

AMIR

G3 OPERATIONS/PLANS - HAC

21 APR - 13 AUG 1994

OPERATIONS

UNCLASSIFIED

EL/WG JUNE 2009

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES S-1062

BOX 120

FILE 4

ACC. 1998/0283



RWA

Date: 13 August 1994

To: M Benoit Denise
Head of Mission, Handicap International
Rwanda

Copy to: Capt Hurlston

From: Paddy Blagden

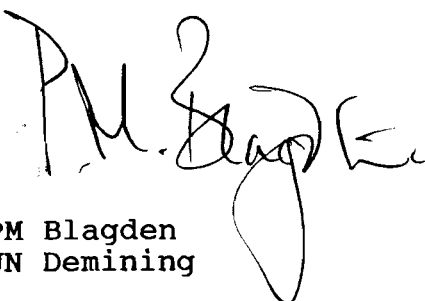
MINE AND MUNITION CLEARANCE IN RWANDA

1. Thank you for paying me a visit, and I was much interested and encouraged by our discussions.

2. I take note of your interest in the management of mine clearance programmes, following your experience in CMAC. I shall ensure that when a Request for Proposal is sent out, you will be an addressee.

3. I hope you will be able to participate in NGO meetings here in Rwanda, because your experience will be valuable to us. I will ask Capt Hurlston to keep you on the distribution list for any mine information, and I note that you have an office in the Hotel des Milles Collines.

4. Please do not hesitate to seek such information as we have from Capt Hurlston. I will brief him on your previous experience in Cambodia.


PM Blagden
UN Demining

C

②
HAC
your info
4/8

10/18

UNHCR/IOM/74/94
UNHCR/FOM/76/94OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
G E N E V AInter-Office Memorandum No. 74/94
Field Office Memorandum No. 76/94

To : All UNHCR Representatives and Chiefs of Mission in the Field
All Professional Officers at UNHCR Headquarters

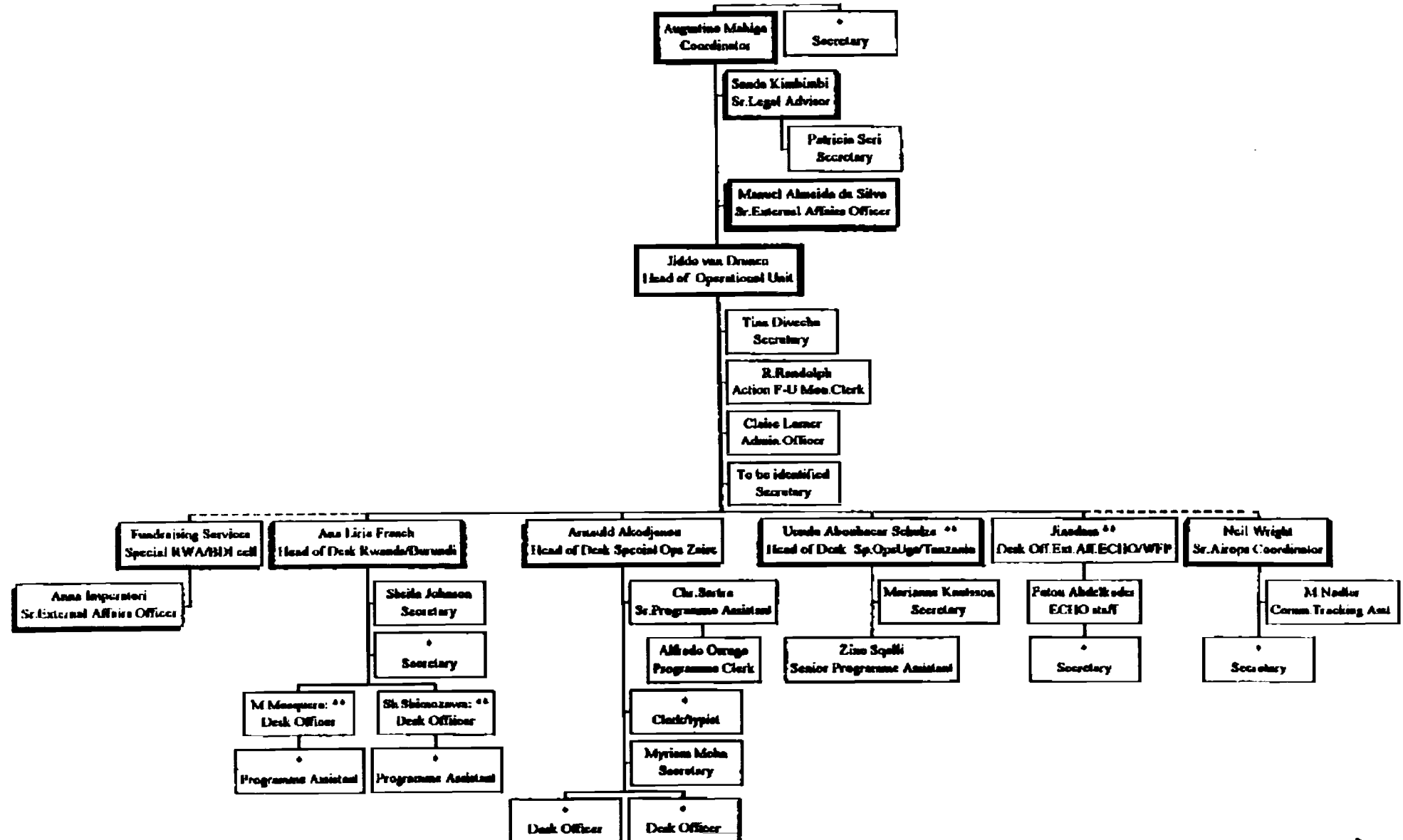
From : The High Commissioner *Saadko Ojeda*

Ref : 205.1.RWA; 600.GEN.RWA Date : 27 July 1994

Subject : New Working Arrangements at Headquarters for Rwanda Emergency Operations

1. With the massive influx of well over 1.5 million Rwandese refugees into the neighbouring countries, and the beginning of repatriation movements, I have taken necessary measures to reinforce the Special Unit for Rwanda and Burundi in the Regional Bureau for Africa.
2. In consultation with the Director and Director-designate of the Regional Bureau for Africa, I have appointed Mr. Augustine Mahiga as Coordinator of the Special Unit for Rwanda and Burundi (Special Unit). As depicted in the attached organigram, the Special Unit will include three distinct desks, and Mr. Jiddo van Drunen will continue to serve as Head of Operational Unit. The Special Unit will be located on the ground floor, Centre William Rappard. An updated list of office and telephone numbers for members of the Special Unit will be issued shortly.
3. Overall responsibility and authority for organising, mobilising, and implementing our emergency response and all operational activities related to the initial emergency phase have been charged to the Director, Division of Programmes and Operational Support, Mr. Eric Morris, who chairs the Burundi/Rwanda operational committee consisting of the Special Unit and all other concerned units at Headquarters.
4. I know I can count on your continued support in meeting the needs of this virtually unprecedented emergency.

UNHCR HEADQUARTERS
SPECIAL UNIT FOR RWANDA AND BURUNDI 26.07.94



* To be identified
** To be confirmed

12/18

GOMA AIRLIFT

TOTAL AIRCRAFT 22-27 JULY

UNHCR FLIGHTS	46
NON-UNHCR FLIGHTS	64
SMALL FLIGHTS	28
MILITARY FLIGHTS	23
TOTAL FLIGHTS	161
DAILY AVERAGE	27

B/5

GOMA AIRLIFT

UNHCR FLIGHTS 22-27 JULY

FRANCE	2	ARAB AIRWAYS	2
CANADA	3	ARROW/US	3
ODA	1 4	AVISTAR	2
SOUTHAIR	1	TMA	3
GERMAN AIR	6	AT AVIATION	1
SKYAIR/FR	1	RNLF	1
SWEDISH RSA	1	NORWAY	2
OVERNIGHT	2	USAF	2

14/18

GOMA AIRLIFT

NON-UNHCR FLIGHTS

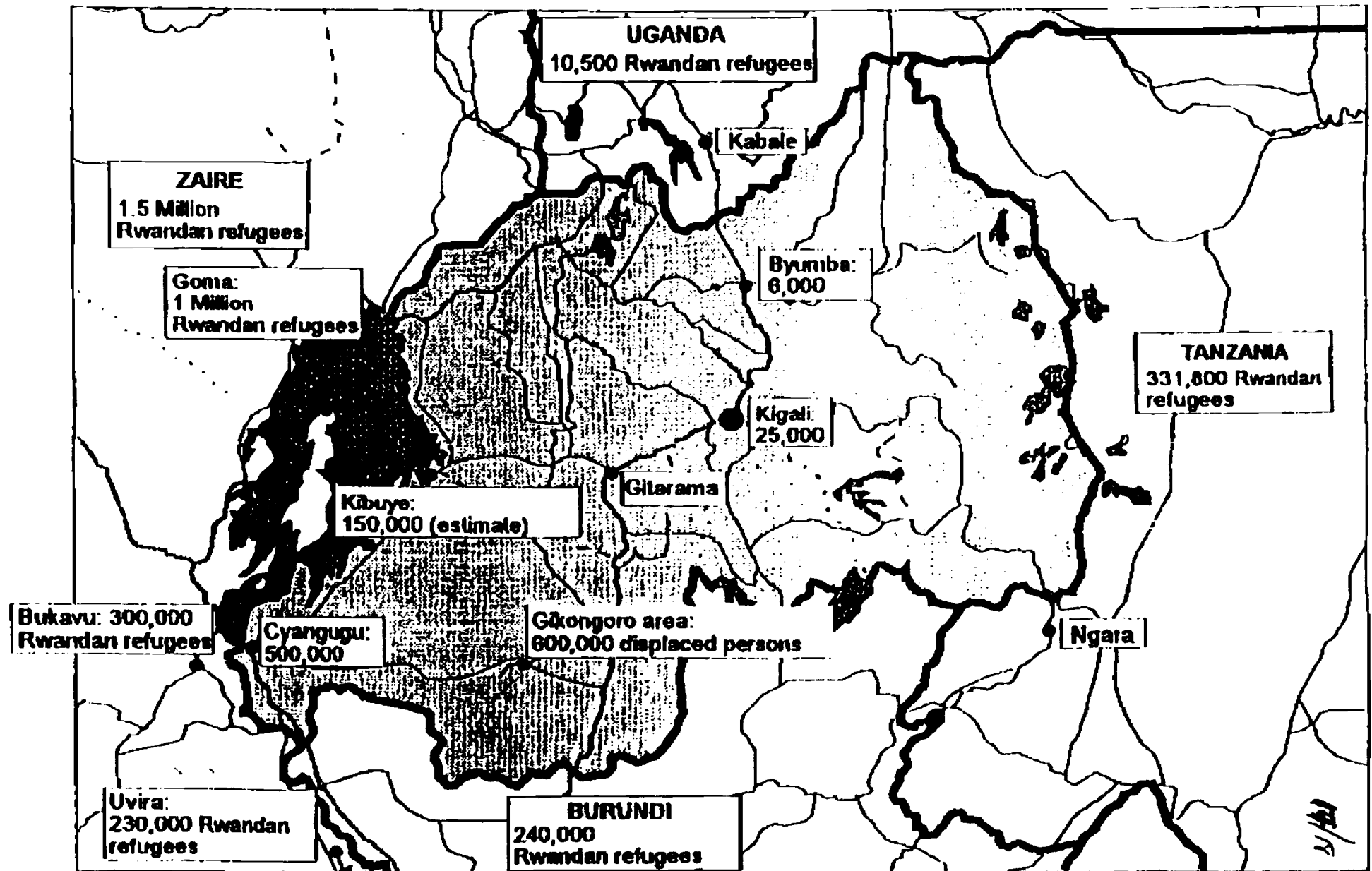
ICRC	9	ISRAEL	8
WFP	24	UNICEF	2
MSF	3	FMFA	1
MDM	3	OP BLESS	1
LWF	4	OXFAM	1
IRISH AID	2	CONCERN	2
DANISH RED CROSS	1	ECHO	1
GERMAN RED CROSS	2		

16/18

**HC APPEAL
AT HLWG IN GENEVA - 15 JUNE 1994 DONORS**

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DONOR</u>	<u>DURATION</u>	<u>TYPE OF AIRCRAFT</u>
16 JULY	GERMANY	1 MONTH (AS OF 17/7)	GERMAN AIR FORCE B707
17 JULY	GERMANY	1 MONTH (AS OF 26/7)	2X TRANSAL C160
17 JULY	UK (ODA)	1 MONTH (AS OF 17/7) 1 WEEK (AS OF 17/7)	AN12 AIRCRAFT IL76
17 JULY	USA (OFDA)	8 FLIGHTS (AS OF 17/7)	B707
18 JULY	HOLLAND	ONE TRIP (AS OF 18/7) 1 MONTH (AS OF 1/8)	C130 C130
22 JULY	CANADA	1 MONTH	C130 AND SHARE OF UNAMIR C130
26 JULY	NEW ZEALAND	1 MONTH	NZ AF C130
26 JULY	BRAZIL	(OFFER)	C130 REQUESTED

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES IN AND AROUND RWANDA



07 Jun 1994 16:57 CANADA MISSION 0741 000 047913 No 2084 P. 17/18

18/18

SPECIAL UNIT FOR BURUNDI AND RWANDA**SOUTH-KIVU POPULATION ESTIMATION:**

1. Bukavu region: 314,000 (Official figure for WFP and UNHCR)
2. Uvira region: 100,000 (estimation)

SITES:

14 sites have been identified between 11 and 100 Km from Bukavu. An average of 6,500 refugees per site is considered. There is no other solution for the time being since land is a problem in the region.

WATER:

Water is not a major problem.

NEEDS:

Water tankers
Shelter for new sites
Trucks for refugee transport and assistance
Medicines
Sites planners
Additional operational partners.

HEALTH:

7 cases of cholera have been identified and put in quarantine. They are being treated at the hospital.

Sensibilization campaigns as well as preventive measures have been taken.

PROTECTION:

Serious protection problems: There are over 7,000 military and militiamen in the region. This represents a threat to Tutsis refugees. Repatriation is being considered.

①
②
HAP
See 111

30.07.1994

19:00 hrs News from Radio Rwanda.

