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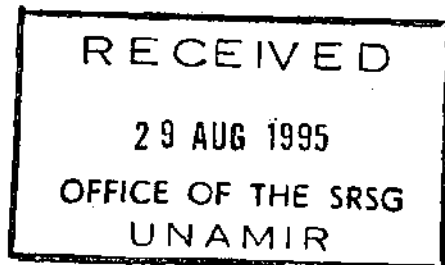
UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

For Humanit-

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



August 29, 1995

Ambassador Shaharyar Khan
Special Representative of the Secretary-General
UNAMIR HQ
Kigali, Rwanda

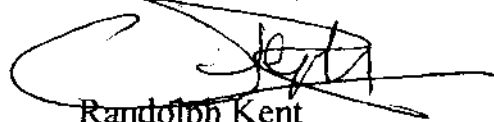
Dear Ambassador Khan,

Attached please find the preliminary draft outline on the Workshop which you and I have briefly discussed on several occasions.

I now would suggest that the Workshop should be delayed until mid October 1995.

However, I would appreciate an opportunity to review the overall proposal as well as dates with you at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,


Randolph Kent
UN Humanitarian Coordinator

*we should definitely
postpone till Oct.
Sun.
Isel. 30/8*

cc: Isel Rivero
Special Assistant to the
Special Representative of the
Secretary-General

*Note
sent to Kent 30/8/95*

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**THE PEACEKEEPERS AND THE HUMANITARIAN
COMMUNITY: A WORKSHOP PROPOSAL**
7-8 September 1995

UN peacekeepers and the humanitarian community find themselves increasingly embroiled in complex emergencies in many parts of the world. More and more the mandates and responsibilities of each have become inter-related; and more and more, each has become dependent upon the other. Peacekeepers are frequently asked to support the relief and recovery activities of the humanitarian community, and the humanitarian community is regarded as an essential component for creating conditions for peace.

Yet, while the inter-relationship and mutual dependence between the two continues to grow, there are inevitably tensions that arise over the processes and procedures of an essentially military world and those of the far more amorphous and loosely structured humanitarian community.

In the context of Rwanda, the relations between the peacekeepers and the humanitarian community have in many respects proved to be a model. Difficulties and misunderstandings arose in the course of approximately sixteen months of collaboration, but at the same time much had been achieved together. It is important to capture the weaknesses as well as the strengths of this collaborative relationship, and to ensure that the lessons learned from the Rwanda experience are available to the international community for the future.

A Workshop on Lessons-Learned

It is important to encapsulate the lessons that have been learned from the experiences of almost sixteen months of close inter-action between the peacekeeping forces of the United Nations Advisory Mission in Rwanda [UNAMIR] and the UN agencies and non-governmental organisations that have been at the forefront of providing humanitarian assistance within Rwanda. The results of the workshop should form the basis of a document presented to the United Nations, entitled ***The Peacekeepers and the Humanitarian Community: Lessons Learned from Rwanda.***

Proposed Workshop Format and Agenda

The workshop, to last for one and one-half days, will be divided into a set of plenary and small group sessions covering the following topics:

- * Review of UNAMIR-UN-NGO Activities
- * Coordination
- * The Capacity and Use of Military Assets for Humanitarian Activities
- * Protecting the Humanitarian Mandate

Each plenary and small group session will be based initially upon a short briefing note intended to guide the discussions. The tentative agenda attached seeks to bring out lessons-learned by reviewing past patterns of activities and focussing upon specific issues where valuable insights might be gained.

Responsibility for each of the proposed workshop papers will be divided between UNAMIR and UN agencies. It is assumed that each paper will not exceed four pages.

Workshop Participants

The workshop has been designed for senior management in UNAMIR and the UN agencies as well as for four representatives of the NGO community. The SRSG, the Force Commander and the UNHC may at the same time wish to consider inviting a representative from DHA and DPKO New York. Excluding any participants from headquarters, the workshop has been designed for twenty-four participants:

9 Senior UN agency representatives

11 UNAMIR representatives

4 NGO representatives

Workshop Budget

The preliminary budget for the workshop is based upon costs for an overnight stay in a hotel outside Kigali, including accommodation, meals, meeting rooms and documentation, is US\$ 3100.

Tentative Agenda for 7-8 September 1995 Workshop

Day One:

9:00 Plenary Session: Key Transitions in the Activities of
UNAMIR and the Humanitarian Community,
April 1994 - July 1995 [*]

9:45 Plenary Session: The Evolving Humanitarian
Situation, July 1994 - July 1995 [*]

10:30 Coffee Break

11:00 Plenary [panel] Session: Mandates and Structures of
UNAMIR and UN agencies: the Limits of Intervention [*]

12:30 Luncheon

14:00 Group Sessions:

Group #1: Coordination Mechanisms [*]
Group #2: Utilisation of Military Assets [*]
Group #3: Pros & Cons of Operation Hope [*]
Group #4: The Inevitability of Kibeho [*]

16:00 Coffee Break

16:30 Plenary Session: Group Session Reports and
Discussion

18:00 End of First Day

19:00 Dinner

After-dinner speaker on UNAMIR and the
Humanitarian Community from an RPA Perspective

Day Two:

**9:00 Plenary Session: Reflecting on the Past and
Looking Towards the Future**

10:00 Group Sessions:

**Group #1: Steps to Improve Coordination
Group #2: Ten Key Points that Each Must
Understand About the Other
Group #3: Relating to Government
Authorities
Group #4: Dealing with Local and
International Media**

12:00 Plenary Session: Review of Recommendations

13:00 Luncheon

[*] Paper to be prepared

29 August 1995

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Press Conference by Prime Minister of Zaire, Léon Kengo Wa Dondo
Palais des Nations

Léon Kengo Wa Dondo, Prime Minister of Zaire, held a press conference this afternoon at the Palais des Nations in Geneva at which he briefed reporters on his meeting with Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. He recalled that on 16 August, the Security Council had adopted a resolution calling for the lifting of the arms embargo to Rwanda, and Zaire had considered this resolution to be directed against it. This was also the reason why the Prime Minister of Zaire had written to the Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, on 17 August describing the persistent tensions at all levels of Zairean society, as well as the tense situation in the refugee camps.

He added that in order to counter the resolution, Zaire had called for the implementation of the General Assembly resolution of December last year on the territorial right to asylum, which stated that if the host country considered the presence of refugees a threat to its national security, then it could send them back. Accordingly, in his letter to the Secretary-General, the Prime Minister had asked to which country these refugees could be sent. The Security Council had been asked by the Secretary-General to consider the letter and on the 23 August, its President had issued a statement which had neither promoted peace nor reduced the political tension in the region.

The Prime Minister said that the Secretary-General had requested the High Commissioner to visit the region, and today during his meeting with Ms. Ogata he had requested that UNHCR take up the repatriation process which thus far, Zaire had carried out. This process should take place on a large scale, should be uninterrupted and should be completed before 31st December 1995. If the repatriation was not complete by that date, Zaire reserved the right to carry out this process itself.

A correspondent asked if Zaire would stop sending the refugees back before the deadline of 31 December? The Prime Minister said that UNHCR had requested and Zaire had accepted that UNHCR would assume responsibility for the repatriation and they had both agreed on the date. Monthly evaluations would be carried out.

Asked why Zaire was threatened by the lifting of the arms embargo and yet it had not been threatened by the presence of armed refugees and the remains of the Rwandese army on its territory, the Prime Minister said that if there had not been the resolution 1011 of 16 August, then it would have continued to feel hospitable towards the refugees. The lifting of the embargo had been a political decision and should be examined at that level, before being applied at the humanitarian level. Why did Rwanda need to buy arms and who were they to fight against, he asked.

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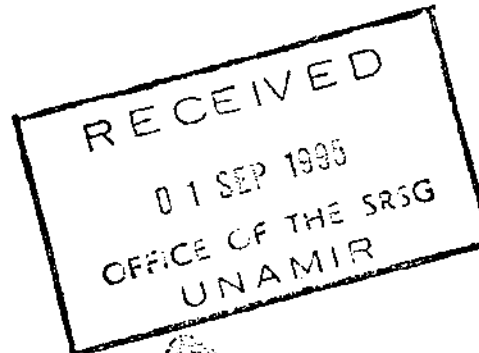
DRAFT OUTGOING FACSIMILE

DATE: 31 August 1995

TO: Ms. Isel Rivero UNAMIR Kigali Rwanda	FROM: Florence Barrillon-Pomés Africa II Division DPA New York <i>FBP</i>
FAX NUMBER: 3-3090	FAX NUMBER: (212) 963-4037
COPY TO:	
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The only thing we could find was this declaration which, as you can see, was adopted on 14 December 1967. We discussed this matter with HCR. They say that there is an article in the 1951 Convention on Refugees which deals with expulsion and refoulement of refugees. They wonder why Prime Minister Kengo did not refer to that article instead. Best wishes.

Florence



2. Invites participating States to submit to the Secretary-General not later than 15 February 1968, for circulation to Governments, any additional comments and draft amendments to the draft articles prepared by the International Law Commission that they may wish to propose in advance of the Conference;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference the summary records relating to the consideration of this item at the twenty-second session of the General Assembly, together with all other relevant documentation.

1621st plenary meeting,
6 December 1967.

2312 (XXII). Declaration on Territorial Asylum

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1839 (XVII) of 19 December 1962, 2100 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 2203 (XXI) of 16 December 1966 concerning a declaration on the right of asylum,

Considering the work of codification to be undertaken by the International Law Commission in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1400 (XIV) of 21 November 1959,

Adopts the following Declaration:

DECLARATION ON TERRITORIAL ASYLUM

The General Assembly,

Noting that the purposes proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations are to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among all nations and to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Mindful of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which declares in article 14 that:

"1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

"2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations".

Recalling also article 13, paragraph 2, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states:

"Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country".

Recognizing that the grant of asylum by a State to persons entitled to invoke article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a peaceful and humanitarian act and that, as such, it cannot be regarded as unfriendly by any other State,

Recommends that, without prejudice to existing instruments dealing with asylum and the status of refugees and stateless persons, States should base themselves in their practices relating to territorial asylum on the following principles:

Article 1

1. Asylum granted by a State, in the exercise of its sovereignty, to persons entitled to invoke article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including persons struggling against colonialism, shall be respected by all other States.

2. The right to seek and to enjoy asylum may not be invoked by any person with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that he has committed a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes.

3. It shall rest with the State granting asylum to evaluate the grounds for the grant of asylum.

Article 2

1. The situation of persons referred to in article 1, paragraph 1, is, without prejudice to the sovereignty of States and the purposes and principles of the United Nations, of concern to the international community.

2. Where a State finds difficulty in granting or continuing to grant asylum, States individually or jointly or through the United Nations shall consider, in a spirit of international solidarity, appropriate measures to lighten the burden on that State.

Article 3

1. No person referred to in article 1, paragraph 1, shall be subjected to measures such as rejection at the frontier or, if he has already entered the territory in which he seeks asylum, expulsion or compulsory return to any State where he may be subjected to persecution.

2. Exception may be made to the foregoing principle only for overriding reasons of national security or in order to safeguard the population, as in the case of a mass influx of persons.

3. Should a State decide in any case that exception to the principle stated in paragraph 1 of this article would be justified, it shall consider the possibility of granting to the person concerned, under such conditions as it may deem appropriate, an opportunity, whether by way of provisional asylum or otherwise, of going to another State.

Article 4

States granting asylum shall not permit persons who have received asylum to engage in activities contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

1631st plenary meeting,
14 December 1967.

2313 (XXII). United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2099 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 2204 (XXI) of 16 December 1966 regarding the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme¹ and the recommendations made to the Secretary-General by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dis-

¹ Ibid., Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 90, document A/6816.

Resolving the Crisis in Rwanda's Prisons Proposals for Action

File
Prison

1. Introduction

The present conditions in Rwanda's prisons and detention centres have become a matter of grave concern. As of mid-August 1995, there were more than 51,000 detainees in 216 places of detention. 39,000 inmates are in Rwandan prisons and 10,868 in 201 transit places. Often there are four detainees to one square meter. Hundreds of detainees have already died as a result of overcrowding. Some 300-400 detainees in Gitarama are suffering from gangrene as a result of standing in stagnant, filthy water.

2. Work Undertaken to Date

Since March 1995, the Government of Rwanda, together with the international community, have undertaken a series of initiatives to alleviate prison conditions. Four prisons, at Kibuye, Gisenyi, Byumba and Nyanza have been rehabilitated in order to increase their capacity - although this increase has not been significant. The present total capacity of all of Rwanda's 13 main prisons is 12,250. With Nsinda (5,000 detainees) capacity will increase to 17,250. This leaves a shortfall in capacity of 33,750, assuming a total freeze in the growth of prison population.

As an immediate response to alleviate the present overcrowding, six sites, comprising warehouses and a bus station, have been identified for conversion into temporary detention centres. None of the six sites will have adequate sanitation, water or shelter capacity to house detainees for more than 4-5 months at most. While these temporary detention centres will offer short-term relief to some 13,400 detainees, they do not increase prison capacity per se.

No. of detainees	Permanent and semi-permanent prison and detention capacity	Total Shortfall
51,000	17,250	33,750

No. of detainees not in prisons or able to be accommodated at Nsinda	Temporary places of detention capacity for 4-5 months	Immediate Shortfall to be Addressed
33,750	13,400	20,350

3. The Situation in the Justice Sector

The judicial system remains paralysed. No trials of genocide have yet begun. The Supreme Court and the High Council of Magistrates have yet to be established. Only then can the judges of the various levels of the Rwandan Court system be appointed. Although arrests have fallen from an average of 1,700 a week in March and April to around 800 a week, many new arrests continue not to be in accordance with the stated

regulations. Commissions de Triage have been established in seven Prefectures, but most are barely functioning. The International Tribunal, meanwhile, has no fixed dates for trials. Given the magnitude of the complex challenges faced in the post genocide period, major efforts are required by the Government - with appropriate support from the international community - to address these issues in the immediate, medium and longer term perspective. This paper attempts to deal with the most urgent issues on an immediate basis.

4. Proposals for Action

The following set out the actions which are needed immediately to alleviate the present crisis in Rwanda's prisons and aspects of the justice system, recognising the importance of ongoing work in both areas. Thus, the proposal includes: 1) Actions to immediately improve conditions of detention and 2) Actions to stabilise and reduce populations in prisons and places of detention, including processing of case files.

I. IMPROVING THE CONDITIONS OF DETENTION

Five different sets of action are proposed for the immediate, short and medium term. The first three should be undertaken simultaneously. Within each of these initiatives, special attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, including children, pregnant and nursing women and the elderly.

- i] The immediate provision of plastic slippers, additional plastic sheeting, clothing etc for detainees living in the open;
- ii] Accelerate the conversion of the six identified sites into temporary detention centres;
- iii] Immediately begin the construction of new longer-term detention centres, such as Nsinda;
- iv] Establish a discretionary pool of funds for small-scale projects to improve conditions in the communal cachots;
- v] Rehabilitate and increase, where possible, the capacity of the nine Rwandan prisons where no work has yet started.

II. STABILISING AND REDUCING PRISON POPULATION

It is recognised that actions to encourage ways to speed up the constitution of files for those already detained, as well as efforts to assist in the establishment of a state of law providing judicial guarantees to those accused of genocide will have to be sustained by both the Rwandan Government and the international community. However, urgent actions on the part of the Government are called for in the following areas:

- i] Ensuring Proper Arrests Procedures are Undertaken

- ii] Establishing a Detention Policy
- iii] Strengthening the Judiciary Process
 - Support for Commissions de Triage
 - Faster preparation of dossiers
 - Acceleration of the start-up of trials. 50 foreign legal experts have been proposed. The possibilities of increasing this number and adding a training component should be explored.
- iv] Ensuring the Security of Released Detainees
 - Government commitment as regards protection
 - Punishment of those who take the law into their own hands
 - Accelerated training of the gendarmerie
 - Civic education campaigns

The Ministry of Justice is currently preparing with the international community detailed plans for medium and longer term actions which are required to accelerate the restoration of the judicial system. These plans will be finalised during the coming week. However, the international community, while recognising the difficulties facing the Government, as well as the significant progress which has already been made, urges the Government to take clear and firm actions on all of the above.

5. Projects and Costs

I. IMPROVING THE CONDITIONS OF DETENTION

- i] Emergency supplies, such as plastic slippers, clothing - US\$ 50,000
- ii] Accelerating the work on the six temporary sites - US\$ 550,000
- iii] Creation of new detention sites which can be dual purpose i.e. they can be used once the crisis has passed for barracks for the army, training of gendarmerie, or as schools. The Government of Rwanda has already identified 3 sites where work could start immediately. Other sites for new detention centres should be explored for other prefectures where prison overcrowding is acute eg Gitamara. Based on the Nsinda model the cost per site for 5,000 detainees is approximately US\$ 2 million. Total for three sites: US\$ 6 million. The use of Military and Civil Defence Assets could be made to offset some of these costs.
- iv] Repairs to communal cachots. Estimated costs are between US\$ 2,000 - US\$ 5,000 per cachots. Budget requested for 203 cachots - US\$ 800,000.
- v] Rehabilitation and extension of 9 Rwandan prisons - detailed site work will be undertaken. Once complete, funds will either be taken from the Trust Fund or sought from individual donors.

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

F/D 6290
MIN 9079

FAX TRANSMISSION

File
HUMANITARIAN

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Department of Humanitarian Affairs
UNATIONS, New York

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Department of Humanitarian Affairs
UNATIONS, New York

FAX: (212) 963 34879

Ms. E. LINDENMAYER,
Department of Peace-Keeping Operations
UNATIONS, New York
FAX: (212) 963 6460

FROM: Shaharyar M. Khan
UNAMIR, Kigali

DATE: 30 August 1995

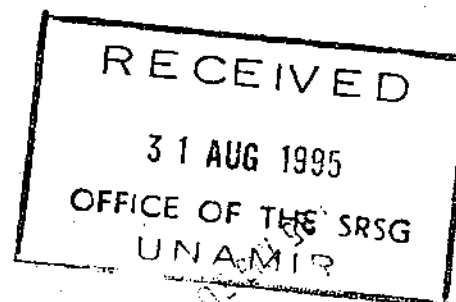
SUBJECT: Consultation Meeting

Please find attached the summary of the 24 August 1995 Consultation Meeting held at UNDP Kigali with Government officials and representatives of donor countries and international agencies prepared by UNDP for your information.

The three points discussed were:

1. Forced Repatriation
2. Plan of Action for Rwanda's Prisons and Judicial System
3. Training of the Communal Police and Gendarmerie

Best regards.



**CONSULTATION MEETING WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND
REPRESENTATIVES OF DONOR COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL
AGENCIES (UNDP Kigali, 24 August 1995)**

The Resident Coordinator, Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa, presiding the meeting, introduced the three subject matters to be dealt with, namely (1) the status of forced repatriation, (2) a plan of action for the prisons and the justice system, and (3) training programmes for national Communal Police and Gendarmerie.

1. Forced Repatriations

Situation: The SRSG, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, speaking first, told participants that over 13,000 refugees had returned over the past few days from Zaire with the numbers declining over the past 24 hours. Refugees were being processed at the border, then transported to transit centres with UNAMIR's help and subsequently transported by UNHCR or other international agencies back to the communes. The entire operation was proceeding extremely well to date with excellent cooperation seen between the Government, the UN and NGOs at the borders. Not a single incident had so far been reported on Rwandan territory. The SRSG indicated, however, that problems could easily arise were larger numbers of refugees to return. The Government, with the assistance of the international community, needed to prepare for the worst case scenario, he stressed.

The Director General (DG) of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Mr. Justin Murará, confirmed that the situation at the borders was under control. He said the Government had not been consulted by the Zairian authorities before the forced repatriations had begun. Nevertheless, the Government was ready to continue to receive the returnees. For the repatriation of returnees, a joint body had been established, under the auspices of UNHCR, to coordinate Government, UN and NGO action. It was important there be only one such structure in order to ensure optimal cooperation among the various partners.

The UNHCR Representative for Rwanda, Mr. Roman Urasa, told participants his agency would soon be able to clear the borders and transit centres of returnees assuming the present decrease in their numbers continued. Most of the small camps in Zaire were now empty with many former occupants fleeing to the larger camps. The Zairian army had not yet tried to force people out of the bigger camps. It appeared to UNHCR that many of those left in the camps would now like to return. UNHCR would not provide transport, however, until Zaire renounced its current policy of refoulement. Otherwise such assistance could be misinterpreted as support for the Zairian Government policy.

The SRSG added that information he had received indicated around 70% of those left in Bukavu and Goma now wanted to return. This figure did not include those who had fled to the forests. Less than 1% of returnees had been detained as a result of screening.

Needs: The DG of the Ministry of Rehabilitation expressed the need for funds in addition to those pledged in support of the Plan of Action for the Reintegration of Refugees, presented at the Round Table Mid-Term Review. The Director of Cabinet of the Ministry of Planning, Ms. Edith Gasana, confirmed this, while emphasizing the need to maintain existing commitments.

The need to expand the existing capacity of the transit centres was emphasized by both Government and UN representatives. The UNHCR Country Representative said that his agency would seek to maintain the current momentum in favour of return were the Zairian Government to revoke its current policy of forced repatriation.

UNHCR distributed a "Summary Table of Priority Requirements" to participants. A detailed inventory of current needs would be prepared soon in consultation with the Government, the Country Representative indicated. Some materials, such as tents and plastic sheeting, were scheduled to arrive soon. The Representative of the World Bank, Mr. Julio Gamba, said it was important to facilitate the international transportation of needed items while ensuring quality control.

The UNHCR Representative indicated that returnees at some locations were showing serious signs of malnutrition. There were also a large number of unaccompanied children. Another priority identified by participants was the rapid distribution of seeds and farming tools in order to enable returnees to take advantage of the imminent growing season.

Mr. Luong Nguyen, UNDP Economist, explained the role to be played by the proposed project designed to assist reintegration of refugees in their home communes for which UNDP was allocating US \$3,000,000 and donors are expected to contribute as much as US\$ 14 million. The project should help rehabilitate communes.

The Director of Cabinet of the Ministry of Planning told participants a Committee, comprising representatives of donor countries, the UN, the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Rehabilitation, would be established in order to draw up an Action Plan to facilitate the reintegration of the returnees in the home communes. The need to accelerate efforts for the construction of housing in the communes was emphasized by both Government and UN representatives.

The Belgian Ambassador, Mr. Frank de Coninck, announced his Government had decided to contribute an additional FRW 500 million (approx. US\$1.6 million) in response to the current emergency. Half of the money would be spent in Zaire and the other half in Rwanda. The Representative of the Netherlands, Mr. Bengt van Loosdrecht, also said his Government would make additional funds available for the crisis.

2. Plan of Action for Rwanda's Prisons and Judicial System

The Resident Coordinator, introducing the Plan of Action for Rwanda's Prisons and Judicial System, distributed to participants, said it was a preliminary document which would be further refined over the next few days. The Minister of Justice, Mr. Alphonse Nkubito, added that the Plan, which was designed to address only the most pressing needs in the justice sector, was an excerpt of the more comprehensive Plan of Action prepared by the Ministry in March.

