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HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

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PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE
UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, in which the Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) from 29 July 1994 until 9 December 1994. Since that time, I have reported to the Council on the situation in Rwanda on 3 August (S/1994/924) and 6 October (S/1994/1133), and on security in the Rwandese refugee camps on 18 November (S/1994/1308). I have also provided the Council with oral briefings on developments in Rwanda and on the situation concerning the Rwandese refugees. The present report provides an update on the situation as at 21 November, as well as recommendations for the continuing role of the United Nations in Rwanda.

II. POLITICAL ASPECTS

2. During the reporting period, the situation in Rwanda has witnessed both positive and negative developments. The Broad-Based Government of National Unity continues to place emphasis on creating conditions that would allow the more than 2 million Rwandese refugees and the 1.5 to 2 million displaced persons within the country to return to their homes and to rebuild their lives in a safe environment. In that regard, it is concentrating its efforts on ensuring public security, restoring the civil administration and reconstructing the country's social and economic infrastructure. However, in the aftermath of the civil war, with the near total destruction of Rwanda's infrastructure, few trained people available and limited financial and material resources, the Government is facing severe obstacles in achieving those objectives.

3. While unstable and insecure conditions still prevail in many parts of the country, there are some initial signs of progress. Private sector activities are being revived, with shops, markets and service industries reopening and agricultural activity increasing. Schools are also starting to reopen.

4. The Government has also publicly advocated the fair treatment of returning refugees and displaced persons, as well as reconciliation between all political

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groups. The President, Vice-President and Prime Minister continue to address mass rallies in major towns advocating reconciliation, peace and justice. These commitments were reiterated in President Bizimungu's address to the General Assembly on 6 October 1994 (see A/49/PV.21) and during his informal meeting with members of the Security Council on the same day.

5. A further measure towards national reconciliation has been the incorporation of over 2,000 soldiers of the former Rwandese Government Forces (RGF) into the Rwandese Patriotic Army (RPA). In the provinces, all the prefects except one have been drawn from the civilian sector. In the south-west, two prefects of the former administration have been reappointed. As noted in my report of 18 November (S/1994/1308), my Special Representative is deploying UNAMIR political information officers to the provinces to assist government and community leaders in promoting national reconciliation and in restoring civil administration.

6. As yet, however, in contrast to the growing vitality of the private sector, the reactivation of public sector activities remains constrained by a severe lack of resources. While a cabinet exists, government ministries do not function adequately, as the civil war resulted in the massive departure of government administration, police and judicial cadres. While efforts have been made to assist the Government in terms of basic resources, government activities continue to be impeded by a lack of supplies such as telephones, computers, means of transport, office equipment and fuel. Cash reserves continue to be inadequate to pay salaries or to meet other essential payments. These problems have been a major factor in the Government's inability to translate public pronouncements concerning nation-building into concrete programmes and actions.

7. The return to normal conditions in Rwanda has also been inhibited by the lack of resources to restore power, water, telecommunications and municipal services or to start dealing with the nearly 1 million mines that are estimated to have been planted in the countryside.

8. Owing to the lack of adequate finances to restore the public sector, the army continues to staff some civilian sectors of governance. It performs almost all police and gendarmerie functions, as well as prison services, in addition to manning some administrative posts in the provinces. The Government's inability to meet adequately the salaries of public servants or to establish effective security over all parts of the country has also led to incidents of frustration and banditry, which undermine the climate of security and stability it is trying to establish. In that connection, there have been reports that over 60 members of the RPA have been disciplined for acts of misconduct, some involving summary reprisals.

9. While the lack of financial resources has been a major factor in impeding activities towards national reconciliation, there are some reasons to believe that the Government could do more, even within its meagre resources, to ensure that all Rwandese are part of the political process. The President of Rwanda has assured my Special Representative that efforts are continuing to make the Government more inclusive by inviting into it some members of the Mouvement républicain national pour le développement (MRND), which is the only major political party not presently represented in it. However, the Rwandese

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Parliament is scheduled to meet on 25 November with representation only from those political parties mentioned in the Arusha Agreement which are presently participating in the Government, as well as the army and the gendarmerie, and the seats originally allocated to the MRND will be filled by other parties.

10. The extensive displacement of the Rwandese population has created a growing problem of land tenure and rival claims to property rights. Almost 400,000 long-standing refugees have returned home since mid-July and are claiming property they once held. Some refugees who fled more recently are returning home to find their property now held by others. On 7 November, the Rwandese Minister of Information outlined the Government's official position with regard to repatriation and national reconciliation and, in that connection, stressed the Government's firm resolve to protect the homes and property of each citizen and to distribute land to new returnees so as to facilitate and help ensure their proper and orderly resettlement. He emphasized that the wrongful occupation of another person's home or property was not only unacceptable but unlawful. The Rwandese President and Cabinet have reaffirmed that policy at numerous rallies.

11. There are signs, however, that despite public pronouncements the Government is finding it increasingly difficult to implement this policy. Some recently returning refugees who have tried to reclaim their property rights have reportedly either been denounced as criminals and arrested or simply frightened away. Such reports have filtered back to the refugee camps and have been a factor in the slow pace of repatriation to Rwanda.

12. In my report of 18 November (S/1994/1308), I recounted, in detail, the security concerns in the Rwandese refugee camps, especially those in Zaire, and I provided the Security Council with a number of options it might wish to consider in addressing the issue. The security situation in the camps continues to worsen. As a result, some non-governmental organizations have recently withdrawn their operations from the camps and others are considering withdrawal, as the militia's increasing control over the distribution of relief supplies makes the safe delivery of such supplies to needy refugees virtually impossible. Furthermore, there are growing indications that the former Government and militia are stockpiling relief supplies for their own purposes.

13. There is also evidence that the former RGF is actively recruiting and training new troops, mainly from refugee camps in Zaire, but also from the camps in the United Republic of Tanzania. In addition, the former RGF and the militia, also operating from refugee camps, appear to be intensifying their propaganda campaign against the new Government and, in particular, the RPA. Such activities create concern that they are preparing for resumed confrontation.

14. In my report of 6 October (S/1994/1133), I stressed the importance of providing factual and objective information on the situation both in the refugee camps and in Rwanda, as well as on United Nations activities in the country. To that end, UNAMIR is in the process of establishing a broadcasting facility. At present, it has two 100-watt transmitters, one to cover the city of Kigali and the other to cover the western part of the country. Full-scale test transmissions, lasting several hours a day, commenced on 12 November, using the

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transmitter currently installed at the UNAMIR compound in Kigali. While this low-power facility can cover only a 20-kilometre radius around Kigali, more powerful transmitters capable of covering the entire country, as well as the refugee camps, are expected to be installed by the end of the year. The financial requirements, including the necessary staffing, will be included in the next budget proposal to the General Assembly. It should be noted, however, that despite repeated efforts, the Government has still not approved UNAMIR's request for formal authorization to broadcast and for a frequency allocation. I hope the Government will respond positively to those requests in the near future.

III. HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECTS

15. The various United Nations human rights mechanisms engaged in the Rwandese situation continued to be active during the period under review. The Special Rapporteur, Mr. René Dégni-Ségui, visited Rwanda from 15 to 22 October and also travelled to the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire. The Commission of Experts visited Rwanda from 29 October to 10 November. The human rights field operation in Rwanda launched by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has now been able to establish seven regional offices and, by mid-November, about 60 human rights officers and special investigators, out of a planned total of 147, had arrived in Rwanda. Another 40 human rights observers and teams of forensic experts are expected by the end of December.

16. The Special Rapporteur and the Commission of Experts have been pursuing their tasks as defined by their respective mandates. Following his latest visit to Rwanda, the Special Rapporteur submitted his third report (A/49/508-S/1994/1157). In accordance with Security Council resolution 935 (1994) of 1 July 1994, the Commission is expected to submit its final report to me by 30 November 1994. I also expect to receive the findings of the Special Rapporteur and of the Commission of Experts on their investigations of alleged reprisal killings by RPA forces. It will be recalled, in that connection, that in my report of 6 October (S/1994/1133), I stated that, in the course of a mission to assess conditions for the safe return of refugees, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had obtained information that appeared to indicate that soldiers of the RPA might have been engaged in systematic killings of members of the majority community in Rwanda. I also stated that the Special Rapporteur and the Commission of Experts would undertake a thorough investigation of those allegations.

17. It is increasingly recognized that the mere presence and visibility of United Nations human rights personnel are having a positive effect in the communities where they are deployed, especially as a deterrent against human rights violations. I share the Security Council's view, reflected in its presidential statement of 14 October (S/PRST/1994/59), that human rights monitors and their speedy deployment would help foster a climate of confidence and contribute to creating a more secure environment, which, in turn, could encourage refugees to return to their homes in Rwanda. Voluntary contributions have enabled the United Nations to deploy over a third of its target of 147 monitors. However, sustained and increased assistance is necessary to permit the full deployment of the operation and the effective discharge of its

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important mission. I appeal to the international community to provide the financial assistance required.

18. By its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, the Security Council decided to establish an international tribunal for the sole purpose of prosecuting persons responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and of neighbouring States, between 1 January and 31 December 1994.

19. It is vital for the international community, as well as for Rwanda, which originally requested the establishment of an international tribunal (see S/1994/1115), that justice be administered effectively and as expeditiously as possible in order to deter further violations and to contribute to the processes of national reconciliation and restoration and maintenance of peace. As requested by the Council, I am actively pursuing the completion of practical arrangements for the effective functioning of the International Tribunal, and in particular its investigations/prosecutorial unit in Kigali, the appointment of a Deputy Prosecutor unit and support and administrative staff, and the election of judges. In that regard, the High Commissioner for Human Rights has placed the services of the special investigations unit, established within the framework of the human rights field operation, at the disposal of the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal, with a view to pursuing the investigative work initiated under the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and the Commission of Experts. As the operation evolves and more information becomes available, I will submit recommendations regarding possible locations for the seat of the Tribunal. I am confident that Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations will respond to the Security Council's appeal for contributions of the funds, equipment, staff and the other services required to ensure the smooth establishment and functioning of the Tribunal.

IV. MILITARY ASPECTS

20. During the reporting period, UNAMIR reached its full authorized strength of 5,500 all ranks. Present deployment of the force is as follows:

(a) Sector 1 (north-east): The deployment of the 331-strong Nigerian company is now complete. Forty military observers are also deployed throughout the sector (see map in the annex);

(b) Sector 2 (south-east): Two platoon groups (Ghana and Nigeria) continue to operate in the Sector, which is to be reinforced by the end of November by a company from Ghana. Depending on the security situation in Sector 4 and the consequent need for troops in that Sector, it is expected that deployment in Sector 2 will eventually be brought to battalion strength. Forty-three military observers operate in the Sector;

(c) Sector 3 (south): The independent infantry company from Malawi operating in Sector 3 (165 all ranks) has recently been reinforced by a second 200-strong independent company (Mali). Forty-three military observers continue to patrol the Sector;

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(d) Sector 4 (south-west): Sector 4 has been subdivided as a result of insecurity in the area. The Ghanaian battalion continues to operate in subsector 4A (Gikongoro) and the Zambian battalion (currently 324 all ranks) is expected to be fully deployed to that subsector by the end of November. The inter-African contingent (487 all ranks from Chad, the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, the Niger and Senegal) and the Ethiopian battalion (810 all ranks) continue to conduct operations in subsectors 4B (Kibuye) and 4C (Cyangugu) respectively. Approximately 80 military observers are deployed in Sector 4;

(e) Sector 5 (north-west): Deployment of the Tunisian battalion (826 all ranks) to Sector 5 is now complete. Forty-three military observers are deployed in the sector;

(f) Sector 6 (Kigali City): An advance party of 319 all ranks of the Indian contingent was deployed on 10 November 1994. Deployment of the battalion is expected to be completed in December 1994. The UNAMIR Force Headquarters and the Military Observer Group Headquarters are located in the sector. Specialized elements from Canada (communications, logistics and medical); the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (logistics, engineering and medical); and Australia (field hospital) also operate in Sector 6.

21. As indicated in my report of 6 October (S/1994/1133), the deployment of the UNAMIR force has been uneven, with rather slow deployment from May through mid-July and a steady build-up beginning in late July and continuing through the reporting period. This has affected the Mission's ability to provide adequate logistic support to troops deployed during the period of more rapid build-up, as well as its overall ability to carry out its mandate effectively. While the United Nations and the troop-contributing countries, with the support of several Member States, have overcome many logistic constraints, there were unforeseen delays in transport arrangements and in the provision of equipment needed to supply and support the contingents.

22. In order to ensure that all contingents have the equipment and logistic support necessary to carry out their functions effectively, a commercial service contract has provided some logistic support for UNAMIR since August 1994. Although it is expected that an increased level of support will be provided by the contractor with the scheduled withdrawal of the British and Canadian contingents (by 1 December 1994 and the end of January 1995, respectively), total dependence on commercial arrangements for logistic support is not advisable in the current security situation in Rwanda. For that reason, efforts are being made to secure the retention of a small military logistics element of about 150 personnel. I hope that Member States will be prepared to extend the necessary support to those efforts.

23. In my report of 6 October, I noted that, with the induction of new contingents, I expected the UNAMIR force strength to exceed the authorized level temporarily. As at mid-November, the force strength stood at 5,606 all ranks. With the withdrawal of the British contingent and the full deployment of the Indian and Zambian contingents, it is expected that the force strength will reach approximately 5,860 all ranks by the end of 1994. However, given expected withdrawals and rotations, it will gradually be reduced to its authorized level

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during the first months of 1995. The number of military observers remains at the authorized strength of 320.

24. During the period under review, UNAMIR continued to assist with the transport of refugees and internally displaced persons returning voluntarily to their homes, while maintaining protection for populations at risk in various areas and at displaced persons camps in Rwanda. UNAMIR is currently working with the humanitarian agencies and the Government of Rwanda to develop and implement a strategy to close the displaced persons camps in Rwanda gradually by ensuring the voluntary return of the occupants to their homes. Against the background of escalating security incidents, UNAMIR troops and observers have also intensified their monitoring, observation and patrol duties.

25. The problem of restrictions imposed on the movement of UNAMIR personnel, which I described in my report of 6 October, has improved somewhat during the reporting period. However, the insistence of local RPA commanders that UNAMIR must obtain formal written authority through the Minister of Defence for all deployments has frequently delayed and sometimes prevented UNAMIR from effectively fulfilling its mandate. Furthermore, UNAMIR patrols are occasionally denied access to specific areas without satisfactory reason or explanation. In order to resolve this issue, UNAMIR is working with the authorities in Kigali to finalize arrangements for regular meetings between the chiefs of staff and operations officers of UNAMIR and the RPA, respectively, with a view to enhancing coordination between them.

V. CIVILIAN POLICE

26. As at 15 November, 80 of the 90 police observers authorized for UNAMIR were deployed to the mission area. As indicated above, since no real police force or gendarmerie remained in place when the Government was established on 19 July, police functions were entrusted to an embryonic gendarmerie consisting mainly of RPA soldiers. At the request of the Government, UNAMIR initiated a training programme in basic routine and investigative police work. In his statement of 14 October, the President of the Security Council welcomed, *inter alia*, the assistance being provided by UNAMIR to the Government of Rwanda's efforts to establish a new integrated police force and encouraged UNAMIR to continue that assistance.

27. The civilian police component of UNAMIR is presently training candidates nominated by the Government to serve in the two services that make up Rwanda's police structure, namely, the Gendarmerie nationale and the Police communale. UNAMIR has already helped train 102 gendarmes (99 cadets and 3 instructors), who graduated on 5 November and are now deployed around the country. During a 16-week intensive programme, which began on 21 November, UNAMIR envisages the training of 300 more cadets. In addition, 100 cadets chosen from those already trained are scheduled to undergo a further 12-week intensive course to qualify as future instructors.

28. The civilian police component is also involved in efforts to restore and reform the penal system within the framework of the implementation of the Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan, which outlines the priority areas requiring both

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technical and financial assistance. Following a request from the judicial authorities concerned, UNAMIR civilian police visited Kigali prison in early November. They found that the facility, which was originally built for 2,000 prisoners, currently holds over 5,000 people, including 111 women and 95 children, with a mortality rate of 5 persons per day. It is reported that similar conditions prevail in prisons in the cities of Butare and Gitarama. The main requirements to restore Rwanda's prisons are in the areas of accommodation, health, sanitation, bedding, clothing and security.

29. In order to meet its expanding responsibilities, UNAMIR's civilian police component requires more French-speaking observers. The Secretariat is continuing intensive efforts to obtain additional police observers with the necessary language qualifications to enable the UNAMIR civilian police component to reach its authorized strength.

VI. HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

30. The present humanitarian situation within Rwanda presents the international community with a pressing and unusually complex crisis. In the conventional sense, the emergency within Rwanda has abated, though at least 1.5 to 2 million displaced persons remain dependent upon assistance from aid agencies. However, the country at large faces a clear emergency as government institutions find themselves unable to sustain the nation's basic infrastructure and provide for the welfare of its people. Society in its broadest sense is under threat.

31. Surrounding the State of Rwanda are over 2 million Rwandese refugees in camps along the borders in Zaire, Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania. The voluntary return of those refugees is critical to the normalization of the situation in Rwanda. Yet, as noted above, violent harassment and misinformation in the refugee camps, especially in Zaire, prevent many of the bona fide refugees from returning home.

32. The situation of the internally displaced persons in Rwanda parallels that of the refugees on the country's borders. The urgent need to bring internally displaced persons back to their home communities is thwarted by intimidation within the camps and fear of reprisals. The humane settlement of the internally displaced persons, as I stated in my report of 6 October (S/1994/1133), is not only an issue of humanitarian concern, but also one of immediate practical consequence. There is a perception in areas hosting camps of internally displaced persons that those within the camps have better lives than those outside. This is generating increased tension between local and camp populations. At the same time, the camp sites occupy much-needed farmland and are increasingly an ecological hazard. Furthermore, if many within the camps do not soon return to their home areas, they will miss the planting season and the country will consequently become even more dependent on food aid. Finally, an effective programme to resettle internally displaced persons would contribute to an atmosphere conducive to the repatriation of refugees.

