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RWANDA

Crying out for justice



6 April 1995
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INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT, 1 EASTON STREET, LONDON WC1X 8DJ, UNITED KINGDOM

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SUMMARY

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The people of Rwanda need justice. One year after the massacres in Rwanda in which an estimated one million people were killed, the victims and their relatives are still waiting for those responsible to be held to account. Assistance from the international community is needed to bring the perpetrators of mass murder, mutilation and rape to justice, because the Rwandese judicial system has collapsed. But the international community is failing to mobilize the resources and expertise which were pledged when Rwanda was in the headlines and which are urgently required.

Thousands of people have been imprisoned by the current government without charge or trial. Some of these suspects are not the real culprits: they are held arbitrarily on the basis of unsubstantiated allegations. Some, such as a 12-year-old boy held in Butare prison, are reportedly held in place of relatives accused of human rights crimes.

Unless the judicial system is rebuilt, these people may languish in prison for a long time. Some have been tortured; many are held in secret detention centres in appalling conditions. Unless the judiciary is supported and rebuilt, the innocent will not be released and the guilty will not be brought to trial. If the victims of the genocide do not see justice being done, they may prolong the cycle of revenge and violence.

Most of the people who committed genocide and other crimes against humanity were supporters and members of the former government. Some of them have continued to commit abuses in refugee camps, particularly in Zaire and Tanzania. Neighbouring countries have a particular responsibility to promote and protect human rights in Rwanda.

Although on a far lesser scale, hundreds more people have been killed or "disappeared" since the current government came to power in July 1994. Many have been returning refugees or people living in camps for the displaced. For example, at least 12 people were killed and 37 wounded when soldiers opened fire in Busanze camp in the southwest. Few soldiers have been prosecuted, although the government has said it is holding some 400 soldiers accused of unlawful killings and other abuses.

In this report, Amnesty International shows that by delaying justice, the international community is betraying the victims of crimes against humanity. The international community has effectively condoned impunity for mass murderers by failing to investigate adequately the genocide and other human rights violations committed by supporters and forces of the former government. Although steps have been taken to set up the International Tribunal for Rwanda, this is not expected to try more than 20 suspects per year. The vast majority of cases will have to be investigated and prosecuted by the Rwandese judiciary.

To date, the efforts of intergovernmental bodies have been under-resourced and ineffective. For example, the UN Commission on Human Rights agreed to send a Special Rapporteur and field officers to Rwanda, but the field officers are inadequate in number and poorly equipped. Lack of funds, expertise and logistical back-up has also plagued the deployment of human rights monitors sent by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. Six months on, the monitors have yet to publish any findings.

Amnesty International makes a series of recommendations to bring justice and the rule of law to Rwanda. These recommendations are directed at the Rwandese government, international organizations such as the UN and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and governments all over the world. These are straightforward practical steps which will help rebuild the Rwandese judiciary, disclose the truth about the causes and course of the massacres and other human rights crimes, and ensure that justice is done.

KEYWORDS: DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL¹ / INVESTIGATION OF ABUSES¹ / IMPUNITY¹ / EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTION¹ / TORTURE/ILL-TREATMENT¹ / DISAPPEARANCES / GENOCIDE / CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY / SEXUAL ASSAULT / INDEPENDENCE OF JUDICIARY / PRISON CONDITIONS / CONFESSIONS / ETHNIC GROUPS / MINORITIES / REFUGEES / DISPLACED PEOPLE / CHILDREN / FAMILIES / AGED / WOMEN / JUDGES / BUSINESS PEOPLE / DIPLOMATIC STAFF / LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES / MILITARY / ARMED CIVILIANS / MISSIONS / OAU / UN /

This report summarizes a 15-page document (5,861 words), *Rwanda: Crying out for justice* (AI Index: AFR 47/05/95), issued by Amnesty International on 6 April 1995. Anyone wanting further details or to take action on this issue should consult the full document.

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RWANDA

Crying out for justice

1. Introduction

Amnesty International is gravely concerned that the international community is failing to mobilize sufficient resources and expertise to bring justice to victims of genocide¹ and other crimes against humanity² in Rwanda. The resources and expertise are urgently required by both international and Rwandese jurisdictions. One year after an estimated one million people were killed in Rwanda, the victims and their relatives are still waiting for those responsible to be brought to justice. Most of the perpetrators of these crimes were supporters and members of the former government³.

The entire world was shocked by the scale of the slaughter which occurred in Rwanda between April and July 1994. Officials of governments and intergovernmental organizations declared that those responsible, particularly members and supporters of the former government who had planned, ordered or condoned the massacres would be brought to justice. One year on, promises by world governments to provide resources to ensure that justice is done remain largely unfulfilled, despite appeals by the Rwandese Government.

Unless those accused of the genocide and other crimes against humanity are identified and promptly given a fair trial, there will be no justice for their victims. About 23,000 people accused of involvement in the April to July 1994 massacres have been detained since July 1994. Most of them face a blanket charge of "genocide" without being formally charged, and none has been brought to trial. The under-resourced

¹ Genocide is defined in international law not just as killing on a massive scale, but as killing or a number of other acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic or religious group.

² Crimes against humanity include acts such as murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, imprisonment, torture, rape, political, racial and religious persecution and other inhumane acts, when such acts are committed as part of a systematic attack against the civilian population.

³ Since the civil war began in Rwanda in October 1990, Amnesty International has published reports about grave human rights abuses committed by soldiers and supporters of the former government, and made numerous appeals for an end to the abuses. The reports include one entitled, *Rwanda: Persecution of Tutsi minority and repression of government critics, 1990 - 1992* (AI Index: AFR 47/02/92), published in May 1992, and another entitled, *Rwanda: Mass murder by government supporters and troops in April and May 1994* (AI Index: AFR 47/11/94), published on 23 May 1994. Failure by the Rwandese authorities and the international community to respond to appeals by Amnesty International and other human rights organizations resulted in the massacre of hundreds of thousands.

judiciary is incapable of ensuring that the innocent are released and that those against whom there is sufficient evidence are brought to trial.

Hundreds more Rwandese have been killed or "disappeared" since the current government came to power in July 1994. Most of those responsible have not yet been brought to justice, although the government has said it is holding some 400 soldiers accused of unlawful killings and other abuses.

In this report, Amnesty International shows that by delaying justice, the international community is betraying the expectations of the victims of horrendous crimes. The organization is making recommendations to governments and intergovernmental organizations, which, if implemented, would ensure that justice is done and that the rule of law holds in Rwanda.

2. Justice delayed, justice denied for hundreds of thousands in Rwanda

Hundreds of thousands of victims of human rights abuses and their relatives are awaiting justice in Rwanda. Most of the victims were killed, mutilated and raped by the former government's supporters and security forces. Others were subjected to human rights abuses by members of the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) before it came to power in mid-July 1994.

2.1 Victims of the genocide and other crimes against humanity

The international community has effectively condoned impunity for murderers by failing to take adequate action to investigate the human rights abuses committed by supporters and forces of the former government. By March 1995 there had been no substantial investigations carried out into the massacres. In addition to trials, the international community also owes it to the victims to ensure that the whole truth about the causes and course of the massacres and other human rights abuses is disclosed by an independent and impartial inquiry.

Although steps have been taken to set up the International Tribunal for Rwanda, with only two chambers, this is not expected to try more than 20 per year. The vast majority of cases will have to be investigated and prosecuted by the Rwandese judiciary. The Rwandese judiciary has been decimated. Many judges, lawyers and attorneys were killed or "disappeared" between April and July 1994 and others have since been imprisoned or have fled. The difficulties involved in rebuilding the judiciary, retraining the police force and staffing prisons and detention centres with trained personnel should not be underestimated. Only about 200 of the 800 magistrates employed by the

Rwandese Government before April 1994 are known to be in the country. Only about five per cent of these have any formal legal training. There are only about 12 prosecutors in the whole country, and only 36 criminal investigators⁴ out of 360 previously employed.

It is evident that the Rwandese judiciary does not have the capacity to investigate or try those suspected of gross human rights abuses which have been committed in Rwanda. Unless human and material resources are urgently made available to the Rwandese judiciary, revenge killings and other human rights abuses by victims and their relatives who think that there will be no justice are likely to continue and increase. On 24 February 1995 the Rwandese Transitional National Assembly passed a law allowing foreign judicial experts to work in Rwanda. This was in recognition by the Rwandese authorities that on their own they cannot cope with the enormous task of bringing perpetrators of human rights abuses to justice.

2.2 Victims of human rights abuses since July 1994

Thousands of people have been killed or arbitrarily arrested and unlawfully detained since July 1994. Many of the detainees have been subjected to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. Others have been held in secret detention centres and military barracks. There are reports that dozens have "disappeared".

2.2.1 Arbitrary arrests and unlawful detentions

By March 1995 there were about 23,000 detainees, most of them accused of involvement in the April to July 1994 massacres and other related crimes, held in various prisons in Rwanda. In some prisons detainees, including women and children, are held in overcrowded open air prison compounds. From late 1994 to March 1995, more than 100 people were being arrested daily. The Rwandese authorities have themselves accepted that more than 20 per cent of the detainees are innocent, but that they lack the resources to examine individual cases and release those with no case to answer. Amnesty International has received reports that some detainees are likely to be prisoners of conscience held on account of their ethnic origin or their known or suspected non-violent opposition to the new government. Yet, with a nearly non-existent judiciary, it is unlikely that they will be brought to trial in the near future so that those who have not committed recognizably criminal offences can be released.

Soldiers are reported to be interfering with the work of judicial officials and carrying out mass arbitrary arrests. Civilian judicial or government officials are

⁴ *Officiers de police judiciaire (OPI)*

reportedly often unable to prevent these abuses by members of the security forces or to order the release of innocent detainees. Some of those who have been released have been promptly rearrested or even "disappeared". Sources in Rwanda claimed that the Hutu Prefect of Butare, **Pierre-Claver Rwangabo**, was assassinated at the start of March 1995 because he had publicly protested against mass arrests carried out by soldiers in the prefecture.

Many detainees are said to be held on the basis of unsubstantiated accusations made by their personal enemies. For example, **Sylvestre Kamali**, a 60-year-old former diplomat, was told, when he was arrested in mid-July 1994, that he was being detained for not having correct vehicle papers. He was later accused of involvement in genocide and was unlawfully held until 2 September 1994 when he was reportedly charged with killing one Jean Tegeli and remanded for 30 days. There are reports that his alleged victim has since been seen alive, but Sylvestre Kamali remains in prison without any opportunity to challenge the legality of his detention. He is reportedly held on the orders of a political rival who is a top government official.

Some of the detainees are being held in place of their relatives accused of crimes against humanity. For example, **Augustin Minani**, a 12-year-old boy, was informed by the soldiers who arrested him in September 1994 that he was being held in the place of his brother whom they said had killed Tutsi during the massacres. Augustin Minani and five other young boys were arrested in Ntyazo district (*commune*), Butare prefecture, and held in a hut where they were severely beaten. One month later the other boys were released, but Augustin Minani was held alone in the hut for a further three months. He claims to have been forced to sign a statement in which he confessed to a murder. He was subsequently moved to Butare prison where he was believed to be still held by March 1995.

The arrest of people who returned to their homes after being promised they had nothing to fear is one of the reasons why so many refugees are refusing to return to Rwanda. Among those arrested after returning to Rwanda are dozens of former government soldiers and officials who had been recalled to join the new government's institutions. For example, **Jean Mukuralinda**, a former magistrate of the Butare High Court (*Tribunal de première instance*), was arrested soon after he returned to his former post in Butare. He had been invited to return by the Minister of Justice, who had apparently been unable to secure his release by March 1995.

In late 1994 the Rwandese Government set up a committee to screen detainees and release those held unjustifiably. It is composed of the Procurator General and the heads of military and civilian intelligence, and the head of the Gendarmerie. Amnesty International welcomes this initiative by the authorities to release detainees who have no

case to answer. However, the organization is concerned that three members of this committee overseeing cases of civilians belong to the security forces whose impartiality and independence are questionable since they are members of the agencies who carried out most of the arrests. In recent months members of the security forces have prevented the release of, or rearrested detainees whom judicial officials had determined were being unlawfully held. There have been allegations that the committee is mostly concerned about the cases of prominent persons whose continued unlawful detention is criticized by foreign governments or organizations. The committee was reported to have ordered the release of only six detainees by March 1995. Amnesty International is concerned that other less well-known detainees, or those held outside Kigali central prison, may be held unlawfully for long periods.

2.2.2 Secret detentions and "disappearances"

Detainees held in private houses and other unofficial places of detention are in great danger. They are at risk of torture, execution and "disappearance". The figure of 23,000 detainees does not include those in secret detention.

Amnesty International has received reports of people being abducted and "disappearing"⁵. Some of these are thought to be held in secret detention centres by the security forces or government officials. Their relatives fear that they may have been killed. For example, the whereabouts of **Gratien Ruhorahoza**, President of the Kigali High Court, have remained unknown since he was taken away by soldiers on 10 October 1994. He is believed to have been arrested because of his role in processing dossiers of detainees held in Kigali central prison. He had reportedly authorized the release of 80 detainees after deciding that there was insufficient evidence to justify their continued detention. A small number of these were released on 8 October, two days prior to his arrest, but the others apparently remain in custody. Sources in Kigali say that if Gratien Ruhorahoza is still alive he is likely to be held in a military installation where he may be subjected to torture or extrajudicial execution.

In some cases relatives of the "disappeared" have asked for information from high-ranking government and security officials but have not been given any. For example, the wife of **Marcel Ntiringanya**, a businessman, has contacted officials including local authorities, members of the Gendarmerie and government ministries. Her husband was

⁵ Some people whose arrest is not acknowledged by the authorities and are feared to have "disappeared" or been killed in custody do reappear. For example, Dr Canisius Mungwakuzwe, was reported in mid-1994 to have "disappeared" (see *Rwanda: Reports of killings and abductions by the Rwandese Patriotic Army, April - August 1994*, AI Index: AFR 47/16/94). Amnesty International has since established that he is alive and free.

arrested on 20 October 1994, when a government soldier known to Marcel Ntirenganya went to his house and subsequently asked to be driven to town in Kigali. When Marcel Ntirenganya failed to return, his wife looked for him in several places, including Muhima Gendarmerie brigade in Kigali where she found her husband's truck parked. The Gendarmerie did not tell her what had happened to him and there was no trace of the soldier who had asked to be driven to town. She still had no news of her husband by March 1995.

2.2.3 Torture and other forms ill-treatment

Many of those who have been detained since July 1994 have been severely beaten and subjected to other forms of violence. Amnesty International has received photographs of detainees with wounds above the elbows consistent with *kandoya* or "three-piece-tying". The victim's arms are tied above the elbows behind the back, which sometimes results in permanent injury and leaves scars on the arms. Most of the torture, which in some cases has reportedly resulted in deaths, is carried out in secret detention centres or those under the authority of district officials. For example, **Abdullah Musabyimana** is reported to have been repeatedly beaten while being held in a private house in Gisenyi. He and several other detainees, including one **Kagabo** of Gisenyi prefecture's Kamana district, were subsequently held in a store at Gisenyi Technical School (*Ecole technique de Gisenyi*). Women held with them were reported to have been repeatedly raped by soldiers. It has been alleged that some of the detainees, including Kagabo, were executed to make room for new detainees. Those still held at the start of 1995 included 90-year-old **Yussuf Mbonabucya** and **Gabriel Mbiracyane**.

Although most torture has usually stopped once detainees are transferred to official prisons, rape is reported to have continued. For example, **Marie Mukamazamayimpaka**, a 46-year-old mother of three, was taken to a building occupied by soldiers in Butare on 12 February 1995 and raped for two days by two soldiers. She had already been badly beaten, leaving wounds on her buttocks. She had been arrested at the end of 1994 and was transferred to Butare prison at the start of February 1995. Other women were also reported to have been raped but were too afraid or embarrassed to describe their ordeal to Amnesty International representatives. Beatings appeared to be restricted to the women's wing in Butare prison, and scars caused by beatings could be seen. Soldiers reportedly told their victims that they were avenging the rape of Tutsi women by the former government's militia and soldiers, most of whom were members of the majority Hutu ethnic group.

2.2.4 Reports of extrajudicial executions

After the RPF-led government came to power some of its soldiers and supporters carried out deliberate and arbitrary killings of people accused of involvement in the April to July 1994 massacres. The government has said that it is holding some 400 soldiers accused of extrajudicial executions and other crimes. However, it remains unclear whether they have been formally charged and, if so, whether they will have fair trials. Amnesty International is concerned that those found guilty of carrying out killings may be executed. The organization is opposed to the death penalty because, as well as being the ultimate cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment, there is no convincing evidence that the penalty has any unique capacity to deter politically motivated crimes or terror.

Despite firm action announced by the government against soldiers perpetrating gross human rights violations, some reported killings do not appear to have been the subject of any investigation. For example, Australian soldiers serving with UNAMIR reported a sighting of several dozen bodies at Save near Butare. Rwandese Patriotic Army (RPA)⁶ soldiers denied the peace-keepers access to the site. Two weeks later, the bodies reportedly disappeared without trace. Local people apparently claimed that hundreds of civilians had been massacred by soldiers in the area.

Many victims of recent killings have been returning refugees or people living in camps for the displaced. For example, at least 12 people were killed and 37 wounded when soldiers opened fire in Busanze camp in southwestern Rwanda. The Minister of Defence announced that he would take stern action against the perpetrators but it was still unclear by March 1995 whether the authorities had in fact taken any action.

2.3 Abuses by former government officials and supporters

Some of those responsible for the genocide in Rwanda have continued to perpetrate abuses in refugee camps, particularly in Zaire and Tanzania. Dozens of refugees accused of supporting the new Rwandese Government have been killed. For example, an armed gang suspected of comprising former militia killed four refugees in eastern Zaire's Kibumba camp in November 1994. The victims appear to have been members of the minority Tutsi ethnic group accused of supporting the RPF. Other refugees who wished to return have been attacked.

Some former militia members and government soldiers are reported to be reorganizing within the camps in order to fight against the new Rwandese Government.

⁶ This is the name of the new Rwandese army since the RPF-led government came to power in July 1994.