The Resident Coordinator informed participants that construction of the permanent detention centre at Nsinda would be completed by 10 September with the first prisoner transfers following immediately thereafter. An initial group of 10 expatriate legal officers were expected to arrive in Rwanda in September in order to provide technical assistance to Rwandan judicial offices. The other 40 expatriates, recruited under UNDP's Phase II Programme for the justice sector (RWA/95/B07) were scheduled to arrive in October and November.

Mr. Claude Dusaidi, Political Advisor at the Ministry of Defence, said most of the temporary detention centres would be ready by mid-September. However, several outstanding problems, including improvements to the external security perimeter, needed to be resolved if work at the ONATRACOM site (Kigali) was to be completed, as scheduled, on 31 August.

Concerning vulnerable groups, the Minister of Justice said a special detention centre had been constructed with the assistance of UNICEF for children under 15. Other centres were envisaged. Certain prisoners were also being transferred to hospitals.

The participants generally expressed satisfaction with the Plan of Action, however several suggestions for its improvement were made. The SRSG stressed the need to make provision in the Plan for certain immediate actions, such as the provision of plastic slippers to detainees, in order to relieve some of the worst suffering in the prisons. The World Bank Representative and the Belgian Ambassador both asked the Government to set a timetable for the establishment of the country's principal judicial institutions and the resumption of trials. The Minister of

Justice responded that the legislative process took time. He nevertheless hoped that all the necessary institutions would be in place by the end of October or early November 1995. Trials could then begin before the end of November. In the meantime, it was important that the international community continued to provide support in the form of training programmes and equipment.

Several participants, including the Minister of Justice, also expressed scepticism that the Plan objective of ensuring permanent prison capacity of 35,000 would be sufficient over the long-term. Mr. Charles Muligande, President of the Inter-Ministerial Commission set up to examine solutions to prison overcrowding, said the Plan assumed that the 15,000 places which would be created at the temporary sites would bring the prison system a sustained capacity of 50,000. In fact, these sites were intended and designed only for temporary use. It was also essential, at this stage, to anticipate future needs. It was not at all unlikely that the prison population would increase well beyond 50,000 if the present influx of refugees from Zaire continued.

3. Training of the Communal Police and Gendarmerie

Capt. Dennis Karera, Communal Police Chief, presented the UNDP Phase II Programme for the training of the communal police estimated to cost US \$7.2 million. He outlined the progress made already in Phase I. A national police school was being constructed and was expected to be completed by early October. A first group of 750 police cadets was scheduled to begin training on 15 September. The Phase II Programme is designed to give the police, once trained, the equipment and facilities they need to perform their work. Uniforms and means of transport will be provided and police stations built in each of Rwanda's communes. Police salaries are to be funded for one year. The Representative of the Netherlands earlier informed the Resident Coordinator that his Government would contribute US \$1.7 million to the Phase II Programme.

The Political Advisor at the Ministry of Defence, Mr. Dusaidi, orally presented UNDP's Phase II programme for the national gendarmerie. Phase II focuses on the rehabilitation and re-equipping of the gendarmerie training centre in Ruhengeri. Mr. Dusaidi, like Capt. Karera, emphasized the need for bilateral assistance in the provision of instructors once UNAMIR had left the country.

Colonel Diarra, Chief of UNAMIR's Civilian Police, said that, over the coming months, UNAMIR would continue to provide training to both the communal police and gendarmerie. He nevertheless emphasized the importance of international donor support in meeting the needs of the new police once trained. He

expected that 1,000 gendarmerie would be trained before the end of the year against total needs of at least 6,000 men.

Participants from the Government and the UN system stressed the importance of properly trained and equipped communal police and gendarmerie in bringing order to arrest procedures across the country.

4. Conclusion

In his concluding remarks, the Resident Coordinator noted the need to follow up on suggestions made by several participants.

Reintegration of the Returnees: A Working Group would be constituted, comprising representatives of the Government, donor countries and the UN, in order to finalize the Plan of Action for the reintegration of the returnees.

Detention Centres and the Judicial System: The draft Plan of Action would be refined so that it more accurately reflected the resource requirements of the Ministry of Justice and clearly indicated the timing of the specific actions envisaged.

Communal Police and Gendarmerie: The proposal for the second phase of the communal police training programme would be officially distributed to the donors. A written proposal for the gendarmerie training programme would be drafted by the Ministry of Defence for review at the next consultation meeting with the donors.

6290 P/R

REUNION DE CONSULTATION DES DONATEURS

- (1) le rapatriement des réfugiés du Zaïre,
- (2) la situation des centres de détention temporaires et
- (3) la formation de la police communale et la gendarmerie

PNUD Kigali, 24 août 1995

A. GOUVERNEMENT

PRESIDENCE: M. Charles Muligande, Président de la Commission Interministérielle, Chargé du désengorgement des prisons

MINIPLAN: Mme Edith Gasana, Directeur de Cabinet

MINJUST: M. Alphonse Marie Nkubito, Ministre de la Justice
Mme Marthe Mukamurenzi, Directeur de Cabinet
Mme Odette Kabanza, Coordinatrice Nationale du Projet

MINIREISO: M. Justin Murara, Directeur Général

MINADEF: M. Claude Dusaidi, Conseiller Politique

MININTER: Capt. Dennis Karera, Chef de la Police Communale

B. PAYS DONATEURS

ALLEMAGNE: M. Bernard Abelf, Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

BELGIQUE: S.E.M. Frank Conninck, Ambassadeur

CANADA: M. Claude Latulippe, Conseiller et Consul

FRANCE: M. G. Bossy, Conseiller de Coopération et Humanitaire

GRANDE BRETAGNE: Mme Lilian Wong, Représentant Diplomatique

ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE: Mme Bonnie Harris, Cultural Officer

PAYS-BAS: M. Bengt van Loosdrecht, Représentant

SUISSE: Mr. Antoine Golay, Représentant pour les Affaires de Coopération au Développement

USAID: Mr. Monty Crisp, Relief Officer
Mr. Buddy Shanks, Relief Officer

UNION EUROPEENNE: Mme Marie Spaak, ECHO

C. ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES

MINUAR: Amb. Shaharyar Khan, RSSG
Col. Diarra, Chef, CIVPOL
M. Dao, Humanitarian Officer

UNREO: M. Randolph Kent, Coordinateur de l'Assistance
Humanitaire
M. Elmquist, Senior Relief Coordinator, RCB

HRFOR: M. Saidou Guindo, Prison unit, TCU
M. Todd Howland, TCU
M. Xavier Ortega, Prison unit, TCU

UNHCR: M. Roman Urasa, Délégué
M. Collins Asare, Délégué Adjoint
Mme Maria Clara Martin

DDSMS: Mme Micheline Gilbert, Project Management Officer

UNICEF: M. Tom Bergman, Officer-in-Charge.

PAM: M. T. Zergaber, Directeur des Opérations

WHO: Dr. Amidou Baba Moussa, Représentant Spécial

OIM: M. Joost van der Aalst, Représentant

CICR: M. Philippe Lazzarini, Chef de Délégation

BANQUE MONDIALE: M. Julio Gamba, Représentant Résident
M. François Munyantwali, Chargé des Programmes

IOC: M. Paul Howard, Coordonnateur HACU

PNUD: M. Sukehiro Hasegawa, Représentant Résident du
PNUD et Coordonnateur Résident des Activités
Opérationnelles du Système des Nations Unies pour le
Développement en République Rwandaise
M. Luong X. Nguyen, Economiste Principal
Mme Florence Navarro, ARR/Programme
M. David Moussa, Chargé de Programme
M. Glenn McDonald, Policy and Strategy Officer

Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Am.

You might wish to
send this to
Hansen for his
info. / yes. Pl. do
Bel so Hansen for
Lefkowitz

To: Heads of UN Agencies
SRSG, UNAMIR ✓
Chief of Mission, IOM
Country Delegate, ICRC

From: f Sukehiro Hasegawa
Resident Coordinator

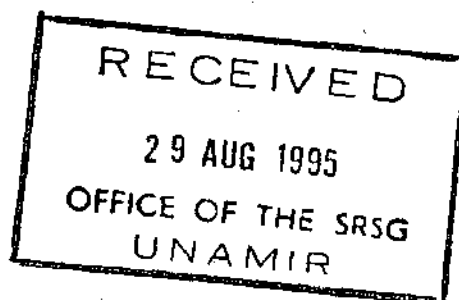
Good paper.

Date: 28 August 1995

Subject: Summary of the 24 August 1995 Consultation Meeting

Please find attached a summary of the consultation meeting held at UNDP Kigali on 24 August with Government officials and representatives of donor countries and international agencies.

Best Regards.



MEETING OF HEADS OF AGENCIES

16 August 1995

Study of International Donor Response in Rwanda

Mr. John Eriksson was introduced to the heads of agencies. Mr. Eriksson said he was leading a Joint Evaluation Team whose primary task was to bring together common themes and issues in four studies being prepared on the international donor response to the Rwandan crisis. The studies, scheduled to be published in January 1996, were intended to help the international community prepare for other complex emergencies. Mr. Eriksson said he would welcome the opportunity to meet with the heads of agencies during his short stay in the country.

Prisons

The UNREO OIC briefed participants on the 14 August meeting of agency and donor representatives in Geneva on the subject of prisons. She said the meeting had been something of a disappointment with donors reluctant to make firm commitments of additional funds at this stage. The Director of DHA and another senior official would arrive in Rwanda by the weekend in order to help move the process forward. The UNDP OIC informed the heads of agencies that a meeting would be held on Saturday, 19 August at UNDP in order to identify the urgent actions which now needed to be taken in order to resolve the prison crisis.

Women in Development

The UNDP OIC told participants that the Government was unclear as to what the various agencies were doing for the Beijing Conference and to whom it could look for specific support. He said that, in order to avoid duplication, it was important that the agencies coordinate their efforts. Ms. Edith Gasana, Director of Cabinet in the Ministry of Planning, had responsibility for the matter within the Government.

The UNDP OIC informed the heads of agencies that UNIFEM was organizing a peace torch. It would arrive in Kigali on 18 August. The UNAMIR representative was requested, if possible, to provide places for the women on a UNAMIR flight from Kigali to Nairobi on 21 August.

Participants were told that the UNDP Human Development Report for 1995 would be officially launched around the world on 17

August. This year's theme was women in development. UNDP Kigali was considering combining the 20 August peace torch ceremony with the report's formal launching in Rwanda.

The UNDP OIC said women's groups would be coming from all over Rwanda to participate in the 20 August ceremony. UNDP wished to know if other agencies could provide transportation to Kigali for some of these people.

Legal Mission for Detained Staff

The UNDP OIC said UNDP Kigali had informed New York of the agencies' acceptance of the legal mission for detained UN staff. The question of how to apportion the mission's cost needed to be resolved, however. UNDP was prepared to cover 25% of the total cost and was hoping that the other major UN agencies in Rwanda, including UNAMIR, UNICEF and UNHCR, would cover the remainder.

Unofficial Exchange Operations

The heads of agencies agreed to issue a note to their staff reminding them that, pursuant to existing rules, they must not change their money on the black market.

UNAMIR Duty-Free Store

The question was raised as to whether the rule which allowed only UNAMIR cardholders and agency staff with laissez-passer to shop at the UNAMIR duty-free store unfairly discriminated against other categories of UN staff. The heads of agencies expressed the wish that all UNVs working in Rwanda, not only those working for UNAMIR, receive this privilege. The UNAMIR representative said he would convey this sentiment to those responsible for the duty-free store.

Other Items

The Chief of HRFOR said a questionnaire his agency had received from the Inter-Agency Support Group in Geneva raised several problems. There was a need to ensure a coordinated response to the questionnaire. The UNREO OIC said she had not seen the questionnaire, but would follow up on the matter once she received a copy.

The UNDP OIC suggested that UNAMIR attend the weekly meeting on the Mutara cattle issue. He said a change in UNAMIR's meat procurement practices could help contribute to a solution to the

problem.

PARTICIPANTS

UNAMIR	A.B. Sidique Dao, Humanitarian/Rehabilitation Officer
UNDP	Mr. Nguyen Luong, Officer-in-Charge Ms. Urmiah Lynch, Operations Manager Mr. John Cleland, Field Security Officer
UNREO	Ms. Pat Banks, Officer-in-Charge
HRFOR	Mr. William Clarence, Chief
Int Trib	Mr. Alain Sigg, Spokesperson
WHO	Dr. Amidou Baba-Moussa, Country Representative
IOM	Mr. Joost van der Aalst, Chief of Mission
ICVA	Ms. Jette Isaksen, NGO Liaison Office
Indep.	Mr. John Eriksson, Joint Evaluation Team

MEETING OF HEADS OF AGENCIES

9 August 1995

Prisons

The OIC, UNREO briefed participants on the efforts under way to resolve the problem of overcrowding in Rwanda's prisons. The problem would be tackled by increasing existing prison capacity and simultaneously accelerating the processing of the detainees. DHA was now working to compile information on what had been done and still needed to be done for a 14 August meeting on the question in Geneva. The OIC, UNREO said she could forward any information the agencies thought should be included in the briefing package DHA was putting together for the meeting.

Participants discussed what needed to be done in the justice sector. It was agreed that the Working Group which had been established in early August would complete its comprehensive inventory of all externally-funded initiatives in the sector by the end of the month.

Restrictions on Night-Time Movement

The question of whether the 23:00 hours restriction on movement of UN staff was mandatory or not was raised. The heads of agencies agreed to remind their staff that a mandatory restriction was in place. It stood until a new decision was taken by the SRSG, in his capacity as the Designated Official for Security in Rwanda, in consultation with the Resident Coordinator. In response to a question concerning the sanctions which applied if this rule was breached, the Field Security Officer (FSO) said they ranged from a report issued by the concerned head of agency to repatriation.

Security Phases

The FSO invited the heads of agencies to consider a possible modification of the security phases applicable in Rwanda. One possibility was that Kigali, now at Phase III, be made a Phase II station, while leaving the rest of the country at Phase III. There were two main implications of such a change. First, Kigali would become a family duty station. Second, those visiting Kigali would no longer need security clearance. Any final decision on the matter had to be taken by the SRSG in consultation with the UN agencies.

Legal Mission for Detained Staff

Pursuant to the Resident Coordinator's earlier request that

headquarters send a legal officer to attend to the cases of detained UN national staff members, the FSO informed participants that the cv of a potential candidate had been received and reviewed by UNDP and UNAMIR legal staff. It was hoped that the mission, which would be of long duration, would commence within the next few weeks.

There was some discussion among participants concerning the need for such a mission and its conformity with UNAMIR's current mandate. The OIC, UNDP, hearing no objections, said he would inform New York of the agencies' acceptance of the mission.

A question was asked concerning the kind of protection the detained UN staff members were entitled to. The FSO said he would make this information available.

Economic Indicators

The OIC, UNDP presented the heads of agencies with graphs and tables showing recent changes in exchange rates and consumer prices in Rwanda. He outlined some of the causes of the recent fluctuation in the value of the Rwandese franc. He pointed out that actual inflation was much lower than the doubling of prices over three months which had been reported by the local media.

Unofficial Exchange Operations

The OIC, UNDP informed the heads of agencies that, following a recent meeting between the Prefect of Kigali Town, the Directors of Rwandese banks and the heads of Rwandese security services, it appeared the authorities intended to clamp down on unofficial exchange operations. The OIC, UNICEF added that Government officials at the meeting had stressed the importance of conducting all commercial transactions in Rwanda in local currency. This would include all those rental payments which were now being demanded in US dollars.

Cholera Alert

The WHO Special Coordinator informed participants that a cholera alert had been announced in Butare and Rusumo on 2 August. Nevertheless, after investigation, only one confirmed case of cholera had been found in a refugee transit centre in Butare. Appropriate sanitation and preventive measures had been taken and no further cases had been reported. WHO was continuing to monitor the situation closely.

Other Items

The OIC, UNDP introduced Ms. Urmiah Lynch, the new Operations Manager at UNDP.

The outgoing UNDP Operations Manager proposed a monthly meeting among UN agency administrative staff in order to facilitate common solutions to common problems. There was general agreement among participants that such a meeting was needed.

PARTICIPANTS

UNAMIR	A.B. Sidique Dao, Humanitarian/Rehabilitation Officer Lt. Col. Chabir
UNDP	Mr. Nguyen Luong, Officer-in-Charge Ms. Urmiah Lynch, Operations Manager Mr. Audeh Soussou, Consultant Mr. John Cleland, Field Security Officer
UNREO	Ms. Pat Banks, Officer-in-Charge
UNHCR	Mr. Roberto Quintero, Assistant Representative
UNICEF	Mr. Tom Bergman, Officer-in-Charge
HRFOR	Mr. William Clarence, Chief
WFP	Mr. Techeste Zergaber, Country Director
WHO	Dr. Amidou Baba-Moussa, Special Coordinator
UNESCO	Mr. Johan Brusten, Officer-in-Charge
IBRD	Mr. François Munyantwali, Officer-in-Charge Ms. Chantal Uwanyiligira, Economist
IOM	Mr. Joost van der Aalst, Chief of Mission
ICRC	Mr. Patrick Berner
ICVA	Ms. Jette Isaksen, NGO Liaison Office

Ishami ry Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

FACSIMILE

MISC 780

TO: - Heads of Diplomatic Missions
- Heads of UN Agencies

FROM: Sukehiro Hasegawa
Resident Coordinator
UNDP Kigali

DATE: 29 August 1995

Subject: Consultation Meeting with Donors

Following our last meeting held on Thursday, 24 August 1995, I wish to confirm that our next consultation meeting will take place on Thursday, 31 August 1995 at 15:00 hours in the UNDP Kigali Conference Room.

The agenda items are as follows:

1. Situation of refugees repatriation
2. Gendarmerie training programme

Coffee and tea break

3. Progress of the extension of Nsinda prison
4. Other matters.

I look forward to your participation.

GRGT FC CAO



reflect
4749
CO. Diarra
30 8-95

I shall see
of 1700 509
1301 308

E. Coby sent
to Diarra
31/8/95

RECEIVED
30 AUG 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - KINSHASA

FAX TRANSMISSION

FAX: (212) 960-3090

28 August 1995


Dear Mr. Rupesinghe,

Thank you for your invitation addressed to Mr. Shaharyar Khan, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Rwanda, to participate on the Colloquium on Justice, Peace and Reconstruction of Rwanda to be held between 23rd and 25th October 1995 in Kigali.

Mr. Khan has indicated that he shall be pleased to attend.

Should there be any additional relevant papers for the Colloquium such as a final programme I will be grateful if you would fax them to this office prior to the date of the meeting.

Sincerely,


Isel Rivero
Special Assistant to the
Special Representative of the
Secretary-General

Mr. Kumar Rupesinghe
Secretary-General
International Alert
1 Glyn Street
London SE11 5HT
London, England

FAX: 44-0-171-793 7975

INTERNATIONAL ALERT

FAX COVER SHEET

To: Ambassador Khan
Fax: 00 250 86877

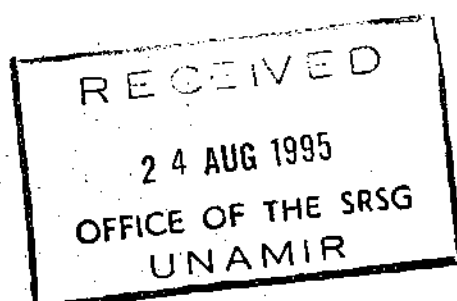
From: Kumar Rupesinghe

Date: 24 August 1995

Number of pages including cover sheet: 9

MESSAGE:

Please find enclosed your invitation to the colloquium.



*I would be glad to
hand. Pl. draft up by
we should support. Ask a paper
Randolph give me*

*UNAMIR
28 AUG 1995
15 521*

If you did not receive all pages, please contact us at

International Alert, 1 Glyn Street, London SE11 5HT
Tel: +44 (0)171 793 8383 Fax: +44 (0)171 793 7975
E-Mail: intalert@gn.apc.org

INTERNATIONAL ALERT

WORKING FOR THE RESOLUTION OF CONFLICT

Ambassador Shaharyar Khan
UN Special Representative in Rwanda
Kigali
Rwanda

All correspondence to:
1 Glyn Street
London SE11 5BT UK

Phone: +44 (0)171-793 8383
Fax: +44 (0)171-793 7975
E-Mail: INTLALERT
@ GN.APC.ORG

7th August 1995

**Re: Rwanda-A Common Action Plan:
A Colloquium On Justice, Peace & Reconstruction,
23rd-25th October 1995, Kigali, Rwanda.**

Secretary General:
Kumar Rupasingha

Your Excellency

Chair:
Rodolfo Stavenhagen

Following the genocide in the Central African State of Rwanda, there is much the international community can do to help in bringing about justice, peace and reconstruction in the country. There is an urgent need to support the people of Rwanda, government, local NGOs, community groups and the various political movements towards developing the capacity for building sustainable peace in the country. Moreover, it is imperative to harmonise the various actions taken so far in Rwanda.

Members:
Amir Bhatia
Asbjørn Eide
Joni Joffe
Lord Judd of Porchester
Leslie Levin
Marie-Angélique Savane
William J. Spencer

International Alert, on behalf of the Rwanda Steering Committee which is made up of NGOs, Inter-governmental Organisations (IGOs), the government of Rwanda, Rwandan NGOs and representatives of governments in Europe, would like to invite you to participate in a colloquium entitled: "Rwanda-A Common Action Plan: A Colloquium On Justice, Peace And Reconstruction" to be held between 23rd-25th October 1995, in Kigali, Rwanda.

Founding:
Secretary General:
Martin Ennals (1977-1991)

Please find attached the preliminary agenda and the minutes of the second preparatory meeting for the colloquium. The agenda has been developed through extensive consultations with the key players in Rwanda including the government, leading local NGOs and international NGOs. After three missions to Rwanda, where high-level discussions with the government and NGOs took place, as well as two further consultations held in London, the main priority identified was the need to implement measures to combat impunity and promote justice and the rule of law in the country.

The major objective of the colloquium would be to develop a common

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Kigali Colloquium: Towards a Common Action Plan in Rwanda

Summary of Action Points from the Second Preparatory Meeting held at LA's Secretariat
Monday July 31, 1995.

This meeting was a follow-up to the first preparatory meeting organised by International Alert on July 3, 1995, to discuss the proposed peace-building colloquium in Kigali. Over 20 participants representing various governments, institutions and organisations were present at this second all-day meeting (refer to attached list of participants). Representatives of the present government of Rwanda were also present at the meeting.

Following an initial round of introductions, the key issues for discussion were outlined as follows:

1. *agreement on the objectives of the colloquium;*
2. *the concrete outcomes of the colloquium;*
3. *the organisation/provisional structures for the participants;*
4. *the colloquium design/topics to address;*
5. *the main action points.*

The main objectives of the Kigali colloquium were identified as follows:

- To develop a common action plan based on improved working relations between significant actors both within and outside of Rwanda. This includes: governments, inter-governmental institutions, NGOs and the donor community;
- To employ strategic thinking, formulate priority plans, develop a cooperative approach between the different actors, and use relevant evaluations.

