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BUREAU DU COORDONNATEUR RESIDENT POUR LES ACTIVITES  
OPERATIONNELLES DU SYSTEME DES NATIONS UNIES AU RWANDA

B.P 445, Kigali Rwanda.  
Phone : (250) 75381, 76906, 72796, 75773  
Fax: 76263 or 73360

RECEIVED

16 DEC 1995  
OFFICE OF THE SRSG  
UNAMIR

15 December 1995

Subject: Rwanda Situation Report

I wish to thank you for contributing to the second *Rwanda Situation Report* issued by the Office of the Resident Coordinator. The Report benefited from the input of numerous UN and other agencies and was very much a collective effort. I would like to thank all contributors, particularly the Government of Rwanda and information officers of UN agencies, UNAMIR, ICRC, IOM and numerous NGOs who helped in bringing this endeavor to its successful completion.

In the future we hope to accelerate delivery of the *Report* and continue to improve on its quality. In order to achieve these objectives we plan to establish a kind of editorial board made up of personnel from UN and other agencies who are interested in contributing to the *Report*. We invite you to send a representative to the first meeting of the editorial board on Tuesday 19 December at 3:00 p.m. in the UNDP conference room. A provisional list of contributors is included herewith. Please contact Mr. Anthony Wood or Mr. Randall Harbour if you have questions or comments.

Warm Regards,

  
Sukehiro Hasegawa  
UN Resident Coordinator

This is a good  
summary.  
EJ  
JNK  
18.12



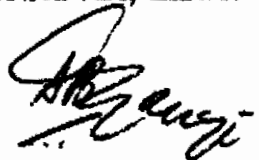
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UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIESObserver Mission In Liberia  
(UNOMIL)

UNAMIR

1995 DEC 22 A 7:23

Page 1 of 2

Outgoing Fax Number: 2818	Date: 21 December 1995
To: ALL U.N. MISSIONS (See distribution list)  MR. ISMAT KITTANI USG, DPKO/NEW YORK <i>ZEN</i> Fax No. 3-9222  MR. HOCINE MEDILLI DIRECTOR, FALD/NEW YORK <i>ZEN</i> Fax No. 3-2116  MR. LUIZ DA COSTA CHIEF, PMSS FALD/NEW YORK <i>ZEN</i> Fax No. 3-0664	From: ANTHONY B. NYAKYI SRSG, UNOMIL MONROVIA, LIBERIA    <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">           RECEIVED             22 DEC 1995             OFFICE OF THE SRSG            UNAMIR         </div>
	Fax No : 231-225-161/226-035 Inmarsat : 874-151-3357 Tel : 231-226-039
	Cleared by : Harbir Singh <i>[Signature]</i> OIC Personnel  Drafter : Evelyn Popiel
Subject:	

MISC-1045

## MESSAGE

THE MILITARY AND CIVILIAN STAFF AT UNOMIL JOIN ME IN EXTENDING TO MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL AT ALL UNITED NATIONS MISSIONS, COLLEAGUES IN DPKO/NEW YORK AND THEIR FAMILIES, OUR SINCERE GREETINGS FOR THE SEASON. LET US ALL HOPE THAT THE NEW YEAR SHALL BRING A NEW BEGINNING TOWARDS A MORE PEACEFUL, HAPPY, AND PROGRESSIVE WORLD FOR EVERYONE.

SRSR FC CAD

CFO

Circummessage

G. Dow

Use show  
sent to  
message  
D





more  
10 copies  
for everybody

BUREAU DU COORDONNATEUR RESIDENT POUR LES ACTIVITES  
OPERATIONNELLES DU SYSTEME DES NATIONS UNIES AU RWANDA

B.P 445 KIGALI, RWANDA  
Phone : (250) 75381, 76906, 72796, 75773  
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PRO 303/DHA

DRAFT

25 November 1995

FACSIMILE

To: Mr Manuel Da Silva  
Director  
CED, DHA, New York  
Fax No. 1-212-963-3630

From: Sukehiro Hasegawa  
UN Humanitarian Coordinator

Subject: 1996 Appeal

Thank you for your messages of 16 and 22 November 1995 forwarding helpful comments on the appeal process and how the UN agencies here understand it.

After the morning meeting held with heads of agencies on security issues we discussed how best we can proceed with the process. Pat Banks has already reported to you in detail on the outcome of the discussion.

