime Minister, Minister of National Defense, Territorial Security, and Veterans to Ambassador Shaharyar KHAN, Special Representative for the Secretary General of the United Nations in Rwanda. The meeting between the UN delegates and that of the Ministry of National Defense of Zaire, conducted respectively by the UN representative, Ambassador KHAN, the Deputy Force Commander of UNAMIR Forces, Brigadier General ANYIDOHU, and the aforementioned Great Admiral MAVUA MUDIMA, which was geared to develop the modalities for the participation of Zairian troops and UN experts in an operation for the voluntary repatriation of Rwandan refugees from Zaire, was held in Kinshasa on 30 and 31 December 1994.

By the close of these meetings, the two parties came to the following conclusions :

1. **Objective of the Meeting**

- 1.1 The objective of this meeting was to discuss the modalities for the participation of the ZAF (Zairian Armed Forces) and UN troops in the deployment of a joint security force designed to create favorable conditions to assure the voluntary return of the Rwandan refugees in Zaire to their own country.
- 1.2 The operation would be specifically designed to deter and neutralize the elements of intimidation in the refugee camps which currently prevent the voluntary return of refugees.
- 1.3 This force will also provide protection for the convoy of voluntary returnees as they return through the security corridors between the camps in Zaire and the Zairian-Rwandan border.
- 1.4 It was also underlined that this return concerns only Rwandan refugees and not the Burundi refugees located in the Sud

Kivu region.

- 1.5 The meeting was also called to establish the logistical support required to carry out this joint mission.

2. Points of Discussion

2.1 Command Structure

It was agreed that the command of this operation would be under the aegis of the United Nations. The Commander shall be a French-speaking African and should also come from an African nation. The Deputy Commander shall be a member of the ZAF and should be appointed by the Zairian authorities as soon as possible.

2.2 Location of Force Headquarters

The two parties agreed that the headquarters should be located in Goma in Nord-Kivu with a branch in Bukavu in Sud-Kivu.

2.3 Concept of Operation

In response to a request from United Nations, the Zairian authorities proposed a draft of the general conceptual plan of operation to members of both delegations on 31 December 1994 in anticipation that a more detailed plan of operation will be developed later.

2.4 Intervention Force

The Zairian authorities agreed in principle to supply the force of 1,500 men requested by the United Nations to carry out this mission.

However, the United Nations delegation, by way of its representative, Brigadier General ANYIDHOHO, proposed that this number be increased to 2,500 to better meet the needs of the two regions in which this operation will take place.

The two parties were also in agreement that the United Nations would provide troops equivalent to 5% the strength of the Zairian forces which would serve as monitors, staff, and support staff.

In addition, it was agreed that UNAMIR troops would not be deployed on Zairian soil.

2.5 Selection of troops

The Zairian delegation promised to supply the best available elements within their armed forces.

2.6 Troops Point of Departure

The Zairian party indicated that all troops participating in this Mission would be deployed from Kinshasa.

2.7 Logistical Support

It was agreed that all the support equipment required for this operation would be supplied by the United Nations. In light of this, the Zairian delegation made known, among other things, their material needs to accomplish this mission - a list of which is located in Annex B of this report. After close examination, the UN party underlined that the list was not exhaustive and that it would be submitted to the experts at UNAMIR for review and possible additions.

The Zairian authorities expressed an interest in managing the coordination and execution of logistical support, whereas the UN delegation expressed reservations with regard to the general application of this proposal in all areas of support. However certain areas, such as medical support, may be placed entirely under Zairian control. Consequently, this subject will need to be addressed by higher authorities in both parties at a later date.

2.8 Uniforms

The two parties are in agreement that ZAF participating in this Mission should wear distinctly Zairian uniforms. Nonetheless, these troops shall be identified by a distinctive insignia, while the United Nations experts shall wear their habitual uniforms and the blue beret. The color of the beret for the Zairian troops will be determined later.

2.9 Duration of the Operation

It was agreed, after discussion on this matter, that the

duration of this operation should be four months. The first month shall be devoted to the installation of the required elements. The identified tasks of the mission will be carried out in the following two months.

The fourth month will be used to break camp.

The UN delegation felt that this timetable seemed a bit ambitious but that it was achievable if the operation was well planned.

In any case, should the need arise and with the agreement of each party, the operation may be extended for an additional two months.

2.10 Naming the Operation

The UN delegation pointed out that the following respective French and English acronyms may be used to designate this mission: MINURAZ (Mission des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés au Zaïre) and UNREMIZ (United Nations Refugee Mission in Zaïre).

The ZAF may nonetheless advocate a particular name to the operation of this mission as is commonly the case in most nations participating in a UN mission. The Zaïrian delegation thus proposed following three names: BOZONGI (in Lingala), KURUDI (in Kiswahili), and KUREJEA (in Kiswahili), all three of which signify "RETURN".>

2.11 Allowance

Both parties agreed to let this matter be decided by the United Nations. They also indicated that this matter was a point of discussion between the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Prime Minister of Zaïre during his recent visit to New York.

2.12 Population in the refugee camps (Based on data provided by UNHCR) :

The Zaïrian authorities having no authority to conduct a census of the refugees in the housing sites, Ms. IDOWU from UNHCR, a member of the UN team, drew the attention of both parties to the following:

- Rwandan Refugees and Refugee Camps in Nord-Kivu.

<u>CAMP</u>	<u>DISTANCE FROM GOMA</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
A. MUGUNGA	15 KM	
B. KIBUMBA	30 KM	
C. KAHINDO	55 KM	
D. KATALE	65 KM	
E. MILITARY PERSONNEL		
TOTAL		850,000 REFUGEES

2. Rwandan Refugees and Refugee Camps in Sud-Kivu:

<u>SITES</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
A. BUKAVU	
B. UVIRA AND OUTSKIRTS	
C. MILITARY PERSONNEL	
TOTAL	600,000 REFUGEES

It was also indicated that refugees are scattered across more than 30 sites within a 70 Km radius of Bukavu, whereas the camps in Uvira and its outskirts are located 130 Km from Bukavu.

3. COMMENTS FROM THE UN DELEGATION AND MS. IDOWU FROM UNHCR

- 3.1 COMMENTS FROM THE HEAD OF THE UN DELEGATION

The Head of the Delegation, Brigadier General ANYIDOHO, Deputy Force Commander of the UNAMIR Forces, recommended that the Zairian delegation act quickly and with precision to identify those responsible for the intimidation in the refugee camps. This intelligence will facilitate the rapid mounting and execution of the operation.

3.2 COMMENTS FROM A MEMBER OF THE UN DELEGATION

Ms. IDOWU from UNHCR, a member of the UN delegation, particularly emphasized the fact that the repatriation of refugees must be on a voluntary basis in order to maintain trust among all the refugees living in Zaire. She desires that no weapons be used, and in this spirit, the delegation sees no need to require support weapons for this operation.

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING BETWEEN DELEGATES OF THE MINISTRY
OF NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE
AND DELEGATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS
HELD IN KINSHASA, ZAIRE
30 - 31 DECEMBER 1994**

PREAMBLE

1. A meeting was held on 30 and 31 December 1994 in the conference room of the Zairian Ministry of National Defense between representatives of this Ministry and members of the United Nations. This meeting commenced at 11:00 on 30 December. The list of participants at this meeting is located in Annex A.
2. The objective of this meeting was to discuss the modalities for the participation of the ZAF (Zairian Armed Forces) and UN troops in the deployment of a joint security force designed to create favorable conditions to assure the voluntary return of the Rwandan refugees in Zaire to their own country. This force will also provide protection for the convoy of voluntary returnees as they return through the security corridors between the camps in Zaire and the Zairian-Rwandan border. This return concerns only Rwandan refugees and not the Burundi refugees located in the Sud Kivu region.
3. The meeting was also called to establish the logistical support required to carry out this joint mission.

POINTS OF DISCUSSION

1. Command structure. It was agreed that the command of this operation would be under the aegis of the United Nations. The Commander shall be a French-speaking African and should also come from an African nation. The Deputy Commander shall be a member of the ZAF and should be appointed by the Zairian authorities as soon as possible.
2. Location of Force Headquarters. The two parties agreed that the headquarters should be located in Goma with a branch in Bukavu.
3. Concept of Operation. The Zairian authorities proposed a draft of the general conceptual plan of operation to members of both delegations on 31 December 1994 in anticipation that a more detailed plan of operation will be developed later.
4. Intervention Force. The Zairian authorities agreed to supply a force of 1,500 men to carry out this mission. However, the United Nations asked that this number be increased to 2,500. The two parties have also agreed that the United Nations would provide troops equivalent to 5% the strength of security forces which would serve as monitors, staff, and support staff. In addition, it was agreed that UNAMIR troops would not be deployed on Zairian soil.

5. Selection of troops. The Zairian authorities guaranteed that they would select the best available elements within their armed forces.
6. Troops Point of Departure. The Zairian authorities specified that the ZAF troops participating in this Mission would be deployed from Kinshasa.
7. Logistical Support. It was agreed that all the support equipment required for this operation would be supplied by the United Nations. The Zairian authorities expressed an interest in managing the coordination and execution of logistical support. The UNAMIR Deputy Force Commander expressed reservations with regard to the general application of this proposal in all areas of support. However certain areas, such as medical support, may be placed entirely under Zairian control. This subject will need to be addressed by higher authorities in both parties at a later date.
8. Uniforms. The two parties are in agreement that ZAF participating in this Mission should wear identical Zairian uniforms. These troops shall be identified by a distinctive insignia. The troops provided by the United Nations shall wear their national uniforms as well as the blue beret. The Zairian troops will wear a beret whose color has yet to be determined.
9. Duration of the Operation. It was agreed, after discussion on this matter, that the duration of this operation should be four months. The first month shall be devoted to the installation of the required elements. The identified tasks of the mission will be carried out in the following two months. The fourth month will be used to break camp. The UNAMIR Deputy Force Commander stressed that this timetable seemed a bit ambitious but that it was achievable if the operation was well planned. The operation may be extended for an additional two months if necessary.
10. Naming the Operation. After some discussion, it was agreed that the following respective French and English acronyms may be used to designate this mission: MINURAZ (Mission des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés au Zaïre) and UNREMIZ (United Nations Refugee Mission in Zaïre). The ZAF may assign a particular name to this mission as is commonly the case in most nations participating in a UN mission. The Zairian delegation proposed three names: BOZONGI (in Lingala), KURUDI (in Kiswahili), and KUREJEA (in Kiswahili) all of which signify RETURN. >
11. Allowance. To be determined by the United Nations. This point was the subject of discussion between the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Prime Minister of Zaïre during his recent visit to New York.

POPULATION IN THE REFUGEE CAMPS (Based on data provided by UNHCR).

Nord Kivu. Refugees are found in the following refugee camps:

	Camp	Distance from Goma
a.	MUGUNGA	15 Km
b.	KIBUMBA	30 Km
c.	KAHINDO	55 Km
d.	KATALE	65 KM
e.	Military personnel	
	(Total Population	850,000)

2. **Sud Kivu.** Refugees are found in the following refugee camps:

	Cities	
a.	BUKAVU ¹	
b.	UVIRA and outskirts ²	
c.	Military personnel	
	(Total Population	600,000)

REQUIRED EQUIPMENT

The Zairian authorities presented a list of equipment required to carry out this mission. This list may be found in Annex B. The UNAMIR Deputy Force Commander indicated that this list would be examined by UNAMIR experts.

¹ The refugees are scattered over 30 sites within a 70 Km radius of Bukavu.

² These camps are located 130 Km from Bukavu.

COMMENTS FROM THE UNAMIR DEPUTY FORCE COMMANDER

The UNAMIR Deputy Force Commander recommended that the Zairian delegation act quickly and with precision to identify those responsible for the intimidation in the refugee camps. This intelligence will facilitate the rapid mounting and execution of the operation.

COMMENTS FROM THE UNHCR REPRESENTATIVE

Ms. Idowu from UNHCR underlined the fact that the repatriation of refugees must be on a **voluntary** basis in order to maintain trust among all the refugees living in Zaire. She desires that no weapons be used, and in this spirit, the members from UNAMIR see no need to require support weapons for this operation.

END OF MEETING

The meeting ended at 14:45 on 31 December 1994.