The approach employed in this instance would focus on developing a coalition for peace in Rwanda. This would generate improved understanding between the various actors and encourage a better level of information exchange than currently exists.

The expected outcome of the meeting would be a harmonisation of the actions of international, regional and local players present in Rwanda, so as to support *inter-alia* the rehabilitation of the country following the recent genocide. The colloquium is thus expected to contribute towards the generation of a lasting solution for justice and peaceful co-existence in Rwanda.

Three issues were identified as of utmost priority for discussions during the colloquium: the justice question; the relations between international organisations and the government and people of Rwanda; coalition-building and partnerships for peace and development.

action plan based on improved working relations between significant actors both within and outside of Rwanda. This includes governments, inter-governmental institutions, NGOs and the donor community. To do so, there is need to employ strategic thinking, formulate priority plans, develop a cooperative approach between the different actors, and make use of relevant evaluations and recommendations from previous work done by others on Rwanda.

The approach employed in this instance would focus on developing a coalition for peace in Rwanda. This would generate improved understanding between the various actors and encourage a better level of information than currently exists.

The expected outcome of the meeting is to harmonise the actions of international players present in Rwanda so as to support *inter alia* the effort to bring about justice, peace and the rehabilitation of the country. It is our hope that this colloquium will contribute in a practical manner towards providing a basis for devising a sustainable solution for peace in the Great Lakes Region.

The colloquium is being organised in close cooperation with the government of Rwanda and local NGOs there. The governments of the Nordic countries will be attending as well as the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General to Rwanda, Ambassador Khan.

Key representatives of the principal OECD countries, Belgium, France, Germany, Denmark, Norway, USA, Canada and the UK have expressed interest in attending, together with the Vatican and leading NGOs with substantial programmes in Rwanda. The governments in the Great Lakes regions including Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Zaire and Tanzania will be taking an active part in the colloquium. Parliamentarians from several African countries as well as representatives of the South African government are expected to participate. In addition, the OAU Secretary General Dr. Salim A. Salim and the OAU Conflict Unit have also been invited to participate.

Given the significance of the meeting and the importance of generating an effective response to the fragile situation prevailing in the country, it is extremely important that you personally attend this meeting.

We believe that joint collaboration between the people and the government of Rwanda, as well as external concerned parties, in working towards the development of an **Action Oriented Common Plan for Rwanda**, would forestall a repetition of the tragic events of last year and provide a framework for the attainment of justice and peace in Rwanda.

Yours Sincerely


Kumar Rupasingha
Secretary General

In developing an action-oriented approach, the suggestion was made to follow up the Kigali Colloquium with a series of small sector meetings which would examine in closer detail, individual issues relating to the three areas identified above.

Key participants at the meeting would be largely generalists and strategists. After the colloquium, technical experts and specialists will then be invited to engage in smaller meetings to discuss some of the issues in greater detail.

1. The Justice Question

This needs to take central place in the discussions. The key issues relating to this subject are:

- * The delays in getting the International Commission of Inquiry underway;
- * The question of which individuals would stand trial and under what conditions;
- * Building judicial institutions at different levels of society - from the local to national;
- * Training for personnel within the judicial system: judges, investigators, police;
- * Securing financial support from the donor community to sustain formation programme;
- * Record of the present government's application of the rule of law in Rwanda.

Related Notes:

- a) Reference should be made to the Action Plan and the previous needs assessment of the Rwandan Judicial system undertaken by the Ministry of Justice in Rwanda;
- b) Based on previous assessments and meetings, it seems that the main problem area requiring attention has to do with implementation and absorption capacity within the local Rwandese system;
- c) It would be useful to collect materials from ongoing discussions and prepare a background paper on the current judicial system (ICJ to work on this);
- d) This process should seek to strengthen institutional capacity to render justice. It should also seek to put the judicial machinery in place with skilled human resources and sustained material support;
- e) Mobilising political will - both nationally and internationally to address this question is important. It requires addressing the question of how to improve communication and information in order to build the necessary political will;
- f) Institution-building within this context needs to address the challenge of improving grassroots participation so as to strengthen the sectors and organisations of civil society. Relations between civil society and the government needs to be explored;
- g) The question of justice requires examining the regional dimension relating to the past, present and future roles of regional governments in the affairs of Rwanda.

2. Relations with International Organisations

Key areas to explore on this subject pertains to relations between the government and people of Rwanda, on the one hand, and, the UN agencies, the European Union states, and international NGOs, on the other.

Issues to address in relations with the following:

- * UN Agencies:

- impediments within the current decision-making structures of the UN;
- identifying the UN's plans of action, and incorporating them into the existing framework;
- collaboration/competition between different UN agencies on the ground;
- need for skilled UN personnel to deal with some of the issues on the ground;

- * NGOs:

- adhering to the existing code of conduct and current arrangements for coordination of efforts;
- establishing an integrated communication system as is operational in the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration. This encourages dialogue between the Ministry, UN and NGOs.

- * European Union:

- responsibility of EU;
- role of individual member state governments.

- * The OAU and the African Commission on Human and People's Rights.

3. Coalition-building and Partnerships for Peace and Development

Issues to explore in this area include the central question of how to build such a partnership, as well as how to generate the necessary political will for the players involved. Support for this partnership should be drawn from among others:

- *Participants at the Arusha Accord meeting - all represented states;
- *The OAU plus individual African governments;
- *OECD governments;
- *Key African dignitaries such as ex-President J. Nyerere, ex-President Banana and Archbishop D. Tutu;
- *Individuals from the Francophone community with influence on regional leaders;
- *Participation from the church leaders such as Rev. Chipenda;
- *Key representatives from the media;
- *Representatives from the corporate sector;
- *African academics

Timetable and Plan of Action

- * Proposed dates for colloquium: 23 - 25 October 1995;
- * Present Group to serve as a steering committee to provide inputs on the colloquium design;
- * An informal working group to be established to think through how the views of moderate elements within the refugee populations can be reflected in the discussions;
- * IA to organise a fact-finding mission to the refugee camps to solicit views of moderate elements;
- * IA to design the terms of reference for the 3 task forces
- * IA to prepare a short report for SIDA as soon as possible, which would stress the urgency of the funding needs;
- * IA to send one or two persons to Kigali to set up a field office for a period before and after the colloquium;
- * Participants to assist with the identification of key groups to be represented, and with drawing up a participants' list for the colloquium;
- * Background papers for the colloquium to be prepared on the main subjects for discussion: Justice; Relations with International Organisations; Building Partnerships for Peace and Development.
- * The European Liason Committee to be encouraged to participate in subsequent meetings of this kind;
- * The 'Friends of Rwanda' group to be invited to participate in the process of mobilising international support.

DRAFT

Rwanda - A Common Action Plan:

A Colloquium on Justice, Peace and Reconstruction

Day 1 *Justice in Rwanda*

AM:

Session I: Welcome Remarks & Situationers

Session II: Justice and the Rule of Law, Human Rights and Reconciliation

PM:

Session II: Justice and the Rule of Law, Human Rights and Reconciliation (cont)

Day 2 *Relations and Partnerships for Peace*

AM:

Session III: Relations with International Organisations

PM:

Session IV: *Partnerships for Peace:*
international organisations; governments and intergovernmental
institutions; women; youth; religious groupsSession V: *Working Groups on Three Themes:*
A) Justice and the Rule of Law, Human Rights and Reconciliation
B) Relations with International Organisations
C) Partnerships for Peace

Day 3 *Towards a Common Action Plan*

AM/PM:

Session VI: Report from Working Groups;
Priority Setting;
Agenda Setting for Task Forces on Technical Issues;
Follow-up on Colloquium Recommendations;
Structures to Ensure Follow-up



UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX NO. 6177

PAGE 1 OF 2

MIR NO. 3021

MISC NO. ✓

24 AUGUST 1995

*File Humanitarian
in ref. files.
F1*

*copy SPA
SA/SRSG*

TO: GOULDING/ANNAN/HANSEN UNATIONS, NEW YORK	FROM: <i>for</i> KHAN, UNAMIR/KIGALI <i>[Signature]</i>
INFO: GHAREKAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK	
FAX NO: (212) 963 7055 <i>OK</i> (212) 963 1899 <i>OK</i>	PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
SUBJECT: Declaration by the Government of Rwanda on the forcible repatriation of the refugees from Zaire	

Please find herewith attached for your immediate information the text of a declaration issued on 23 August 1995 by the Government of Rwanda on the forcible repatriation of the refugees from Zaire.

SRSG

UNAMIR
195 AUG 21 21 25

**DECLARATION DU GOUVERNEMENT RWANDAIS SUR LE
RAPATRIEMENT FORCÉ DES REFUGIES RWANDAIS DU ZAIRE**

p2/2
MIR 3021

Le Gouvernement rwandais a salué avec beaucoup de satisfaction la Résolution n° 1011 (1995) du 16 Août 1995 adoptée par le Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies et qui consacre la levée provisoire de l'embargo sur les armes contre le Rwanda.

Naturellement, cette mesure-sanction avait été prise pour s'appliquer au Gouvernement fasciste responsable du génocide et des massacres qui ont endeuillé le Rwanda entre Avril et Juillet 1994, crimes contre l'humanité qui justifiaient précisément alors une telle sanction.

Le Gouvernement rwandais s'étonne du fait qu'un pays voisin et ami comme le Zaïre pique une telle crise de colère à l'annonce de la levée temporaire de l'embargo sur le Rwanda par le Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies.

Le peuple rwandais et le Gouvernement d'Union Nationale auraient été plus heureux si la levée de cet embargo avait été totale pour permettre à ce Gouvernement d'assurer pleinement la protection de la population et la sécurité du territoire national, responsabilité première d'un pays souverain.

C'est dans cet unique objectif que le Gouvernement rwandais continuera souverainement de solliciter le Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies en vue d'une levée totale et définitive de cette mesure d'embargo et cela ne devrait offusquer personne sauf des gens avec intentions cachées.

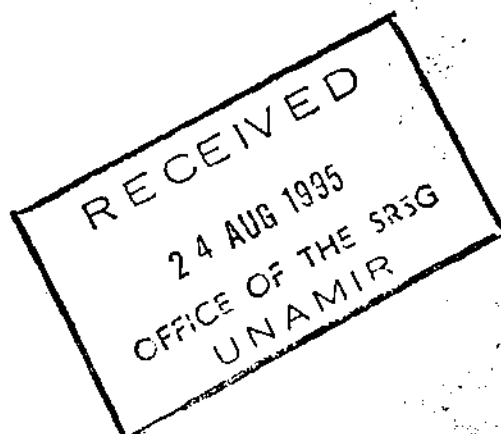
Aujourd'hui, le Gouvernement rwandais est tout heureux d'accueillir les Rwandais qui rentrent dans leur pays et fera tout son possible pour favoriser leur réintégration sociale et harmonieuse et cela, avec le soutien de la Communauté Internationale, à laquelle il réitère son sentiment de vive reconnaissance.

Le Gouvernement rwandais déplore cependant certaines conditions d'indignité humaine qui accompagnent le retour des réfugiés, organisé aujourd'hui par le Gouvernement zaïrois.

Enfin, le Gouvernement rwandais rappelle que le retour des réfugiés rwandais constitue la priorité majeure de son programme politique. Il profite de l'occasion pour lancer un appel pressant à tous les ressortissants rwandais réfugiés principalement dans les pays voisins de tirer la leçon des refoulements actuels et de regagner leur mère-patrie où ils sont et seront toujours accueillis à bras ouverts.

Fait à Kigali, le 23 Août 1995

Dr GASANA Anastase
Ministre des Affaires Étrangères
et de la Coopération



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DEADLOCK IN THE RWANDAN REFUGEE CRISIS:

Virtual Standstill on Repatriation

July 1995

MSF 4796-08

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SUMMARY

The repatriation of about two million Rwandan Hutu refugees from countries neighbouring Rwanda has come to a virtual standstill. Parts of the Rwandan Government and the Rwandan population consider the refugee camps to be a clear threat to their security. Fear of reprisal killings, mass arbitrary arrests, reports about grossly overcrowded prisons, the lack of an effective judicial system and the control exercised by their leaders over the camps have prevented many refugees and internally displaced people (the displaced) from returning home.

One year after the genocide in Rwanda in which Hutu extremists systematically slaughtered between 500,000 and one million Tutsi and moderate Hutus, there is still no justice for the victims and their families. The killers continue to go unpunished and some of those responsible for the genocide walk freely in the Rwandan refugee camps in Tanzania and Zaire, controlling the camp populations and preparing for renewed attacks.

The former Rwandan Government officials have taken steps to improve the public image of the camps in order to ensure continued humanitarian assistance. However, these changes are cosmetic and in fact little has changed since November 1994, when MSF said that the situation in the camps could not be sustained. On the surface, the climate in the camps has improved. Aid workers are no longer threatened, soldiers are rarely seen, and militia training no longer takes place in public. Many members of the military have left the camps and those who remain wear civilian clothes. However, the same government officials who incited the Hutu population to genocide with extremist propaganda continue to manipulate the refugees by controlling the flow of information and political discourse in the camps. They talk tirelessly about the victimization of the Hutu people.

Criminal trials, national or international, have yet to take place. Despite their pledges, the international community has failed to give adequate support to rebuilding Rwanda's judicial system which continues to be severely hampered by a lack of human and material resources. Countries in which alleged perpetrators of the genocide reside have failed to bring them to justice. The first trials of the International Tribunal, created in November 1994, are not expected before the end of 1995.

Rwanda lacks the resources either to house its detainees properly or to try them effectively. Nevertheless, mass arrests of alleged perpetrators of the genocide continue. Roughly 49,000 people are detained in overcrowded prisons and lock-ups. For example, Gitarama prison, which was designed for 400 prisoners in reasonable conditions, now holds nearly 7,000.¹ The absence of basic sanitary and hygienic conditions has led to alarmingly high mortality rates. The average rate for the first three months of 1995 was 9.6/10,000 per day whereas 2/10,000 per day is already considered a full-scale emergency.

At the end of 1994, the Rwandan Government declared that the camps for the internally displaced in southern Rwanda, believed to harbour Hutu militia, must be closed. By April 1995,

¹ MSF report *Health Status of the Inmates of Gitarama Prison, Rwanda*, June 1995.

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an estimated 250,000 out of the original 380,000 displaced remained in the camps. *Operation Retour*, agreed between the Rwandan Government, UNAMIR and UNREO, failed to convince the vast majority of the displaced to return voluntarily to their home communes.

On 22 April 1995, thousands of displaced in Kibeho were massacred by the RPA during the forced closure of the camp. UNAMIR failed to protect the victims.

The Rwandan refugee camps in Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi cannot be sustained in the long term. Those suspected of genocide who still reside in the camps and elsewhere should be arrested and tried. The remaining refugees should be free to decide whether to return to Rwanda.

Improvements in humanitarian aid and the comparable calm in the camps belie the fact that those who instigated, prepared, or committed acts of genocide and serious violations of international humanitarian law continue to control the camps and manipulate the population for their own political ends. It is widely reported that the former Rwandan Armed Forces and militia are rearming for a renewed attack. Continued impunity in the refugee camps, in Rwanda and in UN Member States harbouring the killers, coupled together with the rearmament of the former Rwandan Armed Forces and militia, will only lead to a further cycle of violence.

MSF is seriously concerned that with the increasing influence of extremists on both sides of the border, the cycle of violence will not be broken. There is no hope for reconciliation if there has been no justice for the victims of the genocide. MSF also believes that the ultimate safe return of the refugees is vital in bringing stability and harmony in Rwanda. In the mid-term a solution should be found for all the refugees. This is vital in bringing stability all over the sub region. In a short term perspective all refugees who volunteer to go back to Rwanda should have the possibility to return in safety and in dignity. Therefore, the cycle of violence must be broken.

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II. THE RWANDAN REFUGEE CRISIS: A BRIEF BACKGROUND

The spring of 1994 marked the most tragic period in the Rwandan history as between 500,000 and one million men, women and children were brutally murdered during a violent campaign of genocide committed by forces loyal to the Rwandan Government.

1. The Genocide and its Aftermath

On 6 April 1994, President Habyarimana of Rwanda and President Ntaryamira of Burundi were killed when their plane was shot down as they returned to Kigali from talks in Arusha. The Arusha Peace Accords signed in August 1993 between the Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) and Habyarimana's Hutu regime, provided for a transitional government in Rwanda and eventual legislative elections. The United Nations (UN) Security Council deployed the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) to oversee implementation of the Accords.² However, Hutu extremists opposed to the principle of power-sharing and already intending to eliminate political opponents, consistently undermined the Accords. As a result the transitional government was never installed.

The genocide following the plane crash was masterminded by extremist politicians intent on manipulating tensions between Hutus and Tutsi in order to decimate the opposition. Almost immediately after the plane crash, the Presidential Guard erected roadblocks throughout Kigali.³ During the following days and nights, the *Interahamwe* and *Impuzamugambi* militia checked the identity cards of all who passed.⁴ Tutsi, Hutu moderates, members of opposition parties and human rights activists were brutally slaughtered. Within 72 hours, Rwanda's most prominent opposition figures had been assassinated and a self-proclaimed 'interim government' formed. The latter, comprised of Hutu extremists largely drawn from President Habyarimana's National Republican Movement for Development and Democracy (MRND) and the Hutu-extremist Coalition for the Defense of the Republic (CDR), directed a political campaign aimed at eliminating the Tutsi minority, which had been planned in advance.⁵ By June 1994, an estimated 500,000 to one million people had been massacred.

The traditional peacekeeping mandate given to UNAMIR under Chapter VI of the UN

² UN SC Res. 872 (1993).

³ Africa Watch, *Genocide in Rwanda April-May 1994*, May 1994.

⁴ *Interahamwe*, 'those who attack together' were linked to Habyarimana's MRND. *Impuzamugambi*, 'those with a single purpose', were attached to the extremist CDR. Both groups were comprised of young men trained by members of the presidential guard and the armed forces. See UN Special Rapporteur for Rwanda Mr. R. Dagne-Ségui, *Report to the Economic and Social Council*, E/CN.4/1995/7, 28 June 1994.

⁵ See footnote 3.

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Charter, proved useless during the genocide that began on 6 April.⁶ The mandate should have been adjusted to the new situation but the UN and its member states not only showed a strong reluctance to assume their responsibilities under the 1948 *Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide*, but after the killing of ten Belgian UNAMIR soldiers the Security Council even reduced the UNAMIR force from 1,700 to 270 troops by its Resolution 912 of 21 April, though thousands of dead bodies lay in the streets and the killing continued.

In Rwanda, extremist politicians used hate propaganda to incite the population to take part in the killing. State-run Radio Rwanda provided a platform for the 'interim government' and urged the elimination of anyone suspected of opposing the regime. Radio Télévision Libre des Mille Collines (RTL), backed, among others, by President Habyarimana's widow and her two brothers, encouraged listeners to "fill the half-empty graves".⁷

On 29 April, the world witnessed the largest refugee exodus in history at the time when about 200,000 refugees crossed the border into Tanzania within 48 hours. International attention was then focused on the refugee crisis, rather than on the genocide which was meanwhile continuing in neighbouring Rwanda.

In mid-June 1994, after weeks of international inaction when the RPF was on the point of taking over Kigali, France suddenly announced its intention to send 2,500 troops to create a 'safe zone' in the south-west of Rwanda in order to protect civilians. On 22 June 1994, the Security Council adopted Resolution 929 authorizing this *Operation Turquoise*. The operation was portrayed as a strictly humanitarian mission for a limited period of two months to enable the newly expanded UNAMIR force to carry out its mandate.⁸

Many believed that the French initiative was politically motivated for the French Government had armed and trained the national military.⁹ Meanwhile allegations of continued gun-running to the region were reported. The French created camps for the hundreds of thousands of displaced, Hutu militia and military fleeing the RPF advance. Following the withdrawal of French troops in August, UNAMIR and soldiers of the Rwandan Patriotic Army

⁶ A traditional peacekeeping mandate is based on the principles of consent, neutrality and the non-use of armed force other than in self-defence. See Draft Formulas for Articles of agreed Guidelines for United Nations Peace-keeping Operations. *Working Document of the Working Group of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations*, UN Doc. A/31/337 (1976) Appendix I.

⁷ Oxfam, *Rwanda: An Agenda for International Action*, 1994.

⁸ The mandate of UNAMIR was expanded by Security Council Resolution 918 of 17 May 1994 and also included an expansion of the force level to 5,500 troops. However, by mid-August only a 1,257 troops were on the ground.

⁹ Africa Watch, *Arming Rwanda: The Arms Trade and Human Rights Abuses in the Rwandan War*, January 1994.

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(RPA) moved in to patrol the camps.¹⁰ Tensions in the region quickly mounted and UN officials began receiving daily reports from the region detailing a disturbing increase in the level of violence both in and outside the camps.

On 4 July 1994, as the RPF took control of Kigali, defeated government officials used radio broadcasts to invoke hysteria about the likely retribution for the crimes committed and incited the population to flee, thus prompting the fastest refugee exodus in recent history. Among the refugee population were many of those responsible for the genocide. In less than a week, more than 700,000 people crossed the border into Zaire, creating a humanitarian disaster on an unprecedented scale. An estimated 20,000 Hutu soldiers and some 50,000 militia joined the movement convincing the population that they would be killed if they remained in Rwanda.

International aid workers were ill-equipped to confront a crisis of such proportions. Cholera and dysentery and dehydration due to lack of water quickly swept through the crowded camps and within one month, an estimated 50,000 refugees died.

2. MSF Concerns up to November 1994 regarding the Rwandan Refugee Camps

In its report *Breaking the Cycle*, MSF compiled evidence of its concerns that: the situation in the refugee camps could not be sustained and that for MSF to continue to give humanitarian relief in these circumstances presented a moral dilemma; refugees alleged of having participated in the genocide walk around freely in the camps. MSF reiterated that there was also growing evidence that the refugee camps were becoming training bases for members of the militia and the former Rwandan armed forces and that military training occurred openly.¹¹

Consequently, MSF called on the relevant UN bodies and individual member states to take all necessary measures to ensure: that refugees receive adequate protection and do not have to live in fear for their lives, to which end an international police force and human rights monitors should be dispatched to the camps. Further MSF recommended that refugee registration should take place as soon as possible; that the distribution of food should not be controlled by camp leaders and that refugees be guaranteed equal access to humanitarian aid; that the militia and military be separated from the refugees. Moreover all members of the military and militia should be disarmed; all those suspected of genocide who currently walk freely in the camps should be brought to justice, either by states on whose territory these killers reside or by the then newly established International Tribunal.

At that time, many other humanitarian relief agencies, outraged that they were becoming

¹⁰ The Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) is Rwanda's new national army which until July 1994 was the armed wing of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF).

