

UNAMIR

UNAMIR

11 - 28 OCT 1993

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

UNCLASSIFIED
R/HWG JULY 2009

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES 5-1002

BOX 101

FILE 3

ACC. 198/1003

UNAMIR/CMO/003

OUTGOING FACSIMILE

DATE: 19 OCTOBER 1993

TO: DALLAIRE, UNOMUR KABALE	FROM: BARIL FOR ANNAN UNATIONS, NEW YORK
FAX NO: 256-486-23816 INMARSAT:	FAX NO: (212) 963-4879
SUBJECT: UNAMIR INFORMATION	
ATTN: BGEN R. DALLAIRE	ROOM NO. 3650, EXT: 3721
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS ONE: 1	

1. THIS FAX MESSAGE IS FORWARDED TO INFORM YOU THAT THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE NETHERLANDS, BANGLADESH AND ZIMBABWE HAVE AGREED TO THE REDEPLOYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FROM UNOMUR TO UNAMIR:

- A. LCOL R. MAYO (ZIMBABWE);
- B. MAJ A.K. RAHMAN (BANGLADESH); AND
- C. CAPT W. DE KANT (NETHERLANDS).

2. REGARDS.

Received 21th Oct 1993

cc. CMO

DCMO

PA

CAO

File

UNAMIR

44

UNITED NATIONS FACSIMILE SWITCHING SYSTEM
UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS
NEW YORK
FAX: (212) 963-3550

To: UNOMUR
KABALE (UGANDA)

From: COMCENTER
U.N. HEADQUARTERS
NEW YORK


Document Number: 0794246310200127 (NHQF 2463)

Number of Pages: 004 (includes cover sheet)

Date/Time of Delivery: 20-OCT-1993 02:15:46.40

Output Sequence No.: KABF 0011

CMO
DCMO
CAO
P.A
FILE

UNITED NATIONS				NATIONS UNIES		TELEGRAPH		PAGE 1 OF 2	
For use of Cable Operations Unit only / Réserve au Groupe de la correspondance télégraphique									
TIME RECEIVED		A C		PRECEDENCE		MSG. SEQ. NO.			
		SVC. CLASS							
		CHECKED FOR DISPATCH				52660			
For use of Drafter / A remplir par le rédacteur			DATE: 19 October 1993			ALLOTMENT / COMPTE		FILE / DOSSIER	
DRAFTER / RÉDACTEUR		DEPT.		ROOM / BUREAU		EXT. / POSTE		UNOMUR	
SIDOROVA		DPI		S-260		3.1258			

F A C S I M I L E

FAX NO: (256) 41-256-696

TO: UN Observers Mission in Uganda Rwanda (UNOMUR)

FROM: Larissa Sidorova, Chief
Dissemination Unit, ERS/PERD/DPI

SUBJECT Security Council Documents

1. Please find following S/26593 and S26594 in English.
2. Best Regards.

DO NOT TYPE
BEYOND THE
MARGINS -
SEE
INSTRUCTIONS
ON THE
REVERSE
SIDE
—
N'INSCRIVEZ
RIEN DANS
LES MARGES -
VOYEZ LES
INSTRUCTIONS
AU VERSO

//// /Wmb

APPROVED BY / VISE PAR		AUTHORIZED BY / AUTHORIZER PAR	
		SIGNATURE: Uttam Rana, Chief External Relations Service, PERD/DPI	
		DATE:	
		NAME AND TITLE (PLEASE TYPE) / NOM ET QUALITE (A DACTYLOGRAPHIER)	

UNITED
NATIONS

3
S



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26594
18 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 18 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 12 October 1993 (S/26593) concerning your proposal to appoint Brigadier-General Romeo A. Dallaire of Canada as Force Commander of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Ronaldo Mota SARDENBERG
President of the Security Council

UNITED
NATIONS

120
2
S



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26593
18 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October by which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR).

Following the usual consultations, it is my intention to appoint Brigadier-General Romeo A. Dallaire of Canada as Force Commander of UNAMIR. General Dallaire is currently serving as Chief Military Observer (CMO) of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR), which was established by resolution 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993 and will be integrated into UNAMIR, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 872 (1993).

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

93-56402 (E) 181093

181093

UNITED NATIONS FACSIMILE SWITCHING SYSTEM
UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS
NEW YORK
FAX: (212) 963-3550

To: UNOMUR
KABALE (UGANDA)

From: COMCENTER
U.N. HEADQUARTERS
NEW YORK

Document Number: 0794286610272226 (NHQF 2866)

Number of Pages: 006 (includes cover sheet)

Date/Time of Delivery: 28-OCT-1993 05:49:20.44

Output Sequence No.: KABF 0026

Received 28/10-93

CC. CMO
DCMO *Y.R.*
PA
SAO
Fue

UNITED



NATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

54044

930027 22 07Z

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

DATE: 27 Oct. 1993

TO : Brig. Gen. Romeo Dallaire
CMO
UNOMUR
Kabale

FAX: 256-486-23816

FROM: Kofi Annan *K. Annan*
USG/DPKO
Room S-3727B

FAX (212) 963-9222
TEL (212) 963-8079

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS ONE: 24

For your information, please find attached, in English and French, a copy of the Secretary-General's report on UNOMUR (S/26618) which was issued on 25 October 1993.

Regards.

**UNITED
NATIONS****S****Security Council**Distr.
GENERALS/26618
22 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS
OBSERVER MISSION UGANDA-RWANDA**

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of paragraph 12 of resolution 846 (1993) which was adopted by the Security Council on 22 June 1993.
2. Following the adoption of the resolution, and with the consent of the Security Council, Brigadier-General Romeo A. Dallaire (Canada) was appointed Chief Military Observer of UNOMUR (see S/26019 and S/26020).
3. In accordance with paragraph 4 of the resolution, consultations were undertaken with the Government of Uganda with a view to concluding a Status of Mission Agreement, which was finalized and entered into force on 16 August 1993. This opened the way to deployment of the advance party which arrived in the mission area on 18 August 1993.
4. I am pleased to report that UNOMUR is now fully deployed and that it has reached its authorized strength of 81 military observers. Eleven international civilian staff have also been deployed.
5. Within the first three weeks of its deployment, UNOMUR concluded a thorough reconnaissance of the Uganda/Rwanda border, set up a communication network and established its Headquarters and a Sector Headquarters in Kabale and a second Sector Headquarters in Kisoro. In accordance with the concept of operations set out in my report of 20 May (S/25810), the mission has also established observation posts at two major crossing sites on the Ugandan side of the border at Katuna and Cyanika. UNOMUR has also been monitoring the border through mobile patrols.
6. UNOMUR is preparing to establish additional observation posts at three secondary crossing sites and to enhance its operational capability with airborne coverage.
7. On 5 October, the Security Council adopted resolution 872 (1993), authorizing the establishment of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR). The Council also approved the proposal that UNOMUR be integrated into UNAMIR. I am consulting the Government of Uganda on the modalities of this integration, on the understanding that it will be without prejudice to the mandate of UNOMIR as set out in resolution 846 (1993).

93-57709 (E) 221093

241093

/...

S/26618
English
Page 2

8. I should like to express my appreciation to the Government of Uganda for the cooperation and support it has provided to UNOMUR and for the assistance it has extended to the mission to enable it to discharge its mandate.

**NATIONS
UNIES****S****Conseil de sécurité**Distr.
GENERALES/26618
22 octobre 1993
FRANCAIS
ORIGINAL : ANGLAIS**RAPPORT DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL SUR LA MISSION D'OBSERVATION
DES NATIONS UNIES OUGANDA-RWANDA**

1. Le présent rapport est présenté en application du paragraphe 12 de la résolution 846 (1993) que le Conseil de sécurité a adoptée le 22 juin 1993.
2. Après l'adoption de cette résolution, et avec l'assentiment du Conseil de sécurité, j'ai nommé le général de brigade Roméo A. Dallaire (Canada) chef du Groupe d'observateurs militaires de la MONUOR (voir S/26019 et S/26020).
3. En application du paragraphe 4 de ladite résolution, des consultations ont été tenues avec le Gouvernement ougandais, en vue de conclure un accord sur le statut de la Mission; cet accord a été mis au point et est entré en vigueur le 16 août 1993, ouvrant la voie au déploiement d'un détachement précurseur, qui est arrivé dans la zone de la mission le 18 août 1993.
4. J'ai le plaisir de signaler que la MONUOR est à présent intégralement déployée et que son effectif autorisé de 81 observateurs militaires est au complet. Onze fonctionnaires internationaux de la composante civile ont également été déployés.
5. Au cours des trois premières semaines qui ont suivi son déploiement, la MONUOR a procédé à une reconnaissance complète de la frontière entre l'Ouganda et le Rwanda, mis en place un réseau de communications et établi son quartier général et un quartier général de secteur à Kabale, et un second quartier général de secteur à Kisoro. Conformément au plan d'opérations exposé dans mon rapport du 20 mai (S/25810), la Mission a également établi des postes d'observation à proximité de deux points de passage importants du côté ougandais de la frontière, à Katuna et à Cyanika. La MONUOR surveille aussi la frontière en effectuant des patrouilles.
6. La MONUOR se prépare à établir d'autres postes d'observation à proximité de trois points de passage moins importants et à renforcer ses capacités opérationnelles par des patrouilles aériennes.
7. Le 5 octobre, le Conseil de sécurité a adopté la résolution 872 (1993), par laquelle il a décidé de créer la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR). Le Conseil a également approuvé ma proposition d'intégrer la MONUOR au sein de la MINUAR. Je mène actuellement des consultations avec le Gouvernement ougandais au sujet des modalités de cette intégration, étant entendu qu'il ne sera pas porté atteinte au mandat de la MONUOR tel qu'il est défini dans la résolution 846 (1993).