List of Participants

	Name	Function	Unit
1.	Col Mag Mbidi Nikeni	Cons Principal MDN	MDN
2.	Col Med Kabanda Kurhenga	Cmdr Medical Corps	ZAF
3.	Col Bem Iduma - Molengo	Dir Ops	GACI
4.	Lt Col Tem Kayumbi Bantapi	Logistics Corps	ZAF
5.	Col Bem Bofale W'Efonge	Principal Cons	MDN
6.	Col Tem Mutuale Malangu	Deputy Acn SARM	ZAF
7.	Col Bem Ndoma - Moteke	DSP	ZAF
8.	Col Bem Bahindwa N.	G3 EMG	ZAF
9.	Brig Gen Anyidoho	Deputy Comdr UNAMIR	UNAMI R
10.	Mr. Sidique Dao	Assistant to the SRSG	UNAMI R
11.	Ms. Roseline Idowu	Admin. in charge of Protection	UNHCR
12.	Mr. Gilles Brière	Logistical advisor	UNAMI R
13.	Maj Tushar Pitre	Ops Officer	UNAMI R
14.	Mr. Stanley Olivier	Interpreter	UNAMI R

LIST OF EQUIPMENT

1. Required Equipment:

Designation	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Total
<u>Arms</u>				
Short barreled <i>GALIL</i> rifles	pce	1,500		
Long barreled <i>GALIL</i> rifles	pce	1,500		
Revolvers (Gp)	pce	TBC		
Munitions	pce	TBC		
Support weapons	pce	TBC		
Daggers	pce	2,500		
Tear-gas grenades		TBC		
Shields		2,500		
<u>Equipment</u>				
Complete uniforms	pce			
Helmuts	pce	7,500		
Truncheon	pce	2,500		
hand-cuffs	pair	2,500		
Gas masks	pce	2,500		
Megaphones	pce	2,500		
Individual tents	pce	TBC		
Blankets	pce	2,500		
Sleeping bags	pce	5,000		
Backpack	pce	2,500		
Duffle bag	pce	2,500		
Mess tins	set	2,500		
Cutlery (KFS)	pce	2,500		
Typewriters		TBC		
<u>Transportation</u>				
Transport Truck (MAN)	pce	4/Company		
Jeeps	pce	TBC		
Motorcycles	pce	1/Section		
Ambulances		TBC		

Transmission				
Small Comm. Center (Base)	pce	TBC		
Walkie-Talkie	pce	1/Section		

2. Monthly Supplies

- a. Office Supplies (set): TBC
- b. Diesel: TBC
- c. Gasoline: TBC
- d. Rations: 3 meals/day comprised of fresh and combat rations.

3. Rotations: All details regarding this subject are to be confirmed.



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

02 February 1995


S. Iliya
Colonel
CHAO

Dear Colonel Iliya,

Thank you for your memo dated 26 January 1995. This matter was discussed at our Heads of Agencies meeting, held on 01 February. UNHCR informed that its representative visited Byumba region the previous day, and stated that the matters that you raised were well in hand. The UNHCR representative felt that no additional help was required.

From all of us, however, your offer is greatly appreciated, and should your assistance be required in future, I am sure UNHCR will get in touch with you.

Best regards.


Randolph Kent
UN Humanitarian Coordinator
UNREO Kigali

Info: FC/DFC/Comd Sec 1
Mr Roman Urasa, UNHCR Representative

Attachment: 2

CHAC
*This kind of a diplomatic
response is not help
Please get back
to them and say
to them that
UNHCR has
ways enough
not to
HJ*

*G3
10/2/95
SB*

February, 1995

Mr Randolph Kent
UNREO Head of Mission
Kigali, Rwanda

Sir,

The HAC has sent a patrol to investigate the humanitarian requirement present at the UNHCR/ADRA Reception Centre at MATIMBA which is located just south of the KAGITUMBA border crossing point with Uganda. The initial report on humanitarian requirements was reported by the UNAMIR MILOB Commander of Sector 1 and was forwarded to your offices on 26 January, 1995.

It is requested that the recommendations contained in the attached patrol report be actioned through your offices as necessary.

If the UN Agencies and the NGO community are unable to address the problem, then feel free to request the assistance of UNAMIR and the Force will assist where possible.

S. Iliya
S. Iliya
Colonel
CHAO

Attachment: 1



26 January, 1995

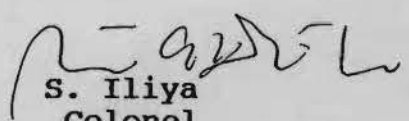
Mr Randolph Kent
UNREO Head of Mission
Kigali, Rwanda

Sir,

This office has received the attached report from our Commander Sector 1 in BYUMBA, indicating an urgent and serious humanitarian requirement in the UNHCR/ADRA Reception Centre at MATIMBA which located just south of the KAGITUMBA border crossing point with Uganda.

It is requested that your offices confirm the requirement and that if warranted the necessary co-ordination be conducted with the humanitarian community to address the problem.

If the UN Agencies and the NGO community are unable to address the problem, then feel free to request the assistance of UNAMIR and the Force will assist where possible.


S. Iliya
Colonel
CHAO

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: FHQ (Ops)

From: HAC

Info: FC/DFC/Comd Sec 1/UNREO/FiFe

Date: 1 Feb 1995

Subject: HAC REPORT MATIMBA RECEPTION CENTER

ref: a. Request from sector 1 dated 22 Jan 95
b. Request from HAC to UNREO dated Jan 95

1. On 31 Jan 95, HAC Ops conducted a vehicle patrol in Sector 1. The aim of the patrol was to visit the reception center in MATIMBA (GR TD1475) following a request for humanitarian aid made by sector 1 (ref a.).

2. The patrol was conducted by Maj B. Mande and Capt P.F.A. Demers of the HAC.

3. The route taken by the patrol was as follows:
KIGALI-BYUMBA-KIGALI-RWAMAGANA-KAGITUMBA-RWAMAGANA-KIGALI.

4. Meetings were held with the MILOBS Ops Officer sector 1 (Maj Ashish Ghosh) and with Mr Nunyandamutsa Philippe, the assistant manager for ADRA MATIMBA reception center.

5. At BYUMBA, the Ops O sector 1 indicated that the reception center received up to 700 returnees a day and that 400 to 450 returnees were staying there for up to two weeks waiting for onward movement to their home communes. He also stated that WFP was now supplying the center with food on a regular basis but he noted some problems regarding the water, health, plastic sheeting and blankets situation.

MATIMBA

6. The reception center in MATIMBA is staffed by 8 representatives from ADRA as well as some local workers. Security is provided on site by the RPA and the relations between the RPA and the local population was reported by Mr Nunyandamutsa as good. Also the MILOBS patrols visit the center from time to time. The center consist of one large tent for food storage and of 7 smaller modular/improvised type tents for shelter. There is also a small garden used by the ADRA staff as a teaching aid to demonstrate to the returnees proper agricultural techniques for the area. Registration of the returnees as well as their final destination in Rwanda is done at the border by the government/NGOs.

7. On the average 400 to 500 returnees go through the center daily with the majority going straight into the AKAGERA National

HAC
See my comments
at para 8 a.
H2
K4/2
DFC/Lmw

G3
7/2 is

Park (especially in the area between the AKAGERA river and the MUVUMBA river) with large herds of cattle. Presently the reception center distributes a 7 day food package as a one time issue to the returnees and provides shelter for up to 450 people for 3 to 14 days.

8. The reception center is in need of the following:

a. FOOD: WFP is providing maize, beans and oil on a regular basis to the reception center. Mr Munyandamutsa stated that maize took too long to cook, since the area is lacking in firewood maize meal would therefore be more suitable for this reception center.

b. MEDICAL CARE: Currently there is no one providing medical care for the reception center. There is a health center in the area of Nyahwishongwezi (GR TD1280) but the two local medics cannot cover the reception center adequately.

c. WATER: There is no water source close by. A water bladder needs to be installed in order to supply the reception center.

d. PLASTIC SHEETING, BLANKET, COOKING UTENSILS, JERRY CANS: These items are available at other reception centers in the country as part of the "welcome home" package given to IDPs. However these items are not available at the Matimba reception center.

e. VETERINARIAN CARE: Because of the large number of cattle coming in the country through that region, regular visits from a veterinarian to this area as a preventive measures against any outbreak of disease would be helpful to the returnees.

RECOMMENDATION

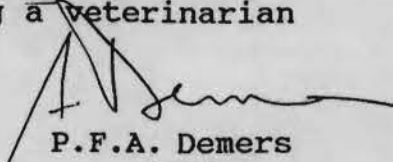
9. It is recommended that UNREO coordinate the following:

a. Regular visits by a medical doctor from any of the NGOs be made at the reception center. Preferably a health center be established for the returnees;

b. Installation of a water bladder is required;

c. Provision of plastic sheeting, blankets, cook sets and jerry cans; and

d. Exploring the possibility with the Morris Animal Foundation (or any of the NGOs) of sending a veterinarian team to this area.


P.F.A. Demers
Capt
HAC Ops/LN

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: COO

From: HAC Ops *MacNeil*

Info: FC/DFC/G2/Comd Sec 3/OIC Op Retour

Date: 30 Jan 1995

Subject: HAC PATROL REPORT SECTOR 3 AND 4A CONDUCTED 26 JAN 95

1. On 26 Jan 95, HAC Ops conducted a vehicle patrol in Sectors 3 and 4A. The aim of the patrol was to visit three targeted communes of Op Retour to verify the UNAMIR security elements in place and the status of the IOC directed Open Relief Centres (ORC) in the targeted communes. Where possible discussions were held with the Bourgmestre of the commune to determine any problems he felt he was experiencing with the operation to date. This report will also comment on any observations noted on route.
2. The patrol was conducted by Maj D.J. MacNeil and Capt P.F.A. Demers of the HAC.
3. The route taken by the patrol was as follows:
KIGALI-GITARAMA-BUTARE-RUNYINYA-KIBEHO-NDAGO-NYAKIZU-GISHAMVU.
4. The communes visited were RUNYINYA GR QT 9411, NYAKIZU GR QS 9196 AND GISHAMVU GR QT 9905.
5. The patrol visited the IDP camps of KIBEHO GR QT 844067 and NDAGO GR QT 860010.

COMMUNE RUNYINYA

6. General. The patrol arrived at approximately 1200 hrs. At this time a UNAMIR/IOM vehicle convoy from Kibeho had arrived and were dropping some 30 to 40 IDPs from KIBEHO IDP Camp. The situation was calm and the Bourgmestre was present at the Commune Office which is the drop off point for the returning IDPs.
7. RPA. An element was in location and there was no intimidation of IDPs as they debussed from the vehicles.
8. UNAMIR. A platoon of MALAWI Coy is present in the commune a short distance from the Commune Office. The platoon was unaware however, that IDPs had arrived in their area until informed by the HAC patrol. HAC advised the platoon commander that he should have a presence at the debusing point when IDPs arrive. The platoon commander indicated that he conducted mobile and foot patrols by day only in the commune and its environs. He said that there was a good working relationship with the RPA in the area and that there were no security problems to report.

QJH

9. Open Relief Centre. The ORC is in place and is co-located with the Commune Office. It is easily identifiable and consists of four rows of 22 tents made of blue plastic sheeting, a latrine area and a WFP food storage area which is available to the entire commune. The Bourgmester, Mr MUBILIGI MWENE MBUGUJE, said that Feed the Children had erected the ORC but he indicated that the organization did not have a permanent presence at the ORC. In the view of the HAC patrol, the ORC was well set up. The Bourgmester also stated that in addition to food, Feed the Children were involved in rehabilitation in the commune. He stated that ICF were handling water and health.

10. IDPs. The Bourgmester reported that about 30 IDPs had arrived back at the commune via Op Retour transport from IDP camps. He said a further 3889 had returned on foot since the commencement of Op Retour. He said that of these returnees 11 had spent the night in the tents while the remainder had moved directly to their homes.

11. Registration. Registration is done through the IOM manifest in the case of Op Retour returnees and records are forwarded from sectors to the Commune Office in the case of IDPs returning on foot. HAC confirmed the presence of registration forms on the desk of the Bourgmester.

12. Current population. The Bourgmester stated that the current population of the commune was 17,400. He stated that the procedure for housing involved a returnee being given back his house if it was occupied upon his return and the person occupying the house was given shelter material to suffice until proper land distribution was sorted out. He stressed the commune policy of not allowing new camps to be built in the commune. He was informed by HAC patrol that a census taken in KIBEHO camp indicated that 17,790 IDPs indicated that they were from his commune. He reckoned he would require 6,500 homes to accommodate these returnees.

14. Needs. The Bourgmester indicated that he needed plastic sheeting to accommodate IDPs requiring it. He also stressed that building materials are urgently required. UNREO Ops should investigate the possibility of providing this material through interested NGOs.

15. Security. He said there were no security incidents to report and stated that the commune had been visited by HR teams and protection representatives of UNHCR.

COMMUNE NYAKIZU

16. General. The patrol arrived at approximately 1400 hrs. The commune is remote and access from the North must be done via KIBEHO and NDARA camps. The commune is spread out and the terrain is rough and hilly. The situation was calm and the Bourgmester was present at the Commune Office.

17. RPA. An element was in location at the Commune Office.

18. UNAMIR. There is no permanent UNAMIR presence in the commune. The Bourgmester, Mr NSHIMYIRYAYO Ange, said UNAMIR Milob patrols passed through weekly. He stated that there were no security incidents in the commune.

19. Open Relief Centre. The Bourgmester indicated that Feed the Hungry had approached him on one occasion about an ORC. There is no ORC at present in this commune.

20. IDPs. The Bourgmester reported that about 2600 IDPs had arrived back at the commune on foot from camps located very close to the commune. He stated that he had not received any IDPs from Op Retour. HAC advised the Bourgmester that based on a census of KIBEHO and NDAGO camps some 26,000 IDPs have stated that they are from the commune. He stated that about 2600 IDPs had returned to the commune on foot and were brought directly to their homes.

21. Registration. Registration is forwarded from sectors to the Commune Office in the case of IDPs returning on foot.

22. Current population. The Bourgmester stated that the current population of the commune was about 18,000.

24. Needs. The Bourgmester indicated that he needed assistance in repairing water points damaged during the war. He also stated that medical assistance was required, however an MSF office was seen by the patrol in the commune. UNREO Ops are requested to investigate and action these needs as required.