There have been reports of armed groups infiltrating Rwanda to kill soldiers and civilians, mostly Tutsi. For example, one such group from refugee camps in Zaire reportedly killed 36 Tutsi, including 26 children, in Rutagara village near Gisenyi on 30 October 1994. In a separate development in October 1994 the Tanzanian authorities arrested about 50 Rwandese refugees who were hiding on Mibali island in Lake Victoria and accused them of possession of firearms and grenades. It remains unclear whether the Zairian and Tanzanian authorities intend to bring to justice those responsible for abuses in their countries.

A hitherto unacknowledged category of victims of the April to July 1994 mass violence has emerged in recent months. These are thousands of women who were raped by the former government's militia and soldiers. Hundreds or even thousands of children are reported to have been born to victims of these rapes, and many babies have been abandoned, or even killed.

3. United Nations protection for human rights

The UN Commission on Human Rights met in special session on 24 and 25 May 1994 and appointed a Special Rapporteur for Rwanda. He was promptly sent there. The Commission also agreed to the deployment of a small number of field officers to support his work. Their deployment was slow and when in the field they lacked basic equipment such as vehicles and communication equipment.

3.1 Human rights monitoring

On 2 August 1994 the High Commissioner for Human Rights⁷ launched an appeal for US\$2.1 million to fund 20 human rights monitors to carry out deterrent, confidence-building, preventive and investigatory functions in Rwanda. In September the High Commissioner launched an initiative to increase the number of human rights monitors to 147 to be deployed at district level. Unfortunately, with months of delay caused by lack of funds and logistical back-up and the difficulty of finding suitably qualified monitors, only about 80 had been deployed by February 1995.

The High Commissioner has said that his monitors have several functions: to carry out investigations into violations of humanitarian law and crimes against humanity; to monitor the current human rights situation and help to prevent violations occurring; to cooperate with international agencies in re-establishing confidence and thus facilitating the return of refugees and displaced persons and the rebuilding of civil society; and to

⁷ He took up office on 5 April 1994, barely two days before the genocide began in Rwanda.

implement programs of technical assistance, particularly concerning the administration of justice. By March 1995 no report of their work had been published. Amnesty International has received reports that the UN and the Rwandese authorities reached an understanding that human rights monitors would only report their findings confidentially to the Rwandese Government and the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

The European Union (EU) has decided to fund the deployment of 40 to 60 human rights monitors in Rwanda, working under the command and control of the monitoring operation set up by the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

3.2 The UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda and human rights

The UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) includes UN civilian police monitors (UNCIVPOLs) and unarmed military observers (UNMOs). In May 1994, soon after the mass killings had begun, the Security Council decided to cut the size of UNAMIR in Rwanda from an authorised strength of just over 2,000 to about 400. Amnesty International urgently called for the immediate return to Rwanda of the UNCIVPOLs and UNMOs and an increase in their number. They had a vital role to play in dissuading violence and reporting systematically on abuses, yet their deployment still took months. There were 5,740 UNAMIR troops in Rwanda by March 1995: only a few hundred of these had been deployed by the time the RPF had achieved a military victory and an RPF-led government was formed in mid-July 1994. By February 1994 the authorized strength of 309 UNMOs had been deployed as well as most of the authorized 90 UNCIVPOLs. UNCIVPOLs are playing a crucial role in helping to train a new Gendarmerie and monitoring its activities.

3.3 The International Tribunal for Rwanda

On 8 November 1994 the UN Security Council established the International Tribunal for Rwanda to try people responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and violations of humanitarian law, committed in Rwanda between 1 January and 31 December 1994. The tribunal's jurisdiction also covers such crimes committed by Rwandese in neighbouring states. The tribunal excludes the death penalty from the punishments it will be able to impose.

The Tribunal has the same Prosecutor, Judge Richard Goldstone, and the same appeal judges as the International Criminal Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia. A Deputy-Prosecutor to head the Rwanda investigations was appointed in January 1995. Trial judges for the International Tribunal for Rwanda are due to be appointed in 1995.

Investigating and prosecuting cases in Rwanda will be expensive and time-consuming. Witnesses are scattered, and some have been intimidated or killed; suspects

are hard to locate and are often outside Rwanda; little documentary evidence exists; graves have to be laboriously exhumed and carefully studied by teams of forensic scientists.

A number of intergovernmental and non-governmental organization experts in Rwanda have been involved in gathering information about patterns of human rights violations and documenting the killings which took place from April to July 1994. A six-person team of investigators belonging to the International Tribunal for Rwanda arrived in Rwanda in January 1995 to begin investigations into cases to be tried by the Tribunal. This team is still inadequate, given that the whole of Rwanda was affected by the massacres. More systematic and large-scale investigations are urgently needed, carried out by specialists in criminal investigations, such as police, forensic experts, prosecutors and other lawyers. As each day passes, evidence is being destroyed or tampered with. Investigations must be carried out immediately if perpetrators are to be brought to justice. Political will and resources from governments are essential if such criminal investigations are to take place.

3.4 Other investigations

The UN Special Rapporteur on Rwanda is mandated to report on the human rights situation in the country "including the root causes and responsibilities" for human rights violations and to compile information on "possible violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law". He has written three reports following as many visits to the country.

The Special Rapporteur recommended in mid-1995 that the UN should deploy between 150 and 200 human rights monitors throughout Rwanda for a period of not less than six months to monitor human rights. He has also appealed for voluntary contributions from the international community to support the early deployment of human rights experts in the field with the necessary logistical back-up.

On 26 July 1994 the UN Security Council established a three-person Commission of Experts to gather evidence of grave violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda, including evidence of possible acts of genocide. The mandate of the Commission of Experts, which was appointed by the UN Secretary-General, expired on 9 December 1994.

In its preliminary report of 29 September 1994 the Commission of Experts concluded that during the period 6 April to 15 July 1994 individuals on both sides of the armed conflict in Rwanda had perpetrated crimes against humanity and other serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law. Members and supporters

of the former government had perpetrated acts amounting to genocide. It recommended that the UN Security Council act to ensure that the individuals responsible for these serious violations of human rights were brought to justice before an international criminal tribunal. It produced a final report in December. Whatever information the Commission of Experts collected will be given to the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

4. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) and human rights in Rwanda

Despite the enormous scale of violations of human rights and humanitarian law during the conflict in Rwanda, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) does not seem to have taken a firm stance on measures to guarantee protection and promotion of human rights. It appears to be taking little or no action when it should in fact be taking a leading role to reinforce respect for human rights in Africa.

In 1993 Amnesty International urged the OAU to implement a six-point program⁸ proposed by Amnesty International to promote and protect human rights. Amnesty International indicated that Rwanda was one country where the OAU, within its conflict resolution mechanism⁹, should implement the program. However, it remains unclear whether the OAU has considered Amnesty International's proposed program. In 1994 the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights appointed a Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial executions and requested him to visit Rwanda urgently. However, as the Special Rapporteur was not given the resources to visit Rwanda he has been unable to carry out any effective role.

5. Institution-building

Institution-building in Rwanda should be seen as a high priority by the international community, as the foundation for stability, peace and reconciliation. The legal, judicial and penitentiary systems as well as the Gendarmerie urgently require reconstruction. As pointed out, the difficulties caused by the collapse of the judicial system are seriously damaging the protection of human rights and may also hamper the ability of the Rwandese authorities to provide the information and support which the International Tribunal for Rwanda will need to bring suspected perpetrators of human rights abuses to justice. The Rwandese Government has repeatedly called for international assistance

⁸ The program is contained in a document entitled, *Appeal by the Secretary General of Amnesty International to Organization of African Unity to protect human rights in Africa* (AI Index: IOR 63/04/93).

⁹ OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution

in rebuilding the country. In January 1995 aid donors pledged \$US 700 million for the reconstruction of Rwanda. It is unclear how much of this was earmarked for the judiciary.

The proposed UN Advisory Services program, which is being finalized by the UN Centre for Human Rights, must reflect the country's real needs on the ground if it is to be effective in building a system to prevent future violations of human rights.

6. Amnesty International's recommendations for justice in Rwanda

6.1 The Rwandese Government

6.1.1 The International Tribunal for Rwanda has been set up, but it does not remove the duty of the Rwandese authorities - and those of other countries - to try people accused of genocide and other gross violations of human rights. This duty is reinforced when one considers that with only two chambers the International Tribunal for Rwanda will probably only be able to cope with about 20 trials per year. All trials at the international and national level should of course conform with international fair trial standards.

6.1.2 The Rwandese authorities should urgently bring to justice those charged with crimes against humanity by implementing the law allowing foreign judicial experts to work in Rwanda passed by the Transitional National Assembly in February 1995. In particular, the Rwandese Government should begin urgent talks with foreign governments and intergovernmental organizations to recruit and finance the experts. These should include prosecutors, defence lawyers, judges and prison administrators with the relevant legal and language skills.

6.1.3 With the assistance of the international community, particularly the UN, the Rwandese Government should urgently build on and reform the detainee screening committee and set up an independent and impartial commission to examine detainee dossiers. The commission should determine whether there are sufficient grounds to warrant the continued detention of each detainee. The commission should have branches in every prefecture so as to speed up the screening process. Members of the commission should be chosen on the basis of their personal integrity and competence. This or another commission should be set up to investigate alleged torture, "disappearances" or secret detentions, and extrajudicial executions, and have powers to refer those found responsible to the judiciary.

6.2 Intergovernmental organizations

The UN and OAU could play a decisive role in ensuring that those responsible for crimes against humanity, including genocide and other gross human rights violations, are brought to justice swiftly and are tried in accordance with international standards for fair trial.

6.2.1 Information gathered concerning human rights abuses should be made public, unless it jeopardizes criminal investigations, as part of the process of the political and social healing of the nation. Dissemination of such information will have a deterrent and educational effect. To keep such information confidential perpetuates a climate of mistrust and resentment and encourages private vengeance, rather than facilitating national reconciliation.

6.3 The UN Secretary-General's Special Representative

6.3.1 The UN continues to play a political role in Rwanda, principally through the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General. He is also in close contact with governments of neighbouring countries. The UN, through the Special Representative, should remind those countries of their responsibility to bring to justice those responsible for human rights violations.

6.3.2 The Special Representative should use his influence with the governments of Burundi, Tanzania and Zaire, with whom he is in close contact, to ensure that they cooperate fully with the International Tribunal for Rwanda by facilitating its investigations on their territory. The Special Representative should use his influence with the Rwandese Government to ensure that national trials are fair and that the death penalty is not applied.

6.4 The UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR)

6.4.1 Amnesty International welcomes the setting up of Radio UNAMIR at the start of 1995. The radio should be used to promote reconciliation and human rights in Rwanda.

6.4.2 In order to create a police force that will be seen to be impartial, UNCIVPOLs should be involved in proposing recruitment criteria and operational guidelines to ensure that the highest standards of human rights and law enforcement are adhered to. UNCIVPOLs should themselves receive thorough training in international human rights standards and systematically monitor the conduct of the Rwandese Gendarmerie to ensure that it respects, protects and promotes human rights.

6.5 The International Tribunal for Rwanda

6.5.1 The UN Security Council and General Assembly should move swiftly to appoint the judges for the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

6.5.2 Governments who have sent forensic teams to Rwanda should instruct these experts to work very closely with the International Tribunal for Rwanda and to share whatever evidence they collect. More forensic teams are needed.

6.5.3 Several states have responded to Judge Goldstone's appeal and have contributed or pledged \$US 600,000 to the voluntary fund created for the International Tribunal for Rwanda. Other states should quickly do the same and those who have pledged money should send their contribution as soon as possible. The UN General Assembly should ensure that the budget of the tribunal is adequate.

6.5.4 Trials at the international level should be conducted as soon as possible consistent with fairness. If justice is not seen to be done, it is feared that the Rwandese people will increasingly take justice into their own hands.

6.6 The Organization of African Unity (OAU)

6.6.1 The OAU should play a high-profile role on human rights questions. It should urge its member states to cooperate with international investigators such as those from the International Tribunal for Rwanda. It should urge member states to bring to justice suspected perpetrators or to transfer them to a jurisdiction where they will be prosecuted.

6.6.2 Member states should ensure that the OAU plays a leading role in identifying judges, lawyers and other experts to work in Rwanda in the short to medium term.

6.6.3 The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights should increase its capacity to assist in the protection and promotion of human rights in Rwanda. In particular, its Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial executions should be working together with the UN Special Rapporteur on Rwanda and the High Commissioner for Human Rights' monitors to make recommendations about mechanisms for the prevention and investigation of extrajudicial executions and other unlawful killings.

6.7 Other governments

6.7.1 Governments should pass legislation enabling their authorities to cooperate with the International Tribunal for Rwanda, including being able to hand over suspects for

trial. As of March 1995, Amnesty International is unaware of a single state having done so, although about seven have done this for the former Yugoslavia tribunal.

6.7.2 As required by UN Security Council Resolution 978 of 27 February 1995, governments who find people on their territory who may have committed human rights violations in Rwanda should carry out investigations and, if there is sufficient evidence, prosecute them or transfer them to another jurisdiction where they will be brought to justice but not ill-treated or sentenced to death. Governments should not expel suspects from their territory to avoid responsibility for ensuring that they are brought to justice.

6.7.3 States should hand over any evidence of gross human rights violations in their possession to the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

6.7.4 Governments should urge Rwanda not to apply the death penalty.

6.7.5 Governments should contribute substantial amounts to the Voluntary Trust Fund of the International Tribunal for Rwanda so that it can accelerate its criminal investigations in Rwanda and other countries to prevent more evidence being lost.

6.7.6 Governments should fund a long-term program to rebuild the judiciary in Rwanda, bilaterally and through intergovernmental organizations such as the UN, EU and OAU. A concerted effort has to be made by the Rwandese Government, in devising a priority education programme for lawyers, judges and law enforcement officials, and the international community in providing funds, teachers and expertise. A strong human rights component should be included in all training programmes and courses.

JP MBITE
AMEST

CAPT JP MBITE

HUM OFFICER

SECTOR 5B

GISENYI

JAN - MAR 96

SECTOR 5B

IN-X



FROM: MILOB SECT 5B

TO : HAC UNAMIR HQ

DATE: 07 JAN 1996

HUMANITARIAN WEEKLY SITREP 01 - 07 JAN 1996

GENERAL SITUATION

1. The general situation in the Sector remains calm. Minor security incidents continue to occur in the outlying areas of the prefecture.

OWN HAC ACTIVITIES

2. The milobs provided escort to IOM vehs going to Kavoye and Nyamyumba. The weekly statistics for returnees are attached.

GENERAL LIVING CONDITIONS

4. a. HOUSING The joint FHI/WFP housing project continues in five communes.

b. EDUCATION NTR

c. HEALTH CARE/PROBLEMS The malaria cases in the Kivumu 2303 and other areas of west of the Gishwati Forest are now under check with preventive med care. Both MSF/MERLIN remain ready to support both transit camps should a sudden influx occur.

NGOS'

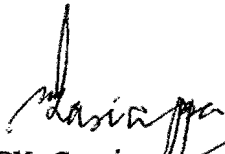
6. FHI distributed food which include maize, beans and cooking oil in five communes.

UN AGENCIES

7. UNHCR ^{old Case Load} Continues with the repatriation process. The planned repat of OCL from Masisi from 03 Jan has been suspended. Fresh date is yet to be confirmed. The sit in Goma continues to be tense after two bomb blasts on 05 Jan near a cathedral killed one and seriously injured two others.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

8. Relations between UNAMIR and the local authorities remain cooperative and cordial.


PM Cariappa
Maj
Hum Offr
Sector 5B

SUMMARY OF RETURNEE MOVEMENT : NKAMIRA CAMP

29 DEC 95 - 04 JAN 1996

PREFECTURE	COMMUNE	TOTAL	TOTAL PREFECTURE
GISENYI	RUBAVU	52	248
	SATINSYI	-	
	KANAMA	3	
	NYAMYUMBA	20	
	KAYOVE	1	
	MUTURA	116	
	RWERERE	2	
	KARAGO	28	
	RAMBA	-	
	GICIYE	-	
	KIBILIRA	15	
	GASEKE	11	
RUHENGARI	NKULI	77	213
	MUKINGO	26	
	NDUSU	-	
	NYAMUTERA	9	
	BUTARO	-	
	KIGOMBE	32	
	KINIGI	34	
	NYAKINAMA	6	
	RUHONDO	-	
	GATONDE	-	
	KIDAHU	2	
	CYABINGO	19	
	CYERU	1	
	NKUMBA	6	
	NYARUTOVU	1	
NDERA TRANSIT CENTER (KIGALI)			208
TOTAL			<u>669</u>

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO : SRSG
FC
CMO
DCOS OPS
DCOS SP
MILOBS GP HQ
All MILOBS Sectors

FROM : HAC

DATE : 06 JAN 96

FILE : 5000.1(HAC)/A/1

SUBJECT : TRANSIT CENTRES IN RWANDA

1. Forwarded herewith are details of existing transit centres in Rwanda as per information provided by UNHCR HQ. This is for info.
2. Best regards.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a vertical stroke followed by a large, stylized loop.

SK PRASAD
Maj
CHAO

TRANSIT CENTERS IN RWANDA

GISENYI

1. NKAMIRA TRANSIT CENTER

Nkamira TC is situated at about 27 kms from Gisenyi town along the Kigali tarmac road. It has a capacity of 2,000 returnees daily. The site is connected both to public water supply as well as public electrical power. COOPI is UNHCR's main implementing agency. MSF/Belgium is in charge of the health sector.

All returnees are served their standard assistance packages at the center before being transported either to their communes of origin or onward to other Prefectures. The average stay in the center is one night, depending on convoy arrival times.

Standard assistance packages are distributed to all returnees and onward transport is provided.

2. COLLEGE TRANSIT CENTER

The College TC situated at 7 kms from Gisenyi Town along the Kigali tarmac road. The center can comfortably accommodate 5,500 returnees. This capacity can be upgraded at short notice to 10,000 if necessary. The site is connected to public water supply and electric power. COOPI is UNHCR's implementing partner.

CYANGUGU

1. NYAGATARE WEST TRANSIT CENTER:

The center is situated at about 5 Km. from the Rwandese/Zairian border on the Cyangugu/Butare tarmac road. It has a capacity of 2000 returnees daily expandable to 5000, on short notice. IRC is HCR's implementing agency.