93-57710 (F) 221093 221093

/...

S/26618
Français
Page 2

8. Je tiens à remercier le Gouvernement ougandais de la coopération et de l'appui qu'il prête à la MONUOR, ainsi que de l'assistance qu'il lui apporte pour lui permettre de s'acquitter de son mandat.

UNAMIR

UNITED NATIONS FACSIMILE SWITCHING SYSTEM
UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS
NEW YORK
FAX: (212) 963-3550

To: UNOMUR
KABALE (UGANDA)

From: COMCENTER
U.N. HEADQUARTERS
NEW YORK

Document Number: 0794216410142143 (NHQF 2164)
Number of Pages: 011 (includes cover sheet)
Date/Time of Delivery: 14-OCT-1993 22:52:47.76
Output Sequence No.: KABF 0006

UNITED NATIONS
COMMUNICATIONS
CENTRE
NEW YORK

930014 20 55Z

51774

OUTGOING FACSIMILE

DATE: 14 OCTOBER 1993

TO: DALLAIRE, UNOMUR KABALE	FROM: BARIL FOR ANNAN UNATIONS , NEW YORK
FAX NO: 256-486-23816 INMARSAT:	FAX NO: (212) 963-4879
SUBJECT: INFORMATION FOR PERSONNEL REDEPLOYING TO UNAMIR	
ATTN:	ROOM NO. 3650, EXT: 3721
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS ONE: 10	

1. ATTACHED TO THIS FAX MESSAGE IS A PACKAGE OF INFORMATION FOR UN PERSONNEL REDEPLOYING FROM UNOMUR TO UNAMIR.
2. PLEASE ACTION AS REQUIRED.
3. REGARDS.

MEDICAL PREPARATIONS

The following are the immunizations for Rwanda.

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

PERSONAL PROTECTION AGAINST MALARIA

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

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

MALARIA CHEMOPROPHYLAXIS FOR RWANDA

(LARIAM\MELFLOQUINE HCL. 250 MG)

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

ANNEX G

INTRODUCTION TO RWANDA

TERRAIN

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

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

MANDATE FEATURES

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

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

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

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

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

TEMPERATURE

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

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

zone is 22⁰C with the mean low being 9⁰C. The absolute maximum is 30⁰C and the absolute minimum is -5⁰C.

Visibility

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

STORMS

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

ANNEX H

HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL INTRODUCTIONGENERAL

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

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

HISTORICAL NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

PEOPLE

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

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

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

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

DEVELOPMENT

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

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

12. Health Concerns:

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

13. Life Expectancy/Deathrate:

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

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

average rate of adult literacy is estimated at 49.8%.

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

UNAMIR

UNITED NATIONS FACSIMILE SWITCHING SYSTEM
UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS
NEW YORK
FAX: (212) 963-3550

①

To: 901125648623816

From: COMCENTER
U.N. HEADQUARTERS
NEW YORK

Document Number: 0794212510141649 (NHQF 2125)

Number of Pages: 002 (includes cover sheet)

Date/Time of Delivery: 14-OCT-1993 16:49:49.33

Output Sequence No.: FMSB 0086

Received: 14 OCT. 1993 20.50LT AA.

CC. CMG
DCMG
P.A.
CAO
FILE

②
DCMO
G-t

Please be aware and
arrange planned travel
arrangements are
made for 4 + myself.
DCMO has list. I
wish to meet the
4 members at 1030 on
Saturday 16 Oct in
my suite at hotel.

B6en
14/10

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

51328

930013 17 37Z

OUTGOING FACSIMILE

DATE: 13 OCTOBER 1993

TO: DALLAIRE, CMO UNOMUR	FROM: BARIL FOR ANNAN, for UNATIONS, NEW YORK
FAX NO: 256-41-244801 INMARSAT:	FAX NO: (212) 963-4879
SUBJECT: DEPLOYMENT OF ADVANCE PARTY IN RWANDA-UNAMIR	
ATTN: CAO	ROOM NO.3650, EXT: 3721
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS ONE: 1	

1. REFERENCE OUR FAX DATED 11 OCTOBER 1993. THE PLANNED DEPLOYMENT OF THE ADVANCE PARTY IN RWANDA WILL NOW BE EFFECTED ON 23 OCTOBER 1993.

2. PLEASE INTIMATE ITINERARY TO THIS OFFICE AS SOON AS IT IS AVAILABLE.

REGARDS

UNAMIR

UNITED NATIONS FACSIMILE SWITCHING SYSTEM
UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS
NEW YORK
FAX: (212) 963-3550

To: UNOMUR
KABALE (UGANDA)

From: COMCENTER
U.N. HEADQUARTERS
NEW YORK

Document Number: 0794215110142119 (NHQF 2151)

Number of Pages: 035 (includes cover sheet)

Date/Time of Delivery: 14-OCT-1993 22:12:11.31

Output Sequence No.: KABF 0005

Received: 15 OCT. 1993 0800LT AA.

*CC. CMG
DCMO
P.A
C.A.O
FILE.*

51767

9300 14 20 09Z

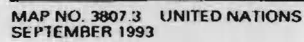
OUTGOING FACSIMILE

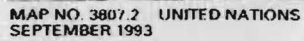
DATE: 14 OCTOBER 1993

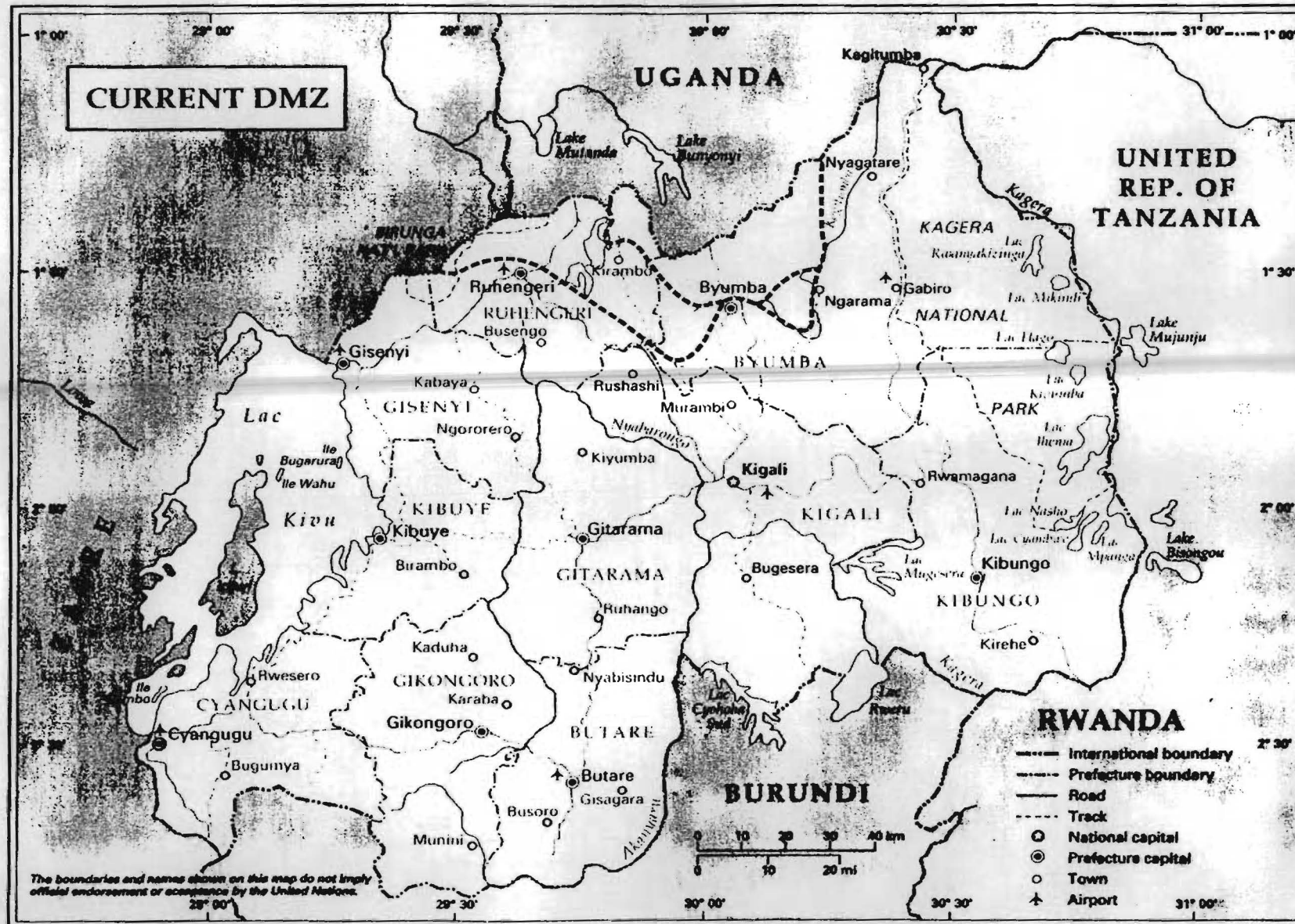
TO: DALLAIRE, UNOMUR KABALE	FROM: BARIL FOR ANNAN UNATIONS, NEW YORK
FAX NO: 256-486-23816 INMARSAT:	FAX NO: (212) 963-4879
SUBJECT: UNAMIR INFORMATION	
ATTN: BGEN R. DALLAIRE	ROOM NO. 3650, EXT: 3721
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS ONE: 34	