25. Security. He said there were no security incidents to report and stated that the commune had been visited by protection representatives of UNHCR.

COMMUNE GISHAMVU

26. General. The patrol arrived at approximately 1630 hrs. An Op Retour convoy was dropping about 100 IDPs at the time of the patrol's arrival. The IDPs were being dropped off in the centre of the commune versus the Commune Office where the ORC is located.

27. RPA. An element was in location and no intimidation was evident.

28. UNAMIR. There is no permanent UNAMIR presence in the commune. The Bourgmester, Mr MUHIRWA Noel, said UNAMIR Milob patrols passed through about twice weekly. He stated that there were no security incidents in the commune.

29. Open Relief Centre. The ORC is under the responsibility of Feed the Hungry. It is located at the Commune Office and is easily identified by tents made of blue plastic sheeting. It appeared well laid out in the view of the HAC patrol. The ORC is not permanently manned. The Bourgmester stated that CICR provides food for the commune, AICF water and MSF health care.

30. IDPs. The Bourgmester reported that about 850 IDPs had returned with Op Retour and about 1600 had arrived back at the commune on foot. He stated that he had not received any IDPs from Op Retour. HAC advised the Bourgmester that based on a census at NDAGO camp some 7000 IDPs have stated that they are from the commune. He stated that all returnees to date had been processed and had returned to their homes.

31. Registration. Registration is forwarded from sectors to the Commune Office in the case of IDPs returning on foot.

32. Current population. The Bourgmester stated that the current population of the commune was about 12,000 to 13,000.

33. Needs. None mentioned by the Bourgmester.

34. Security. He said there were no security incidents to report and stated that the commune had been visited by protection representatives of UNHCR.

KIBEHO CAMP AND NDAGO CAMP

35. Both camps continue to thrive with many huts, a working market and normal camp routine.

OBSERVATIONS ON ROUTE

36. The entire route KIGALI to NYAKIZU was clear. Much tending of crops was noticed all along the route KIGALI-GITARAMA-BUTARE. The route NYAKIZU to GISHAMVU is blocked by a collapsed bridge at GR QS 934997.

DCMO ^{SMPS} This is a
good sign. fwd to

CMO

TO: MILOB GP HQ
FROM: SECTOR 4B

FILE: 4B/PERS/95
DATE: 23 JAN 95

SUBJECT: ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF WAR IN RWANDA
SECTOR 4B

REFERENCE: MILOB/ADMIN/6403 DATED 16 JAN 95.

1. FOLLOWING IS THE LIST OF MILOBS WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED US \$ 20 EACH AS ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF WAR IN RWANDA. CONTRIBUTION FOR THE MILOBS WHO ARE AWAY ON LEAVE/CTO WILL BE SUBMITTED SEPARATELY ON THEIR RETURN.
2. THE CIVPOL OBSERVERS ARE MAKING THE CONTRIBUTION THROUGH THEIR RESPECTIVE CHANNEL.

BEST REGARDS

[Signature]

DANESH KUMAR
MAJ

PERS OFFICER
FOR SECTOR COMD

Received \$480.00 from Maj
Kumar

[Signature]

LT - ~~cor~~ above 9 - ~~known~~ ~~from~~
SMPS

25/1/95

②
SMPS
Have we handed over
all our contributions
now to whichever
is responsible? See me.

[Signature]

30/1
DFC/CMO

31
AB 13

**UNITED NATIONS**

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

SER	NAME	ID NO	COUNTRY	REMARKS
1	LT COL EC QUIST	M0021	GHANA	
2	LT COL BASHAR ABUL	M7699	BANGDESH	
3	MAJ KABWE ABRAHAM	MO2173	ZAMBIA	
4	MAJ KRISHNA ABHAY	M7552	INDIA	
5	CAPT COULIBALI NOMON	MO2092	MALI	
6	MAJ ACOSTA CARLOS	M2128	URUGUAY	
7	MAJ MELNIKOV ANATOLY	M7711	RUSSIA	
8	CAPT SANGARE GAOUSSOU	M2094	MALI	
9	MAJ MLOTSHWA KELVIN	M1602	ZIMBABWE	
10	MAJ LIDSTONE ROBERT	M1171	CANADA	
11	CAPT BRAGA FREDDY	M2138	URUGUAY	
12	CAPT EDUARDO RADAELLI	MO2131	URUGUAY	
13	CAPT MACINTOSH ROD	MO1175	CANADA	
14	MAJ ASADUZZAMA	M7478	BANGDESH	
15	S/LDR YEAZDANI	M7482	BANGDESH	
16	MAJ SAMPIL ALIOUNI	MO2161	GUINEA	
17	MAJ MONIRULALAM	MO 659	BANGDESH	
18	MAJ MOUKHINE VLADIMIR	M7712	RUSSIA	
19	CAPT ALLASSAN JOSEPH	M7707	GHANA	
20	MAJ KEITA ABOU	MO2158	GUINEA	
21	MAJ DINESH KUMAR	M7564	INDIA	
22	MAJ CHRISTOPHER ABUTIAE	M7705	GHANA	
23	MAJ GHASSER KUNIBERT	M7666	AUSTRIA	
24	MAK KAEFER CHRISTIAN	M7667	AUSTRIA	

Total 24x20 = 480 US \$

MA to BFC/CM
JHJ

File for
file
mg.

HANDING OVER/TAKING OVER
CERTIFICATE APPOINTMENT OF
CHIEF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
OFFICER (CHAO)

1. This is to certify that I,.....*cor CB YAA CHE*
.....have handed over the duties and
responsibilities of the appointment of CHAO to:.....*cor*
.....*S ILIYA*.....

Date:.....*24 Jan*.....1995

.....
Signature

2. This is to certify that I,.....*cor S ILIYA*
.....have taken over the duties and
responsibilities of CHAO from:.....*cor CB YAA CHE*
.....

Date:.....*24 Jan*.....1995

.....
Signature

HANDOVER NOTES FOR INCOMING CHAO

GENERAL

1. As one of the survivors of the Rwandan crisis, you are adequately informed on the establishment and operations of the Humanitarian Affairs Cell.
2. These notes are therefore to give you further guidance on the activities of the cell.

BACKGROUND

3. Prior to April 6, 1994 the HAC Cell within UNAMIR consisted of a staff officer provided to the plans cell by the Belgian Contingent. His duties primarily consisted of attending various NGO and UNDP meetings and keeping the FC informed on the humanitarian operations in the country.

4. With the withdrawal of the UN and NGO agencies following the events of April 6, 1994, humanitarian operations fell to UNAMIR. The FC therefore formed a UNAMIR HAC Cell within UNAMIR HQ to coordinate humanitarian operations within Rwanda in general and Kigali in particular, specifically the cell was composed of the following:

- a. A Chief Humanitarian Assistance Officer - Col
- b. A Deputy Chief Humanitarian Assistance Officer - Lt-Col
- c. An Operations Officer - Maj
- d. Four dedicated Milobs
- e. A Staff Officer charged with the responsibility of keeping track of missing persons.
- f. Eight Milobs attached on a daily basis to assist in humanitarian operations.

RESPONSIBILITIES DURING THE CIVIL WAR

5. During the war the HAC was extensively involved in UNAMIR operations. Its main tasks included the following:
 - a. Arranging for the safe delivery of humanitarian aid to displaced persons (DPs) who had sought refuge in UNAMIR controlled locations (this was done in conjunction with an Advance Humanitarian Team (AHT) sent to Rwanda early in the conflict from UNHQ Nairobi).
 - b. Briefing the FC on humanitarian operations being conducted by various agencies who remained in Rwanda during the war, particularly the ICRC.

c. Negotiating with the opposing forces for the safe exchange of DPs between front lines.

d. Planning and controlling the exchange of DPs between front lines in conjunction with Milobs and formed troops from the Ghanaian and Tunisian contingents.

e. Directing Milob operations in the search for missing persons.

f. Keeping a record of missing persons reported by interested parties outside the country.

g. Assisting various humanitarian agencies as they arrived in country.

h. Maintaining liaison with all aid agencies operating in the country.

6. During the civil war the HAC was successful in transferring approximately 5,000 DPs to safety, ensuring that humanitarian aid was delivered to all DPs within UN controlled areas and maintaining an accurate list of missing persons reported from agencies outside the country.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF CHAO

7. As the Chief Humanitarian Affairs Officer (CHAO) your responsibilities include the following:

a. Command and control of the HAC.

b. Responsible to the Force Comd for co-ordinating all humanitarian activities and UNAMIR support to these activities within Rwanda.

c. Advise to UNAMIR command on humanitarian aspects of the Force operations.

d. Liaise closely with UNREO and UNAMIR Humanitarian Affairs Office on humanitarian issues.

e. To undertake any other tasks that may be assigned to you either by the SRSG or the Force Comd.

CURRENT STRENGTH

8. Since the cessation of hostilities in Jul 94, the work load on the cell has reduced considerably. There has however not been any significant change in its structure and responsibilities.

9. The current strength of the Cell is five (1 Col, 2 Majs, 1 Capt and 1 NCO clerk). Two more officers would be required for efficient running of the cell.

HAC ROUTINE

10. The following basic routine is recommended for the cell within its current scope of operations:-

- a. Consolidation of humanitarian reports from Sectors to include reports from UNREO.
- b. Production of the humanitarian portion of UNAMIR Daily SITREP.
- c. Formulating and implementing weekly patrol plans with a view to updating information on humanitarian activities throughout the country.
- d. Attending meetings convened both by UNAMIR HQ and UNREO.

HAC STRUCTURE

11. The need for the HAC to be restructured and re-located has been identified and this has been accordingly communicated to the SRSG who is the overall co-ordinator of humanitarian activities in Rwanda through the Executive Director UNAMIR. A copy of the submission on the issue is attached for your info.

12. You may wish to follow up the aspect of co-location with UNAMIR HQ as UNREO is keen to regain possession of the present office space of the Cell for its own use.

MOVEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS

13. You are aware that OP RETOUR has superceded OP HOMEWARD in the attempt to move the over 300,000 Displaced Persons to their home communes.

14. The HAC has the primary responsibility of coordinating the activities of UN Agencies and NGOs in this operation. It also assists UNREO in the manning of the Integrated operations Cell (IOC) which is the coordinating operations centre for OP RETOUR.

MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

15. The routine meetings/conferences that concern the cell include the following:

- a. The normal morning briefing (morning prayers) at 0800 hrs each morning except on Sundays.
- b. Force Comd's meeting with Senior staff each morning soon after morning prayers.
- c. Chief of Staff weekly meeting with Seniors officers and branch heads on Tuesdays at 1000 hrs. This meeting has however not been held for the last three weeks.

d. Force Comd's monthly Ops Conference on dates as notified.

e. UNREO general meeting with Agencies and NGOs on Tuesdays and Fridays at 1700 hrs.

16. You will be required to attend these meetings or be represented appropriately.

RELATIONSHIP WITH UNREO

17. UNREO is the Co-ordinating body for all UN Agencies and NGOs in Rwanda. The HAC liaises very closely with UNREO to ensure that all activities of Agencies and NGOs are within the military requirements of UNAMIR.

18. All requests for military assistance by these humanitarian agencies are also required to be passed through UNREO for appropriate action.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

19. The Cell has the following office equipment on charge:-

a. 3 x Desk computers complete.

b. 1 x multiple battery charger Model HTN 9911A.

OFFICE FILES

20. Files are maintained for the various subjects related to the operations of the Cell apart from the details saved in the computers. The clerk is available to assist you in all issues connected with the issue of files and future references.

VEHICLES

21. The current vehicle holding for the Cell is as follows:

a. 1 x Sedan Car (UNAMIR 41)

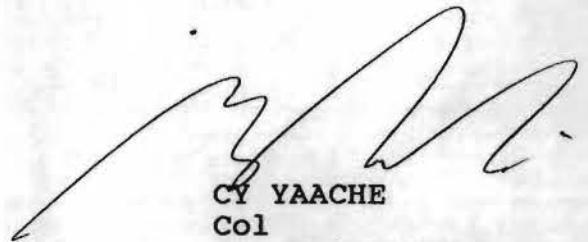
? b. 2 x 4 Runner (UNAMIR 1141) and (UNAMIR 1009). Vehicle No UNAMIR 1009 is currently at the workshop for major repairs.

? c. 2 x Pickups (UNAMIR 510 and UNAMIR 447). These vehicles are a temporary loan to the cell through personal arrangements and are therefore not on the vehicle inventory of the cell.

CONCLUSION

22. As one of the longest serving officers in UNAMIR you have enormous experience in the operations of the Force in general and the demands of the humanitarian front in particular. You have also handled more complex cells than the HAC within UNAMIR. I therefore have no doubt that you will be able to run the HAC in a most capable manner.