The participants agreed with the need to clarify any misunderstandings with the Government regarding the appeal process. However they felt that, despite any clarifications, the Government would not formally change its position against inclusion of its requirement for Rwanda in the appeal planned for 15 December 1995. The representatives of agencies did not want the relationships they had built with the Government to suffer from being part of the Rwanda portion of the appeal. It was also noted that many efforts had been made over past months to explain the appeal to the Government, both by visiting missions and by resident officials here but that each time the Government's reaction had been negative and probably not enough recognition had been given to this state of affairs.



**List of Equipment for Disposal**

Generators

Vehicles - Heavy Duty and Sedan

Water Purification Units

Pumps

Tanks/Containers

Tents

Office Furniture/Equipment

Photocopiers

Radio/VHF equipment

Freezers/Refrigerators

Photograph/Microfilm Equipment

TV/VCR Sets





BUREAU DU COORDONNATEUR RESIDENT POUR LES ACTIVITES  
OPERATIONNELLES DU SYSTEME DES NATIONS UNIES AU RWANDA

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MEMORANDUM

TO: See attached list

FROM: Anthony Wood, Acting Deputy UN Humanitarian Coordinator  
Randall Harbour, Policy and Strategy Officer, UNDP

DATE: 23 November 1995

SUBJECT: Rwanda November UN Situation Report

Thank you once again for your organisation's inputs into the *October UN Situation Report*, the first issued by the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator. The many compliments which we have received on the report should be shared among all those who had a hand in contributing to its success. Your efforts are greatly appreciated.

We hope to improve the quality of the *November UN Situation Report* as well as accelerate the production schedule. We plan to have the finalized Report ready for distribution by Thursday, 7 December. Therefore, we would appreciate receiving your contributions, in a form which can be quickly inserted into the report, by Monday, 27 November at 5:00 p.m. We hope to send out a draft for your consideration by Thursday, 30 November. We would be grateful if last minute information or unknown figures were submitted with your revisions to this draft by 2 December, if possible, or by Monday, 4 December at 4:00 p.m. at the very latest.

Included herewith is a provisional outline for the November Report. We request that you indicate under which category your inputs should be included and present information in a clear and concise manner. It is extremely helpful if you summarize information in this way rather than present us with a lengthy document (your own weekly or monthly reports, for example) from which we must extract a few phrases. For lengthy passages, the text on computer diskette (Microsoft Word 6.0 or WordPerfect 5.1) along with the printed copy would be preferred. Please submit and/or address your contributions to Mr. Randall Harbour in the UNDP compound, main building, second floor.

We welcome any suggestions you may wish to make with a view to improve the content and usefulness of the Report. We look forward to your active participation in the *November UN Situation Report*.

Warm Regards.



Hoffmann, IMF expert, MINIPLAN

Marc Hiel, ECHO Expert

Pat Banks, DHA (Nairobi)

Micheline Gilbert, DDSMS

Nguyen X. Luong, Chief Economist, UNDP  
Fax: 76263, Phone: 75381, 72796, 75773

Patrick Lemieux, Economist, UNDP  
Fax: 76263, Phone: 75381, 75773



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES

POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

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UNITED NATIONS

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1995 DEC 22 A 10: 01

**FAX MESSAGE**

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	Date : 22 December 1995 Nr of pages : 5 (including cover) File :
From: Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa UN Resident Coordinator <i>For Randy Harbison</i>	Drafted by : RH Account to debit :

FAX NR: \_\_\_\_\_

*Mr. Das San.*SUBJECT: Summary of Local Rwanda Operational Support Group meeting (18 December 1995)

Included herewith is the draft summary of the recent Local Rwanda Operational Support Group meeting. I would appreciate receiving any modifications or comments which you wish to include in the final version as soon as possible today.

Best regards.



Provisional**MEETING OF RWANDA LOCAL OPERATIONAL SUPPORT GROUP  
(Kigali, 18 December 1995)**

The meeting of the Rwanda Local Operational Support Group, attended by Ambassadors of donor countries, other Representatives of Governments, Heads of UN agencies and Representatives of NGOs, was chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator, Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa. The meeting was held in the UNDP conference room.

**GoR Decision to Expel NGOs**

Participants expressed concern over the Government of Rwanda's (GoR) decision to expel 38 NGOs and suspend the activities of 18 others until a judgement regarding their status was made. The RC distributed a list of the affected NGOs and presented an overview of the four reasons cited by the GoR for taking such action. The GoR contended that the expelled NGOs:

- (1) were not properly carrying out their functions;
- (2) lacked competence and qualified human resources;
- (3) spent a high proportion of resources on maintaining office and ex-patriot staff;
- (4) were engaged in activities in which they should not be involved.