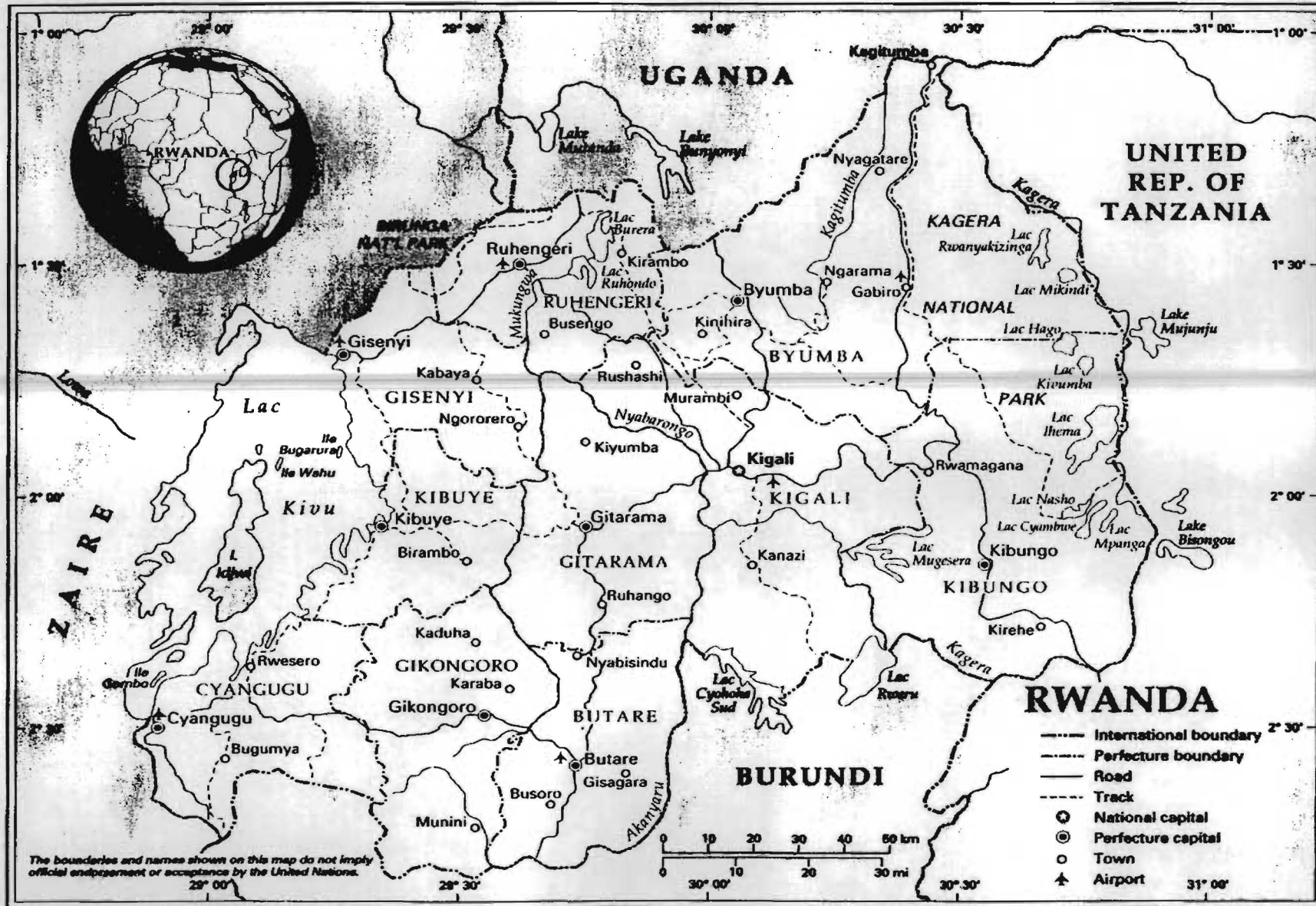
1. ENCLOSED IS THE INFORMATION REQUESTED BY BGEN DALLAIRE TO MAJ MARTIN BY TELEPHONE ON 13 OCTOBER 1993. ORIGINALS ARE BEING FORWARDED BY POUCH MAIL.

2. REGARDS.









MAP NO 3717 UNITED NATIONS
DECEMBER 1992

ANNEX 5
(REFER TO PARA 26)

**ANALYSIS OF AREA
OF OPERATIONS REPORT
THE REPUBLIC of RWANDA**

UNCLASSIFIED

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Item</u>	<u>Page</u>
Table of Contents.....	i
List of Figures.....	ii
List of Tables.....	iii
<u>Executive Summary</u>	
Geography.....	1
Infrastructure.....	1
Deductions.....	1
<u>Introduction</u>	
Aim.....	2
General.....	2
Limiting Consideration.....	2
Part I - Terrain	
General Description of Area.....	4
Terrain - Natural Features.....	4
Physiographic Regions.....	4
Drainage.....	7
Vegetation.....	7
Surface Materials.....	9
Manmade Features.....	10
Population Centres.....	10
Rural Areas.....	10
Transportation - Ground.....	11
Transportation - Air.....	11
Transportation - Water.....	15
Communications.....	15
Television.....	15
Radio.....	15
Newspapers.....	15
Telecommunications.....	15
Satellite Earth Stations.....	15
Water Supply.....	15
Sewage Disposal.....	15
Part II - Weather	
General.....	16
Precipitation.....	16

UNCLASSIFIED

Temperature.....	16
Visibility.....	18
Ceiling.....	18
Winds.....	18
Storms.....	18
Light Data.....	18

Part III - Sociology

General.....	19
Historical Notes.....	19
Government.....	20
National Government.....	20
Prefectures.....	21
Communes.....	21
Defence.....	21
Rights.....	21
People.....	21
Population.....	21
Ethnic Division.....	21
Language.....	22
Religion.....	22
Development.....	22
Public Health.....	22
Health Concerns.....	22
Contagious Diseases.....	22
Additional Health Concerns.....	22
Life Expectancy/Death Rate.....	23
Male Life Expectancy.....	23
Female Life Expectancy.....	23
Birthrate.....	23
Deathrate.....	23
Infant Mortality Rate.....	23
Education.....	23
Economy.....	23
Economic Background.....	23
Economic Distribution.....	23
Recent Economic Developments.....	24
Power Sources.....	24
Travel Notes.....	24

References.....	25
-----------------	----

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Orientation Map.....	3
Figure 2	Project Area.....	5

UNCLASSIFIED

Figure 3	Physiographic Regions.....	6
Figure 4	Drainage.....	8
Figure 5	Capitals and Population Centres.....	11
Figure 6	Road Network.....	13
Figure 7	Airfields.....	14
Figure 8	Precipitation.....	17

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	Airport Facilities.....	12
---------	-------------------------	----

UNCLASSIFIED

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TERRAIN

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

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

3. Deductions. Generally, with reference to mobility, and observation and fire, the terrain favours military operations in the east and is less favourable in the west. Observation may be hindered in the dry season by dust and smoke. Cover and concealment is limited in the east and increases in the west. Cross Country Movement is extremely limited in the mountains and is reduced in the plateau by the practice of terracing on the hills. During the wet season conditions will deteriorate especially in the low-lying areas. River crossings may be affected during the rainy season due to local flooding. Canadian units deployed to this area must be self-sufficient in electrical power, water, sewage disposal, medical, and communications services.

1/25

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

INTRODUCTION

4. Aim. This aim of this report is to provide a Strategic Geographic Intelligence Report of the Republic of Rwanda (Rwanda) (see Figure 1).

5. General. This document provides a basic description of the geographic characteristics of Rwanda. This report is divided into three specific parts: Terrain, Weather, and Sociology.

6. Limiting Considerations. This report was prepared primarily using historical reference material, documents, maps, charts, and various technical references. Because the material available is dated, some of the details enclosed could be inaccurate or incomplete. The Mapping and Charting Establishment, Terrain Analysis Section will welcome any comments that could update or improve this report (613-995-6526).