23. Good Luck.



CY YAACHE
Col
Out-Going CHAO



CO-ORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN
ASSISTANCE IN RWANDA

INTRODUCTION

1. The United Nations RWANDA Emergency Office (UNREO) was created in April 1994 under the authority of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) New York, to facilitate a coordinated response to the Rwanda emergency by all agencies reacting to the urgent needs of the Rwandan population.
2. UNREO was located in Nairobi during the period of the war with only an Advance Humanitarian Team (AHT) located in Kigali. Due to the small nature of the AHT and the security situation at the time, most of the responsibilities of UNREO were undertaken by the Humanitarian Affairs Cell (HAC) of UNAMIR which was also established during the war to address the humanitarian problems created by the fighting in Rwanda.
3. Since the end of the war, UNREO has fully established itself in Kigali and has been performing its assigned role.
4. As a follow up to Security Council Resolution 872 of 5 Oct 93, UNAMIR recently established an office for Humanitarian Assistance in Rwanda to oversee and co-ordinate the humanitarian assistance efforts of UN Agencies, bi-lateral donors, NGOs and other concerned institutions.
5. While these agencies (UNREO, HAC and UNAMIR HAO) are all working towards a common goal, there appears to be a lack of coordination and delineation of responsibilities between them.

AIM

6. The aim of this paper is to propose a workable structure and responsibilities for UNREO, HAC and UNAMIR HAO.

UNREO

7. It is believed that UNREO is intended to be a short lived structure facilitating the delivery of assistance in Rwanda pending the full return of the UN Agencies to the country and the resumption of rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes. Therefore the primary objectives of UNREO in the humanitarian system should be to provide a framework for co-operation and coordination among humanitarian relief organisations and to act as a focal point for the collection and dissemination of information relating to the humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction needs of the country.

8. Therefore the perceived UNREO tasks towards the attainment of these objectives are as follows:-

- a. Field monitoring, situation and needs assessments/surveys.
- b. Collection, evaluation and dissemination of information relevant to humanitarian assistance.
- c. Keeping track of humanitarian relief operations.

d. Assisting the SRSG in the coordination of humanitarian aid in Rwanda.

e. Liaison with UNAMIR HQ through the HAC on humanitarian affairs issues.

HAC

9. The problem of humanitarian assistance to the country especially in the areas of relief aid, refugees and displaced persons is primarily the concern of UN Agencies and NGOs. However in line with the realities of the situation on the ground and in keeping with aspects of its mandate, UNAMIR has an important part to play in assisting in the humanitarian relief operations. The main activities that UNAMIR HAC would be expected to carry out are:-

a. Provision of escorts for delivery convoys.

b. Security protection for distribution centres.

c. Gathering and disseminating information on general security and incidents throughout the country.

d. Assistance to Agencies and NGOs through UNREO in the areas of:

(1) Medical evacuation.

(2) Explosive Ordnance Devices (EOD) disposal.

(3) Vehicle recovery.

(4) Responding to emergency security calls.

e. Assistance in the transportation of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons.

f. Liaison with UNAMIR Humanitarian Affairs Office on humanitarian matters.

g. Keeping the SRSG briefed on military humanitarian activities through the FC.

UNAMIR HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS OFFICE

10. The UNAMIR Humanitarian Affairs Office should be seen as the "engine room" for all humanitarian operations within Rwanda. In this regard it should be responsible for:

a. Evolving necessary policies on humanitarian operations under the directives of the SRSG.

b. Monitoring the relief/humanitarian work within the country.

c. Overall coordination of the activities of Agencies and

NGOs, UNREO and HAC.

- d. Regular submission of humanitarian reports to the SRSG.

ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE

11. No organizational changes are proposed in this paper. It is expected that all the three agencies involved will continue to function under their current structures and terms of reference. Any changes in organization and staffing would be determined locally. However it is proposed that the activities of UNREO and HAC should be directly coordinated by UNAMIR HAO. This "centralised control" is considered the most effective way of monitoring the humanitarian operations situation and harmonizing the activities of UN Agencies, NGOs, other International Relief Agencies and UNAMIR. A proposed structure indicating the command and control relationship is attached as Annex 'A'.

CO-LOCATION

12. The current situation where UNREO and HAC are located some distance away from UNAMIR HQ does not auger well for the desired coordination.

13. For obvious reasons UNREO would be reluctant to co-locate with UNAMIR HQ. However it is possible and indeed desirable for

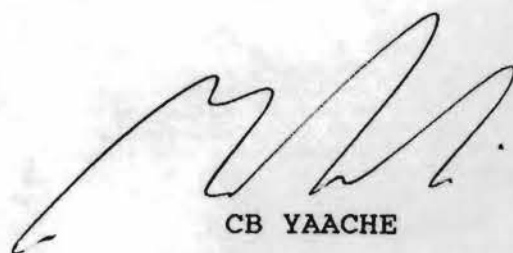
HAC to co-locate with UNAMIR HAO provided the inherent logistics problem of office accommodation is addressed. The disadvantages of co-location would largely be offset by the following advantages:

- a. Communication lines will be shortened.
- b. Co-ordination and liaison will be enhanced.
- c. Information will flow to the highest level within the shortest possible time.
- d. It will promote a better understanding of the functioning of the two offices.

CONCLUSION

14. UNREO, HAC and UNAMIR HAO were set up at different times with a common purpose of ensuring the successful execution of humanitarian operations in Rwanda. However the activities of these agencies have to date been carried out in an uncoordinated manner leading to duplication of effort and general lack of direction.

15. There is therefore the need for a review of their responsibilities, structure and channels of communication to ensure enhanced efficiency.

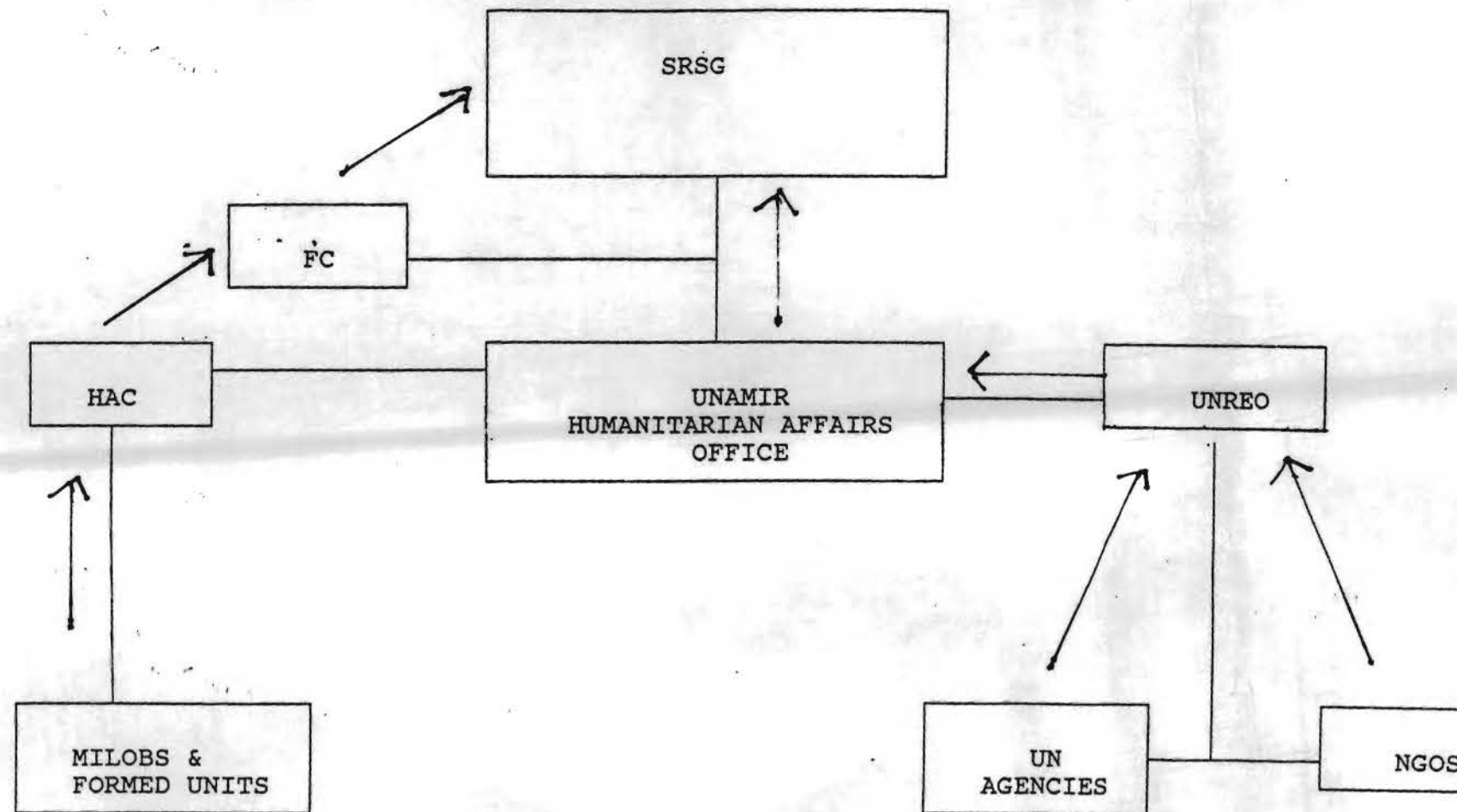


CB YAACHE

Col

CHAO

PROPOSED STRUCTURE OF HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES



MA
Find to Social case
for 2011 DFC

Post-it routing request pad 7664

ROUTING - REQUEST

Please

- ☒ READ
- ☐ HANDLE
- ☐ APPROVE

and

- ☐ FORWARD
- ☐ RETURN
- ☐ KEEP OR DISCARD
- ☐ REVIEW WITH ME *

To 1. DFC J. Rivera
2. Ms. Rivera

Date

1-95
66-UNHR

From

[Signature]

Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

January 23, 1995

Dear Major General Tousignant,

I am writing to thank you for accepting to see me at such short notice. It was a particular pleasure meeting with you because of the sensitivity and commitment you showed regarding the situation of women in Rwanda.

As we both agree, Rwandan women will be critical agents in the creation of a society based on tolerance and equity. Their active participation in the national debate and reconstruction will require fundamental changes in their status and the rights afforded them.

The international community cannot be an effective partner with the Rwandan government and people if it does not support the aspirations of women and the adjustments in gender roles which have occurred as a result of the crisis. For example, the large number of women-headed households are an important factor for the reintegration of internally displaced persons and refugees into their communities. Additionally, the special protection needs of women must be given priority in both displacement situations and resettlement initiatives. These are issues which arose during our discussion and which, I understand, you reiterated at the subsequent Inter-Agency meeting.

I would also like to take the opportunity to thank you for facilitating our visit to Gikongoro.

The Ghanaian contingent was exemplary in its interaction with the members of my mission and with the local population. My thanks also go to their commander, Colonel Downkov, who received us and provided a useful briefing.

He is
not their
commander.

In all these efforts, I am aware that Ms. Izel Rivero has played a key role. I am grateful to her for her cooperation and the insights she provided us on the Rwandan situation.

As I informed you, I am leaving Rwanda on Thursday, January 26. However, I believe that Ms. Dancilla Mukarubayiza, Programme Officer in UNDP, can provide you with advice and information on some of the issues with which you are grappling, particularly the situation of women. I, therefore, urge you to keep the lines of communication open with her, if you feel she can be of assistance.

Once again, thank you for taking the time out of your hectic schedule.

Yours sincerely,

Joyce Mends-Cole

Joyce Mends-Cole
UNIFEM Senior Adviser
Department of Humanitarian Affairs

Major General Guy TOUSIGNANT
Force Commander, UNAMIR - KIGALI



63
1/2/95
SB



TO: MILOB GP HQ

FROM: MILOB SECTOR 5 GISENYI DATE: 18 JAN 95

SUBJECT: ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF WAR IN RWANDA

REF: MILOB/ADMIN/6403.4 dated 16 Jan 95

1. This sector has a nil return for subject contribution.
2. There is an understandable reluctance on the part of Officers in the sector to contribute to any fund or charity of which nothing is known, i.e. aims, beneficiaries, etc. it is possible that should more information be provided regarding this charity it may generate increased interest.
3. MILOBS in this sector continue to support the local orphanage at NYUNDO which is operated under the auspices of the Bishop of Gisenyi. To date the Officers in Sector 5 have contributed over FRW 60,000. This is a popular charity as we can daily see the results of our support.

[Handwritten signature]

JS McComber
Major
Comd MILOB Sector 5 Gisenyi

8MPD
Write a strongly worded letter
for me to the sector. Add
that if they wish they could
pay directly to the COO if
they don't - trust MILOB GP AFA
I hate this kind of nonsense.

G3
28/1/95
SB

24/1
D5C/AMO



TO : See Distribution

FILE REF: MILOB/ADMIN/6403.4

FROM : MILOBS GP HQ

DATE: 16 January 1995

SUBJECT: ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF WAR IN RWANDA


REFERENCE :

A. MILOBS/ADMIN/6403.3 dated 22 Dec 94.

1. An appeal was made per Reference A for voluntary contributions in respect of the above mentioned subject. The contributions were to have been forwarded to the FHQ by 23 Dec 94, but as at date only AUSMED and INDBATT had responded to the request.

2. It was decided at the last Sector Commanders' Conference that all MILOBS contribute a minimum of \$ 20.00 (Twenty dollars) per head towards the fund. It is therefore requested that Sector Commanders/Branch Heads collect contributions from personnel under command and forward same to the SMPO, MILOBS HQ by 31 Jan 95.