1. This evening the President of the Republic, Mr Bizimungu Pasteur came back from Bujumbura in Burundi where he spent one day visit. As he declared it to the journalist on Radio Burundi, the visit aimed at reinforcing good relationship existing between both countries and at asking the friend country, Burundi, to assist the country to overcome the misfortune which befell to the country.
2. Refugees continue to cross back to Gisenyi from Goma. Today the big number of civilians crossed with high officers of the former RGF: Colonel Rusatira Leonidas, Majors Habyalimana, Martin Ndamage and Jane Ndamage. The former prefect of Gisenyi, Mr Zilimwabagabo and the former president of MRND in Gisenyi, Mr Banzi Wellars, had also decided to come back to their country.
3. The Minister of Health continues to mobilize the population to prevent cholera outbreak. He declared that the outbreak is seriously prevailing in three communes of Gisenyi, namely Mutura, Rwerere and Rubavu all of them neighbouring to Goma region. He affirmed that the outbreak is imported by returnees from Goma. As for measures to eradicate it, he preached tidiness, potable water consummation, the use of clean toilets without forgetting to close them. He said that committees were created into the zone made up with the Ministry of Health workers, Red Cross and UNAMIR to see means and ways to solve the problem of cleanness. He went on explaining that a dual struggle is led to finish up with the epidemic. On the political level, the Government wants all the refugees to come back and leave the area which contains the outbreak. On the medical level some camps are set for a close care to all the returnees to see if they are either safe or infected. The returnees should spend 2 or 3 days and then let go to their properties. This is only done to hinder the infected to spread out the outbreak. He also informed that the Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration had held a meeting with UNAMIR and UNICEF to study how they could help returnees with transportation. The Minister reaffirmed that they did not want it to reach the prefecture of Ruhengeri. For this purpose, he had asked the Ministry of Defence to limit circulation from Gisenyi to Ruhengeri. Red Cross and Médecins Sans Frontières had accepted to provide drinking water into those camps.
3. The Government keeps on trying its best to help the displaced population to go back to their homes. Today, transport means were sent to the Border of Rwanda and Zaire, near Goma, to Butare and Kibuye to pick returnees to Kigali. Besides the Government did not cease its security assurance to refugees but such good initiatives were discouraged by French Soldiers and the authors of the misfortune the country went through. French Troops gathered returnees far from the planed areas from where the vehicles could pick them up. Besides, both extremists radio stations

| continued to incite the population to hatred and urged them to flee from the country. The journalist reported those radio stations were broadcasting from the so called French Humanitarian Zone or from Zaire. The journalist went on criticizing President Mobutu who did not implement his promise to stop the radio stations broadcasting from his country and French Government who promised that those stations would never broadcast from their zone.

4. The international community continues to prove its sympathy to the country. The US President Bill Clinton asked congressmen to increase 320 Million US \$ to the assistance the US had promised to Rwanda. Additionally, 200 US soldiers are awaited in Kigali starting by next week and they will be stationed at the airport of Kigali to facilitate shipping of relief assistance to Rwandese population. In the meantime, 180 French soldiers landed into the South of France from the Protected Zone. The French Prime Minister, Mr Balladur declared in Ivory Coast that 300 French soldiers would leave Rwanda with the first round and that all the French Troops would get out of the country by the August 22, 1994 but they would be stationed in Goma. The journalist wondered for what purpose the French should stay in Goma while UNAMIR peace-keeping forces would shift them.

KIGALI: 17 Jan 94
File Nr: 94/5000.5/0031

From: Planning Section
Humanitarian Officer
Maj PODEVIJN

To: Force Commander

Info: Chief Operations Officer
Information Officer
Chief Engineer Officer

SUBJECT: Mine clearance - Information.

Attached is a list of incidents with mines and trapped grenades that was drafted by the "Comite International de la Croix Rouge" (CICR).

It gives the date and the location of the incidents and the number of reported injured people.

CICR is in charge of the humanitarian help to the displaced persons from the NORTH.

A copy of this list was given to Brig Gen BLAGDEN on 15 Jan 94 during his meeting with CICR and different NGOs operating in the NORTH. At that occasion it was asked to all present NGOs to send to UNAMIR HQ (Chief Engineer Officer) as much as possible similar information in order to possibly locate mine contaminated areas as accurately as possible.

MINES ET OU GRENADES PIEGEES

LISTING DES ACCIDENTS PAR MINES OU GRENADES PIEGEES. CETTE LISTE SERA MISE A JOUR ET COMPLETEE PENDANT LE COURANT DU MOIS. NE SONT COMPTES ICI QUE LES RENCONTRES ACCIDENTELLES ENTRE UN ENGIN EXPLOSIF ET UN (DES) CIVILS. LES FUSILLADES ET AUTRES INCIDENTS GUERRIERS NE SONT PAS PRIS EN COMPTE.

DATE	COMMUNE	SECTEUR	CELLULE	OUTPUT
18/03/93	TUMBA	RUKORE	KIRAMBO	3B
20/03/93	GITUZA	NYABIHEKE		1B
13/06/93	MUKARENGE	NYABISHAMBI	RUGARAMA	1B
13/06/93	MUKARENGE	NYABISHAMBI	MUBUGA	2B
15/06/93	NGARAMA	NGARAMA		1B
18/06/93	NGARAMA	GIHINDA	RUSHINGI	1B
20/06/93	MUVUMBA	RUKOMO	RUYONZA	1B
24/06/93	NGARAMA	GATSIBO	NYARUKONI	1B
24/06/93	NGARAMA	NGARAMA	NYARUBUNGO	1B
25/06/93	NGARAMA	KIGASHA	BAYIGABURIRE	2B
21/07/93	NGARAMA			1B
23/07/93	MUKARANGE	NYABISHAMBI	RUGARAMA	1B
24/07/93	MUKARENGE	NYABISHAMBI	RUGARAMA	1B
25/08/93	MUKARENGE	NYABISHAMBI	RUGARAMA	1B
**/08/93	MUKARENGE	MUKONO	RWIBISHEKE	1B
**/08/93				1B
**/08/93				1B
**/09/93	BWISIGE			1B
01/09/93	MUKARANGE	MUKONO		2B
17/09/93	MUVUMBA	RUKOMO	BUKAMBA	7B
20/09/93	MUKARENGE	MUKONO	RWIBISHIKE	1B

10/10/93	KIBALI	RUBONA	MATABA	1B
17/10/93	BUYOGA	MWANZI	KAGANDU	1B
27/10/93	BWISIGE	BWISIGE		1B
19/11/93	KINYIAMI	BYUMBA		1B
26/11/93	CYERU	RUHONDO		3B + 1M
28/11/93	KIBALI	NYANKENKE	BIRUMBA	1B
5/12/93	KIBALI	NYANKENKE	NYANAMO	1B
6/ 1/ 94	MUKARANGA	NYA BISHAMBI		1B

Kigali, le 13 décembre 1993
HLG/CF

MSF 2944-04

2

UNITED
NATIONS

S



Security Council

Distr.
GENERALS/1994/518
29 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 APRIL 1994 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I regret to have to inform you that the Force Commander of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) has reported a further deterioration of the situation in Kigali and other parts of Rwanda.

The capital city is effectively divided into sectors controlled by the Rwanda Government Forces (RGF) and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) respectively, with frequent exchanges of artillery and mortar fire between the two sides. UNAMIR reports strong evidence of preparations for further massacres of civilians in the city and there are several large concentrations of civilians who fear for their lives but enjoy little effective protection. Massacres continue on a large scale in the countryside, especially in the south.

A new complication is that in recent days both sides have begun to express lack of confidence in UNAMIR's impartiality and this is affecting their cooperation with my Special Representative and the Force Commander.

These developments raise serious questions about the viability of the revised mandate which the Security Council gave to UNAMIR by resolution 912 on 21 April 1994. In particular, it has become clear that that mandate does not give UNAMIR the power to take effective action to halt the continuing massacres. At best it can provide limited protection to small groups of threatened persons in the city of Kigali and it would be unable to save them if a new wave of massacres were to start. According to some estimates, as many as 200,000 people may have died during the last three weeks. This humanitarian catastrophe is rightly a matter of growing anguish in Africa and the rest of the world and demands urgent action by the international community.

In considering what action should be taken, it has to be recognized that the disastrous incident of 6 April which caused the deaths of the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi has had two consequences which require different responses from the international community. First, that incident sparked a resumption of fighting between the Rwanda Government Forces (RGF) and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF). Secondly, it reawakened deep-rooted ethnic hatreds, which have plagued Rwanda in the past and which have again led to massacres of innocent civilians on a massive scale.

MISF 2944-04 31

S/1994/518

English

Page 2

The revised mandate which the Security Council gave to UNAMIR in resolution 912 on 21 April is an adequate response to the first of these consequences. My Special Representative and the Force Commander have been making strenuous efforts to help the parties agree to a cease-fire and a return to implementation of the Arusha Accord. Those efforts have not yet succeeded but the present mandate and strength of UNAMIR are sufficient for them to continue.

The events of the last few days have confirmed, however, that UNAMIR's revised mandate is not one which enables it to bring the massacres under control. Some of these have been the work of uncontrolled military personnel but most of them have been perpetrated by armed groups of civilians taking advantage of the complete breakdown of law and order in Kigali and many other parts of Rwanda. It has become clear that the horrors for which they are responsible can be ended only if law and order is restored, a task which is far beyond UNAMIR's present capacity.

In these circumstances, I urge the Security Council to re-examine the decisions which it took in resolution 912 and to consider again what action, including forceful action, it could take, or could authorize Member States to take, in order to restore law and order and end the massacres. In making this recommendation, I am of course aware that such action would require a commitment of human and material resources on a scale which Member States have so far proved reluctant to contemplate. But I am convinced that the scale of human suffering in Rwanda and its implications for the stability of neighbouring countries leave the Security Council with no alternative but to examine this possibility.

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

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI



94 JUL -1 09 22

OUTGOING FAX NO. KYF 1061 KMF336 PAGE 1 OF 2

TO: BARIL, UNNY	FROM: BGEN ANYIDHOHO DEPUTY FORCE COMMANDER UNAMIR, KIGALI
PREFIX/NO: MIR/ 1259	DATE: 30 JUN 94
ATTN: LCOL MARTIN	PHONE: 1-212-963-3092
FAX NO. 1-212-963-4879 ✓	DRAFTER: LCOL AUSTDAL C PLANS
INFO: MAJGEN CONNOLLY, ADF FAX: 011-616-273-3285 ✓	
SUBJECT: AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE FORCE RECCE TO KIGALI	
REFERENCE: YOUR FAX 28 JUN 94	

1. THE AUSTRALIAN RECCE PARTY IS MOST WELCOME AND WE SHOULD NOT HAVE ANY PROBLEMS LOOKING AFTER THEM ON THE DATES SUGGESTED. OUTLINED BELOW IS A SUGGESTED ITINERARY FOR THE RECCE.

SER	DATE	TIME	EVENT	REMARKS
1	5 JUL	1415	RECCE TM ARR NAIROBI	SA182
2	6 JUL	AM-TBC	DEPART NAIROBI BY C-130 TO ENTEBBE, UGANDA	
3	6 JUL	1100	ARR ENTEBBE	
4	6 JUL	1200	DEP ENTEBBE VIA UNOMUR HELICOPTER	
5	6 JUL	1215	ARR MIRAMA HILLS-RWANDA BORDER	NOTE TIME CHANGE. FLYING TIME 1HR 20MINS
6	6 JUL	1300	DEP FOR KIGALI	BY VEH
7	6 JUL	1600	ARR KIGALI-AMAHORO HOTEL	
8	6 JUL	1600-1900	SETTLE IN/DINNER	
9	6 JUL	1900-2000	ATTEND EVENING BRIEF	

nrc

C. plans

5/12

94 JUL -1 09 54

UNAMIR

	6 JUL	2000	MEET WITH FC	
11	7 JUL	0830-1200	MISSION BRIEFS	
12	7 JUL	1300-1500	VISIT KING FAYCAL HOSPITAL	
13	7 JUL	1500-1900	DISCUSSIONS WITH BRANCH HEADS AS REQUIRED	
14	7 JUL	2015	DINNER WITH UNAMIR STAFF	
15	8 JUL	0600	DEP FOR NAIROBI IN REVERSE SEQUENCE TO ARR	
16	8 JUL	1400	ARR NAIROBI	

2. NAMES: PLEASE CONFIRM NAMES OF RECCE TM ASAP WITH PASSPORT NUMBERS AS IT HELPS WITH THE CLEARANCES THAT WE HAVE TO GET FROM THE RPF. IT GENERALLY TAKES AT LEAST 24 HRS TO OBTAIN APPROPRIATE CLEARANCES.

3. CONTACT:

A. NAIROBI: MR ROGER LAMBO (AIR OPS) 254-2-622380
622668 (FAX)

B. ENTEBBE: MR. SERGE SMITH (MOV CON)

C. KIGALI: MAJ PHIL LANCASTER
A/MA TO FC 1-212-963-3092
1-212-963-3090 (FAX)
LCOL MIKE AUSTDAL
CHIEF OF PLANS 011-871-156-1306
(CDN IMMARSAT)
011-871-156-1307 (FAX)

4. ACCOMMODATION: UNAMIR WILL PROVIDE ROOMS, RATIONS AND WATER FOR DURATION OF STAY IN KIGALI. CONDITIONS ARE VERY PPRIMITIVE HERE (NO RUNNING WATER) AND BEDDING IS IN SHORT SUPPLY. IF POSSIBLE THEY SHOULD TRAVEL WITH A SLEEPING BAG, FLAK JACKET AND HELMET. BLUE BERETS ARE USEFUL.

5. ID CARDS: NO REQUIREMENT. THE RECENT RECCE'S BY GHANA AND CANADA DID NOT USE THEM AND NO PROBLEMS WERE ENCOUNTERED.

6. SECURITY: UNAMIR WILL PROVIDE ALL NEC SECURITY AND ITS FORM WILL DEPEND ON THE SITUATION AT THE TIME. IN GENERAL TERMS THEY WILL MOVE BY UNAMIR 4X4. IF NEC ARMED ESCORT OR APC'S WILL BE UTILIZED. THE AREAS THAT THEY ARE GOING VISIT ARE RELATIVELY SAFE.

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: FC

From: HAC

Date: 25 May 1994

Subject: COMBATANTS DISARMED BY UNAMIR

*② HAC
I have asked e. Plauer
to write the mission
of handing over the people
we now have at
airport. This paper
is a go.*

1. On 23 May 94 following a battle at Kanombe Camp a large number of displaced persons sought protection from UNAMIR at the KIA. Among these people were a number who were armed with various weapons. UNAMIR troops in place disarmed these people but did not take into account that carrying weapons could put them in the category of being combatants and thus subject to status as a prisoner of war subject to the Geneva Convention.

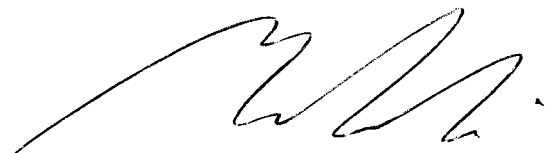
2. Over the next two days UNAMIR was approached by the LO of the RPF who stated that these armed persons should be turned over to them as prisoners of war. UNAMIR refused the request indicating that they would study the matter before granting this request.

3. In verifying the Geneva Convention under Protocol 1, Part 3 it would appear that in fact because they were carrying weapons at the time it would be correct in deducing that they were combatants.

4. Mr Phillipe Gaillard of the ICRC was approached for advice. He indicated that in his opinion the RPF were correct in asking that these people be handed over. UNAMIR would be putting their neutrality in question by harbouring prisoners of war. He indicated that the RPF had signed to the Geneva Convention and that if UNAMIR decided to hand these persons over to the RPF then they should remind the RPF of this fact.