UNCLASSIFIED

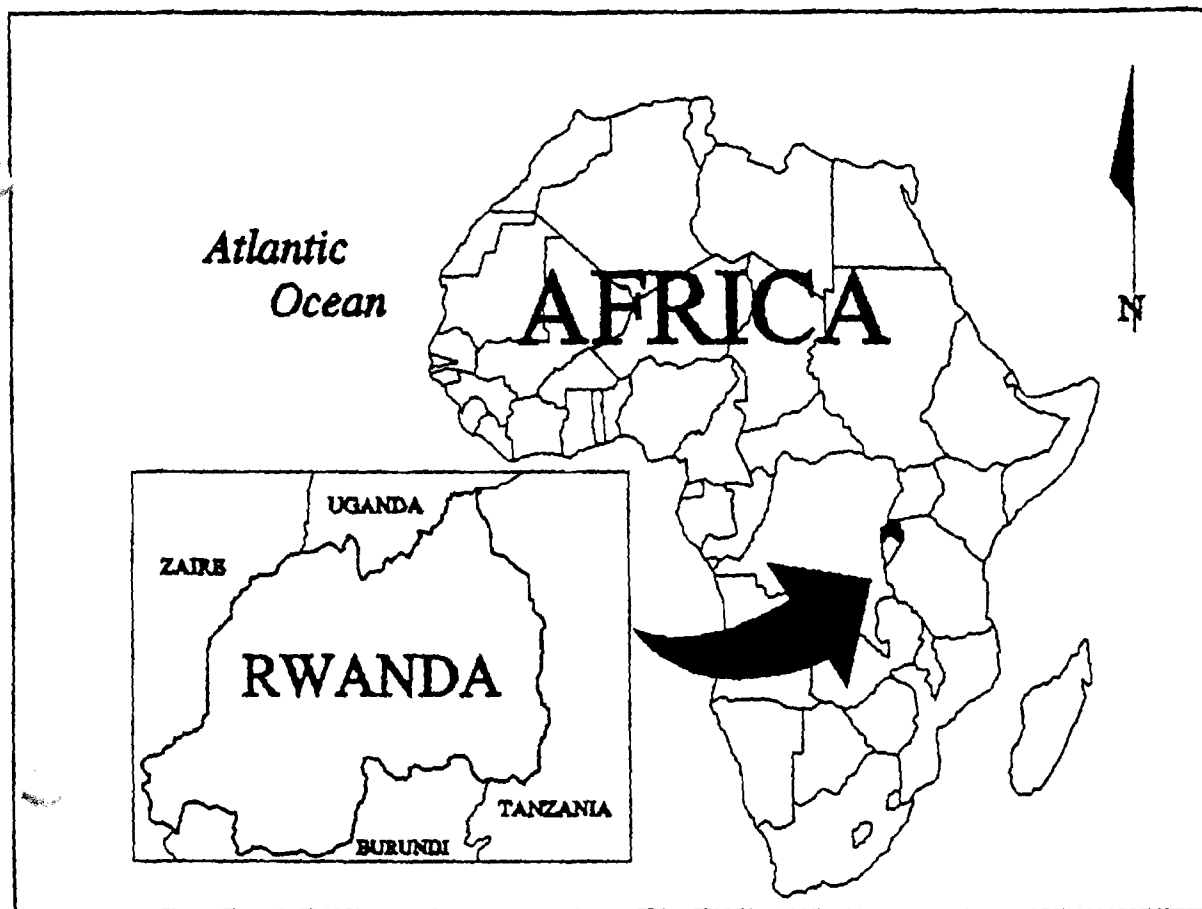


Figure 1

Orientation Map

3/25

UNCLASSIFIED

X

UNCLASSIFIED

PART I - TERRAIN

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

7. Rwanda is in east central Africa between S1°3' and S2°40', and E28°53' and E30°4'. It is bordered on the north by Uganda, on the east by Tanzania, on the south by Burundi and on the west by Zaire (See Figure 2). Rwanda covers an area of 26,338 km², about half the size of Nova Scotia.

TERRAIN - NATURAL FEATURES

8. Physiographic Regions. Rwanda can be divided into four different regions: the Congo-Nile Divide Mountains, the Rift Valley, the High Plateau, and the Lowlands Plain (see Figure 3).

- a. Congo-Nile Divide Mountains. The mountains, which run north to south, form the divide between the Nile Congo drainage basins. The northern portion of the mountains is dominated by the Virunga chain of volcanoes. The highest peak in this chain is Karisimbi at 4,519 m. The mountains are steep, heavily dissected and interspersed by deep valleys, the bottoms of which could be marshy.
- b. Rift Valley. To the west of the mountains is the Rift Valley which was formed when the land between two faults fell. The land drops off sharply from the mountains to Lac Kivu. The valley has been terraced by alluvial deposits.
- c. High Plateau. East of the mountains is the High Plateau. The plateau slopes gently eastward with an average elevation of 1700 m in the centre and about 1300 m in the east. The plateau is covered by numerous rolling hills. These hills have been formed by the erosion of softer material, and have exposed the heavily folded more resistant rock. They have steep slopes (>45%) and are over 100 m high.
- d. Lowlands Plain. East of the plateau is the Lowlands Plain. This plain slopes gently to the east, ending in a long marshy area.