3. Please accept for action.


K OPONG-KYEKYEKU
Lt Col
for CMO

Distribution:

External:

Action:

MA to FC

MA to DFC/CMO

All Sectors

HAC

Air Ops, FHQ (Attention of MILOBS)

Air Ops Cell Kigali Airport

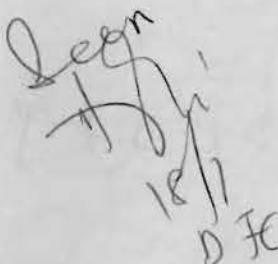
Human Rights (Attention of MILOBS)

Internal:

Action:

SOO

SLOGO


18/1
DJE

63


MA 10 Dec/cmo
fth

MA/DFC

UNAMIR

2000.1/CMPO/HA

See Distribution

10 January 1995

ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF WAR IN RWANDA

References:

- A. CAO's Information Circular No 022/94 dated 17 Dec 94.
- B. 2000.1/CMPO/HA dated 20 Dec 94
- C. 2000.1/CMPO/HA dated 21 Dec 94
1. So far, only AUSMED and INDBATT have reacted to Refs B and C above. All other contingents are hereby reminded to take appropriate action and let their contributions reach the CMPO by Friday 13 January 1995 without fail.
2. Meanwhile, the FC extends his congratulations to AUSMED and INDBATT for their generous contributions.
3. Best Regards.

AHMED CHABIR
Lt Col
A/CMPO

A. Chabir

Distribution:

List A, B, and D

*Seen
+ 1/1
11/1
DFC*

*G3
18/1/95
SB*



UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

NOTE VERBALE

SRSG/NV/72/94

La Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR) présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération Internationale de la République Rwandaise et a l'honneur de l'informer que le Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies pour le Rwanda, Son Excellence l'Ambassadeur Shaharyar M. Khan est, à partir de ce jour absent de Kigali jusqu'au 30 décembre 1994 pour une mission officielle au Zaïre.

Durant son absence, l'intérim de la Mission sera assuré par le Commandant de la Force de la Mission, le Général-Major Guy C. Tousignant.

La Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération Internationale de la République Rwandaise les assurances de sa très haute considération. *[Signature]*



Kigali, le 28 décembre 1994

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
et de la Coopération Internationale
de la République Rwandaise
KIGALI

53
29/12/94
[Signature]



UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

NOTE VERBALE

SRSR/NV/73/94

La Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR) présente ses compliments à la Nonciature Apostolique, aux Missions diplomatiques et consulaires, aux Organisations Internationales et Agences Spécialisées accréditées auprès de la République Rwandaise et a l'honneur de les informer que le Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies pour le Rwanda, Son Excellence l'Ambassadeur Shaharyar M. Khan est, à partir de ce jour absent de Kigali jusqu'au 30 décembre 1994 pour une mission officielle au Zaïre.

Durant son absence, l'intérim de la Mission sera assuré par le Commandant de la Force de la Mission, le Général-Major Guy C. Tousignant.

La Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda se rejouit de la coopération de toutes les Missions diplomatiques et consulaires, les Organisations Internationales précitées et saisit cette occasion pour leur renouveler les assurances de sa très haute considération. *E*



Fait à Kigali, le 28 décembre 1994

- Nonciature Apostolique
- Missions diplomatiques et consulaires
- Organisations Internationales et Spécialisées des Nations Unies

KIGALI - RWANDA

53
29/12/94
[Signature]

**Le présent rapport est une synthèse de la mission chargée
d'évaluer le coût du rapatriement et d'éloignement des réfugiés
Rwandais implantés dans les régions du Nord et Sud Kivu.**

Tous les détails y relatifs sont joints en annexe.

**L'original du texte est en version française
avec traduction en anglais.**

53
29/12/94
JB

**RAPPORT DE LA MISSION CONJOINTE
GOUVERNEMENT DU ZAIRE // NATIONS UNIES
SUR L'EVALUATION DU COUT DE RAPATRIEMENT
ET D'ELOIGNEMENT DES REFUGIES RWANDAIS**

I. INTRODUCTION

Considérant le communiqué conjoint signé à Grand Baie à l'Île Maurice, le 26 juillet 1994 entre le Président Mobutu du Zaïre et le Président Bizimungu du Rwanda;

Considérant le communiqué conjoint de la réunion ministérielle Zaïro-Rwandaise tenue le 1er septembre 1994 à Goma à laquelle le HCR a été représenté.

Considérant la demande du Gouvernement du Zaïre, aux Nations Unies d'aider à résoudre les problèmes de sécurité posés par la présence des réfugiés, d'éléments armés et des leaders politiques rwandais dans les régions du Nord et du Sud Kivu;

Considérant l'engagement du Gouvernement du Zaïre d'éloigner les éléments armés et les leaders politiques rwandais des zones frontalières où se trouvent les réfugiés, et d'y déployer les forces des Nations Unies en vue d'assurer la sécurité de la population Zaïroise hôte, des réfugiés, des fonctionnaires des Nations Unies et des travailleurs des ONGs en poste dans ces zones;

Considérant les discussions entre d'une part, le Président de la République et d'autre part le Gouvernement du Zaïre et la mission envoyée par le Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies conduite par son Représentant spécial, Mr. Shaharyar Khan, du 12 au 14 septembre 1994 sur la requête du Gouvernement;

Considérant que toute la logistique de la mission conjointe Gouvernement du Zaïre / Nations Unies, chargée d'évaluer le coût de rapatriement et d'éloignement des réfugiés Rwandais est à charge de l'ONU ;

Considérant la nécessité pressante de concrétiser ces accords; vœux et recommandations :

Une mission conjointe s'est rendue du 29 septembre au 11 octobre 1994 dans les régions du Nord et du Sud Kivu, du Shaba, du Maniema, du Haut-Zaïre et de l'Equateur en vue de recueillir d'abord des informations auprès des autorités locales, des Agences du Système des Nations Unies et des Organisations Humanitaires, des réfugiés civils, des Dignitaires de l'ex-Gouvernement et des militaires des FAR, susceptibles de permettre à la mission d'accomplir la tâche lui assignée par le Gouvernement du Zaïre et le Secrétaire Général de l'ONU.

Ensuite visiter les sites pouvant servir de lieux d'hébergement des différentes catégories des réfugiés ci-dessus visées.

II. RAPPORT DE MISSION

II.1 ETAPES D'INVESTIGATIONS

A. Etat d'esprit de la population

De façon générale toutes les populations visitées sont favorables à l'accueil et à l'hébergement des réfugiés Rwandais dans leurs régions sauf à Kongolo, où une hostilité se lisait tant sur les calicots portés que sur les visages des habitants venus à l'aéroport. Cependant, après les explications du Chef de la Délégation sur l'objet de la mission, les représentants des partis politiques et de la population ont exprimé leur approbation soutenant avoir été mal informés sur les motivations ayant entraîné la décision du transfèrement des réfugiés dans leur zone.

B. Considérations sur le rapatriement et l'éloignement des réfugiés

Tous les réfugiés tant civils, militaires que les Dignitaires de l'Ex-Gouvernement Rwandais sont hostiles à l'éloignement et préfèrent le retour dans leur pays.

Les conditions ci après ont été particulièrement soulignées :

- 1° Que la Communauté Internationale se départisse de la partisanerie et devienne juste et impartiale
- 2° Que les conditions qui tiennent compte de l'histoire du Rwanda et des principes démocratiques de sécurité, soient satisfaisantes pour garantir le retour des réfugiés.
- 3° Que la récupération par les réfugiés rentrés au Rwanda, de leurs propriétés foncières de leurs mobiliers et immobiliers soit garantie.
- 4° Que la population se sente représentée dans le Gouvernement, à l'Assemblée Nationale, dans l'armée, bref à tous les niveaux de la vie nationale et que le partage du pouvoir se fasse par voie de concertation sous la responsabilité de l'ONU avant les élections.
- 5° Que les négociations se fassent sur base des accords d'Arusha signés le 4/08/1993 en y associant une quatrième composante à savoir les représentants des réfugiés étant entendu que les trois autres composantes sont représentées par l'ONU, les Gouvernements du Zaïre et de Kigali.

Ils ont en outre proposé qu'une zone tampon de sécurité soit créée au Rwanda pour les réfugiés qui pourraient y séjourner avant leur réinstallations et que cette zone soit placée exclusivement sous la surveillance des Forces des Nations Unies.

Concernant la catégorie des militaires, elle a insisté sur le fait que la Communauté Internationale puisse l'assister étant donné que jusqu'à ce jour elle ne bénéficie d'aucun soutien des Organisations Non Gouvernementales et des Agences du Système des Nations Unies en place.

Suivant la doctrine juridique en vigueur les militaires Rwandais au Zaïre, sont assimilés aux prisonniers de guerre et partant devraient être pris en charge par le Comité International de la Croix Rouge (CICR).

Quant aux autorités locales des régions du Nord et du Sud Kivu, elles souhaitent la rentrée rapide des réfugiés au Rwanda ou l'éloignement de ces derniers dans les régions autres que le Nord et le Sud Kivu étant donné les conséquences graves enregistrées sur le plan démographique. En effet, la densité est passée de 287 hab. au Km² à 400 hab. au Km² sur les régions côtières du lac Kivu. La promiscuité est telle que les conséquences graves ont été enregistrées sur le plan écologique, économique, social et sanitaire. La saison culturale, la rentrée scolaire et les prochaines élections sont également compromises dans ces deux régions.

Dans les autres régions visitées, les autorités locales sont favorables à l'accueil et à l'hébergement des réfugiés Rwandais tout en demandant au Gouvernement du Zaïre et à la Communauté Internationale de négocier avec le Gouvernement de Kigali, pour le retour des réfugiés au Rwanda, seule solution idéale.

II.2 PHASE DE L'EVALUATION TECHNIQUE

II.2.1. RAPATRIEMENT

a. Identification des volontaires au retour

Toutes les catégories des réfugiés sont favorables au retour aux conditions évoquées ci-haut.

b. Situation des camps par rapport aux frontières

Les camps les plus proches sont situés à +/- 15 Km de la frontière tandis que les plus éloignés sont à plus de 60 Km de la frontière.

c. Encadrement, escorte et transport

Ils seront assurés par les Forces des Nations Unies.

II.2.2. ELOIGNEMENT

a. Identification des groupes à éloigner

Tous les groupes des réfugiés sont hostiles à l'éloignement; C'est par contrainte que cette opération pourra s'effectuer en ce qui concerne les militaires et les hommes politiques.

b. Identification des camps et lieux de résidence des groupes à éloigner

Les anciens centres d'instruction de Kongolo au Shaba, de Lokandu au Maniema; de Buta au Haut-Zaïre et de Irebu à l'Equateur ont été choisis par le Gouvernement du Zaïre pour héberger les militaires des FAR tandis que les villes de Mbandaka, Matadi, Boma et Bandundu serviront à l'hébergement des Dignitaires de l'Ex-Gouvernement Rwandais.

Concernant le site du Haut-Zaïre, les autorités régionales ont proposé Barisi, Ganga et Yeme au lieu de Buta par manque d'infrastructure convenable.

c. Situation camps et lieux de résidence par rapport aux sites d'hébergement et villes d'accueils

Le site le plus proche est situé à plus de 300 Km des camps de résidence tandis que le plus éloigné est situé à plus de 1200 Km des camps de résidence. Ce qui est vrai c'est que tous les sites d'hébergement ont été choisis en dehors des régions du Nord et du Sud-Kivu.

d. Encadrement, escorte et transport

S'agissant de l'éloignement, de l'encadrement et du transport des réfugiés, les termes de référence ont désigné les Forces des Nations Unies pour leur réalisation. Cependant, en attendant le déploiement de ces Forces, il a été demandé au Système des Nations Unies, d'apporter un appui logistique aux Forces Armées Zaïroises aux fins d'assurer la sécurité dans les camps et le bon déroulement du déploiement des Forces des Nations Unies.

II.2.3. SITES D'HÉBERGEMENT

a. **Site de Kongolo**

* Données géographiques

Kongolo est situé dans le Nord du Shaba, à 380 Km de Bukavu et à 480 Km de Goma. La zone de Kongolo a une superficie de 13.408 Km², pour une population de 300.000 habitants, soit 23 hab/Km².

La cité de Kongolo compte 60.000 hab, et dispose d'un aéroport doté d'une piste de 1900 m de long, capable d'accueillir des avions de maximum 14 tonnes

* Etat des lieux (infrastructures d'accueil)

Le camp de Kongolo compte 120 blocs à usage de logement, bureaux, cuisines, réfectoire, sanitaire, école et dépôts. La maçonnerie est en bon état ; la plupart des bâtiments sont dépourvus de portes et fenêtres, et un grand nombre sont complètement ou partiellement dépourvus de toitures. Les sanitaires sont bouchés par manque d'eau; les installations électriques et d'adduction d'eau doivent être réhabilitées ; un puits d'eau existe dans le camp, à aménager. Le site doit faire l'objet d'un nettoyage et d'un entretien approfondi.

* Equipements

Aucun équipement n'est disponible au camp ; il est totalement dépendant des sociétés d'état distributrices d'eau et d'électricité, qui ne fonctionnent pas par manque de carburant et d'outils en bon état. Le camp peut abriter 3000 personnes dans les bâtiments, moyennant la réfection de toitures et le placement des portes et fenêtres.