5. HAC recommends the following:

- a. An attempt be made to identify these persons;
- b. If they can be identified then they would be handed over to the RPF;
- c. That the ICRC monitor them as prisoners of war; and
- d. In future cases of this nature these people would be segregated from other displaced persons and considered as combatants.



C.B. Yaache
Col
CHAO

26/5



18th Mai, 1994

Major - Général Augustin Bizimungu
Chef d'état - major
l'Armée Rwandaise
Kigali

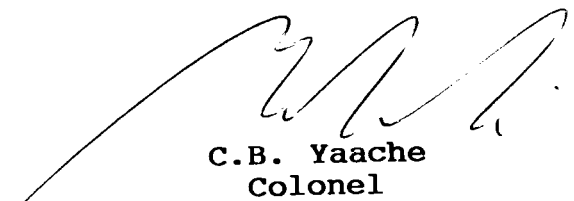
Sujet: Procédures Permanentes d'opérations pour les Escortes de
Convois de la MINUAR

Général,

Je vous envoie une version Française, à titre
d'ébauche, des procédures permanentes d'opérations pour les
escortes de convois de la MINUAR afin que vous puissiez l'étudier
et y apporter vos commentaires.

Ce document remplace celui qui vous fût envoyé par le
Commandant de la Force de la MINUAR le 14 mai, 1994.

Veuillez agréer l'expression de mes sentiments
distingués.


C.B. Yaache
Colonel
pour le Commandant de la Force

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: FC

From: HAC

Date: 6 May 1994

Subject: ICRC OPERATIONS IN RWANDA

1. In response to your instructions, the issue of current and future activities of ICRC in Rwanda was discussed today between the HAC and officials of ICRC at their HQ.

2. Copies of documents on their deployment and planned food assistance are attached which you may wish to study. The essentials are as follows:

a. Deployment

- (1) Sub - delegation of 6 persons at Ngara/Musaza;
- (2) Sub - delegation of 9 at Kabale;
- (3) Sub - delegation of 2 at Goma/Giseny;
- (4) 16 persons at Kigali;
- (5) 13 persons at Gitarama/Kabgayi as of 8 May 94;
- (6) 4 persons at Butare (projected); and
- (7) Recce of Rubengeri to be conducted on 11 May 94.

b. Food Distribution

- (1) The necessary evaluation on food distribution has already been carried out in both RPF and RGF zones and minor distributions are being carried out.

c. Proposed food assistance

- (1) There is a proposal on division of labour between ICRC and WFP on food assistance in Rwanda;
- (2) This proposal does not exclude the present and future relief operations of other organizations. The proposal will be further discussed with the two organizations to ensure that it is in conformity with the overall humanitarian programme for the country.

World Food
ProgrammeWorld Development
UNAMIRGood copy of previously
Received FAX (MKFO34)
B.

94 MAY 13 16 57

B.P. 1490 • Bujumbura • Burundi • ☎: 22-56-21 • Fax: 00 - 257 - 21 - 3331

FACSIMILE

FAX REF :

OUR FAX NUM :

DATE : 13/05/94 23:54

DRAFTER : Turan Afridi

CLEARED BY : Gemmo Lodesani

Country Director BURUNDI

PAGE 1 of 2 pages

TO : Arturo Hein

UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Rwanda 254 2 210675

INFO: Maj Gen. R. Dallaire

Force Commander, UNAMIR 212 9633090

Georgia Shaver

Acting R.M., ODH

Joseph Kabore

C.D. Rwanda 254 2 331897

SUBJECT : Cross Border Operation into Rwanda

Ref: ODH 424

- DHAGeneva FX 94/1769

- FAX DATED 8 May 94 from Maj. Gen. DALLAIRE to Arturo HEIN

- Proposed security clearance and monitoring for UN humanitarian Agency staff in Rwanda.

Whilst in theory the principle of informing UNREO on all intended WFP cross border operations is a sound one, the reality presents some complications. The situation in Rwanda, especially the southern part of the country, is too fluid for us at WFP Burundi to be able to make a weekly schedule of food convoys and/or field trips. Until the situation stabilises in the area concerned our intended cross border operations will most probably be planned and executed a day or two before the actual crossing. If this should be the case and we believe it will, then having to wait for clearance from UNREO can do nothing but retard the whole process. We are not in a position to give UNREO enough

The Food Aid Organization of the United Nations System

B.P. 1490
Bujumbura
Burundi - Afrique
☎ 22-56-21 ☎ 22-30-72 Telex: BIR 507K

FC EDIR NFP

①
②
C.H.A.C.
This could work.
But I don't under-
stand why they are
so last-minute in their
planning.

17/5

time for them to get back to us with a decision since our request will probably be made only twenty four hours before the planned crossing. This will obviously change when or if the situation in southern Rwanda stabilises.

We suggest direct communication between UNAMIR and WFP Burundi for clearance of each border crossing. We would naturally copy the information/request to UNREO. This method would save us valuable time. UNREO will base its decision on information received from UNAMIR anyway. If UNAMIR passed their information directly to us we would be capable of weighing the risks ourselves and since we are in the field we obviously have a better picture of the situation. It is our opinion that by direct communication with those responsible in Rwanda our cross border operations would benefit (both in terms of time-saving and security) from the reduced decision making period and any unforeseen gaps in communication that might arise between Nairobi and Bujumbura due to unreliable lines of communication.

As mentioned in refs. ODH 424, DHA Geneva FX 94/1769, fax Dallaire to Hein dated May 8, 1994, it is important to establish radio contact with Kigali: a radio frequency is therefore needed. Please note that we usually monitor our mobile radios on 9.004 Mhz and 7.734 Mhz upper and lower side band.

Finally, we are of the opinion that establishing a small UNAMIR Unit in Bujumbura will facilitate exchange of information. Please let us have your feedback.

Best regards

N.B. For any information regarding cross border operations into southern Rwanda, please contact Turan Afridi, Burundi programme officer for Southern Rwanda. He is presently based in WFP Bujumbura.

The Food Aid Organization of the United Nations System

72 B.P. 1400
Bujumbura
Burundi - Afrique

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

1000 (FC)

From: HAO
To: DCOO
Info:
Date: 22 April 1994
Subject: OUTSTANDING RESCUE MISSIONS UPDATE.
Reference:

1. The following rescue missions have yet to be conducted:
 - a. A woman (**UMWALI AGNES**) who suffered a knife injury is to be evacuated from the CND complex as soon as possible. An UNAMIR ambulance with a doctor should be sent to pick her up to the airport when the flight is arranged. They must contact Mr Seth Sendashonga from RPF for details.
(SHE WAS EVACUATED TO NAIROBI PASSPORT ARRANGEMENTS VIA BRUSSELS - FAX HAND WRITING BY RPF)
 - b. A woman named Cecille Mukarubuga and 3 kids at HOTEL MILLES COLLINES (Rwandese) (maybe released dependant upon FC negotiation with RGF). NGO ACORD (see attached letter) will arrange a visa and take responsibility in England for her.
(SHE TAKEN WITH HER KIDS BY UNAMIR AND IS WAITING FOR VISA CONFIRMATION FROM BELGIUM. PROBABLY THEY WILL DEPART ON 23 IN THE MORNING - ARRANGE TRANSPORT APC FOLLOWING FC VEHICLE ABOUT 0930)
 - c. Ms Lydia Itelera (Rwandaise) will be given Irish Passport in Nairobi. Located at Milles Collines. Not at this time. Awaiting papers.
(SEND A FAX TO IRELAND TO GET A VISA)
 - d. 3 Nuns at 17 Kiyovu Ave (Rwandese) has got the authorization for evacuation from the Canadian Consular Affairs Bureau (directions and names in attached letter from the Director General of CAB).
(PLACE COULD NOT BE APPROACHED BECAUSE OF RGF AND MILITIA CP - WAIT FOR SITUATION IMPROVEMENT).
 - e. Missing Persons Gasana Family (Rwandese) - need to check King Faycal Hospital, Meridien (one Gasana is on the Meridien refugee list) and Stadium. Find attached a self-explanatory fax pointing probable location of the Gasana Family.
 - f. Tanzanian Embassy Staff at the Tanzanian Ambassadors

Home. To be evacuated to Force HQ and tell DCOO where 260 tanzanian refugees are staying so that mass evac can be conducted.

(TWO TANZANIANS MR HAMZA ZARI RAMADHAN (PASS. A0041871) AND MR ABDALLAH MOHAMEDI MATTARY (PASS. A0042587) WERE BROUGHT TO FC HQ FOR INTERVIEW. THERE ARE 420 REFUGEES IN THE TANZANIAN EMBASSY COMPOUND (TANZANIA, BURUNDI, ZAIRE, RWANDA). NOBODY SICK. FOOD AND WATER SUFFICIENT FOR THE NEXT TWO DAYS. VICINITY CALM. THEY HAVE A BIG TRUCK WITH A TRAILER (220 PERSONS CAPACITY) AND AT LEAST 7 CARS (30 PERSONS). NEED THE ESCORT TO THE AIRPORT - TWO CONVOYS. THEY COULD NOT BE RETURNED TO THE EMBASSY. ACCOMODATION ARRANGED IN MERIDIEN. 23 APR TO BE ESCORTED BACK TO THE EMBASSY AND UNMOs MUST BRING A LIST OF REFUGEES (ALREADY MADE BY AN INTERNAL COMMITTEE). PEOPLE WITH PASSPORTS - TO THE AIRPORT, THE REST TO AMAHORO STADIUM. FOR THOSE WHO LOST DOCUMENTS OR RWANDESE WHO MAY OBTAIN VISAS ARRANGE CONTACT WITH RESPECTIVE EMBASSIES IN NAIROBI AND TRY TO GET PAPERS AND OUT.

- g. Mr Ntawiha and his family at StMichel Cathderal. When security situation allows check if they are there and are well.
- h. Dr. Vincent Keane from International Organization for Migration (IOM Nairobi) visited UNAMIR today. He took the available lists of Zairean refugees and promised to contact Zairean Authorities in order to obtain security guarantee and escorts from RGF in the frame of bilateral agreement with Rwanda. UNAMIR does not possess the capacity to conduct an operation on this scale. 1200 Zarois at Embassy and 10,000 in country.
- i. Ms Amelia Barberi, Director of the Muhura Orphanage, declined expatriation. Italian Government would like her to be offered again or at least a SITREP on her condition. RPF Sector should be tasked to request RPF escort to visit her and offer repatriation through Uganda.
(ASSISTANCE OF RPF REQUESTED)
- j. Nun Maria Cristina Lensacak Kalin at a nutritional centre in Rula (60 kms from Kigali). Phone nos 45014. May also be 5 Spanish Nuns with her but not confirmed.
- k. Immaculee Kwigira at Nyamirambo (directions attached in letter) and Soline Dusabemariya (directions attached) need to be evacuated to a UN refugee camp once fighting has stopped in this area.
- l. 47 refugees at a former UNCIVPOL home (diagram and map attached). To be evacuated to a UN refugee camp once fighting stops.

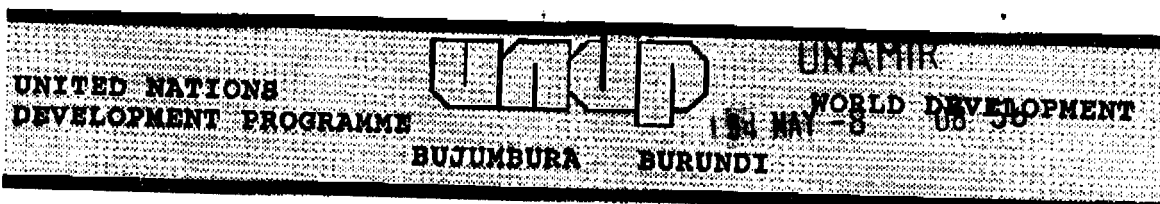
- m. Canesus Kamali and 3 children last reported at Milles Collines but do not appear on our lists.
- n. A Russian woman at the King Faycal. The Russian Embassy in Nairobi is going to arrange a visa for her Rwandaise husband. Contact necessary in order to obtain their particulars.
(THEY HAVE BEEN ALREADY EVACUATED BY RUSSIAN UNMOS ON 19 APR AND FLEW OUT WITH UN IL76)
- o. Ms Donatilla and Mr Kagabe (UNDP) employees need evacuation once situation stabilizes in centre of city. Dr Kabia obtaining location.
- p. A Spanish Father Velmago, Sister Fabien Tremblay and an Ugandan Sister Cecilia Gasigwa +10 young Sisters are in Kageya 4km North of Byumba. When security allows try to contact them and if possible take them to Kigali.
- q. List of refugees in Milles Collines and Meridien attached.
- r. Queries of following persons need to be followed up:

CAESARIE MUKARWEGO
 AGNES NYIRABUKEYE
 UBALIJORO BONAVENTURE (FOUND WITH FAMILY AT MERIDIEN, SON IS WORKING ON PAPERS FROM CANADA).
 CANESIUS KAMALI
 SECYUGU
 PAUL NTUNDADAGENZI
 KUSAC KAMASA
 JEAN MARIE NTUKABUMWE (FOUND STADIUM)
 GENEVIERE KANTARAMA (FOUND STADIUM)
 PRIVAT NGARAMA (FOUND STADIUM)

2. The latest update - new missions to be conducted:

The following persons shall be evacuated to the Kigali Airport:

- a. three Belgian Priests from RULINDO 60 km from Kigali in the Ruhengeri direction.
 Names:
 COLIN ALBERT;
 DEPIENNE ROGER;
 GEERAERTS FRANZ.
- b. one Belgian Priest DONNET MICHEL from GISHAKA near Kigali (fax attached).
- c. Mrs PRUDENTIENNE NAMBAJIMANA-SEWARD a Rwandese who is married to a British citizen Mr CHRISTOPHER JOHN SEWARD (Instructions and the location diagram attached).



FACSIMILE

MKF 1066

FAX REF:		OUR FAX NUMBER : (257) 225850
DATE: 8 MAY 94	DRAFTER	CLEARED BY:
Page : page of page		

URGENT - STAT PRIORITE

TO : General Dallaire
UNAMIR FAX/ 1-212-963-3090

Attention: GROMO

FROM: Jocelline Basile-Finley
Resident Coordinator
Burundi

RE: Principles of Operations/ Document

LANCE CLARK OF DHA HAS ASKED ME TO CONVEY TO YOU THE FOLLOWING CHANGES TO THE DOCUMENT "PRINCIPLES OF OPERATIONS" THAT WILL BE DISCUSSED AT THE MEETING THIS MORNING WITH RGF AND RPF.

A) DROP ALTOGETHER THE POINT REGARDING PRODUCING LISTS OF BENEFICIARIES

B) CHANGE THE ONE REGARDING SITE IDENTIFICATION TO READ:

" JOINT IDENTIFICATION BY THE RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES AND THE UN HUMANITARIAN AGENCY AT THE DISTRIBUTION SITES PROPOSED BY THE...."

FILL IN THE BLANK WITH RGF OR RPF AS APPROPRIATE, BUT ONLY ONE.