¹¹ MSF report *Breaking the Cycle*. MSF calls for action in the Rwandan refugee camps in Tanzania and Zaire, 10 November 1994.

unwilling accomplices to the perpetrators of the genocide, threatened to pull out.¹²

3. MSF Programmes in Rwanda, Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi

MSF worked in Rwanda before, during and after the genocide and also runs programmes in the refugee camps in Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi.

Rwanda

In Rwanda, five MSF sections (MSF-Belgium, -France, -Holland, -Spain and -Switzerland) implement extensive health programmes throughout the country, with a total of around 1,800 national staff and 100 expatriates. Teams are working in the prefectures of Kigali, Gisenyi, Ruhengeri, Kibuye, Gitarama, Gikongoro, Butare, Cyangugu, Kibungo and Byumba. Both local and displaced populations benefit from these programmes. MSF provides aid to hospitals, health centers and dispensaries, and is involved in general and preventive medicine, paediatrics, laboratory work and the supply of drugs. Projects include surgical activities, nutrition programmes, mental health programmes, programmes to integrate unaccompanied minors into the community and support for water supply services. In hospitals in Kigali and Gitarama, MSF also supports referral units for prisoners.

Zaire

In the eastern Zairian province Kivu, MSF works in the Rwandan refugee camps in and around Goma and in the partly Rwandan, partly Burundian refugee camps in Uvira. In Goma, two MSF sections are presently working with 2,100 national staff and 25 expatriates. MSF provides aid to an estimated 300,000 refugees in three field hospitals as well as in many health posts and dispensaries. The MSF activities also include water and sanitation and mental health care. In Uvira, MSF is undertaking medical, including 4 hospitals, and water and sanitation programmes for approximately 55,000 refugees.

Tanzania

MSF runs medical programmes for 220,230 refugees in the Biharamulo, Karagwe and Ngara districts. MSF has eight health clinics, five field hospitals which are staffed with 41 expatriate staff, 130 local staff and 725 volunteer refugees. MSF also has mental health programmes in all four camps for traumatized refugees. The general medical work includes surgical activities, as well as therapeutic feeding.

Burundi

In Burundi MSF has four field hospitals providing medical aid to 100,000 refugees in four

¹² This was voiced in the joint NGO statement *Relief Agencies Demand Action* of 3 November 1994.

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refugee camps in Ngozi province. Further MSF runs medical services in Kirundo, Karuzi, Ruygy, and Ngozi province an area which covers about one million Burundians. MSF has irregular access to the Cibitoke province. In the capital Bujumbura, MSF supports several health centers, such as a post for small medical interventions in the Kamenge *quartier* of the capital. Moreover, MSF has made stand-by arrangements in case of a large-scale eruption of the ongoing violence.

III. VIRTUAL STANDSTILL ON REPATRIATION AND CONTINUED IMPUNITY: FACTORS *OUTSIDE* RWANDA

In the autumn of 1994, refugees were regularly subjected to violence and sometimes killed publicly because of their wish to return to Rwanda. Such incidents, together with meetings led by camp leaders to urge the refugees not to return effectively acted to hold the population hostage. Intent on disproving allegations that this was the case, the leaders neither openly discouraged nor resorted to physical violence themselves. Their use of speeches inciting ethnic hatred and extremist propaganda was sufficiently successful and, in fact, they could even tell the refugees that they were free to return. This new policy fit perfectly into the designed improved image of the camp leadership.

1. The Rwandan Refugees in Goma, Zaire

During the first three months of 1995, there was a small, but constant flow of refugees repatriating to Rwanda in convoys organized by UNHCR. However, since April, repatriation has come to a virtual standstill. Intent on disproving allegations that they were holding the population hostage, the Hutu leaders in the camps officially told the refugees that they were free to return. However, repatriation rapidly declined as refugees became more convinced that it was too dangerous to go back to Rwanda, a conviction that was reinforced by the anti-RPA propaganda and hate campaign carried out by camp leaders and the deteriorating situation in Rwanda. Early July, repatriation has started again, amounting to about 50 to 100 refugees per week.¹³

1.1. The Improved Public Image of the Camp Leadership

In the immediate aftermath of the cholera and dysentery epidemics, lawlessness prevailed. Assassinations of supposed RPF spies were reported and allegations of open military training were common. Within days of crossing the border, the refugees began to organize themselves according to the same state administrative structures which had existed in Rwanda.¹⁴ In the chaos brought about by the sheer numbers, UNHCR and relief agencies were forced to rely on those who presented themselves as leaders among a disoriented and severely traumatized population. Initially, many who had manipulated the population to commit genocide in Rwanda were recognized in the camps by UNHCR and NGOs as legitimate, or at least desperately needed, representatives of the massive refugee population.

The Power Structures

On 3 November 1994, 16 international NGOs, including MSF, issued a joint press release

¹³ Reig Miller, 'Rwandan Refugees', *Associated Press*, 7 July 1995.

¹⁴ i.e. *prefectures* (departments) comprised of *communes* (communes), *secteurs* (sectors), and *cellules* (neighbourhoods), each with its own representative.

stating that working conditions in the camps had become unacceptably dangerous and they would be forced to withdraw unless there was immediate action to improve security. The statement declared that refugees wishing to return home were virtually held hostage by the camp leaders. The NGOs demanded that those responsible for inciting violence and disrupting the delivery of humanitarian aid should be separated from the other refugees and that all weapons should be removed from the camps. Furthermore, adequate protection for refugees needed to be guaranteed in order for them to feel free to return home or remain in the camp without fearing for their lives.

Four days later, MSF-France announced its decision to pull out of the camps in Zaire and Tanzania, stating that the continued diversion of humanitarian aid by the same leaders who orchestrated the genocide, the lack of effective international action regarding impunity, the fact that the refugee population was being held hostage, presented a situation contradictory with the principles of humanitarian assistance. Later that month, Care-Canada pulled out of Katale camp following death threats. MSF-Belgium and -Holland decided to continue working in the camps while at the same time continuously and publicly advocating for an end to impunity and improvements in the security situation for the refugees.

After the criticism of the international aid community the self-proclaimed government-in-exile instituted a series of 'reforms' in order to ensure continued humanitarian assistance and to improve the public image of the camps by targeting their 'constituency', advance 'democracy', and promote 'legitimate' leaders to pursue the possibility of political negotiations with the government in Kigali.

The Commission Sociale was formed, comprising 15 principal members, the majority of whom identify themselves as either former government ministers or pro-MRND politicians, to act as an informal link between the self-proclaimed government-in-exile, international bodies, and the refugees in North Kivu.¹⁵ The Commission Sociale played an ill-defined but critical role in carrying out a concerted campaign to revamp the public image of the camps. During the months that followed, elections were held, camp security structures were re-organized, and countless civic organizations were founded.

However, the new strategy of the camp leaders also appeared to be: "aimed at causing unrest inside Rwanda to undermine the new government and convince refugees that it was too dangerous to return".¹⁶

MSF therefore maintains that these changes are cosmetic and that little has in fact changed since November 1994. On the surface, the climate in the camps has improved. Aid workers are no longer threatened, soldiers are rarely seen, and militia training no longer takes

¹⁵ The more than 700,000 refugees in North Kivu represent the majority of the refugee population.

¹⁶ Terry Leonard, 'An Uneasy Calm in Zaire's Camps', *Associated Press*, 23 January 1995.

place in public. Many members of the military have left the camps and those who remain wear civilian clothes.

Following the failure of UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali's proposal for an international peacekeeping force, the deployment of 1,500 Zairian troops to the camps has improved the security of refugees on UNHCR repatriation convoys and of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in the camps. While the camps now operate smoothly and relative calm prevails, field officials of NGOs and of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) may be lulled into a false sense of complacency.

Refugee registration process was poorly planned and fraught with fraud. MSF-Belgium's efforts to control systematic cheating and intimidation by militia members in Kibumba led to expatriate staff being threatened. Declaring this militia control of the camp unacceptable, MSF-Belgium pulled out of Kibumba on 8 February 1995. In response to the high level of fraud, UNHCR spent two months conducting registration card verification before finally arriving at more or less accurate population figures. In the Tanzanian refugee camp Ngara, UNHCR nullified the registration after wide spread fraud. The registration will be re-done in July/August 1995.

Food Distribution

Commonly referred to as 'camp leaders', the representatives of the refugees were responsible for food distribution to their segment of the population.¹⁷ They exerted blatant control over the camps in the form of routine violence, threats, and massive diversion of food aid.

Food is now distributed directly to families or *cellules* (groups) in most camps. The level of diversion has decreased and the control of the camp leaders over humanitarian aid has largely diminished. However, the delay in registration resulted in the diversion of thousands of tons of food aid.¹⁸ Much of it was alleged to have been stockpiled for former Rwandan soldiers. Food basket monitors now oversee the equitable distribution of aid. Security incidents no longer surround the distribution of food, except when there is little food to distribute.

In February 1995, the World Food Program (WFP) found itself falling short of funds to feed the three million refugees, returnees, and displaced in the Great Lakes region. Rations were reduced to as little as 503 kcal per day, resulting in daily scenes of chaos, protests and threats

¹⁷ Contrary to countless press reports, camp leaders did not correspond to former Rwandan government authorities. Today the term 'leader' is widely used to indicate not only administrative authorities but any refugee in a position of power, from a security official to the president of a non-profit-making organization.

¹⁸ In the absence of registration, Zairian Caritas, responsible for food distribution in Kituku, divided WFP-supplied food for an estimated 15,000 people into rations for 23,000, insisting that UNHCR population estimates were inaccurate. Rations for 8,000 people routinely went unaccounted for and refugees received only a small fraction of their rations. Thousands of tons of food had been distributed to the 'leaders' of these fictional populations for more than six months.

at the distribution sites.¹⁹ On 24 March 1995, MSF issued a public statement together with 32 other humanitarian organizations in the region, urging the international community to act swiftly to end the food shortage. The appeal emphasized the fact that the food shortage threatened regional stability. MSF maintains that withholding food would not, as some donor countries apparently believed, encourage repatriation. However, MSF also believes it is very serious that the international community still feeds soldiers and militia who are alleged to have been implicated in the genocide.

Humanitarian aid should not be used to bring about political solutions. A month later, WFP reached 70% of the \$385 million needed for 1995. Since then, rations have steadily increased.²⁰

1.2. Elections and the Search for Legitimate Leaders

In spite of 'democratic reforms' former politicians implicated in the genocide continue to dominate the political life of the camps. The fact that many refugees say they were never told of any elections further calls into question the nature of these 'reforms'.

It is sure that some elections took place in many of the camps in Eastern Zaire in December 1994 and the early months of 1995. The Commission Sociale, eager to promote the appearance of grassroots democracy, said that the refugees called for elections themselves. These provided an opportunity to elect legitimate representatives among the refugee population while at the same time replacing leaders who may not have conformed to the government-in-exile's larger political objectives. However, elections were not held in every prefecture and the replacement of camp leaders was very selective. In practice, the elections appear to have been orchestrated by former government officials.

In Katale camp, for example, the former mayor of Greater Kigali,²¹ best known for his statement in an interview with the *New York Times* that the killings in Rwanda did not constitute genocide because some Tutsi had survived, presided over mid-January elections in Ruhengeri prefecture part of the camp.²² Accompanied by the former mayor of Ruhengeri, he conducted a campaign to influence the refugees which of the two candidates to vote for (*sensibilisation de la population*) before, during, and after the elections. Later, the two candidates themselves spoke

¹⁹ Humanitarian organizations consider 2,100 kcal to be the bare minimum for survival. Week of 27 February-3 March. Source: International Federation of the Red Cross.

²⁰ Despite severely reduced rations, malnutrition in the camps remains lower than in the surrounding regions. Average global malnutrition in the camps in Goma was 2.7% in April 1995. As in most refugee camps, refugees routinely sell their rations on the bustling camp markets in order to obtain money to buy other goods.

²¹ Currently a member of the Commission Sociale.

²² Jane Perlez, 'A Hutu Justifies Genocide', *New York Times*, 13 August 1994.

only briefly. Refugees maintained that they were free to vote for the candidate of their choice.²³

1.3. Security Structures

In December 1994, as part of its public image campaign, the Commission Sociale restructured the camps into *quartiers* (districts), *sous-quartiers* (sub-districts), *cellules* (neighbourhoods) and *nyumba kumi* (groups of ten houses), each with their own representative, allegedly duly elected. The goal was twofold: to ensure that the refugees could properly defend themselves against 'RPA infiltrators';²⁴ and to assert control over a security situation which threatened continued humanitarian assistance. A dual power structure was imposed so that camp leaders now have responsibility according both to where they currently live in the camps and to their commune of origin in Rwanda. Neighbourhood representatives, in charge of security, serve to reinforce the power of the camp president. At the same time they rival the power of the administrative representatives.

This highly centralized security structure is identical to that which was perfected in Rwanda prior to the genocide. According to African Rights, a September 1991 Ministry of Defence memorandum entitled *Auto-défense de la population* envisaged at least one armed man for every ten households. This 'home guard' project foreshadowed the creation of the militia throughout the country under the control of senior military officials. During the genocide, *Inyerahamwe* knew exactly who lived in which house. They were therefore able to carry out the killings literally door by door.²⁵ The localized command structure in the camps is based on this same model.

1.4. A Civil Society

The final step towards improving the public image of the camps and pushing for political negotiations was the creation of a civil society (as opposed to overt military control) and a new political party. The Commission Sociale was instrumental in restructuring the camps and supporting the expansion of the camp leadership. It has now given way to the *Société Civile* which purports to represent a broad spectrum of society. The Commission Sociale is a member of the *Société Civile* and now distances itself from the self-proclaimed government-in-exile. The latter is equally ambiguous about its links with former Rwandan Government authorities.

Founded on 14 January 1995, six months after the refugees arrived in Goma, the *Société*

²³ Votes were counted by representatives from other prefectures. They counted the number of refugees who lined up behind each candidate. The incumbent, largely supported by his commune of origin and extended family, was defeated 2 to 1.

²⁴ According to the President of the *Commission Sociale*, in the beginning 'bandits' proclaimed themselves responsible for security in many camps, which he said explained why violence and threats continued at the time and why order needed to be imposed on the camps.

²⁵ African Rights, *Rwanda: Death, Despair, and Defiance*, September 1994.

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Civile currently boasts 92 affiliated non-profit-making organizations such as: l'Association des journalistes rwandais en exil, le Cercle des intellectuels, l'Association pour la promotion féminine et la réhabilitation de la famille rwandaise, and l'Association des juristes pour les droits de l'homme. Most were founded by members of Rwanda's well-educated elite, the MRND, and of the extremist media that functioned in Rwanda before the genocide. Some receive substantial funding from abroad. The primary goal of the Société Civile is to act as the representative of the refugee population in any negotiations for a political settlement with the government in Kigali.

On 3 April 1995, a group of refugees in Mugunga formed the Rally for Democracy and the Return to Rwanda (RDR), a new political party which also denies any formal link with the self-proclaimed government-in-exile. Like the Société Civile, the leaders of the RDR portray themselves as moderates. Nevertheless, they have emerged from the same ideological background as the extremists, they justify the genocide and paint themselves as victims. They circulate a list of all human rights abuses in Rwanda since October 1990 when the RPF first invaded the country and claim to give a "truthful accounting of the facts" surrounding the death of President Habyarimana; this is followed by a long list of what they consider to be prerequisites for peace. The RDR states that if they fail to attain their political objectives, they will resort to "military action as a final option".²⁶ On 4 April 1995, 13 senior commanders of the former Rwandan Armed Forces (ex-FAR) issued a public statement pledging their support for the RDR. The Zairian authorities have forbidden the RDR to hold public demonstrations and activities. As a result, the party carries out its activities illegally.

While some believe that these recent political developments herald the dawning of a new era, the host of new leaders appears to have emerged from the same Hutu extremist ideological position. The expansion of the camp leadership, the creation of the Société Civile and a new 'independent' political party have not broadened the political spectrum. Indeed, they have served to further the monopoly of extremism. In the highly polarized political climate of the camps, there is virtually no room for moderate voices to be heard.

2. Militarization, Destabilization, and Camp Security in Zaire

2.1. Allegations of Military Training and Arms Shipments

Following the mass exodus into Zaire, the ousted Rwandan Government, armed forces and militia have started to regroup and rebuild their military infrastructure.

According to the *1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees*, 'persons with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that: he has committed a [...] war crime, or a crime against humanity', may not benefit of the status of refugee. In practice, however, those suspected of having participated in the genocide enjoy protection as refugees and

²⁶ Buchizya Mseteka, 'Rwandan refugee party pushes for talks with Kigali', *Reuters*, 19 April 1995.

benefit from relief assistance supplied by the international community.

Among the first cosmetic changes instituted to guarantee continued humanitarian aid to the camps was the sudden apparent departure of the military; they are simply no longer to be seen in the camps. Late last year, soldiers were apparently ordered to shed their uniforms and, at the same time, thousands of members of the ex-FAR moved south, out of the camps, towards Bukavu and Burundi.²⁷

After a shooting incident in Katale camp on 25 November 1994, in which a Zairian soldier was killed, the local authorities ordered all refugees to move into the officially recognized camps.²⁸ It has been reported that during the massive population shift which ensued a military movement south took place towards Bukavu. During the early hours of the morning throughout the first week of December, eye-witnesses saw large groups of young men moving south from Mugunga, at the time a notorious military camp. The following week, military vehicles and men in combat boots and fatigues were almost entirely gone. However, senior military commanders continue to reside just down the road from Mugunga in *État-Major*. an

UNAMIR
HUMANITARIAN
copy SRSG. —

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Rw Dar

POUR MEMOIRE

Present:

Mr. Wilfrid de Souza, Executive Director
Mr. Chaim Ouziel, Chief Administrative Officer
Ms. Isel Rivero, Special Assistant, SRSG

1. At the request of the Force Commander and Acting Head of Mission a meeting was held on 24 July at 9:30 am in his office to discuss the increased number of humanitarian assistance requests being received by UNAMIR.

But
Ardec have
been given
funds by
Drecom. How
many not
received it?
Rw Dar

2. The Force Commander informed that Mr. Carbonara, who is a technical adviser to the President and Vice President, visited him in the morning to inform him that equipment which had been promised to the project ARDEC had not been forthcoming. The only vehicle which UNAMIR had made available to ARDEC was a truck from the Indian Battalion.

No. we
have given
them a
van plus
a little equip.

3. The Force Commander wished to share his concerns at what seemed an increase in demands by the Rwandese Government and Non-Governmental Groups and commitments made to satisfy these demands. He was concerned that if requests were not honoured, some explanation had to be provided to the Government before hostile reactions and criticisms became apparent. Consequently he wished to propose that procedures be set to handle these requests for assistance.

When will
the committee
meet. What
are its
preliminary
conclusions?

4. The Executive Director indicated that the SRSG had created a committee precisely to be the recipient of these requests. The Committee which was chaired by the military was to perform an evaluation of the requests received because it had been considered that military staff was better equipped to determine logistics needs and requirements of such requests. He also informed the Force Commander that a project document amounting to US\$500,000 from the Trust Fund which would enable UNDP to purchase UNAMIR equipment had failed to be signed by the Ministry of Planning because of misunderstandings amongst Government officials. However, he expected that the document would be signed in the near future.


5. The Chief Administrative Officer pointed out that in the absence of a functioning Government bureaucracy, requests were channelled to UNAMIR as the only visible presence with resources and know-how. He agreed with the Executive Director that the Committee was established to conduct a preliminary evaluation of requests. Yet, he recalled that the SRSG had agreed to stall requests until such time as UNAMIR had been able to determine its needs during the present transitional phase and force reduction. He had informed the SRSG that requirements would only be known by the end of October 1995. In this connexion he recommended that a more conservative policy be adopted in

handling requests for assistance and that the committee act as a filtering mechanism to discriminate on what requests were possible to accept.

6. Following a discussion on UNAMIR's current and future requirements as well as FALDS's instructions for utilization of equipment, it was decided that the services of a liaison officer with developmental United Nations experience should be requested. UNREO which was partially fulfilling that role was phasing out and this was naturally creating a vacuum. The problem was compounded by UNAMIR's new mandate which had shifted emphasis from security to supporting the provision of humanitarian aid.

7. In this regard, the Executive Director informed the Force Commander that an appropriate paragraph was being included in the draft report to the Security Council concerning increased financial support by donor countries to the Trust Fund.

The meeting rose at 10:30 am.


Isel Rivero, SA/SRSG

Copy SRSG
FC

Return original to me. —

TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT ON THE VOLUNTARY
REPATRIATION OF RWANDESE REFUGEES
FROM TANZANIA

File
Re files of
humanitarian

PREAMBLE

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, hereafter referred to as the Contracting Parties.

- (a) Recognizing that the right of all citizens to leave and to return to their country is a basic human right enshrined, inter alia, in Article 13(2) of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 12 of the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- (b) Recalling the OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee problems in Africa of 10 September 1969 and in particular Article V thereof concerning voluntary repatriation;
- (c) Recalling that the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 422(V) of 14 December 1950, which adopted the Statute of UNHCR, ascribes to the High Commissioner the function of providing international protection to refugees and of seeking permanent solutions for the problems of refugees, inter alia, by promoting and facilitating their voluntary repatriation;
- (d) Considering that voluntary repatriation, where feasible constitutes the best durable solution for the refugee problem, and that Conclusions 18 (XXXI) and 40 (XXXVI) of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme set out internationally accepted principles and standards governing the voluntary repatriation of refugees.
- (e) Bearing in mind the importance of the principles contained in the Protocol concluded in Arusha on 9 June 1993 between the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the Rwandan Patriotic Front on the repatriation of Rwandan refugees and the reintegration of internally displaced persons;

10/1

- (f) Recognizing the need to define the specific procedures and modalities for the voluntary repatriation and eventual reintegration in Rwanda of Rwandan refugees in Tanzania with the assistance of the international community through UNHCR as may be supported, where appropriate, by other United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

Have agreed as follows:

RIGHT TO RETURN

Article 1

Any Rwandan refugee who wishes to return to Rwanda has the right to do so without having to satisfy any pre-condition.

VOLUNTARY CHARACTER OF REPATRIATION

Article 2

The Contracting Parties hereby reaffirm that the repatriation of Rwandan refugees in Tanzania shall take place at their freely expressed wish.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COUNTRY OF ASYLUM: UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Article 3

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania undertakes to guarantee the voluntary character of the repatriation of Rwandan refugees and will take, in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, all measures necessary to uphold this fundamental principle of international protection. To this end, it will take all measures necessary to ensure that refugees are in full knowledge of facts. The status of those refugees who decide not to avail themselves of the voluntary repatriation programme under the present Agreement shall continue to be governed by relevant international protection principles and standards, including the relevant provisions of the 1951 Convention and the 1969 OAU Convention, especially those relating to relocation of refugees away from common borders; disarming of armed refugees; and prohibition from undertaking subversive activities.

Article 4

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania shall grant to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees free and unhindered access to its territory and refugees to allow the implementation of the repatriation operation.