* Activités socio-économiques

La zone de Kongolo est essentiellement agricole ; on y cultive des arachides, des patates douces, du maïs, et de l'huile de palme y est produit en grande quantité. On y pratique également la pêche artisanale. Kongolo peut être atteint, au départ de Goma et Bukavu par route et par air. La route en mauvais état entre Kongolo et Bukavu est longue de 711 Km et peut être parcourue en 7 jours. L'aéroport de Kongolo, amélioré, peut recevoir le C 130.

* Etat psycho-social

A l'aéroport, la population exhibait des calicots hostiles à l'arrivée de réfugiés rwandais. Les représentants de la population ont exprimé leur désapprobation vis-à-vis de ce projet. Cependant, après que le chef de la délégation ait expliqué qu'il y avait un devoir de solidarité avec les régions sinistrées du Nord et du Sud Kivu, et ait montré les avantages que la cité de Kongolo pourrait retirer de la présence des réfugiés, les intervenants ont reconnu avoir été mal informés, et ont déclaré ne pas être opposés à l'arrivée des anciens militaires des FAR à Kongolo.

b. Site de Lokandu

* Données géographiques

Ancien centre d'instruction des Forces Armées Zaïroises, le Camp de Lokandu est situé dans la région de Maniema, à 60 Km au nord de Kindu. La ville de Kindu est la voie d'accès obligée à Lokandu, et est située à 320 Km de Bukavu et 380 Km de Goma. La ville de Kindu dispose d'un aéroport national, capable d'accueillir des gros porteurs.

* Etat des lieux (infrastructures d'accueil)

Le camp de Lokandu compte une centaine de bâtiments en état plus ou moins bon, à usage principalement de logement. Le maçonnerie est en bon état, de même que les toitures ; seules les portes et fenêtres manquent presque partout. Le camp est dépourvu de sanitaires, et connaît des problèmes pour l'alimentation en eau et en électricité. Des travaux de nettoyage et débroussaillage permettront déjà de lui donner un aspect habitable.

* Equipements

Une micro-centrale hydroélectrique désaffectée alimentait les maisons des cadres en électricité ; le reste du camp était alimenté à partir de deux groupes électrogènes, aujourd'hui déclassés. Un atelier bois fonctionne dans le camp, mais est dépourvu de matériel. Il est possible de loger 3.000 à 4.000 personnes dans les bâtiments.

* Activités socio-économiques

Lokandu est situé dans une région agricole, où se cultivent le riz et le maïs. On y pratique aussi la pêche artisanale, et la chasse y est généralisée.

* Etat psycho-social

Aucune hostilité n'a été manifestée vis-à-vis de l'arrivée d'anciens militaires rwandais à Lokandu.

c. Site de Buta

* Données géographiques

Buta est situé dans la région du Haut-Zaïre, dans la sous-région du BAS UELE qui couvre une superficie de 148.000 Km², pour une population de 769.276 habitants. Le camp de Buta étant très petit (Capacité d'une compagnie), l'autorité locale a proposé trois sites possibles, en remplacement du camp de Buta.

- Site de Barisi : c'est une mission catholique abandonnée, située à 110 Km de Buta ; les bâtiments permettent de loger 250 personnes. Il est possible d'y pratiquer la pêche.
- Site de Ganga : c'est un hôpital abandonné, situé à 180 Km de Buta ; la capacité de l'hôpital est de 450 lits, et des bâtiments annexes peuvent être récupérés comme logement. Les mêmes problèmes d'accès qu'à Barisi se posent pour le site de Ganga.
- Site de Yeme : dépourvu d'infrastructure d'accueil, ce site situé à 15 Km de Buta est à considérer en dernier ressort.

* Activités socio-économiques

La sous-région du Bas-Uele est agricole ; on y cultive l'arachide, le maïs, la banane et le manioc ; comme cultures industrielles, le café, le coton et le palmier à huile. On y pratique aussi une exploitation artisanale de diamant et d'or. L'évacuation des produits est difficile, car les routes sont défectueuses et le chemin de fer problématique. Il faut, par exemple, 4 jours pour atteindre Ganga au départ de Buta.

* Etat psycho-social

La population de Buta accepte sans conditions l'arrivée de réfugiés rwandais sur son sol ; cela a été exprimé par le Commissaire sous-régional et par l'accueil de la population.

d. Site d'Irebu

* Données géographiques

Le camp d'Irebu est situé dans la région de l'Equateur, à 70 Km au Sud de Mbandaka. On n'y accède que par voie fluviale ; le camp disposait d'une piste, aujourd'hui envahie par la végétation et les termitières.

* Etat des lieux (infrastructures d'accueil)

Le camp d'Irebu, centre d'instruction pour la Force Navale, compte près de 150 bâtiments en bon état, à usage principalement de logement. La maçonnerie et les toitures sont en bon état, et il suffirait d'un nettoyage pour rendre l'ensemble habitable. Par ailleurs, il est nécessaire de replacer les portes et les fenêtres, ainsi que les toiles moustiquaires. Le camp est vaste, et peut facilement abriter 3.000 personnes dans les bâtiments.

* Equipements

Le Centre dispose d'un centre médical fonctionnel, mais totalement dépourvu de matériel et de médicaments. Un groupe électrogène y est installé, et est en état de marche ; cependant, le manque de carburant ne permet pas de le mettre en marche. De nombreux puits sont disponibles, qu'il faut aménager.

* Activités socio-économiques

Situé dans la zone équatoriale, au bord du fleuve, Irebu est un site d'agriculture, de pêche et de chasse. L'évacuation et l'accès ont lieu par voie fluviale.

* Etat psycho-social

Les autorités régionale et urbaine ont déclaré qu'aucun obstacle n'était enregistré pour l'installation à Irebu des anciens militaires rwandais.

II.2.4. VILLES D'ACCUEIL

a. Ville de Mbandaka

*** Données géographiques**

La ville de Mbandaka est le chef-lieu de la région de l'Equateur, et est située à 700 Km au Nord Est de Kinshasa. On y accède par voies aérienne et fluviale. Elle est peuplée de 450.000 habitants.

*** Etat des lieux (infrastructure d'accueil)**

La ville de Mbandaka souffre du manque d'énergie électrique et de la faiblesse des activités économiques. L'Afrique Hôtel offre une capacité d'accueil de 69 chambres; il y a également beaucoup de maisons inhabitées, qui nécessitent comme l'Afrique Hôtel des travaux de réfection. L'alimentation en eau n'est pas continue, mais s'effectue à des heures bien précises.

*** Equipements**

La ville de Mbandaka présente tous les équipements que l'on peut trouver dans une ville, mais le fonctionnement est tributaire de la disponibilité du carburant pour faire fonctionner les groupes électrogènes.

*** Activités socio-économiques**

La ville de Mbandaka possède une brasserie, et dispose d'un aéroport national balisé et d'un port fluvial. La population vit de l'agriculture, de la pêche et de la chasse.

*** Etat psycho-social**

Aucun signe d'hostilité n'a été observé.

b. Ville de Matadi et Bandundu

Ces villes offrent théoriquement toutes les disponibilités pour l'accueil des dignitaires rwandais en exil. Elles n'ont pas été visitées, faute de temps.

Nota bene : Sur les sites de Kongolo, Lokandu et Irebu, la capacité d'accueil peut être largement augmentée en utilisant des structures provisoires (sheeting) ; il n'y a pas de contraintes au point de vue de l'espace disponible.

Ont pris part à cette mission, les personnalités dont les noms suivent :

I. Pour l'ONU

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Le Général H. ANYIDHOHO : | Commandant Ajoint MINUAR |
| 2. Mr. Stanislaus NKWAIN : | Représentant Résident Adjoint du PNUD à Kinshasa |
| 3. Mr. A.B. Sidique DAO : | Chargé de l'Assistance Humanitaire/MINUAR |
| 4. Mr. Jiddo VAN DRUNEN : | Chef de l'Unité Spéciale pour le Burundi et le Rwanda HCR/Genève |
| 5. Mr. Collins ASARE : | Chargé du Programme Principal HCR/Addis-Abeba |
| 6. Le LtColonel Pierre DESNOYERS : | Chef logistique MINUAR |
| 7. Mr. Gilles BRIERE : | Assistant logistique MINUAR |
| 8. Le Major PHIL LANCASTER : | MINUAR |

II. Pour le Gouvernement du Zaïre

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Mr. MUTIRI wa BASHARA : | Chargé de mission du Premier Ministre |
| 2. Le Colonel Magistrat MBIDI NIKENI : | Conseiller Principal au Ministère de la défense Nationale |
| 3. Le Colonel Médecin KABANDA KURHENGHA : | Commandant du Corps Médical/FAZ |
| 4. Mr. YENYI OLUNGU Victor : | Avocat Général de la République et représentant du Ministère de la Justice |
| 5. Mr. Damien IPAKA : | Directeur de Cabinet Adjoint et Représentant du Ministère de l'Intérieur |
| 6. Mr. RUMASHANA BAJOJE-NGWETE : | Directeur de Cabinet Adjoint et Représentant du Ministère de l'EPSP |
| 7. Le LtColonel KAYUMBI : | Corps logistique FAZ |
| 8. Le LtColonel Médecin LEPELE : | Commandant Corps Médical 10ème circonscription Militaire Bukavu. |

9. Le Capitaine KABAMBA :

Corps du GENIE FAZ

10. Mr. MUTOKE MUPOMPA :

Conseiller aux Affaires Sociales et
Représentant de ce Ministère

11. Mr. KABWIKI MBAYO Florent :

Conseiller Pharmaceutique et Représentant du
Ministère de la Santé Publique et Famille.

Fait à Kinshasa, le 15 octobre 1994

OP RETOUR

RETURN OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

PROPOSED OUTLINE PLAN

COs
this is give you
a buffer back
22

GENERAL

1. Phase 1 of Op RETOUR (the planning phase) is drawing to a close. The Outline Plan for Phase 2, developed by UN Agencies, UNAMIR, participating NGOs as well as government representatives, is attached. This is the implementation phase which relocates the IDP population, mainly concentrated in the Prefecture of Gikongoro, to their home Communes, principally in the Prefectures of Gitarama, Butare and South Kigali.
2. Much of the detailed work has yet to be completed on the format of the move. However, the Task Force is confident that it will be able to achieve the necessary timing. They are based on a "poor case" scenario and it may be feasible to improve on them significantly, if the security environment is improved to provide confidence for the people to walk home.
3. Throughout Op RETOUR, total commitment of the government and the international community to the guiding Principles has to be assured. [These are at Annex A]

PROGRAMME

4. People will be encouraged to leave the IDP camps in line with an agreed schedule.

PREPARATION

5. Way Stations. It is proposed to use Cyanika Camp as the first Way Station in the Operation. This will negate the need to construct a special facility early on, allowing concurrent work to construct Way Stations in other areas, to continue. Cyanika will also be used as the Way Station for Rukhondo Camp.
6. Open Relief Centres. The location of the first Open Relief Centres (ORCs) has been proposed. ORCs will be activated in time for them to have a positive impact on the resident Commune population, before the first IDPs arrive. NGOs and agencies which currently serve the camps will be actively encouraged to shift their resources to ORCs, as the Operation progresses and camp populations dwindle. A list showing ORC management responsibility, derived from camp population figures, is at [Annex B]. A fuller description of the role of ORCs is at [Annex C]. The first nine ORCs, to be established and fully operational by D-3 are in the Communes of:

South Kigali: Ngenda, Gashora, Kanzenze, Bucumbi
Butare: Muyira, Rusatira, Ntyazo
Gitarama: Ntongwe
Kibungo: Sake

7. Water & Sanitation. Priority work on water and sanitation deficiencies in the Communes has already begun. Water assets will be required from Agencies, NGOs and UNAMIR in order to meet immediate needs, while water and sanitation systems are being re-introduced.

G3
29/12/94
TB

SECURITY

8. The details of the security plan will now evolve from the Outline Plan. A strong security presence will be established during the periods when camp populations are being encouraged to leave in order to prevent intimidation. Escorts will be required for road moves and route security for movement on foot. Additionally, ORCs will require a security presence, in order to protect the population, and the commodities in the ORCs. Security will be provided using complementary assets from the RPA, the Gendarmerie and UNAMIR.

MOVEMENT

9. Initial movement will be carried out by vehicle. Earlier camps on the schedule have large populations beyond easy foot travelling distance, and these people will be transported by bus and truck. At later stages of the move, as momentum increases and as camp populations have shorter distances to travel, much greater movement on foot is envisaged.

INFORMATION

10. A coordinated information plan will be directed at the IDP population as a whole, as well as focusing more specifically on the next camp on the schedule. Information will be impartial and will concentrate on confidence-building, using feedback from the Home Communes.

TIMESCALE

11. The sort of timescale envisioned is proposed to the government. Using this methodology, changes to the schedule and improvements in targets, can be adjusted with relatively little effort. The aim is to develop a flexible programme capable of alteration. The arrival of a large fleet of UN vehicles (expected before the beginning of Feb 95) are likely to be significant milestones in the forward movement of the schedule.