33. My Special Representative in Rwanda has made every effort to work with government authorities, United Nations agencies, non-governmental and other concerned organizations to develop an immediate strategy for addressing the

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issue of the internally displaced persons. In close collaboration with the Government, and through the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator, he is in the process of finalizing an integrated humanitarian response to address the crisis. This response is designed to draw upon the assets and capacities of all participating organizations, including UNAMIR, in order to initiate settlement programmes for internally displaced persons before the beginning of the rainy season. Such settlement programmes, which will be developed jointly by relevant government authorities and the international humanitarian community in Rwanda, will be monitored by the human rights observers deployed by the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

34. In several critical areas throughout the country, both returnee programmes and recovery activities continue to be hampered by the presence of land-mines. Efforts are now under way to identify those areas and to intensify mine-awareness campaigns. Nevertheless, it is clear that more must be done as regards mine awareness and de-mining. The cruel mutilation and loss of life caused by mines, particularly amongst children, is intolerable.

35. International and other concerned organizations continue to provide much-needed assistance to the displaced and other vulnerable sectors of society. Specific efforts are being made to address the plight of unaccompanied children and to pursue family-tracing programmes, as well as to develop psychological support for the severely traumatized. At the same time, more traditional assistance continues to be provided. Renewed efforts to launch AIDS-awareness and prevention programmes are under way. Seeds and tools are being provided, through the Ministry of Agriculture, to assist some 3.5 million people in Rwanda. Food assistance is being maintained and water projects, in rural as well as urban areas, are rapidly being implemented. Education programmes are under way to fill gaps until a normal education system can be restored.

36. It is important to underline the efforts of many humanitarian organizations immediately to strengthen the capacity of the Government. Efforts are being made to restore some semblance of institutional structure through the provision of vehicles and basic office equipment, quick disbursement of funds to re-establish the generation of electricity and similar activities. For example, the Government's central pharmacy is now functioning and the Ministry of Health is increasing its capacity, with the installation of a cold-chain store, to take charge of vaccine distributions.

37. All these efforts must be seen in the context of the enormous challenges that face any effective normalization programme. As indicated earlier, the need to stabilize the very society of Rwanda underlies the humanitarian crisis faced by the Government of Rwanda and the international humanitarian community. To do this, the international community will have to provide the support needed to ensure that the army does not become a disruptive social force. At the same time, if the human rights of the internally displaced and returnees from outside Rwanda are to be protected on a lasting basis, rapid assistance must be provided to restore the country's police force and judicial system. The Government's capacity to generate revenue must be enhanced. In parallel, government authorities concerned with the welfare of the Rwandese people must be restored.

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38. There will be several opportunities for the international community to respond to this humanitarian challenge. My Special Representative has formulated and presented to potential donors a Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan outlining areas in which such assistance is urgently needed. At the request of the Government, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is assisting in the organization of a round-table meeting to be held on 14 and 15 December at Geneva. The meeting will give the Government and the international donor community an opportunity to reach agreement on an overall policy framework, as well as to consider basic rehabilitation requirements. Within that dialogue, the views of Government with regard to humanitarian activities throughout 1995 will be an essential feature. The round table will precede the issuance of a United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeal scheduled to be launched in the second week of January 1995. The appeal, which will be the product of the joint efforts of the Government, United Nations agencies and other concerned organizations, will focus principally upon specific emergency requirements as well as short-term recovery needs. It is intended to link the appeal with the medium- and longer-term needs for rehabilitation of those responsible for development.

39. In that connection, it should be recalled that, in pursuance of Security Council resolution 925 (1994), of 8 June 1994, a trust fund has been established to finance humanitarian relief and rehabilitation programmes in Rwanda. The trust fund is a useful channel for contributions to meet the immediate needs of the Government of Rwanda. Unfortunately, only one major donor has made a substantial contribution to the fund. I urge others to do the same.

VII. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

40. In my report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session (A/49/375 and Corr.1 and Add.1), I requested the Assembly to provide the necessary resources for the maintenance of UNAMIR, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 9 December 1994. The Assembly is currently seized of the matter.

41. As at 17 November 1994, unpaid assessed contributions to the UNAMIR special account since the inception of the Mission amounted to \$17.6 million. The total unpaid assessed contributions for all peace-keeping operations at that date amounted to \$1.5 billion. This shows clearly the financial difficulties with which the United Nations is faced.

VIII. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

42. Clearly, the situation in Rwanda remains critical and the country continues to face daunting problems. While I am encouraged by the Government's efforts, in cooperation with the international community, to stabilize the situation, new threats and challenges continue to emerge that may complicate further an already difficult situation and jeopardize the limited progress made thus far. In particular, the creeping militarization of the refugee camps has created a painful dilemma for the international community. While the humanitarian crisis represented by the plight of the refugees, as well as the internally displaced

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persons, remains a matter of the utmost concern, it is unacceptable that humanitarian assistance provided for bona fide refugees is being used to threaten not only the security of the refugee camps but the stability of Rwanda. In my report of 18 November (S/1994/1308), I set out ideas on action that could be taken to address the problem of insecurity in the camps and ensure that the humanitarian efforts to protect the refugees and bring about their eventual safe and voluntary repatriation would not be fatally undermined.

43. The Government of Rwanda has reassured me of its resolve and determination to promote conditions conducive to safe and voluntary repatriation and national reconciliation. I call on the Government to ensure that that resolve is translated into concrete action and programmes, notwithstanding its present lack of adequate financial resources. In my report of 18 November, I outlined a two-pronged approach to achieve the environment necessary for national reconciliation and sustainable peace. That approach included options to address security in the refugee camps and, at the same time, measures to help the Government create conditions in Rwanda under which large-scale repatriation and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons could take place.

44. The Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan, as well as the forthcoming UNDP-sponsored round-table meeting and the consolidated inter-agency appeal, give the international community ample opportunity to respond to the Government's need for assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda. Such efforts towards normalizing and stabilizing the situation inside Rwanda could help attract refugees and displaced persons back home, thus contributing to the process of national reconciliation and consolidating the newly achieved peace. I firmly believe, however, that if the current unsettled situation is not addressed promptly by both the Government and the international community, the residual problems and emerging threats may not only endanger what has been achieved thus far, but could push Rwanda backward and revive the spectre of renewed conflict.

45. I would also like to underline the importance of the efforts of the Governments in the region and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), both among themselves and in cooperation with the United Nations, to find durable solutions to the problems of Rwanda. It will be recalled, in this context, that the General Assembly, in its resolution 49/7 of 25 October 1994, endorsed the convening of a regional conference on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons, which will be organized jointly by OAU and UNHCR. In addition, the Security Council's recent decision, in its resolution 955 (1994), to establish an international tribunal to prosecute perpetrators of genocide and other violations of international humanitarian law during the recent conflict in the country may help to deter future violations of human rights and promote peace and national reconciliation. I welcome the Government of Rwanda's assurance of its readiness to cooperate with the tribunal despite its negative vote in the Security Council.

46. In his statement of 14 October (S/PRST/1994/59), the President of the Security Council stressed the importance the Council attaches to the role of UNAMIR, whose neutral and independent presence is crucial to creating conditions of security in Rwanda. UNAMIR is firmly in place, as a focal point of the international community's effort in Rwanda, to provide the coordinated

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leadership necessary to move forward the overall process of peace and reconciliation.

47. Ultimately, however, it is the people of Rwanda themselves who must solve the problems of their country. The international community can only assist. I call on the Government to ensure that all Rwandese play a part in the reconciliation and nation-building process through open dialogue between all groups. Close cooperation and coordination with the international community is also an essential factor in achieving stability.

48. Given the progress that has been made and the challenges that remain ahead, I recommend that the mandate of UNAMIR be extended for a further six months, that is, until 9 June 1995. During that period, UNAMIR would continue its present functions and strengthen its good offices role in order to facilitate more expeditious movement towards peace and national reconciliation. It would also continue to support current efforts towards a regional approach to the problems created by the crisis in Rwanda. As I recommended in my report of 18 November, such a regional approach should include the convening of an international conference to identify long-term solutions that will ensure peace, security and development in the subregion.

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Map No. 3907.1 Rev. 6 UNITED NATIONS
November 1994

MSF 7549-12

A/49/516
English
Page 9

29. On 2 August 1994, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs chaired the Rwanda pledging conference in Geneva. It resulted in contributions amounting to US\$ 137 million against the US\$ 434.8 million July appeal. As of 1 September the overall requirements have risen to \$552,055,246 with contributions against the appeal amounting to \$384,061,506 covering 70 per cent of the revised requirements.

30. On 26 August, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General presented the Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan aimed at facilitating the transition from emergency to rehabilitation. The Plan highlights priority rehabilitation requirements in the area of water, sanitation, electricity generation, communications and so forth, essential for a return to quasi-normalcy in Rwanda.

31. In view of the significant spill-over of the crisis engulfing Rwanda on its neighbouring countries, the Secretary-General decided to explore a regional approach to the problems in Rwanda and its consequences for Burundi, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire. He appointed Mr. Robert Dillon as Special Humanitarian Envoy for Rwanda and Burundi to carry out the task. With the participation of the Departments of Humanitarian Affairs, Peace-keeping Operations and Political Affairs, Mr. Dillon undertook a preliminary mission to the region in early September. Following his visit, Mr. Dillon has made a number of suggestions on enhancing the ability of the United Nations to address the needs of the region in a comprehensive and complementary manner.

A. Governments

32. Witnessing a massive refugee emergency in Zaire in late July 1994 and heeding the call of the Secretary-General when he launched the United Nations Consolidated Appeal on 22 July 1994, the international community reacted quickly and in solidarity to contribute cash and relief supplies, and to make available teams of doctors, nurses and emergency and logistics experts. Some countries have made available military assets to carry out humanitarian activities. The Government of the United States of America carried out Operation "Support Hope", which involved 1,900 United States personnel with 1,600 deployed in the region to perform humanitarian functions.

33. In order to present these contributions concisely, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs has prepared updated financial tables for the crisis in Rwanda, which appear in annex I of the present document and show contributions made by States and intergovernmental and other organizations in response to the United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda. As of 1 September, the requirements increased to \$552,055,246, from the \$434,861,649 announced at the time of the launching of the appeal on 22 July, and contributions to the appeal were \$384,061,506. Overall relief contributions received, as communicated to the Secretary-General, amounted to \$762,350,204.

A/49/S16
English
Page 10

MSF 7549.12

B. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

34. FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) intensified its monitoring of the food situation in Rwanda at the beginning of 1994 when there were clear indications of crop and supply shortfalls. An FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission to Rwanda was mounted in February and August 1994 to review the estimates of the 1994 first season crop, examine prospects for the second season crop and estimate 1994 food import requirements, including food aid. After an assessment of agricultural conditions made in June 1994, FAO reported to the international community in early July, that heavy losses of an otherwise excellent crop could occur if harvesting continued to be impeded by the absence of the overwhelming majority of farmers. Project proposals for immediate intervention were formulated to assist in the rehabilitation of the agricultural sector.

35. During the second week of August, another joint FAO/WFP Assessment Mission was launched, mounted with FAO Technical Cooperation Programme support. The findings of the Mission would provide the basis for determining the immediate essential requirements of the farming sector for the September 1994 plantings of the first season crops.

36. The assessments of every mission were reported to the international community by GIEWS Special Alert, immediately on conclusion of the missions or receipt of FAO reports. It should also be noted that FAO and WFP also carried out joint missions to Burundi in February and again in July of 1994.

37. Through its Technical Cooperation Programme, FAO provided \$400,000 to the "crop food supply and agricultural rehabilitation needs" project (TCP/RWA/4451E). The objective of the project was to provide to the Government, donors and the international community an updated assessment of the crop, food supply and agricultural rehabilitation needs for the forthcoming year. The results of the assessment will serve as a basis for the formulation of appropriate interventions.

38. Furthermore, a project, prepared to be funded by the Technical Cooperation Programme for a sum of US\$ 400,000, is currently under consideration: "Technical assistance to the humanitarian operations related to agricultural rehabilitation". The objective of the project is to help the Government in its effort to assist populations affected by the war and support the increase of food crop production.

C. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

39. On 25 July 1994, the Director-General of UNESCO contributed \$500,000 to help Rwandan refugees. He also invited UNESCO's national commissions to open a Rwanda emergency account world wide to help alleviate the human suffering. In addition, UNESCO stands ready to send 200 teachers to Rwanda to contribute to the restoration of the educational system and the resumption of instruction.

A/49/516
English
Page 18

MSF 7549 12

22 July. Since operations are expected to increase in Zaire and Burundi, the Federation will need to revise its appeal for funds to cover new responsibilities.

V. OBSERVATIONS

82. When the General Assembly adopted resolution 48/211 in December 1993, there was a glimmer of hope that the armed conflict had come to an end and that Rwanda was ready to embark on a process of political reconciliation and economic and social development. These hopes were unfortunately not realized as the country once again plunged into a civil war which took the lives of as many as 500,000 Rwandans. This new outbreak of violence further aggravated the already fragile socio-economic conditions in the country and led to massive displacement of population, requiring large-scale emergency humanitarian assistance.

83. Since the outbreak of the current crisis in Rwanda, the Secretary-General has submitted a number of reports to the Security Council (S/1994/470 of 20 April 1994, S/1994/565 of 13 May 1994, S/1994/640 of 31 May 1994, S/1994/924 of 3 August 1994 and S/1994/1133 of 6 October 1994) which touch upon all aspects of the situation in Rwanda and the response of the international community including, in particular, its humanitarian dimension.

84. Rwanda, once again, is at a crossroads. While the most urgent needs arising from the humanitarian emergency are being addressed by the international community, a long-term effort will be required to rebuild the infrastructure and the social fabric of the country. The new Government is called upon to re-establish its authority and capacity while responding to the continuing emergency. Equally, it will have to formulate confidence-building measures to foster reconciliation as well as more long-term development strategies. As the new Government tries to gain stability and to meet its obligations, it will continue to depend upon the international community for assistance. This is a long-term process, but immediate support is required now to permit the Government even to get started in carrying out its responsibilities.

85. A relatively stable environment together with Government assurances of security and respect for human rights are prerequisites for the safe and voluntary return of more than 2 million refugees now living in the neighbouring countries. The early return of refugees is essential to relieving the burden imposed on host countries and to restoring normal economic activity in Rwanda. The rehabilitation and resettlement of an equal number of internally displaced Rwandese will also be central to the stability of the country.

86. The international community has responded generously in providing humanitarian assistance to Rwanda. It is encouraging that nations in all parts of the world, individuals near and far and from all walks of life, and small and large NGOs have contributed to this effort. However, the major task of rehabilitation of over 4 million Rwandese will require the continuing support of the international community. It is important that this support not falter at this crucial juncture.

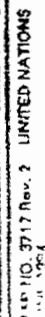
MSF 7549

A/49/516
English
Page 21

1994 Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency (Continued)
Total Summary of Overall Donor Assistance
(As Reported to DHA - as of 6 September 1994)

UNICEF National Committee (NC)	
NC Australia	704,412
NC Belgium	932,130
NC Canada	181,160
NC Finland	96,712
NC France	1,077,527
NC Germany	632,911
NC Hellenic	151,899
NC Hong Kong	517,464
NC Italy	1,140,208
NC Japan	1,351,010
NC Netherlands	2,300,000
NC San Marino	9,494
NC Spain	1,740,194
NC Switzerland	950,807
NC United Kingdom	1,214,729
NC USA	2,800,000
UN Organizations	
UN Unspecified	2,550,000
UNESCO	500,000
UNFPA	30,000
UNHCR	138,184
ICRC National Society (NS)	
NS Australia	36,808
NS Austria	37,594
NS Canada	18,437
NS Denmark	119,526
NS France	51,445
NS Italy	6,534
NS Japan	251,938
NS Liechtenstein	7,519
NS Luxembourg	12,181
NS Netherlands	84,361
NS New Zealand	14,120
NS Norway	116,992
Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (RC)	
RC Australia	3,424
RC Austria	331,041
RC Canada	67,687
RC Cyprus	1,827
RC Denmark	383,709
RC Finland	133,094
RC Germany	761,340
RC Hungary	3,759
RC Iceland	67,427
RC Ireland	73,322
RC Italy	71,297
RC Japan	794,534
RC Liechtenstein	44,324
RC Monaco	17,420
RC Netherlands	2,134,905
RC New Zealand	18,028
RC Norway	1,550,174
RC Poland	1,013
RC Spain	13,986
RC Sri Lanka	2,105
RC Sweden	391,581
RC Switzerland	90,850
RC Turkey	5,000
RC United Kingdom	1,814,983
RC USA	76,000
NGOs and Private Donors	
	24,923,192
Grand Total	761,350,204

ANNEX II



RWANDA - History

- Rwanda has long been home to the Bantu Hutu people. The area was conquered by the Tutsis (Watusis) in the 16th century.
- 1890 - German forces occupy area, annex it to German East Africa.
 - 1916 - Control taken by Belgium, operating from Belgian Congo.
 - 1959 - Hutu (90% of population) rise up against Tutsi (10%) domination, destroy Tutsi feudal hierarchy.
 - 1961 - Republic proclaimed; UN-supervised referendum approves republic; Belgium recognizes republican party.
 - 1962 - Independence.
 - 1978 - New constitution calls for one-party rule.
 - 1983 - Major-General Juvenal Habyarimana elected to 3rd presidential term.
-

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RWANDA - NATURAL RESOURCES, AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRIES

Natural Resources	Cassiterite
	Wolframite
	Gold
	Natural Gas
	Hydroelectric Power
	Fish

Agriculture	Plantains
	Sweet Potatoes
	Cassava
	Potatoes
	Sorghum
	Corn
	Coffee
	Tea
	Tobacco
	Pyrethrum
	Cinchona
	Bananas
	Goats
	Cattle
	Sheep
	Pork
	Roundwood

Major Industries	Cement
	Metal Products
	Lye Soap
	Sugar
	Beer
	Lemonade
	Footwear
	Cigarettes
	Mining
	Furniture
	Plastics
	Textiles

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RWANDA - MINING & QUARRYING (1989)

Aluminum	0
Bauxite	0
Copper	0
Diamonds	0
Gold	0
Iron Ore	0
Lead	0
Magnesium	0
Phosphates	0
Salt	0
Silver	0
Tin	0
Uranium	0
Zinc	0

NOTE: A value of 0 indicates no production reported.