Article 5

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania shall facilitate the departure of the Rwandan refugees and simplify the formalities for the exportation of their property and personal effects.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

Article 6

The Government of the Republic of Rwanda shall establish or reinforce administrative, judicial, and security structures and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that the refugees' return takes place in safety and dignity.

Article 7

To create conditions conducive to the returnees' reintegration, the Government of the Republic of Rwanda shall take all measures to sensitize and prepare local populations residing in areas of return.

Article 8

The Government of the Republic of Rwanda shall simplify formalities for the refugees' return and facilitate the entry of their goods and personal effects exempt from custom duties in accordance with the existing regulations. The controls and inspections at the border will be limited to minimum necessary requirements and will be carried out with due respect to the returnees' basic human rights.

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Article 9

The Government of the Republic of Rwanda shall facilitate the activities of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees during the repatriation operation. The latter shall be allowed to accompany returnees and shall have access to their areas of return.

Article 10

To ensure durable peace and achieve effective national reconciliation, the Government of the Republic of Rwanda shall take all measures possible to allow returnees to settle in areas of their origin or choice and shall protect their property. It shall also put in place necessary mechanisms to settle all disputes relating to ownership and enjoyment of properties affecting returnees according to due process of law.

Article 11

The Government of the Republic of Rwanda shall, in close cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees take necessary measures to ensure the reintegration of all the returnees including those who had for a long period of time resided outside Rwanda.

Article 12

The Government of the Republic of Rwanda shall ensure the reintegration of Rwandese returnees in the socio-economic life of the nation, benefiting as much as possible from the different national public services available to all citizens. It shall guarantee the returnees equal enjoyment of all the socio-economic, civil and political rights recognized in domestic and international law.

Article 13

The Government of the Republic of Rwanda shall grant to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees free and unhindered access to its territory and to the returnees to allow the implementation of the repatriation operation.

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RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Article 14

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees having free and full access to refugees shall verify the voluntary character of their decision to repatriate.

Article 15

To facilitate return in safety and dignity of the refugees and to contribute to the implementation of reintegration measures, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees shall establish presence in the main areas of the returnees' settlements.

Article 16

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees shall ensure that special protection needs of single women and unaccompanied minors refugees and their fundamental rights, in particular the principle of the family unity, are safely guarded.

Article 17

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees shall ensure that those Rwandese refugees who do not opt to repatriate continue to enjoy asylum in Tanzania in accordance with recognized international conventions on refugees.

Article 18

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees shall coordinate and fund the repatriation operation.

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REPATRIATION COMMISSION

Article 19

A repatriation commission responsible for all issues relating to the repatriation is hereby established.

Article 20

The commission shall be composed of 15 members. The Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania shall designate 5 members each. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees shall be represented by four members, two designated from its Branch Office in Rwanda and two from its Branch Office in Tanzania. The OAU shall be represented by one member. The commission shall be presided alternately by a Representative of the Republic of Rwanda and a Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania. The Chairman of the commission shall designate a rapporteur and shall determine the date and venue of meetings.

Article 21

The commission shall hold its first meeting at the latest during the month following the designation of its members. The commission shall adopt its rules of procedure. It shall meet at least once every 2 months. Extraordinary sessions may be convened at the express request of one of the Contracting Parties. Meetings of the commission will take place in Rwanda or in Tanzania or as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties. The commission may invite or authorize any individual or organization involved in the repatriation operation to participate in its meetings in an observer capacity. Deliberations of the commission will be recorded in reports which will be transmitted to the Contracting Parties.

Article 22

The commission is responsible for monitoring the implementation of measures to facilitate voluntary repatriation of Rwandese refugees and the reintegration of returnees in their communities of origin. It shall ensure the implementation of the provisions of this Agreement, particularly those relating to returnees' security and assistance.

100

The commission shall keep the Contracting Parties informed of the progress made and difficulties encountered. It shall advise the latter on measures to be taken to overcome these difficulties.

Article 23

The commission shall undertake missions to Tanzania and to Rwanda. The Contracting Parties shall be notified of the schedules of such mission. The two countries shall facilitate these missions notably by allowing free access to Rwandese refugees and returnees. The commission shall visit returnee areas of establishment to verify that the measures for return in safety and dignity have been taken as well as those aimed at facilitating reintegration of returnees. It will propose solutions to identified problems.

Article 24

The commission shall organize campaigns for Rwandese refugees in Tanzania to provide them with relevant information on repatriation so as to assist them reach an informed decision. If need be, it shall facilitate visits to Rwanda by refugees' representatives in order for them to acquaint themselves with the situation prevailing therein and to report to their groups accordingly.

Article 25

The Government of Rwanda, UNHCR/Rwanda and the OAU will be represented respectively by designated members of the Joint Commission on Repatriation and Reintegration of Rwandan refugees.

The commission shall devise the most appropriate means of registering refugees who wish to repatriate to Rwanda.

Article 26

The commission shall agree on border crossing points for organized voluntary repatriation movements.

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Article 27

To assist the commission to fulfil its responsibilities, the Contracting Parties will make available to it all information relating to the implementation of this Agreement on request.

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 28

The present Agreement shall enter into force from the date of signature by the Contracting Parties.

Article 29

Any question arising out of the interpretation or application of the present Agreement or for which no provisions is expressly made herein, shall be resolved amicably through consultations between the Contracting Parties.

Article 30

The present Agreement may be amended by mutual agreement between the Signatories.

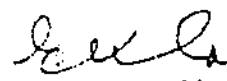
Article 31

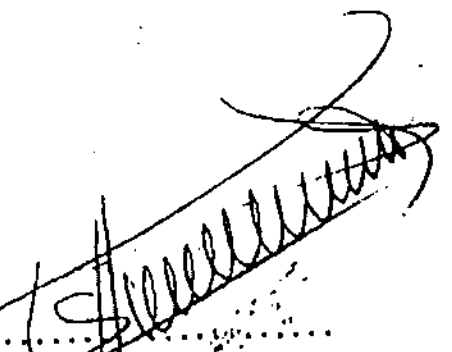
The present Agreement shall remain in force until it is terminated by mutual agreement between the Signatories or upon the issuance of written notice of termination by one Signatory to the other Signatories, which notice shall become effective at the end of ninety days from the date of issuance.

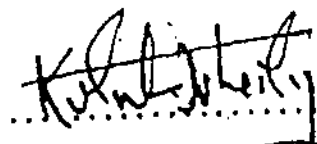
WJ

In witness whereof, the authorized representatives of the Contracting Parties have hereby signed the present Agreement.

Done at DSM....., this...12th...day of April.1995 in three originals, in the...English...language(s).


.....
For the Government of
the United Republic of
Tanzania


.....
For the Government of
the Republic of Rwanda


.....
For the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

H

File
Humanitarian

TO : COS

File: 5000.1(HAC)/A/1

FROM : DCHAO


Date: 11 July 1995

SUBJECT : HUMANITARIAN DATA REQUEST

Reference: Your Request 10 July 1995.

1. As requested please find enclose the Humanitarian Data you wanted.

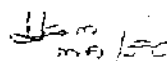
2. Regards.


FOR R MANZL
Ltcol
DCHAO

① MA to FC

find as requested. please give
a set of PS copy.

② COS
WJcc Dir


14/3



DATE: 22 JUNE 95

SUBJECT: UPDATE ON LOCATIONS OF TRANSIT CAMPS/WAY STATIONS

SECTOR 1 - BUYUMBA:

NYAGATARE RECEPTION CENTRE	460 PERSONS	FROM UGANDA
MAKIBA TRANSIT CAMP	CLOSED	

SECTOR 2 - KIBUNGO:

YAKARAMBI TRANSIT CAMP	253 PERSONS	
BARE TEMPORARY TRANSIT CAMP (5448)	NIL	
SAKE TRANSIT CAMP (4354)	NIL	
BIRENGA TRANSIT CAMP (5959)	NIL	YET TO BE COMPLETED
ISAR KARAMA TRANSIT CAMP (2849)	1200 PERSONS	
GASHORA	CLOSED	
NGENDA	CLOSED	

SECTOR 3 - GITARAMA/KIBUYE

KIBUYE/NYAMISHABA TEMPORARY	NIL
-----------------------------	-----

SECTOR 4A - GIKONGORO

MURAMBI CAMP	1273 PERSONS	320
KIGEME CAMP	2125 PERSONS	7500

SECTOR 4B - BUTARE

BUTARE WAY STATION	229 EX IDPS
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SECTOR 4C - CYANGUGU

NYAGATARE TRANSIT CAMP	35 PERSONS
------------------------	------------

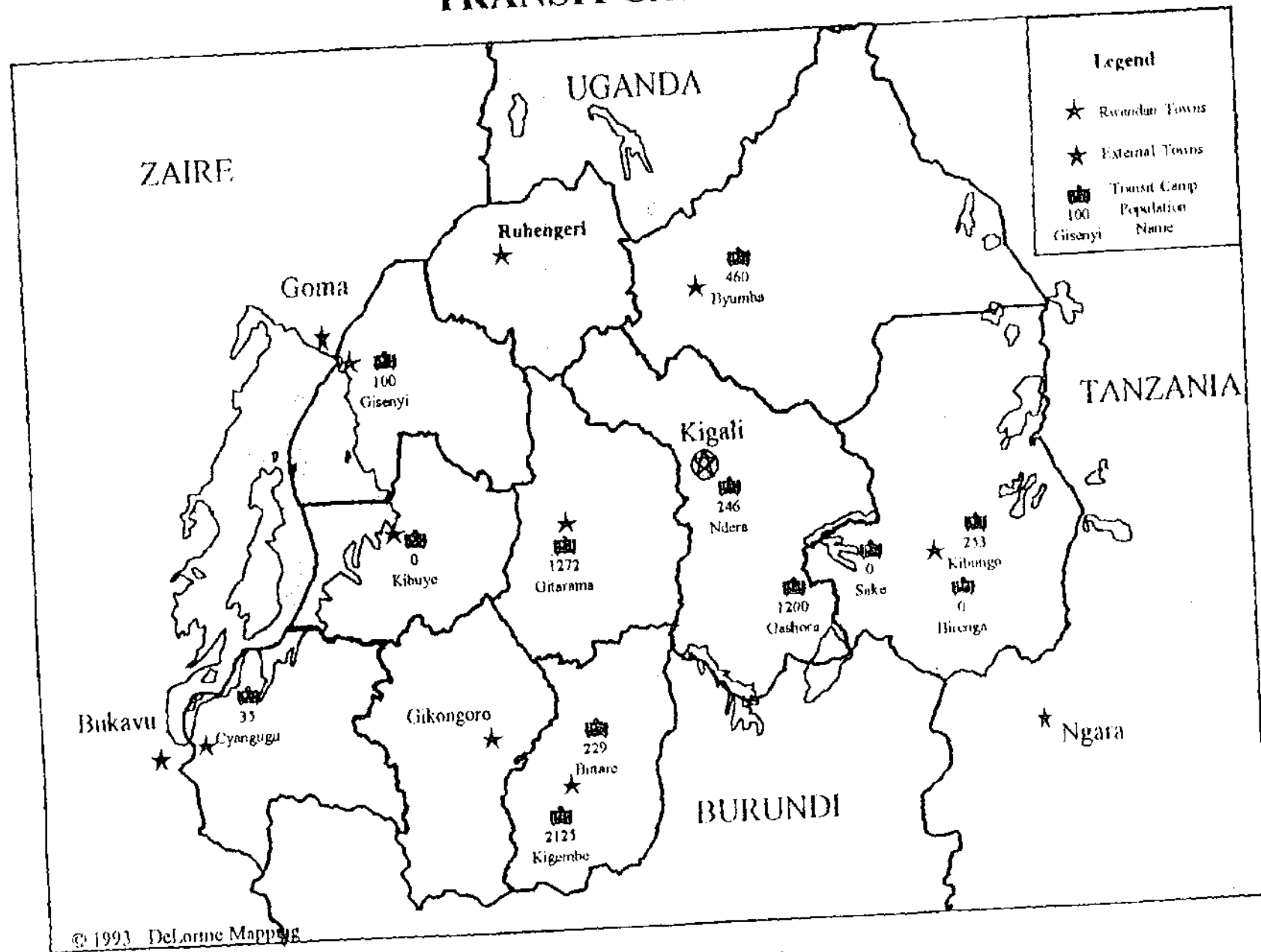
SECTOR 5 - GISENYI

GISENYI COLLEGE TRANSIT CAMP	100 PERSONS
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SECTOR 6 - KIGALI ONE CAMP NO FIGURES AVAILABLE AS OF NOW