Signature:
Name and Title: Jocelline Basile-Finley, RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE



HAC
~~EC~~

BASIC OPERATING PRINCIPLES
OF UN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

①

1. Was conveyed a message this am by the UNDP Res Rep in Burundi to the effect that the following changes were to be incorporated in the principles:

- a. Drop altogether the point dealing with the producing of list of beneficiaries (item 3); and
- b. Concerning the site identification (item 2), it should read as follows:

"Joint identification by the responsible authority and the UN humanitarian agencies of the distribution site proposed by either the RGF/RPF as appropriate."

2. A fax to this effect is on its way. This was from Lance Clark and the message was meant for Gromo.

AMB
8/5/94

②
HAC

FC has not seen this.

Please note also the new point in French. I did a quick translation but you may wish to review.

AMB
A/MA

17x-311
Misc-201
UNITED NATIONS



06/15/94
NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR

08 47

UNAMIR - MINUAR

194 MAY -6

OUTGOING FAX

TO: FORCE COMMANDER, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: DEPUTY FORCE COMMANDER, UNAMIR, NAIROBI
SUBJECT: DRAFT ARUSHA CEASEFIRE COMMUNIQUE
DATE: 6 MAY 1994

[Handwritten signature]

1. ATTACHED IS THE TEXT OF THE DRAFT CEASEFIRE COMMUNIQUE THAT WAS EXPECTED TO HAVE BEEN SIGNED IN ARUSHA BY THE RPF DELEGATION.

2. THE RPF DECLINED IN THE ELEVENTH HOUR BECAUSE THE FACILITATOR AND THE OAU INTENDED HAVING THE SAME TEXT SIGNED BY THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT DELEGATION. THE RPF CONSIDERS THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT ILLEGAL AND WOULD PREFER DEALING WITH THE RGF INSTEAD.

3. REGARDS.

②
HAC
we will discuss this
tonight - 1600 hrs
[Handwritten signature]
F/c
6/5

FC

F/DIR

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN THE
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FACILITATOR, THE SECRETARY
GENERAL OF THE OAU AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE RPF

1. A delegation of the Rwandese Patriotic Front led by the RPF Chairman, Colonel Alexis KANYARENGWE met on 4th May, 1994 in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, with the Representative of the Facilitator to the Arusha Peace Talks, Hon. John S. MALECELA, Prime Minister and First Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania and on 3rd May, 1994 with the Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity H.E. Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim.
2. The RPF Chairman and the Prime Minister and First Vice President of Tanzania as well as the Secretary General of the OAU held exhaustive and frank discussions on the grave situation obtaining in Rwanda and in particular, the continued massacres of civilians and the resumption of hostilities between the Rwandese Government forces and those of the RPF.
3. They expressed deep concern over the tragic humanitarian catastrophe prevailing in Rwanda and the suffering of the Rwandese civilian population.
4. The Prime Minister and First Vice President, the OAU Secretary General and the RPF Chairman recalled the tripartite meeting involving the Prime Minister, OAU Secretary General and the Secretary General of the RPF on 24th April, 1994 in Arusha, Tanzania aimed at bringing an end to the hostilities.
5. After the consultations it was agreed that there is an urgent need to end the massacres and to halt all hostilities. //*
6. At the end of the consultations on 4th May, 1994, the Chairman of the RPF, on behalf of the RPF, undertook and AGREED to the following:

- a) The RPF re-affirmed its commitment to a ceasefire as already stated in its declaration of 23 April, 1994.
- b) The RPF mandates its field Commanders to negotiate the modalities of a ceasefire with the field Commanders of the Rwanda Government forces.
- c) The RPF, on its part, mandates the UNAMIR Force Commander to convene within seven (7) days, a meeting of the respective Commanders in order to negotiate the modalities for the ceasefire;
- d) The UNAMIR Force, in its present form as reflected in the United Nations Security Council Resolution 912 adopted on 21st April, 1994, shall monitor the said ceasefire which shall come into effect on a date and time to be agreed upon by the Commanders of the two forces; X
X
How?
- e) The OAU and African countries shall contribute to the monitoring and verification of the ceasefire. // They are added to us?
- f) The RPF commits itself to respect the ceasefire.

B. International Force

7. On the idea of an International force called for by the UN Security Council, the Chairman of the RPF submitted the position of the RPF as follows:

- i) The force should play a humanitarian role in terms of escorting humanitarian relief convoys to sites/camps or areas where displaced persons may be present as well as to other areas where the civilian population is in need of humanitarian assistance; ✓

ii) The force should assist in the verification and monitoring of the ceasefire, modalities of which are to be agreed upon by the field Commanders of the two forces. *So we can see there is a ceasefire*

iii) It shall also assist in the protection of the civilian population. ✓

iv) The composition and terms of reference of the force shall be agreed upon and worked out by the field Commanders of the two forces. *Remain our concept with terms including tasks.*

C. NEGOTIATIONS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ARUSHA PEACE AGREEMENT

1. The Chairman of the RPF expressed the need to hold, as soon as possible, negotiations on the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement. In this regard, he expressed RPF's position that the massacres would have ended and the ceasefire would be holding in order to hold the said negotiations.

2. The Chairman of the RPF suggested that the venue, date and agenda for such negotiations should be discussed and agreed upon by the field Commanders of the two forces in the course of the negotiations on the modalities for the ceasefire. ** where? * when?*

3. The Representative of the Facilitator, Hon. John S. Malecela Prime Minister and First Vice President expressed satisfaction at the renewed commitment of the Rwandese Patriotic Front to a ceasefire and to the Arusha Peace Process.

4. He urged the UNAMIR Commander to expedite action with regard to the convening of the meeting of the field Commanders of the two forces. *o.k.*

5. The Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity for his part took note of the decisions taken by the RPF Chairman which

are likely to contribute to the improvement of the security and humanitarian situation in Rwanda.

6. He reaffirmed the support of the OAU for the Arusha Peace Process as well as the OAU's continued commitment to the restoration of peace in Rwanda.

7. Done at Arusha on 4th May, 1994.

Signed.....

Col. Alexis
Kanyarengwe,
Chairman of the
Rwandese Patriotic
Front

Signed.....
Hon. John S. Malecela
Representative of the
Facilitator

Signed.....

Dr. M.T. Mapuranga
Assistant Secretary
General
(Political)
for the Organization
of African Unity

RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

GENERAL RULES

1. UNAMIR troops have the right to use force in self defence.
2. In all situations, you are to use the minimum force necessary. **FIREARMS MUST BE USED AS A LAST RESORT.**

CHALLENGING

3. A challenge must be given before opening fire, unless:
 - a. To do so would increase the risk of death or grave injury to you or any other person.
 - b. You or others in the immediate vicinity are under armed attack.
4. You are to challenge in English by shouting, " UN, STOP OR I FIRE." or in French by shouting, " NATIONS-UNIS, ARRETEZ OU JE TIRE." or in Kiryarwanda by shouting " ONU, IGUSABYE GUHAGARARA WAKWANGA UKARASWA."

OPENING FIRE

5. You may only open fire against a person if he/she is committing or about to commit an act **LIKELY TO ENDANGER LIFE, AND THERE IS NO OTHER WAY TO STOP THE HOSTILE ACT.** Dependant always on the circumstances, the following are some examples of such acts:
 - a. Firing or being about to fire a weapon.
 - b. Planting, detonating or throwing an explosive device (including a petrol bomb).
 - c. Deliberately driving a vehicle at a person where there is no other way of stopping him.
 - d. **THERE IS NO OTHER WAY OF STOPPING THE HOSTILE ACT.**
6. You may open fire against a person even though the conditions of para five are not met if:
 - a. He/she attempts to take possession of property or installations you are guarding, or to damage or destroy it, and
 - b. **THERE IS NO OTHER WAY TO STOP THE HOSTILE ACT.**

7. If you have to open fire, you should:
 - a. Fire only aimed shots, and
 - b. Fire no more rounds than necessary, and
 - c. Take all reasonable precautions not to injure anyone other than your target.

DEFINITIONS

8. The following definitions are used:

- a. SELF DEFENCE

Action to protect oneself or one's unit, when faced with an instant and overwhelming need, leaving no choice of means and no time for deliberation.

- b. HOSTILE ACT

A hostile act is any aggressive action against personnel or equipment of Peacekeeping Forces and/or property under their responsibility. When deciding on appropriate reaction Peacekeeping Forces, it has to be kept in mind that the use of armed forces is only permitted in the presence of an attack or imminet

- c. MINIMUM FORCE

The minimum authorized degree of force which is necessary, reasonable and lawful in the circumstances.

GUARDS ON VEHICLES DURING CONVOY ESCORT

9. Guards protecting displaced persons on vehicles during convoy escort should attempt to strike persons attempting to board the vehicle or to pull someone off the vehicle.

10. In the case of a rush of hostile elements toward the vehicle warning shots should be fired followed by aimed shots.

11. APCs will be used in extreme emergency. They will fire a burst of main armament as a warning shot. They will train weapons any anti armour weapon presenting a threat.

000083

04-02-1994

→ Ray PZIK.

3000.5(MEO)OPS/-1/01/6

To: United Nations Development Programme ©
Resident Representative
Mr.A.Ly.

From: Chief Engineering Officer FHQ
Maj.J.Maczka, ph.no.: 84281 ext.1012

Info: FC
DFC/COS
COO
CPlans

Date: 22 Jan 94

Subject: Mine Clearance Co-ordination Cell's establishment.

1. With reference to the recent discussion between United Nations Development Programme, Resident Representative Mr. A.Ly and United Nations Demining Expert, Brig.Gen. P.M. Blagden, establishment of the Mine Clearance Co-ordination Cell has been agreed. The mentioned cell is scheduled to be located in UNAMIR Force HQ, ground floor, right corridor, room no: 1030.

A suggestion for a UNDP Liaison Officer to be nominated for this purpose by UNDP has also been accepted. It is highly appreciated to know an officer assigned to the position as well as to know how to contact him in view of strict co-operation concerning of all urgent mine clearance matters we are ahead. Moreover, every Thursday meetings at 9.00 a.m. in above mentioned place are given for your kind consideration.

2. Best Regards.

④

C Plan 0

look into
Please and coordinate.

③

COS
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UNITED NATIONS
CENTRE
HEADQUARTERS

YKF 413

MSF 2482-04

1/28

94 APR 21 19 47Z

OUTGOING FACSIMILE

17541

TO: BOOH-BOOH/DALLAIRE, ATT: MAJ PAZICK, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 21 April 1994

NUMBER: UNAMIR: _____

SUBJECT: Press ClippingsUNAMIR
94 APR 21 20 08

1. Attached DHA-Geneva Situation Report No. 6. Please note ICRC expected delivery of medical supplies on 22 April.

2. Also copy of WHO offer and pre-positioning of health kits in Amsterdam DHA/New York informed and coordinating with DHA/Geneva eventual move of these supplies.

3. Copy of today's New York Times, Washington post, Belgian press articles and other wires are also attached as well as ICRC's Bulletin 1772 issued today in New York. Please share with the staff. Best regards.

SRSG

Fc

May Pazick

SENT BY: UN NYK HQS

: 4-21-94 : 15:57 :

12129633090:# 2

DHA-DE VA 200113

RWANDA Emergency

MSF 2482-04

(1)

VIOLENCE CONTINUES IN KIGALI AS THE NUMBER OF DEAD AND WOUNDED IN THE CAPITAL INCREASE. AMAHORO FOOTBALL STADIUM. REFUGE FOR 3,000 (MAJORITY WOMEN AND CHILDREN) SHELLED YESTERDAY. 9 DEAD OVER 400 WOUNDED. SHELLING AROUND CITY ALSO INTENSIFYING.

AS OF 20 APRIL REFUGEE FLOWS AS REPORTED BY UNHCR ARE AS FOLLOWS:
IN ZAIRE 10,000 RWANDESE REFUGEES HAVE ENTERED THE AREA AROUND GOMA AND 5,000 REFUGEES (BOTH RWANDESE AND BURUNDI) HAVE ENTERED THE AREA AROUND UVIRA? 35,000 RETURNEES HAVE ENTERED NORTHERN BURUNDI FROM RWANDA? 7,000 REFUGEES HAVE ARRIVED IN TANZANIA? AND 1,000 REFUGEES HAVE ARRIVED IN UGANDA FROM RWANDA.

FOLLOWING DAILY RWANDA DISASTER MANAGEMENT TEAM (DMT) MEETINGS OF 16 AND 17 APRIL IN NAIROBI, UN RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE REPORTS THAT:

CONTACT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED WITH UNAMIR IN KIGALI. UNAMIR NOW RESPONSIBLE FOR MEETING NEEDS OF APPROXIMATELY 10,000 DESITUTE

MSF 2482-04

HOSPITAL UNAMIR FORCE COMMANDER (GENERAL R. DALLAIRE) HAS

ESTABLISHED A HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE CELL (HAC) WITHIN UNAMIR.

HAC HAS ESTABLISHED THAT FOREMOST PRIORITIES ARE FOOD, WATER PURIFICATION AND STORAGE, AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES. HAC ALSO REPORTS THAT THE POSSIBILITY OF EPIDEMICS OCCURRING IN KIGALI IS INCREASING AS DISPOSAL OF CORPSES BECOMES OVERWHELMING. BOTH HAC AND UN RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE HAVE BEGUN DEVELOPING LOGISTICS PROCEDURES FOR THE AIRLIFT OF RELIEF SUPPLIES INTO KIGALI.

UN RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE (UNREO) ALSO INFORMS THAT PLANS ARE BEING MADE FOR A SMALL UN ADVANCE HUMANITARIAN TEAM (AHT) TO ENTER KIGALI. TEAM TO PURSUE THE FOLLOWING OBJECTIVES: 1) ASSESS EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE? 2) IDENTIFY URGENT HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN (PARTICULARLY CONCERNING CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF GOODS)? 3) ASSESS OTHER PRIORITIES? AND 4) ESTABLISH LIAISON WITH ALL HUMANITARIAN AID AGENCIES OPERATING IN KIGALI. AHT MISSION WILL NOT TAKE PLACE WITHOUT SECURITY CLEARANCE FROM UN SECURITY COORDINATOR'S OFFICE. COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT FOR AHT TO ARRIVE IN NAIROBI TODAY FROM DHA-GENEVA.

UNICEF REPORTS THAT STOCK FROM ITS COPENHAGEN WAREHOUSE ARE BEING

MSF 2482-04

24

THE DMT HAS PROPOSED THAT UN RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE FORMALLY ESTABLISH LINKS WITH THE UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR IN BUJUMBURA IN ORDER TO ENSURE INFORMATION FLOWS, AS WELL AS TO DETERMINE THE NATURE OF SUPPORT REQUIRED BY HER OFFICE TO MEET NEEDS RELATED TO THE NEW EMERGENCY.