2. BUGARAMA TRANSIT CENTER

The site is located in Bugarama town, one Kms. from the Zairian and about six Km. from the Burundese border. The site has been recently connected to the town's water supply system (rehabilitated by UNHCR). The site has a capacity of about 800 per day. The management of the center is carried out by CONCERN IPCs in charge of the water and sanitation and IMDM is in charge of the health sector. It should be noted that the distance from Bugarama TC to Cyangugu is 40 Km., equaling a two hour drive. Cyangugu arranges transportation onward. This TC could receive returnees from Burundi and Zaïre (Congo).

3. NYARUSHISHI TRANSIT CENTER

The TC is situated at about 7.5 Km. east of Cyangugu. It has a current capacity of 5,000 per day which can be increased to 10,000. Water and sanitation facilities are already available. CONCERN is UNHCR's implementing partner in the center.

KIBUYE

1. NYAMISHABA TRANSIT CENTER

The site is located in Kibuye Town. It has a capacity of 700 returnees per day. This TC is also a newly established one. MSF France will be working on health/ water and sanitation. The management implementing partner has not yet been identified..

BYUMBA-NORTH EAST

1. NYAGATARE TRANSIT CENTER -MUTARA

The TC is situated two Km. from the main tarmac road leading to Nyagatare Town. It is 40 Km. away from the Rwandan northern border with Uganda. The current site has a capacity of 2,200 returnees with the potential to expand up to 8,000. Piped water is available in the transit center. ARC is in charge of health and sanitation, ARP is in charge of water, and ADRA is in charge of management of the transit center. Standard assistance packages are distributed to returnees entering Rwanda from Uganda.

1.1. BYUMBA TRANSIT CENTER

Byumba TC has been established recently. It is situated about 5 Km. south of Byumba Town along the Kigali/Byumba road. It has a working capacity of 1000 expandable to 2000 if need be. HCR's overall implementing agency is Goal. The average stay in the center is about four days. No standard assistance package is distributed at this TC. It is connected to the public piped water system of Byumba. GOAL is in charge of the transit center.

BUTARE

1. BUTARE WAY STATION

The site is located in Butare Town. The current capacity is around 2,500 returnees per day. The TC is managed by COOPI. However, the sub-Office is in the process of identifying a new site in the area. The average stay over is of one to two nights before onward transportation. The TC distributes standard assistance packages to returnees entering Rwanda through Burundi.

KIGALI RURAL

1. DIHIRO TRANSIT CENTER

The site is located 15 Km. from the Burundian border along the road to Gashora. It has a capacity of 500 daily.

IRC is UNHCR's implementing partner.

This TC distributes standard assistance packages to returnees from Burundi and those which remain in it area. The returnees for Kibungo transit the area and receive their assistance package in Kibungo Tcs.

KIBUNGO-SOUTH EAST

1. BIRENGA TRANSIT CENTER

The center is situated 200 meters away from UNHCR Kibungo field office, in Kibungo city. The TC has a capacity of 2000. The possibility for expansion exists. IRC is in charge of water and sanitation, while LWF is in charge of the overall management.

2. NYAKARAMBI TRANSIT CENTER

The site is located at about 28 Km. from the Rwandan/Tanzanian border along the tarmac road. Its current capacity of 1,000 is being expanded to 1,500 with the possibility to increase it up to 2,000. IRC is in charge of water, while AEF is in charge of all remaining responsibilities including management.

KIGALI

1. KIGALI TRANSIT CENTER NDERA

Ndera TC has a capacity of 2000 returnees per day. Concern is HCR's implementing partner.

The average overnight stay in the center is of one to two nights.

No standard assistance packages are distributed at this site.

This site will have to be moved to a new site soon.

HUMANITARIAN BRIEF

SECT-5 17 JUN95

General Situation

1. The general situation prevailing in sect 5 makes this sector an ideal platform for humanitarian work. During the period from 20 May to 17 Jun, the humanitarian work by MILOBS in this sector was carried out as per the guidelines given by HAC. Important information which could assist NGOs and other UN agencies to continue with their humanitarian work was provided to them. MILOBS also accompanied NGOs and UN agencies in remote\ sensitive areas to access the requirements of food, medicines and other essential commodities.

2. There has been some turnover of people in UN agencies and NGOs. Humanitarian team met the concerned agencies and explained integrated system of working followed in this sect. This was primarily to ensure continuation of smooth functioning, optimal utilisation of resources and maximum cooperation.

Major Humanitarian Problems.

3. Old Caseloads. This problem was projected during the last conference held on 20 May and is still a major source of concern. College reception center is the only center remaining which houses 59\60 returnees who are awaiting resettlement in land to be allotted to them by the MINRIESO. The college reception centre has following problems:

- a). The infrastructure is not sufficient to provide basic hygienic conditions to the returnees as the place is very overcrowded.
- b). Long waiting period and uncertainty about their future can turn these people into unpredictable lot. They can turn violent and at the slightest pretext can resort to looting and demonstrations. MINRIESO till date has not been able to identify sufficient land for their rehabilitation.
- c). The government has issued instruction to close college reception center by 18 Jun. UNHCR is tying up details for of moving these refugees. No specific land for their resettlement has yet been allotted by MINRIESO. The situation is being closely monitored. It seems that it will not be possible to close the centre by 18 Jun.

Humanitarian Activity

4. A brief account of humanitarian activity by various agencies is as follows:

- a). UNHCR.
 - * Organised repatriation from Goma during the period of report, however the number of returnees has been less.
 - * Food distribution in communes.
 - * Resettlement of old caseloads.
- b). WFP.
 - * Provide food to old caseloads in reception centre.
 - * Provide food for work for different ongoing projects.
 - * Provide food to returnees in the communes on as required basis.
- c). COOPI.
 - * Runs the college reception centre and looks after its sanitation.
 - * Rehabilitation of primary schools.
 - * Seed and tool distribution in communes.
 - * Training of teachers.
- d). ICRC.
 - * Monitor the prison condition and treat sick prisoners.
 - * IT is carrying out water rehabilitation in the sect.
- e). MSF\MERLIN\ MEMISA.
 - * Rehabilitation of health centres including their staffing.
 - * Manning of health posts in remote communes.
 - * Vaccination programmes in the communes.
 - * MERLIN looks after college health center medical post which has an appx str of 8000 people.

Achievements-MILOBS

5. The Ministry of Family and promotion of women, approached MILOBS, seeking assistance in transporting non food items to the communes of Satinsyi, Gaseke, Kibilira and Kayove. Over 300 kitchen sets, blankets and mats were supplied using integral transport and transport provided by TUNBATT.

6. A tracked dozer from the force engineer (requisitioned by the MILOBS) was used to clear mud blockage in water outlet, in the Gihira hydro-electric project, run by the Electrogaz. This will ensure uninterrupted electric supply

in Gisenyi prefecture. The dozer was later used to dig yet another garbage pit in the college reception centre.

7. MILOBS coordinated the movement of joint heli patrol comprising of M S F, MERLIN, UNHCR and MILOBS to visit areas made inaccessible by rains. These patrols checked the food stocks at Ngororero commune which is meant for 10,000 people staying in Ramba commune. MERLIN distributed medicine Ngororero and Kibilira commune. In another heli patrol MSF could reach Jomba(5609), a remote post made inaccessible by rains. UNHCR was also part of this heli patrol and they monitored the food situation and the condition of the returnees in the communes.

8. MILOBS and the medical team from TUNBATT immediately reached accident site on 05 Jun at Nemba(7718) where a local bus had met with an accident. They assisted local medical authorities in evacuating the injured .

9. Sector commander and Humanitarian team visited Gisenyi Prison and looked into the prison condition. The septic tanks are overflowing and need to be drained out at the earliest. Attempts to get a pumper truck have not been successful. We have told the prison authorities that we are on top priority and vehicle will be provided for draining the septic tank at the earliest.

Recommendations\ Points For Discussion.

10. Mosts of the roads in the sect are not motorable due to rains, effort to reach inaccessible areas is being done by making use of heli patrol. This has brought valuable information. It is recommended that heli patrol should be given higher priority.

11. Request was made by prison authorities for provision of some sports equipment(a few set of volley ball kit) so that prisoners can have some recreation and will also be good for their health. It is recommended that some sports equipment to be provided to the prison authorities so that prisoners are benefited.

01-07 1995

Aghadjanian
GISENYI

U.N. RESTRICTED

THE U.N. AND RWANDA

- AN UPDATE ON THE SITUATION -

Paul Aghadjanian
25 June 1995

Distribution:

- Mr. William Clarence, Chief
HRFOR
- Mr. Essaied Abderazak, Deputy
Chief HRFOR
- All Team Leaders & Heads of
Units

UNAMIR

The UNAMIR mandate was reviewed and a new mandate established on 10 June 1995. The previous mandate included the protection of refugees and displaced persons, protection of UN Organizations. A troop force of 6,000 was deployed throughout the country carrying out routine patrols and assisting with humanitarian activities.

Negotiations took place throughout the month of May with the Government to establish a new mandate. It was clear from the onset that a reduced mission especially in terms of troop size was inevitable. Preparations are already underway to facilitate the departure of some contingents. The new mandate excludes UNAMIR from its protection role of civilians and displaced persons.

The Special Representative of the Secretary General and a high level delegation from the Rwandese Government left for New York on 26 May 1995 to hold consultations. On 8 June 1995 a resolution was unanimously adopted. The salient points of that resolution include :

1. The importance of achieving genuine reconciliation among all members of Rwandese society within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement.
2. Ensure that Rwandan Nationals currently in neighbouring countries, including those in camps, do not undertake military activities aimed at destabilizing Rwanda or receive arms supplies in view of the great likelihood that such arms are intended for use within Rwanda.
3. Increase efforts to assist the Government of Rwanda in the promotion of a climate of stability and trust in order to facilitate the return of Rwandan refugees in neighbouring countries.
4. Emphasize the need for increased disbursement of international assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda.
5. Acknowledge the responsibility of the Government of Rwanda for the safety and security of all UNAMIR personnel and other international staff serving in the country.
6. In relation to the problems of refugees in the Great Lakes... welcomed the appointment of a Special Envoy to carry out consultations on the preparation and convening, at the earliest possible time, of the regional Conference on Security, Stability and Development.
7. Extends the mandate of UNAMIR until 8 December 1995 and authorizes a reduction of Force level to 2,330 troops within three months of the adoption of this resolution and 1,800 within four months.
8. Maintains the current level of military observers and civilian police personnel.
9. Requests the Secretary General to consult the Governments of neighbouring countries

on the possibility of deployment of United Nations military observers and, as a matter of priority, to consult with the Government of Zaire on the deployment of observers including in the airfields located in Eastern Zaire, in order to monitor the safe supply of arms and related material to Zaire, and further requests the Secretary General to report to the Council within one month of the adoption of the resolution

The resolution also calls for the adjustment to the previous mandate in the following areas:

- a. Assist the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the voluntary and safe return of refugees and their reintegration in their Home Communes to that end promote a climate of trust and confidence through the performance of monitoring tasks throughout the country with military and police observers.
- b. Support the provision of humanitarian aid, and of an assistance and expertise in engineering, logistics, medical care and demining.
- c. Assist in the training of national police force until such time as the Government of Rwanda has entered into bilateral arrangements for the establishment of other training programmes.
- d. Contribute to the security in Rwanda of personnel and premises of United Nations, of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, including full time protection for the Prosecutor's Office, as well as those of Human Rights Officers, and to contribute also to the security of humanitarian agencies in cases of need.

Political Situation

In the Secretary General's Report to the Security Council (S/1995/457), it was noted that during the reporting period there was significant progress made in an environment of relative stability. Electricity, water and communications were partially restored and many primary and secondary schools reopened. The National Assembly has nominated Judges in line with the Arusha Accords and discussions began to review and establish a new constitution.

Rwanda, however, remains tense since the genocide of April 1994 and the victory by the Rwanda Patriotic Army. The victory of the RPA resulted in the departure of the Former Government Forces to Zaire. They left, perhaps defeated, but at the same time as a cohesive force and a complete administration which remains a constant threat to Rwanda. It has been reported

that the FRG are carrying out military exercises in the refugee camps just over the border in Zaire. The relief community continues to provide assistance to the refugees which inevitably goes to the Former Government Forces as well.

Despite a Security Council resolution permitting other States to arrest known perpetrators involved in the Genocide, Zaire has not initiated any such procedure. The International Tribunal is only now beginning to establish itself in Arusha. The Government in Rwanda has expressed on many occasions its frustration at the delay in implementing a justice system. This feeling is also reflected in the general population. Banners calling for justice are a common sight in Kigali town.

Anti-UNAMIR sentiment is high and hostility towards the international community, in particular UNAMIR, is tangible. It is very clear that the non-intervention of UNAMIR in April 1994 has left an indelible scar on Rwanda.

UNHCR estimates there are 1.8 mil. refugees outside Rwanda in Zaire, Burundi and Tanzania. In the view of the Special Representative of the High Commissioner for Refugees "repatriation is an illusion against the recent history in Rwanda, we have to assume that refugee camps will exist for many years". Efforts have been made to assist in repatriation. To date only 40,000 people have returned home.

Large numbers of people previously exiled in Uganda for the past 30 years returned spontaneously to establish a new life, bringing with them an estimated 500,000 head of cattle. This has had a detrimental effect on the environment as there is insufficient land for grazing, furthermore these people are either squatting in the homes of those more recently displaced or in exile or else they remain homeless.

It was estimated that before the closure of the camps there were 200,000 displaced people in Rwanda. The recent closure of IDP camps in the South of the country led to the tragic loss of many lives. The forced closure initiated violent action between hard core elements of the Interahamwe and the Government forces. The Government has calculated the number of deaths at 300, UNAMIR issued a figure of 2,000, while some observers estimate a far higher figure. An Independent Commission of Enquiry undertook an investigation at the request of the Government to establish the facts. The result of the enquiry released does not attempt to clarify the number of the fatalities however it does say "Due to logistic and time constraints, it was not possible to determine the exact number of fatalities but it is apparent that the numbers are more than those formally counted in the Kibeho camp." The report goes on to say in a subsequent paragraph "It is interesting to note the unusual discrepancy between the various initial counts and estimates of fatalities and the actual number of non-fatal casualties, suggesting over-estimation in the initial fatality counts and estimates". In apportioning blame the report concedes that undue force was used by the RPA but that this was not a premeditated act.

Some NGOs are accused in the report of defying the Government's policy and encouraging displaced people to stay in the camp, while the UN system is requested in the final paragraph of the report "to review its chain of command and its operational procedures to make sure that in the future an entire operation is not held hostage or bogged down by one or several agencies and organizations with limited mandates and responsibilities".

Those displaced people who fled Kibeho and returned to their home communes are being assisted by the relief community however many have been harassed and some killed. It has also been reported that clandestine prisons exist where an unknown number of people are being detained since the closure of the camp.

Military Situation

The present troop force of UNAMIR is 5,586 troops and 317 military observers from 10 countries. They are deployed throughout the country and remain in Chapter Six. Their function is to provide protection and security to the refugees and displaced people, UN agencies and relief organizations.

The RPA is a force of 10,000 and feel confident that they can maintain security in the country. The army comes under the Ministry of Defence as does the Gendarmerie. The lack of salaries among the rank in file is a contributing factor in the increase in crime particularly the theft of vehicles.

The former Government Forces sitting right over the border in Zaire remain a threat to the stability of Rwanda. There is enough evidence to conclude that a possible offensive on their part is imminent.

Security Situation

Arrests and killings continue on a daily basis throughout the country. Despite the presence of Human Rights Monitors and UNAMIR, security is still a threat for returning displaced people. In the capital expatriates are continuously harassed by bandits and military clothed people, taking vehicles and breaking into houses. There is a UNAMIR curfew on vehicles after 21:00 hrs. Despite this, incidents of carjacking continue, even in daylight hours. Crimes are invariably not violent but very traumatic for the most part.

Hostility towards UNAMIR is very tangible and it is not advisable to be at large public places particularly in Nightclubs especially at night.

There are indications that an attack from the Former Government Forces of Rwanda is possible. Certainly border incursions have increased. The RPA are heavily deployed in those areas.

With the reduction of UNAMIR troops there is a degree of uncertainty and trepidation among many citizens living in the communes who have hitherto felt reassured by the presence of UNAMIR. It is also feared that the level of car robbery will increase as those individuals who take cars see the reduction as a last chance to steal UN property.

Analysis

The history of Rwanda is rooted in ethnic conflict in the same way that Burundi continues to experience ethnic conflict but in the reverse proportion. This cycle of Tutsi against Hutu and vice versa must be broken to avert further clashes. In the absence of a competent Judicial System and with the failure of the UN system to respond in a timely way to this need, there is no evidence that this cycle will end in the near future.

The trauma caused by the Genocide has resulted in a desire for revenge and retaliation. Reconciliation is not imminent and the scars of last year too raw to contemplate an atmosphere of tolerance and forgiveness.

Like many countries where ethnic conflict is a characteristic, nationalism is not a significant feature, and in the case of Rwanda certainly not a foundation on which peace could be established at this point.

The complicity of countries in the region is also not a peace invoking factor. This complicity also spreads to countries outside the region. In the case of Zaire there is a definite support to the former Government. This is possibly also true in the case of Kenya. In an Amnesty International report published 29 May 1995, France, China and South Africa have been accused of selling arms to the Former Rwandan Government, they denied these allegations.

Uganda is a strong supporter of the present regime in Rwanda. Most of the army were living in the bush in Uganda and launched their offensive from there. Interesting parallels can be drawn with Uganda. It should be noted that Uganda's strategy after victory of the NRA was to integrate their forces and through a process of politicization minimize tribal complications. The active intervention of President Museveni could in fact have a positive effect if he was to encourage similar policies to the Government of Rwanda. In his letter to the Secretary General in June 1994 President Yoweri Museveni writes " My advice to Rwandese has been to definitively

bring peace to their country through genuine reconciliation and sharing of power rather than managing no peace through observers and monitors...in order to bring peace the perpetrators of this genocide must be located and punished".