RWANDA - AGRICULTURE

Barley (1989)	0
Coffee (1989)	35,000 metric tons
Corn (1989)	89,000 metric tons
Cotton (1989)	0
Eggs (1989)	1,000 metric tons
Meat (1988)	27,000 metric tons
Milk (1989)	78,000 metric tons
Natural Rubber (1989)	0
Oats (1989)	0
Potatoes (1989)	184,000 metric tons
Rice (1989)	0
Soybeans (1989)	5,000 metric tons
Sugar (1988)	4,000 metric tons
Tea (1989)	11,000 metric tons
Tobacco (1989)	3,000 metric tons
Wheat (1989)	3,000 metric tons

NOTE: A value of 0 indicates no production reported.

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RWANDA - EDUCATION

Primary	
Schools	1,633
Teachers	16,975
Students	969,908
Students per Teacher	57
Secondary	
Schools	N/A
Teachers	3,616
Students	50,631
Students per Teacher	14
Third Level	
Schools	3
Teachers	442
Students	2,029
Students per Teacher	5
GNP for Education	3.5 %
Literacy Rate	50 %

RWANDA - CULTURE & TOURISM

- Official Languages: French and Rwanda.
 - Visa: Required. Valid for stays up to 90 days.
 - Health: Yellow fever vaccination required. Malaria suppressants, typhoid fever, polio and hepatitis inoculations recommended. Cholera vaccination recommended for extensive travel. Large incidence of AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) in Kigali. Tapwater unsafe.
 - Sights: Kagera National Park, Lake Kivu, Parc National des Volcans, Kigali, Virunga Mountains, Akanyaru River, wild gorilla sanctuaries.
 - Climate: Cool and pleasant; rainy season from October to May. Washable clothing, sweaters or jacket during rainy season recommended.
 - Currency: Rwanda franc (Feb. 1992: 124.94 = \$1US).
 - Tourist Arrivals (1000s) 37
 - Tourist Receipts (million \$) 9
 - Telex Access Code(s) 967
 - Ham Radio Prefix(es) 9X
-

NOTE: Visa and health requirements are subject to change.
Please consult your travel agent or local consulate.

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RWANDA - MANUFACTURING

Beer (1989)	711,000 hectoliters
Butter (1989)	0
Cement (1989)	51,000 metric tons
Cheese (1989)	0
Cigarettes (1989)	458,000,000
Merchant Vessels (1988)	0
Newsprint (1989)	0
Paper & Paperboard (1989)	0
Passenger Cars (1989)	0
Radios (1989)	10,000
Televisions (1989)	0
Wine (1989)	0
Wool (1989)	0

NOTE: A value of 0 indicates no production reported.

C

RWANDA - ENERGY

Electricity	
Capacity (1988)	60 1000s kilowatts
Production (1988)	172 million kilowatt-hours
Consumption (1988)	187 million kilowatt-hours
Consumption per Capita	26 kilowatt-hours
Coal	
Reserves (1988)	N/A
Production (1988)	N/A
Consumption (1988)	N/A
Consumption per Capita	N/A
Natural Gas	
Reserves (1990)	57 billion cubic meters
Production (1989)	N/A
Consumption (1988)	1 million cubic meters
Consumption per Capita	0 cubic meters
Crude Petroleum	
Reserves (1990)	N/A
Production (1989)	N/A
Consumption (1988)	N/A
Consumption per Capita	N/A

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RWANDA - GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)

GNP 1989 (millions)	\$2,157
GNP 1990 (millions)	\$2,194
GNP 1991 (millions)	\$2,231
Annual GNP Growth	1.7 %
GNP per Capita	\$282
%GNP for Agriculture	45 %
%GNP for Industry	22 %
%GNP for Services	33 %
%GNP for Defense	1.6 %

RWANDA - IMPORTS & EXPORTS

Major Imports	Machinery
	Vehicles
	Electrical Products
	Fuels
	Lubricants
	Foodstuffs
	Beverages
	Tobacco
	Textiles
	Clothing
	Footwear
	Building Materials

Major Exports	Coffee
	Tea
	Cassiterite
	Wolframite
	Pyrethrum

Balance of Trade	-\$125,000,000 (1990)
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RWANDA - GOVERNMENT

Type of Government
Republic

Government Leaders
PRESIDENT General Juvénal HABYARIMANA (1973)

Major Parties
National Revolutionary Movement for Development (MRND)

RWANDA - LANGUAGES, ETHNIC GROUPS & RELIGIONS

Languages	Rwanda*	100 %
	French*	--
Ethnic Groups	Hutu	90 %
	Tutsi	9 %
	Twa	1 %
Religions	Roman Catholic	65 %
	Trad. Beliefs	17 %
	Protestant	9 %
	Muslim	9 %

*=Official Language(s). A=Principal and B=Other if percentage unavailable.
Language percentages refer to native speakers (-- means less than 1%).

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RWANDA - MAJOR CITIES

	Population	Latitude, Longitude	Internat'l Phone Code	Time Zone
KIGALI	157,000	1.56S, 30.04E	250-	GMT+2
Butare	22,000	2.35S, 29.44E	250-	GMT+2
Ruhengeri	16,000	1.30S, 29.37E	250-	GMT+2
Gisenyi	12,000	1.41S, 29.15E	250-	GMT+2
Nyabisindu	10,000	2.20S, 29.43E	250-	GMT+2
Cyangugu	8,000	2.30S, 28.54E	250-	GMT+2

RWANDA - HEALTH STATISTICS

Life Expectancy (M)	51 years
Life Expectancy (F)	54 years
Crude Birth Rate	52 /1000
Crude Death Rate	15 /1000
Infant Mortality	110 /1000
Hospitals	220
Population/Hospital	35,923
Hospital Beds	9,046
Population/Hosp. Bed	874
Physicians	178
Population/Physician	44,399
Dentists	9
Population/Dentist	878,111
Pharmacists	9
Population/Pharmacist	878,111
Nurses	559
Population/Nurse	14,138

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RWANDA - GENERAL PROFILE

Area	26,338 sq km
Population 1991	7,903,000
Population Growth	3.8 %
Population Density	300 /sq km
GNP 1990 (millions)	\$2,194
GNP per Capita	\$282
Capital City	KIGALI

RWANDA - DEMOGRAPHICS

Population 1980	5,163,000
Population 1991	7,903,000
Population 1992	8,203,000
Population 1993	8,515,000
Population 2000	11,055,000
Population Growth	3.8 %
Population Density	300 /sq km
Pop'n Doubling Time	19 years
Urbanization	7.0 %

Age Distribution:

% Male 0-9	16.7 %
% Female 0-9	16.8 %
% Male 10-19	12.1 %
% Female 10-19	12.1 %
% Male 20-29	8.1 %
% Female 20-29	8.4 %
% Male 30-39	3.8 %
% Female 30-39	4.8 %
% Male 40-49	3.2 %
% Female 40-49	3.9 %
% Male 50-59	2.3 %
% Female 50-59	2.9 %
% Male 60-69	1.6 %
% Female 60-69	1.8 %
% Male 70+	0.8 %
% Female 70+	0.7 %

RWANDA - CLIMATE

	Precipitation (millimeters)	Temperature (Degrees C)	
		Low	High

KIGALI			

January	112	14	25
February	155	13	25
March	140	14	25
April	183	14	25
May	165	14	24
June	23	13	24
July	8	12	26
August	28	13	27
September	64	14	27
October	102	14	26
November	109	14	25
December	94	14	25

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3000.10 (Ops)

11 January, 1995

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A BRIEF REPORT OF THE VISIT OF
THE UN DELEGATION FROM UNAMIR RWANDA
TO DAR-ES-SALAAM FROM 04 JAN TO 07 JAN 95

1. A UN delegation headed by the SRSG, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan visited Dar-es-salaam to meet various dignitaries of the Government of Tanzania to resolve the issue of the voluntary repatriation of Rwandese refugees from Tanzania. The delegation consisted of the following members:

- a. Ambassador Shaharyar Khan - Leader.
- b. Brig Gen H Anyidoho - DFC - Member.
- c. Mr Gilles Briere - Chief Logistics Advisor - Member.
- d. Mr S Dao - OIC Humanitarian Cell - Member.
- e. Maj TM Pitre - Operations Officer - Member.
- f. Mr Stene Bronee - UNHCR Representative - Member.

2. The delegation met the following dignitaries during the visit:

- a. H.E. The President of Tanzania - Mr Ali Mwinyi.
- b. Minister of Foreign Affairs - Mr AO Kinana.
- c. Chief of Defence Forces - Gen RP Mboma.
- d. Inspector General of Police - Mr Harun G Mahundi.

3. During the visit, the modalities of the early and voluntary repatriation of Rwandese refugees from Tanzania were discussed and a number of important decisions arrived at, which are given in the text of this report.

4. In all the meetings, the SRSG Ambassador Shaharyar Khan brought out the following points:

- a. There were basically two practical options to resolve the problem of refugees, namely:

(1) Option 1. A large UN force is gathered to bring order and control in the refugee camps in Zaire and Tanzania, by separating the political elements from the rest of the refugees.

(2) Option 2. The governments of Zaire and Tanzania themselves bring order to the camps with the UN giving the requisite financial and logistic support.

b. Since member states are unwilling to contribute troops, the UN Security Council has only Option 2 to implement.

c. Rwanda too has to create conditions to welcome and accommodate the refugees and ensure their security.

d. Process of reconciliation must start and stability and tranquillity must prevail in Rwanda.

5. The Ambassador also highlighted that the purpose of the visit was to find out what back up support was required from the UN by the Tanzanian government which would assist them in carrying out the task successfully.

MEETING WITH THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS MR AO KINANA

6. The following issues were discussed with the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

a. Concept of Ops. The DFC requested the Minister to give the concept of ops, threat assessment in the camps and the logistics back up required from the UN by the government of Tanzania to carry out the task.

b. Deployment of Foreign Troops. The Minister stated the TPDF troops backed by UN logistic support could accomplish the mission but no foreign troops would be allowed to be deployed in Tanzania.

c. Hostile Reaction towards Refugees. The Minister informed that inspite of Tanzania's vast experience in refugee handling, the local population in Ngara and Karagwe districts are extremely hostile towards the refugees due to the following reasons:

(1) Refugees indulging in plundering , looting, murders and killing wild life.

(2) UN agencies assist only the refugees and not the locals whose resources have been consumed.

(3) All the militia who came in could not be disarmed and they now intimidating and killing the locals.

d. Safety Zones. The concept of safety zones was discussed in detail. These would be established in Rwanda under auspices of UNAMIR opposite Goma, Bukavu and Ngara with safe corridors leading to them from the borders. These zones would be well away from the borders and once the refugees enter these zones they would become IDPs whose resettlement then would be done under Op Retour. The Rwandese government has accepted the concept only on the condition that they have access to the zones to make arrests and counter the false propaganda against them.

e. Repatriation of Refugees. It was emphasised that the repatriation of refugees must be voluntary and not forced. It was further discussed that the pace of repatriation must be such that it does not crack the fragile situation in Rwanda.

f. Nairobi Summit. The Minister informed the delegation that the Nairobi Summit to be held on 07 Jan 95 was for the regional leaders to understand the political nature of the problem. He further informed us that since military training was being conducted in the camps by FRGF, it was a major threat as it could result in a possible military confrontation between Rwanda and Tanzania.

MEETING WITH THE CHIEF OF DEFENCE STAFF (CDF) GEN RP MBOMA.

7. During the meeting with the Tanzanian CDF, the following staff officers were also present:

- a. Brig Gen CK Gimouge - Principal Staff Officer.
- b. Col MS Mtezo - Acting Chief of Operations.
- c. Col DA Mwawunyange - Director for Foreign Liaison.
- d. Col Gama - Director of Transport.

8. The following issues were discussed between the two delegations:

a. Composition of Force. The CDF informed us that the policemen deployed in the camps are inadequate as the militants in the camps are not afraid of them and thus they will be unable to break up the leadership. He felt that troops must participate in the operation in the following specific areas.

(1) Reinforce border patrols to stop infiltration of refugees.

(2) Assist in breaking up the camp leadership.

(3) Escorting refugee convoys going back up to the border.

b. UN Liaison Team. It was decided that there was a definite requirement of a UN Liaison Team in Ngara district to act as a link between the Tanzanian government, UNAMIR and the UNHCR. This team would consist of 10-20 UN personnel.

c. Strength of TPDF. It was decided that the proposed strength of the TPDF would be two bns amounting to approximately 1500 pers. These bns were well trained in peace-keeping operations. While one bn would be deployed in the area of the camps, the other bn would be required to patrol the borders.

d. Duration of Op. It was discussed that as multiple number of agencies are involved in the proposed op, it was difficult to realistically assess the duration of the op. However, given the condition that the leadership in the camps is broken, it was decided that the op may last for a period upto six months.

e. Force Structure. It was decided that a Tanzanian Force commander must be appointed and the proposed force structure including the logistics set up given at the earliest. The composition of the UN liaison teams will be suggested after the force structure is known.

MEETING WITH THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE MR HARUN G MAHUNDI.

9. The following issues were discussed in the meeting with the Inspector General of Police:

a. Joint Operations by TPDF and Police. The IGP felt that situation in the camps was not all that alarming to warrant the use of the TPDF. He, however, said that there was a need to increase the number of policemen from the present strength of 310 to 500 as the camps are widely dispersed. He further informed us that the composition of force included general duties policemen, detectives and para mil forces and was a viable force to contain the refugee camps. In case, violence breaks out, only then would the presence of TPDF be required.

b. International Tribunal. The SRSG informed the meeting that the setting up of the International Tribunal at Arusha would start early Feb 95. He further stated that the operation to start the voluntary repatriation of refugees should start in Feb 95.

SECRETARIAL NOTES.

10. The IGP brought out the following points after the departure of the SRSG:

a. Strength of Police Required. The total strength of police personnel required was 1000 ie 500 each Ngara and Karagwe districts.


b. Joint Operations with TPDF. The IG mentioned the role of the army and that of the police must be clearly defined before undertaking joint ops. He further stated that in peace time, the army has no power of arrest unless an emergency is declared in that particular area as also the fact the responsibility to patrol the borders in peace is that of the police.

c. Crossing point over Kagera River in Karagwe District. It was brought out that there was no crossing place available over Kagera River which is 30-40 metres wide in Karagwe district and neither is there any road available on the Rwandese side. Thus there are three options for movement of refugees into Rwanda:

(1) All refugees move down into Ngara district and cross over from the Rusomo bridge.

(2) A bridge is constructed and a road is so made so as to connect to an existing lateral in Rwanda. This would require extensive recce and preparation time.

(3) Refugees in Karagwe district are brought into Rwanda through Uganda but the roads in this area are in a very bad condition which would make the movement by vehicles impossible.


TM PITRE
Maj
S02 Ops/Secretary

Distribution:

Action:

SRSG
FC
DFC
COS
MR. GILLES BRIERE
MR. S DAO - DIC HUMANITARIA
MR. STENE BRONCE

OP RETOUR

RETURN OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

PROPOSED OUTLINE PLAN

Mw Jao See
15.12

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.

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.

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Kigali, 8 December 1994

Annexes:

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

ANNEX A

PRINCIPLES FOR SETTLING THE INTERNALLY DISPLACED.

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 - 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.

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		RWAMIKO	493	ICRC/SCF		
		RURAMBA	99	ICRC/SCF		
		BIVUMU	313			
		MUNINI	200	ICRC		
		BOHORO	343	ICRC		
		NDAGO	7069			
TOTAL			20875			
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		RWAMIKO	587			
		RURAMBA	489			
		BIVUMU	178			
		MUNINI	47			
		BOHORO	149			
		NDAGO	653			
TOTAL			8062			
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		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			
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		RURAMBA	62			
		BIVUMU	5			
		MUNINI	150			
		BOHORO	165			
		NDAGO	696			
TOTAL			3144			
MUYIRA	42974	KIBEHO	6211		X (PRI 1)	
		RWAMIKO	658			
		BIVUMU	353			
		MUNINI	134			
		BOHORO	465			
		NDAGO	2413			
		CYANIKA	2574			
TOTAL			12808			
NDORA	29588	KIBEHO	1997			
		RWAMIKO	18			
		BIVUMU	27			
		MUNINI	97			
		BOHORO	80			
		NDAGO	119			
TOTAL			2338			
NGOMA	32953	KIBEHO	4492			
		RWAMIKO	295			
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		RURAMBA	86		
		BIVUMU	42		
		MUNINI	4592		
		BOHORO	6		
		NDAGO	13403		
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		RWAMIKO	66		
		BIVUMU	155		
		MUNINI	208		
		NDAGO	504		
	TOTAL		3007		
RUNYINYA	29050	KIBEHO	20314	X	
		RWAMIKO	4991		
		RURAMBA	3835		
		BIVUMU	75		
		MUNINI	567		
		BOHORO	414		
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	TOTAL		33697		
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		RURAMBA	140		
		BIVUMU	44		
		BOHORO	160		
		NDAGO	799		
		CYANIKA	1595		
	TOTAL		6853		
RUHASHYA	34094	KIBEHO	1293		
		RWAMIKO	86		
		RURAMBA	123		
		BIVUMU	29		
		BOHORO	272		
		NDAGO	534		
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	TOTAL	764485	188849		

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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					

COMMUNE	PRE WAR POP	ORIGIN CAMP	CAMP POP	CAMP NGO	ORC	ORC NGO
KIGALI COMMUNES						
BICUMBI	98456	KIBEHO	388		X(PRI 1)	
		BOHORO	47			
		CYANIKA	699			
BUTAMWA	33875					
GASHORA	75719	KAMANA	1716		X(PRI 1)	
		KIBEHO	4200			
		RWAMIKO	11			
		RURAMBA	29			
		BIVUMU	320			
		MUNINI	1878			
		NDAGO	2398			
		CYANIKA	2658			
GIKOMERO	53238					
GIKORO	52239					
KANOMBE	53497	RWAMIKO	6			
		BOHORO	66			
KANZENZE	98952	KAMANA	728		X(PRI 1)	
		KIBEHO	1055			
		RWAMIKO	23			
		RURAMBA	36			
		BIVUMU	95			
		MUNINI	178			
		BOHORO	190			
		NDAGO	359			
		CYANIKA	1231			
MBOGO	32051					
MUGAMBAZI	46985					
MUSASA	33186					
NGENDA	114193	KAMANA	3934		X(PRI 1)	
		KIBEHO	20882			
		RWAMIKO	512			
		RURAMBA	116			
		BIVUMU	242			
		MUNINI	4382			

		BOHORO	732		
		NDAGO	8611		
		CYANIKA	9233		
RUBUNGO	45474				
RUSHASHI	38258				
RUTONGO	54574	RWAMIKO	3		
		BOHORO	5		
SHYORONGI	44887	RWAMIKO	3		
TARE	38635				
TOTAL	914219				

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 latrine 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.