The RC related a meeting he had with Christine Nyinawumwami, Cabinet Director of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration (MINIREISO). He was told that action by the GoR to seize assets and freeze bank accounts of NGOs had been taken in order to ensure that NGOs paid their telephone bills and local staff before departure. He stated that as the GoR was ready to show more transparency in its decisions concerning NGOs, the GoR agreed to hold a joint GoR/UN study, financed by UNDP, starting in January 1996 to examine criteria for evaluating NGOs. The evaluating team would consist of representatives from MINIREISO, the Office of the Resident Coordinator and the NGO community. This undertaking would have no bearing on the status of the 38 NGOs who already received notification of expulsion.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) reported that the Foreign Minister had agreed with his assessment that freezing bank accounts and seizing NGO assets was unacceptable. According to the SRSG, the Foreign Minister expressed regret for the measures taken, stating that GoR Ministries had acted in an uncoordinated manner. Several participants questioned whether such an important decision could have been taken by MINIREISO in isolation or without GoR coordination. The SRSG reported that the GoR had reviewed certain cases and one or two of the expelled NGOs would be reinstated after a one-month suspension.

Many persons in attendance expressed understanding of the GoR's desire to rationalise the presence of NGOs working in Rwanda and agreed that some NGOs had not registered or fully informed the GoR of their activities. One participant suggested that more complete information regarding the ownership of seized equipment was needed before further steps were taken. The GoR's sovereign right to take action against NGOs was not in question.



However, participants regretted the abrupt and unilateral manner in which the decision was taken and felt that NGOs had a right to be informed of the specific reasons for their expulsion. It was viewed that the GoR's action sent a very negative signal to the international community, undermining the spirit of trust between the GoR, donors and NGOs, and gave an unpredictable character to providing assistance to Rwanda. Several participants stated that the GoR should respect its commitments and if so agreed in advance, provide accredited NGOs with two months notice prior to expulsion. The seven-day deadline imposed by the GoR was viewed as unfair and inadequate. Participants were concerned that the expulsion order might compromise the reputations of some NGOs and lead to security problems for staff or former staff of some NGOs. It was mentioned that the European Parliament had voted a recommendation expressing concern over the GoR's action. The Government of Canada's position was firm in its opposition to confiscation of NGO goods, some of which had been purchased with taxpayer's funds.

The CARE representative informed the participants that a letter signed by 35 - 40 NGOs would be submitted to MINIREISO (see Annex for copy of letter). The signatories favoured a constructive and non-confrontational approach to the NGO issue. The CARE representative expressed support for the aforementioned GoR/UNDP plan to evaluate NGOs.

#### **UNAMIR Equipment**

The SRSG recalled that the recently adopted Security Council Resolution 1029 (1995) extending UNAMIR's mandate contained a section on UNAMIR's equipment. The resolution requests the Secretary-General to "examine, in the context of existing United Nations regulations, the feasibility of transferring UNAMIR non-lethal equipment, as elements of UNAMIR withdraw, for use in Rwanda". He mentioned that according to UN regulations, the equipment should first be made available for other peace-keeping operations. Equipment not retained could then be turned over to UN agencies to support their own activities and/or the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration of Refugees. When implementation of the activities was finished, the equipment could then be turned over to the GoR. The participants agreed that this approach should be favoured and an agreement should be reached between concerned parties on the matter before the end of the mandate on 8 March 1996. It was felt that the support of UN Member States in New York would be helpful in resolving this issue. It was agreed that the SRSG bring this to the attention of the appropriate officials at UN Headquarters.

#### **Recent Developments in the Justice Sector**

The United Nations Department for Development Support and Management Services (UNDDSMS) expert to the Ministry of Justice, Ms. Micheline Gilbert, presented the four priorities of the Ministry for the Rehabilitation and Functioning of the Judiciary.

(1) In accordance with a recommendation made during the recent Conference on the Genocide held in Kigali, the Ministry of Justice wishes to establish 11 "special courts" for the treatment of genocide cases. These courts could be supported by six international experts who could be recruited through UNDP's "Support to the Rehabilitation of the Judiciary" phase II project. Four more specialists could support the "parquet général" of the Supreme Court.



(2) Incentive measures are being examined in order to increase the productivity of judiciary public servants and recruit qualified and experienced candidates in key positions. According to the plan, up to 1000 persons could receive enhanced remuneration through the aforementioned UNDP project.

(3) The work of the "Commissions de Triage" is scheduled to begin in mid-January and the necessary administrative decisions are being prepared by the Ministry to be presented to the GoR Cabinet for official approval.