The Secretary General has already stated that the UN has failed in Rwanda. Perhaps the greatest failure for which the Rwandese will never forgive the Peace-Keepers, was the withdrawal of troops and the subsequent complacency, which to many observers, permitted the slaughter of between 500,000 and 1,000,000 people.

To compound this apparent failure it must be noted that the Genocide was systematic and planned by the Interahamwe. Intelligence reports must have been aware of the extensive organization that went on behind the scenes in each commune. Yet following the downing of the plane that killed President Habyarimana, to all intents and purposes the International community appeared to have been taken by surprise.

The most recent failure of the UN system is as mentioned previously, the failure of the UN to implement any semblance of a justice system in Rwanda alongside the International Tribunal.

Prisons continue to swell with suspects and conditions are horrific. There are present as many as 45,000 prisoners in 149 prisons throughout the country. This situation, if not addressed could lead to rebellion within prisons or the more likely scenario of summary executions.

The new mandate under discussion is clearly a compromise between absolute withdrawal and massive reduction in troop size. The relationship drawn between the contribution of donors and the presence of the Peace-Keepers is no longer relevant. Following the Kibeho incident the European Union and the Netherlands have frozen their funds. It seems to the Government that the pledging of US\$ 600 million was merely a promise.

UNAMIR is too small a force to enter into Chapter 7 like Somalia where even a force of 20,000 failed to contain the situation. It therefore remains as a psychological deterrent and comfort to the IDPs returning to their home communes.

The RPA as a force is in the main untrained however has nurtured its survival tactics during the long years in exile. The spate of crime and intimidation is in part a reflection of indiscipline but is apparently tolerated by the hierarchy of the RPA.

Unless Zaire honours its commitment to demilitarizing the refugee camps in its territory the threat of insecurity will remain. Furthermore the international community must recognize this threat and increase pressure on Zaire. In Goma, where due to the presence of a volcano, there is a physical threat to refugees and little or no fertile land, the camp should be moved away from the border. This would cost an estimated US\$ 52 million.

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Revised 12/01/95

Internal**RWANDA EMERGENCY NORMALISATION PLAN (RENP)**

The Rwanda Emergency Normalisation Plan (RENP) outlines the principal areas in which Rwanda needs immediate relief. RENP is neither a comprehensive approach to Rwanda's socio-economic problems nor does it provide detailed project data. It simply indicates the areas where emergency relief is needed so that the state begins to function effectively. Dividing itself into three broad headings, RENP addresses the following areas:

A. Infrastructure

Electricity
Water
Telecommunications
Roads and Bridges
Repairs of Public
Buildings/Ministries

B. Essential Services

Balance of Payments Support
Police and Gendarmerie
Judicial Services
Prisons
Administrative cadres
Municipal services

C. Vital Socio-Economic Needs

Seeds and Agricultural Needs
Habitat and Resettlement
Refugees, IDP Open Relief Centres (OSRCs)
Food
Schools
Hospitals/Health

Each item is briefly described in its present state with an approximate estimate for basic relief. The objective is to address these issues immediately so that the relief and rehabilitation programmes under UNDP, UN Agency Relief Operations and World Bank Programmes can be given a jump start.

All RENP projects have a common denominator with UNDP Round Table proposals, the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal 1995 and the World Bank programme all of which are, of course, broader in scope and gestation. RENP programmes would eventually merge into these programmes and would provide them with optimum return on investment. For instance, all the items listed under the infrastructure item of RENP ("A" above) amount to US \$54 million and are also included in the UNDP proposals for the Round Table which, being more extensive, add up to US \$70.6 million. Similarly, a number of issues contained in the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal 1995 e.g. (schools, hospitals, health centres, Open Relief Centres, etc.) are also part of RENP.

The issues outlined in RENP require urgent, up-front support which could either be provided through the Rwanda Trust Fund or through counter-part funds made immediately available to the government. In either case, co-ordination at the ground level is essential.

A. INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Electricity

Current Situation:

The hydraulic and thermal power stations which provide the country with electricity, normally producing a total of 40 megawatts, are now producing only 17. The most important of these power stations, Ntaruka, was damaged in 1993. The most urgent repairs on these stations are already well underway, and the Government has stated that it requires \$9,490,000 USD to repair the power grid.

As a result of these repairs, according to Electrogaz, electricity has been restored to approximately 70% of the residences in all sectors of Kigali.

Also according to Electrogaz, outside Kigali, electricity has been partially restored to: Ruhengeri, Gisenyi, Kibuye, Cyangugu, Byumba, Butare, Gitarama and Gikongoro. The eastern part of the country (Rwamagana, Kibungo) is in dire need of rehabilitation.

WPF is providing, through the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Food-for Work Rations to the workers of Electrogaz (currently numbered 430). The food packages will be provided until such time as Electrogaz can resume salary payments. Electrogaz still requires funds in order to pay salaries.

Requirements:

	<u>Estimated Costs:</u> USD
a. Reconstruction of the transformer station at Gikondo :	\$1,500,000
b. Reparation of the lines and the power station of Jabana :	\$2,000,000
c. Reparation and equipment of various power lines :	\$1,000,000
d. Rehabilitation of the Ntaruka power station :	\$4,000,000
e. Rehabilitation of the power lines Gikondo-Mururu and Kilinda :	\$ 330,000
f. Replacement of the transformer at Jabana :	\$ 300,000
g. Reparation of the Gifurwe power station :	\$ 360,000
Sub-total electrical power grid:	\$ 9,490,000

Medium Term:

Other projects which must be undertaken in the medium term are: the repair of the stations at: Gisenyi, Gatsata, Kigoma, Mukungwa (evaluation of turbines) and Gihira.

Long Term:

In the long term, to increase the production of electricity to address the energy deficit and the needs of the population, the following will be necessary:

- The construction of additional hydroelectric power stations: (Nyabarongo, Rukarara and Akanyaru are currently being studied);
- The construction of the inter-connecting line between Uganda and Rwanda (a project which will be very cost-efficient, with a relatively low cost and large benefit).

Donor Offers of Assistance:

1. The European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) is funding projects in the amount of \$6 million, with GTZ (German Government), executing the project and providing \$1.4 million in tools and equipment.
2. The Canadian Government, through the Agence Canadienne de Developpement International (ACDI) is funding between \$3 - 5 million in projects.
3. The Banque Europeene d'Investissement (BEI), the KFW (German Government) and the Caisse de Developpement Francais (CDF) have also made offers of assistance.
4. UNICEF, through Australian AESOP, is providing \$2 million in tools and equipment for the rehabilitation of the power grid.
5. The World Bank has committed itself to filling any gaps that may remain after the other donors have made their pledges.

It is essential that all donors work in close coordination with the Ministry of Public Works so that all funds will be used as efficiently as possible. This is also important in order to avoid any possibility of overlap or duplication.

Programme of support to the Ministry of Public Works (MINITRAPE):

	<u>Estimated Costs:</u>
	USD
a. Project Management Cell	: \$1,020,000
b. Contract Management Cell (Sub-contracting of the projects requires flexible procedures and follow-up/monitoring)	: \$1,400,000
c. Training of Staff (the staff must be trained for new management tasks)	: \$3,740,000
d. Plan of action for the road sector (a policy of regional disenclavement must be developed)	: \$ 200,000
Sub-total support to MINITRAPE	\$6,360,000

2. Water

Current Situation:

The war dealt a serious blow to Rwanda's water and sanitation system. The massive displacement of the population into crowded camps inside and outside the country, combined with unsanitary methods of water handling and waste disposal, have created widespread health problems. Resulting epidemics, including cholera and dysentery, have claimed the lives of thousands of people. Inside Rwanda, such vital institutions as hospitals, health centres and public buildings have been left without electricity and/or functioning water pumping stations. During 1994, emergency technical assistance was provided by: UN and international agencies (UNAMIR (BRITCON), UNICEF and ICRC), bilateral aid agencies (GTZ, Australian Relief Agency) and the Canadian, Norwegian and Finnish governments. NGOs, especially MSF and OXFAM have also played an important role. Of course, Electrogaz, in coordination with the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Health, has made enormous efforts (with scarce resources) to rehabilitate essential water and sanitation services. UNICEF has been designated the lead U.N. agency for the sector and has been co-ordinating, since July 1994, a large inter-agency working group that brings together Government, UN Agencies (UNAMIR, UNDP, UNHCR, WHO), bi-lateral donors and NGOs in order to agree on strategies and plan implementation.

UNICEF:

Immediately after the crisis, teams of ICRC, UNAMIR and UNICEF water engineers undertook rapid assessments of the water supply system in Kigali city and in the 13 main urban centres throughout the country. As a result of this combined effort, the Kigali water supply was re-established in September, serving 300,000 people, at least on alternate days. Similarly, all 13 water treatment plants in Rwanda's secondary cities are now functioning due to the combined support of the above-mentioned Agencies and GTZ. These organizations also provided water treatment chemicals, fuel, pumping equipment, spare parts and incentives for Electrogaz personnel. According to UNICEF, in mid-November 1994, thanks to the combined efforts of the Government and of the International Community, the water supply to the entire urban population of Rwanda, some 1,000,000 persons, was largely restored.

In 1994, UNICEF received almost US \$11 million for use in emergency water and sanitation activities within Rwanda and in refugee areas in northern Tanzania and eastern Zaire. Activities focused on providing emergency access to potable water and sanitation facilities (latrines, wash basins) to internally displaced (SW-Rwanda) and refugee populations (Ngara, Goma, Bukavu), with a particular emphasis on unaccompanied children centres (Goma, Bukavu, Rwanda). Efforts were also made to rehabilitate the water supply system in major and secondary urban areas.

In 1995, UNICEF will continue to rehabilitate the water infrastructure, especially in rural areas, with a particular emphasis on returnee and displaced communities. A strong focus on hygiene education and sanitation will also be integrated into a preventive health strategy which will seek to prevent epidemics. To ensure sustainability of emergency assistance, UNICEF will also support hygiene education and community involvement in water supply and sanitation activities, especially regarding the reconstruction and maintenance of schools, rural health centres and water sources for communities of returning refugees. Finally, support will be provided for the re-establishment of the national capacity for emergency needs assessment, analysis and planning (including training of Government staff, logistical support and provision of chemicals for water treatment).

NGOs by region

North-West

AICF has started a study on the rehabilitation of water supply system in Ruhengeri and Gisenyi Prefectures. ICRC plans to rehabilitate 200 water systems in the two prefectures. MSF-France will rehabilitate water supply systems in health centres in the same areas.

North-East

Austrian Relief Programme is continuing the Mutara Rehabilitation scheme that will provide water to the Byumba region. ATLAS will install a water purification plant at Muvumba River to provide water to Nyagatare and Rwampesha while awaiting the completion of the Mutara scheme.

South-West:

Potable Water Supply Systems (PWSS) continue to supply water to the IDP camps at Kibeho and Ndago camps. Kibeho and Ndago have an estimated 36,500 and 45,000 IDPs respectively.

Requirements:

Programme of Potable Water Supply:

		<u>Estimated Costs:</u>
		USD
a.	Evaluation of damages to system	: \$ 200,000
b.	Reparation of water supply system	: \$1,000,000
c.	Rehabilitation of supply in rural areas	: \$2,250,000
d.	Supervision of water supply projects	: \$ 400,000
Sub-total potable water supply		\$3,850,000

3. Telecommunications and Postal System:
Current Situation:

Telecommunications: The Jari Nodal Centre, which transmits inter-urban and international communications, is totally destroyed. One of the two earth stations is destroyed and the other seriously damaged. Two-thirds (49 out of 73) of the international circuits are inoperational and four-fifths of rural telephone equipment is irreparable. The station at Cyangugu has been completely looted.

Postal Services: All of the postal services (11) in the country, as well as the sub-offices and auxiliary offices (28), are out of service. The only functioning postal service is the service in Kigali and its airport annex.

Requirements:

Support Programme to the Ministry of Transport and Communications (MINITRANSCO)

		<u>Estimated Costs:</u>
		USD
a.	Training of staff	: \$ 48,000
b.	Training of new Rwandatel Agents (35 new Agents must be trained)	: \$831,000
Sub-total support to MINITRANSCO		\$879,000

Programme to rehabilitate telecommunications

		<u>Estimated Costs:</u>
		USD
a.	Rehabilitation of the Jari Nodal Centre	: \$598,000
b.	Rehabilitation of Rwandatel buildings	: \$113,000
c.	Reestablishment of the liaison Jari-Tanzania	: \$114,000
d.	Provision of services	: \$498,000
e.	Earth Station	: \$721,000
f.	Rehabilitation of the Cyangugu communications network	: \$430,000
g.	Vehicles for telecommunications maintenance	: \$ 36,000
h.	Replacement of generator in Gitarama	: \$ 45,000
Sub-total telecommunications		\$2,555,000

Programme to rehabilitate postal services

The rehabilitation of postal services will be covered by a reimbursable advance from the Treasury to the Post Office.

		<u>Estimated Costs:</u>
		USD
a.	Rehabilitation of the principal postal service of Kigali	\$95,000
b.	Rehabilitation of 11 postal services	\$524,000
c.	Replacement of vehicles	\$143,000
d.	The re-equipment of postal services	\$292,000
Sub-total postal services		\$1,054,000

4. Roads and Bridges

Current Situation:

1. As a result of the recent civil war and of previous conflicts, several major bridges have been destroyed, rendering road access in some areas difficult. As a result of the Spring 1994 war, the mountainous terrain, the rainy season and the general lack of maintenance, the road system in Rwanda is seriously deteriorating. Additionally, the majority of civil engineering construction equipment has been damaged beyond repair, and logistical support such as vehicles is also lacking. Traffic signals have been heavily damaged. In Kigali, all traffic lights and a large part of street lights are out of service.

2. UNAMIR has conducted a number of expedient repairs primarily in support of humanitarian operations. This has included the temporary repair of the Gatuna bridge, the replacement of Kanzenze bridge and the repair of numerous small culverts, principally in the south-west, the former Humanitarian Protection Zone. Additionally, BRITCON, during their tour of duty, improved the condition of roads in the region of Byumba.

Requirements:

1. Bridges: The replacement and/or repair of the following twelve bridges as specified in the plan of 10 October which was prepared by the Ministry of Public Works, Bridge Division: Kanzenze (repairs in progress by BRITCON), Akanyaru I, Sake II, Base, Cyohoha, Muvumba, Bushara, Kinturo, Butaro, Karujumba, Kizinga and Kanzenze II (temporary repair carried out by BRITCON). In order to complete this work, the Ministry of Public Works, in its plan of 10 October, has requested the following: 13 vehicles, various construction materials, tools and fuel and lubricants.

2. Roads: BRITCON UNAMIR, during their tour of duty, carried out a short-term programme of road repair, primarily related to UNAMIR operations (the main and alternate supply roads). In order for the Ministry of Public Works, Roads Division, to take over this work in the long-term, they have requested the following: 9 vehicles, fuel and lubricants, construction materials, technical assistance for the repair of equipment and financial assistance to pay employee salaries. Several major construction projects funded by the World Bank, which were in progress, were interrupted by the war and have not yet been restarted. The international community should restart these projects as a matter of priority.

Road Network Programme:

		<u>Estimated Costs:</u>
		USD
a.	Detailed evaluation of damages to road network :	\$600,000
b.	Reparation of paved and dirt roads and bridges (820 km. already identified, of which 127 are in Kigali, 36 are in Butare and 665 are in rural areas :	\$6,750,000
c.	Equipment of 4 rapid maintenance teams :	\$6,610,000
d.	Reparation of vehicles :	\$ 400,000
Sub-total Road Network Programme		\$14,360,000

5. Repairs of Public Buildings/Ministries:

Current Situation:

In Kigali, all of the Ministries and other public buildings were damaged and several were rendered inhabitable. The buildings which received the most damage are the Conseil National pour le Developpement (CND), and the Ministries of Interior, Public Functions, Public Works, Education and Health. The Court of First Instance of Kigali also received considerable damages.

In the rest of the country, rehabilitation of public buildings must be undertaken in 10 Prefectures, 22 sub-Prefectures, 145 Communes and their 1489 Sector Offices. The buildings of the Cyangugu Prefecture, along with 30 communal offices, must be rebuilt.

UNICEF has provided a "line of credit" to seven ministries with which it closely works for basic physical rehabilitation; Health; Primary and Secondary Education; Higher Education; Public Works; Energy and Water; Family and Women's Affairs; Social Affairs; and Reconstruction and Rehabilitation.

During BRITCON's tour of duty with UNAMIR, the contingent repaired the bomb damage to the roof of the Minister of Public Works offices.

Requirements:

Programme for the rehabilitation of public buildings and for urban planning

	<u>Estimated Costs:</u>
	USD
a. Rehabilitation study of public buildings:	\$ 420,000
b. Rehabilitation of public buildings in Kigali :	\$ 1,120,000
c. Rehabilitation of public buildings in the rest of Rwanda :	\$13,000,000
d. Garbage collection in the urban centres (it is necessary to prepare for a potentially dangerous situation) :	\$1,150,000
Sub-total public buildings and urban planning	\$15,690,000

Donor/Agency Offers of Assistance:

UNDP has announced that the \$1 million USD HABITAT Project Document entitled, "The Program of Emergency Assistance for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the city of Kigali and Other Urban Centres", was signed on 14 December 1994 by the Minister of Planning, UNDP and HABITAT. The signing of this document authorized the release of \$1 million USD from the \$5 million USD Dutch contribution to the Trust Fund for the financing of the project. HABITAT will now proceed with the execution of the project.

B: ESSENTIAL SERVICES

1. Balance of Payments Support:

Internal financial constraints in 1995 will probably leave few possibilities for the government to use internal resources to cover its budget deficit. Budgetary aid will therefore be necessary.

In the present context, it is very difficult to make predictions for the balance of payments of Rwanda in 1995, due to the present unstructured nature of the economy. It is therefore impossible to predict with any accuracy the amount of aid required for the balance of payments. The best estimate for budgetary aid, however, is 160.6 million dollars, the equivalent of which, in local currency, will be used to cover the budget deficit.