RETURN OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONSPROPOSED OUTLINE PLAN

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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]. Sectoral responsibilities are shown at [Annex D]. 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
Kibungwe:	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.

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

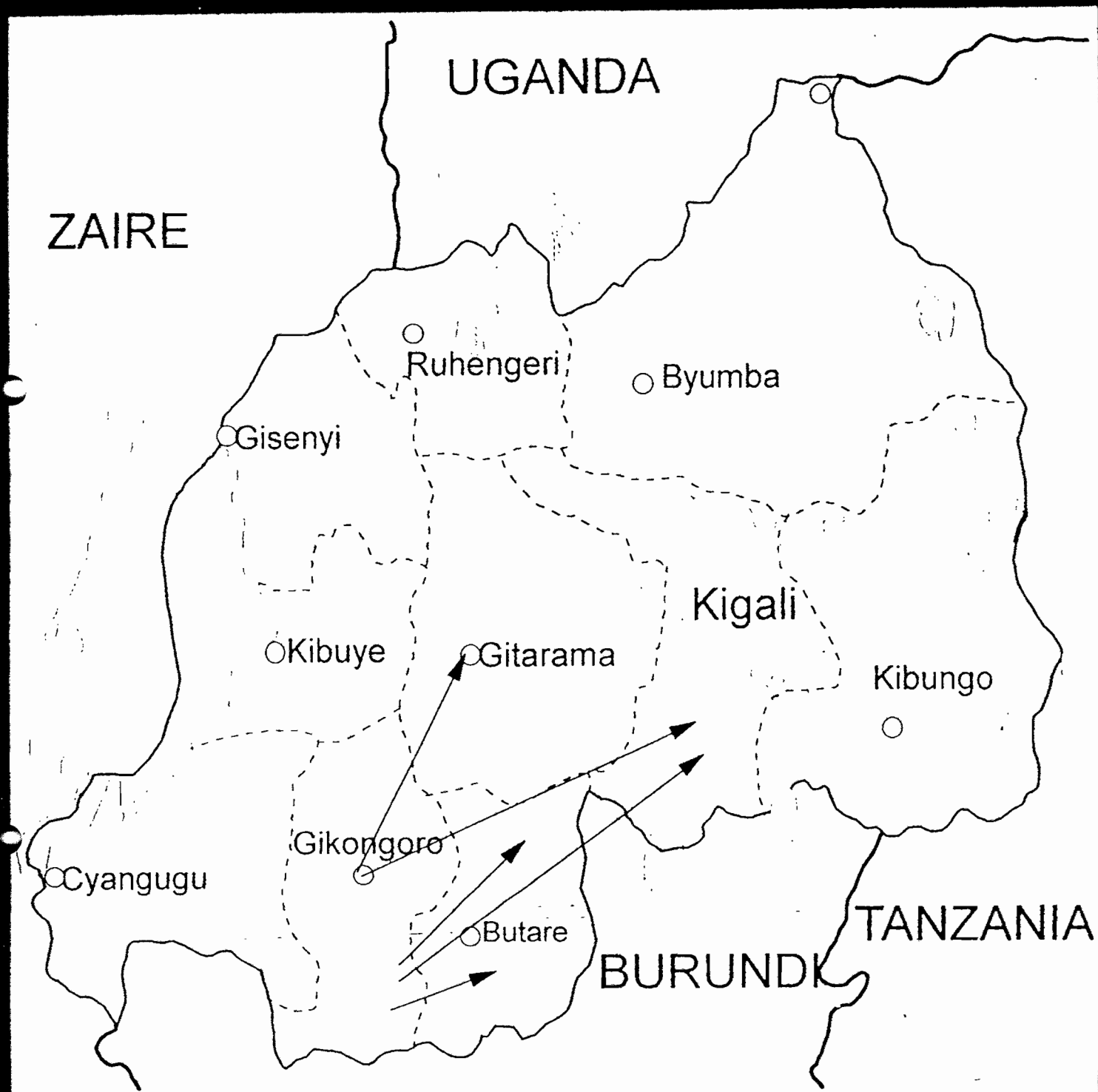
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		BIVUMU	25			
		NDAGO	158			
KAYENZI	39351					
KIGOMA	61468	KIBEHO	365		X	
		RWAMIKO	4			
		BOHORO	209			
		NDAGO	4			
MASANGO	50316	NDAGO	12		X	
MUGINA	41229					
MUKINGI	38248	NDAGO	30			
MURAMA	40882	NDAGO	4		X	
MUSAMBIRA	45771					
MUSHUBATI	64258					
NTONGWE	73198	KIBEHO	746		X(PRI 1)	
		RWAMIKO	30			
		MUNINI	124			
		NDAGO	31			
		CYANIKA	895			
NYABIKENKE	51450	RWAMIKO	4			
NYAKABANDA	46209					

COMMUNE	PRE WAR POP	ORIGIN CAMP	CAMP POP	CAMP NGO	ORC	ORC NGO
KIGALI COMMUNES						
BICUMBI	98456	KIBEHO	388		X(PRI 1)	
		BOHORO	47			
		CYANIKA	699			
BUTAMWA	33875					
GASHORA	75719	KAMANA	1716		X(PRI 1)	
		KIBEHO	4200			
		RWAMIKO	11			
		RURAMBA	29			
		BIVUMU	320			
		MUNINI	1878			
		NDAGO	2398			
		CYANIKA	2658			
GIKOMERO	53238					
GIKORO	52239					
KANOMBE	53497	RWAMIKO	6			
		BOHORO	66			
KANZENZE	98952	KAMANA	728		X(PRI 1)	
		KIBEHO	1055			
		RWAMIKO	23			
		RURAMBA	36			
		BIVUMU	95			
		MUNINI	178			
		BOHORO	190			
		NDAGO	359			
		CYANIKA	1231			
MBOGO	32051					
MUGAMBAZI	46985					
MUSASA	33186					
NGENDA	114193	KAMANA	3934		X(PRI 1)	
		KIBEHO	20882			
		RWAMIKO	512			
		RURAMBA	116			
		BIVUMU	242			
		MUNINI	4382			

[illegible]

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 Center 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.

.../2

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 latrine 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.

.../3

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.

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.

CONFIDENTIAL

FOR INFORMATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT ONLY

2 March 1994

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL

Joe Sills, the Spokesman for the Secretary-General, began today's noon briefing by announcing that the Secretary-General had met at 11 a.m. with Mahmoud Mestiri, Head of the Special Mission to Afghanistan. They had discussed the mission he would be undertaking to that country and the general situation there. The Mission would be in response to General Assembly resolution 48/208, which had asked the Secretary-General to send a mission to "canvass a broad spectrum of Afghanistan's leaders to solicit their views on how the United Nations can best facilitate national rapprochement and reconstruction, and report to the Secretary-General their findings, conclusions and recommendations for appropriate action". The Secretary-General had appointed Mr. Mestiri to head the Mission. Due to the state of security in Afghanistan, no date had yet been set for the trip.

At 11:30 a.m., the Secretary-General was meeting with Mate Granic, Foreign Minister of Croatia. The meeting had been postponed from yesterday. Mr. Granic would talk to the press at 12:30 p.m. at the Delegates Entrance.

Then, at 12:15, the Secretary-General was due to meet the Permanent Representatives of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. They would discuss personnel matters. At 12:45 p.m., he would meet with Dr. Moustafa Tolba, the former Head of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

He would meet at 4:30 p.m. with Archbishop Renato Raffaele Martino from the Holy See, and at 5:45 p.m., with Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara.

Mr. Sills said that a statement released late yesterday from Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg, Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, was available in the Spokesman's Office. In addition, briefing notes from Eugene Forson, the acting Spokesman for the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II), were available. They contain information on actions being taken to fight the cholera outbreak there. At least 186 wells, water supplies in 23 schools and three ice factories had been chlorinated. They were also intensifying the water chlorinating programme in the town of Bossaso.

Mr. Sills also announced that the World Chronicle programme would be aired at 2:30 p.m. on in-house channels 6 and 23. It would feature Charles Constantinou, Chief of the Energy and Natural Resources Branch, Department of Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development.

The United Nations International School would be holding its annual conference on 3 and 4 March, Mr. Sills said. Entitled "International Responsibility: Power and Politics", the conference would have a number of panel discussions in the General Assembly Hall. The media were invited. The programme would be posted.

(more)

4653B

Daily Press Briefing

- 2 -

2 March 1994

Referring to questions on Srebrenica, Mr. Sills said that a Dutch infantry company had moved there from Tuzla yesterday evening. Two convoys of engineering equipment and a field dressing station had also arrived. The rotation was proceeding later than had been hoped for, but it was, nevertheless, going ahead.

Asked if the presence of former Afghan President Najibullah in the United Nations compound had complicated the planned mission to that country, Mr. Sills said that the two issues were not directly related. It was a long-standing situation, which the United Nations wished to see resolved. The problem with sending the mission at this time was the fighting in Afghanistan.

In response to a question on the staffing of the United Nations offices in Afghanistan, he said that there were some agency personnel west and north of Kabul. He did not believe there was any international staff in the Afghan capital right now, but the Organization was working to send relief supplies into the city. He understood that a convoy was to deliver food there in the last day or so, despite the blockade around the town, but he would have to confirm that.

Asked whether Canadian troops had left Srebrenica, Mr. Sills said that, as far as he knew, they were still there. Asked what had delayed the deployment of Dutch troops, he said that it had been caused by the negotiations which had thus far not been concluded successfully.

On when the Secretary-General's report on Cyprus would be released, Mr. Sills said that it would be out shortly. He still did not have a definite date.

In response to a question citing an article in The New York Times that had suggested the United Nations had stopped pushing for district councils throughout Somalia, Mr. Sills said he had been surprised at that report. The United Nations was still working to set up district and regional councils and the Transitional National Council in Somalia because they were important. There were disagreements on their composition with some, specifically General Mohamed Farah Aidid. Talks were going on to resolve those disagreements.

Replying to a question on whether there had been any sign of the initiative from the Haitian Parliament expected by Dante Caputo, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Haiti, Mr. Sills said that he was not aware of any new development of that type. He added that the Secretary-General would meet with Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the President of Haiti, at 11 a.m. on Saturday, 5 March. He would prefer to await the outcome of that meeting before making further statements.

In response to a question on the recent deployment of Malaysian troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina, he said that he needed to get more reliable numbers on the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) troops. He would try to have a note to correspondents on that later.

Asked whether sanctions on Croatia would be lifted as a result of calls for such an action being made by the Washington, D.C. talks between Croats and Muslims, Mr. Sills said that, without commenting negatively on those talks, which the Secretary-General had yesterday congratulated, the decision

4653B

(more)

Daily Press Briefing

- 3 -

2 March 1994

to lift sanctions was the prerogative of the Security Council. The Council had not taken any action based on the decision made in Washington, or as a follow-up to its call for the withdrawal of Croatian troops.

On whether the Council would meet to pass a resolution on the situation in the occupied territories, he said that discussions on that had been suspended because of disagreements over the wording of a resolution. Members were having bilateral consultations. As of now, there were no plans for consultations of the full Council or a meeting today. That could change, he added. If an agreement on a resolution was reached, the Council could meet very quickly to approve it. (Note: Later in the afternoon, the Council announced that it would meet on the situation in the occupied territories.)

On whether there was a United Nations deadline for opening the Tuzla airport, Mr. Sills said there was none. The planning date by which the Organization wanted it opened was 7 March. The word "deadline" had never been used. The United Nations would try to get it open as soon as possible. He added that news from Moscow was also positive in that regard. But there was no firm date as to when the airport would be opened. Yasushi Akashi, the Secretary-General's Special Representative, had in fact been in Tuzla yesterday, and his negotiations on reopening the airport were continuing.

On a successor for Melissa F. Wells, the former Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management, he said that he expected one to be named shortly. He confirmed that the post was not currently encumbered, in answer to a further question.

Asked if the Russians had requested at the Moscow talks to have their aircraft become the first ones to land at Tuzla, Mr. Sills said that there were press reports on what had happened there and on what the Russians had said. He had seen no official communication. However, as far as he knew, there had been no decision by the UNPROFOR Force Commander on how that would be done. He repeated that there was no certain date for reopening the airport. The question of the necessary staffing to run the airport would also have to be dealt with.

In response to further question on the date for opening the airport, he explained that the 7 March date mentioned by Lieutenant-General Michael Rose and Kofi A. Annan, the Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, was not meant to be an ultimatum. It was a date that was set for planning purposes, but it would most probably not be met.

* *** *

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TOTAL P.04

INFORMATION STRATEGY FOR IDP RELOCATION PROGRAMME

There is a range of options we could consider to provide the internally displaced people with accurate information so they can decide to leave the camps voluntarily.

1/ Prepare information to be broadcast by state-run Rwandan Radio either in the form of special programmes or information 'nuggets' and encourage international stations to carry the same reports.

Pros and cons:- As radio is a transient medium and notwithstanding the audience reach of Rwandan radio and the prevalence of radio sets in the IDP camps any information would have to be very carefully prepared. The credibility of the information would be crucial. Special attention would have to be paid to the scheduling, that is, what would go before and after the information for IDPs, and in particular to how in effect the information could be labelled as coming from UNHCR as opposed to 'from the Rwandan government'. As Radio Rwanda is listened to in some of the refugee camps in neighbouring countries there would be a danger that the people there may interpret the information as encouraging them to repatriate. The distinction between UNHCR facilitating the return of IDPs to their homes and repatriation may become somewhat blurred.

2/ Prepare leaflets to be distributed through the IDP camps.

Pros and cons:- Ensuring an adequate distribution to all the camps would clearly be a considerable logistical problem. The disadvantages of literacy levels would be balanced against the advantages of a permanent record of UNHCR views.

3/ Erection of billboards and or posters in the camps.

Pros and cons:- This would be cheap, quick and effective. A programme using signwriters or artists from the displaced community could be an effective confidence building measure. However, if the messages are seen as controversial the billboards could be vulnerable.

4/ Mobile public address system from vehicles or through tapes relayed through static speakers on tall poles.

Pros and cons:- Unfortunate 'big brother' overtones!

In conjunction with a strategy for informing as many of the displaced people in the camps as possible, UNHCR should also target opinion formers among the community. Visits to home areas for community leaders from the camps so they can see the situation for themselves would be an effective confidence building measure. UNHCR should organise and chair round table meetings between leaders of the communities in the camps, government officials, NGOs and representatives of the local authorities from the areas to which the people expect to return.

Chris Bowers -- PI Kigali

From: UNAMIR OPS

File No: 3000.12(Ops)

To: ETHIOBATT
FRAFBATT
ZAMBATT
GHANBATT
TUNBATT
INDBATT
NICOY
SECTOR 2
SECTOR 3
FORCE PROVOST MARSHAL
COO TAC HQ
G4
FORCE ENGR
G3 PLANS
CANSIGS
AUSMED
CIVPOL
CHAO
HRFO
FSO
CLO
G3 AIR
PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFR

Infor: FC
DFC
COS
DCOS OPS
DCOS SP
FMO
G2

Date: 22 Dec 94

Subject: OP RETOUR CO-ORD CONFERENCE

1. The above-mentioned conference is scheduled for 27 Dec 94 at 0930 hrs in the Ops Room.

2. You are accordingly requested to attend this conference.

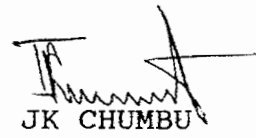
3. Heli schedule for the conference is as below. COO Tac HQ to travel by road to this location.

- | | | |
|----|--------|------------------------|
| a. | Kigali | ETD 0630 hrs |
| b. | Mutara | ETA 0705 ETD 0710 hrs. |
| c. | Kibuye | ETA 0725 ETD 0730 hrs. |

d. Cyangugu ETA 0755 ETD 0800 hrs.

e. Gikongoro ETA 0820 ETD 0825 hrs

4. Officers coming by heli are requested to be on time at the heli pad to prevent delays.


JK CHUMBU
Maj
SO2 Ops

INT. & SEC. HQs
ARMY HQS.
KIGALI
21st December 1994

H.E THE VICE PRESIDENT
AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE
REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
KIGALI.

RE : ACT OF THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY

On Friday 16.12.94 at 1600 HRS a helicopter N° UN 078 overflew several times over Gabiro Camp and later landed inside the camp. Aboard the helicopter were a number of people who claimed to work with UNAMIR ; namely:

NAME:

NATIONALITY:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Mr Mutter BERTRAND | French |
| 2. Mr Youssef IBRAHIM | Egyptian |
| 3. Mr Nilsuang KIMSO | From LAOS (South East ASIA) |
| 4. Mr NOSSEREAU Syllie | French |
| 5. Mr SALVAT Genevieve | French |
| 6. Mr STAN Binns (Pilot) | Canadian |
| 7. Mr TALBEL Clint (Pilot) | Canadian |

They were asked to produce clearance as to the right of sky survey and landing in a military camp. They had none and instead gave the reason that they were sent by UN in NEW YORK to come and establish the cost of living in RWANDA by visiting Hotels including Gabiro Hotel.

This was looked at as an issue of concern especially since they had no clearance of landing nor did our liaison offr know about it. They apologised for the illegal landing in the military camp. Shortly after fifteen minutes another helicopter UN 079 landed to inquire about the fate of the first one which we reliably learnt that it had been hired at UNAMIR HQS. All this comes against a back ground of grave accusations against some UNAMIR officers suspected of engaging in activities contrary to their mandate and injurious to National security.

It should therefore be understood that this kind of behaviour will oblige us to take stern measures against any such people their status not withstanding.

J. A. Karake
KARENZI KARAKE
LT. COL.

for G2

- C.C : - H.E THE PRESIDENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
- Rt. Hon. PRIME-MINISTER
 - HON. MIN. OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION
 - ✓ - UNAMIR HQS
 - RPA LIAISON OFFICER

SRSB
Sir, I am not sure if you are aware of my such assignment. I had no knowledge of that task being referred to. If for any reason you are also not aware, we need to set up an interest group. Enquiry into this whole episode. J. A. Karake 22/12 DFC

Who were
these people.
were they
authorised?