DAILY 1600 HRS UN/ICRC/NGO/DONOR INFORMATION MEETING INITIATED AT THE INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL. DURING MEETING OF 18 APRIL FOLLOWING REPORTED BY PARTICIPANTS: OXFAM QUEBEC IS MOVING ITS OFFICES TO BUJUMBURA? MSF INTERNATIONAL IS PLANNING A ROAD CONVOY BUJUMBURA-KIGALI WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF CARE CANADA? WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COORDINATOR TO HAVE ARRIVED IN NAIROBI YESTERDAY? MEDECINS DU MONDE AND PHARMACIENS SANS FRONTIERES HAVE A TEAM PREPARING TO ENTER RWANDA FROM KAMPALA.

CANADIAN EMBASSY IN NAIROBI HAS OFFERED THE USE OF HERCULES AIRCRAFT TO TRANSPORT RELIEF SUPPLIES AND PERSONNEL INTO KIGALI.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC) REPORTS FROM ITS HEADQUARTERS THAT ITS ACTIVITIES IN KIGALI CONTINUE. THE

ICRC RECENTLY OBTAINED CLEARANCE TO EXTEND ITS MEDICAL FACILITIES

MSF, 2182-04

FOR A SECOND TIME AND WILL THEREFORE BE OPERATING OUT OF THE

CENTRAL HOSPITAL KIGALI, THE ICPC NEW HOSPITAL, AND A THIRD

FACILITY. SITUATED JUST OPPOSITE THE DELEGATION IN KIGALI. TWO

SURGICAL TEAMS ARE ACTIVE IN KIGALI. ONE FROM ICRC, ONE FROM MSF.

BOTH ARE WORKING IN ICRC HOSPITALS UNDER THE ICRC FLAG. WOUNDED

NOW REACHING HOSPITALS WITHOUT ASSISTANCE. AS ICRC HAS CEASED

EVAUATING WOUNDED FROM THE STREETS. ICRC NAIROBI REPORTS TO

UNRED THAT FIELD STAFF IN SERIOUS NEED OF SURGICAL EQUIPMENT.

ICRC ALSO CONTINUES TO DISTRIBUTE FUEL TO THE MINISTRY OF

TRANSPORT FOR DISPOSAL OF CORPSES.

ON 18 APRIL, ICRC ABLE TO DISTRIBUTE 8 MTS OF MAIZE, AND

QUANTITIES OF PLASTIC SHEETING TO 5,000 PERSONS WHO HAVE SOUGHT

REFUGE IN THE EMBASSY OF ZAIRE.

ICRC ALSO REPORTS THAT THEIR FIRST ROAD CONVOY INTO KIGALI

RETURNED SAFELY TO BUJUMBURA ON 18 APRIL. A SECOND CONVOY

CARRYING MEDICAL SUPPLIES IS PROJECTED TO ARRIVE IN KIGALI ON THE

MORNING OF 22 APRIL.

UNITIES (THE FEDERATION) REPORTS THAT THEY HAVE ELECTED TO
 BASE ALL ACTIVITIES IN RWANDA FOLLOWING A REVIEW OF THE SECURITY
 SITUATION. ICRC TO ASSUME DUTIES OF THE FEDERATION IN SOUTHERN
 RWANDA. NEW FOCUS OF FEDERATION ACTIVITIES WILL BE ON
 NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES, SPECIFICALLY: IN ZAIRE FOCUS ON THE
 KIVU AND KIVIRA AREAS? IN TANZANIA IN NORTHERN NGARA DISTRICT?
 IN UGANDA IN NTUNGAMA (IN COOPERATION WITH UNHCR)? IN BURUNDI,
 PROGRAMMES ARE BEING DEFINED.

THE FEDERATION ALSO REPORTS THAT ITS REGIONAL COORDINATING BASE
 IS LIKELY TO BE MOVED TO BULUMBURA.

WEEK OF 11 APRIL. OXFAM LAUNCHED AN EMERGENCY APPEAL FOR
 1,000,000 POUND STERLING FOR AID FOR THOSE AFFECTED BY THE RWANDA
 CRISIS.

IN RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE - NAIROBI

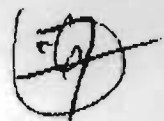
SENIOR RELIEF OFFICER: MR. LANCE CLARK

SENT BY: UN NYK HQS

: 4-21-84 : 15:59 :

12129633080:# 7

MSF 2482-04



TELEPHONE: (254 2) 335550

FAX: (254 2) 310 375

DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS - GENEVA

DESK OFFICER: MS. DEBORAH SAIDY AND MR MICHAEL GAQUETTE

DIRECT TELEPHONE: 788.7020

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE (OUTSIDE WORKING HOURS): (41 22) 917.2010

PRESS TO CONTACT: MS MOUNIRA SKANDRANI

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WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE

WHO OFFICE AT THE UNITED NATIONS
2 UN PLAZA, NEW YORK, NY 10017
Tel: (212) 963-4344

Message No. 45

Page 1 of / pages

To: Those listed below	From: Andrew J. Joseph A/Director, WHO/UN
Ref:	Ref: WHO/UN - TF
Your Fax:	Our Fax: (212) 223-2920
Subject: EMERGENCY SITUATION IN RWANDA - WHO EMERGENCY HEALTH KITS	

In the last message of 18 April on the above subject, it was notified that Dr J. Thomsen has been sent from WHO/Bqs to Nairobi, to work with Mr Lance Clark of DCA/SEPHA.

The Director of WHO's Division of Emergency Humanitarian Actions (WHO/EHA) has been in touch with Dr Thomsen regarding emergency medical supplies for Kigali. WHO is holding Emergency Health Kits on stand-by at the Amsterdam Airport. Each Kit can meet the emergency needs of approximately 10,000 persons for three (3) months. For the present, one Kit can be moved out within a few days to Nairobi. Thereafter, WHO will depend on the United Nations to arrange:

- (a) safe delivery to Nairobi/Kigali; and
- (b) all necessary facilities in Kigali for efficient distribution and dispensing of the supplies and medications.

WHO/EHA, therefore, awaits advice from the United Nations whether, and when, and if so to whom, the Emergency Kits should be consigned.

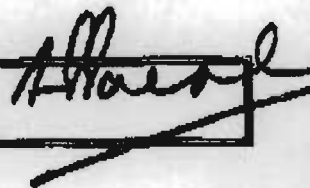
Should a second Emergency Kit (capable of serving needs of another 10,000 persons) be needed, WHO will await advice to this effect, and a timing for delivery.

With kind regards,

Copy to: Mr Kofi Annan, USG/DPKO
Mr Peter Hansen, UNH/DEA
Dr Ingrid Lenz, Director/UN Medical Services
Mr Nedi Annabi, Director/DPHO/AN
Mr Lamin J. Siss, Senior Political Affairs Officer/DPKO
DGO/WHO/Bqs
Dr F. Bassani, Director/EHA/WHO/Bqs

Date: 20 April 1994

Signature: Andrew J. Joseph
A/Director, WHO/UN



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-GHANAA

WILL NOT PULL U.N. TROOPS OUT OF RWANDA ALONE
ICCRA, April 20 (Reuter) - Ghana has confidence in the
United Nations and will not unilaterally pull its 850 troops out
of the crumbling U.N. peacekeeping mission in Rwanda, Defence
Minister Mahama Iddrisu said on Wednesday.

He told the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Ghanaian soldiers
were stationed around Kigali airport and had not come under
attack. Only one had been wounded, by a stray bullet.

Belgium has evacuated all its 450 troops from Rwanda after
10 peacekeepers died while trying to defend the prime minister
who was hunted down after President Juvenal Habyarimana was
killed in a rocket attack on his plane on April 6.

Iddrisu said Ghanaian troops were in Rwanda under the
auspices of the United Nations "in which we have faith and hope
that the safety of our troops will be paramount and will be
protected."

Belgium has called for a complete withdrawal of the UNAMIR
Force, which after the Belgian pullout must rely on more
lightly-armed contingents from Bangladesh, Senegal and Poland as
well as Ghana.

U.N. officers in Kigali said on Wednesday they had been told
the rest of the once 2,500-strong force would soon quit the
central African country, ripped apart by civil war and tribal
savagery since Habyarimana's death.

They said the decision had been triggered by the refusal of
government forces to hand the airport over to neutral U.N.
control. Some 250 U.N. "blue helmets" would stay in a final
attempt to broker an end to the slaughter.

U.S.-based Human Rights Watch says as many as 100,000 people
may have been killed in the past two weeks.

REUTER

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WANDA (SCHEDULED, PICTURE)
ARRIVED U.N. SOLDIERS EVACUATE BATTLE-TORN KIGALI
ds: 23rd para corrects tribe of slain prime minister)

By Aidan Hartley
KIE, J., April 20 (Reuters) - Terrified U.N. soldiers
embled aboard planes evacuating Kigali on Wednesday as the
ed Nations peacekeeping mission in Rwanda neared total
Lapse amid bloody chaos.
Shouting at each other and mumbling prayers, 252 Bangladeshi
keepers squashed into planes loaded with dozens of U.N.
itary observers and refugees. Many, marauding forces from the
an, had to stand.

U.N. officers said they had been told the rest of a force
e 2,500-strong would soon quit the central African country,
ped apart by civil war and tribal savagery.

They said the decision had been triggered by the refusal of
ernment forces to hand the airport over to neutral U.N.
ontrol. Some 250 U.N. "blue helmets" would stay in a final
empt to broker an end to two weeks of bloodletting.

"If they (the warring parties) do not reach an agreement on
ceasefire it must be very clear we shall not stay here," U.N.
icial envoy to Rwanda Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh told Reuters
te on Tuesday.

Booh-Booh declined to say what recommendations he had given
U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali on the future of
UNAMIR (U.N. Assistance in Rwanda) mission.

Asked whether the U.N. was prepared to abandon Rwanda,
ipped by an orgy of ethnic killings since President
byarimana died in a plane crash on April 6, 1994.

"We came to assist Rwanda, but we cannot assist
lution on the Rwandan people, who have to help
em.

Thousands of civilians who have taken refuge in
here compounds protected by U.N. soldiers in Kigali
ll be left defenceless if the peacekeepers go, say
Another round of bloodletting is inevitable.

Rebels of the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF), seeking
ose to victory after more than four years of civil war, are
There are no negotiations," said RPF Lieutenant-Colonel

Charles Kayunga at Kigali's bombed-out rebel headquarters.
The RPF now control parts of Kigali and has government
orces besieged from strategic surrounding hills after taking

he offensive after Habyarimana's death.
The problem is not a ceasefire, the problem is ceasing the
illing of people, the hacking, spearing and shooting to death
f people," said Kayunga.

As many as 100,000 people may have been killed in the
wo weeks, the U.S.-based Human Rights Watch group said
etter to the Security Council, made public late on Tuesday.

Aid agencies said on Tuesday unofficial estimates of
s two million people made homeless were plausible.

Piles of stinking corpses litter the streets of Kigali and
he hilly countryside, most of them butchered by government
oldiers and machete-wielding Hutu militias for being from the

minority Tutsi clan or supporting opposition parties.
Countless thousands of civilians can be seen trekking
aimlessly about the countryside, trying to avoid battles between

ebels and soldiers or marauding Hutu militias.
But in nearly every valley plumes of smoke rise from burning
villages and the stench of death is everywhere.

"These people are behaving like animals," said one
disgusted U.N. military officer, but he added:
If we pull out of here a lot of people will argue why

should we stay in places like Kigali.
Belgium flew out the last of its U.N. troops on Tuesday
after being holed up for days in the airport. Some disgraced

soldiers burned their blue berets before leaving.
Brazzaville ordered its troops out after government soldiers
tortured and murdered 10 Belgian peacekeepers, trying in vain to

protect Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana.
Uwilingiyimana, a Hutu but strong critic of Habyarimana, was
slain by rampaging members of the Hutu-dominated armed forces,

fiercely loyal to the assassinated president. Several other
anti-Habyarimana Hutus have also been murdered.

Reuters erroneously reported on Tuesday that Uwilingiyimana
was a member of the minority Tutsi tribe.

REUTERS
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THE MASSACRES IN RWANDA. HOPE IS ALSO A VICTIM

By DONALD LORCH

Special to The New York Times

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 20 — Tiny Rwanda has never been strategically significant in world politics. But for more than two decades this poor, overpopulated central African country has been a successful laboratory for foreign aid.

Its small size, cooperative government, relative lack of corruption and excellent roads, telephone systems and electric utilities attracted hundreds of millions of dollars to test development projects and made the country largely dependent on international generosity.

But after two weeks in which tens of thousands of people have been massacred and thousands of Europeans and Americans have fled, much of Rwanda's gains have been threatened or lost. Even if stability is restored quickly, the hope of reclaiming the agricultural or industrial achievements in less than five years appears bleak.

The killing and the anarchy have now spread beyond Kigali, the capital, destroying the West's efforts to promote democracy and respect for human rights, the quid pro quo for aid in Africa in recent years. For the moment, several hundred million dollars of aid has been suspended. Without foreign aid workers, many programs have stopped.

Faced first with the crisis caused by the hundreds of thousands of refugees, Rwanda must also replace an educated elite of Rwandans who have fled or have been killed.

Short Term Is Bleak

Diplomats and aid officials are also unsure of Rwanda's ability to maintain a stable democracy. They fear Rwanda may become another Somalia, whose society has been so torn apart by civil war that it is barely able to survive.

"They will have to start again on Square 1," said Armon Hartmann, head of the Eastern and Southern African section of the Swiss Development Cooperation, a major donor. "They will have to prove to us that they can qualify for our technical assistance. To come back to the level we had just a few weeks ago could take four or five years."

But in Kigali the violence continues. Rwandan police officers executed 16 people today who were pulled from more than 5,000 refugees huddled in the national stadium. The Associated Press reported. On Tuesday, Rwandan Army troops shelled the stadium, killing 40.

Hundreds of United Nations peacekeepers also withdrew today, reducing the contingent of 2,500 by half, The A.P. said. Among those who left were more than 150 Belgians, 213 Bangladeshis and 144 Ghanaians. The Security Council, preoccupied with Russia, has taken no decisive action on Rwanda since the killing began two weeks ago.

The Warring Parties

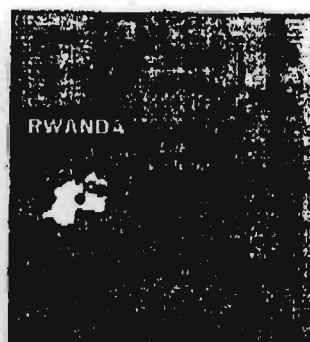
The fighting, provoked by a suspicious plane crash on April 6 that killed the Presidents of Rwanda and neighboring Burundi, both Hutu, has been led by tribal hatred between the majority Hutu and the minority Tutsi. But the killing, at least in its initial

stages, was mostly politically motivated, set off by hard-line Hutu who disapproved of a new Government that integrated Hutu and Tutsi.

"There is a determination to dominate politically," said David Rawson, the United States Ambassador to Rwanda, who was evacuated home last week. "It is heart rending — the beauty of the whole place, the responsiveness of the people, their desire for



A Red Cross representative tallying the dead on Tuesday after rebels in Rwanda shelled a stadium in the capital that was packed with refugees.