22 June 95

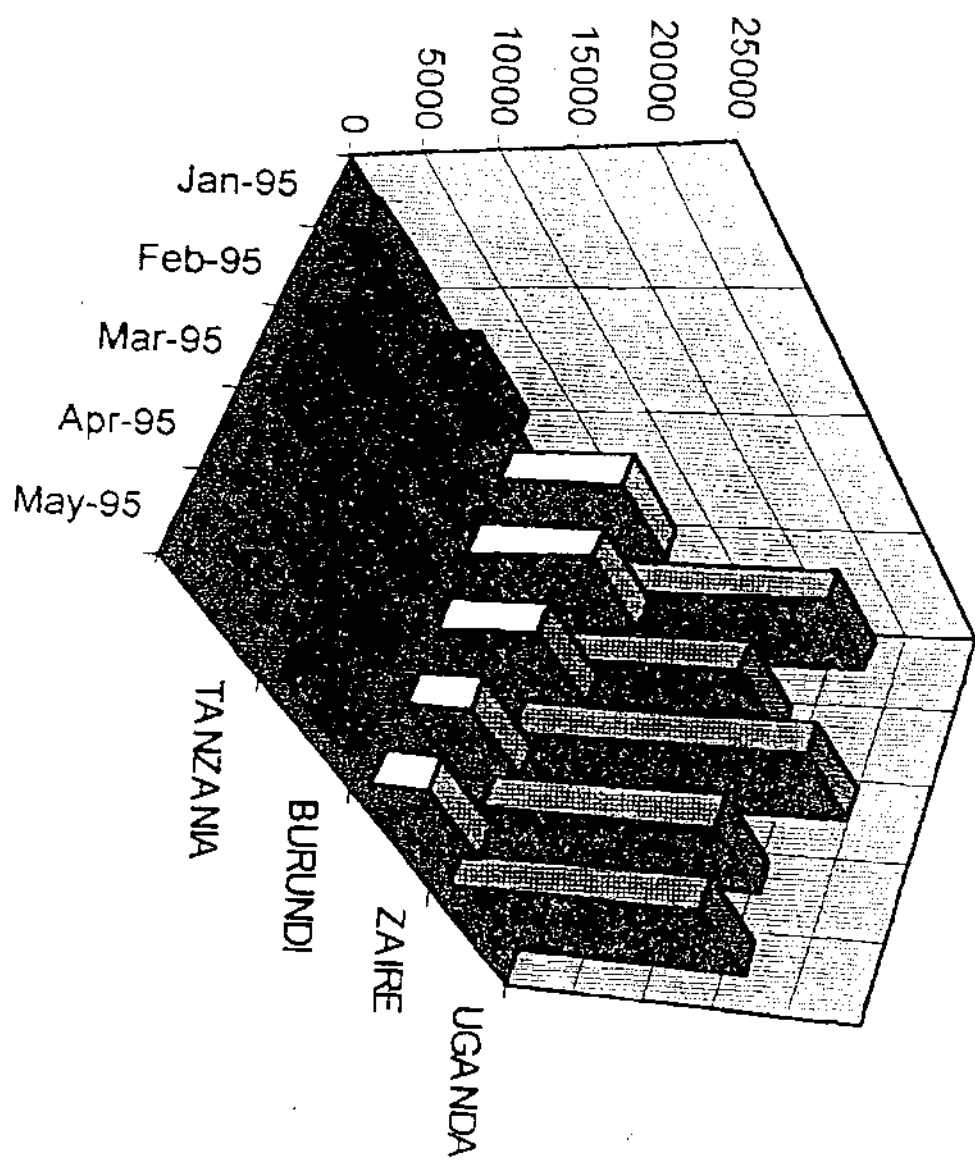
TRANSIT CAMPS



© 1993 Delorme Mapping

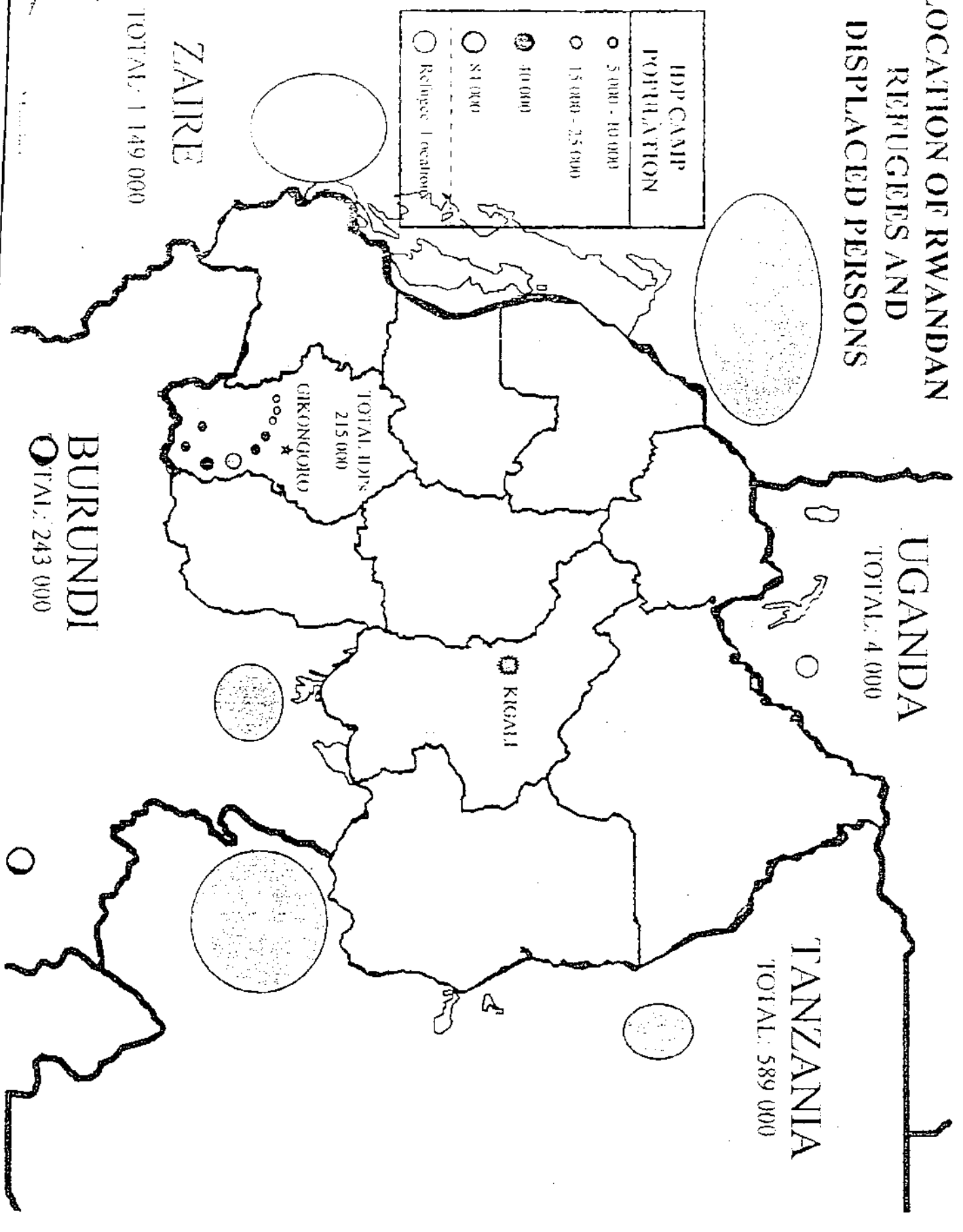
Production IOC Database

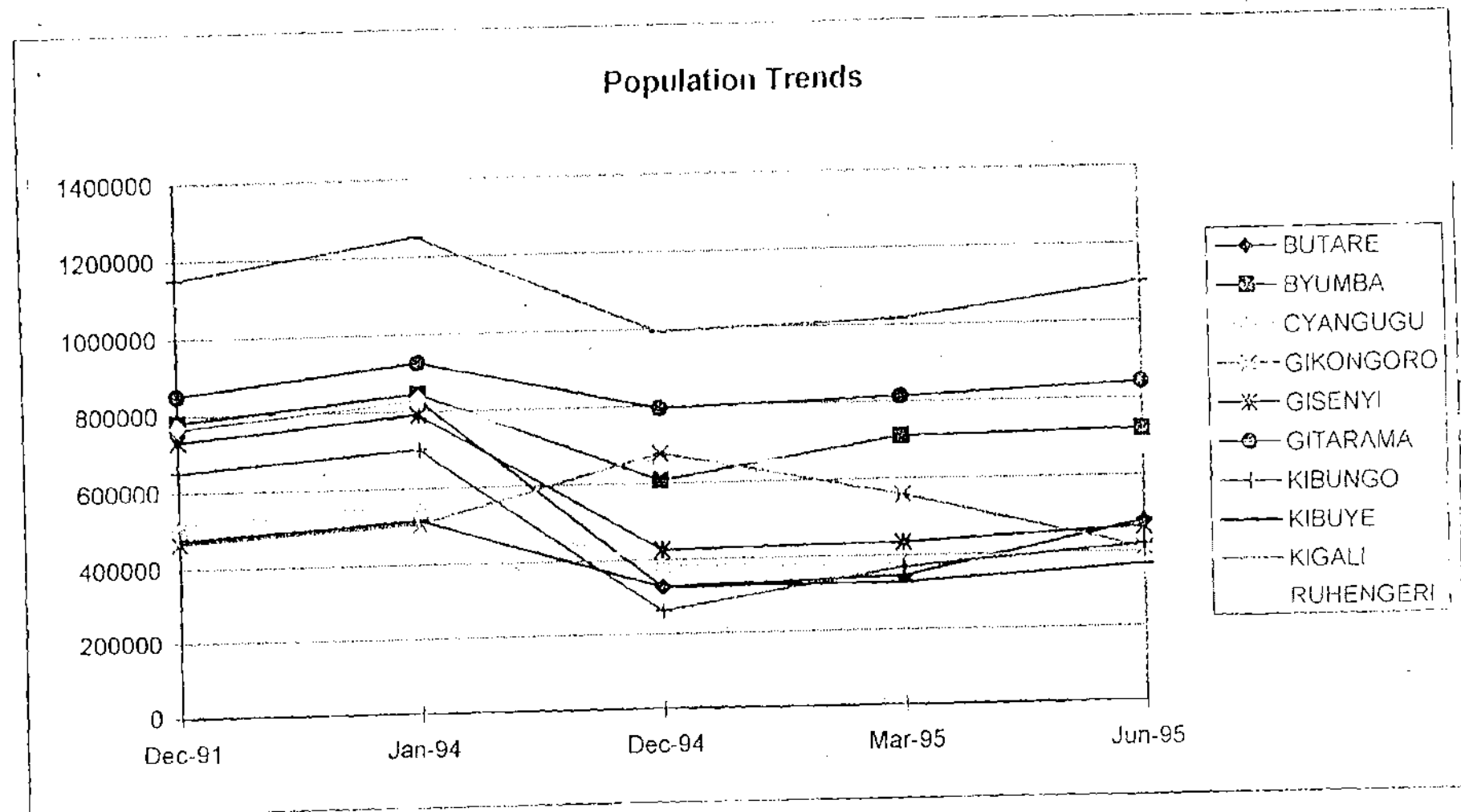
Returnee Statistics

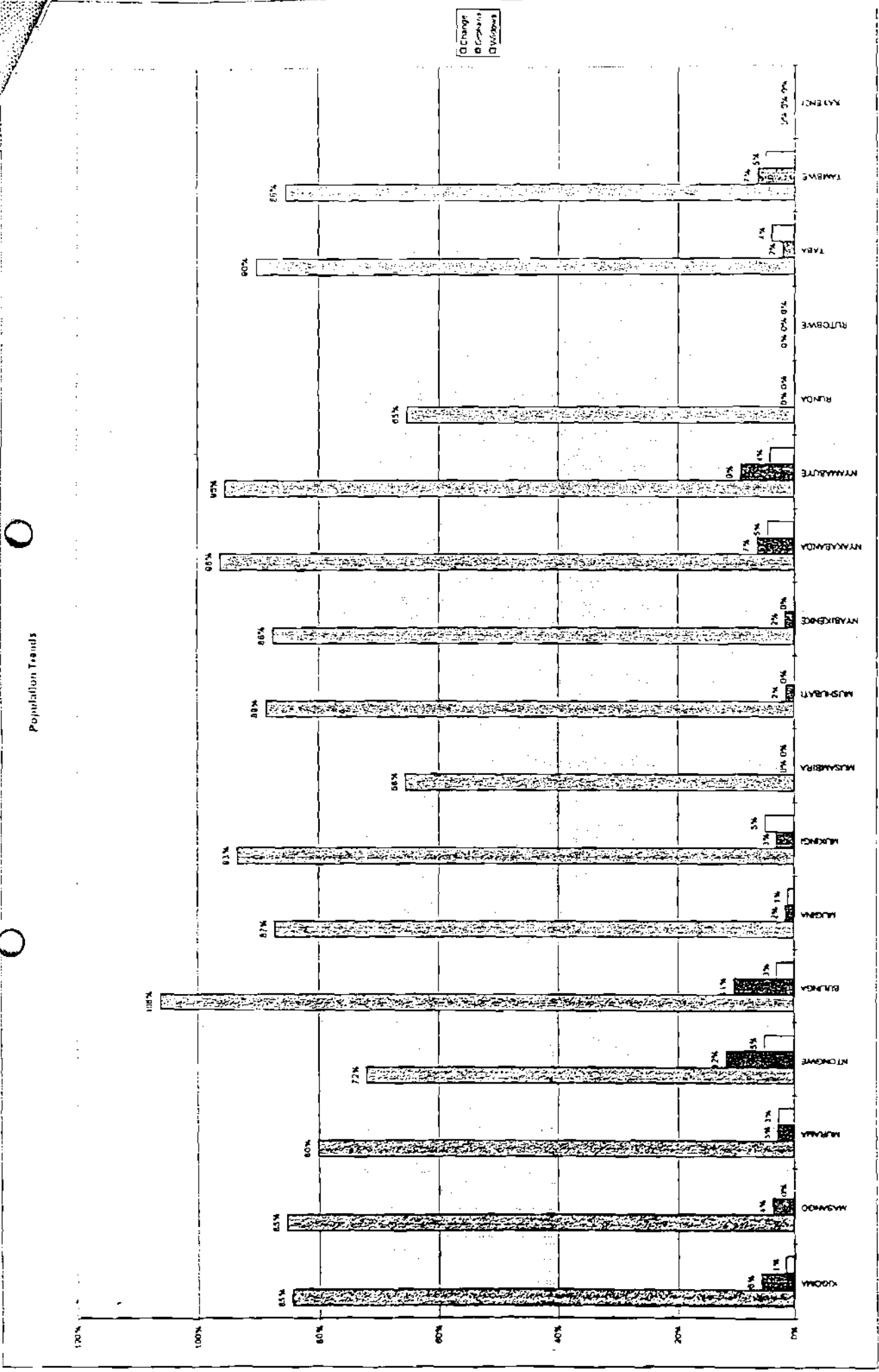


LOCATION OF RWANDAN REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

IDP CAMP POPULATION	
○	5 000 - 10 000
○	15 000 - 25 000
⊗	40 000
○	81 000
○	Refugee locations





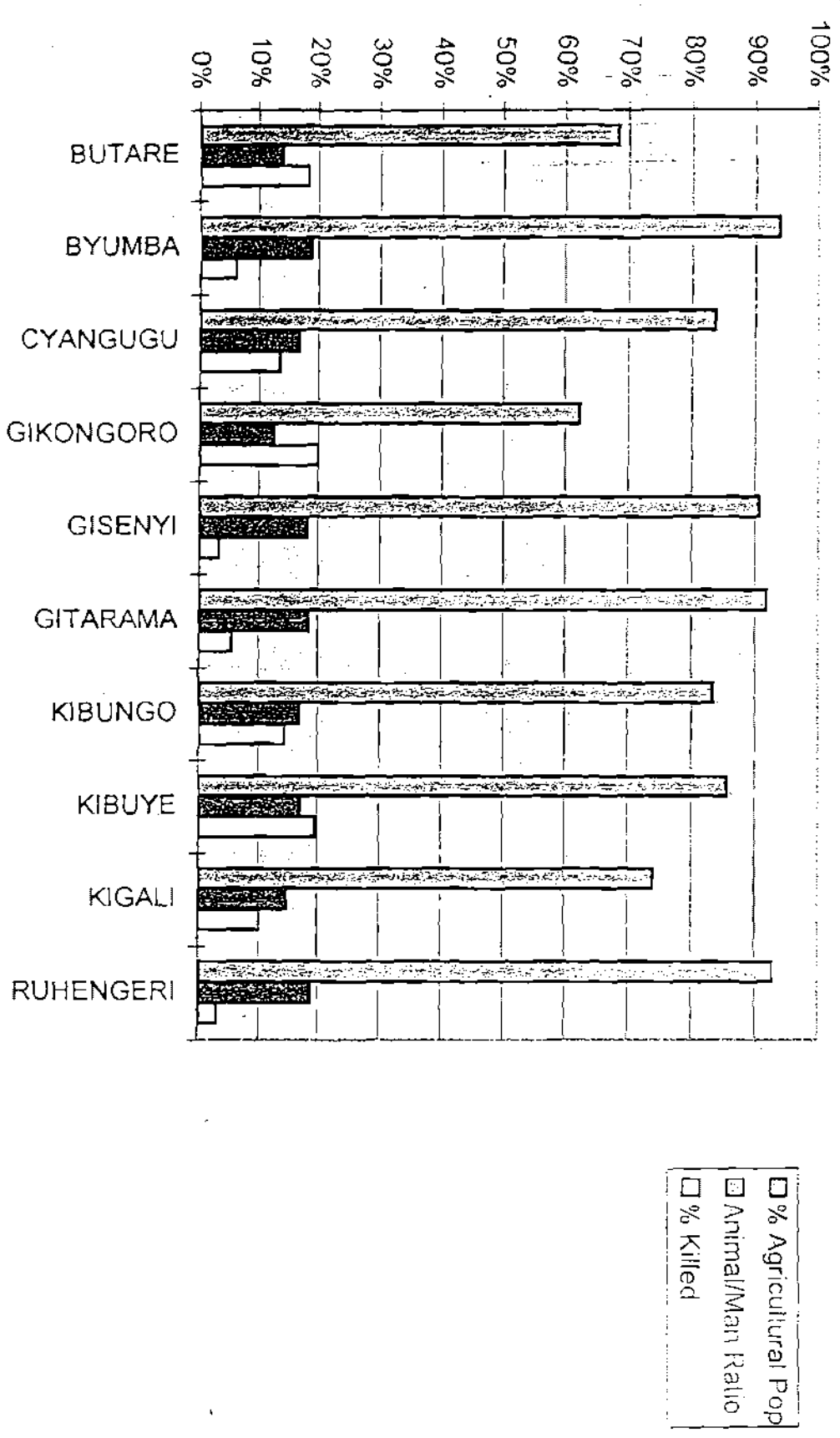


Breakdown of Returnees to Rwanda

10/07/95

ATE EN	REG NM	NE ZAIRE	OL ZAIRE	NE BURUN	OL BURUN	NE UGAND	OL UGAND	NE TANZA	OL TANZA	NE UNOFF	OL UNOFF	NE OTHER	OL OTHER
Jan/95	RWANDA REGION	4650	4195	3019	68	0	18850	384	1511	1440	350	0	0
Feb/95	BUTARE	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feb/95	BYUMBA	0	0	0	0	0	14562	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feb/95	CYANGUGU	200	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feb/95	GISENYI	4200	1903	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feb/95	KIBUNGO	0	0	0	0	0	63	482	1318	0	0	0	0
Feb/95	KIBUYE	0	2068	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feb/95	KIGALI	0	0	1070	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feb/95	RWANDA REGION	4400	4401	1149	46	0	14625	1318	1800	0	0	0	0
Mar/95	RWANDA REGION	7251	0	1070	0	20964	0	1052	0	0	0	0	0
Apr/95	RWANDA REGION	4705	0	519	0	16052	0	1174	0	0	0	0	0
May/95	BUTARE	0	0	1270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May/95	BYUMBA	0	0	0	0	0	17513	0	0	0	0	0	0
May/95	CYANGUGU	132	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May/95	GISENYI	307	3417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May/95	KIBUNGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	35	0	0	0	0
May/95	KIBUYE	28	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May/95	KIGALI	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May/95	KIGALI VILLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
May/95	RWANDA REGION	467	3627	1328	0	0	17513	175	35	0	0	0	100

Population Ratios



POP_PREF.XLS

Production 100

URGENT

File
TRANSPORTATION

NOTE TO THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Request for Transportation Assistance

The SRSG has recommended that the attached request be considered sympathetically. Please advise on what can be done.

WS

Wilfrid De Souza
7 July 1995

cc: Col. Arp
Isel Rivero ✓

ASSOCIATION DES PARENTS DE
KAYOVE POUR LA PROMOTION
DE L' EDUCATION (A.P.A.K.A.P.E)
C/O Colonel NDIBWAMI Déogratias
ETAT - MAJOR DE LA GENDARMERIE
NATIONALE
BP. 359 KIGALI
TEL : 83681

KIGALI le 30 JUIN 1995
N° 001 / 95 / A.P.A.K.A.P.E /RL

Son Excellence Monsieur l' Ambassadeur
SHAHARYAR KHAN
Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général
des Nations - Unies
KIGALI

OBJET : Demande d' aide en transport

*we may consider this
request sympathetically
yes*

ED

Excellence Monsieur l' Ambassadeur ,

En tant que représentant légal de l' association des
parents de Kayove pour la promotion de l' éducation , j' ai l' honneur de solliciter
auprès de votre bienveillance l' aide en transport en faveur de l' école secondaire
de la dite association dénommé " Collège de KAYOVE " et qui se trouve en
commune Kayove , préfecture Gisenyi , sur la route Gisenyi - Kibuye ; ceci dans le
cadre du soutien de la MINUAR dans la reconstruction de notre pays.

L' aide que je sollicite consiste à transporter
environ six (6) tonnes de matériel dont cinq tonnes et demi de vivres à partir des
stock du Ministère de l' Enseignement Primaire et Secondaire à Kigali pour les
acheminer à Kayove suivant l' itinéraire Kigali - Ruhengeri - Nyundo - Kayove.

J' aimerais disposer de ce moyen de transport
mardi le 11 juillet 1995 à huit heures du matin (08 00 B) à l' Etat - Major de la
Gendarmerie Nationale.

Comptant sur votre habituelle compréhension , je
vous prie d' agréer Monsieur l' Ambassadeur , l' assurance de ma haute
considération et mes remerciements anticipés.

Le Représentant légal de l' A.P.A.K.A.P.E
Le Colonel NDIBWAMI Déogratias

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Kigali, 13 June 1995

Dear Dr. Muhima,

Re: Symposium on Cutaneous Fungal, Bacterial, Viral
Infection & Therapy, San Francisco, California, USA

Thank you for your letter addressed to the Special Representative Shaharyar Khan regarding your request for the financial assistance to attend the Third International Symposium on Cutaneous, Fungal, Bacterial and Viral Infection and Therapy to be held in San Francisco from September 14th through the 17th 1995.

Unfortunately the United Nations Assistance Mission to Rwanda (UNAMIR) does not have the mandate nor the funding available for this type of request. May I suggest that you contact the office of the World Health Organization in Kigali which perhaps might be able to assist you.

On behalf of the Special Representative of the Secretary General, I wish you the best in your endeavours.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Isel Rivero".

Isel Rivero
Special Assistant to SRSG

Dr. G. Muhima
Clinique S^{te} Elisa
P.O. Box 2586
Kigali

H.E. Mr The Ambassador
SHAHARYAR KHAN
Special Representative of
UN Secretary General
UNAMIR
KIGALI - RWANDA

Giovanni MUHIMA, M.D.
Clinique S^{te} ELISA
P.O.Box 2586 KIGALI

CAO
copy FC
10-6-95
1/10/95

Kigali, 01 June 1995.

Reference : 95/18/CSE/GM

Your Excellency,

I am invited to attend the Third International Symposium on Cutaneous, Fungal, Bacterial and Viral Infection and Therapy which will be held in San Francisco, California, USA, from September 14th to 17th, 1995. (see enclosure).

Due to the recent events in Rwanda, I am now financially unable to attend this important meeting. That is why I would ask you for assistance to support my trip. Thus you would help once more the whole rwandese population by improving my knowledge in this field.

Yours faithfully,

Pauline

Ms Isel Rivoro

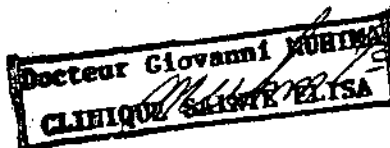
is preparing a

reply

13-6-95

WS

Doctor G. MUHIMA
Private Dermatolo-Venereo-Leprologist



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO

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SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, Rm. MCB-630
Office of Continuing Medical Education

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94143-0742
Telephone (415) 476-4251
Fax (415) 476-0318

March 13, 1995

Giovanni Muhima, M.D.
Clinique Ste Elisa
P.O. Box 2586 KIGALI
RWANDA

RE: Cutaneous Fungal, Bacterial, & Viral Infection & Therapy
September 14-17, 1995

Dear Doctor Muhima:

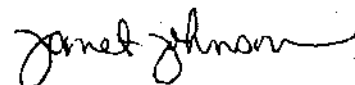
We would like to take this opportunity to invite you to attend the Cutaneous Fungal, Bacterial, and Viral Infection and Therapy Conference. The meeting comes during an era of exciting developments in diagnosis and management of cutaneous infections. Many new antifungal, antiviral and antibacterial agents are now available, and more are on the horizon.

Emphasis for this meeting will be placed on molecular biology and the risk-benefit ratio of the newer diagnostic and treatment modalities.

The conference will take place at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in San Francisco. The registration fee for physicians or researchers is \$395.00 if you register before June 30, 1995. The fee will be \$495.00 if you register after that date.

The registration fee includes the lectures, poster sessions, coffee breaks, Welcome Reception, and the Symposium Banquet. It does not include travel, lodging or other meals. We hope you will be able to join us here in San Francisco in September. Please let us know if you need any additional help or have any additional questions. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,


Janet Johnson

/jj

Enclosure



UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Kigali, 7 juin 1995

Monsieur le Représentant-Légal:

J'accuse réception de votre lettre que je viens juste de recevoir datée du 14 avril 1995, adressée au Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies au Rwanda.

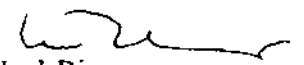
J'ai bien pris note de votre demande de soutien matériel et financier pour le projet de réhabilitation et de la réintégration des anciens et nouveaux réfugiés de la région Nord du pays (Gisenyi-Ruhengeri).

Malheureusement, l'UNAMIR ne possède pas les possibilités de fournir un soutien financier ni équipements aux organisations privées, et ces demandes d'assistance doivent normalement être adressées au Ministère au Plan.

Cependant, j'ai fait parvenir une copie de votre lettre au Représentant Résident du Programme pour le Développement des Nations Unies (PNUD), pour information.

Je vous souhaite tous les succès dans votre entreprise.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression des mes sentiments les meilleurs.


Isel Rivero
Assistante Spécial du
Représentant Spécial

M. Pierre Claver Kabalisa
Représentant-Légal de l'A.R.S.
B.P. 2990 Kigali

CC: UNDP

**ASSOCIATION RWANDAISE
POUR LA SOLIDARITE
"A.R.S."
B.P. 2990 KIGALI-RWANDA**

Kigali, le 14 Avril 1995.

A Son Excellence Monsieur le
Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire
Général des Nations-Unies au RWANDA
K I G A L I.

**Objet: Demande de soutien
matériel et Financier.**

Monsieur le Représentant-Spécial,

Nous sommes une jeune Association
sans but lucratif dont l'objectif principal est la promotion de
la solidarité pour le développement socio-économique et culturel
au Rwanda.

Cependant, nous voulions travailler
sur un projet de réhabilitation et de la réintégration des
anciens et nouveaux réfugiés, en particulier ceux qui rentrent
par la région Nord du pays (GISENYI-RUHENGERI).

Etant pour le moment au stade de
l'étude du projet, nous vous expédions en annexe de la présente,
une copie certifiée et conforme à l'original, de nos statuts et
de l'arrêté Ministériel nous accordant officiellement la
personnalité civile, dans le but de solliciter auprès de votre
Mission un soutien matériel et financier, la description du
projet accompagnant le présent dossier.

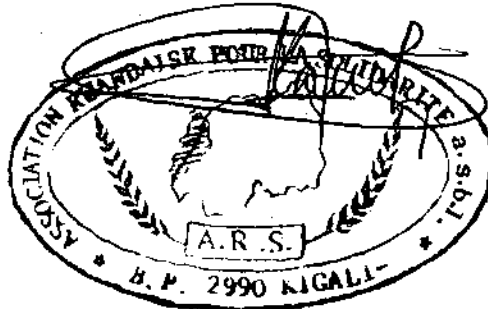
Conscient du grand rôle, combien
important que vous jouez par vos actions humanitaires, nous vous
prions de bien vouloir agréer, Excellence Monsieur le
Représentant Spécial, nos considérations distinguées.

Sincères remerciements.

Le Représentant-Légal de l'A.R.S.

KABALISA Pierre Claver.

Copie pour information à :
- Monsieur le Ministre de la
Réhabilitation et de la
Réintégration Sociale
KIGALI.



**ASSOCIATION RWANDAISE
POUR LA SOLIDARITE
"A.R.S."
B.P. 2990 KIGALI-RWANDA**

**DESCRIPTION D'UN PROJET D'INSTALLATION DEFINITIVE
DE CINQUANTE FAMILLES RAPATRIES POUR UNE SOLUTION
DURABLE (PROJET I.D.R.).**

A. INTRODUCTION

Les rapatriés qui rentrent du Nord-KIVU (ZAIRE) sont dans leur plus grande majorité confrontés à des difficultés insurmontables.

a) Ils sont généralement et complètement démunis lorsqu'ils franchissent le poste douanier de GISENYI. Leurs biens tant mobiliers qu'immobiliers ont été abandonnés ou vendus à des prix dérisoires, en plus ils sont obligés de payer un rançon aux autorités militaires Zaïroises à chaque poste ou complètement dépouillés dans le meilleur des cas par les miliciens Interahamwe.

b) Certaines familles sont obligées de rester dans les villes ou les périphéries de RUHENGARI et GISENYI, logées dans des conditions dont l'avenir, la durée, la stabilité ne sont pas assurés; ou ils quittent les terres fertiles pour trouver solution ailleurs, où les conditions climatiques contrastent fort avec celles des régions montagneuses de MASISI.

c) D'autres plus démunies c'est par elles que nous nous proposons de commencer ont trouvé un logis quasi-perpetuel dans les Paroisses ou complexes scolaires où ils vivent de la charité des Organismes Internationaux.

d) Pour des raisons de conformité exagérées selon notre point de vue aux impératifs de sauvegarde de l'équilibre écologique l'accès aux terres fertiles est strictement réglementé par les autorités locales. Nous tiendrons compte de cette exigence pour installer ces familles là où il est possible de le faire.

B. OBJECTIF DU PROJET

Notre Association sans but lucratif, Association Rwandaise pour la Solidarité (A.R.S.), se propose de collaborer avec le Ministère de la Réhabilitation et de la Réintégration Sociale pour l'installation définitive de cinquante familles rapatriées dans les zones de la région GISENYI-RUHENGERI. Notre collaboration portera sur :

a) L'étude préliminaire de faisabilité;

c'est-à-dire :

- Reconnaissance des sites;
- Choix des familles à installer;
- Etude des besoins (habillements spécifiques adaptés au climat surtout pour les personnes âgées et enfants, logements, alimentations, outils, transport et établissement d'un état détaillé des travaux à exécuter avec l'estimation des prix);
- Recherche des sources de financement, dans la mesure où notre A.S.B.L. est encore jeune pour s'auto-financer.

b) Déplacement des familles dont les modalités seront fixées préalablement en convenance avec l'Administration.

c) Installation définitive des familles sur les lieux déterminés dans le point a) étude de faisabilité, sous-point reconnaissance des sites.

Après l'installation, notre association s'est fixé en outre un objectif spécifique d'assurer une assistance sociale en organisant des visites et en essayant de les aider matériellement et moralement à s'accommoder à leur nouveau milieu.

Si ces familles se trouvent sur une site bien précis nous collaborerons à leur trouver les moyens de créer les infrastructures de base tels les écoles et dispensaires.

C. CRITERE DE CHOIX DE FAMILLES

Dans cette première phase du projet "Installation Définitive des Rapatriés" (I.D.R.), nous avons pensé à établir des priorités basées sur le degré d'urgence des besoins. Pour en déceler l'existence nous nous baserons sur :

- les signes extérieurs de dénouement;
- les dialogues avec les familles concernées;
- le recueil des informations auprès d'autres familles.

Toute cette procédure vise que les plus nécessiteux soient progressivement les premiers à être réinstallés. Notre projet répondra donc aux exigences du critère de l'ordre décroissant de nécessité.

Fait à Kigali, le 08 Avril 1995.

ASSOCIATION RWANDAISE
POUR
LA SOLIDARITE

STATUTS DE L'ASSOCIATION
HUMANITAIRE "ASSOCIATION
RWANDAISE POUR LA SOLIDARITE"
(A.R.S.) ASBL.