(4) Assessment of material needs for the proper functioning of the Supreme Court has been completed. It is expected that these needs will be covered through contributions made by Germany.

It was mentioned that the "Coordination and Management Cell" of the Ministry of Justice was now staffed by two persons: Ms. Gilbert and an expert recruited through a Canadian cooperation project. Some participants expressed the sentiment that the aforementioned measures might not be adequate for rapid processing of genocide cases. The number of special courts, for example, was viewed as insufficient.

The need for the construction of detention centres was discussed. It was mentioned that a US\$ 30 million programme had been prepared by a DHA consultant. As the amount was considered too large for resources mobilisation purposes the SRSG suggested that priority be given the first phase of this project which would cost US\$ 10 million. Several participants felt that it should be supported, particularly in light of the possible large-scale return of refugees. Certain donors considered the construction of detention centres an inadequate approach to the current justice problem in Rwanda as it only provided the GoR with more space and time before addressing the real issues linked with that problem. The Representative from the Netherlands explained that his Government viewed providing support for the construction of detention centres as a humanitarian gesture which could help avoid another crisis such as the one which occurred at Kibeho.

The Resident Coordinator summarised that (1) the joint evaluation by the GoR and the international community should result in a more transparent and rational working relationship between the GoR and NGOs; (2) the SRSG was asked to consult with UN Headquarters to receive a clear ruling on the ownership and disposal of equipment; (3) the establishment of the national judicial system should be speeded up, and more financial support must be provided for prisons and detention centres.

Before closing the meeting, the Resident Coordinator distributed copies of a UNDP project proposal for the resettlement and reintegration of refugees in the Gisenyi and Kibungo Prefectures.



### List of Participants

#### Donor Countries

<b>Belgium</b>	Mr. Sigurt Scholstraete, Chargé d'Affaires Mr. Robert Schriewer, Chief of Cooperation Mission Mr. Luc Verbeek, Mission of Cooperation
<b>Canada</b>	Mr. Claude Latulippe, Consul
<b>France</b>	Mr. Jaques Courbin, Ambassador Mr. Guy Bossy, Councilor Cooperation
<b>Germany</b>	Mr. August Hummel, Ambassador
<b>Italy</b>	Ms. Augusta Angelucci, Italian Cooperation
<b>Netherlands</b>	Mr. Michael Van der Ven, Chargé d'Affaires
<b>Sweden</b>	Mr. Lars-Goran Engfeldt, Ambassador of Sweden in Nairobi, Kenya Mr. Bengt Herring, First Secretary, Embassy of Sweden, Nairobi, Kenya
<b>Switzerland</b>	Mr. Antoine Staedler, Chief of Mission
<b>UK</b>	Ms. Kaye Oliver, Ambassador
<b>United States</b>	Mr. Eugene Tuttle, Deputy Chief of Mission Mr. Paul Whaley, Chargé d'Affaires
<b>E.U.</b>	Ms. Marie Spaak, Regional Coordinator, ECIO

#### United Nations Agencies and Other Organisations

<b>UNAMIR</b>	Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, SRSG
<b>UNDP</b>	Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa, UNDP Resident Representative and UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator Mr. Nguyen X. Luong, Principal Economist
<b>UNHCR</b>	Mr. W. Collins Asare, Deputy Representative Mr. Khassim Diagne, Executive Officer
<b>DHA</b>	Mr. Anthony Wood, Acting Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator
<b>UNICEF</b>	Mr. Tom Bergmann, Officer in Charge
<b>WFP</b>	Mr. Techeeste Zergaber, Country Director
<b>UNDDSMS</b>	Ms. Micheline Gilbert, Programme Officer
<b>WHO</b>	Mr. Daniel Ferrari, Operations Director
<b>World Bank</b>	Mr. François Munyatwali, Resident Representative a. i.
<b>ICRC</b>	Mr. Markus Baechler, Project Officer
<b>Care</b>	Mr. Rowland Roome, Director
<b>International</b>	





ASSOCIATION RECONNUE D'UTILITÉ PUBLIQUE  
PAR DÉCRET DU 24.01.1993

Paris, le 21 décembre 1995

UNAMIR

1995 DEC 21 P 5:09

Monsieur KAHN  
Envoyé spécial du secrétariat des Nations Unies

Fax (19/250) 86 877

Monsieur,

Je vous remercie de nous avoir consacré du temps le dimanche 10 décembre lors de notre mission à Kigali, concernant la décision d'expulsion du Rwanda de 38 ONG internationales, dont Médecins Du Monde.