12. D Day has not yet been fixed. From the date of the Government of Rwanda's endorsement of the Outline Plan, D Day can take place 15 days later. It is hoped that an early decision by the Government can lend impetus to the programme.

Kigali, 8 December 1994

Annexes:

- A. Guiding Principles.
- B. Open Relief Centre Management Responsibility.
- C. Open Relief Centres - Method of Operation.

OP RETOUR - PHASE 2 SCHEDULE

CAMP/DAYS FROM D	0	+5	+10	+15	+20	+25	+30	+35	+40	+45	+50	+55
CYANIKA (27,000)												
RUHKONDO (50,000)												
KIZI (2,500)												
KINAZI (2,500)												
MUGANO (3,000)												
KANYINYA ((4,000)												
NYASISUYA (1,000)												
KARAMBI (2,000)												
BUHORO (3,000)												
GISUNZA (3,500)												
NYAMIRA (1,500) (Note 1)												
KIBEHO (75,000) (Note 2)												
NDAGO (55,000)												
MUNINI (12,000)									43			
KARANA (21,000)									43	47		
BUSANZE (9,000)										47-9		
MUSABEYA (14,000)										49	53	

Notes:

1. All these smaller camps scheduled on a concurrent basis.
2. From D+20 movement figures assumed to double from 3,000 per day to 6,000 per day.



ANNEX A

PRINCIPLES FOR SETTLING
THE
INTERNALLY DISPLACED

Stability, security and development are objectives of tantamount importance to the people of Rwanda, their Government and the international community. Fundamental to these objectives is the return of hundreds of thousands of Rwandese who are displaced within their own nation. Towards this specific goal, the Government with the support of the international community will intensify its efforts to settle the displaced in an expeditious and humane manner. In pursuing this immediate goal, the Government and the international community are determined to ensure that the principles set out below will underpin all their efforts:

Immediate Objectives

1. The immediate objective of the Government and international community is to have the internally displaced people of Rwanda return home with dignity and in conditions of safety and security.
2. In ensuring that these immediate objectives are upheld, it is agreed that there be:
 - i. Total Political Endorsement. All plans established to support the IDP operation will have the full support and active cooperation of the Government of Rwanda;
 - ii. No Enforced Camp Closure. Camps will not be forcibly closed. That said, an environment in which the people are motivated to leave voluntarily will be created;
 - iii. Initial Operations to Create Confidence. It is essential to build confidence amongst the displaced population and momentum in the operation. Therefore from the very outset full attention must be given to ensuring success along these lines;
 - iv. Secure Environment. Conditions in the Home Communes will be established to create a secure environment and provide essential social services which attract people home from the camps;
 - v. Confidence Building. Confidence building measures, primarily concerning security and information dimensions, will be essential;

vi. Impartial Information. Information promulgated as part of confidence building measures must be impartial;

vii. Return in Safety. All effort must be made to ensure that people return in safety. While ensuring this principle, the Government maintains the right to bring to justice, consistent with the due process of law, those accused of perpetrating genocide;

viii. Cooperation. The success of the operation will require the full cooperation of all contributing organisations, within the scope of their mandates;

vi. Flexibility. All plans developed to support the settlement of IDPs must be flexible and lend themselves to modification. Mechanisms must be in place to ensure that any adjustments take place in a way that fulfills the aforementioned principles both at the policy and implementation levels.

COMMUNE	PRE WAR POP	ORIGIN CAMP	CAMP POP	CAMP NGO	ORC	ORC NGO
BUTARE COMMUNES						
GISHAMVU	37676	KANAMA	454	ICRC/SCF	X	
		KIBEHO	11904	AICF		
		RWAMIKO	493	ICRC/SCF		
		RURAMBA	99	ICRC/SCF		
		BIVUMU	313			
		MUNINI	200	ICRC		
		BOHORO	343	ICRC		
		NDAGO	7069			
TOTAL			20875			
HUYE	26776	KIBEHO	5959		X	
		RWAMIKO	587			
		RURAMBA	489			
		BIVUMU	178			
		MUNINI	47			
		BOHORO	149			
		NDAGO	653			
TOTAL			8062			
KIBAYI	44956	KIBEHO	556			
		MUNINI	54			
		NDAGO	8			
TOTAL			618			
KIGEMBE	48966	KAMANA	337		X	
		KIBEHO	4871			
		RWAMIKO	8			
		BIVUMU	77			
		MUNINI	1188			
		BOHORO	361			
		NDAGO	5002			
TOTAL			11844			
MARABA	39689	KAMANA	807			
		KIBEHO	860			
		RWAMIKO	297			
		RURAMBA	293			
		BIVUMU	156			
		BOHORO	126			
TOTAL			2539			
IMBAZI	27492	KIBEHO	6311		X	
		RWAMIKO	453			
		RURAMBA	249			
		BIVUMU	131			
		MUNINI	238			
		BOHORO	57			
		NDAGO	532			
TOTAL			7971			
MUGANZI	36276	KIBEHO	481			
		NDAGO	11			
TOTAL			492			
MUGUSA	38171	KIBEHO	5936		X	
		RWAMIKO	115			
		RURAMBA	170			
		BIVUMU	97			
		MUNINI	184			
		BOHORO	374			
		NDAGO	1594			
TOTAL			8470			
MUYAGA	35077	KIBEHO	2030			
		RWAMIKO	36			
		RURAMBA	62			
		BIVUMU	5			
		MUNINI	150			
		BOHORO	165			
		NDAGO	696			
TOTAL			3144			
MUYIRA	42974	KIBEHO	6211		X (PR1 1)	
		RWAMIKO	658			
		BIVUMU	353			
		MUNINI	134			
		BOHORO	465			
		NDAGO	2413			
		CYANIKA	2574			
TOTAL			12808			
NDOHA	29588	KIBEHO	1997			
		RWAMIKO	18			
		BIVUMU	77			
		MUNINI	97			
		BOHORO	80			
		NDAGO	119			
TOTAL			2338			
NGOMA	32953	KIBEHO	445			
		RWAMIKO	25			
		RURAMBA	15			
		BIVUMU	44			

		MUNINI	238	
		BOHORO	706	
		NDAGO	1161	
	TOTAL		6656	
NTYAZO	55079	KIBEHO	5899	X(PRI 1)
		RWAMIKO	199	
		RURAMBA	112	
		BIVUMU	304	
		MUNINI	125	
		BOHORO	586	
		NDAGO	1576	
		CYANIKA	1950	
	TOTAL		10760	
NYABISINDU	6999	KIBEHO	565	
		BIVUMU	40	
		NDAGO	16	
	TOTAL		621	
NYAKIZU	10241	KAMANA	8159	
		KIBEHO	12351	
		RWAMIKO	140	
		RURAMBA	66	
		BIVUMU	40	
		MUNINI	4542	
		BOHORO	6	
		NDAGO	13403	
	TOTAL		38779	
NYARUHENGEP	34002	KIBEHO	2074	
		RWAMIKO	66	
		BIVUMU	155	
		MUNINI	208	
		NDAGO	504	
	TOTAL		3007	
RUNYINYA	29050	KIBEHO	20314	X
		RWAMIKO	4991	
		RURAMBA	1835	
		BIVUMU	75	
		MUNINI	567	
		BOHORO	414	
		NDAGO	3501	
	TOTAL		33697	
RUSATIRA	41779	KIBEHO	3612	X(PRI 1)
		RWAMIKO	298	
		RURAMBA	140	
		BIVUMU	44	
		BOHORO	160	
		NDAGO	799	
		CYANIKA	1595	
	TOTAL		6853	
RUHASHYA	51334	KIBEHO	1293	
		RWAMIKO	86	
		RURAMBA	123	
		BIVUMU	20	
		BOHORO	272	
		NDAGO	534	
	TOTAL		2337	
SHYANDA	4564	KIBEHO	4564	
		RWAMIKO	15	
		RURAMBA	177	
		BIVUMU	50	
		MUNINI	14	
		BOHORO	274	
		NDAGO	1447	
	TOTAL		6979	
TOTAL	764485		188849	

COMMUNE	PRE WAR POP	ORIGIN CAMP	CAMP POP	CAMP NGO	ORC	ORC NGO
GITARAMA COMMUNES						
BULINGA	36382					
GITARAMA		KAMANA	232			
		RURAMBA	74			
		BIVUMU	25			
		NDAGO	158			
KAYENZI	39351					
KIGOMA	61468	KIBEHO	365		X	
		RWAMIKO	4			
		BOHORO	209			
		NDAGO	4			
MASANGO	50316	NDAGO	12		X	
MUGINA	41229					
MUKINGI	38248	NDAGO	30			
MURAMA	40882	NDAGO	4		X	
MUSAMBIRA	45771					
MUSHUBATI	64258					
NTONGWE	73198	KIBEHO	746		X(PRI 1)	
		RWAMIKO	30			
		MUNINI	124			
		NDAGO	31			
		CYANIKA	895			
NYABIKENKE	51450	RWAMIKO	4			
NYAKABANDA	46209					

ANNEX C OPEN RELIEF CENTRES

1. The concept of Open Relief Centres (ORC) has been established to address the fundamental concerns of Internally Displaced Persons and the recipient communities, ensuring the re-integration of IDPs while maintaining the security and dignity of both groups. The ORC is a temporary place where displaced persons on the move and other returnees as well as locals in vulnerable conditions can freely enter or leave and obtain essential relief assistance in a relatively safe environment.
2. Open Relief Centres will be set up in accordance and in phase with local conditions and requirements in Rwanda. The ORC, are transit points, in the home communes, for IDP's returning to their homes. They are to facilitate immediate re-integration, through the provision of basic food items, seeds and construction materials, and by increasing confidence in law and order in the home communes. At the same time Quick Impact Project will promote rehabilitation of the country, at the communal level.
3. Material assistance provided through the ORC's in the home communes is aimed at re-integration, and will be phased out; dependency must be avoided.
4. The actors in setting up Open Relief Centres will be UNHCR (set-up and protection), WFP (food), UNICEF (water and sanitation), WHO (health), UNAMIR (security), UNHCR (protection), NGOs and local authorities. Each ORC will be managed by a designated NGO or UN Agency. Information gathering and dissemination will come under the responsibility of UNREO. Overall coordination will take place in the context of the Integrated Humanitarian Operations Centre framework, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

ORC components

a. Food distribution

Food needs are best covered by food (for work) programmes, distributions of food or rations at the commune level. Sustained direct distribution at the ORC-site should be avoided so as to not have concentration of foodstuffs at one location nor provide an incentive for people to stay at the ORCs. One-off distribution to IDPs for a two week period will be effected in conjunction with WFP/CRS/ICRC targeted distributions. (half rations/250grms/person/day).

Once IDPs leave the ORCs for their homes, they should be absorbed to the ongoing food, seeds and tools, distributions in the communes.

b. Temporary shelter

Ideally, ORCs would be considered a temporary solution limited in time (3-10 days), while the local authorities find an acceptable temporary, or preferably durable solution for those whose homes are either occupied or need repairs. It will be forbidden to build huts at the ORC's. Construction materials will be made judiciously available in the vicinity of the ORC to targeted populations in order for people to instantly work on rebuilding their houses. For planning purposes, plastic sheeting for one out of four families will be made available in each ORC.

c. Health

Ideally people in transit at the ORCs needing medical assistance should be referred to the health system in place at the commune level. Where such structures are inadequate NGOs or the appropriate UN Agency will be given the responsibility of supplying such services.

d. Water and sanitation

Access to a water source or water availability will be one of the criteria to determine the ORC location. These should be simple latrines; For planning purposes 1 pit latrines per 50 IDPs.

e. Transport

It is considered advisable to have transport facilities available at the ORCs, for people who cannot reach their secteur on foot (distance too big, disabled persons etc.).

f. Protection

Protection is one of the key issues of the ORCs. The protection role will be taken care of by UNHCR and UNHR in close collaboration with local authorities. It is considered important to register the IDPs on arrival to the centre, so as to monitor further events. UNHCR/UNHR or ICRC in principle will ensure presence in each of the ORCs.

Local residents as well as IDP's having returned to their homes, can contact the local authorities and the ORC in case of security problems in their home areas, including tensions over house occupation etc. In such cases admission and emergency shelter may be granted on a case by case basis. Solutions will then be found by, and in cooperation with the local authorities, including the gendarmerie or army as required.

The local authorities have at all times access to the ORC's in order to promote confidence etc.

The ORC's should not be a sanctuary for persons having committed crimes. Local law enforcement agents, including army personnel if duty authorized, can enter the ORC to arrest persons, if it can be demonstrated that substantiated suspicions against such persons exists. Arrests can in principle only be made in the presence of UN or ICRC official unless there is an emergency situation (risk of escape, genuine threat to the security of others, etc. The law enforcement agents will sign, at the ORC, for any arrest made, and family members, the ICRC and the UNHCHR will have access to the person concerned.



UNAMIR MINUAR

R W A N D A

2000.1/CMPO/HA

See Distribution

21 December 1994

ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF WAR IN RWANDA

Reference:

A. My circular No. 2000.1/CMPO/HA dated 20 December 1994.

1. Further to reference 'A' above, it would be most appreciated if your contributions would arrive in the CMPO's Office by close of business on 23 December, 1994. This is the case because we have to make arrangements for the presentation of the sum collected before Christmas day.