AMATEGEKO AGENGA UMURYANGO
NYARWANDA UHARANIRA UBUFATANYE
(A.R.S.) MU MAGAMBO AHINNYE
Y'IKINYARWANDA.

TITRE I :
PREAMBULE

Nous soussignés;
considérant l'importance capitale
de la solidarité dans le but de
construire valablement la société
humaine;

Considérant la noble tâche de la
solidarité dans le but de
construire valablement la société
humaine;

Considérant que nous sommes
appelés à être solidaire pour
construire notre société où la vie
vaut la peine d'être vécue;

Considérant le soutien appréciable
des pays développés et
organisations humanitaires dans le
cadre de bien vouloir aider
considérablement l'humanité;

Dans le but d'aider le Rwandais à
se réaliser et à participer
activement à la construction de sa
société;

Décidons de créer une association
sans but lucratif (asbl)
Association Rwandaise pour la
Solidarité en abrégé "A.R.S." qui
sera régie par les statuts au bas
desquels nous apposons nos
signatures.

INTERURO YA I :
INTANGIRIRO

Twebwe abashyize umukono kuri aya
mategeko;

Tumaze kubona ko ari ngombwa
gufatanya kugirango imibereho
myiza y'abanyarwanda itere imbere;

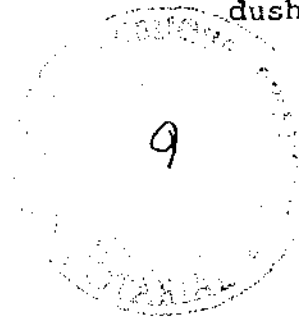
Tumaze kubona akamaro kanini
k'ubufatanye mu kubaka umuryango
w'abantu uhamye;

Tumaze kubona ko duhamagariwe
gufatanya kubaka umuryango
tuzagiramo ubuzima nyabwo;

Tumaze kubona inkunga igaragara
y'ibihugu byateye imbere mu
majyambere n'iy'Imiryango yita ki
mibereho myiza y'ikiremwa muntu;

Kugirango dufashe Umunyarwanda mu
kwibeshaho kandi akagira uruhare
rugaragara mu kubaka urwamubyaye;

Twiyemeje gushinga umuryango
udaharanira inyungu (asbl) ;
Umuryango Nyarwanda Uharanira
Ubufatanye (ubwisungane)
mu magambo ahinnye "A.R.S."
uzagenda kuri aya mategeko
dushyizeho umukono.



Handwritten signatures and initials, including "KAB" and "C/C".

**TITRE II :
STATUTS DE L'ASSOCIATION**

**CHAPITRE I :
CREATION, DENOMINATION ET OBJET**

**ARTICLE 1 :
CREATION**

Il est créé entre les soussignés et ceux qui adhéreront aux présents statuts une association sans but lucratif (asbl) pour promouvoir le bien-être social dénommée "Association Rwandaise pour la Solidarité" en abrégé A.R.S.; soumise aux dispositions de l'édit du 25 Avril 1962 sur les associations sans but lucratif.

**ARTICLE 2 :
DUREE**

L'Association est créée pour une durée indéterminée et exerce des activités sur toute l'étendue de la République Rwandaise.

**ARTICLE 3 :
SIEGE**

Le siège de l'association est établi dans la ville de Kigali. Il peut être transféré en tout autre lieu du territoire Rwandais sur décision de l'Assemblée Générale.

**ARTICLE 4 :
OBJECTIF**

L'association a pour objectif :

- La promotion de la solidarité au Rwanda;
- L'identification des conditions dans lesquelles la solidarité doit intervenir;
- La collaboration avec les bienfaiteurs dans le cadre de la recherche des aides humanitaires;
- Financement de certaines formations de base et des petits projets ayant des activités humanitaires dans leurs attributions.

**INTERURO YA II :
AMATEGEKO AGENGA UMURYANGO**

**UMUTWE WA MBERE
ISHINGWA, INVITO, N'INSHINGANO**

**INGINGO YA 1 :
ISHINGWA.**

Abashyize umukono kuri aya mategeko n'abandi bese bazayemera, bashinze umuryango nyarwanda udaharanira inyungu ugamiye ubufatanye, mu magambo ahinnye "ARS" ugengwa n'itegeko ryo kuwa 25 mata 1962 rigenga imiryango idaharanira inyungu.

**INGINGO YA 2 :
IGIHE UZAMARA**

Umuryango uzamara igihe kidateganijwe kandi uzakorera mu Rwanda hose.

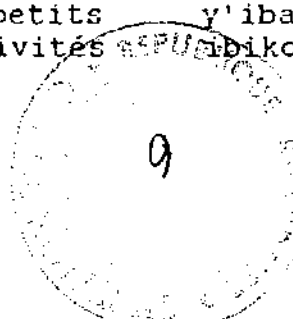
**INGINGO YA 3 :
INTEBE Y'UMURYANGO**

Umuryango ufite intebe yawo mu mujyi wa Kigali. Intebe yawo ishobora kwimurirwa ahandi hose mu Rwanda byemejwe n'Inteko Rusange.

**INGINGO YA 4 :
INSHINGANO**

Umuryango ufite inshingano zikurikira :

- Guteza imbere ubufatanye mu Rwanda;
- Kumenya ibintu bya ngombwa bikeneye ubwisungane bw'abantu;
- Gukorana n'abadutera inkunga mu gushaka imfashanyo;
- Gutera inkunga amahugurwa y'ibanze n'imishinga mito ifite umukorwa byo gufasha abantu.



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KAF
✓

CHAPITRE II :
DES MEMBRES

ARTICLE 5 :

L'association se compose des membres effectifs et des membres d'honneur.

Sont membres effectifs, les membres fondateurs sous-signés et les personnes physiques ou morales qui adhéreront aux présents statuts.

Sont membres d'honneur les personnes physiques ou morales qui s'intéressent aux objectifs de l'association et qui la soutiennent matériellement et/ou moralement.

ARTICLE 6 :

Les membres effectifs s'engagent à participer activement et loyalement à l'atteinte des objectifs de l'association.

Ils participent à toutes les réunions de l'association avec une voix délibérative.

Les membres d'honneur participent aux réunions de l'association à titre consultatif.

ARTICLE 7 :

Les demandes d'adhésion sont adressées par écrit au Président de l'association, qui se charge de les soumettre à la prochaine Assemblée Générale.

ARTICLE 8 :

Un membre de l'association perd sa qualité de membre par démission ou par exclusion prononcée par l'Assemblée Générale.

CHAPITRE III
DES ORGANES

ARTICLE 9 :

Les organes de l'association sont : L'Assemblée Générale, le Conseil Exécutif et le Commissariat aux Comptes.

UMUTWE WA II :
IBYEREKEYE ABANYAMURYANGO.

INGINGO YA 5 :

Umuryango ugizwe n'abanyamuryango nyir'izina , n'abanyamuryango b'icyubahiro.

Abanyamuryango nyir'izina ni abawushinze bashyize umukono kuri aya mategeko hamwe n'abazawemererwamo bamaze kwemera aya mategeko.

Abanyamuryango b'icyubahiro ni abemeye gushyigikira inshingano z'umuryango kandi bawutera inkunga mu bikorwa no mu bitekerezo.

INGINGO YA 6 :

Abanyamuryango nyir'izinabiyemeje guharanira ko umuryango ugera ku nshingano zawo.

Bajya mu nama zose z'umuryango kandi buri wese afite ijwi mu byemezo bifatwa.

Abanyamuryango b'icyubahiro bajya mu nama z'umuryango kandi bafite ijwi ngishwa nama.

INGINGO YA 7 :

Abasaba kwinjira mu muryango bandikira Perezida w'umuryango nawe akabigeza mu Nteko Rusange.

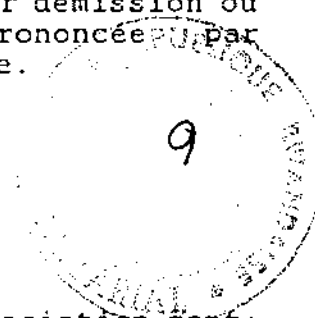
INGINGO YA 8.

Umuryamuryango ashobora gutakaza ubwo burenganzira yeguye cyangwa yirukanwe n'Inteko Rusange.

UMUTWE WA III
IBYEREKEYE INZEGO Z'UMURYANGO

INGINGO YA 9 :

Inzego z'umuryango ni : Inteko Rusange, Akanama Nyubahiriza tegeko, n'Umutwe w'Ubuzuzuzi bw'Umutungo.



Handwritten signatures and initials, including 'KAB' and 'CLO'.

ARTICLE 10 :

L'Assemblée Générale est l'organe suprême de l'association, elle est composée par tous les membres effectifs.

ARTICLE 11 :

L'Assemblée Générale se réunit en session ordinaire une fois par trimestre et en session extraordinaire chaque fois que l'intérêt de l'association l'exige.

ARTICLE 12 :

La convocation de l'Assemblée Générale est faite un mois à l'avance. Elle mentionne le lieu, l'heure et l'ordre du jour de la réunion.

ARTICLE 13 :

Le Conseil Exécutif est composé du Président, du Vice-Président, du Secrétaire et de deux Conseillers. Le Secrétaire Exécutif assure le Secrétariat du Conseil. Le Conseil Exécutif est l'organe d'exécution des directives de l'Assemblée Générale. Le Président et le Vice-Président sont respectivement le Représentant Légal et le Représentant Légal Suppléant de l'association. Le Conseil Exécutif est élu pour quatre ans renouvelable.

ARTICLE 14 :

Le Commissariat aux Comptes est composé de deux Commissaires élus par l'Assemblée Générale pour un mandat de deux ans renouvelable.

ARTICLE 15 :

Les tâches de chaque organe de l'association sont précisées dans le Règlement d'Ordre Intérieur

INGINGO YA 10 :

Inteko Rusange niyo rwego rukuru rw'umuryango, rugizwe n'abanyamuryango nyir'izina.

INGINGO YA 11 :

Inteko Rusange iterana ku buryo busanzwe buri mezi atatu no ku buryo budasanzwe igihe cyose bibaye ngombwa.

INGINGO YA 12 :

Itumirwa ry'Inteko Rusange riba mbere y'ukwezi, abanyamuryango bakamenya ikizigwa, aho inama izabera n'isaha izatangiriraho.

INGINGO YA 13 :

Akanama Nyubahiriza-tegeko kagizwe na Perezida, Visi-Perezida, Umunyamabanga n'Abajyanama babiri. Umunyamabanga niwe mwanditsi w'Akanama. Akanama Nyubahiriza-tegeko ni urwego rushinzwe gushyira mu bikorwa amabwiriza y'Inteko Rusange. Perezida niwe uhagarariye umuryango naho Visi-Perezida akaba uhagarariye umuryango wungirije. Akanama Nyubahiriza-tegeko gatorerwa imyaka ine ishobora kuvugururwa.

INGINGO YA 14 :

Umutwe w'ubugenzuzi bw'umutungo ugizwe n'abagenzuzi babiri batorerwa imyaka ibiri ishobora kuvugururwa n'Inteko Rusange.

INGINGO YA 15 :

Imirimo ya buri rwego isobanuye mu Mabwiriza Ngenga-mikorere.



Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom right of the page, including a signature that appears to be 'Cde' and another that looks like 'Wf'.

ARTICLE 16 :

Les ressources de l'association proviennent :

1. Des cotisations des membres effectifs ;
2. Des subventions et des dons ;
3. De tout autres ressources dont l'association pourra légalement disposer.

ARTICLE 17 :

Les biens de l'association sont la propriété exclusive de celle-ci. Aucun membre n'a droit d'exiger une part quelconque en cas de démission ou d'exclusion.

CHAPITRE IV :

LES DISPOSITIONS GENERALES

ARTICLE 18 :

Si la majorité des 2/3 de l'Assemblée Générale le décide, des modifications peuvent être apportées aux statuts de l'association.

ARTICLE 19 :

La dissolution de l'association est prononcée par les 2/3 de l'Assemblée Générale. Dans ce cas, les biens de l'association sont affectés aux oeuvres Philanthropiques ayant le même objet.

CHAPITRE V :

DES DISPOSITIONS FINALES

ARTICLE 20 :

Tout litige qui interviendrait entre les associés ou entre l'association et des tiers sera réglé à l'amiable et si un compromis ne peut être trouvé, ils se référeront aux instances juridiques compétentes du Rwanda.

INGINGO YA 16 :

Umutungo w'umuryango uva :

1. Mu misanzu y'abanyamuryango nyir'izina;
2. Mu mfashanyo no mu mpano;
3. Ku bindi byose umuryango ushobora kubona mu nzira zemewe.

INGINGO YA 17 :

Ibintu by'umuryango ni umutungo wawo bwite. Nta munyamuryango n'umwe ubifiteho uburenganzira mu gihe yeguye cyangwa se yirukanwe.

UMUTWE WA KANE :

IBYEREKEYE INGINGO RUSANGE

INGINGO YA 18 :

Iyo bibiri bya gatatu (2/3) by'Inteko Rusange babyemeje, amategako y'umuryango ashobora guhindurwa.

INGINGO YA 19 :

Iseswa ry'umuryango ryemezwa na bibiri bya gatatu by'Inteko Rusange. Icyo gihe umutungo w'umuryango wegurirwa iyindi miryango bihuje inshingano.

UMUTWE WA GATANU :

IBYEREKEYE INGINGO Z'ISOZWA

INGINGO YA 20 :

Impaka zose zavutse hagati y'abanyamuryango cyangwa hagati y'umuryango n'abantu bo hanze, zikemurwa mu bwumvikane. Iyo ubwumvikane bubuze, biyambaza inkiko zabigenewe zo mu Rwanda.

POUR COPIE CERTIFIEE
CONFORME A L'ORIGINAL
KIGALI, LE 28 NOV 1994

ARTICLE 21 :

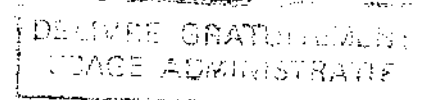
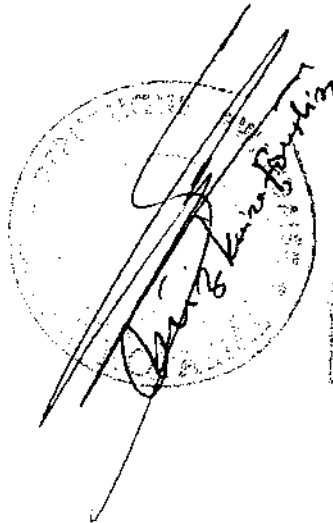
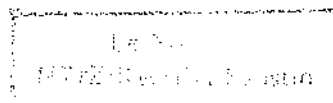
Tout ce qui ne fait pas partie des
présents statuts est précisé dans
le Règlement d'Ordre Intérieur de
l'association.

INGINGO YA 21 :

Ibitavuzwe hano byose bisobanuwe
mu Mabwiriza Ngenga-Mikorere
y'umuryango.

Fait à KIGALI, le 10/02/1994

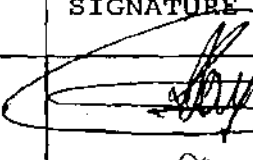

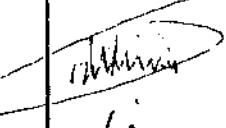
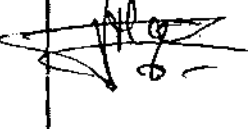
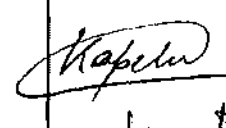

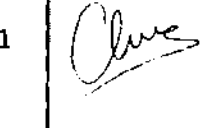

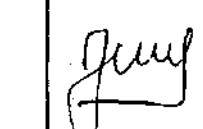
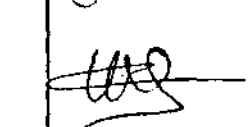
Bikorewe i Kigali, kuwa 10/02/1994



Cho

11

LISTE DES MEMBRES FONDATEURS DE L'ASSOCIATION RWANDAISE
POUR LA SOLIDARITE : "A.R.S" a.s.b.l

N°	NOM & PRENOM	NATIONALITE	PROFESSION	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
1.	KABALISA P. CLAVER	RWANDAISE	AGENT DE L'ETAT	B.P 24 KIGALI	
2.	RWAMUCYO Eugène	RWANDAISE	AGENT DE L'ETAT	B.P 24 KIGALI	
3.	NSENGIMANA Amiël	RWANDAISE	AGENT DE L'ETAT	B.P 160 KIGALI	
4.	MUKAMURENZI Immaculée	RWANDAISE	AGENT DU PROJET	B.P 84 KIGALI	
5.	KAMUYUMBU Perpetue	RWANDAISE	AGENT DU PROJET	B.P 24 KIGALI	
6.	KARANGWA Vincent	RWANDAISE	AGENT DE L'ETAT	B.P 1044 KIGALI	
7.	MUKOBWAJANA Clotilde	RWANDAISE	AGENT CLINIQUE VETERINAIRE	B.P 2261 KIGALI	
8.	RUTABOBA Théodore	RWANDAISE	AGENT PNUD	B.P. 445 KIGALI	
9.	MUKANGANGO Jeanne	RWANDAISE	AGENT DE L'ETAT	B.P 537 KIGALI	
10.	MUKARWAKA Alexie	RWANDAISE	AGENT COMMERCIAL	B.P 124 KIGALI	



ARRETE MINISTERIEL N°/051 IPEKA RYA MINISTIRI N°/05
 01. AVR. 1994 ACCORDANT LA PERSONNALITE I RYO KUKA 01. AVR. 1994 IMA UBUZIMA-
 CIVILE A L'ASSOCIATION RWANDAISE POUR LA I GATOGI "UMURYANGO NYARWANDA UGASHIJE
 SOLIDARITE" (A.R.S) I UBUPATANYE" (A.R.S).

POUR COMPTER CERTIFIEE
 CONSECUTIF
 ORIGINAL
 KIGALI, LE 28 AVRIL 1994

Le Ministre de la Justice,
 Vu l'edit du 25 avril 1962 relatif I Amaze kubona itegeko ryo kuya 25
 aux associations sans but lucratif, I Nta 1962 ryerekeye imiryango idahuraniye
 spécialement en ses articles 1 à 5; I inyungu, cyane cyane mu ngingo zayo,
 I kuva kuya mbere kugeza kuya 5;

Sur requête introduite le 11 février I Ashingiye ku ibaruwa y'ubwoko 11
 1994 par le Représentant Légal et le I Gashyamba 1994 yohorerejwe n'Abahungu-
 Représentant Légal Supplément de l'ASSOCIA- I rariye "UMURYANGO NYARWANDA UGASHIJE
 TION RWANDAISE POUR LA SOLIDARITE" (A.R.S), I UBUPATANYE" (A.R.S),

ARRETE :

Article premier.

La personnalité civile est accordée I
 à l'ASSOCIATION RWANDAISE POUR LA SOLIDARI- I
 TE" (A.R.S) dont le siège social est à I
 KIGALI, Commune NYAMUNGE, Préfecture de I
 la Ville de KIGALI.

L'Association a pour objet :

- la promotion de la solidarité au Rwanda;
- l'identification des conditions dans
lesquelles la solidarité doit intervenir;
- la collaboration avec les bienfaiteurs
dans le cadre de la recherche des aides
humanitaires;
- financement de certaines formations de
base et des petits projets ayant des
activités humanitaires dans leurs
attributions.

Article 2.

Est agréé en qualité de Représentant
 Légal de l'ASSOCIATION RWANDAISE POUR LA
 SOLIDARITE" (A.R.S) Monsieur KABALISA
 Pierre Claver, de nationalité rwandaise,
 Agent de l'Etat, résidant à KIGALI, Commune
 NYAMUNGE, Préfecture de la Ville de
 KIGALI.

ATTACHE :

Ingingo ya mbere.

Ubuzima-gatoya buhawe "UMURYANGO
 NYARWANDA UGASHIJE UBUPATANYE" (A.R.S)
 ufite intebe yawo i KIGALI, Komini
 NYAMUNGE, Préfecture y'Umujyi wa
 KIGALI.

Umuryango ugashije :

- guteza imbere ubufatanye mu Rwanda;
- kumanya ibintu bya ngombwa bikeneye
ubwizungane bw'abantu;
- gukorana n'abaturarukunze inkunga mu
gushaka imfashanyo;
- guteza inkunga ahagarurwa y'ibanza
n'ibishyamba bita ifite ibikorwa byo
gufasha abantu.

Ingingo ya mbere.

Uwemereye ko ahagarurira
 "UMURYANGO NYARWANDA UGASHIJE UBUPATANYE"
 (A.R.S) ni Bwana KABALISA Petero Claver
 Umunyarwanda, Umukozi wa Leta, uba
 i KIGALI, Komini NYAMUNGE,
 Préfecture y'Umujyi wa KIGALI

.../9.

POUR COPIE CERTIFIEE
CONFESION D'ORIGINAL
KIGALI, le 28 NOV. 1994

Est agréé en qualité de Représentant Légal Suppléant de la même Association, Monsieur RWABUJO Eugène, de nationalité rwandaïse, Agent de l'Etat, résidant à KACYIRU, Commune KACYIRU, Préfecture de la Ville de KIGALI.

Uwemerewe ko aba Umusimamira w'Umagarariye uwo muriyango ni Bwana RWABUJO Eugène, Umunyarwanda, Umukoni wa Leta, uba ku KACYIRU, Komini KACYIRU, Perefejitura y'Umujyi wa KIGALI.

Article 1.

Le présent arrêté sort ses effets le jour de sa signature.

Inciso ya 1.

Iri teka ritangira gukurikizwa umunsi rishyirwaho umukono.

KIGALI, le 01 AVR. 1994

KIGALI, kuwa 01 AVR. 1994

NTAMABYAHIRO Agnès.

Agnès



[Handwritten signature]

LE 02 AVR. 1994

DE FAIRE GRATUITEMENT

Humanitaria



UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Kigali, 2 juin 1995

Monsieur,

J'accuse réception de votre lettre que je viens juste de recevoir datée du 24 mai dernier, adressée au Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies au Rwanda.


J'ai bien pris note de votre demande consistant en un générateur, ainsi qu'un véhicule pour votre travail éducatif pour la jeunesse du Rwanda.

Malheureusement, l'UNAMIR ne possède pas les possibilités de fournir des équipements aux organisations privées, et ces demandes d'assistance doivent normalement être adressées au Ministère au Plan.

Cependant, j'ai fait parvenir une copie de votre lettre au Représentant Résident du Programme pour le Développement des Nations Unies (PNUD), pour information.

Je vous souhaite tous les succès dans votre entreprise.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.


Isel Rivero
Assistante Spécial du
Représentant Spécial

M. Ezequiel Ndamace
Président de l'APACE
B.P. 1046 Kigali

CC: UNDP Res Rep

On behalf of the Special Representative of the Secretary General to Rwanda, I would like to acknowledge your letter of 24 May 1995 which was just received.