In addition, given Rwanda's difficult socio-economic context, assistance in goods that do not generate funds will be required in 1995. This aid involves reconstituting 9 million dollars worth of strategic fuel stock and supplying basic medicines to stock the expected local production deficit. The need for structural food aid is estimated to be 15 million dollars. The global aid for the balance of payments requested for 1995 is therefore put at 189.6 million dollars, divided as follows:

		<u>Estimated Costs:</u>
		USD
a.	Commercial Imports	: \$160,600,000
b.	Reconstituting the strategic fuel reserve:	\$ 9,000,000
c.	Medical supplies	: \$ 5,000,000
d.	Structural food aid (generating counterpart funds at a later date):	\$ 15,000,000
Sub-total for global aid for the balance of payments		\$ 189,600,000

Insofar as the efficient mobilisation of the counterpart to the aid for the balance of payments will depend on the status of commercial imports, a large part of the budget deficit should be financed through direct aid to the budget in the form of donations.

2. Gendarmerie and Communal Police:

Following the Belgian tradition, Rwanda has a national Gendarmerie Force under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defence. In addition, Rwanda has communal police which have local jurisdiction and are attached to the Ministry of Justice.

Gendarmerie:

The UNAMIR CIVPOL Unit has begun a condensed and accelerated training programme for the Gendarmerie. The first class of 102 gendarmes, who were trained by the UNAMIR CIVPOL unit and who graduated in early November, have been deployed in brigades throughout Rwanda.

The UNAMIR CIVPOL unit has begun the second round of training at the Ecole de la Gendarmerie Nationale in Ruhengeri. The training began on 12 December with preliminary exams for new candidates with the objective of determining the level and class of each student.

The Government has requested the training of 6,000 gendarmes, which corresponds to the number mandated by the Arusha Peace Accords. There is thus a critical need for bi-lateral or multi-lateral assistance in order to train and equip the number of gendarmes requested by the Government.

In response to this request, UNAMIR CIVPOL is in the process of training a nucleus of 400 gendarmes, 100 of whom will be trained as instructors. As noted above, the first 102 of this nucleus have already been trained, and the second batch is in progress.

Short-term Requirements:

In the short-term, UNAMIR CIVPOL requires the following for the training of the 350 currently in Ruhengeri and the subsequent round of training of 100 instructors in Ruhengeri for a period of one year:

		<u>Estimated Costs:</u>
		USD
-food assistance	:	\$420,000
-bed sheets and mattresses	:	\$ 17,500
-medicines	:	\$ 28,000
-reparations of buildings	:	\$165,000
-office supplies; and	:	\$ 20,000
-teaching aids	:	\$100,000

Sub-total, Gendarmerie:		\$750,500

Long-term Requirements:

Training and equipment of a gendarmerie of 6,000.

Communal Police:

In the case of the communal police, the Government has requested the training of ten police officers per commune. UNAMIR CIVPOL's training programme, which has been approved by the Government, will begin in mid-January. The training will be conducted at the prefecture level.

Short-term Requirements:

		<u>Estimated Costs:</u>
		USD
-food assistance	:	\$1,716,000
-bed sheets and mattresses	:	\$ 71,500
-medicines	:	\$ 114,400
-repairs to buildings	:	\$ 165,000
-teaching aids	:	\$ 100,000
-office supplies	:	\$ 20,000

Sub-total, Communal Police	:	\$2,186,900
Total Gendarmerie and Communal Police:		\$2,937,400

Long-term Requirements:

The equipment of a communal police force for each of the 143 communes.

3. Judicial Services:

Current Situation:

The Judicial system in this country has many shortcomings due to the social political framework in which it developed. It has always served the interest of its supporters and thus its independence has been questionable.

These shortcomings are compounded by a lack of material and a lack of financial and human resources. Out of approximately 800 magistrates in Rwanda before April 1994, only 300 remain. The police force does not yet have a well-developed expertise, in comparison to the Gendarmerie and its means are very limited. In addition, the slowness with which cases are processed will only be accentuated by the large number of cases of persons accused of genocide and by the potential disputes linked to the problem of the occupation of houses and land by former refugees who are returning to the country.

In response to this situation, the government has established the following four objectives:

- reorganize the Judiciary branch of government.
- bring to justice the alleged perpetrators of genocide.
- law reform.
- restoring the security system.

The following actions have already been taken within the framework of the aforementioned objectives:

- The reopening of the Judicial Service and the Prosecution Department of the Supreme Court.
- The establishment of a commission on legislation.
- The arrest of 7,000 persons accused of participating in the genocide (their conditions of detention are being monitored by, among others, the Red Cross and the World Food Programme).

Requirements:

Reorganization of the Judicial System based on a real separation of powers and the independence of the magistrature.

Reinforcement of human resources in the court and tribunal.

Establishment of the institutions outlined in the Arusha Accords, the Supreme Court and the High Counsel of the Magistrature.

Implementation of a training programme for the personnel of the Magistrates, Justice Aids, and Police Criminal Investigators.

Define the modalities of collaboration with the courts put into place by the UN Security Council to bring to justice the alleged perpetrators of genocide.

Develop basic texts relative to the studies of judicial personnel, the criminal code, the code on criminal proceedings, the creation of a commission on human rights and the creation of a bar association.

Short Term Action to be taken:

-Repair of buildings, material/equipment support to Courts of First Instance and Courts of Appeal.

-Provision of foreign judges from countries with compatible legal systems (2 per each Court of First Instance and each Appeal Court, to work with one Rwandese judge);

-Assistance to the Ministry of Justice, including advisors, at the headquarters for a period of one year;

-Assistance to prosecutors and judicial police in conducting inquiries concerning accused persons being held in prisons;

-Assistance to functioning and fair civil police to help restore sense of security;

-Assistance to prison system to ensure improved care of prisoners; and

-Assistance in exploring mechanisms for establishing alternative means of dispute resolution, including traditional means as appropriate.

From a practical point of view, one agency must serve as the lead agency whose role it will be to coordinate donor efforts and funding for these projects. The UNDP and the UN Centre for Human Rights are currently discussing this question. The donors are showing great enthusiasm to assist in this area. Germany has already given \$27,000 to the Minister of Justice.

Long Term Action:

-Assistance in the training of judges, magistrates and lawyers so that the judicial system could be self-sustaining in two years.

-Assistance to training of other personnel involved in court, prison system, police and prosecutorial system. Such training would include sensitization to human rights, the right to a fair trial and defence and the instilling of a sense of professional standards.

-Assistance to civic education, freedom of association and free press, and particularly media-appropriate, such as radio, to instil faith in the justice system.

-Assistance to civic associations of all types (women, youth, NGOs, human rights, peace, professional groups, including development of a bar association.)

-Assistance in the review of laws with the objective of increasing harmonization with human rights and international norms.

Rehabilitation and Reorganization of Judicial System:

		<u>Estimated Costs:</u>
		USD
a.	Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Justice (two advisors and 24 judges)	: \$ 1,116,000
b.	Training/professionalization	: \$ 3,470,000
c.	Equipment and materials	: \$ 250,000
Sub-total		\$ 4,836,000

4. Prisons:

Current Situation:

The Joint Mission to Evaluate the needs of the Justice System, as a result of their recent interviews, concluded that the prison population in Rwanda consists of approximately 10,000 persons, distributed as follows:

- Kigali prison, built in 1930 for about 3,000 persons, currently holds more than 5,000 detainees.
- Butare prison, initially built for 1,200 persons, currently holds more than 3,000 persons.
- Gitarama is said to currently hold more than 2,500 persons.
- The military prison in Rilima contains 202 detainees, including one woman, who were supposedly transferred there from the Central Prison in Kigali.

The majority of detainees appear to have been arrested based on denunciations by individuals and are suspected to have participated in the genocide. These arrests are fundamentally illegal and in violation of human rights because the persons are detained indefinitely, awaiting evidence of guilt or innocence. Assistance to the investigatory arm of the justice system could help to determine which cases have enough evidence to justify bringing them to trial.

The conditions in the prisons are characterized by overcrowding, and a lack of facilities, food, hygiene and sanitation. These conditions result in the spread of dysentery and malaria, and prison officials in Kigali report about six deaths a day, while in Butare, they indicate about seven deaths per day.

Many minors are being held in adult prisons (about 114 in the Kigali prison and about 20 in the Butare prison). This is counter to standard human rights procedures.

Rehabilitation of the Administration of the Prison System

The mission noted that the continued detainment of accused without trial is a fundamental violation of human rights and that, although the decimation of the justice system is adequate reason for the problem of delay, the government, with the help of the international community, should pursue all reasonable means to remove this back-log. In the meantime, it is urgent to improve the conditions and care of prisoners in the following manner:

- Relocation of detainees to relieve overcrowding;
- Improvement of conditions of hygiene, health and feeding;
- Assistance for those released to be re-integrated into society;

- Separation of minors from adults/protection of minors;
- Addition of a human rights component for any training developed for prison personnel;
- Recruitment and training of prison guards, perhaps from the Gendarmerie or the Judicial Police for placement under the authority of prison administrators.

Donor/Agency Offers of Assistance:

UNICEF is providing medical supplies and food assistance to women and children being detained in the Kigali Prison.

5. Administrative cadres:

Current Situation:

At the present time, the civil administration in Rwanda is in disorder due to a lack of human and material resources. In response to this situation, the Government anticipates, instead of restoring the former system, taking advantage of this need for rehabilitation to reorganize the administration, to re-define its tasks and to make it a more efficient tool of development. This new administration will conform to the new role that the Government intends to play in the economy and will also have to meet the challenges presented by the Government's rehabilitation programme. To respond to the most urgent needs of the central administration and to facilitate the Government's programme of rehabilitation, the Government plans to pursue the following objectives:

- improvement of the efficiency of central and local administrations;
- improvement of human resources management;
- the reinforcement of Government capacity in economic management;
- the reinforcement of Government capacity in public finance management; and
- the reinforcement of Government capacity in sectorial programme management.

Administrative Organization and Coordination

The Government plans to carry out the following:

- redefinition of the Government's role in the economy;
- development of organigrams to ensure an efficient and rational use of resources;
- the establishment of internal and inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms to assure cohesion of Government actions and flow of information; and
- re-organization and up-date of the central files of the legislative and regulatory texts.

This programme, which will be administered by the Office of the Prime Minister, will require \$750,000 USD. These resources will provide for the establishment of a technical assistance and training programme.

Human Resources Management

The public administration included, at the end of November 1994, some 22,000 civil servants compared to the 48,000 before the war in April 1994. The central administration consists of only 2,000 as opposed to its previous total of 8,700.

The Government intends to limit recruitment and the re-integration of personnel to proportions compatible with the new role of the State. More precisely, it has decided to limit the number of employees in non-professional posts to 50% of the previous figures.

The following will be undertaken in this area:

- definition of permanent positions required for efficient services;
- on-going evaluation of training and staff development needs;
- transitional measures for the recruitment, re-integration and centralization of the personnel management will be prepared for use until the general statutes of civil servants can be revised;
- access to public service will be regulated in accordance with the rules of transparency and equality of chances through the use of examinations.

These measures will require technical assistance to the Ministry of Function in the amount of \$900,000 USD.

Reform of Local Administration

In this area, the Government plans to:

- redefine missions and areas of responsibility of local collectivities and redefine relationships with local authorities;
- restructure training for human resources at local level;
- give fresh impetus to the executive and deliberating organs of local administrations in order to reinforce their coordinating abilities;
- define standards and modalities for the transfer and recovery of resources for local budgets pending the implementation of a new budgetary framework which will contribute to the financial autonomy of the local administrations;
- set up mechanisms for participation in the local management of groups, associations and other basic community units.

These actions will require the creation of a technical assistance and training programme in the Ministry of Interior at a cost of \$775,000 USD.

Economic Management

In this area, the Government plans to undertake the following:

- the rehabilitation and the reinforcement of macro-economic synthesis capacity and follow-up/contingency planning;
- improvement of analytical capacity programming, execution

- and follow-up/evaluation of public investments (including technical assistance material);
- the reinforcement of evaluative capacity and of strategy synthesis in sectorial development;
- the creation of adequate statistical tools for planning and for economic analysis;
- the reinforcement of institutional capacity in the coordination of exterior aid;
- the rehabilitation and the reinforcement of managerial capacity in the financial and monetary sector.

These activities will require outside assistance in the sum of USD \$1.1 million.

Public Finance Management:

The Government's objectives in this sector are the following:

- the reinforcement of the government's capacity to develop and execute the budget;
- the improvement of management of the treasury and of the national debt;
- the rapid establishment of necessary tools and procedures for the collection of fiscal receipts, customs and others;
- the undertaking of training/professionalization of personnel within the Ministry of Finance.

These actions will require the creation, within the Ministry of Finance, of a nucleus of national staff and international experts. This reinforcement will require financial assistance in the sum of 1.15 million dollars.

Agency/Donor Assistance:

UNDP has fielded twelve consultants to assist the Prime Minister's office, and the Ministries of Planning, Finance, Interior, Public Service and Rehabilitation.

UNICEF is organizing, in coordination with the Ministry of Public Works, a two-week training workshop for the Mayor and for one water technician in each of the country's 143 communes.

Reorganization and Reinforcement of the Public Sector

		<u>Estimated Costs</u>
		USD
Human resources management	:	\$ 900,000
Administrative organization and coordination	:	\$ 750,000
Reform of local administration	:	\$ 775,000
Economic Management	:	\$ 1,100,000
Public Finance Management	:	\$ 1,150,000
Sub-total Public Sector		\$ 4,675,000

6. Municipal Services:

Current Situation:

Since 1990, due to a lack of equipment and human and financial resources, Kigali town can no longer ensure a sufficient or regular collection of rubbish and refuse. Following the recent events of the period of April to July 1994, the situation has been worsened by the remains of car and truck wrecks, as well as of other pieces of equipment, especially in those areas which saw the worst fighting. The few rubbish dumps (such as in Nyamirambo for instance) are overflowing since there has been no garbage collection for several months. Illegal dumps have appeared in all areas of town.

According to AFRICARE, an NGO specialising in health and sanitation which has been working in Rwanda for ten years, there are only two pieces of machinery still in functioning order, a bulldozer and a refuse collection truck.

Up until 1990, the collection of refuse was the responsibility of the Ministry of Public Works and Energy, MINITRAPE. In 1990, Kigali Prefecture took over the task, however, it has thus far lacked the technical means to carry out the work. There is also some confusion concerning the removal of dead animals which was previously the responsibility of the Ministry of Health (MINISANTE).

The AFRICARE project, vital and urgent for the relaunching of activities in Kigali, concentrates on basic and superficial cleaning of the city. It does not include the rehabilitation of gutters and sewers, blocked by refuse and sometimes damaged or destroyed by acts of vandalism. It also does not include the development of new rubbish dumps to replace those filled to capacity.

Donor/Agency Activity:

The project document entitled "Emergency Assistance Programme for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the City of Kigali and Other Urban Centres" was signed on 14 December 1994 by the Minister of Planning, UNDP and HABITAT. US\$1 million of the US\$ 5 million Dutch contribution to the Trust Fund has thus been released to finance this project.

The budget for this programme is as follows:

		<u>Estimated Costs:</u>
		USD
a.	institutional assistance component	
	Ministry of Rehabilitation (MINIREHAB) :	\$271,000
b.	housing of 500 repatriated families :	\$272,000
c.	rehabilitation of public buildings :	\$285,500
d.	clean-up of the city of Kigali :	\$134,000

	Total budget	\$962,500

Clean-up of the City of Kigali

To cover these different aspects and lay the foundation of a regular urban management service, the present program proposes to widen considerably the AFRICARE approach by linking the emergency operations to a sustainable management for the collection and treatment of refuse.

Objectives of Programme:

- Guarantee that the investment produced by the AFRICARE/USAID cleaning project has a medium term effect, and that it be executed in keeping with the requirements of an urban environment;
- guarantee that this project creates high intensity labour employment;
- allow the recycling of certain recovered materials and encourage the involvement of small or medium sized companies which reutilize recovered materials;
- develop within the Prefecture a competent service for the management of the city infrastructure (such as the collection, discharge, treatment and recycling of scrap).

Institutional Structure:

The project will be based in the Kigali Prefecture. The release of funds needed for the implementation of the projects will be done by MINIREHAB which implies a very strict cooperation between MINIREHAB, UNDP and HABITAT, and in particular with the Institutional Assistance project in the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration.

The prefecture will appoint a National Director for the project who will be responsible for the proper execution of the project.

C: VITAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC NEEDS

1. Seeds and Agricultural Needs:

Government Policy/RoundTable:

The provision of seeds and agricultural needs is being handled successfully by FAO, with assistance from WFP, UNICEF and other Agencies and NGOs. The Government, in its "Programme de Reconciliation Nationale et du Rehabilitation et Relance Socio-Economiques", has outlined its requirements in the agricultural sector in the amount of USD \$16,768,000. The Programme to rehabilitate the livestock sector will require US \$18,349,000. The Programme of Support to the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) totals US \$5,660,000.

UN Agencies and NGOs working in this sector should work closely with the Government to ensure that their assistance conforms to the priorities outlined in the above-mentioned document.

Current Activity:

FAO:

FAO estimates that the rural population in Rwanda in November is currently 4.5 million people, or about 850,000 farming households. According to FAO calculations, it is estimated that the distribution of seeds and hoes for the 1995 season (September - December 1994) has met 80% of the needs for bean seed (6,800 MT) and 100% of the needs for maize (1,700 MT). In addition, 5MT of vegetable seeds and 450,000 hoes were distributed to 680,000 families (approximately 3.4 million rural people).

Currently, an FAO mission of 6 experts (agronomy, fisheries, forestry, livestock, seeds, nutrition) is assessing the agricultural sector and its short- to medium-term rehabilitation requirements. A second mission has already completed its evaluation of essential inputs for the up-coming 1995 season (January - June 1995).

UNICEF

UNICEF has provided 700 metric tons of bean seeds to 70,000 families, who are estimated to represent 10 per cent of the agricultural population in the eastern and central regions of the country. UNICEF also distributed 80,000 hoes to help meet the agricultural needs of some 80,000 individual families. In addition, UNICEF participated in harvesting activities in the eastern region of the country in July and August by providing eight trucks with an overall capacity of 65 metric tons. This assistance enabled the population to recuperate 4,000 metric tons of beans and sorghum which represent 17 per cent of the country's total needs for planting.