Mr. Das
23.12

INT. & SEC. HQs
ARMY HQS.
KIGALI
21st December 1994

H.E THE VICE PRESIDENT
AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE
REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
KIGALI

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Who were these people? were they authorized? Pl. check. See - 23.12. N. Dav

NAME:	NATIONALITY:
1. Mr Mutter BERTRAND	French
2. Mr Youssef IBRAHIM	Egyptian
3. Mr Nilsuang KIMSO	From LAOS (South East ASIA)
4. Mr NOSSEREAU Syllie	French
5. Mr SALVAT Genevieve	French
6. Mr STAN Binns (Pilot)	Canadian
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It should therefore be understood that this kind of behaviour will oblige us to take stern measures against any such people their status not withstanding.

J. A. Karake
KARENZI KARAKE
LT. COL.
for G2

C.C : - H.E THE PRESIDENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
- Rt.Hon. PRIME-MINISTER
- HON. MIN. OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION
✓ - UNAMIR HQS
- RPA LIAISON OFFICER

**PROGRAMME DE VISITE A KIGALI DE
MR JAMES P. GRANT
DIRECTEUR EXECUTIF DE L'UNICEF**

9 - 12 septembre 1994

CPJ

DATE	HEURE	ACTIVITES	REMARQUES
9 SEPT	10H00	Arrivée à Kigali en provenance de Nairobi Accueil Aéroport : SRSG, FC, A.Hein, Acc:A.Roberfroid D. Toole	Avion UNICEF Aéroport Kayibanda Protocole UNICEF
	10H15	Départ pour siège MINUAR Hôtel Amahoro	Transport:UNICEF Arrange Protocole
	10H45 à 11H45	Briefing par:SRSG (S.E.M. Shaharyar M.Khan) et FC (Gen.Maj. J.G. Tousignant Présents: A. Hein, N.Fisher, A. Roberfroid, D. Toole, Dr Kabia, A.Golo, Col Yaache, Dao	Grande salle conférence G3 Plan : arrange Protocole
	11H45	Départ pour complexe UNICEF	Protocole UNICEF
	12H00 à 14H15	Prise de contact avec le personnel UNICEF Dejeuner avec SRSG/Mi-Temps	Villa # 2 UNICEF
	14H30	Départ pour Nyamata avec SRSG Acc:Léopold Mugabo, Directeur de l'Eau au MINITRAPE, Dr Charles Rudakubana, Ministère de la Santé, N. Fischer, D. Toole	AIR OPS Arrange Aéroport Kayibanda
	15H00 à 17H00	Visite du terrain : orphelinat, centres de santé, systèmes d'eau	
	17H45	Retour à Kigali	Hélicoptère UNAMIR
	18H30 à 19H15	Rencontre du Directeur Exécutif avec le personnel UNICEF	Terrasse UNICEF

9 SEPT	19H30	Réception/Buffer offert par SRSG KHAN/UNICEF Invités : VIP/Personnalités du Gov't, Ambassadeurs, Représentants du Système ONU, ONG + MINUAR/UNICEF	Terrasse UNICEF
10 SEPT	8H45	Visite de courtoisie au Premier Ministre S.E. Mr Faustin Twagiramungu Acc : Mr Jacques Bihozagara, Ministre de la Réhabilitation	PRIMATURE
	10H00	Visite de courtoisie au V/Président et Ministre de la Défense : Gén.Maj. Paul Kagame	Présidence de la Rép.
	10H45	Visite de courtoisie au Président de la République:S.E.Monsieur Pasteur Bizimungu	

N.B. Après les diverses visites de courtoisie aux Autorités Gouvernementales Rwandaises, Monsieur J. P. Grant donnera une conférence de presse à 12H00 au siège de l'UNICEF.

A 13H30 il s'envolera pour le Burundi d'où il visitera successivement Bukavu au Zaïre, Cyangugu, Gikongoro au Rwanda et rentrera à Kigali en fin de l'après-midi du 11 septembre 1994.

Le 12 septembre 1994, il se rendra à Goma au Zaïre où il inspectera les camps des Réfugiés dont celui de Muhunga et repartira pour Nairobi au Kenya, où il est attendu dans l'après-midi (cfr itinéraire de Mr J.P. Grant, UNICEF)

The Prefecture of CYANGUGU, Leagues and Associations of Human Rights, NGOs, UN Observers and UNAMIR.

Colloquy of 9, 10 and 11 December 1994

For the occasion of the International Day of Human Rights, the Prefecture of Cyangugu, the Leagues and Associations of Human Rights, the NGOs, UN observers and UNAMIR organize from 9 to 11 December, at the Pastoral Centre of Cyangugu, a Colloquy on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

You are cordially invited to participate in the success of this Colloquy which, according to the wish of the organisers, should be a symbol of solidarity between Nations.

organizing Committee

- The Prefecture of Cyangugu:	Rutihunza Théobald
- H.C.D.H :	Mme Rasmusen Jane
- H.C.R :	Me Abel
- N.G.O :	Dr Ukurikiyimfura Siridion
- U.N.R.E.O/:	Eric Arnsted
- LIPRODHOR :	Habimana Théoneste
- ARDHO :	Tabaro J.M.V.
- CLADHO :	Biranvu Jean Paul

Mr DAO OSRSE

1. This request came in late, so there's little chance of supporting it in time.
2. Can we help in any way?
A 9/12 MA

For the committee
Rutihunza Théobald
Prefect of CYANGUGU Prefecture.

PROGRAMME OF THE COLLOQUY ON HUMAN RIGHTS
AT CYANGUGU FROM 9 TO 11 1994

- C
- 9/12/1994: At 15H Opening of the colloquy by the Prefect of Cyangugu, Mister RUTIHUNZA Théobald.
 - Presentation of Guests
 - Party and folkloric dances.

- 10/12/1994: International Day of Human Rights

- C
- 11/12/1994: 9H-13H: Resumption of conferences and debates.
Reading of joint communique

15H: closure by a foot-ball match
ESPOIR FC and RAYON SPORT.

For the organizing committee
RUTIHUNZA Théobald.

RWANDESE REPUBLIC
PREFECTURE OF CYANGUGU.

Cyangugu, 26/11/1994.

Force Commander
UNAMIR

Subject: Celebration of the International
Day of Human Rights
and the Restarting of ESPOIR F.C. Club

For the occasion of the International Day of Human Rights which will be celebrated on 10/12/1994, the Prefect of the Cyangugu Prefecture organizes a friendly sports match between the prefectural team of Cyangugu, ESPOIR F.C. and MUKURA F.C. or RAYON SPORT F.C.. The match will take place at KAMARAMPAKA Stadium on 11/12/1994.

In fact, this match will mark the restarting of sports activities in Cyangugu in general, of our team ESPOIR F.C. in particular, and the blooming of the population is one of the fundamental rights of man.

For the success of this project, we request your support as sponsors of this sportive activities and we thank you in advance.

The Prefect of Cyangugu
RUTIHUNZA Théobald.

cc:
- Mister the responsible for Youth
in Cyangugu.

ESTIMATE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MATCH OPPOSING
ESPOIR F.C TO RAYON SPORT OR MUKURA F.C. ON THE
OCCASION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DAY OF HUMAN RIGHTS AT
CYANGUGU.

I. EQUIPMENT FOR ESPOIR F.C

- 1) 16 complete jerseys: 2,500 F x16 = 40,000 F
- 2) 16 pairs of boots : 12,000 F x 16 = 142,000 F
- 3) 16 pairs of lowers : 300 F x 16 = 4,800 F
- 4) 4 soccer balls: 4,000 F x 4 = 16,000 F

Total= 252,800

- 5) 2 Nets for the stadium: see the price on the market.

II. REPAIRING THE STADIUM

- 1) Repairing the gates: for soldering: contact OMAR (free)
- For other works we need the cement
and manpower.
- 2) The goals: to be fixed again: contact a specialist

III. OTHER EXPENSES

- 1) Transportation of the opposite team:
1600 F x 20 x2 = 64,000 F
- 2) Lodging: + 6,000 F
- 3) Restaurant for Players: 36 players x 400 F = 14,400 F
- 4) Money for the referees : 1000 x 3 = 3,000 F
- 5) Drinks : 60 persons x 300 = 18,000 F

Sum total: 357.400 F

APPROX
\$ 1650.00
USD
@ 220 RWF to
1 USD

La Préfecture de CYANGUGU , Ligues et Associations
des Droits de l'Homme, Les ONG, Les Observateurs des
Nations Unies et la MINUAR.

Colloque des 09 - 10 et 11/12/1994.

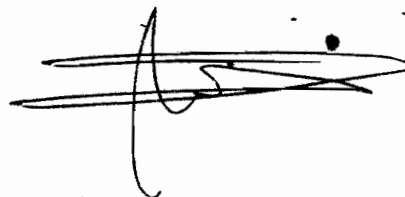
A l'occasion de la Journée Internationale des Droits de l'Homme du 10/12/1994, la Préfecture de Cyangugu, les Ligues et Associations des Droits de l'Homme, les ONG, les Observateurs des Nations Unies et la MINUAR organisent du 09 AU 11/12/94 au Centre Pastorale de CYANGUGU un Colloque sur la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme.

Vous êtes cordialement invités à participer à la réussite de ce colloque dont les organisateurs souhaitent qu'il soit le symbole de la solidarité des Nations.

comité d'organisation
-Préfecture de Cyangugu:
-H.C.D.H.:
-H.C.R.
-O.N.G.
-U.N.R.E.O/:
-LIPRODHOR:
-ARDHO:
-CLADHO:

Rutihunza Théobald
Mme Rasmussen Jane
Me Abel
Dr Ukurikiyinfura Siridion
Eric Arnsted
Habimana Théoneste
Tabaro J.M.V.
Biranvu Jean Paul

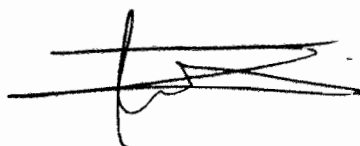
Pour le Comité
Rutihunza Théobald,
Préfet de Préfecture de
CYANGUGU.-



PROGRAMME DU COLLOQUE SUR LES DROITS
DE L'HOMME A CYANGUGU DU 09/AU 11/12/94.

- 9/12/1994: 15 heures: Ouverture du Colloque par le Préfet de
Préfecture Cyangugu, Monsieur RUTIHUNZA
Théobald.
 - Présentation des invités aux participants.
 - Réception et dance folklorique.
- 10/12/1994: Journée Internationale des Droits de l'Homme
9h - 18h: Conférences et débats centrés sur la Déclaration
Universelle des Droits de l'Homme, sur les
mécanismes de leur défense et protection et sur
la culturation des valeurs universelles.
- 11/12/1994: 9h - 13h: Poursuite des conférences et des débats.
Lecture du communiqué conjoint.
15h: Clôture par un match de foot-ball
ESPOIR FC et RAYON SPORT.

Pour le Comité d'Organisation
RUTIHUNZA Théobald.



Cyangugu, le 26/11/1994.

Objet: Célébration de la Journée
Internationale des Droits
de l'Homme et Relancement
de l'Equipe ESPOIR F.C.

Monsieur *le Général Commandant*
de la MINUAR

A l'occasion du Colloque autour de
la Journée Internationale des Droits de l'Homme qui sera célébrée
le 10/12/1994, la Préfecture de Cyangugu organise une rencontre
sportive amicale entre l'équipe préfectorale de Cyangugu ESPOIR FC
et une des formations MUKURA FC ou RAYON SPORT qui aura lieu
le 11/12/1994 au Stade KAMARAMPAKA.

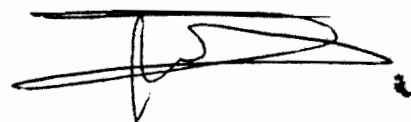
En effet, cette rencontre marquera
le relancement du sport à Cyangugu en général, de notre équipe
ESPOIR FC en particulier et l'épanouissement de la population qui
est un des droits fondamentaux de l'Homme.

Pour un bon aboutissement de ce
projet, nous sollicitons votre concours comme sponsors de cette
activité sportive et vous présentons nos remerciements anticipés.

Le Prefet de la Préfecture
de Cyangugu,
RUTIHUNZA Théobald.

C.P.I.à:

- Monsieur l'Encadreur
Préfectoral de la Jeunesse



DEVIS ESTIMATIF POUR L'ORGANISATION DU
MATCH ESPOIR F.C CONTRE RAYON SPORT DU
MUKURA F.C. A L'OCCASION DE LA JOURNEE
INTERNATIONALE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME A CYANGUVU

I. EQUIPEMENT POUR L'EQUIPE ESPOIR F.C.

- 1) 16 maillots complets : $2.500 \text{ F} \times 16 = 40.000 \text{ F}$
 - 2) 16 paires de botines : $12.000 \text{ F} \times 16 = 192.000 \text{ F}$
 - 3) 16 paires de bas : $300 \text{ F} \times 16 = 4.800 \text{ F}$
 - 4) 4 Ballons de football : $4000 \text{ F} \times 4 = 16.000 \text{ F}$
- Sous total = 252.800 F
- 5) 2 filets pour le stade : prix à voir sur le marché

II. REFECTION DU STADE

- 1) Réfection des portails : Pour soudure : voir OMAR
(gratuitement)
- Pour d'autres travaux on a
besoin du ciment et de la
main d'œuvre,
- 2) Les buts : à remplacer : voir un spécialiste

III. FRAIS DIVERS

- 1) Transport des joueurs de l'équipe adverse :
 $1600 \text{ F} \times 20 \times 2 = 64.000 \text{ F}$
- 2) Logement : $\approx 6000 \text{ F}$
- 3) Restauration des joueurs : $36 \text{ joueurs} \times 400 \text{ F} = 14.400 \text{ F}$
- 4) Frais d'arbitrage : $1000 \text{ F} \times 3 = 3.000 \text{ F}$
- 5) Rafraichissement : $\approx 60 \text{ personnes} \times 300 \text{ F} = 18.000 \text{ F}$

Total partiel = 357.400 F

Das

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Chief Ops Offr

From: HAC

Date: 6 Dec 1994

Subject: DAILY HUMANITARIAN REPORT NO 226

1. During the past 24 hours the following incidents are significant:
 - a. Displaced Persons. No movement by IOM/UNHCR reported today.
 - b. Humanitarian Assistance. NTR.
 - c. Miscellaneous.
 - (1) UNREO General Meeting was held at UNREO HQ. Agenda included a report on the establishment of the IOC at the Ministry of Rehabilitation and the release of funds from the SRSF trust fund for establishing the necessary equipment for the centre. As well discussion centred around the decision that the Gendarmerie made with regards to expelling the ex-patriate truck drivers of SOLIDARITE and EQUILIBRE to encourage the NGOs to hire locally. The representative of the Min of Rehab indicated that Government policy has always been to employ locals versus ex-patriates if locals are capable of doing the job.
 - (2) Discussions and planning continued concerning the return of IDPs at the temporary IOC at the Amahoro Stadium.



UNITED NATIONS

MSF 7549 *Kigali* Press Release General Assembly

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

Forty-ninth General Assembly
Plenary
74th Meeting (AM)

GA/8829
2 December 1994

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PROCLAIMS 1995 YEAR TO COMMEMORATE END OF SECOND WORLD WAR

Decides to Hold Solemn Meeting on 18 October 1995; Also Adopts Resolutions on Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Reduction, South Atlantic

The General Assembly this morning proclaimed 1995 as World Year of People's Commemoration of the Victims of the Second World War and decided to hold a special solemn meeting on 18 October 1995 in commemoration of the sacrifices wrought by the War.

Introducing the resolution on the commemoration of the War, which was adopted without a vote, the representative of the Russian Federation, speaking on behalf of States of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), said the draft reiterated the willingness of all nations to overcome the vestiges of war and to create a new atmosphere of international harmony. He called on the Member States to maintain and increase the effectiveness of the United Nations as a central element of the system of collective security.

In a statement on the resolution, the representative of Israel said the war launched by the Nazis had shattered the entire world and directed special fury against the Jewish people. During the darkest days of the War, between 1939 and 1945, 6 million Jews, one third of the world's Jewish population, were wiped out. He called upon the United Nations to fight against fanaticism, fascism and dictatorship in the spirit of Winston Churchill, who said in 1940, "... we shall fight in the fields, and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender".

Other statements on the resolution were made by the representatives of Germany (on behalf of the European Union), United States, China, Estonia (on behalf of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania), Japan, Romania, Libya and Brazil. The representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom and France spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

In the first of a number of actions taken this morning on coordination of humanitarian assistance, the Assembly, by adopting without a vote a resolution on assistance to Rwanda, urged all States, United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide all possible assistance to the people of Rwanda in the restoration of basic services and rehabilitating the economy.

For information only: *Annex 1*
Page 4

IN 2477

Programme des Nations
DéveloppementUNAMIR
Unies pour le
(PNUD) AUG 26 18 02

Libreville / Gabon

B.P. 2183 * TELEX 7665676 GAB UC * E-Mail UDP021 * FAX 74.34.99 * Tel. 74.34.97

F A X			
Date: 26/08/94	Drafter: TV	Cleared:	Approved: T. VISSERS Resrep
Diskette/File:		File: ORG-130/1/DOHA	
No.: 00.1.212 967 30 90		Account: UN	

Number of pages including this one:

FAX NO.

TO/A: Mr. Kabia
Secrétaire Exécutif
MINUAR
Kigali (Rwanda)FROM/DE: Toon Vissers
Représentant Résident
PNUD Libreville (FAX 241 74 34 99)

SUBJECT : Don du Gouvernement gabonais au Rwanda

Suite à notre entretien téléphonique, veuillez trouver ci-joint la Note Verbale raque du Gouvernement gabonais au sujet suscité.

Je vous remercie à l'avance de vos suggestions ou commentaires

Salutations.

SRSS E/DIR

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Kigali, 5 November 1994

- Mister Vice-President and Minister of Defense
- Mister Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie
- Ladies and Gentlemen
- Excellencies
- Dear guests

Three months ago, the day after the establishment of the broad-based National Unity Government, the new Rwandan authorities, faced with the insecurity which loomed large over the country, asked for the United Nations Mission's help in urgently establishing a police infrastructure in the country.

When we responded favourably to this request, we knew that it meant helping the Rwandan people meet vital needs since security, like health, is an element without which life has no guarantees.

Faced with pressing needs, it was necessary first and foremost to install a short-term operation, a flexible gendarmerie unit made up of a departmental gendarmerie unit and a mobile gendarmerie platoon to meet the security needs in the city of Kigali, while still providing for other training to cover the needs of the country as a whole.