UNCLASSIFIED

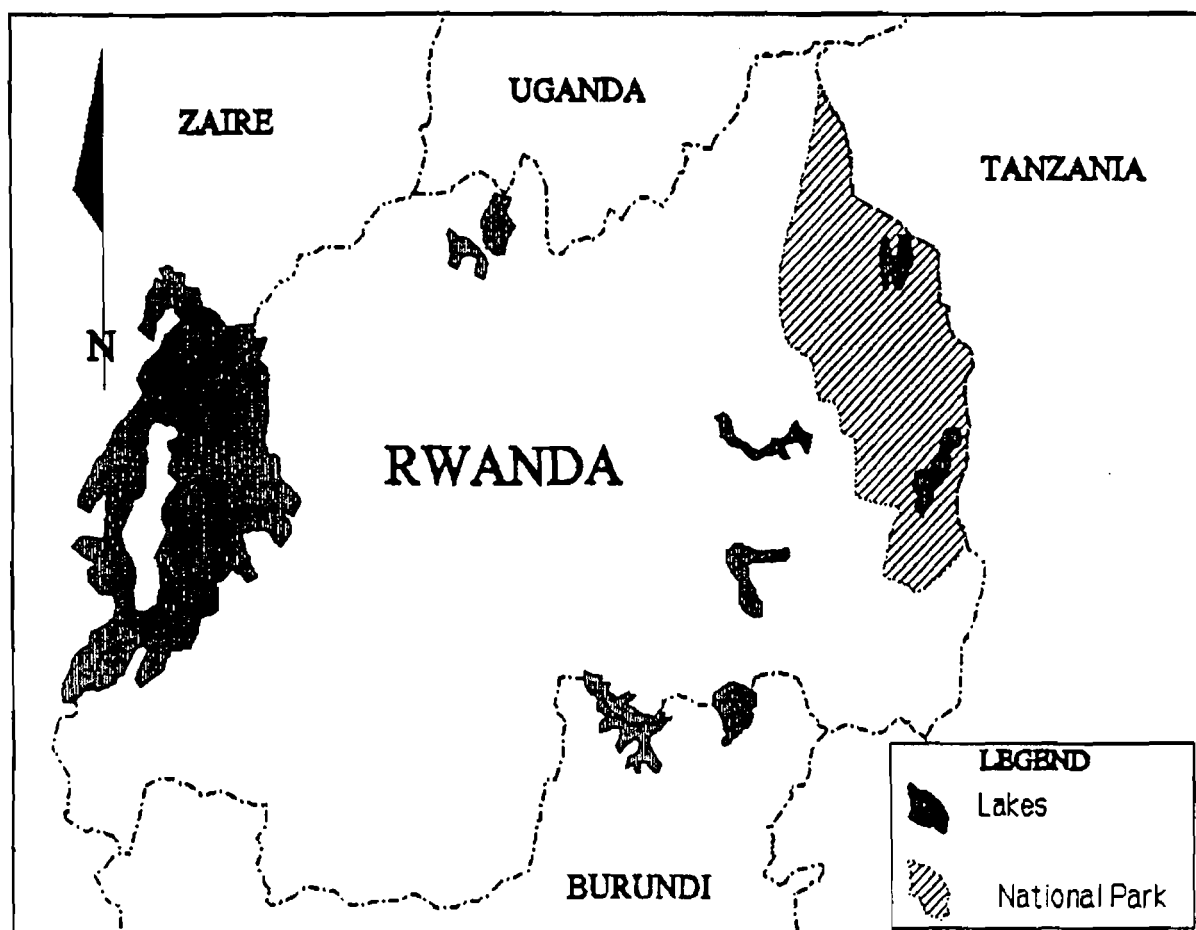


Figure 2

The Republic of Rwanda

5/25

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

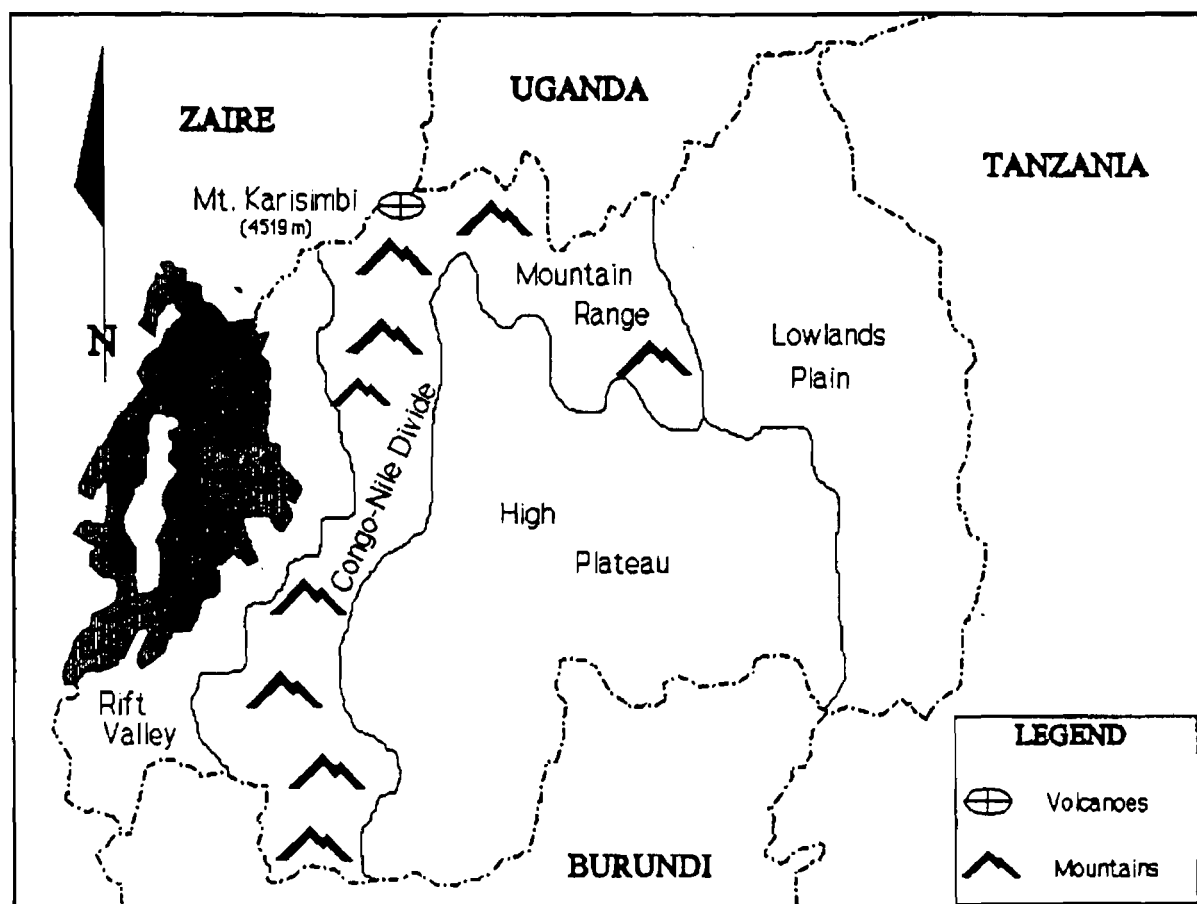


Figure 3 Physiographic Regions

6/25

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

9. Drainage. Rwanda's drainage is divided into two drainage basins (see Figure 4).

- a. Ruzizi River. The western fifth of the country drains into Lake Kivu which is itself drained by the Ruzizi River. Lake Kivu and the Ruzizi River form the western boundary with Zaire. Lake Kivu was formed when volcanic activity blocked the Rift Valley stopping the northward flow to the Nile. All drainage in this area now drains into the Zaire (Congo) River basin. The Ruzizi River is fast flowing and descends sharply to the south. The eastern border is formed by the Kagera River which flows through shifting papyrus swamps and continue along most of the eastern border.
- b. Nyabarongo River. The central area is drained by the Nyabarongo River and its main tributaries, the Akanyru, Nyabugogo, and the Mukungwa. The Nyabarongo flows north through a deep valley in the mountain foothills. In the foothills the river changes course flowing southeast across the central plateau before joining the Kagera River at the southeastern border. The Akanyru river forms part of the southern border with Burundi before flowing north into the Nyabarongo. The segment of the Akanyru north of the border as well as the Nyabarongo south of the confluence, flow through broad marshy valleys. Of the nations nine large lakes, six are entirely within the national boundaries: Ruhondo, Muhazi, Magasera, Ihema, Rwanye, and Burera; while three, Rweru, Cyohoha and Kivu, are shared with its neighbours. Lake Kivu is the highest lake in Africa as well as being extremely deep. The lake has an average depth of 200 m and a maximum depth of 478 m.

10. Vegetation. Land use in Rwanda is 35% cultivated, 20% pasture, 11% forests, 25% savannah and the remaining 9% is water.

- a. Forest. Forest covers approximately 1,502 km², concentrated along the top of the Nile-Congo divide and on the volcanic mountains of the northwest. Forest canopy closure is dense (75-100%) with storeyed undergrowth. Erosion and clear cutting have seriously depleted Rwandas original forests. Bamboo thickets are found in the higher elevations of the volcanic region.

7/25

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

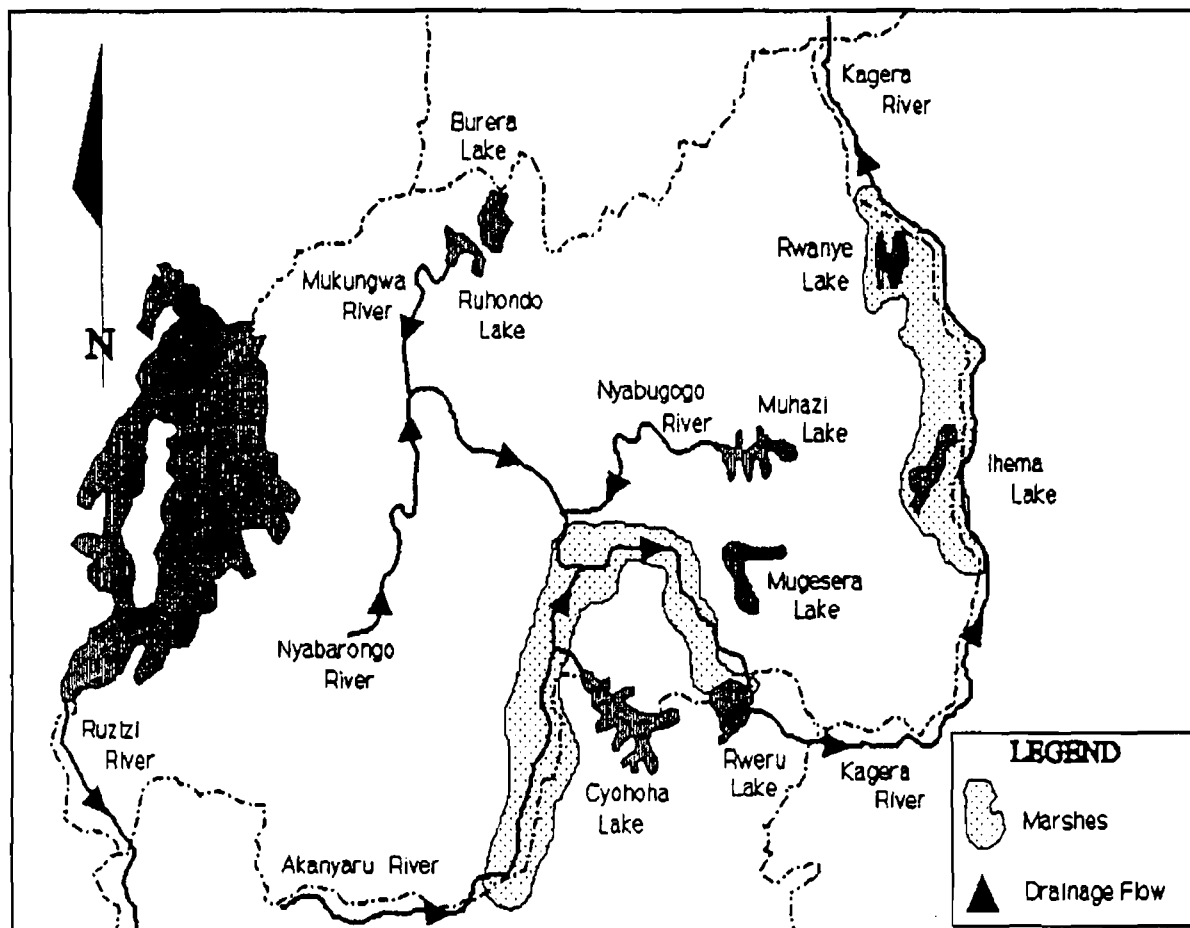


Figure 4 Surface Drainage

8/25

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- b. Savannas. Savannas (a grassland region) with scattered thickets of thorn trees and cactus like plants are in the northwest in the Kagera National Park. The central plateau is occupied by grassy savannas, often broken for agriculture or left fallow for pasture. The savannah grass can grow to heights of three metres but flattens to a brown mat during the dry season. The thickets of thorn trees have a canopy closure of 50-75% and are 2 to 5 m high.
 - c. Swamps. In the east along the border are enormous papyrus swamps which are constantly shifting. The papyrus is extremely dense and grows to a height of 4 m. Some of these swamps, as well as those in the valleys, have been reclaimed for rice and sugar cane.
 - d. Agricultural. The two most fertile agricultural regions in the country are the mountains forming the Nile-Congo watershed and the central plateau. On the plateau it is normally possible to grow two crops a year. The principal food crops are bananas, sweet potatoes, cassava, sorghum and beans. The principal export crops are coffee and tea. The tea estates of northern Rwanda have been abandoned due to the exodus of people and the plantations are becoming overgrown with brush.
11. Surface Materials. Soils in Rwanda generally differ with the four regions.
- a. Congo-Nile Divide. Soils in the Congo-Nile Divide are generally of volcanic origin and consist of stony silts and clays of low plasticity. In the forested areas there is a thick surface layer of decaying vegetable matter or humus. Soils beneath this layer are hard clays. Clear-cutting rapidly degrades the quality of the surface layer, leaving poor agricultural soil. In the extreme north the soils are relatively new and well drained. This soil is unsuitable for cultivation and, when wet, could also reduce cross-country mobility.
 - b. High Plateau. Soils in the High Plateau are the best suited for agriculture as they hold moisture well. The soils however, are fine grained and erode easily from the many hills. The hills are

9/25

UNCLASSIFIED

X

UNCLASSIFIED

now terraced to prevent erosion. This will present an obstacle to cross-country movement.