2. Habitat and Resettlement:

Government Policy/RoundTable:

For the Government, the most urgent problem to resolve in conjunction with the refugees and displaced persons is that of housing. HABITAT, the Nairobi-based Agency, has developed a project which will undertake the following:

- the repair and the rehabilitation of Government buildings;
- the cleansing and the re-establishment of the waste collection and waste disposal mechanisms in Kigali;
- the construction of 500 housing units in Kigali for the general public (which will serve as a pilot project which can then be duplicated in other urban centres of the country).

Current Activity:

The Programme document entitled "Emergency Assistance Programme for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the City of Kigali and Other Urban Centres" was signed on 14 December 1994 by the Minister of Planning, UNDP and HABITAT. US \$1 million of the US \$5 million Dutch contribution to the Trust Fund has thus been released to finance this project.

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	Ministry of Rehabilitation (MINIREHAB) :	\$271,000
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c.	rehabilitation of public buildings :	\$285,500
d.	clean-up of the city of Kigali :	\$134,000

Total budget		\$962,500

These interventions will include:

- a housing strategy which would provide for the resolution of present and future conflicts linked to access to property and reality in urban surroundings;
- a pilot scheme for the rehousing of 500 repatriated families in Kigali as well as for similar operations in other towns in the country;
- the rehabilitation of five public buildings (the CND as well as sectorial ministries) in Kigali; as well as for other similar operations in other towns in the country;

- the general cleaning of the town of Kigali (including partial demining), the rehabilitation of sewers and reestablishment of the collection and treatment of household refuse (in cooperation with AFRICARE/Kigali);

and depending on the availability of additional funds:

- the preparation and, if need be, the implementation of, other urban rehabilitation actions.

Target Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of the programme are:

- urban populations and, more specifically, victims of recent military conflicts;
- national and decentralized institutions involved in the planning and implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction programs;
- NGOs associated with national rehabilitation and reconstruction programs.

Program Implementation Strategy

Due to its design, the programme has both an institutional and an operational aspect.

- institutional aspect:

Institutional reinforcement of the Rehabilitation and Social Integration Ministry to enable it to fulfil its role as initiator and coordinator for rehabilitation and reconstruction actions.

The program will provide institutional backing for the Ministry of Public Works and the Kigali Prefecture during the implementation of technical tasks such as the rehabilitation of public buildings, the cleaning up of the town of Kigali, etc.

This institutional support will extend to other ministries (Interior and Communal Development Ministry, Environment and Tourism Ministry, etc.), once implementation of propositions contained in the project lists have taken shape.

- operational aspects:

Implementation of rehousing projects for repatriated families, setting up welcome centres, rehabilitation of buildings destroyed or damaged during the events of April to July 1994; cleaning of the town of Kigali etc.

The program is the expression of a consensus reached between the different government institutions, several of the United Nations agencies (UNDP, UNCHS-Habitat, UNEP, WFP, UNV, UNIFEM) and NGOs represented in Rwanda (Africare for instance).

WFP will, for the first six months following the start of the program, supply food aid for up to 1000 beneficiaries either in the ministries concerned, or within the framework of tasks requiring a large workforce.

Due to the urgency with which the programme should be implemented, the UNDP will finance on CIP the first start-up actions while negotiating, should the need arise, with other donors to obtain additional financing for the other projects.

The program was designed to provide an essential link between the original humanitarian actions in Rwanda and the relaunching of the development process in the country. It can easily be included in the "Rehabilitation and Reintegration in Rwanda Program" (PRORERWA), prepared by the UNDP in Kigali.

3. Refugees, IDPs, Open Relief Centres (ORCs):

Current Situation:

At the moment the war broke out in April, the population of Rwanda was 7.8 million. This excluded the 1 million Rwandese refugees who were living in neighbouring countries (Zaire, Uganda, Burundi and Tanzania) and who had fled the country for political reasons during the period 1959-1993. The Arusha Accords, which encouraged their return, were compromised by the socio-political climate which followed its signature and which culminated in the assassination of the President.

In late November, a large part of the displaced persons -or 1.8 million persons - returned to their area of origin. There are still approximately 400,000 persons living in the displaced persons camps in the former Operation Turquoise zone. The number of recent refugees has also decreased from 2.3 million to 1.8 million. Today, the present population of Rwanda is estimated at 5.6 million.

Even if there is now a noticeable movement of persons back to Rwanda, this movement is slowed, unfortunately, by militia intimidation and by the propaganda of those believed to have perpetrated the massacres. Even today, 2.2 million Rwandans live outside Rwanda's borders. This diaspora population is composed of around 400,000 former refugees who fled the nation 20 to 30 years ago and of 1.8 million recent refugees who left the country during the recent conflict.

Government Policy/RoundTable:

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FOR SOCIAL REINTEGRATION

The most crucial problem is the repatriation of the refugees, and cooperation between the government and the UNHCR will take place in the framework of the Joint Commission (government, UNHCR, OAU) as outlined in the Arusha Accords. This commission has already been established.

For the Government, the priority problem which remains to be resolved after the repatriation or return of the refugees and displaced persons is that of housing. This is a critical factor which affects both the relaunching of the economy and the achievement of social integration. The HABITAT project proposal addresses the question of housing (See HABITAT, Resettlement). The question of the establishment of a clear legal procedure for the resolution of housing and property disputes, and more importantly, its successful and just implementation, remains critical.

Priority Programme for Action

The Priority Programme for Action consists of two components:

- The "SETTLEMENT" component for former refugees.
- The "RESETTLEMENT" component for recent refugees and displaced persons.

The "SETTLEMENT" component: The main features of this component - including 140,000 households in phase 1 and 60,000 households in phase 2 as well as their unit costs - are as follows:

- Transport, receiving and transit: \$250 per household
- Settlement in sites for former refugees in the first phase which includes the following:
 - Equipment and services which will be achieved in two year's time: \$1,300 per household.
 - Housing which will be established in 4 yrs time at \$700 per household.
 - Funds for social integration: \$140 per household, provided gradually as the housing work progresses.

The "RESETTLEMENT" component: The main aspects of this component - which involves the resettlement of recent refugees and displaced persons - are the following:

For displaced persons (360,000 households in phase 1 and 80,000 in phase 2)

- Transport, receiving and transit only for the 80,000 households in phase 2: \$125 per household.
- Resettlement thanks to the rebuilding of their housing: \$200 per household.

For recent refugees (100,000 households in phase 1; 180,000 households in phase 2; and 80,000 in phase 3)

- Transport, receiving and transit: \$125 per household.
- Resettlement which involves only the recent refugees in the first two phases: \$200 per household.

The total cost of priority actions for 1995 totals 353.9 million dollars which is broken down as follows:

- "SETTLEMENT" component	:	170.4
- "RESETTLEMENT" component	:	178.5

Sub-total		348.9
- Reinforce coordinating capabilities		1.2
- Funds for studies and investigations		3.8

Total		353.9

Operation Retour/Operation Homeward:

Operation Retour, the inter-agency initiative which seeks to encourage and facilitate the safe and voluntary return of displaced persons (mainly in the Prefecture of Gikongoro) to their home communes (principally in the Prefectures of Gitarama, Butare and South Kigali), moved into the implementation phase on "D-Day", 29 December. Operation Homeward, UNAMIR's initiative to transport displaced persons to their home communes, will continue to transport IDPs and will then merge with Operation Retour. The Government has revised its deadline for the movement of IDPs from the south-west and has agreed to the timetable which has been developed for Operation Retour.

Operation Retour: The following represents an outline of the components of the operation:

Information Campaign:

In preparation for the 29 December 1994 launching of Operation Retour, 4 inter-agency teams conducted an information campaign in the Gikongoro Prefecture to explain the operation to the IDP population.

Way Stations:

Cyanika Camp will serve as the first way station in the operation and will be especially useful as the way station for Rukhondo Camp (population 50,000). Construction of other way stations will be pursued.

Open Relief Centres:

Open Relief Centres (ORCs), temporary shelters where displaced persons can receive basic food items, seeds and construction materials and information concerning resettlement, are being established to facilitate the immediate reintegration of IDPs into their home communes.

The ORCs will be established in the following manner:

UNHCR:	set up and protection.
WFP:	food.
UNICEF:	water and sanitation.
WHO:	health.
UNAMIR:	security.
UNHCR:	protection.
UNREO:	information gathering and dissemination.

An initial 12 ORCs have been identified, and 4 are currently being established in each of the following prefectures: South Kigali, Gitarama and Butare.

UNAMIR is drawing up a security plan for the operation.

Overall coordination will take place within the framework of the Integrated Operation Centre in close cooperation with the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

IOM, which is receiving UNHCR funding, is moving displaced people as well as returnees from the transit centres to their villages of origin. Since the operation started on 12 August, UNHCR/IOM trucks have moved more than 150,000 people to various parts of the country.

UNHCR has provided estimates of the refugee population in countries outside of Rwanda as follows: Goma, Zaire (850,000), Bukavu, Zaire (339,000) and Uvira, Zaire (62,000); Uganda (10,000) (UNHCR estimates there were between 60,000-70,000 refugees who fled the country prior to the latest conflict); Tanzania (583,000); and Burundi (260,000).

According to UNHCR, the total number of refugees living outside of Rwanda is 2,104,000.

Also, according to UNHCR, there are currently 350,000 internally displaced persons in south-west Rwanda.

UNHCR Rwandese Returnee Figures:

From 27 October to 17 November, 21,494 returnees have crossed the border from Goma.

From 10 to 24 November, 1495 returnees have crossed the border from Bukavu.

From 17 to 20 November, UNAMIR monitored 4,700 returnees from various border crossings.

Transit centres parallel to those established along the Gisenyi to Ruhengeri route have been set up to facilitate the return of refugees from Bukavu. These transit centres, run by UNHCR, are located at Cyangugu, Kizi and Butare.

4. Food needs:

Current Activity:

WFP:

The WFP Food Stamp Programme was launched on 16 November 1994. Beneficiaries identified by the representatives of the Prefecture of Kigali in the needy "cellules" of the city will receive a voucher with which to redeem their ration from the warehouse.

A WFP assessment mission on "household food security," which included UNHCR, ADRA and ARP, was undertaken in late November to assess the needs of the Ugandan returnees in the north-east in order to adapt current assistance to their needs and to promote self-reliance.

Returnees at waystations are now receiving a 30 day ration, ten kg. of maize meal, 4 kg beans and 1 kg. oil.

WFP will recruit 6 field assistants to monitor food-for-work distribution in each prefecture. Distribution to unaccompanied childrens' centres continues. Feed the Children U.K has replaced ICRC in distributing to the hospital at Kigeme.

The establishment of a Food Security Task Force is currently being studied by UNHCR, FAO, WFP, WHO and UNICEF. A formal proposal will be submitted to the relevant governmental bodies soon, and NGOs will eventually be invited to participate. The purpose of the Task Force is to set up a structure with a standardised system of data collection for the planning of inputs and projects which contribute to food security such as demographic, nutritional and agricultural data. The emphasis will be on institutional support to rehabilitate the national food security system. Meanwhile, steps are also being taken to improve the coordination between UN agencies and NGOs in assessing food needs and agricultural assistance.

UNICEF:

IN 1995, UNICEF, in coordination with FAO and WFP, will continue to provide emergency food supplies to affected communities which includes the provision of food, equipment and supplies to 100 nutrition centres and unaccompanied children centres.

As a part of its emergency assistance in supplementary food, UNICEF has distributed a total of 2,000 tons of UNIMIX, high energy milk, dry skimmed milk and high-energy biscuits to an estimated 150,000 persons in the last six months. The distribution, which was handled by other UN agencies, NGOs, and government agencies working at the local level, targeted centres for unaccompanied children in refugee and displaced camps, both within Rwanda and in neighbouring countries, as well as hospitals and health centres.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF completed "The Report on the Inventory of the Needs of the Nutrition Services and Activities throughout the Country". A key element of the Report is the identification of 40 nutrition centres in 10 prefectures which can be rehabilitated to resume their activities early next year. As a first step towards that goal, UNICEF is supporting the training of 50 nutrition/health workers to start in January. The goal for next year is to reopen at least 100 nutrition centres throughout the country.

5. Schools:
Government Policy/RoundTable

The Government, in its "Programme de Reconciliation Nationale et du Rehabilitation et Relance Socio-Economiques", has outlined its objectives as follows:

Primary Education: Normalize conditions for approximately 1 million students.

Secondary Education: Open the maximum number of public schools and support the rehabilitation of private schools.

Higher Education: Re-establish decent work conditions at the University of Butare.

The Government, to achieve these objectives, has requested assistance in the amount of 18 million US dollars for Primary and Secondary Education and 16.6 million US dollars for Higher Education, research and culture.

Agencies working in this field should work closely with the Ministry of Education to ensure that their assistance conforms to the Government's stated needs.

Current Activity

The University in Butare has appointed lecturers, and 100 students are awaiting the start of instruction in January 1995. Before the war, Butare was renowned for being the intellectual seat of the country.

UNICEF:

Introduction of the UNICEF/UNESCO Teacher Emergency Packages (TEP) - "school in a box" - into the schools continues. Of 9,000 TEPs prepared by UNICEF and UNESCO, some 2,000 TEPs have so far been distributed. The TEP kits, each of which contains education and classroom material for the first four years of primary school for 80 pupils at a time, will cover the needs of approximately 720,000 primary school students throughout the country. According to official estimates, 710,000 children are currently attending primary schools, down from 1.1 million prior to the crisis. Some 3,000 trainers and primary school teachers have been trained in the use of TEP. Vehicles have been ordered by UNICEF for use by the prefectures to assist in the distribution of the TEPs in early 1995. UNICEF and UNESCO are working with the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education on the re-introduction of the national curriculum for the 1995 school year and on the preparation and reprinting of text books and teachers' guides. The primary schools re-opened in Rwanda on 19 September 1994. Following the agreement with the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, UNICEF is making a single non-repeatable incentive payment of US\$30 per primary teacher to 15,000 teachers.

WFP

WFP is providing Food-for-Work Rations to approximately 10,000 primary school teachers throughout the country. The first food packages, which have an approximate value of US\$ 50.00 based on September 1994 exchange rate and Kigali market prices, were delivered to teachers in Kigali during the second week of October.

Distribution of commodities for primary school teachers in the prefectures of Cyangugu and Kibuye, which had been delayed due to the absence of NGO implementing partners and logistical constraints, was re-started in late November. This distribution is a major logistical exercise for which nine distribution centres with storage facilities have been identified nationwide. While the transport from Kigali to regional stores is done with long-haul trucks, the final distribution is undertaken by the rented short haul fleet and by implementing partners.

In addition, WFP has undertaken a school feeding project for secondary students. This project will help 'finalists' due to graduate as teachers in December 1994.

6. Hospitals/Health:

Government Policy/RoundTable

The Health Sector, which is being skillfully handled by the Australian Medical Contingent of UNAMIR, UNICEF, WHO and other Agencies and NGOs, is currently suffering the most acutely from (a) a lack of trained personnel; and (b) the lack of funds for training programmes and salaries.

The Government, in its "Programme de Reconciliation Nationale et de Rehabilitation et Relance Socio-Economiques", stated that it will pursue a health policy which will focus on primary health centres and mass medicine with a special emphasis on vulnerable groups such as mothers and children. In addition, policies regarding human resources, training and salaries will be reviewed. This programme of assistance, which includes the rehabilitation of infrastructure and equipment, the development of human resources, AIDS awareness and the rehabilitation of mental health facilities, will require funding in the amount of 38.5 million US dollars.

Current Activity:

UNAMIR:

During the period from 29 August -4 December 1994, UNAMIR medical personnel treated approximately 174,000 local people, provided in-patient care to another 2,460 and conducted an immunization programme for 43,400 additional people.

While UNAMIR has been able to provide medical personnel and facilities for humanitarian relief, NGOs, specifically, Pharmaciens Sans Frontiers, have provided the necessary drugs and medicines. In addition, the Government has made available the use of facilities such as Central Hospital Kigali for UNAMIR personnel.

The Australian Medical Support Force provides resuscitation, evacuation, treatment, in-patient, and surgical support to UNAMIR. This organisation is based at the Central Hospital of Kigali and provides sophisticated medical services to the local people in addition to its primary role of providing medical support to the Force.

The Canadian Unit Medical Station provides resuscitation, evacuation, treatment, and holding facilities for UNAMIR. This facility also conducts field clinics in support of the humanitarian effort.

Regimental and Company Aid Posts of each of the UNAMIR battalions and companies conduct clinics in support of humanitarian activities. Each of these clinics provides on-the-job training for local medical assistants. In particular, the Australian Medical Support Force (ASMSF) is currently conducting refresher training for local medical practitioners and formal

nursing education for Rwandan nurses at the Central Hospital of Kigali (CHK).

a) WHO, which received a \$1.5 million grant from The World Bank in the autumn of 1994, is carrying out the following:

- HIV prevention through safe blood transfusion;
- Resumption of the activities of the Central Pharmaceutical Office (AFAR);
- Assessment of health facilities and of health personnel available.

b) UNHCR, which recently received a \$4 million grant from the World Bank:

- is financing Norwegian People's Aid to rehabilitate and provide medical facilities in the Northeast and Southwest.
- is funding African Humanitarian Action (AHA) to provide a medical facility at Tare and Kabarondo.
- is operating two dispensaries in the Kibungo Prefecture at Kabarondo and Rusumo.
- UNHCR has provided a large amount of drugs and medical equipment to the Ministry of Health. The donation is a contribution of various organizations, including the Swiss Benedict Monks, Operation USA and the Canadian Army.

c) UNICEF:

Rehabilitation of health centres:

Following the war, at the request of the Ministry of Health, UNICEF, in cooperation with NGOs and the Provincial Health Directors, undertook a rapid assessment of the health facilities in Rwanda. In an effort to rehabilitate the health facilities throughout the country, UNICEF provided some 150 health centres and various NGOs with health kits. As of the beginning of October, some 150 centres were functioning and serving their respective areas.