The New York Times

Aid experts say Rwanda will have to start from scratch in seeking development assistance.

a better life, for democracy and development, set against this intense struggle to dominate, a struggle for political power.

"If you get into a stalemate and trench warfare in which the country totally exhausts itself and there is anarchy in the countryside, then we could have taken a step backward into Somalia."

With about 8 million inhabitants in 10,100 square miles, Rwanda is one of the world's poorest countries, the second most densely populated after Bangladesh. With an economy more than 90 percent agricultural, nearly every bit of land is under cultivation. In 1992, it had a gross national product of \$1.6 billion and a debt of \$873 million, and more than 50 percent of its budget was covered by foreign aid.

Belgium, a former colonial power and one of the biggest donors, provided about \$30 million a year in the late 1980's and early 90's, followed by France, Germany and Switzerland. The United States provided \$20 million a year in development aid until last year, when the figure fell to \$14 million as Washington switched its funds to assistance for the hundreds of thousands of refugees created by the simmering civil wars in both Rwanda and Burundi.

Since the beginning of the civil war in 1990, foreign donors have been putting increasing pressure on the Government to make peace with the rebels of the Rwandan Patriotic Front, most of whom are Tutsi.

"This country was conscious of its situation and that it needed foreign help to survive," said a senior Belgian diplomat in Nairobi. "After such a disaster, it will take some time to re-establish relations."

Putting Aid to Good Use

Rwanda has attracted donors for many reasons. Its needs are desperate, but the country is small enough that the impact of aid can be quickly seen. Communications were good, and rural development was a Government priority.

"It was a country with a very good record, proposing and implementing development activities," Ambassador Rawson said. "Obviously our democratization efforts aren't getting very far. If only we could somehow get a cease-fire, if you could find a number of qualified people still living or bring them back from abroad."

But to many of the relief workers evacuated last week and now waiting in Nairobi in the hope of eventually providing food, medical care and other assistance, the biggest hurdle is not winning back donors but recreating an atmosphere of confidence among the Rwandans.

"There will be a lack of trust among Rwandans," said Steve Wallace, field director in Rwanda for CARE International. "I don't think people will be wanting to work together and move the society ahead. There was a huge investment of time, effort and money. Many of the development projects will be casualties of this episode. It is pretty devastating."

U.S. Youth Asks Singapore to Spare Him a Caning

By PHILIP SHENON

Special to The New York Times

SINGAPORE, April 20 — Bolstered by new words of support from President Clinton, an 18-year-old American sentenced here to six lashes with a rattan cane for vandalism made a final plea today for mercy.

Lawyers for the teen-ager, Michael Fay of Dayton, Ohio, delivered the final petition for clemency to President Ong Teng Cheong, who is expected to announce within several days whether Mr. Fay will be spared the flogging, a punishment that leaves permanent scars and often causes rangers to go into shock.

No date has been set for the caning, though lawyers say that President Clinton is almost certain to turn down a clemency appeal and that the punishment is likely to be carried out

almost immediately afterward.

On Tuesday, President Clinton renewed his protest over the flogging sentence imposed on Mr. Fay and suggested for the first time that the teen-ager's confession may have been coerced by the Singapore police.

"It's not entirely clear that his confession wasn't coerced from him," the President said in a television appearance. He had earlier sent a letter to President Ong asking for mercy for Mr. Fay.

Mr. Fay, who signed police statements acknowledging that he had spray-painted cars and tossed eggs at other vehicles in a 10-day vandalism spree last fall, has since insisted that he is innocent of any crime and signed the confession only after he was beaten by the police during nine days of interrogation.

The Singapore Ministry of Home Affairs has denied that Mr. Fay was harmed in any way during the police interrogation. But a lawyer for one of several boys arrested along with Mr. Fay, a 15-year-old Malaysian, has said a doctor's examination of his client shortly after his detention by the police showed that he had suffered a ruptured eardrum.

The lawyer, Ramesh Tiwary, said his client, unlike Mr. Fay, was prepared to prove his innocence at trial. "We are not pleading guilty," Mr. Tiwary said. "I believe my client is innocent."

Another American teen-ager, Stephen Freehill, is also facing trial in the case. He, too, is pleading not guilty and is widely believed by Americans here to be innocent.

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To: Mrs RIVERO	From: ICRC - NY	
Co: UN	Co:	
Dept: DPKO	Phone #	212-370-0770
Fax # 963-6460	Fax #	

UPDATE No. 6 ON ICRC ACTIVITIES IN RWANDA 20 April 1994

ICRC appeals for more staff to help in crisis

In this update the ICRC appeals to National Societies to propose staff immediately for emergency operations to help stem the suffering caused by the extreme violence which continues to tear Rwanda apart. One doctor, three field nurses and five more relief administrators are urgently needed. For reasons of security, all must speak basic French.

Mass murder on a terrifying scale

The southern part of Rwanda is in complete turmoil as the massacres sweep across the country. No one is in a position to count the number of killings, but it is suspected that hundreds of thousands of civilians have perished in the past two weeks. Very experienced ICRC delegates working in the country say that the human catastrophe in Rwanda is one of the most horrifying situations they have ever encountered.

The entire Rwandese population, some 7 million people, are obviously in a state of total panic. Many are fleeing from the violence, scattering into the hills or congregating in areas along the border. The ICRC intends to assist these people as soon as it can, and as far as security conditions permit, for the dangers of encouraging people to gather together in large groups do not require spelling out.

The Burundian refugees in southern Rwanda are said to have dispersed among the local population.

ICRC operations not enough — International community must take swift action

Despite the invaluable work of the Rwandese Red Cross and ICRC staff in Rwanda, carried out in the face of great personal danger, the scale of the disaster is so huge that they are unable to respond to all the needs. There are undoubtedly many thousands of people who have died from their wounds, due to a lack of medical care. Yesterday, following an attack on a stadium where several thousand civilians had gathered for safety, the ICRC and the Rwandese Red Cross evacuated 37 casualties to hospital while UNAMIR troops protecting the people in the stadium evacuated others. This is but a drop in the ocean.

Refugees die as troops shell Kigali stadium

By Scott Peterson, East Africa Correspondent

BELEAGUERED Rwandan government forces fired 30 shells at the national stadium in Kigali yesterday, killing at least 25 refugees and wounding more than 56.

Fighting between government forces and rebels tightening their grip on the capital was intense during the morning, despite continuing efforts by United Nations peacekeepers to arrange a truce.

As many as 5,000 refugees have taken sanctuary at the Amahoro Stadium after nearly two weeks of bloodletting on Kigali's streets, though UN forces have had difficulty feeding them from a UN base nearby.

UN officials said the shelling was halted after an appeal to the army chief. It was not clear why the military had fired on the stadium, though most of the recruits in the army are from the majority Hutu tribe, while most of the refugees are from the minority Tutsi tribe.

The attack may also have been a ploy — as was shelling last week at Kigali airport — to engage the 2,100-strong UN force in Rwanda in such a way that it cannot leave. A UN departure would signal victory for the rebels.

UN forces are in Rwanda to monitor terms of peace accords signed last August between the government and the rebels in end three years of civil war.

Forces of the mainly Tutsi Rwanda Patriotic Front have advanced into the capital, bringing the renewed civil war into the city centre for the first time.

On Sunday, a Front infiltration unit destroyed the government radio station, which had been broadcasting propaganda. Army commanders have admitted that 1,000 rebel reinforcements have entered the city.

Gen Marcel Gatsinzi, the acting Chief of Staff, has also said the military was prepared to accept all rebel conditions for a ceasefire. The latest bloodshed, which has left tens of thousands dead in nearly two weeks of violence, was sparked by the death of President Juvénal Habyarimana in an air crash on April 6.

The Presidential Guard, which shot down the president's plane according to UN witnesses, then rampaged through suburbs of the capital, fought two other government factions and unleashed ethnic massacres that caused rebel forces to intervene.

Despite the carnage and a limited mandate, UN officials say they will not leave Rwanda without first trying to find peace.

"A hasty departure of the (UN) mission would be tantamount to refusing assistance to people in danger," Mr Jacques-Roger Booh Booh, the special UN representative, told the AFP news agency in Kigali. "The United Nations will not abandon Rwanda."

UN attempts to bring army and rebel commanders together have so far failed, and three ceasefires announced by the UN last week dissipated with clouds of shell smoke from both sides of the frontline.

The continuing violence has caused an exodus of more than 100,000 mostly Hutu refugees, who fear reprisals if the Tutsi rebels occupy Kigali. The refugees have formed a column moving south from the capital.

● Tanzania will sponsor Rwanda peace talks this weekend in the Tanzanian town of Arusha. Foreign Ministry officials said in Dar-es-Salaam. — AFP

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Buthezi Ends Boycott of S. African Vote

Accord Assuring Survival of Zulu Kingdom Raises Prospects of Curtailing Violence

By Paul Taylor
and William Claiborne
Washington Post Foreign Service

PRETORIA, South Africa, April 19—Mangosuthu Buthezi, president of the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party, called off his election boycott today in a dramatic turnaround that raised hopes of reducing violence in the final week before South Africa's first democratic vote.

Buthezi signed the breakthrough agreement with President Frederik W. de Klerk and Nelson Mandela, head of the African National Congress and South Africa's likely next president after the April 26-28

election. The accord also was endorsed by Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini, who until now had been instructing his 7 million subjects not to vote, for fear that the expected ANC-led government would undermine regional Zulu leadership.

The success came after months of failed talks and spiraling political violence between ANC and Inkatha militants that has left 450 people dead in the last two months. Jubilant people responded with hugs in the corridors of the legislative building of the Buthezi-led black "homeland" of KwaZulu, and stocks rose by 2.6 percent on the stock exchange in Johannesburg.

"I am just over the moon," said Archbishop Desmond Tutu. "This new dawn was going to be overcast, but now the sun is shining."

The accord, brokered over the last four days with the help of a visiting mediator from Kenya, provides for a constitutional guarantee of the continuation of the Zulu monarchy in the post-apartheid South Africa, and for post-election international mediation on outstanding differences over the powers of regions.

The terms are not substantially different from those that have been available to Buthezi for months, leading many analysts to conclude that he recognized at the eleventh

hour that his brinkmanship hadn't worked. "I think Mr. Buthezi looked over the brink and blinked," said political scientist Robert Schrire.

South Africa's white minority Parliament is to reconvene for one last session on Monday to ratify today's agreement and pointers are to produce millions of stickers with Inkatha's name on it, to be affixed at polling booths to both national and regional ballots.

Inkatha is the 19th party on the national ballot, and its participation leaves only one major political organization, the Conservative Party,

THE WASHINGTON POST • 20 APRIL 1994

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Kigali - Terrified UN soldiers scrambled aboard planes evacuating Kigali on Wednesday as UNAMIR neared total collapse amid bloody chaos. UN officers said they had been told the rest of the force would soon quit Rwanda. (REUTERS)

ANGOLA

Luanda - Aldemiro de Conceicao, press spokesman for the president, Wednesday denied reports on Portuguese television that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos would visit Brazil and the US to meet UNITA rebel leader Jonas Savimbi and UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. (REUTERS)

Lisbon - An Angolan diplomat also denied a Portuguese television report on Wednesday that Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos had left for New York. Angolan embassy spokesman Antonio Ribeiro said Dos Santos was still in Luanda. He said the situation was confused and he was seeking further information. Western diplomats in Luanda contacted by Reuters expressed surprise at the Portuguese television report and said they knew nothing about a planned meeting between Dos Santos and Savimbi in New York. UNITA officials in Lisbon and London were not immediately available for comment. (REUTERS)

AFGHANISTAN

Kabul - More than 70 civilians were admitted to Kabul hospitals following rocket attacks early Wednesday and ongoing skirmishes between presidential troops and rebel factions, hospital sources said. Meanwhile, fighting on the eastern front lines between Rabbani loyalists and the joint attacking force of ex-communist Uzbek General Abdul Rashid Dostam and Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar resulted in 44 civilians being wounded in crossfires, they said. It was not known how many had died in the clashes. (APF)

OTHER NEWSCIS

Turkish Foreign Minister Hikmet Cetin will visit Azerbaijan on April 24 to discuss the Azeri-Armanian conflict, his spokesman said on Wednesday. (REUTERS - Ankara)

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FROM NEWS DISTRIBUTION/SSG 13:02 20-04-1994

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Kyustendil, Bulgaria - Bulgarian railways released a US military convoy due to join UN peacekeepers in Macedonia on Wednesday after a delay caused by a row over transit fees. (REUTERS)

MIDDLE EAST

Washington - US Secretary of State Warren Christopher said Wednesday that he would leave for the Middle East Sunday night in an effort to reinvigorate Arab-Israeli peace efforts. In a US Information Agency Worldnet broadcast, he said he would visit several countries in a mission that would last around a week. He said he would not be bringing any US peace plans and continued to see his role as mediating between the parties as an honest broker. (REUTERS)

Cairo - The PLO said on Wednesday that Israel had relented over the timetable for releasing 5,000 Palestinian prisoners, one of the issues that had created a deadlock in negotiations on Palestinian self-rule. PLO delegates said there were still problems with the issue of Palestinian jurisdiction and the map of Gaza. Israeli negotiators did not comment. The PLO and Israel also said on Wednesday that they had reached agreement on the issue of water in the designated Palestinian self-rule area of Gaza. Gadi Zohar, head of the Israeli delegation for transfer of civilian authority to Palestinians, would not give any further details but said chief Israeli delegate Major-General Amnon Shahak would give more information on the water deal on Thursday. (REUTERS)

Damascus - Syrian leader Hafez al-Assad and Lebanese President Elias Hrawi began talks on Wednesday on how to coordinate their positions ahead of a new round of Arab-Israeli peace negotiations in Washington later this month. (REUTERS)

RWANDA

Brussels - Belgian Defence Minister Leo Delcroix criticized the UN on Wednesday for its inflexible mandate in Rwanda where 10 Belgian UN peacekeepers were killed in tribal bloodshed. Despite criticism of the UN's mandate in Rwanda, Delcroix's ministry said Belgium remained committed to taking part in future peacekeeping operations. (REUTERS)

(MORE)

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(7)

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ACCRA - Ghana has confidence in the UN and will not unilaterally pull its 850 troops out of the crumbling UN peacekeeping mission in Rwanda, Defence Minister Mahama Iddrisu said on Wednesday. (REUTERS)

AFGHANISTAN

Kabul - Forces loyal to Afghan President Burhanuddin Rabbani and supporters of a Shi'ite Muslim party fought an artillery and small arms duel in Kabul on Wednesday, leaving at least 33 people wounded, hospital sources said. It was not immediately known why the clash, the first between Rabbani's forces and the Shi'ite Hezb-i-Wahdat in nearly four months of factional fighting in the capital, broke out in a western district of the capital. (REUTERS)

IRAQ

United Nations - A senior UN arms official goes to Baghdad this week for high-level weapons talks at the request of Iraq's deputy prime minister Tariq Aziz, UN officials said Wednesday. They said Aziz cited "important developments" in extending an invitation to Rolf Ekeus, chairman of the UN Special Commission in charge of dismantling Iraq's dangerous weapons. (REUTERS)