- c. Rift Valley. Soils in the Rift Valley are similar to those in the High Plateau.
- d. Lowlands Plain. East of the hills of the plateau, the soils become less fertile due to the leaching of nutrients. The poor quality of the soil makes it difficult to grow any type of cover. The silts become interspersed with gravel further east. Soils over most of the Lowlands Plain are hard packed sands with areas of clay and gravel. Cross country movement in these areas is good but becomes dusty in the dry season. In the eastern Lowlands Plain the soils are very moist and organic. Cross country-movement is extremely difficult in this area.

MANMADE FEATURES

X

12. Population Centres. Although the population density of Rwanda is the highest in sub-Saharan Africa (320 per km²) only 5.4% of the population live in urban centres. The few urban concentrations are grouped around the administrative centres of the ten prefectures. (see Figure 5) Only four of these centres have populations which exceed 20,000. These cities are: Kigali 232,733, Ruhengeri 29,578, Butare 28,265 and Gisenyi 21,918.

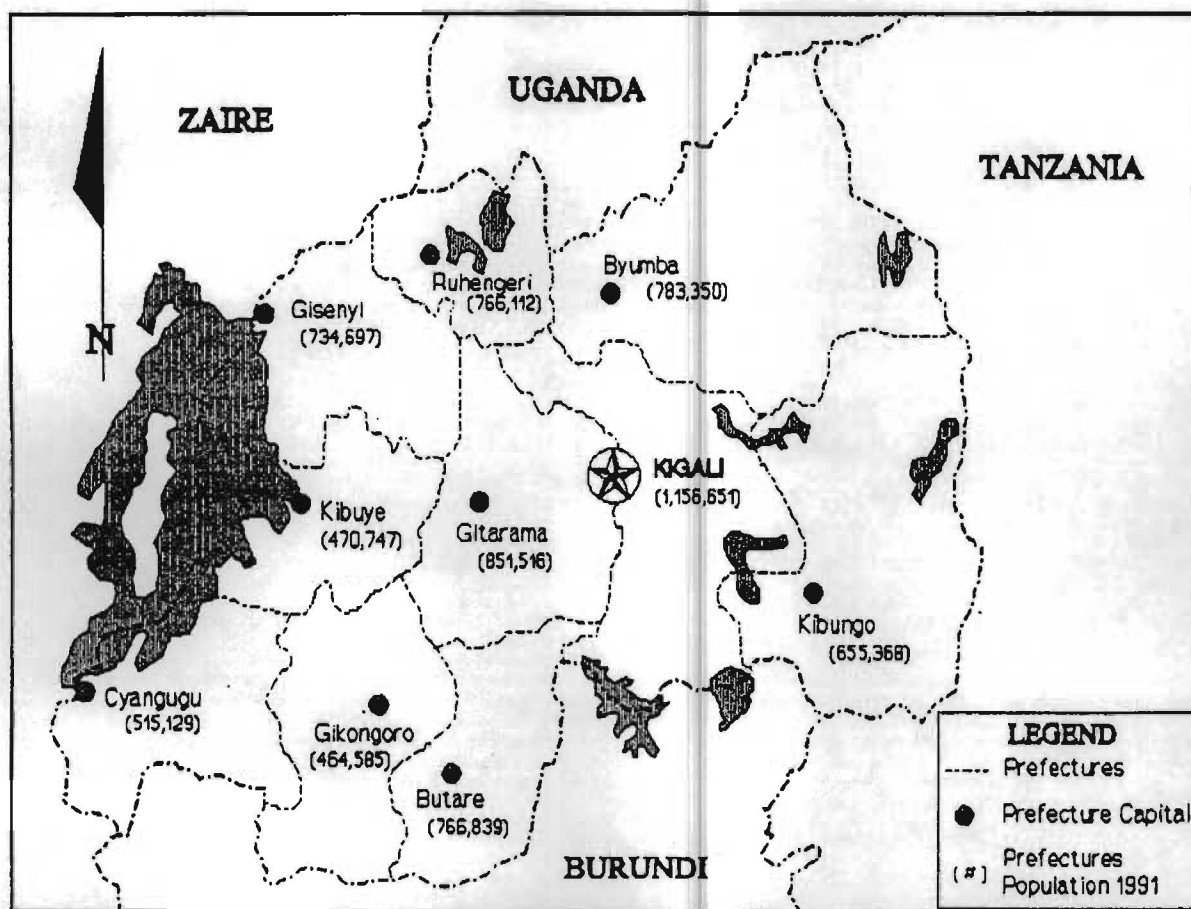
X

13. Rural Areas. The populace of this country is 94.6% rural. Dwellings in Rwanda are not clustered together in compact villages but instead are disposed in familial groups, for which a hill serves as the basic unit. Each place of habitation is surrounded by an enclosure formed by a hedge, or palisade. The enclosure extends rearward in circular sections. Each section shelters a family in order of importance. In the past, huts were made of an interlaced frame covered with straw. This style has been replaced by clay or brick rectangular houses with a roof of tiles or sheet iron.

10/25

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED



11/25

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

14. Transportation - Ground. Rwanda's road network is one of the densest in Africa. In 1990 there was 13,173 km of road, 9% of it paved (see Figure 6). The majority of paved roads radiate from Kigali. Mud or snow tires are useful on the dirt roads during the rainy season. Air and fuel filters must be changed frequently in the dry season. Paved roads include:

- a. Kigali to Kampala, Uganda through Byumba;
- b. Kigali to Rusumo, Tanzania;
- c. Kigali to Bujumbura, Burundi through Gitarama and Butare;
- d. Kigali to Goma, Zaire through Ruhengeri and Gisenyi; and
- e. Cyangugu to Bujumbura, Burundi through Bugarama.

15. Transportation - Air. There are 3 airports with hard-surfaced runways, and 5 airfields with soft-surfaced runways in Rwanda. (see Figure 7 and Table 1). International flights enter and depart via Kigali. Internally Air Rwanda flies from Kigali to Gisenyi and Kamembe. There are six flights a week to Kamembe and twice weekly flights to Gisenyi. There is a weekly flight between Kamembe and Gisenyi.

AIRPORT FACILITIES - RWANDA

SER	NAME	LAT	LONG	EL	AZ	LEN	WIDTH	SURFACE	REMARKS
01	Butare	02°37'	29°44'	1779	unk	unk	unk	earth	NDB
02	Gako	02°13'	30°12'	1500	unk	unk	unk	grass	N/A
03	Gabiro	01°33'	30°23'	1465	unk	unk	unk	grass	N/A
04	Gisenyi	01°41'	29°15'	1554	19	1000	23	Asphalt	NDB
05	Kakitumba	01°04'	30°27'	1300	unk	3400	unk	unk	N/A
06	Kamembe	02°27'	28°54'	1591	20	1507	45	Asphalt	NDB
07	Kigali	01°58'	30°08'	1491	28	3440	45	Asphalt	VORW- DME NDB
08	Ruhengeri	01°30'	29°38'	1878	unk	500	unk	grass	NDB