Rehabilitation of the EPI cold store/immunizations:

In addition to rehabilitating health centres, UNICEF assisted the central EPI cold store to allow for the resumption of immunization activities throughout the country. This included furnishing two vehicles for EPI monitoring and distribution. UNICEF is currently assisting the Ministry of Health in the resumption of the country's immunization programme with the goal of achieving 80 per cent coverage for all EPI antigens in all prefectures. UNICEF provided a total of 803,050 doses of vaccines from September-November 1994. UNICEF also distributed, through NGOs and other agencies, cold chain equipment and supplies, including 92,400 needles and 139,890 syringes.

Central Medical Drug Store:

UNICEF rehabilitated the Central Medical Drug Store which enabled MOH to provide drugs and medical supplies directly to regional distribution centres, health facilities and NGOs.

Assistance to the Ministry of Health (MOH):

In order to strengthen the managerial capacities of the Ministry of Health (MOH) at the central and regional level, UNICEF provided technical assistance for the development of a management information system (MIS) in MOH and for the training of senior level managers in MOH to improve their MIS skills. In collaboration with WHO, UNICEF also assisted MOH in organizing and implementing a health monitoring system at all levels to allow regular morbidity and mortality reporting and follow-up of medical activities. UNICEF also developed mortality and morbidity report forms for major diseases and epidemics. In this regard, UNICEF has produced a sentinel sites map for health in Rwanda, with 24 health centres identified as sentinel sites for regular reporting on morbidity.

UNICEF has also assisted MOH in the identification of health priorities for the short term, as well as in the development of a national health policy for the longer term. In this connection, UNICEF organized a major Health Policy and Management workshop on 24-29 October 1994. The first national health needs assessment workshop served as a platform for nationals and internationals to meet and exchange views about priorities and strategies. It was attended by government officials, provincial health directors, UN agencies and NGOs. In addition, a plan of action for 1995 was worked out with the MOH. The plan foresees a budget of \$16 million for 1995, which includes UNICEF assistance, to revitalize the health system.

- d) WFP is currently providing hospital feeding for the central hospital in Kigali (implemented through Emergency) and Food-for-Work in the hospital in Kibungo (implemented through IMC).
- e) There are a number of NGOs who are providing essential medical services throughout Rwanda. Some of these NGOs are also participating in the long-term re-structuring of primary health care centres and provincial hospitals. In most instances, NGOs are paying the salaries of local medical staff because the Ministry of Health is currently unable to pay salaries.

RWANDA EMERGENCY NORMALIZATION PLAN (RENP) REVISED
12 JANUARY 1995

SUMMARY OF COSTS

A. INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Electricity	\$9,490,000.00
Programme of Support to MINITRAPE	\$6,360,000.00
2. Water	\$3,850,000.00
3. Telecommunications & Postal System	
- Telecommunications	\$2,555,000.00
- Support to MINITRANSCO	\$ 879,000.00
- Postal System	\$1,054,000.00
4. Road & Bridges	\$14,360,000.00
5. Repairs of Public buildings	\$15,690,000.00

Total A	\$54,238,000.00
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B. ESSENTIAL SERVICES

1. Balance of Payments Support	\$189,600,000.00
2. Gendarmerie/Communal Police	\$ 2,937,400.00
3. Judicial Services	\$ 4,836,000.00
4. Prisons: No cost estimate available	
5. Administrative Cadres	\$ 4,675,000.00
6. Municipal Services: (1,150,000 already included in Repairs of public buildings Section)	

Total B	\$202,048,400.00
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C: VITAL SOCIO ECONOMIC NEEDS

1. Seeds & Agricultural needs	\$ 40,777,000.00
2. Habitat & Resettlement	
3. Refugees, IDPs, ORCS (including HABITAT & Resettlement)	\$273,650,000.00
4. Food: No cost estimate available	
5. Schools	\$ 34,600,000.00
6. Hospitals/health	\$ 38,500,000.00

Total C	\$387,527,000.00
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GRAND TOTAL	\$643,813,400.00
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UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO : All MILOBS Sectors

INFO : COS
DCOS OPS
DCOS SP
MILOBS GP HQ
MA TO FC

FROM : HAC

DATE : 06 JAN 96

FILE : 5000.1(HAC)/A/1

SUBJECT : TASK OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE CELL

1. Please find enclosed the list of tasks of Humanitarian Assistance Cell (HAC) as enumerated in UNAMIR Op Ord 23 dated 04 Jan 96.

2. These tasks are required to be accomplished based mainly on the inputs from MILOBS and resources of formed troops, MILOBS and the Administration. In view of the above, the Sectors are required to continue with the humanitarian activities as till now, including collection of info and data as well as provision of assistance, liaison and coordination activities.

3. Best regards.

SK PRASAD
Maj
CHAO



TASKS OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE CELL

1. BRIEF THE FORCE COMMANDER ON HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE OPERATIONS AND PROBLEMS.
2. PROVIDE ADVICE TO THE UNAMIR OPERATIONS BRANCH CONCERNING UNAMIR OPERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.
3. ASSIST UNDP IN COORDINATING THE ACTIVITIES OF UN AND NGO AGENCIES OPERATING IN RWANDA.
4. CONDUCT HUMANITARIAN RECCE IN ALL SECTORS AS DIRECTED.
5. COLLATE DATA FROM SECTOR HUMANITARIAN REPRESENTATIVE AND PRODUCE HUMANITARIAN REPORTS AS DIRECTED.
6. MAINTAIN CURRENT DATA ON DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES BY COORDINATING WITH UNDP AND OTHER UN AGENCIES, NGO AND MILOBS.
7. DISSEMINATE INFORMATION CONCERNING HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES TO UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORTERS.
8. EFFECT CLOSE LIAISON WITH UN AND NGO AGENCIES.
9. EFFECT CLOSE LIAISON, AS REQUIRED, WITH HUMANITARIAN REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RWANDAN GOVERNMENT.



**Food for
the Hungry**

INTERNATIONAL RWANDA

DAN

#30, Rue Depute Kamuzinzi,
P.O. Box 911
Kigali, Rwanda
Tel/Fax: 250/73 - 654

FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY, INTERNATIONAL
TWIRERERE ABANA PROGRAMME (TAP)
MEMORANDUM

DT: 04 January 1996
TO: Commander, Secteur 5A, UNAMIR
FR: D. Curran, Coordinator, FHI TAP Programme DKC
RE: UNAMIR Helicopter Support for FHI Mass Tracing Activities

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The FHI Twirerere Abana Programme (TAP) was established in Gisenyi to assist vulnerable families. Its purpose is to provide transitional assistance to targeted vulnerable families. Its objective is to encourage and promote community-based care of vulnerable children. Its method is develop government capacity and community resources that will assist vulnerable families to maintain unity and become self-sufficient.

TAP was designed to identify, monitor, and assist vulnerable families in the communes. In the last 2 months of 1995, FHI began to assist SCF/UN and ICRC in mass tracing for the families of unaccompanied children. These activities require FHI staff members to go to secteurs in Gisenyi communes and announce names of unaccompanied children from ICRC lists; search for the families of unaccompanied children; and register unaccompanied children.

UNAMIR SUPPORT

The greatest challenge in this project is transport to distant secteurs of Gisenyi commune. FHI would like to request the use of the UNAMIR helicopter to assist in mass tracing activities by transporting 2 staff members to Jomba Health Center in Jomba Secteur / Gisenyi Commune on the following dates:

DATE	DAY	Names of Personnel	DESTINATION
19/01/96	Thursday	Karaho, Onesphore Daniel Curran	Jomba Secteur
20/01/96	Friday	Karaho, Onesphore Safari, Francis	Jomba Secteur
21/01/96	Tuesday	Karaho, Onesphore Safari, Francis	Jomba Secteur
22/01/96	Friday	Karaho, Onesphore Safari, Francis	Jomba Secteur

Thank you for your support.



TO : UNAMIR HQ //HAC//

FROM : HUMANITARIAN OFFICER SECTOR 5B

SUB : HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PLAN FOR JAN 96

1. The proposed assistance plan for the month of Jan 96 is enclosed.
2. Best Regards.

M. Cariappa
PM Cariappa
Major
Hum Offr
Sect 5B

SECTOR 5B

PROPOSED PLAN FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

FOR THE PERIOD OF 1 JAN - 31 JAN 1996

Srl	Project	Aim	Resources	Time	Remarks
1	Filling of Garbage Pit	To fill in a garbage pit at Gisenyi dug by Force Engrs in Mar 95	Dozer with prior recce by engrs	two days	
2	Tpt assistance for FHI	To tpt building material from Gisenyi to five communes	medium haul trucks	as required	

UNHCR/NGO CONCERNS/REQUIREMENTS

1. After a number of coordination meetings the following issues were raised by UNHCR and NGO agencies:

- a. Septic tank service at both the College/Nkamira transit camps;
- b. Water tanker support to maintain supply at both Nkamira/College;
- c. Fuel tanker support or establishment of temporary fuel sites;
- d. Provision of additional ambulance resources, only three currently in the Sector area;
- e. Engineer assistance with road improvement and maintenance along the major arteries; and
- f. Recovery resources pre-positioned to clear key roads of accidents or break downs.

2. Requests for these materials/services will be forwarded via separate letter.

TO : MILOB GP HQ //CMO/SOO//

FROM : HUMANITARIAN OFFICER SECTOR 5B


27 NOVEMBER 1995

SUBJECT : REQUEST FOR LOGISTICAL SUPPORT

1. The purpose of this letter is to request support in preparation for a possible refugee influx. After coordination meetings held with UNHCR and Sector NGO's the following equipment is requested to be on standby for deployment to Gisenyi:

- a. Two water tankers;
- b. One septic tank truck;
- c. Two ambulances;
- d. Two tipper trucks;
- e. One bulldozer;
- f. One crane, for movement of containers; and
- g. One recovery vehicle.

2. Presently the septic tank at the Nkamira is full and should be emptied. Not to empty it now before the possible influx will only compound the problem. We request that the septic truck be sent as soon as possible.


WG Saunders
Major

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR
CIVPOL GISENYI

SECTOR 5B - GISENYI PREFECTURE

AS AT NOVEMBER 1995

PREFECT:

DR. CHARLES ZIRIMWABAGABO

REHABILITATION:

MR. INNOCENT NYANGEZI

R.P.A. BRIGADE COMMANDER:
Administrative Chief:

- COLONEL Charles Ngoga
- Major Mudenge

RPA BATTALION COMMANDER,
GISENYI:

- MAJOR Jean Bosco MULISA

RPA MARINES COMMANDER:

- MAJOR NZARAMBA

RPA SECURITY OFFICER:

- CAPT. KAREMERA

GENDARMERIE COMMANDER,

- MAJOR MANUEL KAREMERA

Gisenyi Prefecture:
DEPUTY:

- CAPT. Misongu Karara

Current strength:

- 220

Commander, Gisenyi Gendarmerie:

- 1Lt. Robert Providence

OPI's:

- Jean Claude Ev... french, french, english, little german, 2 years University in Kigali and Butare, Gendarmerie Training School, Gisenyi 95, Investigation at

Mwyanike MSF health centre in Karago Commune, murder of the Bourgmestre in Kayove

- Rangira Viateur, public relation officer, charge des relations publiques
- Kayitare Pacifique, Kabaya, murder of Ramba
- Nkusi Jean, Kabaya, murder of Ramba
- IPJ NYITEGEKA Vedaste, murder of the Bourgmestre of Kayove
- Emanuel, kidnapping, Busumba Sector
- Gaetan Hakizimana, kidnapping, Busumba Sector

Commander, Kabaya Gendarmerie: Sgt. Jacques Rwagati

Commander, Ngororere Gendarmerie: Sgt. Faustin Gashema

R.P.A. LIAISON OFFICER:

GENERAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PUBLIC: CORDIAL.

Ngororero Sub-Prefecture:

Representative for the Chef des Services de Renseignements -
Evarist Ishimwe

COMMUNES

1. RWERERE COMMUNE

BOURGMESTRE: - BARENGAYABO Ramadhan
ASST. BOURGMESTRE: - SAFARI, OMER
CURRENT POPULATION: 45,350 (March)

SCHOOLS: 11 PRIMARY SCHOOLS WITH POPULATION
OF 7,565.

THERE IS R.P.A. COY AT RWERERE WITH TWO CHECK POINTS
BETWEEN MUTURA AND RWERERE.

THERE IS ONE MEDICAL FACILITY AT RWERERE OPERATED BY MS
WITH LOCAL STAFF. NO INFRASTRUCTURE FOR POWER SUPPLY IN THIS
COMMUNE. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LOCAL POPULATION AND
THE BOURGMESTRE IS CORDIAL. PEOPLE IN THIS COMMUNE LIVE IN FEAR
OF BEING ATTACKED BY INTERAHWE AT NIGHT DUE TO THEIR
PROXIMITY TO THE REFUGEE CAMPS IN ZAIRE.

2. KARAGO COMMUNE

BOURGMESTRE: - BARYANIMTULU

ASST. BOURGMESTRE: - GASHUGI, THENESTE

CURRENT POPULATION: 48,139 (March)

SCHOOLS: 5 PRIMARY SCHOOLS WITH POPULATION OF 7,188.
THERE ARE THREE SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE
COMMUNE WHICH HAS NOT BEEN OPENED.

THE ONLY MEDICAL CENTRE IN THE COMMUNE IS LOCATED AT KARAGO
MANNED BY MSF(B). POWER SUPPLY IS AVAILABLE BUT NOT WORKING
DUE TO MINOR DAMAGE. THE COMMUNE HAS BEEN ALLOCATED 150
HECTARES IN GISHWATI FOREST AREA FOR GRAZING.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POPULATION AND BOURGMESTRE IS GOOD.

3. KANAMA COMMUNE:

BOURGMESTRE: - Mathias HARELIMANA

ASST. BOURGMESTRE: - KABAYIZA, OSCAR

SOCIAL AFFAIRS: - MASHAMI, DEIUDONNE

LOGISTICS: - KANYABITABA, EMMANUEL

LOCAL RPA COMMANDER: - LT. HABUHUGISHA

CURRENT POPULATION: - 64,500 (March)

SCHOOLS: 16 PRIMARY SCHOOLS WITH 9,360
STUDENTS.

THERE IS POWER SUPPLY IN THIS COMMUNE WITH TWO HEALTH
CENTERS MANNED BY CARITAS/GOVT. AT KANAMA AND KARAMBO.
BOURGMESTRE'S RELATIONSHIP WITH LOCAL POPULATION IS
CORDIAL.

4. GASEKE COMMUNE:

BOURGMESTRE: - NZABONIMPA

CURRENT POPULATION: -

SCHOOLS: 15 PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

THERE IS ONE HEALTH CENTRE BASED AT KABAYA WHICH IS MANNED BY
MSF(B) AND LOCAL STAFF. THE POWER GENERATOR AT COMMUNE
IS NON-OPERATIONAL. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POPULATION AND
BOURGMESTRE IS GOOD

5. KOYOVE COMMUNE:

BOURGMESTRE: - SINAMENYE, JEAN BAPTISTE
WAS ARRESTED ON 5/01/95 and
murdered on 27/9/95, 16.30 h

ASST. BOURGMESTRE: - BADAGA, JEAN, interim

CURRENT POPULATION: - 60,754 (MARCH)

SCHOOLS: 22 PRIMARY SCHOOLS WITH 7,742
STUDENTS.

THERE IS ONE HEALTH CENTRE IN THIS COMMUNE LOCATED AT
KAYOVE AND OPERATED BY MSF(B). NO POWER SUPPLY.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PUBLIC, THE LOCAL RPA AND
BOURGMESTRE IS GENERALLY GOOD.

6. SATINSYI COMMUNE:

BOURGMESTRE: - ISHIMWE Evariste

ASST. BOURGMESTRE: - UWOBAGIRA, EDOUARD

LOCAL RPA COMMANDER: - SGT. NGOGA

CURRENT POPULATION: - 55,000 (MARCH)

SCHOOLS: 22 PRIMARY SCHOOLS WITH 9,860
STUDENTS.

ONE HEALTH CENTRE IN THIS COMMUNE AND LOCATED AT MURAMBA
AND OPERATED BY MSF(B). PRE-WAR PROJECT TO PROVIDE
ELECTRICITY WAS NOT COMPLETED. THERE IS GOOD RELATION
BETWEEN LOCAL POPULATION, RPA AND THE BOURGMESTRE.

7. KIBILIRA COMMUNE:

BOURGMESTRE: - GAKUMBA, PASCAL

LOCAL RPA COMMANDER: - LT. BISIMUNGU

CURRENT POPULATION: - 45,350

SCHOOLS: 19 PRIMARY SCHOOLS WITH 6,500
STUDENTS. 2 SECONDARY SCHOOLS
BUT NOT OPENED.

THE COMPLETE BUREAU IS 12 MEMBERS OF STAFF INCLUDING THE POLICE,
POLICE. 10 IN THE LT. C. RPA LOCAL POLICE AND

NTAGANZA OPERATED BY LOCAL STAFF. ELECTRICITY LINES IN THIS COMMUNE WERE DESTROYED DURING THE WAR. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POPULATION, RPA AND BOURGMESTRE IS GOOD.

8. GICIYE COMMUNE:

BOURGMESTRE: - NTAWUMENYUMUNSI Innocent
ASST. BOURGMESTRE: - MUKANTWARI, DEVOTA
CURRENT POPULATION: - 37,000 (March)
SCHOOLS: 20 PRIMARY SCHOOLS WITH 5,940, STUDENTS.

DUE TO LIMITED PRESENCE OF RPA THE BOURGMESTRE HAS REQUESTED FOR POLICE TO PROVIDE SECURITY IN THIS COMMUNE. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL POPULATION AND BOURGMESTRE IS GOOD.

9. RAMBA COMMUNE:

BOURGMESTRE: - DUSABIKIZA, FELICIEN
Assistant Bourgemestre: - BIHOYIKI Telesphore
RPA COMMANDER: - LT. RWASANYI SAMUEL BASED AT GITARAMA.
POLITICAL APPOINTEE: - MR. EUGENE RURANGWA REPRESENTING THE GOVT.
CURRENT POPULATION: - 48,550 (September)
SCHOOLS: - 19 PRIMARY SCHOOLS WITH 6,400 STUDENTS.
1 PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOL AND 2 PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS
NO. OF WIDOWS: - 1,332
NO. OF ORPHANS: - 2,671

THERE IS ONLY ONE HEALTH CENTRE IN THIS COMMUNE MANNED BY THE MSF. THE POWER SUPPLY IN THIS COMMUNE IS NOT OPERATIONAL. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE POPULATION AND THE BOURGMESTRE IS CORDIAL.