Le lundi 11 décembre, j'ai eu l'honneur de rencontrer le Président de la République du Rwanda, Monsieur Pasteur Bizimungu, qui nous a demandé de rester au Rwanda et d'y poursuivre nos programmes, considérant que, à notre égard, cette décision était un malentendu.

Je tenais à vous informer de l'issue de ma mission et vous prie de recevoir l'expression de mes sentiments les plus cordiaux.

Michel Brugière  
Directeur Général

*This is good  
news. R. P. 22-12.  
Dac*



EDURAL DIFFICULTIES COULD NOT BE UNDERESTIMATED. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAD RECOMMENDED THE SHUTDOWN OF THE ENTIRE OPERATION IF THE POLITICAL WILL DID NOT EXIST AMONG PARTIES TO IMPLEMENT THE SETTLEMENT PLAN.

THE UNITED NATIONS BEGAN THE YEAR WITH 17 OPERATIONS AND WAS ENDING THE YEAR WITH 16, MR. FAWZI ADDED. AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR, TOTAL TROOP STRENGTH WAS MORE THAN 69,000 FROM 77 COUNTRIES. BY DECEMBER, THAT NUMBER WOULD BE REDUCED TO ABOUT 50,000, FROM SOME 80 COUNTRIES.

AT THE PEAK OF DEPLOYMENT IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, IN AUGUST 1995, THE THREE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING MISSIONS HAD A COMBINED MILITARY STRENGTH OF MORE THAN 47,000. WITH THE CIVILIAN STAFF, TOTAL PERSONNEL EXCEEDED 50,000, ACCOUNTING FOR NEARLY 70 PER CENT OF UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPERS WORLDWIDE AND OVER TWO THIRDS OF PEACE-KEEPING COSTS. THE UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINED, SADLY, 89 FATALITIES IN ITS PEACE-KEEPING MISSIONS DURING 1995. THE NUMBER, HOWEVER, WAS LESS THAN IN PREVIOUS YEARS -- 144 IN 1994 AND 203 DURING 1993.

THE TOTAL PEACE-KEEPING BUDGET FOR 1995 WAS LIKELY TO BE AROUND \$3 BILLION. PEACE-KEEPING SPENDING NEXT YEAR, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, WOULD SURELY BE SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED NEXT YEAR, AS SEVERAL OPERATIONS WOULD SHUT DOWN. THE SEVERE FINANCIAL CRISIS, WHICH WAS CREATED BY SIGNIFICANT OVERDUES BY MEMBER STATES, HAD OF COURSE SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED THE PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS. AT THE END OF THE YEAR, THE TOTAL OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PEACE-KEEPING BUDGET WAS LIKELY TO REMAIN AT THE \$2 BILLION MARK.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATION (DPKO) HAD JUST ISSUED A BOOKLET ENTITLED COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN SOMALIA, APRIL 1992 - MARCH 1995. THE REPORT WAS PREPARED BY: THE FRIEDRICH EBERT STIFTUNG FOUNDATION OF GERMANY; THE LIFE AND PEACE INSTITUTE OF SWEDEN; AND THE NORWEGIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, IN COOPERATION WITH THE "LESSONS LEARNED UNIT" OF DPKO. CORRESPONDENTS WERE INVITED TO CONTACT THE CHIEF OF THE LESSONS LEARNED UNIT AT DPKO, LEONARD KAPUNGO, AT EXTENSION 3745.

THE BOOKLET HAD A FOREWORD BY THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR PLANNING AND SUPPORT, LIEUTENANT GENERAL MANFRED EISELE, MR. FAWZI ADDED. PART II OF THE BOOKLET WAS COMPRISED OF 15 CLEARLY OUTLINED LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE UNITED NATIONS EXPERIENCE IN SOMALIA, SUCH AS: THE NEED FOR A CLEAR AND PRACTICABLE MANDATE; MATCHING MANDATES WITH THE MEANS TO IMPLEMENT THEM; NOT INSERTING PEACE-KEEPING FORCES IN CONFLICT AREAS IF THERE WAS NO POLITICAL WILL AMONG THE PARTIES TOWARDS RECONCILIATION; AND THE RECOMMENDATION THAT CHAPTER VII AND CHAPTER VI OPERATIONS, ACCORDING TO THE CHARTER, SHOULD NOT CO-EXIST, AND THE TRANSITION FROM CHAPTER VII TO CHAPTER VI SHOULD BE SMOOTH.