Table 1

12/25

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

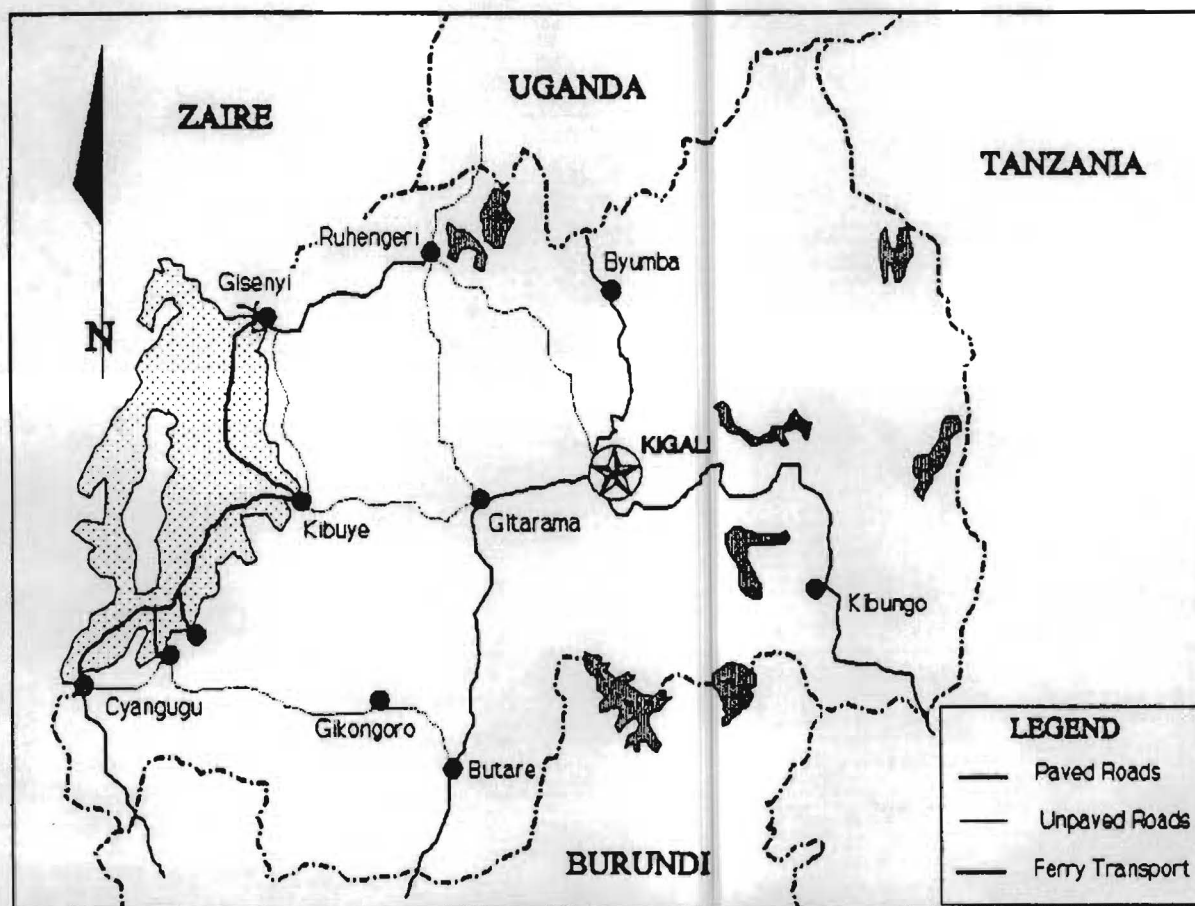


Figure 6 Transportation - Ground

13/25

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

16. Transportation - Water. Lac Kivu is navigable and, although there are no major ports, a small ferry travels the lake. The ferry's route runs between Gisenyi and Cyangugu with stops at three villages along the shore. The ferry leaves Cyangugu on Mondays and Thursdays and Gisenyi on Wednesdays and Saturdays. All departures are at 0600 hrs and the trip takes about 6 hours.

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

- a. Television. A television service was scheduled to begin in December 1992. No information is available on the number of stations or televisions currently in Rwanda;
- b. Radio. There are 2 AM stations and 5 FM stations in Rwanda. They serve 630,000 radio sets, or about one radio per 11 people;
- c. Newspapers. Rwanda has 1 national daily newspaper with a circulation of 14 copies per 1000 people;
- d. Telecommunications. Telephone services for national and international use are generally adequate. There are approximately 14,136 telephones in Rwanda, or about one telephone per 506 people. The area code is 250; and
- e. Satellite Earth Stations. There are 2 satellite-earth stations in Rwanda. One is an Indian Ocean Intelsat and one Symphonic.

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

19. Sewage Disposal. Sewage disposal is generally poor and no treatment plants are used. A few homes in Rwanda are on septic systems. These houses are of European design and are used primarily by embassy staff.

UNCLASSIFIED

PART II - WEATHER

GENERAL

20. The climate of Rwanda is typically mild and is greatly influenced by altitude. Although only 2° south of the equator, the high elevation makes the climate temperate.

PRECIPITATION

21. Precipitation throughout Rwanda varies by more than 700 mm (see Figure 8). Precipitation increases westward as altitude increases. Sleet and snow occur in the higher elevations of the Virunga volcanoes. Rwanda has two rainy seasons, from February to May and from November to December.

TEMPERATURE

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

a. Below 1500 m. This area is primarily in the east but extends up the Nyabrongo River valley. Temperatures in this region rise over 13°C during the day. The absolute maximum is 33°C and absolute minimum is 5°C. The average annual temperature for the region is 21°C;

b. 1600-1900 m. This zone is one of transition between the low elevations and high elevations. The daily temperature variation in this zone is between 10°C and 12°C. The mean annual temperature varies from 19°C at 1700 m to 17.5°C at 1900 m. The absolute maximum in this region is 31°C and the absolute minimum is 5°C; and

c. Over 2000m. The mean annual temperature in this zone is 15°C. Daily temperature variation is less than 10°C. The mean maximum temperature in this zone is 22°C with the mean low being 9°C. The absolute maximum is 30°C and the absolute minimum is -5°C.

16/25

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

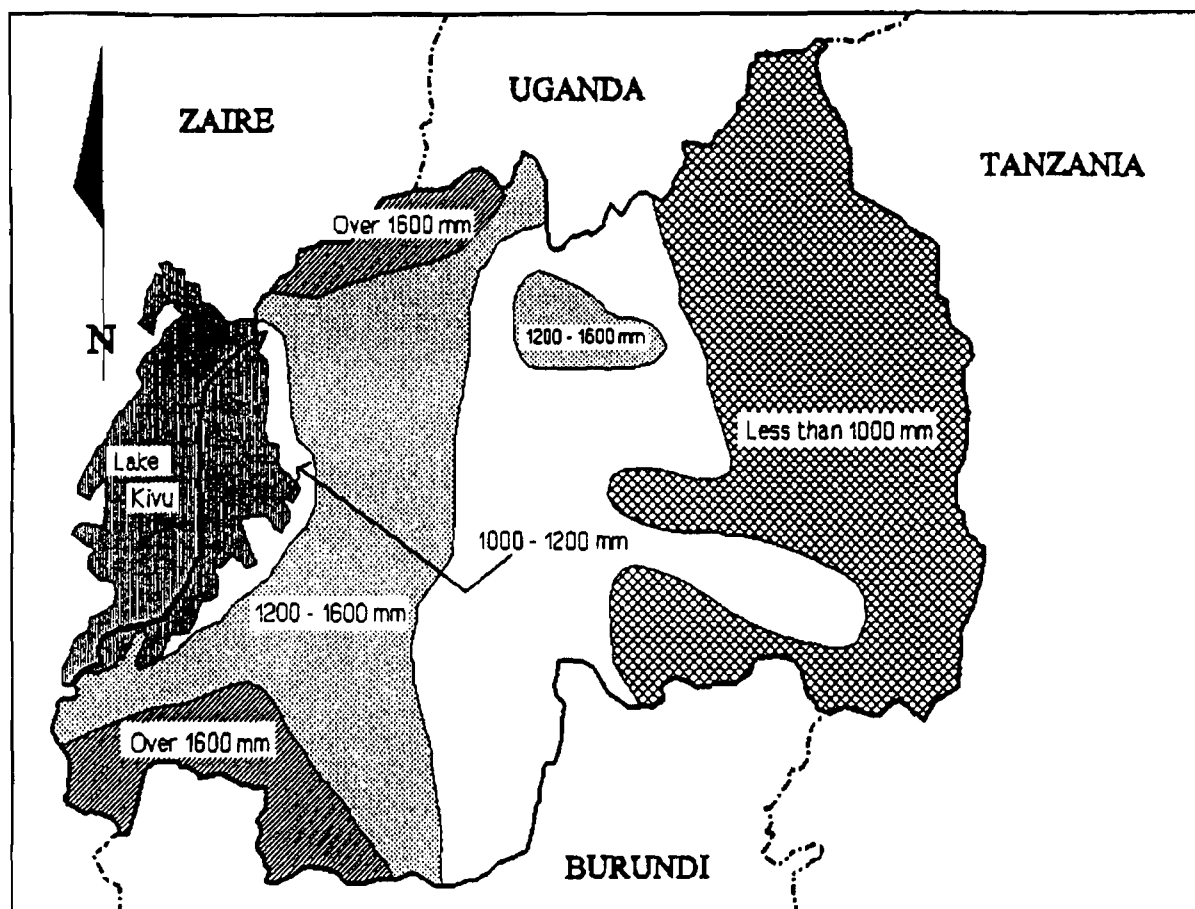


Figure 8 Annual Precipitation

17/25

UNCLASSIFIED

X

UNCLASSIFIEDVISIBILITY

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

CEILING

24. Overcast days occur primarily during the rainy season, however, even on days of heavy rain, the skies often clear. Overcast days occur 51% of the time, usually after 1700 hrs.

WINDS

25. The predominant wind direction is from the SE between February and November. Winds change to northerly during December and January. Light winds prevail and winds over 16 knots are rare except during thunderstorms. Local features such as hills and valleys may modify the general wind flow and produce winds peculiar to a particular locality.

STORMS

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

LIGHT DATA

27. Daily light data can be made available by contacting the Mapping and Charting Establishment Terrain Analysis Section.

UNCLASSIFIED

PART III - SOCIOLOGY

GENERAL

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

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

HISTORICAL NOTES

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

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

19/25

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

and in June Belgian Trusteeship was terminated by the UN. Rwanda became independent effective 1 July 1962.

32. From 1962 to 1973 the PARMEHUTU ruled with Gregoire Kayibanda as leader. As a Result of inefficiency and corruption, the public became disaffected with the party. A bloodless coup was led by MGen Juvenal Habyarima, after which all political activity was abolished. A national referendum in December 1978 approved a new constitution, aimed at returning the country to normal government. In December 1983 Habyarima was elected president, and re-elected in 1988. From 1982, cross border refugee problems have affected Rwandas relations with Uganda. In early July of 1990, after sharp declines in political and economic conditions, Habyarima conceded that political reform was necessary. In September of 1990 the Commission Nationale de Synthese was established, having a mandate to make recommendations for political renewal.