10. MURURA COMMUNE:

BOURGMESTRE: - RYONDA GEREJE, EDL-04

ASST. BOURGMESTRE: -
CURRENT POPULATION: - 50,000 (March)
SCHOOLS: - 11 PRIMARY SCHOOLS WITH 7,565 STUDENTS.

THERE IS RPA COMPANY DEPLOYED IN THIS COMMUNE DUE TO ITS CLOSE PROXIMITY WITH ZAIRE BORDER. THERE IS ONE HEALTH CENTRE IN THIS COMMUNE MANNED BY ADRA. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BOURGMESTRE AND POPULATION IS GOOD.

11. NYAMYUMBA COMMUNE:

BOURGMESTRE: - KABAYIZA Oscar
ASST. BOURGMESTRE: - BENDANTUNGUKA JANVIER
CURRENT POPULATION: - 53,000 (March)
SCHOOLS: - 13 PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND 1 PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOL.

THERE ARE THREE HEALTH CENTERS IN THIS COMMUNE LOCATED AT KIVUMU, KIGUFI AND MUNANIRA. THERE IS ALSO RPA PRESENCE IN THIS COMMUNE. THIS COMMUNE HAVE TWELVE (12) ADMINISTRATIVE SECTORS MANNED BY COUNSELLORS. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BOURGMESTRE AND THE GENERAL POPULATION IS CORDIAL.

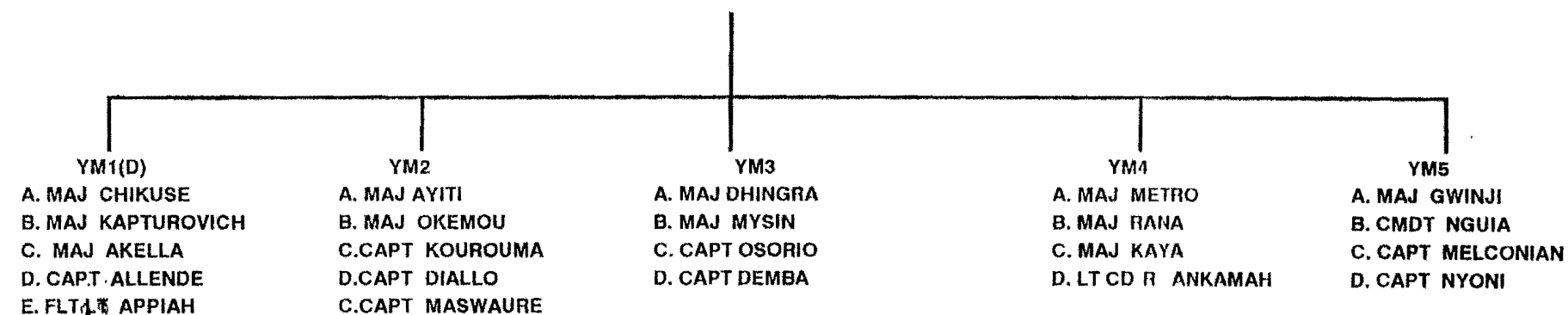
12. RUBAVU COMMUNE:

Sub-Prefect: - MBUMBURUNANIYE JAQUES
BOURGMESTRE: -
ASST. BOURGMESTRE: - RUTABOBA EMMANUEL
CURRENT POPULATION: - 42,000 (March)
SCHOOLS: - 9 PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND 7 SECONDARY SCHOOLS (2 OPERATIONAL).

THERE ARE NINE ADMINISTRATIVE SECTORS IN THIS COMMUNE WITH THREE HEALTH CENTERS LOCATED AT GISENYI, MURARA (MSF) AND YUNDO (CARITAS). THE BOURGMESTRE HAS REQUESTED FOR THE PRESENCE OF BOTH THE MILITARY AND GENDARMERIE TO ENSURE SECURITY IN THE COMMUNE. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE GENERAL POPULATION AND THE BOURGMESTRE IS VERY CORDIAL.

MILOBS DEPLOYMENT - SECTOR 5

LT COL BELSKI - CY9
 MAJ YEPIFANOV - CY1
 MAJ CARIAPPA - CY3
 MAJ WHAJAH - CY3A
 CAPT MANGONI - CY4
 CAPT MBITE - CYH



WEF 23 JAN 96 UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

SIGNED *[Signature]*
 V. BELSKI
 LT COL SECT COMD

MIL OBS

A : Clément Mutsaers
Chargé d'Information
PAM/Kigali

CC : Heide Martin Lecheste Zerpacher Boubacar Dimp

DE : vatte Adda
PAM/ isenyi/Ruhengeri

Date : 02.11.95

Objet: SIIRRP 27 Octobre au 02 Novembre 1995

SECURITE

La situation reste relativement calme à l'intérieur des 2 préfectures. Cependant un incident a opposé à Nyanutera dans la nuit du 28 au 29, l'ARF et le FAR (anciens maîtres). Des échanges de tirs ont eu lieu pour une durée de 15 minutes. Une mine anti-personnelle abandonnée sur les lieux a explosé le lendemain faisant un handicapé (une jambe perdue) et deux personnes grièvement blessées. Il est noté que ces anciens soldats portaient des grenades et des explosifs.

SUIVI ET EVALUATION

En raison des contraintes de service, aucun suivi des projets EFW en cours n'a pu être organisé au cours de cette semaine.

Les accords pour les projets suivants ont été signés au cours de la semaine.

- Préparation des terrains pour la journée de l'arbre dans la préfecture de Gisenyi. Ce projet concerne la commune de Rubavu. Le nombre de bénéficiaires s'élève à 500.

- Préparation des terrains pour la journée de l'arbre dans la préfecture de Ruhengeri. 9 communes sont ici concernées. L'effectif des bénéficiaires s'élève ici à 11250 personnes.

- Production agricole pour un groupement de femmes. Nombre de bénéficiaires : 215 personnes.

SITUATION DES STOCKS

La situation des stocks au cours de la période couverte par le présent rapport est la suivante:
Magasin de Gisenyi

Denrées	St ouverture	Reception	Distribution	Pertes	Balance
G. Maïs	145.75				145.75
F. Maïs	81.35		6.25		75.1
Sorgho	102.55		0.05		102.5
TOT. CEREALES=	329.65		=6.3		=323.35
Haricot	157.352		23.3		164.052
Pulses	4.95		0.025		4.925
TOT. PULSES =	162.302		=23.325		=168.977
Haric V.	40.097		6.956	0.003	33.138
Soi	16.323				16.323
Cso	5.545		2.225		3.32
Dsm	1.475		0.925		0.55
Biscuits	9.73		1.134		8.596
TOTAL	595.222		40.363		554.859

Directorate of Military Intelligence
Headquarters Malawi Army
Kamuzu Barracks
Private Bag 43
LILONGWE

DMI
DMO

January, 1996

UNAMIR MALAWI CONTINGENT III'S MISSION EVALUATION - 6TH AUG '95
TO 17TH JAN' 96

INTRODUCTION

The third Malawi Company which was based at Cyangugu changed over the UNAMIR Malawi Contingent II on 7th August, 1995. The first Malawi Company was based at Butare, the second biggest city and former capital of Rwanda/Burundi. The second company relieved the first after six months and moved to Kibuye prefecture bordering Zaire on the southwest. It is this company which was changed over by the third contingent after it had moved to Cyangugu prefecture.

This report is born out of the activities of this third contingent; its contribution to the UN mission in Rwanda, its achievements and suggestions on adaptation of possible lessons learnt during the entire tour of duty.

AIM

The aim of this report is to outline briefly what the Malawi Company has achieved in the endeavour to serve the nation of Rwanda under the blue flag in accordance with the mandate that was in force. It is also to look back at the areas that need improvement and what lessons the company has hopefully learnt from its participation in the operation of multinational organisation.

GENERAL SITUATION

The general situation that prevailed in sector 4 over the period the Malawi Company was in Cyangugu was overall stable although it was tense in certain communes. A number of incidents ranging from robberies, indiscriminate killings, sabotage, injuries and deaths caused by antipersonnel mines and ambushes and skirmishes between RPA and FRGF had taken place over the period under review.

Up to and including the month of August the incidents in nature were of robberies, shootings and killings.

2/.....

Since September, the incidents took another direction : acts of sabotage, ambushes and antipersonnel mine attacks surfaced.

Most of the activities were allegedly carried out by the FRGF /Interahamwe or their sympathisers in the following manner :-

a. NORTH - SUB SECTOR NYAMASHEKE (see map attached)

Activities were mainly sabotage from Ijwi Island into the communes and into the Nyungwe forest, harassment of local population, killings, robberies and cattle stealing.

NOTE;-

In the months of November and December, acts of sabotage were reported; three electricity pylons and three bridges were destroyed. The culprits were not identified.

b. CENTRE- SUB SECTOR CYANGUGU (see map attached)

Activities in this area were mainly sabotage on electricity pylons, cattle rustling, political killings and anti personnel mine incidents.

c. SOUTH - SUB SECTOR BUGARAMA (see map attached)

Activities here included harassment of locals, stealing of farm produce and livestock and attempts on lives of prominent political figures in the area.

SUMMARY OF INCIDENTS

In summary, the incidents were reported as follows:-

- i. August '95.....24
 - ii. September '95....25
 - iii. October '95.....18
 - iv. November '95.....21
 - v. December '95....11
 - vi. January '96.....00 (as of 13th of January)
- 3/.....

11/13/1964 ¹⁰⁰⁰
11/13/1964 ¹⁰⁰⁰
11/13/1964 ¹⁰⁰⁰

11/13/1964

3:11/96

- Liburnia One Accommodated 1/3 Reluctant from Gristly
And 1/3 Reluctant from Luncheon

- 10% of Reluctant to Liburnia from BPC:

11/13/1964

- 100% of Towns (B+VHCR (Gristly))

- 100% of Towns

- Move to Liburnia and from Liburnia

(Estimated Time 2 1/2 hrs (Bus))

- NSF, Reluctant with Medic at BPC for the sick, etc

- 100% Liburnia is full vehicle Anticipated to
Open MUDSAR Couette.

11/13/1964

- Mucicidol
- Mucicidol

10% Towns

16 (Liburnia)

10% Gristly

19 USMS

- 3 Buses

- 16 Towns

100% Liburnia
200% Mucicidol

Reluctant - 14-15 Tons

Reluctant 3-4000 Reluctant Gristly

600 M Tons
200 M " Buses
At Liburnia

Liburnia - 1000

3 M/Tons

MALAWI CONTINGENT III OPERATIONS

As the mandate underwhich Malawi Contingent III worked stressed on humanitarian activities, the contingent's work was limited to medical assistance, and provision of transport to non governmental organizations, and the RPA. It provided VIP protection and maintained security in the camp.

A. MEDICAL

Perhaps the greatest achievement in the medical field was our medical personnel's participation in the Polio vaccination campaign which saw Malawi Company deployed in Bweyeye and Yovwe areas (see map attached) from 20th November to 27th November '95. The vaccination campaign drew participants from the Ministry of Health, MSF, NGOs and the UNAMIR Malawi Company. In the campaign, a total of well over one thousand children were vaccinated by the Malawi Company alone (refer to the recorded video tape).

A team of three, comprising clinical officer, medical assistant and health assistant were permanently attached to Gihundwe Hospital.

The personnel also visited and treated orphans at Lusayo Orphanage. After a thorough medical assessment there, they generously donated to a substantial amount of drugs.

In the camp, the personnel continued to attend to sick soldiers, local employees, as well as local workers from the neighbouring tea plantation. They also conducted Casualty Evacuation Exercise which was done in the presence of the Force Medical Officer and was recommended by her a successful exercise.

Finally, on 4th January '96, the medical personnel were issued with certificates in recognition of the successful work the Company Aid Post had accomplished during her operation in Cyangugu.

B. TRANSPORT

The main contribution the company provided as humanitarian assistance was in a form of transport, movement of bulky materials by the government forces as well as non governmental organizations was made possible by the lorries provided by the Malawi Contingent. Materials included:-

- i. Bags of cement from Bugarama cement factory to Kamembe for repairing of Cyangugu Central Prison by the International Rescue Committee (IRC).

- ii. Construction materials (planks and logs) for construction of the Nyarushishi Transit Camp by the CONCERN.
- iii. Movement of rations from RPA headquarters in Kamembe to company locations in different communes ie Kagano, Gafunzo, Kirambo Bugarama (refer to map attached) just to mention a few.
- iv. Movement of gravel for construction of Gisuma Road by the Gisuma Commune.
- v. The Malawi Contingent vehicle mechanics also assisted in recovery of broken down vehicles of:-
 - a. Milobs
 - b. NGOs
 - c. RPA
 - d. HCDH
- vi. Movement of bridge construction materials to repair bridges that were damaged by the insurgent at Nyamasheke.

C. SECURITY

Although the UNAMIR mandate was centred on non military assistance, the Malawi Company went beyond the mandate to provide security to UNHCR during the time they were experiencing a lot of armed robberies in the period between 7th October '95 to 12th December '95. The security guards deployed were able to suppress these robberies which were targeted against attractive items such as plastic sheetings, kitchen utensils and food items.

1. SECURITY MEETINGS

Malawi company also acted as a bridge between the NGOs and the local forces by chairing weekly security meetings which took place every monday where the NGOs expressed and discussed matters of security concern with RPA. In these meetings the liaison officer of the RPA addressed all problems that the NGOs encountered such as prolonged unnecessary delays on road blocks, acts of intimidation, attempts to search expatriate homes without sufficient reason and/ or in the absence of the owners.

COMMENT

The security meetings helped to breed confidence of the NGOs and the local forces as the problems discussed were rectified.

2. VIP PROTECTION

In addition to the security Malawi Contingent III provided to the NGOs it also conducted VIP protection to such important people as the Force Commander wherever he went in Sector 4, the High Commissioner for Refugees when she came during the influx of refugees from Zaire, and protection of UNAMIR helicopter just to mention a few.

NOTE :-

Sometimes the pilots refused to land when they couldn't see any guards at the helipad.

LESSON LEARNT

A. SITREPS

Sitreps were sent to G3 Operations everyday which covered specific operational areas such as :-

1. RPA ACTIVITIES

Reported were any violation of human rights such as illegal arrests, indiscriminate killings, robberies, intimidation on the locals, on the NGOs and on UN agencies, encounters with former troops.

REMARKS

This was extremely helpful to organisations such as human rights, this section was invaluable for assessing general situation in Rwanda.

2. FRGF ACTIVITIES

All incidents of sabotage indiscriminate killings, mine incidents, harassment of locals, infiltrations, ambushes were all attributed to FRGF.

REMARKS

More careful research in order to discover true perpetrators of incidents.

3. OWN MILITARY ACTIVITIES

All operations carried out by each Contingent were reported to G3 Operations. 6/.....

These activities comprised :-

- a. Security.
- b. Training of Troops eg Security awareness, mine awareness.
- c. Escort duties eg refugee escort, water tanker escort through Nyungwe forest.
- d. Provision of any humanitarian aid.

4. CIVIL AFFAIRS

Reports on the activities of local population such as strikes etc.

REMARKS

1. All reports sent to G3 operations were then compiled by the G3 operations, summarised and sent back to the contingents as infosum. The aim was to inform everyone of what the entire UNAMIR had done over the week.
2. It is felt that this system of communication, if adapted by the Malawi Army, can assist to check developments of battalions.
3. It is suggested that Intelligence Officers in various battalions should adapt this systems of sending sitreps to the DMO with a few changes in certain paragraphs so that collection of information is not left to the intelligence personnel only. DMO can then task DMI where the DMO thinks the information received needs more investigation. In this way the army would be kept aware of what is happening in the entire country and would assist the Commanders in the planning of future operations and/ or deployments in problematic areas.

B. MILITARY POLICE


The efficiency of the military police was remarkable. All accidents involving military vehicles were reported to the military police as soon as the accident took place. Vehicles not properly cared for i.e. having dents without police reports were impounded. These were repaired and after disciplinary actions had been taken against the respective drivers, the vehicles were returned to their contingents. Vehicles being driven by drunken drivers were also impounded.

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Their speed in reacting to road accidents helped to save the UNAMIR drivers who were going to be in trouble either with the RPA or the locals depending on the seriousness of the accident.

1. With the military police there was less misuse of military vehicles.
2. It is suggested that the newly introduced military police in the Malawi Army should be trained to handle both internal investigations as well as road traffic regulations. This will be more ideal to our army where resources are so limited.
3. This will also pay dividends in future UN mission when the Malawi Army will be asked to provide military police.

COMPILED BY : SGT CHIRWA R
 : L/CPL NTONGA A


H B DZOOLE
Captain
I O MALAWI CONTINGENT
SHAGASHA
RWANDA

SERVICE DES STATISTIQUES

UNHCR FIELD OFFICE GISENYI/RUHENGERI

RAPATRIEMENT ORGANISE PAR LE HCR DU 01 AU 31 JANVIER 1996.

DATE	PROVENANCE						TOTAL
	GOMA VILLE	MUGUNGA	LAC VERT	KIBUMBA	KAHINDO	KATALE	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	10	0	9	2	0	21
3	0	15	14	27	1	16	73
4	0	36	40	26	1	2	105
5	18	2	14	18	0	9	61
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	1	18	3	99	12	7	140
9	0	8	5	23	0	0	36
10	19	3	10	81	0	2	115
11	6	23	57	100	3	5	194
12	13	4	13	26	1	1	58
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	18	10	199	43	22	292
16	36	20	6	2	41	7	112
17	86	4	0	154	8	29	281
18	24	21	32	68	2	6	153
19	19	25	9	13	4	10	80
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	8	106	26	135	49	12	336
23	14	5	11	10	4	22	66
24							0
25							0
26							0
27							0
28							0
29							0
30							0
31							0
TOTAL	244	318	250	990	171	150	2123

N.B: La quasi totalité des convois organisés en provenance de Goma Ville concernent essentiellement les OCI