2. Grateful for your cooperation on this matter.

GETACHEW TEFFERRA
Lt Col
CMPO

Distribution:

List A, B and D

63
27/12/94
SB
CMPO

DFC
Sir,

This was in
direct re of
COS

OK

22/12/94
CMPO

It does not have to be on
Christmas day if we want
to collect enough. We can always
name a Christmas gift/presentation
no matter what day. We should take
our time and receive a reasonable
amount to be presented.

22/12
DFC

UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

NOTE FOR THE FILE
7 December 1994
BRIEFING BY THE SRSG ON DISPLACED AND RWANDA TRUST FUND

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

UNAMIR	-	Brig. Gen. ANYIDOHO	A/FC
U. S. A	-	H.E. Mr. D. RAWSON	Ambassador
CHINE	-	H.E. Mr. H. SHEJIA	Ambassador
FRANCE	-	Mr. J. COURVIN	Chief of the Diplomatic Mission
GREAT BRITAIN	-	Dr. L. WONG,	Representative of the British Government
GERMANY	-	H.E. Mr. A. HUMMEL	Ambassador
BELGIUM	-	H.E. Mr. F. DE CONINCK	Ambassador
NETHERLANDS	-	Mr. B. VAN LOOSDRECHT	Representative
CANADA	-	Mr. A. GUITARD	Canadian Cooperation
EUROPEAN UNION	-	Mr. A. KRATZ	Representative
AUSTRIA	-	Mr. M. ZELETSKI	General Consul
SWITZERLAND	-	Mr. F. DEL PONTE	Chief of Mission
UNDP	-	Mr. RHAZAOUI	Resident Representative
UNREO	-	Mr. R. KENT	Humanitarian Coordinator

G3

Minute

From: Col J. Arp
DCOS Ops
HQ UNAMIR

To: G3 Ops

Info: DFC/COS
MA to FC

Date: 13 Nov 94

Subject: HUMAN RIGHTS RAPPORTEURS

Reference: Memo A/CHAO 11 Nov 94 (ATT)

1. Please discuss the recommendation contained in paragraph 2.a of the reference with the Ops O/ Milob HQ to ascertain the best manner to approach this task. D/CMO is in the process of selecting a bilingual officer to be the HRFO Military Coordination Officer as a full time position. Additionally, a similar arrangement should be made (likely on a part time basis at the sector level. Please inform me with respect to the final arrangements and incorporate in SOPs once DFC/COS has approved.
2. A portion of the RRF (1/2 or 1 section) should be tasked to escort these HRFO investigators in Kigali. Please inform Indbatt Ops 0 and incorporate the change in the RRF Instruction. Please inform Sector Comds that they should be prepared to provide if requested and deemed necessary.
3. Please include in the instructions to SDO/DOs that they should advise the Gendarmerie and the RPA LO once the RRF and/or the HRFO investigators have been deployed to either investigate or respond to a call for assistance.

Major McNeil
I would want you to
arrange a meeting
for me to see the
head of this org
in Rwanda
to discuss his
needs
14/11
DFC/CO

G3
15/11/94
SD

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: FC

From: Maj MacNeil A/CHAO

Date: 11 Nov 1994

Subject: HUMAN RIGHTS RAPPORTEURS

1. It is evident from reading the results of the investigation conducted by the Human Rights Rapporteurs on 09 Nov 94, that they are confused as to the procedures they should follow in conducting their operations.

2. Having been involved in three " bug - outs " to date, and having had conversations with their " troops in the field ", I offer the following for consideration in an attempt to have this important organization conduct its work successfully in Rwanda:

- a. Liaison. Despite the independent attitudes of the UN and NGO agencies operating in Rwanda, they will consistently look to the military in time of crisis not only for protection but also for leadership. It is essential then that a military liaison officer be assigned to the Human Rights Rapporteurs both in Kigali and within Sectors they are operating in. Their operations in Rwanda are completely different from NGOs as they are in fact a threat to certain elements of Rwandese society in that their aim is to bring perpetrators of human rights abuses to justice. It would follow then that their lives are in greater peril than the lives of NGOs distributing humanitarian aid. The MILOBs assigned to this liaison task should be dedicated to it as they will be representing the Force within a civilian component of the UN specifically formed to address a particular problem in Rwanda. A language ability in french and english would also be beneficial.
- b. Security. A half section minimum from the Rapid Reaction Force in Kigali should be on stand by at short notice to deploy with the Human Rights Investigation teams when they move to a site. The same security should be provided within sectors. Denial of access to a site should be grounds to suspect implication by the authorities. Should the Rapid Reaction Force be required to use force to access a site then the investigators should not move to the site until it is secure.
- c. Local Authorities. It is imperative in my view that the Gendarmerie at the very least are advised of the deployment of a Rapid Reaction Force or Human Rights

monitors to an area. Not to do so would imply that all cases of human rights abuses in Rwanda are attributable to the authorities. Should they not be involved in the incident they would likely, as policemen, move to the site and conduct their investigation immediately. They could also be of assistance in accessing the area. Also, the human rights investigators are not policemen and consequently lack the ability to conduct a criminal investigation.

3. The Human Rights monitors have an extremely important task in Rwanda. They are being criticized by the Rwandese Government as well as the media for their inaction in bringing to justice the perpetrators of the genocide, and already they have had a member resign. UNAMIR should devote its best resources to assisting this forum as the failure of its mission would likely have very serious consequences for UNAMIR.



D.J. MacNeil
Maj
A/CHAO

Ref. Muhima AS

Concerne: découverte d'un cadavre dans le quartier de MUHIMA, Kigali.

Date: 9 novembre 1994

1 Les faits

Le mercredi 9 novembre au matin, Alain J. Sigg, observateur des droits de l'homme, a été informé qu'un cadavre avait été vu dans le quartier de MUHIMA. A. Sigg s'est rendu sur les lieux indiqués.

Une femme morte, nue, gisait en effet sur les bas-côtés d'un chemin non loin de l'avenue de la Gendarmerie, peu visible depuis le chemin vu la forte déclivité des bas-côtés et l'opulence de la végétation.

2 Actions entreprises

Dans l'impossibilité d'agir seul et n'étant pas expert en la matière, A. Sigg a demandé à un membre de l'unité d'investigation de se rendre sur les lieux. Pour des raisons de sécurité, ce dernier a également demandé conseil à la Minuar, qui a dépêché un bataillon de l'unité australienne ainsi qu'un médecin sur les lieux.

3 Constatations

La femme morte n'était pas un membre de la famille de Monsieur G. Il est notoire de constater qu'en pareille circonstance les habitants de la municipalité se rendent sur les lieux pour voir s'il s'agit de l'un des leurs. A la vue du cadavre dégagé quelque peu par les membres de l'unité australienne, un jeune adolescent éclata en sanglots en expliquant qu'il s'agissait de sa soeur. 5 membres de l'unité d'investigation étant entre-temps arrivé sur les lieux, A. Sigg s'est retiré pour tenter de parler - sans succès - aux badauds, laissant le médecin australien et les spécialistes mener leur enquête.

4 Remarques

La coordination observateur-enquêteurs-Minuar a fonctionné de manière imprévue et spontanée. Il serait souhaitable que le bureau des Droits de l'Homme de Kigali soit en contact avec un officier de liaison de la Minuar pour déterminer une procédure à suivre en pareilles circonstances.

Après une prise de contact entre la Minuar et les autorités, le corps de la défunte sera enlevé. A l'heure de la rédaction du présent document, A. Sigg ignore quelles décisions ont été prises.

Le cas décrit par la présente pose de nouveau la question des responsabilités quant à la sécurité, aux enquêtes et aux possibles violations des droits de l'homme. Quel et le partage des responsabilités entre le gouvernement rwandais et la Minuar? Quel degré de collaboration souhaite le centre des Droits de l'Homme avec les uns et les autres?

Au nom du bureau des Droits de l'Homme de Kigali, A. Sigg souhaite en conclusion remercier très sincèrement l'unité australienne et tout particulièrement le lieutenant canadien MacNeil; ce dernier s'est en effet engagé avec une clairvoyance et un dévouement hors du commun à nos côtés.

major

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



UNAMIR-AMIR/AR

NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

SRS6/NV/54/94

NOTE VERBALE

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zaire and has the honour to refer to the proposed exchange of letters between the United Nations and Zaire for the purpose of facilitating the operations of UNAMIR in providing logistic support for humanitarian operations in the refugee camps for Rwandese nationals in Zaire. Another copy of the letter proposed by the Secretary-General is attached.

May we respectfully remind your Ministry that UNAMIR still awaits the response of your Government to enable us to advise the Secretary-General for the purpose of expediting such exchange of letters. We would be most grateful if we could be informed of your Government's position on this matter as soon as possible.

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of our highest consideration. *MM*



Kigali 9 November 1994

**His Excellency
The Honorable Minister of Foreign Affairs of
the Republic of Zaire
Kinshasa
Zaire**

CNR 551 P5/7

1 September 1994

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to resolution 872 (1993) of 25 October 1993 by which the United Nations Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Mission for Assistance to Rwanda (UNAMIR) and resolution 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 by which the Council authorized an expansion of the mission.

In this respect and taking into consideration the state of the infrastructure currently existing in Rwanda, the tasks entrusted to UNAMIR by the Security Council require, in order to be more efficiently carried out, the continued co-operation of your Government, in view in particular of the frequency of the movement of ~~the~~ personnel, logistical supplies and equipment of UNAMIR between Zaire and Rwanda.

For this purpose, and in accordance with international law and the customary principles and practices applicable to United Nations peace-keeping or similar operations, UNAMIR, as an organ of the United Nations, shall enjoy, together with its property, funds, assets and its personnel, the privileges and immunities, rights and facilities necessary for the fulfillment of its tasks.

His Excellency LUNDA BULULU
The Honorable ~~Minister of Foreign Affairs~~
Minister of Foreign Affairs of
the Republic of Zaire
Kinshasa
Zaire

CNR 551 P6/7

- 2 -

Accordingly, I propose that your Government in implementation of its obligations under Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (the "Convention") to which Zaire acceded, on 8 December 1964 extend to:

- the Special Representative, the Force Commander, the Liaison Officer and such high ranking members of UNAMIR whose names shall be communicated to your Government, the status specified in Sections 19 and 27 of the Convention, provided that the privileges and immunities therein referred to shall be those accorded to diplomatic envoys by international law;
- the officials of the United Nations assigned to serve with UNAMIR the privileges and immunities to which they are entitled to under Articles V and VII of the Convention;
- the personnel assigned to serve with UNAMIR other than United Nations officials, such as civilian personnel contributed by Member States, the privileges and immunities accorded to experts performing missions for the United Nations under Article VI of the Convention.

The privileges and immunities necessary to facilitate the tasks of UNAMIR shall also include:

- (i) freedom of entry and exit without delay or hindrance of its personnel, property, supplies, equipment spare parts and means of transport, including expeditious issuance of entry and exit visas except that such visas shall be dispensed with in the case of personnel furnished with a United Nations laissez-passer or certificate indicating that they are performing functions in connection with Security Council resolutions 872 (1993) and 918 (1994);
- (ii) exemption from all direct taxes, import and export duties, registration fees and charge on its personnel, property, supplies, equipment, spare parts and means of transport and their expeditious customs clearance;
- (iii) freedom of movement on land, sea and air, of personnel, supplies, equipment, spare parts and means of transport;

CNR 551 P7/7

- 3 -

- (iv) right to fly the United Nations flag on premises and observation posts, vehicles and aircraft and vessels;
- (v) acceptance of United Nations registration of means of transport on land, sea and in the air and United Nations licensing of the operators thereof and;
- (vi) the right to unrestricted communication by radio, satellite or any other forms of communication including coded messages and to connect with the United Nations radio and satellite network, as well as by telephone, telegraph or any other means.

It is understood that all land and premises which shall be used by UNAMIR for the conduct of its operational and administrative activities shall be inviolable and subject to the exclusive control and authority of the United Nations.

It is also expected that the Government of Zaire shall assist, to the extent possible, in providing UNAMIR and its members with the support and co-operation for their safety and security. *necessary*

If the above provisions meet with our approval, I would propose that this letter and the written confirmation of your acceptance of its provisions constitute an agreement between the United Nations and Zaire to take effect immediately.

I take this opportunity to express ^{my} gratitude to the Government of Zaire for the support provided to UNAMIR in facilitating its tasks. *1 x*

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali

Suba copy.

MESSAGE

PRIORITY

080725 B NOV 94

TO: MILOB GP HQ

RESTD

FROM: CMO

1000.7(DFC)/G/3

SUBJECT PD HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PD

THE OAU REP IN RWANDA CMM MR JOE FELI TOGETHER WITH THE UGANDAN
AMBASSADOR TO RWANDA ARE TRAVELLING TO RUSUMO TODAY TUE 08 NOV 94
ON OFFICIAL ASSIGNMENT PD GRATEFUL ORG A MILOB ESCORT TO MEET THEM
AT THE MAIN JUNCTION RUSUMO-KIBONGO ROAD BY 0930 HRS ///

DRAFTER'S NAME

APPT

TELE

CAPT AY NSIAH

ADC TO DFC/COS/CMO

1-212-963-3582

RELEASING OFFICER'S SIGNATURE

(WITH RANK)

GB
8B
8/11/94