FINALLY, THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WISHED, AT THE END OF THE YEAR, TO EXPRESS HIS THANKS TO ALL THE UNITED NATIONS STAFF BOTH AT HEADQUARTERS AND AROUND THE WORLD, FOR HAVING DONE "A GREAT JOB" DURING 1995. A TOTAL OF SOME 55,000 STAFF WORKED IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM, AND WITHOUT THEM THE ORGANIZATION COULD NOT CARRY OUT ITS HUMANITARIAN TASKS AND DEVELOPMENTAL WORK IN EVERY CORNER OF THE GLOBE. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL LOOKED FORWARD TO 1996 WITH MUCH ENTHUSIASM AND EXPRESSED HIS HOPE THAT THE ORGANIZATION WOULD BE ABLE TO PORTRAY ITS WORK IN A MORE FORCEFUL MANNER,

use small  
ask for  
booklet.  
Mr. Das





21 December 1995


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

RECEIVED  
22 DEC 1995  
OFFICE OF THE SRSG  
UNAMIR

Dear Ambassador Khan,

I am forwarding a copy of the paper on the Strategy and Priorities of HRFOR in 1996 of which I sent you a draft in November. After further revision, which took into account points made by your colleagues in the helpful comments you sent me with your 21 November letter, it has been approved by the High Commissioner and sent by him to Geneva missions of governments which have made voluntary contributions to HRFOR. I am sending copies to missions here, and am seeking the High Commissioner's agreement to sharing it with the Government of Rwanda.

Best regards,

  
Ian Martin  
Chief, HRFOR

*Pl keep a copy for me. Olu  
copies may be given to EC/ED/HRD  
LA - Pl put up draft with Secretary-General.  
Mr. Dab*





## HUMAN RIGHTS FIELD OPERATION IN RWANDA - (HRFOR)

## THE STRATEGY AND PRIORITIES OF HRFOR IN 1996



1. HRFOR's mandate, as set out in the High Commissioner's agreement with the Government of Rwanda (GOR), has five aspects:

- (a) To carry out investigations into violations of human rights and humanitarian law including possible acts of genocide...;
- (b) To monitor the ongoing human rights situation, and through their presence help redress existing problems and prevent possible human rights violations from occurring;
- (c) To cooperate with other international agencies in charge of reestablishing confidence and thus facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons and the rebuilding of civic society;
- (d) To implement programmes of technical cooperation in the field of human rights, particularly in the area of the administration of justice; and
- (e) To report to the High Commissioner who will make the information available to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Rwanda...

2. This is an extremely broad mandate. It was drawn up over a year ago. Each aspect of the mandate nevertheless remains important in the current context, but each now needs to be interpreted and applied in the current situation. It is not a matter of opting for one aspect over another: genocide investigation over the current human rights situation, or human rights monitoring over provision of assistance. The elements of the mandate are mutually reinforcing. Justice and national accounting for the genocide is essential to reconciliation; preventing or addressing current human rights violations is essential to refugee return and confidence-building in local communities, as well as to ending the impunity which has prevailed in Rwanda under previous governments and which paved the way for the genocide and mass violations of 1994; effective assistance to building the administration of justice and other institutions, and human rights training and awareness, are essential if human rights violations are to be prevented or addressed.

3. HRFOR's resources are however extremely limited in relation to so broad a mandate. HRFOR's objectives and strategy within that mandate is therefore being given further definition in order to apply its limited resources effectively and to set clear priorities for the work of staff, both in the prefectures and at headquarters. In determining priorities in a context of limited resources, due regard will be paid to the roles and capacities of other organizations: as far as possible, HRFOR will work in a manner which complements rather than duplicates activities where mandates overlap.



### **Investigations into past violations - the genocide**

4. HRFOR was established in response to genocide and related gross violations of human rights in Rwanda, which are the major factors conditioning the country's current realities. It has conveyed to the International Tribunal (IT) as well as to the Special Rapporteur the information it collected. The extent of this work has not been fully made known: if resources permit, HRFOR will prepare a public report describing this work and presenting the analysis of the genocide which emerges from it. While information regarding individual criminal responsibility must remain confidential to the IT, HRFOR will convey as much as possible of the information it collected about the nature of the genocide to the GOR.

5. HRFOR will continue to address the genocide in four ways:

(a) The IT now has the leading international role in investigations. HRFOR will give every assistance the IT wants from it, chiefly in facilitating the operation of its investigators in the field. It will continue to make available to the IT as well as to the Special Rapporteur new information regarding the genocide which comes to the attention of its teams.