KOREAN PENINSULA

Tokyo - North Korea said Wednesday that it would never return to the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as long as the US remained "hostile" to the communist regime. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) should change its "partiality and injustice" to Pyongyang if it wanted the country to come back to the NPT, the North Korean foreign ministry said in a memorandum released Wednesday. (AFP)

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RWANDA

Nairobi - UNAMIR confirmed Thursday that rebel forces had captured the northern town of Byumba, as fighting and ethnic killing continued in Rwanda. The KVV had announced the capture of Byumba, north of Kigali, the Mutura area in the northeast and part of the eastern Buganza area in radio reports. Pro-rebel Radio Muhabura also claimed that the rebels had made gains in Kigali and surrounded the northwestern town of Kahengeri. A UNAMIR spokesman, contacted by telephone from Nairobi, said he could confirm the Byumba capture but there was not enough information to comment on the other claims. The spokesman, who asked not to be identified by name, said sporadic small arms and mortar fire were continuing in the eastern part of Kigali Thursday. (AFP)

SOMALIA

Nairobi - Clashes between Mogadishu's warring clans disrupted flights at the UN-controlled airport and forced UN staff to retreat to the main UN compound on Thursday, a UN spokesman said. Two UN soldiers, a Malaysian and a Nepali, were wounded in crossfire as the Habr Gadir and Hawadle clans battled for control of territory around the airport on Wednesday. (AFP)

KOREAN PENINSULA

Vienna - Pyongyang officials and the IAEA are discussing details of a possible new IAEA inspection of suspected nuclear sites in North Korea, IAEA spokesman David Kyp said here Thursday. He said the inspection could begin before the end of the month as the IAEA wants it to be accomplished as soon as possible since the UN Security Council wants a report on the matter in May. (AFP)

Seoul - US Defence Secretary William Perry said here Thursday that within a few weeks North Korea would extract enough plutonium to make four or five bombs, and called on President Kim Il-Sung to erase all doubts by letting outside inspectors monitor the process. (AFP)

CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh - King Norodom Sihanouk said Thursday that Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan had warned him that the Khmer Rouge planned a national military campaign and told him to leave the country for his own safety. The king said he received a "secret letter" from Khieu Samphan late Wednesday warning that the "Khmer Rouge would provoke

(MORE)

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Beirut - Iraqi diplomats holed up in their Beirut embassy are defying orders to leave Lebanon by Friday unless all staff, including two murder suspects, are granted safe passage, official sources said on Wednesday. (REUTERS)

ANGOLA

Lusaka - The Angolan government and rebel UNITA movement adopted four general rules on Wednesday governing a new round of presidential elections, UN mediator Alioune Blondin Beye said. He told a news conference the two sides, meeting in Lusaka since November to negotiate an end to 18 years of fighting, had agreed that the UN be mandated to verify if the elections were free and fair. "We have approved the general principles of the electoral process and we will continue with the negotiations," Beye said, adding that a date had yet to be decided. Delegates from the government and UNITA confirmed that they had accepted the principles. (REUTERS)

LIBERIA

United Nations - Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali recommended Wednesday a six-month renewal of the 368-member UN Military Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL), but said its mandate should be reviewed if no further progress was made within two weeks in bringing peace to the civil war-torn country. In a report to the Security Council, he said this included filling four remaining ministries in a transitional government.

Just as the report was being issued, the presidency in Monrovia named justice, finance and defence ministers from rival factions and said a foreign minister would be appointed later. (REUTERS)

RWANDA

Kigali - The medical charity Medecins Sans Frontieres said Wednesday there had been massacres around the Rwandan border town of Butare where thousands of people were trying to cross into Burundi. "At the road barricades erected by the militias, people trying to escape were killed on the spot. Dozens of bodies were seen by our teams at these barricades," MSF said in a statement from Brussels. (REUTERS)

Nairobi - Over 50,000 people have fled ethnic violence in Rwanda into four neighbouring countries, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said in a statement released here on Wednesday. (AFP)

(MORE)

4-21-94 : 16:08 :
 THE WASHINGTON POST - 20 April 1994

MSF 2472-00

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Rwandan Army Shells Refugees Huddled in Stadium

By Jennifer Partridge
 Special to The Washington Post

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 19—The Rwandan army today shelled a sports stadium where thousands of panicked refugees from the country's tribal fighting had taken sanctuary, killing at least 20 and wounding scores more, aid officials said.

Abdul Kabia, director of the U.N. assistance mission in Rwanda, said from Kigali, the capital, that 20 bodies were counted inside the stadium, where about 4,000 civilians have lived, ostensibly under U.N. protection, for a week with little food or water.

Kabia said at least eight more people died near the stadium when it was pounded by about 30 shells this morn-

ing. Kabia added that U.N. officials protested to local army officials about the attack, and the shelling stopped.

The International Committee of the Red Cross, which with Doctors Without Borders is one of the last two aid agencies operating inside Rwanda, said it had evacuated 33 wounded from the stadium and left behind medical supplies for another 100 Rwandans with light wounds.

As artillery exchanges continued between the government troops, drawn mostly from the majority Hutu tribe, and rebels from the minority Tutsis who have infiltrated the city, U.N. officials said they saw little hope of any agreement being reached between the belligerents. Meanwhile, new corpses piled up around city streets.

The hostilities, which broke out after the country's president was killed in a plane crash April 6, ignited a frenzy of ethnic killing that has claimed tens of thousands of lives and forced hundreds of thousands more from their homes. The government has said the rebels downed the president's plane with a missile.

The United Nations' Kabia said, neither side had demonstrated the will to talk peace. Instead, they were hardening their positions and seemed prepared for a costly war of attrition.

Although there are indications that the rebels have gained ground in recent days, neither side is apparently close to taking control of the city, from which practically all foreign residents have fled.

"Each side keeps increasing its de-

mands," Kabia said by telephone from Kigali. "We are continuing our efforts to find common ground, but we're in a stall. . . . It looks worse."

One example of the deteriorating situation, Kabia said, was the collapse of an agreement between the government and rebels to make the airport a neutral zone where the United Nations could handle airlifted food and medicine. He said the army, which shelled the airport last week, now said it wants to move its troops into the airport.

U.N. officials have said that its troops might pull out if the two sides did not reinstate a cease-fire worked out in peace accords last August. The Security Council was due to review the mandate of the U.N. mission today, Kabia said.

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La confusion demeure au Zaïre XX

A côté du désastre rwandais et des menaces de troubles graves qui pèsent toujours sur le Burundi, le Zaïre finira-t-il par apparaître comme un havre de paix ? Le maréchal Mobutu continue en tout cas à se poser comme le médiateur, sinon le parrain de la sous-région : avant le sommet de Dar es-Salaam, dont le retour fut fatal aux présidents du Rwanda et du Burundi, il avait reçu à Gbadolite MM. Habyarimana et Ntaryamira afin de débattre de la crise dans leurs deux pays.

Cette fois, ce sont les deux parties rwandaises qui ont été reçues, séparément, à Gbadolite : le gouvernement intermédiaire du Rwanda, refusé par l'opposition et par le FPR car se composant presque exclusivement de tenants de la tendance « dure », « Hutu Power », et une délégation du Front patriotique.

Au Zaïre même, c'est toujours la confusion. Selon certaines sources, l'attentat qui a coûté la vie au président Habyarimana, ami de longue date du président Mobutu, aurait fortement impressionné la « Guide », qui aurait pris conscience de sa propre vulnérabilité et aurait peut-être résolu de faire des concessions à l'opposition radicale.

Cette dernière a cru mardi soir

qu'elle avait enregistré un succès politique : Etienne Tshisekedi, que l'on croyait en perdition, de plus en plus isolé, y compris au sein de l'opposition, venait de refaire surface. Le Premier ministre élu par la Conférence nationale a accepté d'entrer dans la nouvelle légitimité : il a signé, mardi après-midi, le *Protocole d'accord et l'arrangement particulier* qui s'y trouve joint, en présence d'une délégation d'observateurs de la mouvance présidentielle qui assistait à la cérémonie solennelle.

Selon les termes de l'accord, le Premier ministre doit sortir des rangs de l'opposition. Cette dernière semblait donc s'être finalement ralliée à la personne de M. Tshisekedi, qui serait assis, au sein de l'Union sacrée radicale et de ses alliés, de plus de 80 % des voix. Cependant, quelques heures avant la clôture de dépôt des candidatures, hier soir, pas moins de neuf personnalités s'étaient proposées pour le poste de Premier ministre !

Parmi lesquelles MM. Kamanda wa Kamanda, Kango wa Dongo, Malumba Mbangulu, pour l'opposition ; et Bindwa, le Premier ministre sortant, pour la mouvance présidentielle. Autant de rivaux pour Tshisekedi...

Un communiqué officiel diffusé hier par l'agence de presse zaï-

roise AZAP constate que l'opposition n'a pas été mesurée de se mettre d'accord dans les délais fixés sur une candidature commune. En d'autres termes, conclut le communiqué, le haut conseil de la république-parlement de transition peut être éventuellement amené à un vote pour départager les diverses candidatures.

Pour la population en tout cas, « Moïse » Tshisekedi a à nouveau fait surface : le cortège se rendant au Palais du peuple où avait lieu la cérémonie de signature a été entouré par une foule enthousiaste qui saluait « son » candidat. Sur le fond cependant, des obstacles subsistent : Etienne Tshisekedi, si d'ailleurs il était nommé, devrait encore mettre en application l'accord de partage des postes ministériels entre personnalités de l'opposition et partisans du président Mobutu.

Les proches de Tshisekedi se montraient en tout cas confiants, estimant que leur candidat est incontournable parce qu'il jouit du soutien de la population, et que les événements tragiques dans les pays voisins pourraient inciter à la sagesse tous les protagonistes politiques.

G. B.

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L'armée rwandaise est-elle réellement divisée ?

*Les officiers sudistes susceptibles
d'être liquidés au même titre
que les civils de cette région ?*

A lors que la paralysie du réseau téléphonique rwandais rend les communications avec ce pays extrêmement rares depuis ce week-end, on dispose de peu de sources sûres pour évaluer la situation sur le terrain. Cependant, l'armée rwandaise (FAR) et Front patriotique rwandais (FPR) indiquent chacun de leur côté qu'il n'y a pas d'évolution sur le terrain militaire à Kigali. Lundi, les généraux Ndindimiimana (gendarmes) et Gatsonzi (armée), qui vient d'être limogé de la direction de l'état-major au profit d'un « faucon », qui ne sont pas considérés comme des « durs », ont déclaré à Kigali qu'il était faux que l'important camp militaire de Byumba (nord) ait tombé dimanche aux mains du FPR, qui n'aurait qu'« amorcé l'encerclement ». A Bruxelles, l'ex-général indigène toutefois que l'encerclement date de la semaine dernière et que le camp est bien tombé dimanche.

EXASPERATION

On remarque que le général Gatsonzi, bien que remplacé officiellement dimanche par le général Bizimungu, ne l'était toujours pas dans les faits : c'est que ce dernier était toujours à Ruhengeri lundi, où il commande les opérations militaires. Le FPR dit encercler Ruhengeri, de manière à empêcher que des forces armées en sortent pour prendre l'ex-général à revers à Kigali, où les combats se poursuivent. A ce sujet, l'agence France Presse rapporte que les généraux Ndindimiimana et Gatsonzi, en sont déclarés « preneurs » de tout ce qui « peut ramener la

paix » tout en laissant percer leur exaspération devant certaines des conditions posées par le FPR pour conclure une trêve. « Si les combats n'arrêtent pas, la vie deviendra impossible », ont insisté ces officiers.

Quelle est la marge de manœuvre de l'armée, dont on sait que les membres n'approuvent pas tous les massacres lancés par la Garde présidentielle (essentiellement formée de Hutus du nord), soutenue par les officiers « faucons » des autres corps ? Les avis sont partagés. A Bruxelles, un représentant de l'opposition, Joseph Ndayishimiye, signale par exemple que le 7 avril, une réunion de militaires rwandais en séjour en Belgique a eu lieu à l'ambassade rwandaise pour discuter d'une proposition : fallait-il ou non décrire à l'état-major pour demander à la Garde présidentielle d'arrêter les massacres ? Ceux qui le voulaient ont été battus par les « durs », appuyés pour l'occasion par un beau-fils du président Habyarimana, Augustin Ntilyavunda, et un ancien chauffeur du chef d'état décedé, devenu son homme de paille, Ruzashema.

SUICIDES

Par ailleurs, des sources d'opposition signalent que Radio Mille Collines a annoncé le week-end dernier le « suicide » d'officiers sudistes soupçonnés de complicité avec le FPR. En outre, selon une information non confirmée parvenue du Burundi, la Jeunesse du Parti social démocrate (opposition majoritaire à Butare) aurait manifesté dimanche soir à Butare pour demander aux offi-

ciers sudistes de se mobiliser afin d'empêcher la Garde présidentielle de fomenter des massacres dans le sud - reste indécise jusqu'ici - comme elle en aurait l'intention.

Enfin un opposant nordiste souligne que les munitions sont concentrées dans les camps de Kanombe (d'où serait parti le tir qui a abattu l'avion du président Habyarimana) et de la Garde présidentielle à Kigali. Il affirme que les autres militaires seraient pratiquement démunis, donc paralysés pour agir contre les tueurs, même lorsqu'ils leur sont hostiles comme c'est, dit-il, le cas des militaires du camp Kigali.

Reste que l'armée n'a absolument pas tenté d'empêcher la Garde de massacrer Tutsis et Hutus du sud - ces deux groupes seraient véritablement décimés, selon plusieurs sources - à l'exception de certains gardarmes, notamment à Rwamagana et Kibungu, tant dix que d'autres laissent faire, comme à Gikondo.

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Polémique à propos de l'attentat

L'ambassadeur du Rwanda au Zaïre, Etienne Sengenge, a relancé la polémique à propos de l'attentat qui a coûté la vie au président Habyarimana et à son homologue burundais Ntaryamira. Ce sont trois militaires belges appartenant à la Minuar qui ont abattu à coups de missiles l'avion présidentiel rwandais, a-t-il affirmé à l'émission, précisant que trois missiles au total avaient été tirés sur l'avion. Alors que le premier avait raté sa cible, le second l'a frôlé mais c'est le troisième qui a fait mouche et a fait exploser l'appareil.

Pré d'apporter les preuves de ses accusations, l'ambassadeur a affirmé que trois militaires belges avaient été appréhendés après leur forfait par la police de la Minuar et ensuite récupérés par l'armée rwandaise avant d'être exécutés par des soldats en colère. Pour l'ambassadeur, l'endroit même d'où ont été tirés les missiles, c'est-à-dire Masaka, près de l'aéroport de Kanombe, ne laisse aucun doute sur les complicités belges, car la sécurité de l'aéroport était assurée par le contingent belge de la Minuar. L'ambassadeur a également dénoncé l'appui apporté selon lui par la Belgique, qui aurait vendu, cédé, d'énormes quantités d'armes et de matériel militaire au FPR, à crédit.