33. On October 1 1990 an estimated force of 10,000 guerillas representing the exiled Tutsi-dominated Front Patriotique Rwandais (FPR or Inkotanyi) crossed the border from Uganda into northeastern Rwanda. Numerically, the troops were dominated by Tutsi refugees, but there were also a number of disaffected elements of the Ugandan army. Belgian and French troops were dispatched in response to a request for assistance. They did not engage in combat as the small Rwandan army, with help from Zaire, turned back the assault. The Rwandan government declared victory in November, however, the FPR now adopted guerilla tactics. Attacks occurred in border areas in the north and northwest, initiated from camps in Uganda. This raised accusations, which were denied, that Uganda was supporting the FPR. The conflict continued through 1991 and 1992 with a cease-fire reported in late March 1993. Under the truce, the rebel force gave up half the territory it controlled so that displaced civilians could go home. A 19 km wide demilitarized zone has been set up but the villagers will not return. There are reports among them that the government is deploying for a new campaign. ✓

GOVERNMENT

34. National Government. In June 1991 the new multi-party constitution, together with legislation providing for the recognition of political parties entered into force. With the amendments to the constitution enacted in June 1991 Rwanda is now a democracy. Elections are to be held every

20/25

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

five years and the president is limited to two five year terms. Elections were held on April 16 1993 and from this a broadly based coalition formed from five parties made up the government. Juvenal Habyarimana is still president but has relinquished his military title to comply with regulations prohibiting military involvement in government. Agathe Uwilingiyimana was appointed as Rwandas first woman prime minister on July 17 1993. She replaces Dismas Nsengiyaremye who had been prime minister since April 1992.

35. Prefectures. Rwanda is divided into ten prefectures. Each prefecture takes the name of its chief town and is directed by a prefect. The prefect also administers the communes.

36. Communes. The ten prefectures are sub-divided into 141 communes. Each commune is directed by a burgomaster (equivalent to mayor) and by an elected communal council.

37. Defence. All armed services form part of the army. In June 1991 the total strength of the army was 5,200. This included 200 air force personnel. In addition there are paramilitary forces totalling 1,200 men.

38. Rights. Prior to the elections Rwanda was classified as a not free country, with a negative rating of 6 in civil and political rights (on a descending scale where 1 is highest and 7 is lowest in rights). Reforms in the constitution are aimed at increasing rights.

PEOPLE

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

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

UNCLASSIFIED

41. Language. The official languages are French and Kinyarwanda. The Kiswahili tongue is widely used in commerce. Kinyarwanda is a complex Bantu language and is spoken in the same manner by all Rwandans.

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

DEVELOPMENT

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

- a. complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and birth injury, 192.4;
- b. infectious and parasitic diseases, 11.8;
- c. disease of the digestive system, 10.3;
- d. disease of the nervous system, 10.1;
- e. accidents poisoning, and violence, 5.2.

44. Health Concerns:

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

UNCLASSIFIED

45. Life Expectancy/Deathrate:

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

46. Education. The percentage of the total government expenditure spent on education is 25.4%. Rwanda has compulsory education beginning at seven years of age and lasting for eight years. Secondary education which is not compulsory, begins at the age of 15 and lasts for a further six years, comprising two equal cycles of three years. Enrolment in 1989 was estimated at 65% for primary school and only 7% for secondary schools. Rwanda has a University with campuses at Butare and Ruhengeri. The average rate of adult literacy is estimated at 49.8%. 7

47. Economy:

- a. Economic Background. Agriculture accounts for 46% of Rwanda's GDP, and employs an estimated 91% of the labour force. About 95% of the total value of agricultural production is provided by subsistence crops. The two major cash crops are coffee and tea which accounted for 59% and 24.5% respectively of the total export earnings in 1991. The industrial sector follows the usual pattern for the less developed African states, and food based industries predominate. There are small textile, chemical and engineering, cement and match factories. There are also other enterprises based on transistors, plastic footwear, and agricultural tools. Rwanda also has a small mining (tin, tungsten, gold), and forestry industry. Imports to Rwanda include machinery, transport equipment, fuels and lubricants, and construction materials. The trade deficit is \$US 119,000,000 (1989). Legal tender is the Rwandan Franc which traded at 140.21 per U.S. dollar in October 1992. J
- b. Economic Distribution. The per capita income for Rwanda is about \$US 700. Sources of income are:

- THU Oct 14 22:12:21 1993

UNCLASSIFIED

self-employment 71%, salary and wages 16.5% and transfers 9.5%. The GNP was \$US 2.214 billion in 1990. This breaks down to \$US 310 per capita.

- c. Recent Economic Developments. Rwanda is pinning hopes for increased economic growth on the expansion of the tourist industry. Tourism is centred on a group of mountain gorillas in the Virunga Mts made famous by the movie "Gorillas in the Mist". However there is continued insecurity resulting from the guerillas in the north. Recent negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have resulted in several new agreements. Rwanda has agreed to the devaluation of the Rwandan Franc by 40%, the introduction of a more liberal system of import licensing, increases in import taxes, other tax changes and new credit and interest rate policies. In 1991 foreign aid amounted to more than \$170 million U.S. including money from the European Community (EC), IMF, the USA and Belgium.

48. Power Sources. Rwanda's main source of power is hydroelectric. In 1990 54% of Rwanda's electricity requirements were imported primarily from Zaire. In 1980 only about 10% of Rwandas hydroelectric potential had been harnessed. Two new power stations on the Rusumo and Ruzizi rivers are under construction. Reserves of peat and methane are being considered for additional sources of energy.

TRAVEL NOTES

49. Prior to travel in Rwanda, inoculations for yellow fever are mandatory and inoculations for tetanus, polio, hepatitis and cholera are recommended. Drink bottled water only. Wash all fresh fruit and vegetables with a weak iodine solution. Adequate medical facilities are not available outside the capital. Methods of treatment differ from those in Canada. Common medications may not be available from local sources. Prescription medications should be purchased before arrival. Do not swim in still water because of snails which carry bilharzia (a parasitic disease).

UNCLASSIFIEDREFERENCESBOOKS

1. Africa South of the Sahara 1993: Europa Publications, 22nd Edition.
2. Africa Today: Published by Africa Journal Limited, 1981.
3. Atlas Du Rwanda: L'Universite De Kigali, 1981.
4. Background notes Rwanda: U.S. Department of State, 1977.
5. Britannica Yearbook 1993: Helen Benton, 1992.
6. East Africa a travel survival kit: Geoff Crowther, Hugh Finlay, Lonely Planet Publications, Berkeley, CA 1991.
7. The New Encyclopedia Britannica vol 16: Helen Benton, 1982.
8. Encyclopedia of the Third World: volume III, George Thomas Kurian, Facts on File Inc., New York, 1982.

PERIODICALS

1. Countries of the World and their Leaders Yearbook 1993 Gale Research Inc, Detroit, 1993.

MAPS

1. JOG (G) SA 35-8, SA 35-12, SA 36-5, SA 36-9, Series 1501, Edition 1, Produced by DMA,
2. Angola, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Zaire: ONC M-4, Edition 4, Produced by DMA.

SOFTWARE

1. World Atlas: The Software Toolworks, Inc., Novato, CA, 1990-1991.
2. PC Globe: PC Globe Inc., Tempe AZ, 1990.

URGENT.

UNAMIR

FAX 244801

TO: L. SKOLD, UNDP Kampala.

FOR: DALLAIRE

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

51010

93 30 12

01 137

OUTGOING FACSIMILE

DATE: 11 OCTOBER 1993

TO: DALLAIRE, CMO UNOMUR	FROM: BARIL FOR ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
FAX NO: 256-41-244801 INMARSAT:	FAX NO: (212) 963-4879
SUBJECT: DEPLOYMENT OF MILITARY PERSONNEL IN RWANDA-UNAMIR	
ATTN: CAO	ROOM NO.3650, EXT: 3721
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS ONE: 1	

1. IT HAS BEEN PLANNED THAT BRIG. GEN. DALLAIRE ALONG WITH ONE LT. COL. AND THREE MAJ TO BE REDEPLOYED IN RWANDA BY 18 OCTOBER 1993.

2. COL. TICOKA IS ALSO EXPECTED TO BE DEPLOYED BY THE SAME DATE.

3. BANGLADESH AND NETHERLANDS HAVE AGREED TO THE PROPOSED REDEPLOYMENT OF THEIR MILITARY OBSERVERS/STAFF OFFICERS TO RWANDA. CANADA HAS ONLY APPROVED THE REDEPLOYMENT OF BRIG. GEN. DALLAIRE AND MAJ. BEARDSLEY.

4. WE ARE AWAITING REPLY FROM BRAZIL, HUNGARY, SENEGAL AND ZIMBABWE. BOTSWANA HAS REGRETTED THE REQUEST.

5. PLEASE SELECT OFFICERS FROM THE COUNTRIES THAT HAS APPROVED THE REQUEST OR ARE AWAITING CONFIRMATION FOR REDEPLOYMENT AND INFORM THIS OFFICE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. KEEP ALL THE SELECTED OFFICERS ON STAND-BY, TO BE DESPATCHED ONLY AFTER CONFIRMATION FROM THIS OFFICE.

6. A BRIEF GUIDELINES FOR THE OBSERVERS WILL FOLLOW SHORTLY.

REGARDS

Received: 12 OCT 1993 AA.

cc. CMO
DCMO
CAO