- Mister Vice-President
- Mister Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie
- Ladies and Gentlemen
- Excellencies
- Dear guests

Thanks to the unwavering commitment of the experienced UNAMIR instructors and the support of the young administrative Rwandan officers, this challenge has been met and it is with great pride and genuine relief that we celebrate today the end of the training of first constituting elements in the new Rwandan gendarmerie.

This recently trained gendarmerie unit is composed of 99 gendarme cadets. All of them successfully completed the two months internship during which they acquired professional and legal competencies (Brigade Service, Law Enforcement, Administrative Police, Scientific Police, Intelligence Gathering, Traffic Police and Traffic Laws, General Criminal Law, Special Criminal Law, Criminal Procedures) as well as basic military training.

- Mister Vice-President
- Mister Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie
- Ladies and Gentlemen
- Excellencies
- Dear guests

This is to inform you that these young gendarmes, trained in the use of the most modern methods in the Gendarmerie are now equipped with technical, professional and legal knowledge which I am sure will allow them to carry out all the missions of the Gendarmerie in any country.

Thus in speaking to you, Mister Vice-President, and to you the Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie, we are convinced that you will make good use of this first element to install a safer environment in your country. Therefore I, on the behalf of UNAMIR, promises its assistance to the training of the next three hundred (300) Gendarme cadets which will be followed by that of the instructors:

- Mister Vice-President
- Mister Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie
- Ladies and Gentlemen
- Excellencies
- Dear guests

Before concluding, we would like to express our solemn gratitude and sincere thanks to the UNAMIR instructors and those of the Rwandan Patriotic Army without whose efforts none of this would have been possible.

Thank you.



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE IN 4291

GLOBAL SECURITY PROGRAMME

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences · Free School Lane · Cambridge · CB2 3RQ
Tel: (0223) 334569 · Fax: (0223) 335065 · EMail: GSP@PHX.CAM.AC.UK
Director · Dr Gwyn Prins

To: Mr. Shaharyar Mohammed Khan, SRSG: 2 pages, including this page

Mr. Shaharyar Mohammed Khan
Special Representative of the Secretary-General
UNAMIR
Kigali
Rwanda
fax: 0101 212 963 3090

October 31, 1994

Dear Mr. Mohammed Khan,

You may recall that at the start of this month, you kindly gave an interview to myself and a colleague at the behest of General Sir David Ramsbotham.

Toward the end of our discussion, I asked whether you might be willing to contribute to an edited book I had pending and you agreed in principle. I am writing now to say that I have secured a contract with Macmillan for a volume to be entitled, **After Rwanda: The Coordination of UN Humanitarian Assistance.**

What marks this enterprise out as special is not only its practitioner perspective, but that all of the authors will be asked to emphasise *the practical, the policy-oriented and the prescriptive*. Aside from my own contribution, the book will consist entirely of practitioner perspectives and will be divided into 5 sections. After the first, introductory chapter (which I shall write), the remaining four sections will be as follows:

2. Intra-Community Perspectives. This will contain 5 essays, one each from representatives of UN DHA, Interaction (an American NGO umbrella organisation), NATO, US AID and General Sir David Ramsbotham.

3. *UN Perspectives*, with contributions from UN DPKO, DHA, UNHCR and Field Operations Division.

4. *Civil-Military Perspectives.* This section will comprise Cedric Thornberry (formerly head of Civil Affairs for UNPROFOR; Larry Hollingsworth formerly with UNHCR in Bosnia; Professor Mark Walsh of the Peacekeeping Institute of the US Army War College and a UNOSOM Zone Director in Kisimayo, Somalia until October,

5259

Mr. Dao
could you check
with the HRC if they
are interested in
the project
2002
2/21

1993; John Bennett, Director of the ICVA/NGO Coordination Programme (ICVA is the International Council of Voluntary Agencies); and an ICRC contribution.

5. *Field Coordination of UN Humanitarian Assistance* In this section, I intend to combine the perspectives of UN Force Commanders (including Lt. General Sanderson of UNTAC, who has agreed to write for the book) together with Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, including Dame Margaret Anstee who ran UNAVEM in Angola. Your own piece, should you be willing, would of course also be placed in this section.

Each essay will be approximately 5,000 words, with footnotes welcome but entirely optional. While the requested length is rather on the short side, this is necessitated by the number and range of authors and will hopefully keep the contributions focused on the future-oriented and the prescriptive.

Should your present responsibilities still permit your participation, may I ask whether a submission by 1 February 1995 is possible for you?

My colleague David Pocock and I thank you for making time to see us earlier this month and for your refreshing frankness. It is difficult not to feel bruised, even after such a short visit, so we both feel all the more thankful to the men and women of UNAMIR and wish you well in your efforts to bring some measure of peace and stability to Rwanda.

I look forward to hearing from you in due course.

Yours sincerely,



(Dr) Jim Whitman

040

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Chief Ops Offr

From: HAC

Date: 28 Nov 1994

Subject: DAILY HUMANITARIAN REPORT NO 218

1. During the past 24 hours the following incidents are significant:

a. Displaced Persons.

(1) Routine IOM\UNHCR transport continued to Gashora and Ngenda. Milobs provided escorts.

(2) Op HOMEWARD continued from Kaduha camp.

b. Humanitarian Assistance. NTR.

c. Miscellaneous.

(1) IDP Task Force planning discussions continued throughout the day at Amahoro stadium.

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Kristen Scott Political Affairs Officer

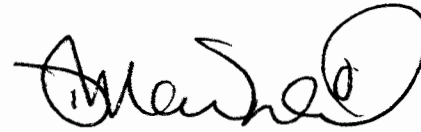
From: HAC

Date: 04 Nov 1994

Subject: STATISTICS ON THE MOVEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Ref: Your memo dated 27 Aug 94

1. Complete statistics of all movement of displaced persons in Rwanda is attached.
2. The figures are based on submissions from IOM, BRITCON and a verification of UNAMIR SITREPs.
3. While the tabulation is probably not exact, it is nonetheless very close and should serve as a very good approximation of the movement of displaced persons in Rwanda.
4. Please be advised that IOM/UNHCR have distinguished between IDPs and refugees, this report does not reflect this. Detail of this nature can be obtained by contacting IOM or UNHCR. The figures in this report reflect only displaced persons transported in within the borders of Rwanda.
5. For your consideration.



D.J. MacNeil
Major
UNAMIR HAC Ops

STATISTICS ON THE MOVEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN RWANDA BY
UNAMIR FORCES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

03 May 94 Unsuccessful attempt to evacuate 60 Rwandese from Milles Collines Hotel to Kigali Airport

27 May 94 Safe transfer of 480 displaced from Milles Collines Hotel and Amahoro Stadium using Ghanaian UN troops and UNMOs

28 May 94 Safe transfer of 695 displaced from Milles Collines Hotel and Amahoro Stadium using Ghanaian UN troops and UNMOs

29 May 94 Transfer operation stopped due to convoy being fired upon by machine gun

30 May 94 Safe transfer of 536 displaced from Milles Collines Hotel and Amahoro Stadium using Ghanaian UN troops and UNMOs

31 May 94 Transfer operation suspended due to shelling of the convoy route

3 Jun 94 Safe transfer of 339 displaced from Sainte Famille Church and Amahoro Stadium however operation was halted when the convoy was fired upon

13 Jun 94 Safe transfer of 550 displaced from Sainte Famille Church and King Faycal Hospital. Drunken and armed militiamen caused difficulties with the transfer from Sainte Famille

14 Jun 94 Militia force suspension of transfer of displaced

17 Jun 94 RPF conducted a night raid on the St Paul camp and were successful in liberating an unknown number of displaced persons

18 Jun 94 Safe transfer of 824 displaced from King Faycal Hospital and Milles Collines Hotel using Ghanaian UN troops and UNMOs

20 Jun 94 Safe transfer of 480 displaced from King Faycal Hospital and Sainte Famille Church

22 Jun 94 Transfer operation suspended due to heavy fighting in the city

25 Jun 94 Transfer operation is aborted due to belief by RGF troops that French have intervened in operation on their behalf

04 Jul 94 RPF take control of Kigali City.

Throughout the fighting in the city of Kigali from 27 May to 20 Jun, UNAMIR successfully moved a total of 3,904 displaced persons. UNAMIR was successful in ensuring that the 60 Rwandese involved in the evacuation operation of the 03 May 94 were returned to the Milles Collines without loss of life.

11 Jul 94 Displaced persons have left most of the camps in Kigali

13 Jul 94 UNAMIR transported 260 displaced persons from Byumba camp to Kigali at the request of the RPF

14 Jul 94 UNAMIR transported 881 displaced persons from Byumba to Kigali

15 Jul 94 UNAMIR transported 831 displaced persons from Byumba to Kigali

16 Jul 94 UNAMIR transported 449 displaced persons from Byumba to Kigali and 470 persons from Rutare to Kigali

18 Jul 94 UNAMIR transported 771 displaced persons from Rutare to Kigali

21 Jul 94 UNAMIR transported 941 displaced persons from Rutare to Kigali

22 Jul 94 UNAMIR transported 42 displaced persons from Kigali to Byumba and returned with 72 Rwandese medical staff. In addition 62 orphans, 12 care workers and 23 family members were moved from the King Faycal Hospital to the SOS Children's Village

25 Jul 94 UNAMIR transported 624 displaced persons from Byumba to Kigali

28 Jul 94 UNAMIR transported 475 displaced persons from Ruhengeri to Kigali

31 Jul 94 WFP convoy moved 700 displaced persons from RUHENGERRI to KIGALI

During the month of July, 6,499 displaced persons were moved to Kigali in support of the Rwandese Government.

01 Aug 94 WFP convoy returned from Ruhengeri with 400 displaced persons

02 Aug 94 Movement of displaced persons was temporarily suspended due to cholera threat

07 Aug 94 WFP convoy moved 450 displaced persons from Ruhengeri. 200 were dropped off en route to Kigali and 250 were dropped off in Kigali

12 AUG 94 IOM moved 980 displaced persons from Rutare. 830 were brought to Kigali and 150 to Rwamagana.

13 Aug 94 IOM transported approximately 200 displaced persons from Rutare to Kigali

14 Aug 94 UNHCR transported 400 displaced persons from Gisenyi to Kigali using 8 IOM vehicles

16 Aug 94 UNHCR transported 550 displaced persons from Gisenyi to Kigali. IOM transported 450 displaced persons from BYUMBA to Kigali. UNAMIR returned from delivering food to KIBUYE and transported 200 displaced persons to Kigali

18 Aug 94 IOM transferred 393 orphans from Byumba to St Paul orphanage in Kigali. IOM transferred approximately 200 persons from Ruhengeri to Kigali.

20 Aug 94 IOM transported 136 displaced persons from Byumba to Kigali. Canadian C-130 brought 14 displaced persons from Cyangugu to Kigali

21 Aug 94 Canadian C-130 brought 20 displaced persons from Cyangugu to Kigali

22 Aug 94 UNHCR transported 118 displaced persons from Kibuye to Kigali using IOM vehicles

23 Aug 94 IOM transported 209 displaced persons from Byumba to Kigali. Canadian C-130 transported 44 persons to Kigali from Bukavu

25 Aug 94 BRITCON transported 106 displaced persons from Cyangugu to Kigali. IOM transported 85 displaced persons from Kisaro Camp in Byumba to Kigali

26 Aug 94 IOM transported 64 displaced persons from Kisaro Camp in Byumba to Kigali (Byumba Camps empty). BRITCON moved 500 displaced persons from Kibuye to Kigali (80 were dropped in Gitarama)

28 Aug 94 IOM transported 300 displaced persons from Cyangugu and Gisenyi to Kigali. BRITCON moved 400 displaced persons from Cyangugu and Kibuye. Three displaced persons from Kibuye were arrested by RPA at crossing point, one attempted to escape and was shot dead. WFP transported 250 persons from Kibuye to Kigali.

29 Aug 94 UNAMIR transported 60 displaced persons from Cyangugu to Kigali.

30 Aug 94 Two UNHCR convoys carried 300 displaced persons to Kigali and 100 to Gitarama. BRITCON convoy returned 300 displaced from Cyangugu to Kigali.

During the month of Aug, 6,879 displaced persons were transported to Kigali in support of the Rwandese Government. In addition a further 350 were transported to other areas.

1 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:

- Bugasera to Kigali - 50
- Gisenyi to Kigali - 354
- Cyangugu to Kigali - 265
- Kigali to Byumba - 24
- Cyangugu area - 36

ETHIOBAT transported 200 DPs from Cyangugu to Yawusisi
Total - 920

2 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:
 - Bugesera to Gitarama - 312
 - Cyangugu area - 127
 Total - 439

3 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:
 - Bugesera to Gitarama - 210
 - Gisenyi to Kigali - 300
 - Within Kigali - 23
 BRITCON transported 150 DPs from Cyangugu to Kigali
 Total - 683

4 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:
 - Bugesera to Gitarama - 232
 - Kigali to Gitarama - 62
 BRITCON transported 186 DPs from Cyangugu to Kigali
 Total - 480

5 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:
 - Bugesera to Gitarama - 232
 - Within Gisenyi - 254
 Total - 487

6 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:
 - Bugesera to Gitarama - 94
 - Within Gisenyi - 254
 Total - 348

7 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:
 - Bugesera to Gitarama - 140
 - Bugesera to Kigali - 33
 - Cyangugu to Kigali - 201
 - Kigali to Byumba - 32
 - Within Kigali - 49
 - Within Gisenyi - 868
 - Within Cyangugu - 106
 Total - 1429

8 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:
 - Ruhengeri to Kigali - 50
 - Within Gisenyi - 610
 Total - 660

9 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:
 - Ruhengeri to Kigali - 309
 - Within Gisenyi - 889
 Total - 1198

10 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:
 - Bugesera to Gitarama - 136
 - Bugesera to Kigali - 21
 - Kigali to Byumba - 56
 - Kigali to Bugesera - 63
 - Kigali to Butare - 33
 - Within Gisenyi - 307
 Total - 616

11 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:

- Ruhengeri to Kigali - 200
 - Within Gisenyi - 976
 - Within Cyangugu - 239
- Total - 1415

12 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:

- Ruhengeri to Kigali - 155
 - Cyangugu to Kigali - 192
 - Within Gisenyi - 816
 - Within Cyangugu - 259
- ETHIOBAT transported 600 DPs from Zaire border to Gishoma
- Total - 2022

Note: BRITCON dispatched 3 trucks to Gisenyi to assist UNHCR/IOM with transport of DPs from Gisenyi to Ruhengeri

13 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:

- Gisenyi to Kigali - 411
 - Cyangugu to Kigali - 258
 - Ruhengeri to Kigali - 107
 - Kigali to Byumba - 107
 - Within Gisenyi - 1048 *
- * includes 320 DPs transported by BRITCON
- BRITCON transported 60 DPs from Gisenyi to Ruhengeri
- Total - 2003

14 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:

- Kigali to Byumba - 36
 - Kigali to Bugesera - 62
 - Kigali to Ruhengeri - 124
 - Within Gisenyi - 1131 *
- * includes 360 DPs transported by BRITCON
- UNHCR transported 200 DPs from Cyangugu to Kigali
 - UNHCR transported 200 DPs from Gisenyi to Kigali
- Total - 1753

15 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:

- Ruhengeri to Kigali - 131
 - Gisenyi to Kigali - 623
 - Cyangugu to Kigali - 95
 - Bugesera to Kigali - 26
 - Within Cyangugu - 109
 - Within Gisenyi - 1932 *
- * includes 450 DPs transported by BRITCON
- Total - 2916

16 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:

- Kibungo to Kigali - 102
 - Ruhengeri to Kigali - 94
 - Gisenyi to Kigali - 44
 - Kigali to Bugesera - 22
 - Within Gisenyi - 854 *
- * includes 250 DPs transported by BRITCON
- UNHCR transported 300 DPs Gisenyi to Kigali
- Malawi Coy UNAMIR transported 68 DPs from Bugesera to Kigali

Kanzege and 13 from Busaro to Gitarama
UNAMIR transported 223 DPs from Cyangugu to Kigali
UNAMIR transported 150 DPs from Gisenyi to Kigali
Total - 2622

17 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:
- Ruhengeri to Kigali - 59
- Gisenyi to Kigali - 298
- Kigali to Byumba - 57
- Kigali to Bugesera - 36
- Kigali to Ruhengeri - 26
- Within Cyangugu - 140
- Within Gisenyi - 298
BRITCON transported 223 DPs from Cyangugu to Kigali
Total - 1137

18 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:
- Kibungo to Kigali - 174
- Ruhengeri to Kigali - 207
- Kigali to Byumba - 189
- Kigali to Bugesera - 27
- Within Gisenyi - 582
UNHCR transported 40 DPs from Cyangugu to Kibuye
UNHCR transported 110 DPs from Cyangugu to Gishyta
MALAWI COY UNAMIR transported 52 DPs from
Rwamiko to Butare
Total - 1381

19 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:
- Kibungo to Kigali - 52
- Kigali to Byumba - 7
- Kigali to Bugesera - 52
- Kigali to Gitarama - 27
- Kigali to Kibungo - 13
- Cyangugu to Kigali - 353
- Within Cyangugu - 143
- Within Gisenyi - 1541 *
* includes 300 DPs transported by BRITCON
BRITCON increased to six trucks in Gisenyi
UNHCR/IOM transported 200 DPs from Ruhengeri
to Kigali
Total - 2388

Note: 19 Sep FRAFBAT reported that RPA forced DPs in
NDABA camp to return home.