(b) The GOR has yet to decide upon its strategy and procedures for prosecuting the perpetrators. The decisions it takes - the extent to which the procedures are inside or outside the normal justice system - will affect the overall framework for assistance to the justice system, and the role that HRFOR can play in mobilising assistance to and monitoring the process. International law as well as national reconciliation require that the perpetrators of genocide be brought to justice; HRFOR will endeavour to promote the respect in practice of international human rights principles in this difficult process.

(c) Other recommendations of the GOR's November Genocide Conference envisage a national accounting extending beyond individual prosecution - writing a definitive account, hearing and preserving testimony, establishing memorials. As the GOR considers and implements its further response to the genocide, HRFOR will be prepared to assist and endeavour to mobilise other assistance to this process.

(d) HRFOR will continue to look for opportunities to promote arrangements for compensation, within the framework of international human rights standards, to surviving victims and their families, and assistance for their needs for medical treatment.

6. Other areas of HRFOR's work - for example, human rights education and promotion - will continue to reflect a consciousness of the genocide and the need to address its legacy.

### **Current monitoring and prevention of violations**

7. HRFOR has established a presence in all eleven prefectures except Byumba, and has developed relationships with the authorities, including the security forces, which can contribute to the prevention of human rights violations. An office will be established in Byumba as soon as staff resources permit. HRFOR will give priority to investigating reports of human rights violations, giving priority to violations of the rights to life, physical integrity, liberty and security of the person, freedom of expression and association, and freedom of movement, as well as the right to property where disputes regarding this right threaten to give rise to any of the preceding violations. HRFOR will systematically present its information regarding reported human rights violations to the GOR at the local and national level. It will encourage and cooperate with official investigations, and promote



forms of training and other assistance that are identified as necessary to prevent such violations in future.

8. The information resulting from HRFOR's own investigations, together with the GOR's response, will be reported to the High Commissioner. It will also be made fully available to the Special Rapporteur.

9. Conditions of detention, both in the prisons and in the local detention centres (cachots communaux), are one of the most serious aspects of the current human rights situation. They will continue to form an important part of HRFOR's overall monitoring, dialogue with the authorities and reporting. HRFOR will monitor human rights violations in detention and seek to improve conditions of detention in accordance with international human rights standards. In doing so, it will coordinate its work with the mandate and work of the ICRC. HRFOR will give high priority, as the judicial system becomes operational, to promoting the processing of cases of detainees according to the law and thus to progressively reducing the numbers of those detained without charge or trial. As long as exceptional procedures, such as the Commissions de Triage, are in operation pending the full functioning of an independent judicial system, HRFOR will endeavour to ensure that they review cases of detainees as quickly and as fairly as possible.

#### **Re-establishing confidence and facilitating refugee return**

10. Confidence-building is an over-arching objective of HRFOR, to which each of its areas of work contributes, and which in turn is crucial to the return of refugees. In the period immediately ahead, which is intended to see major repatriation, HRFOR's work will be closely linked to the pattern of expected and actual return. HRFOR will cooperate closely with UNHCR, in accordance with the memorandum of understanding concluded between the two agencies in Rwanda, as well as with the coordinating ministry, the Ministry of Rehabilitation. HRFOR will continue to assess the state of readiness of home communes to receive returnees, and to assist those communes in the resettlement process. It will attempt to ensure that basic human rights are respected at all stages of return, resettlement and reintegration, through monitoring of conditions at principal frontier crossing points; processing in transit centres; treatment of returnees while they await transfer to communes; treatment of those placed in interim detention; and all aspects of reintegration into home communes, including the continuing security and treatment of returnees.

11. HRFOR will be contributing to the return of refugees not only through these direct efforts, but through all its work to contribute to the development of institutions essential to human rights protection, especially the justice system; to prevent human rights violations; and, where they occur, to get them rapidly addressed. These are essential conditions for voluntary return.

12. The mandate of the High Commissioner embraces the promotion of economic, social and cultural rights, and the right to development. Human rights field officers are acutely aware of the full range of economic and social needs which post-genocide Rwanda confronts, and which have to be addressed for the full realisation of human rights. Progress in economic, social and cultural rights is an essential human rights objective in itself, and will contribute to progress in civil and political rights. HRFOR cannot however become a general development organization, nor substitute in its local work for other international organizations, UN or non-governmental, with economic and social mandates and requisite expertise. Because of its unique local presence, it can play a limited but useful role in drawing local needs to the attention of other organizations which can be sources of assistance, and in helping local organizations to present their needs effectively. HRFOR's human rights education will of course reflect the full range of internationally-recognised human rights.