I have taken note of your request for a generator and a vehicle to assist you in your educative work of the youth of Rwanda.

Unfortunately UNAMIR does not have the capacity to provide equipment to private organizations and normally all requests for assistance should be channelled through the Ministry of Planning.

I, however, have copied your letter to the Resident Coordinator of the United Nations Development Programme for his information.

Wishing you success in your endeavours, I remain,

Sincerely,

Isel rivero
Special Assistant



GROUPE SCOLAIRE DU MONT KIGALI

Association des Parents Adventistes pour la Contribution à l'Education (APACE)

Adresse : B.P. 1046 Kigali
Téléphone : 77106

Réf. :

Date : 24 mai 1995

Objet : Demande d'aide

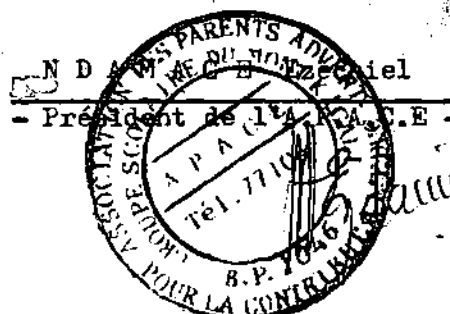
Monsieur le Représentant Spécial du
Secrétaire Général des Nations-Unies
à K I G A L I.

Monsieur le Représentant,

J'ai l'honneur de m'adresser auprès de
votre haute bienveillance pour solliciter une aide pour notre école Secondaire dénommée
Groupe Scolaire du Mont Kigali construite par l'Association des Parents Adventistes pour
la Contribution à l'Education (APACE).

En effet, Monsieur le Représentant après
la guerre qu'a connu notre pays, nous avons retrouvé notre école démunie des biens qui l'
aidaient à s'acquitter de sa responsabilité notamment le véhicule pour l'approvisionnement
des élèves internes en vivre et en eau car l'eau nous atteint rarement. Mais aussi nous
avons grandement besoin d'un groupe électrogène pour aider nos élèves à faire l'étude le
soir surtout que le courant de l'Electrogaz nous est très rare. C'est donc pour cela que
nous nous adressons auprès de vous pour que vous puissiez nous aider dans cette grande tâ-
che d'éduquer la jeunesse de ce pays.

Dans l'espoir d'une suite favorable à
notre demande, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Représentant Spécial, l'expression de no-
tre profond respect.





MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa
Resident Coordinator, UNDP
(Fax: 250-76263)

FROM: Isel Rivero, Special Assistant *Isel Rivero* DATE: 30 May 1995
to the Special Representative of
the Secretary General

SUBJECT: Request for Assistance from the Minister of
Interior - 25 May 1995

The SRSG received the attached request from the Minister of
the Interior dated 25 May 1995. *the Interior dated 25 May 1995.*

The request is for five vehicles of different specifications, generators, audiovisual equipment and computers, and.

As you are aware UNAMIR does not have the resources to UNAMIR to provide assistance in this regard. The only available vehicle is requested for the SRSG is through the Trust Fund and UNDP.

I understand that Mr. Ouziel has approached you to discuss modalities for handling future similar requests for handling future.

In the meantime, I am copying this request to you with a view to include them in a roster of requests that would be subject to further discussions.

cc: CAO
ED

How can we help the people
who left with us by the way of
Interior Secretary

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE
MINISTERE DE L'INTERIEUR ET
DU DEVELOPPEMENT COMMUNAL
B.P. 446 - KIGALI

Kigali, 25/05/1995

REQUETE AUPRES DU REPRESENTANT SPECIAL AU RWANDA
DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL DE L'ORGANISATION
DES NATIONS UNIES
KIGALI

VEHICULES:

Le Ministère, qui disposait, à son siège à Kigali, de 21 véhicules de service, n'en a plus que quatre, dont deux fournis par le HCR et le PNUD en Novembre 1994. Tout le charroi a disparu pendant la période du génocide, massacres et guerre entre avril et juillet 1994. A la date de présentation de mon premier Mémoire, le premier véhicule servait pour les déplacements du Ministre, la distribution du courrier pendant que le Ministre n'avait pas de déplacements à faire et pour les autres courses du Ministère. Le deuxième véhicule servait pour les déplacements des équipes d'agents d'immigration affectés à l'aéroport et était également utilisé par la "Commission Interministérielle des Mesures d'Urgence Relatives aux Biens Immobiliers et aux Etablissements Commerciaux" dont le Ministère assure la Présidence.

Depuis (début avril 1995), l'USAID nous a fourni deux nouvelles camionnettes, ce qui a permis de doter les équipes d'agents d'immigration affectés à l'aéroport d'un véhicule. En plus de cette tâche, ce troisième véhicule est utilisé pour les déplacements (indispensables) de service et de contrôle aux postes frontaliers (18). La deuxième camionnette USAID sert pour toutes les autres courses du Ministère à Kigali et pour les rares sorties sur le terrain effectuées par les services.

Nos besoins les plus immédiats restent pourtant importants et continuent à porter sur:

VEHICULES:

- 1 véhicule type voiture pour la Division des Affaires Administratives et Financières;
- 1 véhicule tout terrain pour la Direction des Affaires Politiques et de l'Administration du Territoire;
- 1 véhicule tout terrain pour la Direction du Développement communal et le service des Finances Communales;
- 1 véhicule tout terrain pour la Division de la Communication sociale, responsable de la production des émissions radio-diffusées du Ministère et des Relations publiques;
- 1 véhicule tout terrain pour le Service central de l'Immigration et émigration.

GROUPE ELECTROGENE POUR LE MINISTERE:

Besoin toujours essentiel et urgent. A l'occasion de fréquentes coupures d'électricité, il est impossible de travailler avec une machine à écrire électrique ou un ordinateur. Un Volontaire des Nations Unies Informaticien nous fourni par le PNUD depuis trois mois ne fait, pour ainsi dire, rien alors que nous préparons l'informatisation de l'état civil en vue de l'émission de la nouvelle carte d'identité et de tous les éléments de l'état civil.

MATERIEL AUDIO-VISUEL:

Il s'agit du matériel d'enregistrement pour notre service d'information et de communication. Avant la tragédie, le Ministère disposait d'un service de communication avec: 4 enregistreurs NAGRA haute performance, trois magnétoscopes, des téléviseurs et des projecteurs vidéos et diapositives pour les séminaires de formation. Pour l'instant, un minimum de moyens nous permettrait d'assurer un service élémentaire.

La possibilité, pour ce service, de redémarrer ses activités en accédant à toutes les parties du pays et en donnant la parole aux citoyens constitue un moyen par excellence de rassurer et de rapprocher les populations de l'administration, de leur donner des occasions de s'exprimer et de manifester leurs doléances.

MATERIEL DE TRAITEMENT DES DONNEES:

- 1 (un) miniordinateur pour le département de l'Immigration et Emigration. Il est, en effet, de la plus haute importance que ce département soit informatisé en vue du contrôle des passeports émis, des pertes, falsifications et la tenue du fichier des étrangers en séjour légal au Rwanda.

Avec le système manuel actuel, il est difficile de s'assurer que des émissions doubles ou frauduleuses de passeports ne sont pas faites par erreur.

- 1 (un) miniordinateur pour le service de l'état civil qui doit être reconstitué à nouveau. Cette tâche est d'autant plus importante que nous devons, entre autres, procéder à des recoupements pour plus de 150.000 enfants orphelins, non accompagnés ou séparés de leurs parents, pour établir leur état civil.

La disponibilité de ce matériel informatique nous permettrait de rentabiliser la disponibilité du VNU Informaticien mis à notre disposition par le PNUD, en même temps que nous formons le personnel local.

La stabilisation de la situation et l'encadrement de la population requiert, pour son efficacité, une administration densifiée et capable de répondre rapidement aux sollicitations de la population. Les moyens de déplacement de l'administration préfectorale, sous-préfectorale et communale sont hors de portée de ce que nous pouvons demander à une seule organisation dans le cadre des

besoins d'urgence. Des coopérations bilatérales ont été sollicitées pour ces moyens dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre des engagements de nos bailleurs de fonds (Table Ronde de Genève). En particulier, l'Allemagne Fédérale a pris des engagements pour le rééquipement élémentaire de 50 communes, c-à-d le tiers de nos communes.

Le Ministère renouvelle sa précédente requête du 04/03/1995 et serait très reconnaissant à la MINUAR pour l'assistance d'urgence qu'elle pourra lui apporter.

Subject: Request for Assistance
From The Minister of
The Interior 25/5/95

MEMO

JSUKEHARD
JD MR. HASEGAWA, Resident Coordinator, UNDP
From ISSU Nivens, SA/SRSG

THE SRSG RECEIVED THE ATTACHED REQUEST FROM THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR DATED 25 MAY 1995/.

THE REQUEST IS FOR FIVE VEHICLES OF DIFFERENT SPECIFICATIONS, GENERATORS, AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT, AND COMPUTERS.

AS YOU ARE AWARE UNAMIR DOES NOT HAVE THE RESOURCES TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE IN THIS REGARD. THE ONLY AVAILABLE VEHICLE FOR THE SRSG IS THROUGH THE TRUST FUND AND UNDP.

I UNDERSTAND THAT MR. OUZIEL HAS APPROACHED YOU TO DISCUSS MODALITIES FOR HANDLING FUTURE SIMILAR REQUESTS.

IN THE MEANTIME, I AM COPYING THIS REQUEST TO YOU WITH A VIEW TO INCLUDE THEM IN A ROSTER OF REQUESTS THAT WOULD BE SUBJECT ^{TO} FURTHER DISCUSSIONS.

CC. CAD
ED

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

From: Col K M Tutt
DCOS (Sp)

Extn 11109

To: CILM for CAO

Info: ~~Office of SRSG~~ COS for FC, DCOS(Ops)

File Reference: 4000.1/LOG-34

Date: May 95

Subject: UNAMIR ASSISTANCE TO BUTARE SCHOOL

Reference:

- A. SRSGs letter of 16 May 1995 (Copy for Action Addressee attached).
- B. COS RPA letter of 16 May 1995. (Copy for Action Addressee attached).

1. Please find attached the above two references. The requirement from the military element of UNAMIR is to:

- a. Provide a water tank.
- b. Provide Engineer Support and materiel for latrine digging and school renovation.

2. Action so far.

a. There is a shortage of water storage facilities in unit locations. We hold 50 x 10.000 litre water bladders, but have been awaiting for some months for the necessary fittings to make them operational. A number of these bladders have not yet been allocated and once sufficient fittings arrive one could be made available, if your authority was given, to the Butare School.

b. The Military Engineers have recced the location and placed a materiel requirement with BMES. Currently no authority has been granted by the civil administration to make this materiel available.

3. With the current exacting relationship we are having with the RPA we would like to be clear in this case what we can and cannot do to help them. We would be therefore grateful to know if the issue of a water tank and the provision of engineer materiel will be authorised by the Civil Administration. The clearing of the blocked toilets could be done, again through your agreement through the B&R contract.

Coordinate with UNICEF & COS & DdH (Sve) for 255 Bcl.



(1)

Date: 16 May 1995

To: Acting FC/COS
Mr. Randolph Kent

From: Shaharyar M. Khan
SRSG

Shaharyar Khan

Subject: Requirements for the school in Butare

The Rwandese Chief of Staff Col. Kaka called on me and made the attached request. I would like to oblige him as far as possible because it relates to young RPF cadets who lost their families and are now being to put to school that the RPF has started.

I shall get items 2, 3 & 4 to be taken up by one of the Agencies.

I would be grateful if the military wing could attend to items 1, 5 & 6 expeditiously.

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF'S OFFICE
P.O. BOX 85
KIGALI

16th May, 1995

THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE U.N SECRETARY GENERAL


Your Excellency,

RE : REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SCHOOL IN BUTARE

Reference to our verbal talk about the young boys who are demobilised and are being sent back to School, you had promised me to assist them. Below are the requirements :-

1. Water Tank.
2. 850 Double Decker-Beds.
3. 1,700 Mattresses.
4. 1,700 Blankets and Bed-Sheets.
5. Digging very deep Latrines.
6. School renovation.
 - Water System.
 - Electricity.
 - Doors and Windows.
 - Roofs.
 - Toilets (unblocking).

Yours Faithfully,


SAM KAKA
COL.

Army Chief of Staff

25 May 1995

CAO

Minister of the Interior, Mr. Seth Sendashonga, visited the SRSG this morning.

He requested assistance in two projects:

- (a) \$40,000 to launch CIVPOL school.
- (b) Photocopier and generator for a data collection project of the Gitarama prison.

Regarding (a) the SRSG would like to explore with you possibilities to raise this amount. I have attempted to get in touch with an Irish official who is presently in Kigali to see if she would be interested in funding this project. I am still awaiting for her callback.

Regarding (b) the SRSG suggests, if possible, to make available the two items requested to our MILOBs Sector Headquarters where the staff of the Minister will be able to use the photocopier, while the generator could be loaned until completion of the project. He would like your views.

Since the SRSG is leaving tomorrow for New York, he would like to see you in the morning. 11:30 am. Could you confirm?

ISEL RIVERO



UNAMIR

UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



125/A/AID

FROM : INDBATT

TO : UNAMIR HQ OPS

INFO : COS

SUBJECT : TRANSPORT ASSISTANCE TO RWANDAN GOVERNMENT

1. Refer to your letter dated 22 May 95 (Photocopy attached).
2. Vehicles as requested reported to the Ministry of Education at 0745h but there was nobody who seemed to know about the task to be carried out. The commander of the convoy tried meeting various officials to enquire who would be able to advise regarding the impending task but to no avail. Finally at 1000h, after getting no positive response from the Ministry Officials, the vehicles came back and reported to the undersigned.
3. This unit has faced the same problem on every occasion when vehicles have been provided to the Ministry/Government.
4. To all-eviate this it is suggested that a guide from the borrowing agency be asked to report to this unit (Alexandra location) and take the vehicles with him. This will save considerable amount of time and effort and given tasks could be executed smoothly.

DCOS (Ops)

1. Ref att

2. Info CLO / DO to check
with concerned Mins / person3. Don't detail unless they agree to
para 4.

(PC Roy)
Major
Adjutant
for CO INDBATT

22 May 95

Thats
Bel
Done. In future
they will send a
note with names of
project officer
to the
Bel

Pl. inform the Ministry of Education

(that this is the second time this has

happened. Our vehicles arrive at the

Ministry and there is no one there to help!

Bel 245

FROM: UNAMIR HQ OPS

TO: INDBATT

INFO: COS

DATE: 22 MAY 95

SUBJECT: TRANSPORT ASSISTANCE TO RWANDAN GOVERNMENT

1. The Ministry of Education needs transport for conveyance of examination answer sheets from BUTARE to KIGALI on 23 May 95. They will also require transport to deliver some food stuff to various secondary schools within KIGALI on the same date.
2. In view of the above, you are requested to provide four (4) vehicles to transport examination answer sheets from BUTARE to KIGALI and two vehicles to deliver food to various secondary schools within KIGALI.
3. The vehicles should report to the Ministry of Education on 23 MAY 95 at 0800hrs.
4. For your necessary action.

UNAMIR Humanitarian Support For Rwanda

Transportation:

UNAMIR vehicles provided for:

- a. Return of 57,000 IDP's and thousands of refugees;
- b. Movement of thousands of orphans to orphanages;
- c. Move thousands of loads of foodstuffs/seeds to ensure proper settlement of returnees at home;
- d. Nationwide distribution of exam papers;
- e. Nationwide distribution of new Rwandese currency;
- f. Re-allocation of 2,400 prisoners to less crowded prisons;
- g. Evacuation of serious casualties to hospitals;
- h. Deliver coffins for genocide anniversary ceremonies;
- i. The gift of ten vehicles to the Rwandan government.

Isel. keep
for 83666.
Give to SP.
a bit SP.
every one should
have a copy
2

Preventive Medical Services:

- a. Preventive medical clinics conducted at Kigali, Kilibra, Muyumba and Rilima;
- b. Bacterial water analysis, waste disposal advice, vector control programs for orphanages throughout Rwanda;
- c. Larvae and fly control, water analysis, waste disposal;
- d. Supervision of mass burials and disinfection of grave sites at Kibeho and Gisenyi IDP camps;
- e. 6,000 children immunized against meningitis;
- f. 800 children immunized against measles.

Medical Treatment:

- a. 260,000 Rwandans treated as outpatients (approximately 1,000/day);
- b. 2,500 Rwandans treated for dental problems;
- c. 2,000 Rwandans treated as inpatients for diagnostic, surgical and intensive care needs;
- d. 580 medical evacuations for Rwandans seriously injured by vehicle accidents, mine incidents and

ROUTING REQUEST

Please

☐ READ

☐ HANDLE

☐ APPROVE

and

☐ FORWARD

☐ RETURN

☐ KEEP OR DISCARD

☐ REVIEW WITH ME

Date _____

From _____

To

Isel.

medical/nursing staff in
on, surgical and resuscitation
systems and x-ray equipment

training of 500 local nurse

conducted in Kigali, Rwamagana

Explosive Ordinance Disposal:

Hundreds of EOD tasks completed rendering many schools, orphanages, churches, government buildings and ministerial residences safe from explosive, mine, mortar and rocket ordinance throughout Rwanda.

Roads and Bridges:

Bridges constructed at Busoro, Gatuna and Nyamata and repaired at Nyamata and Mata.

Maintenance and Recovery:

- a. Recovery equipment and expertise provided extensively throughout Rwanda to clear wrecked vehicles.
- b. Repair of essential Rwandan Government and RPA vehicles.

Communications Support:

- a. Repair, maintenance and re-establishing of RwandaTel local lines, Radio Duplexers and VHF radio repeater;
- b. Repair of Nyanza satellite equipment;
- c. Provision of field cables in home communes and generators on loan to the Rwandan government.

Training:

- a. CivPol trained more than 400 Gendarmes whose school was renovated at a cost of \$30,000;
- b. Training of RPA non-commissioned officers in drill and military music.

Agricultural Activities:

UNAMIR troops have assisted farmers with the weeding, cultivating and harvesting of their crops.

Public Relations:

- a. Video and still footage coverage of various governmental functions including International Women's Day and Genocide Anniversary ceremonies;
- b. Provided public address systems to local authorities during mass activities like reburial ceremonies.
- c. Organized and participated in various sports competitions with the local population and the RPA;
- d. Band entertainment at various official functions.

Social Affairs Activities:

- a. Aid, food, transport, water, electricity, clothing, toys, playground equipment, medical assistance, pest control and transport assistance provided to many Rwandan orphanages;
- b. Prisoner identification project initiated to register all prisoners.

Miscellaneous And Future Tasks:

- a. Restoration of water/electrical supplies in Kigali, Cyangugu, Byumba and Kibungo;
- b. Bulldozer taskings throughout Rwanda;
- c. Track construction and improvement at various sites;
- d. Reconnaissance of Nyanza, Kibuye, Gitarama, Gitagana and Nsinda prisons to determine how to improve conditions.

UNAMIR Humanitarian Support For Rwanda

Transportation:

UNAMIR vehicles provided for:

- a. Return of 57,000 IDP's and thousands of refugees;
- b. Movement of thousands of orphans to orphanages;
- c. Move thousands of loads of foodstuffs/seeds to ensure proper settlement of returnees at home;
- d. Nationwide distribution of exam papers;
- e. Nationwide distribution of new Rwandese currency;
- f. Re-allocation of 2,400 prisoners to less crowded prisons;
- g. Evacuation of serious casualties to hospitals;
- h. Deliver coffins for genocide anniversary ceremonies;
- i. The gift of ten vehicles to the Rwandan government.

Preventive Medical Services:

- a. Preventive medical clinics conducted at Kigali, Kilibra, Muyumba and Rilima;
- b. Bacterial water analysis, waste disposal advice, vector control programs for orphanages throughout Rwanda;
- c. Larvae and fly control, water analysis, waste disposal;
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- b. 2,500 Rwandans treated for dental problems;
- c. 2,000 Rwandans treated as inpatients for diagnostic, surgical and intensive care needs;
- d. 580 medical evacuations for Rwandans seriously injured by vehicle accidents, mine incidents and serious illness;
- e. 330 medical evacuations from Kibeho Camp.

Medical Training:

- a. Education of Rwandan medical/nursing staff in dressing, sterilization, surgical and resuscitation procedures, nursing systems and x-ray equipment operation;
- b. Course development for training of 500 local nurse auxiliaries.

Demining:

Demining activities conducted in Kigali, Rwagana and Ndera.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal:

Hundreds of EOD tasks completed rendering many schools, orphanages, churches, government buildings and ministerial residences safe from explosive, mine, mortar and rocket ordnance throughout Rwanda.

Activities as follows:	
<div> DIA/TO BENAMAD BUO CINDE DEKARDE DAD </div>	<div> VNAAR UNDP VANCEP WEP FAD WHO </div>
<div> CAD PERSONNEL FC DFC COS </div>	<div> done 26/5 a </div>

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Miscellaneous And Future Tasks:

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- c. Track construction and improvement at various sites;
- d. Reconnaissance of Nyanza, Kibuye, Gitarama, Gitega and Nsinda prisons to determine how to improve conditions.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

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

Kigali, 17 May 1995.

Humanitarian

Dear Colleague,

Please note from the attached that Ambassador Khan is asking for assistance for a school in Butare that accommodates young RPF cadets who lost their families during the genocide.

I would be very grateful if you could let me know if you would be able to provide any of the items that the school is requesting.

Thank you for any consideration you might give this request.

Yours sincerely,

Randolph Kent
UN Humanitarian Coordinator
Rwanda

Attachment (1)

ED
BPL

*Is it not sad that
I have to ask R Kent who
was to beg the
Agencies for a petty
sum!*

Shawny C



Date: 16 May 1995

To: Acting FC/COS
Mr. Randolph Kent

From: Shaharyar M. Khan
SRSG

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Shaharyar M. Khan', written over the printed name and title.

Subject: Requirements for the school in Butare

The Rwandese Chief of Staff Col. Kaka called on me and made the attached request. I would like to oblige him as far as possible because it relates to young RPF cadets who lost their families and are now being to put to school that the RPF has started.

I shall get items 2, 3 & 4 to be taken up by one of the Agencies.

I would be grateful if the military wing could attend to items 1, 5 & 6 expeditiously.

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF'S OFFICE
P.O. BOX 85
KIGALI

16th May, 1995

THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE U.N SECRETARY GENERAL.

Your Excellency,

RE : REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SCHOOL IN BUTARE

Reference to our verbal talk about the young boys who are demobilised and are being sent back to School, you had promised me to assist them. Below are the requirements :-

1. Water Tank.
2. 850 Double Decker-Beds.
3. 1,700 Mattresses.
4. 1,700 Blankets and Bed-Sheets.
5. Digging very deep Latrines.
6. School renovation.
 - Water System.
 - Electricity.
 - Doors and Windows.
 - Roofs.
 - Toilets (unblocking).

Yours Faithfully,


SAMUKAKA
COL.

Army Chief of Staff