20 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:
- Butare to Kigali - 107
- Kibungo to Kigali - 51
- Ruhengeri to Kigali - 64
- Gikongoro to Kigali - 285
- Cyangugu to Kigali - 166
- Within Kibungo - 44
- Within Gisenyi - 1281 *
* Includes 280 DPs transported by BRITCON
BRITCON commenced Op PEGASUS RIDE and moved 764 DPs
from the Sector 4 area to towns and villages in
Sectors 2 and 3

Total - 2762

21 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:

- Butare to Kigali - 153
 - Ruhengeri to Kigali - 144
 - Kigali to Byumba - 49
 - Kigali to Kibungo - 4
 - Within Gisenyi - 1101 *
 - * includes 300 DPs transported by BRITCON
- Total 1451

22 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:

- Butare to Kigali - 192
 - Bugesera to Gitarama - 165
 - Ruhengeri to Kigali - 292
 - Kigali to Byumba - 11
 - Kigali to Bugesera - 28
 - Kigali to Ruhengeri - 91
 - Within Kibungo - 83
 - Within Gisenyi - 857 *
 - Includes 320 DPs transported by BRITCON
- Total - 1719

23 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:

- Bugesera to Gitarama - 49
 - Ruhengeri to Kigali - 146
 - Gikongoro to Kigali - 143
 - Kigali to Byumba - 24
 - Kigali to Ruhengeri - 26
 - Within Kibungo - 84
 - Within Gisenyi - 1003
- Total - 1475

24 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:

- Butare to Kigali - 1134 *
 - Kigali to Butare - 7
 - Within Butare - 144
 - Within Kibungo - 52
 - Within Gisenyi - 1077
 - * Includes 724 DPs transported by WFP
 - UNHCR transported 840 DPs from Cyangugu to Gitarama and Kigali
 - BRITCON transported 500 DPs from Sector 4 area to communes of Gashora and Ngenda as part of Op Pegasus
- Total - 3754

25 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:

- Butare to Kigali - 21
 - Bugesera to Kigali - 86
 - Ruhengeri to Kigali - 271
 - Kigali to Byumba - 39
 - Kigali to Bugesera -
 - Kigali to Kibungo - 23
 - Kigali to Ruhengeri - 257
 - Within Kibungo - 48
 - Within Gisenyi - 1153
 - Command and Control element of UNAMID Op HOMEWARD was dispatched to Butare
- Total - 1917

26 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:

- Cyangugu - Bugesera to Kigali - 109
- Butare to Kigali - 104
- Kibungo to Kigali - 109
- Ruhengeri to Kigali - 177
- Kigali to Byumba - 23
- Kigali to Bugesera - 24
- Kigali to Ruhengeri - 38
- Within Kibungo - 122
- Within Gisenyi - 1646 *

* Includes 450 DPs transported by BRITCON
 BRITCON moved 393 DPs from Gikongoro to their home
 communes as part of Op HOMEWARD
 Total - 2745

27 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:

- Ruhengeri to Kigali - 161
- Kigali to Bugesera - 50
- Kigali to Butare - 26
- Kigali to Kibungo - 155
- Within Kibungo - 86
- Within Butare - 24
- Within Gisenyi - 1154 *

* Includes 200 DPs transported by BRITCON
 BRITCON moved 27 DPs from Gikongoro to their home
 communes as part of Op HOMEWARD
 Total - 1683

28 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:

- Butare to Kigali - 220
- Bugesera to Kigali - 55
- Kibungo to Kigali - 55
- Ruhengeri to Kigali - 146
- Kigali to Bugesera - 16
- Kigali to Kibungo - 13
- Kigali to Ruhengeri - 9
- Within Butare - 38
- Within Kibungo - 104
- Within Gisenyi - 967 *

* Includes 200 DPs transported by BRITCON
 Total - 1623

29 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:

- Bugesera to Kigali - 135
- Kibungo to Kigali - 135
- Ruhengeri to Kigali - 153
- Kigali to Bugesera - 23
- Kigali to Kibungo - 23
- Kigali to Ruhengeri - 121
- Within Butare - 173
- Within Kibungo - 85
- Within Gisenyi - 1002 *

* Includes 180 DPs transported by BRITCON
 Total - 1850

30 Sep 94 IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:

- Gisenyi to Ruhengeri - 4795
- Butare to Kigali - 134
- Bugesera to Kigali - 147
- Ruhengeri to Kigali - 133
- Within Butare - 28
- Within Kibungo - 20
- Within Gisenyi - 638 *

* Includes 160 DPs transported by BRITCON
Total - 5895

The total number of Displaced Persons transported in the month of Sep - 51,769

01 Oct 94 - IOM/UNHCR transported DPs as follows:
to

09 Oct 94 - Gisenyi to Ruhengeri - 3966

- Ruhengeri to Kigali - 905
- Cyangugu - 2180 *
- Kigali area - 2056
- Kibungo - 118
- Other Movement - 961
- Bugesera - 359

* 298 transported by WFP and 1163 transported UNAMIR

BRITCON transported 156 DPs from Gisenyi to Ruhengeri (03 Oct)

BRITCON transported 214 DPs from Rukondo and Cyangugu to Ntungwe, Tambue, Kisoma and Muhura as part of Op HOMEWARD (03 Oct)

BRITCON transported 157 DPs from Gisenyi to Ruhengeri (04 Oct)

BRITCON transported 614 DPs from the Sector 4 area as part of Op HOMEWARD (04 Oct) as follows:

- Kigali - 471
- Gitarama - 124
- Butare - 131

BRITCON transported 209 DPs from Gisenyi to Ruhengeri (05 Oct)

BRITCON transported 131 DPs from Butare to Kigali as part of Op HOMEWARD (05 Oct)

BRITCON transported 298 DPs as part of Op HOMEWARD (06 Oct) as follows:

- 99 from Gisenyi to Bigogwe
- 86 from Bigogwe to Mykamira
- 51 from Kibeho to Butare
- 62 from Kibeho to Kigali

BRITCON transported 330 DPs from Gisenyi to Ruhengeri (07 Oct)

TOTAL - 12,654

10 Oct - UNHCR/IOM transported DPs as follows:
to

16 Oct - Gisenyi to Ruhengeri - 4601
- Gisenyi to Kigali - 38
- Ruhengeri to Kigali - 843
- Cyangugu - 1305 *
- Kigali area - 2767
- Kibungo - 273
- Kibuye - 292
- Other movement - 2752
- Bugesera - 235
* UNAMIR transported 381 DPs
BRITCON transported 338 DPs from Gisenyi to Ruhengeri
(10 Oct)
BRITCON transported 201 DPs to their home communes in
Sector 4 as part of Op HOMEWARD (10 Oct)
BRITCON transported 468 DPs from Gisenyi to Ruhengeri
(11 Oct)
BRITCON transported 266 DPs from camps in Sector 4 to
Butare as part of Op HOMEWARD (11 Oct)
BRITCON transported 293 DPs from camps in Sector 4 to
Kigali as part of Op HOMEWARD (11 Oct)
BRITCON transported 337 DPs from Gisenyi to Ruhengeri
(12 Oct)
BRITCON transported 266 DPs from camps in Sector 4 to
Butare as part of Op HOMEWARD (12 Oct)
BRITCON transported 349 DPs from Gisenyi to Ruhengeri
(13 Oct)
BRITCON transported 371 DPs from camps in Sector 4 to
Butare as part of Op HOMEWARD (13 Oct)
BRITCON transported 313 DPs from Gisenyi to Ruhengeri
(14 Oct)
BRITCON transported 310 DPs from Kigali to communes in
the Sector 2 area as part of Op HOMEWARD (14 Oct)
BRITCON transported 204 DPs from Gisenyi to Ruhengeri
(15 Oct)

TOTAL: 16,822

17 Oct - UNHCR/IOM transported DPs as follows:
to

23 Oct - Butare/Cyangugu to Kigali - 2224
- Gisenyi to Ruhengeri - 5757
- Kibungo to Kigali - 320
- Kibuye to Kigali - 234
- Within Kigali - 1073
- Ruhengeri to Kigali - 881
- Kigali to various destinations - 4162
- Bugesera to Kigali - 794
- Gikongoro to Kigali - 341
- Within Bugesera/Butare/ Kibungo/Cyangugu - 5811
- UNAMIR transported 916 DPs in the Bugesera area
BRITCON transported 829 DPs from Gisenyi to Ruhengeri
BRITCON transported 745 DPs from camps in Sector 4 to
communes in Sector 3 and to way stations in Butare and
Kigali (17 Oct).
BRITCON transported 745 DPs from Way Station Kigali to
Ngenda as part of Op HOMEWARD (18 Oct)

BRITCON transported 813 DPs from camps in Sector 4 to Ngenda as part of Op HOMEWARD (19 - 20 Oct)
BRITCON transported 592 DPs from IDP camp in Kaduha to Ngenda as part of Op HOMEWARD (21 - 22 Oct)

TOTAL: 26,237

24 Oct- UNHCR/IOM transported DPs as follows:
30 Oct - Butare/Cyangugu to Kigali - 833
- Gikongoro to Kigali - 1356 *
- Gisenyi to Ruhengeri - 3857
- Gisenyi to Kigali - 172
- Ruhengeri to Kigali - 669
- Kibungo to Kigali - 491
- Within Kigali - 1810
- Kigali to various destinations - 2956
- Within Bugesera/Butare/Kibungo/Cyangugu - 8485
* UKAMIR transported 1202 DPs from Gikongoro to Kigali
BRITCON transported 831 DPs from Kigali to Ngenda as part of Op HOMEWARD (26 Oct)
BRITCON transported 656 DPs from camps in Kibeho and Ndago and delivered 250 to Butare and 406 to Kigali way station (27 Oct)

TOTAL: 22,116

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DPs TRANSPORTED TO DATE FROM MAY TO END OF OCT IS 146,880

DAO

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Chief Ops Offr

From: HAC

Date: 08 Nov 1994

Subject: DAILY HUMANITARIAN REPORT NO 199

1. During the past 24 hours the following incidents are significant:

a. Displaced Persons.

(1) Routine IOM/UNHCR transport of DPs which included transport from KIGALI to KIBUNGO. Escorts provided by MILOBs.

b. Humanitarian Assistance. NTR

c. Miscellaneous.

(1) UNREO General meeting was held.

DAO

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Chief Ops Offr

From: HAC

Date: 09 Nov 1994

Subject: DAILY HUMANITARIAN REPORT NO 200

1. During the past 24 hours the following incidents are significant:

a. Displaced Persons.

- (1) Routine IOM/UNHCR transport of DPs which included transport from KIGALI to KIBUNGO, NYAMATA KIBUNGO and BYUMBA. Escorts provided by MILOBS.

b. Humanitarian Assistance. NTR

c. Miscellaneous.

- (1) HAC moved to murder site with HR team MO and security element from AUSMED. Female was likely beaten to death. HR team completed investigation. Details of findings unknown to HAC. HAC informed Gendarmerie of murder site and accompanied them to location. They said they do not have the means to dispose of body. Body remains in same location until materials for removal provided to authorities or until an agency recovers corpse on their behalf.

* See sit rep
page 3 # 11

- (2) UNREO requests that Capt Kuseh of Ghana deployed in Sector 2 assist them with work in NYAMATA on Wed 16 Nov at 1030 in NYAMATA. Sec 2 HQ requested to comply and advise HAC.

OUTGOING FAX

DATE: 23 November 1994

Ref BU/SRSG/0

TO: Mr. J-C. Aime Head of Staff Office of the Secretary-General United Nations New York, N.Y. 10017 U.S.A.	FROM: Ambassador R. Dillon Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to Rwanda and Burundi c/o Office of SRSG Burundi Bujumbura Burundi
FAX No: (001) 212 963 2155	FAX No: (257) 21 28 68 (office) (871) 151 24 75 (Inmarsat - Office) TEL No: (257) 21 28 67 (office) (257) 22 52 22 (hotel) (871) 151 24 74 (Inmarsat)
ATTN:	CC: Mr. S. Khan, SRSG to Kigali, Rwanda Mr. P. Hansen, USG/DHA Mr. M. Goulding, USG/DPA
SUBJECT: Briefing notes on the visit of Ambassador Dillon to Burundi 17 November 1994	No OF PAGES: 2

Mr. Ould-Abdallah and myself met today with the President of the Republic of Burundi. The following points were discussed:

1. **On the Regional Conference**

The President stated his full support for a Regional Conference given the obvious regional dimension of the crisis. To follow-up with the various initiative with which Burundi associates itself, an UN/OAU co-sponsored Conference in Addis Ababa should be convened as soon as possible.

The choice of a neutral location is imperative to deal with the mutual suspicion of neighboring countries in the sub-region. On 26 November 1994, a summit of Heads of States of The Great Lakes Region (Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi) will be held in Gbadolite, Zaire. This is a logical first step into this regional approach.

This Regional Conference should have two-fold objectives:

- The immediate objective should deal with the refugees and the displaced people inside and outside Burundi and Rwanda; and
- the second objective is to establish a permanent mechanism to guarantee the security of states in the regions.

Plans for the implementation of these objectives should lead the Conference to deal with:

- the safety as well as the economical and social reinsertion of returnees;
- the land property issue;

2. On The Refugee Crisis

The refugee situation is potentially dangerous to the security of the sub-region. The President highlighted the humanitarian and security dimensions of the refugee situation as seen by Burundi.

There is an urgent need, therefore, to address the problem given that refugees themselves do not constitute a homogeneous group. The presence of soldiers and militia obviously has a destabilising effect on Rwanda (possibility of an attack) and Burundi (possibility of collaboration with dissident Burundese who may be dissatisfied with the present Accord).

So, both the countries of origin - Burundi and Rwanda- and the countries of refuge - Zaire, Tanzania and Uganda - should be encouraged to adopt measures to address the problem thus:

- The countries of origin should give physical and material security and also respect for the proprietary rights of repatriating refugees that will create the conditions for a safe and voluntary return.
- The countries of refuge should not collude with elements negatively affecting the desire of refugees to repatriate. On the contrary, they should adopt concrete steps to encourage the refugees to return to their countries of origin.

A political initiative under the aegis of the UN/OAU should aim at creating a much needed forum for the free and frank exchange of views among member countries to diffuse the mutual suspicion and tension that threatens the sub-region.

It is essential that the International Community seeks to give humanitarian aid to the refugees whilst simultaneously securing firm commitments from the governments of the countries of origin in Kigali and Bujumbura.

3. On the long-term development

The President observed that the economies of the sub-region are similar and complementary with the history and geography have brought these countries closer together. Politics and search for national interest should not separate them. It is important though that as a first step, a holistic approach be adopted in simultaneously addressing the security and political aspects of the crisis. In this regard ensuring the immediate repatriation of the refugees is important. However, the economy would only thrive with development aid in a secure atmosphere of peace and stability. The objectives that Burundi stands for in the region remains peace, security and development.

OUTGOING FAX

DATE: 23 November 1994

Ref BU/SRSG/0

TO: Mr. J-C. Aime Head of Staff Office of the Secretary-General United Nations New York, N.Y. 10017 U.S.A.	FROM: Ambassador R. Dillon Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to Rwanda and Burundi c/o Office of SRSG Burundi Bujumbura Burundi
FAX No: (001) 212 963 2155	FAX No: (257) 21 28 68 (office) (871) 151 24 75 (Inmarsat - Office) TEL No: (257) 21 28 67 (office) (257) 22 52 22 (hotel) (871) 151 24 74 (Inmarsat)
ATTN:	CC: Mr. S. Khan, SRSG to Kigali, Rwanda Mr. P. Hansen, USG/DHA Mr. M. Goulding, USG/DPA
SUBJECT: Briefing notes on the visit of Ambassador Dillon to Zaire 14 - 16 November 1994	No OF PAGES: 2

In meetings with Ministers, the Prime Minister and the President of Zaire the following points were made:

Security in the Camps

The Zairian authorities appear to have high expectations about the plans of the UN to separate the **militant elements** from the rest of the refugees in the camps and in particular to rehabilitate some of the sites in Zaire that were identified by the government and inspected by the mission. The Zairian Government has not still received a formal Report of the U.N. mission sent to the Rwandese refugees camps in the North and South Kivu regions. Thus the SRSG of UNAMIR should consider making a trip to Zaire at his earliest convenience to give this outstanding issue a logical conclusion.

2. The Regional Approach

For our interlocutors a regional Conference should be organized as soon as possible to allow governments of the region to find an understanding and to start envisaging solutions to their common refugee problems. (Clearly the first objective of this Conference should be the repatriation of refugees and return of displaced persons to their homes.) However, the discussion should not necessarily be limited only to the humanitarian and environmental aspects of the refugee question.

The return of refugees is linked with the:

- land tenure issue;
- security issues both inside and outside Rwanda;
- respect for human rights inside and outside Rwanda;
- international aid to rehabilitation of Rwanda to help with the reinsertion of the population.

It is the wish of Zairian authorities that the UN should play a leading role in finding an ensuring peace and stability in the region. A Regional Conference would demonstrate to the donor community that countries in the regions are interested in solving their crisis. That would facilitate the UN's efforts to mobilize resources on behalf of Rwanda against the background of a creeping **donor fatigue**.

- C The Conference should also agree on follow-up mechanisms to implement any agreement reached within the countries of the region.

3. **National Reconciliation**

For our interlocutors the Government of Rwanda does not appear to be very keen on resolving its crisis the fact that the Government refuses to adopt physical and material security measures to facilitate the return of the refugees is of great concern.

The ARUSHA ACCORDS should form the basis of a comprehensive settlement. The work done to date should not be lost and the conditions of the Agreement reached should still be prevailed in the discussions between parties.

- C Although there are people from Hutu origins in the new Kigali Government, they are not considered to be credible representatives of the majority of the population. The refugees do not have confidence in them, otherwise, they would have returned. Therefore, the International Community should get Kigali to be more positive and committed to the repatriation issue so that the world does not get another Palestinian problem in Zaire for yet another 40 years.

For the Zairian authorities justice and amnesty within Rwanda are key elements of any reconciliation process.

In addition, a real integration of forces (police as well as army) would guarantee the security of the people. In creating multi-ethnic police and army forces, the International Community would create the conditions for real dialogue.

4. **Rehabilitation inside Rwanda**

For the Zairian authorities any attempt by the international community to provide development assistance to the Kigali Government should be tied to positive steps by this Government to encourage the refugees to return. Given that Zaire is suffering unduly and that the international community should start assisting the host population of Zaire.

ZCZC KGMF1114 MCX2076
SY NBR KGM
NEWYORK (UNNY) 22 2354Z
BT

URGENT

49074-11

URGENT

GOLO OIC. FROM DA COSTA.

AAA) WISH TO ADVISE ARRIVAL TO NAIROBI RECRUIT ISATA JALLOH
THURSDAY 24 NOVEMBER 94 ON FLIGHT BA 67 AT 21:45 HOURS.

BBB) PLEASE MEET ON ARRIVAL AND ARRANGE ACCOMMODATION. KINDLY
INFORM FOD (FAX NO. 212-963-0664) OF ACTUAL ARRIVAL.

REGARDS.