Rappelons que ce n'est pas la

première fois qu'est proféré ce genre d'accusation, après avoir été par la radio des Mille Collines dont le ton antibelge avait des relents de dispute belgo-zaïroise. Le gouvernement belge n'a pas seulement nié ces accusations, mais il a exigé une enquête internationale afin d'établir les circonstances de la chute de l'avion présidentiel. Cette enquête a été rendue impossible par l'attitude de la garde présidentielle qui a interdit l'accès à l'épave de l'avion aux observateurs étrangers.

Sur le terrain, les Casques bleus de la Minuar gardaient effectivement l'aéroport, mais ne se trouvaient pas sur le terrain d'où ont été tirés les missiles. Par contre des coopérateurs militaires belges, se trouvant au camp militaire de Kanombe, ont été, littéralement, aux premières loges : L'avion s'est écrasé à 350 mètres de ma maison, nous a raconté l'un d'entre eux. Les coups ont été tirés depuis un endroit qui se trouve entre un village appelé Kabuga et le camp présidentiel. Là, c'est déjà la brousse : l'endroit se trouve au-delà du camp présidentiel, qui s'ouvre par une grille, mais à l'arrière, il n'y a plus de clôture. Des militaires rwandais auraient pu y prendre position, mais il n'est pas impossible que d'autres s'y soient également installés. L'auteur militaire a entrepris une enquête minutieuse pour

établir d'où venaient effectivement les tirs.

Un point sur lequel tous les observateurs militaires sont d'accord, c'est que le tir de roquette n'a vraisemblablement pas pu être l'œuvre d'un militaire rwandais : les coopérateurs militaires belges assurent en effet que les Rwandais ne possédaient pas de tels missiles sol-air et qu'ils n'avaient pas été formés pour les mettre en œuvre : Lors de la guerre contre le FPR, ce sont des Français qui se trouvaient derrière les pièces d'artillerie...

C'est pour cela sans doute qu'à Kigali plusieurs sources assurent que le tir, si minutieusement préparé, si bien ajusté, n'a pu qu'être l'œuvre d'un professionnel. Un mercenaire ? Qui aurait utilisé un missile Stinger américain ? De tels engins circulent en Afrique centrale depuis que les Américains les ont livrés à l'Unité de Jonas Savimbi.

Relevons aussi que, depuis des mois, le Rwanda était inondé d'armes, bien au-delà de ce que l'on croyait être ses capacités d'absorption. Un rapport de l'organisation Human Rights Watch, publié en janvier, dénonçait déjà les fournitures d'armes au Rwanda, fournies par la France, par l'Afrique du Sud, par l'Egypte, ces dernières avec une garantie du Crédit lyonnais. Rien ne dit que des techniciens n'aient accompagné ces coûteuses fournitures...

COURTIS MATHOMAN

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La tension continue à monter à Bujumbura

A Bujumbura, la capitale du Burundi (qui connaît des problèmes politico-ethniques comparables à ceux du Rwanda voisin), la tension monte. Depuis mardi en fin d'après-midi, les tira sont, en effet, « *notamment plus nourris que d'habitude* » dans le quartier hutu de Kamengé, selon un habitant de la ville. Il faut savoir que ce quartier est, depuis plusieurs semaines, pratiquement une ville à part, retranchée, sillonnée de tranchées, avec une organisation de commandement qui évoque une guérilla et des jeunes armés qui interrogent les nouveaux venus dans le quartier.

Des habitants armés du quartier se heurtent sporadiquement à des forces de l'ordre (dominées par les Tutsis); une tentative de ces dernières de les désarmer a donné lieu à un bain de sang le mois dernier. La question de leur désarmement est devenue une polémique politique: les hutus radicaux y sont opposés si l'armée n'est pas elle aussi désarmée.

RADICAUX

La tension entre habitants armés et militaires, qui perdure avec des hauts et des bas, connaît ces jours-ci une recrudescence. Mercredi dans la journée, un témoin a vu qu'il y

avait des blessés à Kamengé mais ignorait s'il y avait des morts. Or, il semblerait que, ces dernières heures, les tira en provenance de Kamengé soient non seulement plus nombreux mais plus puissants, ce qui fait penser aux habitants des quartiers voisins que les « *maquisards* », comme on les appelle, ont accès à des armes plus sophistiquées.

Cette constatation provoque évidemment une vive inquiétude dans la ville, d'autant qu'un quartier voisin de Kamengé, Ngagara, est habité en majorité par des « *durs* » tutsis dont certains sont armés, eux aussi, et qui devaient se réunir mercredi soir au sujet de « *la sécurité* ». On peut donc craindre des heurts entre civils ou que les Tutsis de Ngagara montent la tête des militaires, déjà passablement exaspérés par l'irréductibilité de Kamengé.

Cette recrudescence de la tension survient au moment où le pays encaisse difficilement le choc des retours massifs de réfugiés hutus qui avaient fui au Rwanda les massacres interethniques d'octobre dernier, retours provoqués par les violences dans le pays voisin.

Maria-France CROS.

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Le retour parfait d'un lointain péril

Directeur général du ministère des Affaires étrangères, M. Frans Rossméa a reçu mercredi les familles des trois coopérants belges tués à Gisenyi, pour les tenir informés du cours de l'enquête. Le porte-parole des Quatre-Bras a précisé qu'il était « difficile de recueillir des renseignements sur l'état de guerre au Rwanda » mais que l'affaire n'en était pas moins traitée « au plus haut niveau diplomatique ». Il faut toutefois savoir que toutes les missions diplomatiques au Rwanda, tant européennes qu'africaines - y compris celles de Tanzanie et du Burundi - sont actuellement fermées.

Le centre de crise mis en place par les Affaires étrangères demeure accessible pour tous renseignements concernant des Belges encore manquants. « Quinze demandes d'informations relatives à des Européens et des Rwandais portés disparus, essentiellement des religieux, ont été remises à la Minuar par l'intermédiaire du ministère de la Défense », a encore indiqué le porte-parole.

Du côté de la Défense, le ministre Leo Delcroix a exprimé ses félicitations à l'ensemble de la communauté militaire « pour le travail remarquable réalisé ces dix derniers jours lors des opérations « Silver Back » et « Blue Safari ». Outre un nouvel hommage aux dix soldats « lâchement assassinés », il a salué l'action des quelque 12.000 hommes qui, depuis plus de deux ans, ont participé aux missions de l'Onu dans le monde.

UNE HABILE DIVERSION

Dimanche soir, les avions engagés par le gouvernement belge avaient déjà évacués 1.690 personnes - dont 1.267 Belges et 423 ressortissants étrangers

- en douze vols. Dans le Boeing 727 de la Force aérienne qui s'est posé mercredi matin à Melsbroek, avec à son bord des casques bleus de la 14^e compagnie du 2^e bataillon commando, il y avait aussi 10 réfugiés rwandais, des petits orphelins pour la plupart. Ce jeudi matin vers 9 h 30, un autre Boeing est attendu à l'aéroport militaire avec du personnel de la 16^e compagnie du 2^e Cdo. Le soir, un DC-10 atterrira à son tour avec le restant du 2^e bataillon - la 12^e compagnie - et la batterie de Brasschaat.

Dans un dernier point de presse quotidien de la Défense nationale, le colonel Van de Weghe, porte-parole des forces belges à l'étranger, a déclaré que les opérations de rapatriement s'étaient soldées par une réussite totale. Au prix de bon nombre de rotations de C-130 à destination de Mwanza, en Tanzanie, puis de Nairobi, au Kenya. « Je tiens à remercier les médias pour le respect du secret. Il fallait en effet que deux options restent ouvertes et l'option de la route restait une bonne diversion pour les Rwandais. »

La Belgique, selon l'officier, a proposé à l'Onu de laisser provisoirement en place tout le dispositif d'Unité déployé en Tanzanie - personnel et matériel - si, d'aventure, la Minuar devait se replier par la route vers ce pays. Cet appui consistait en éléments médicaux, hélicoptères, stocks de carburant, eau et nourriture. A Kigali, a-t-il ajouté, l'armée belge a dû abandonner toute une partie de son matériel inutilisable ou cédé à la Minuar moyennant contrepartie. Il s'agit de camions, de véhicules Unimog, d'armements, de pièces de rechange et de nourriture.

E.d.R.

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Commentaire
par Marie-France CROS

Burundi: la contagion ?

La violence politique, qui prend des allures de génocide au Rwanda, peut-elle entraîner les regards de l'Europe au Burundi voisin, peuple d'ethnies comparables qui se sont entremassacrées depuis octobre dernier ?

On peut le redouter, bien que le président intérimaire, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, dirigeant du parti majoritaire Frodebu, a dûment promis de conserver un calme relatif dans le pays après la mort du président Ntaryamira, déchu dans l'attentat du 6 avril contre l'ancien chef d'Etat rwandais, M. Habyarimana. Depuis ce week-end, on note un regain de tension à Bujumbura où des milices hutu armées se sont à nouveau heurtées aux forces de l'ordre, dominées par les Tutsi.

Le gouvernement dirigé par Anatole Kanyenkiko (opposition) a annoncé des mesures pour « amener la population armée à déposer les armes ». Le désarmement des civils est rejeté par la tendance la plus dure du Frodebu tant que l'armée n'est pas, elle aussi, neutralisée.

Le chef de ce parti, M. Ntibantunganya, dans son premier discours, comme chef d'Etat lundi, a cependant parlé en faveur du désarmement des civils hutu réclamé par les forces de l'ordre et les Tutsi, et du « désarmement des esprits » que préfèrent évoquer les « durs » du Frodebu. Le discours de M. Ntibantunganya (qui semble se situer, au sein de son parti, à égale distance des « colombes », telles que son le président Ntaryamira, et des « faucons » comme le ministre de l'Intérieur Léonard Nyanzima) a encouragé la popu-

lation burundaise à se remettre au travail, alors que le pays est dévasté par six mois de violence.

M. Ntibantunganya étant un homme populaire, on peut supposer qu'il a des chances d'être entendu. Cependant, la tragédie rwandaise pourrait, indirectement, rallumer le feu qui couve sous la cendre au Burundi.

En effet, les quelque 200.000 Burundais (très majoritairement hutu) qui s'étaient réfugiés au Rwanda depuis octobre rentrent chez eux à un rythme accéléré pour fuir les violences rwandaises. Le rythme est tel qu'il y a déjà des problèmes de recensement des rapatriés. On diminue donc les relations des populations victimes des violences d'octobre et qui avaient fui leur colline mais étaient restées au Burundi (très majoritairement tutsi) celles-ci. Cela ne peut manquer de provoquer des difficultés, d'autant que les uns et les autres peuvent être installés dans des camps proches et reconnaissent parfois, dans l'autre groupe, les auteurs de leur famille. Des incidents ont déjà été enregistrés.

Et un groupe d'une ethnie décidait une opération punitive contre les déplacés de l'autre, l'embrasement pourrait prendre des proportions énormes. Or, à Bujumbura, la Cour constitutionnelle relance la polémique (qui avait entraîné des tensions en janvier-février) entre Frodebu et opposition en déclarant inconstitutionnelle l'élection à la présidence du feu M. Ntaryamira, alors que le problème de la désignation d'un chef d'Etat se pose à nouveau.

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Press release No. 1772
21 April 1994

HUMAN TRAGEDY IN RWANDA

Geneva (ICRC) - Tens, maybe hundreds of thousands killed: the exact number of victims of the massacres that have swept Rwanda over the last two weeks will never be known. Terrified inhabitants have been fleeing the center of the country and several hundred thousand displaced people are massed in the south and the north. The human tragedy in Rwanda is on a scale that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has rarely witnessed.

In the hospitals in the capital, Kigali, surgeons have managed to save hundreds of lives. However, the wounded can no longer be taken to medical centers for fear that they will be killed before they arrive, and those that have been saved cannot leave the hospitals because to do so would mean certain death.

The need for humanitarian aid is also immense in outlying areas of the country, where hundreds of thousands of people, some of them wounded, have sought refuge. The displaced, who lack food and medical care, will be assisted by Rwandese medical staff as soon as security conditions allow. In addition, sanitation systems must be installed to minimize the risks of epidemics.

Since the start of the violence, about 30 ICRC delegates, the French team of Médecins sans Frontières and Rwandese Red Cross volunteers have been risking their lives to preserve a measure of humanity in the midst of the carnage. What they have done is vital, but is no more than a drop in the ocean.

ICRC delegates on the spot are in constant contact with all parties concerned and are broadcasting messages on local radio stations, calling for an end to the atrocities and demanding that civilians, the wounded and any people taken prisoner be spared.

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A few NGOs have been providing medical care, including MSF-France and Médecins du monde, but this too will not suffice. The sheer scale of the human disaster in Rwanda means that considerable intervention from the international community is necessary and very urgent.

Immediate future plans for ICRC

It is most likely that the ICRC will shortly have authorization to bring in 480 tonnes of food waiting at the Tanzanian border. This will be distributed to some of the 250,000 displaced people who have gathered on the Rwandese side of the border. Many other displaced people have started congregating in other parts of the country. An estimate by the Minister of Foreign Affairs puts the figure at around 2 million. While no definite plans can be made at this stage, further food distributions will probably become necessary in the Butare region and along the Zairean and Ugandan border areas. This would be impossible for the ICRC to cover alone.

Also being mobilized is another 40 tonnes of medical material, coming from the ICRC's bases in Nairobi and Geneva. Initially it will go to Bujumbura.

In the meantime, the ICRC's team working in the north of Rwanda is trying to re-establish contact with the displaced families which were previously assisted by the ICRC in the RPF-controlled zone, and is surveying developments in the north of the country. Other teams are monitoring the rapidly changing situation in the Butare, Kibungo, Cyangugu and Gisenyi areas.

For further information please do not hesitate to contact COMREX/FIN.

Best regards,

Harald Schmid de Grunck
ICRC Geneva, COMREX/FIN



ICRC REGISTRATION CARD

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

CENTRAL TRACING AGENCY

19, avenue de la Paix

1202 GENEVA - SWITZERLAND



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FULL NAME (as expressed locally) / NOM COMPLET (selon l'usage local)

.....
Father's name/Nom du père NO :
Profession/Rank / Grade Sex/Sexe M / F
Date & place of birth / Date & lieu de naissance
Nationality/Nationalité Marital status/Etat civil
Date of arrest/capture / Date d'arrestation/capture
Statut Category/Catégorie

HEALTH / SANTE :

seriously wounded slightly wounded sick good health
☐ grièvement blessé ☐ légèrement blessé ☐ malade ☐ en bonne santé

Place of detention : Date of arrival :

NAME AND ADDRESS OF NEXT OF KIN / NOM ET ADRESSE DE LA FAMILLE :

Full name/Nom complet

Full address/Adresse complète : Relationship/lien de parenté

..... tel

Date : Signature : 1/CE/En.Fr./12.89/ACR

FULL NAME (as expressed locally) / NOM COMPLET (selon l'usage local)

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