(BEISSEL/FIELDOPS)

COL CKD

M6470 P.BROOKS S2286E ROU

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NNNN

(EIDIR)

Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement
(PNUD) UNAMIR

IN 2627

Libreville / Gabon

94 AUG 32 16 26

R P 2183 * TELEX 7665676 GAB UC * E-Mail UDP021 * FAX 74 34 00 * Tel. 74 34 99

F A X			
Date: 1/9/94	Drafter: EG	Cleared:	Approved: T. VISSERS RR
Diskette/File:		File:	ORG-130/1/DOHA
No.:		Account:	UN

Number of pages including this one:

FAX NO. 621

TO/A: Dr Abdul Hamid Kabia
Executive Director
UNAMIR - Kigali (Rwanda)

FROM/DE: Toon VISSERS
Resident Representative
UNDP - Libreville

SUBJECT/ Cabonese Humanitarian Assistance to Rwanda
OBJET/

Pleased to inform you that the Government of Gabon has decided to bring his humanitarian assistance to Rwanda on the 9 September 1994. The Delegation, for which the composition as well as the specifications of aircrafts follow, will arrive in Kigali in the morning and leave in the afternoon.

We will revert to you as soon as we have more detail on the matter.

Best regards.

SRSJ
E/DIR

FAX: +0. N° FX # 0031 (70) 344 53 58 THE HAGUE
→ M. KINIGER tel. 031.344 55 53
+0. N° FX # 250. 724-61 KIGALI
→ M. SCHIESS tel. 757-38



UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

14 décembre 1994

P1/2

**PROJET DE PROGRAMME DE LA VISITE A KIGALI, RWANDA,
DU PROCUREUR RICHARD GOLDSTONE PRES LE TRIBUNAL PENAL
INTERNATIONAL POUR L'EX-YOUGOSLAVIE ET POUR LE RWANDA,
La Haye, Pays-Bas**

19 - 20 décembre 1994

Membres de la délégation:

M. Allstair Milroy, Chef, Section Investigation de la CIJ,
La Haye

M. Donato Kiniger-Passigli, Section Relations Extérieures

Mme. Catherine Cissé, Juge, Bureau du Procureur

**Assistant: M. IKE MINTA, Conseiller Juridique, Bureau du RSG,
Bureau 4020, extension 11082**

Date	Heure	Activités	Responsable
18/12/94	A.M.	Arrivée à Nairobi. Accueil/hébergement	Bureau CAO/GIGIRI
19/12/94	A.M.	Départ de Nairobi sur vol MINUAR	- MOVCON - AIROPS/GIGIRI
		- Arrivée à Kigali - Accueil à l'aéroport - Transport-voiture/chauffeur - Hébergement VB: 2 suites	Protocole CTO Protocole
	A.M.	- Entrevue avec SRSG & FC	UNAMIR HQ
		- Coordonnateur DH, Rwanda	Bureau D.H. ou UNAMIR HQ
	A.M.	- Visites aux Autorités Gouvernementales: RE.NV/7/94	Protocole (Etat- Minaffet/ MINUAR)
		DEJEUNER VBC	
	P.M.	- Poursuite des visites aux Autorités Gouvernementales	Protocole (Etat-Minaffet/ MINUAR)
	P.M. soirée	- Réunion avec: - ODH - ONG	CDH: M. Clarence UNREO: M. Kent M. Petrie
	P.M.	Diner - Libre	
20/12/94	A.M.	Poursuite des rencontres selon le calendrier à confirmer - Déjeuner - Libre	

P2/2

	P.M.	- Poursuite des rencontres - Debriefing avec: RSG CF CDH	UNAMIR HQ
	P.M. fin après- midi	- Départ à l'aéroport et - Retour à Nairobi Avion UNAMIR	- Protocole - AIROPS
	P.M.	Nuit à Nairobi	UNAMIR GIGIRI/Tel. 623140 M. Goeransson
21/12/94	11,00 heures	Départ pour Amsterdam via Londres	

N.B.: Un programme détaillé est à établir conformément aux suites qui seront données aux diverses demandes d'audiences sollicitées auprès des différents Autorités locales et organisations internationales.

BEADENGAR BESSANDA
BUREAU PROTOCOL-LIAISON:
4060 - EXT: 11069 ou 71

Distribution:

SRSG - DFC/OIC.FC- ED. CAO - SPK, CSS, DCOS, OPS, G3 PLANS,
G3 AIROPS - MOVCON - AIROPS - BR/AIRPORT - CDH - UNREO

(TRANSLATION)

SPEECH FROM THE CHIEF OF THE CHADIAN DETACHMENT AT THE 36TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHADIAN REPUBLIC

BIRAMBO (Kibuye Prefecture)

- SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS
- FORCE COMMANDER OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA
- OFFICERS OF THE STAFF OF UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA,
- MISTER PREFECT OF KIBUYE
- THE HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA,
- COMMISSIONED AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND SOLDIERS OF THE MILITARY CONTINGENTS
- OFFICERS OF THE RWANDAN PATRIOTIC ARMY
- LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
- HONORED GUESTS

ON BEHALF OF THE COMMISSIONED AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS IN THE CHADIAN DETACHMENT AND IN THE NAME OF THE CHADIAN CIVILIAN AND MILITARY OFFICIALS WORKING IN THE UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA, ALLOW ME TO BEGIN BY EXPRESSING OUR SINCERE THANKS FOR ATTENDING THIS MOST SOLEMN OCCASION.

YOU CAME TO SHARE IN THIS JOYOUS CELEBRATION MARKING THE 36TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHADIAN REPUBLIC, DESPITE YOUR BUSY SCHEDULES. THIS SHOW OF SOLIDARITY IS AS SPLENDID AS IT IS HEARTFELT AND ALL OF CHAD IS HONORED BY YOUR PRESENCE.

ON NOVEMBER 28, 1958, CHAD, A FORMER FRENCH COLONY AND A MEMBER OF FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA, WAS PROCLAIMED A REPUBLIC BY FEU NGARTA TOMBALABAYE, THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE CHADIAN REPUBLIC IN THE PRESENCE OF MISTER ANDRE MALRAUX - THE REPRESENTATIVE FROM FRANCE.

CHAD WHICH COVERS A SURFACE AREA OF 1,248,000 KM², IS A CONTINENTAL, SAHELIAN NATION, IN CENTRAL AFRICA. IT HAS APPROXIMATELY 8,000,000 INHABITANTS COMPRISED OF OVER 250 ETHNIC GROUPS. CHAD IS A SECULAR COUNTRY. IT IS BORDERED BY LIBYA TO THE TO NORTH, SUDAN TO THE EAST, NIGERIA, CAMEROON, AND NIGER TO THE WEST AND BY THE CENTRAL AFRICA REPUBLIC TO THE SOUTH. AGRICULTURE AND STOCK HERDING CONSTITUTE THE PRINCIPAL RESOURCES. THE SOIL ABOUNDS WITH UNEXPLOITED WEALTH INCLUDING:

GOLD, URANIUM, MAGNESIUM, IRON, AND COBALT.

THE OIL EXPLORATION CONDUCTED BY ESSO HAS GIVEN RISE TO THE EXPLOITATION OF OIL AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SMALL REFINERY.

- MISTER SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS
- FORCE COMMANDER OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA

CHAD, A MEMBER OF SEVERAL REGIONAL, SUB-REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND A FULL MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, DID NOT HESITATE TO RESPOND TO THIS ORGANIZATION'S CALL TO COME TO THE AID OF ONE OF ITS MEMBER COUNTRIES - RWANDA - CAUGHT IN ITS DRAMA. THIS CALL FOR ASSISTANCE WAS PURELY HUMANITARIAN.

THE PRESENCE OF CHADIAN MILITARY PERSONNEL ON RWANDAN SOIL ABOVE AND BEYOND THE CALL OF THE UNITED NATIONS IS A SIGN OF THE AFRICAN SOLIDARITY WHICH THE CHADIAN PEOPLE HOLD SO DEAR AND IN THE NAME OF WHICH WE WILL CONTINUE TO HELP ONE ANOTHER MUTUALLY.

WE WISH FOR LASTING PEACE IN THE HEARTS AND MINDS OF OUR RWANDAN BROTHERS FOR AN UNBREAKABLE PEACE, A GUARANTEE FOR A STRONG AND PROSPEROUS RWANDA.

C CHAD HAS FAITH IN THE UNITED NATIONS ABILITY TO REESTABLISH A TRUE PEACE IN THIS BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

- SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS
- FORCE COMMANDER OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHAD, THE SUPREME CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES, AND COLONEL IDRIS DEBY MADE AN ELITE REGIMENT FROM THE CHADIAN NATIONAL ARMY AVAILABLE TO THE UNITED NATIONS FOR ITS MISSION. I WISH TO MENTION THE PARA-COMMANDO REGIMENT WHICH IS PROUD OF ITS TRADITIONS AND GLORIOUS PAST. ON THIS NOTE, THESE PEACE-KEEPING SOLDIERS SERVE UNDER YOUR COMMAND WITH HONOR, DISCIPLINE, AND GRANDEUR TOGETHER WITH THE OTHER CONTINGENTS TO RESTORE PEACE IN RWANDA.

C I CANNOT CONCLUDE THIS ADDRESS WITHOUT THANKING ALL THOSE WHO HAVE HELPED US MORALLY AND MATERIALLY IN THE SUCCESSFUL ORGANIZATION OF THIS CEREMONY WHICH WILL REMAIN ONE OF THE SOUVENIRS OF THIS MISSION.

ONCE AGAIN, THANK YOU.

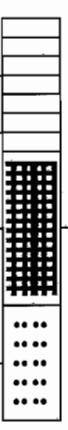
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April-December 1994

DONOR COUNTRIES

Humanitarian Aid



WORLD BANK

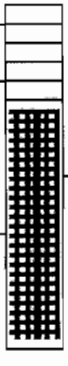
UNDP

NGO/AGENCIES/ZAIRE, TANZANIA

Rwanda

1995

Humanitarian Aid



DONOR

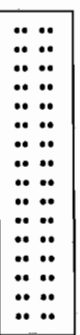
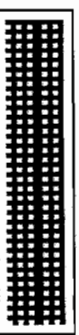
Trust Fund

WB

UNDP

Rwanda

Agencies Goma, etc.



Pure Humanitarian Relief
[Medicines, Tents, Food, Jerrycans]

Humanitarian Rehab. [RNP]
[seeds, agr. implements, schools, water power]

Short & medium term

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

Tuesday, 6 December 1994
In-Country Report

This In-country report is produced twice a week; Tuesdays and Fridays. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, UN Human Rights, accredited missions and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of Tuesday, 1200, 6 December 1994.

MAIN DEVELOPMENTS

- The Ministry of Rehabilitation has given the go-ahead for the establishment of an Integrated Operations Centre (IOC). The key facet of the Operation Centre is an integrated task force in which the expertise and assets of UN agencies, UNAMIR, NGO focal points and representatives of essential government ministries will devise and implement agreed plans of operation. The IOC's task will be three-fold:

- to monitor the implementation of agreed operational plans and by so doing to identify gaps.

- to provide a centre for all information pertaining to the operations at hand and to be the centre for the exchange of resources for implementing the operation.

- to facilitate quick response to potential humanitarian emergencies.

The IOC will be located in the Ministry of Rehabilitation once the centre in that Ministry can be fully set up. In the mean time, the IOC is being set up temporarily at the Amahoro Stadium, adjacent to the UNAMIR compound.

SECURITY

- The security situation in the Gikongoro area seems to be stable. UNREO, Gikongoro reports an incident during which two grenades went off in Kibeho camp injuring nine people. No other incidents have however been reported from Kibeho camp.

GOVERNMENT

- The President of Burundi arrives Kigali Tuesday, 6 November for a one-day State visit.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

- UNREO, Gikongoro reports that approximately 7,000 people left Muko camp on 4 December. Most of the people are reported to have been heading for Kaduha camp. Kaduha camp has an estimated population of 40,000. The IDP move from Kaduha camp appeared to be spontaneous. UNREO in Gikongoro reports however that last week the Bourgmestre in the area had threatened to burn the camp if the IDPs did not leave by a 5 December deadline. In preparation, UNHCR had organised trucks to

c/o UNDP • Tel.: (871) 137 0660 • Fax.: (871) 137 0661
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2 December	Uganda	15
	Tanzania	21
	Burundi	442
	Zaire	894
	Total	1372
4 December	Uganda	179
	Tanzania	-
	Burundi	25
	Zaire	346
	Total	550
Total for the three days		4,296

REGIONAL ISSUES

- **Burundi:**
The situation in Bujumbura is reported to have been calm but a little tense on 5 December. UPRONA staged a demonstration in Bujumbura on Monday, 5 December to protest the appointment of the speaker from the FRODEBU party. In other events in the city on 5 December, a grenade went off close to an area where 4 other people were killed last week in a similar grenade explosion. The number of casualties from the 5 December incident was not immediately clear. UNREO office in Bujumbura has also reported grenade explosions in Bujumbura on the night of 2-3 December resulting in a few casualties. Events in Burundi and their implications for Rwanda and neighbouring countries are closely monitored should they result in movements of people into neighbouring countries in the region.
- Radio Burundi reported on 4 December that up to 40 people may have been killed on the night of 1-2 December in Kigoma hill, Kirundo in clashes that the Radio said involved quote Rapatriés du Rwanda unquote. In mid-November, clashes between local populations and military forces within northern Burundi resulted in the movement of at least 4,000 people into south-west Rwanda.

SECTORAL INFORMATION

- **Food:**
WFP, in conjunction with CARITAS, has begun a feeding programme for victims of AIDS in the Kigali Area. This programme falls under the PAN (Programme Alimentaire Nutritionnel) project which was in operation before the war. The ration includes a general ration for the family plus a special ration of sugar, milk and cereal powder for the sick person. An initial caseload of 466 families have been identified for a distribution that will last for a two month period.

OTHER INFORMATION

- UNREO, Kigali in coordination with all UN Agencies, UNAMIR and NGOs, proposes to organise a Christmas bazaar. 18 December has been proposed as a tentative date. Proceeds from the Bazaar will be donated to Unaccompanied Children's Centres.
- There are four non-commercial operators including UNAMIR, UNHCR, ECHO and ICRC. There are nine commercial operators including Air Serv/MAF, Sabena, Bel air, Tropical Air, Ethiopian Air, Air Burundi, Royale Airlines International, Air Cameroon, and Kenomar Air Charters.

(UNREO,Kigali)

TO: THE UN SECRETARY GENERAL

FROM: AMBASSADOR KHAN, SRSG, KIGALI

On the return of the refugees

Both the UNECA Executive Secretary and the OAU Secretary-General applaud the efforts of UNAMIR in embarking previously on Operation Homeward and now on Operation Retour which emphasizes a voluntary melt-down of the camps, with the support and co-operation of the the government of Rwanda; thereby avoiding the mistakes hitherto committed during Operation Homeward.

The existence of a unified operation like that of Operation Retour, with the welcome camps distributed in strategically located centres throughout Rwanda, to successfully address the key problems faced by the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) would, ~~in the not too distant future~~, also serve as an incentive for the refugees to repatriate voluntarily; barring the continued intimidation of the majority of these refugees in the camps, particularly in Goma.

The decision by New York\Security Council to send a team to Rwanda and Zaire to study first-hand and recommend ways of removing the incidence of intimidation in the camps is welcome news since refugee return is deemed as the necessary first step in effecting the much-needed compromise and reconciliation in Rwanda.

On UN Action in the camps

The option of deploying an international force is considered impracticable and theoretical at best for obvious reasons.

It is the considered view of my interlocutors that obviously the most attractive action\solution rests with the deployment of (some of) the crack troops of the national security forces in Zaire and Tanzania provided that these countries are assisted with the required logistics.

Tanzania has always been willing and ready to co-operate with the efforts of the international community in this regard as they have a field-force (paramilitary police) unit to take care of any foreseen intimidation in the refugee camps inside Tanzania without provoking the hue and cry of UNHCR and other Agencies and NGOs.

President Mobutu is now considered to be on board with the rest of the international community in our bid to settle this intimidation once and for all. It is further suggested that we could even field a team of observers in Zaire particularly to monitor what the crack force would be doing.

ON the need for more effective rapproachment and reconciliation effort by the government of Rwanda

The present government of Rwanda should be deemed to be seen as very sincere in its efforts at national reconciliation; conscious though the OAU S-G and the ECA Executive Secretary are about the limitations and handicaps faced by them in the absence of much-needed international development support and assistance in Rwanda. The OAU S-G in particular stressed that the continued disappearance of people within Rwanda is indefensible as the Kigali government can no longer continue to deny ultimate responsibility for such continued atrocities. _

To: Mr Dao From: Hanne

1. We have not received the SITREPs for some days now
2. We have asked Allen Hundley to send us the daily translation of
the news from Rwanda Radio

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5000.21 (PLANS)

01 01 140700Z DEC 94 PP

UUUU

PLANS 032

HQ UNAMIR

SECTOR 4AN//ZAMBATT//

SECTOR 4B//FRAFBATT/MILOBS//

SECTOR 4C//ETHIOBATT/MILOBS//

SECTOR 5//TUNBATT/MILOBS//

MILOB GP HQ//ZEN

UNCLAS PLANS 032

SUBJ: VISIT BY UN HQ NY PLANNING TEAM

REF: HQUNAMIR PLANS 031 OF 131100Z DEC 94

1. THE VISIT OF THE UN HQ NY PLANNING TEAM TO SECTOR 5 ON 15 DEC 94 AND SECTORS 4B AND 4C ON 17 NOV 94 ARE CANCELLED DUE TO CIRCUMSTANCES BEYOND UNAMIR CONTROL
2. WE REGRET AND APOLOGIZE FOR ANY INCONVENIENCE THIS HAS CAUSED
3. TO ZAMBATT, THE UN HQ NY PLANNING TEAM WILL ARRIVE BY HELICOPTER IN GIKONGORO AT APPROX 0930 HRS SUNDAY 18 DEC 94, DEPART 1100 HRS 18 DEC 94, AND REQUIRE A BRIEFING ON OP HOPE BY CO ZAMBATT AND THE COMPANY COMMANDER INVOLVED
4. PLEASE PROVIDE TRANSPORT FROM GIKONGORO TO YOUR HQ FOR 4-5 PERS

M1
G3 PLANS
G3 AIR

CAPT I. DENNY, G3 PLANS 4, 11162

LTCOL A. BRIMELOW, G3 PLANS, 11148

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