#### **Technical cooperation: the administration of justice and human rights promotion**

13. HRFOR's comparative advantage in relation to the administration of justice consists in two things. The first is its unique local outreach and opportunity to identify and understand needs and be supportive at the local level. The second is the ability to make available to the GOR and others professional human rights expertise in advising and helping to shape assistance projects at the national level. This twin contribution will be applied both to the rehabilitation of the justice system and to the development of the administration of prisons.

14. HRFOR has played an important role in using its local presence to identify material needs in the justice system and working with donors to obtain different types of equipment and funding. It will continue to assess the material needs of the justice sector and draw these to the attention of donors. HRFOR is now able to devote most of its attention to following the performance of the justice system, giving professional support within its competence, and providing feedback to the relevant authorities at different levels and to donors who are formulating projects to assist the GOR in its efforts. This will include the assessment of training needs and evaluation of effectiveness of training programmes.

15. Effective human rights education and promotion merit the highest priority in a society divided by genocide. It has three major aspects:

- (a) The inclusion of respect for human rights in the training of professionals, especially those with direct law and order responsibilities, i.e. the gendarmerie and communal police, judicial officials, prison warders, and in the current context, the military;
- (b) The incorporation of respect for human rights in the curriculum of the formal education system at all levels; and
- (c) Human rights promotion aimed at the general population, or particular sectors, such as young people, with special attention to promoting the rights of women, children and minorities.

16. This is a vast area. In response to opportunities presented by the wishes of the GOR and non-governmental actors, HRFOR will identify and pursue involvements which are strategic in each aspect. It will give high priority to responding to requests to participate in the training of the RPA, gendarmerie, communal police and judicial officials. In relation to the formal education system, HRFOR will offer human rights expertise in support of the overall work of UNESCO. In its general human rights promotion, it will seek to ensure the availability of appropriate materials and the effective use of channels of public information, especially radio. Ultimately, the development of a human rights culture is the role of Rwandan civil society, and human rights education will be most effectively carried out by Rwandans: HRFOR will give priority to promoting the training of continuing educators and the availability of materials, and will work in a manner which supports - and does not attempt to substitute - for the role of Rwandan non-governmental organizations.

17. HRFOR will remain alert to other strategic opportunities to contribute to the development of national institutions contributing to the promotion and protection of human rights, both within the machinery of government and the Transitional National Assembly, and within civil society. It will give high priority to contributing to the strengthening of non-governmental human rights organizations, including the training of local human rights NGOs in objective monitoring, reporting and other activities.



18. HRFOR is not itself a funding agency. It will work closely with the Advisory Services, Technical Cooperation and Information Branch of the Centre for Human Rights to identify needs that can be met through the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation, and will also identify needs which can be met through advice available from the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch. HRFOR has played and will continue to play an important role in identifying needs for human rights funding, and matching these to potential funding sources, including UNDP and another UN agencies; the European Union; bilateral government donors; and NGOs.

#### **Organisational requirements**

19. The objective of deploying sufficient field officers to carry out regular visits to all communes remains valid. This would require teams averaging 14-15 in each prefecture. To maintain this field presence would require a total international staffing, including managers, specialised legal and other human rights personnel, security officers and administrative staff, of about 200.

20. The administrative staffing requirement will depend on the extent to which HRFOR provides its own administrative services, or is able to maintain an agreement with another UN agency to provide administrative services. Communications, logistical, financial, personnel, medical and other support services have been provided by UNAMIR. Urgent attention must be given to the reprovision of these services.

21. The ability to manage HRFOR on an adequate professional basis requires staff to be contracted for a reasonable period and the operation to be planned with stability for a minimum of six, and preferably twelve, months.

19 December 1995



**PRIORITY**

**URGENT**


**NOTE**

JOE LOMBARDO,

TOMORROW THERE WILL BE AN UN AGENCY HEADS MEETING AT UNDP AT 9 AM  
WHERE THEY WILL DISCUSS THE ATTACHED PIECE OF PAPER FROM THE MINISTER OF  
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

THE SRSG WOULD LIKE EITHER MR. ANGLIN OR A DESIGNATE TO ACCOMPANY MR. DAO  
TO THIS MEETING. KINDLY INFORM CLIVE.

PLEASE LET ME KNOW.

  
ISEL RIVERO, SA/SRSG  
20 DECEMBER 1995

*I self / Mr. Dao  
Richard Gregoire  
0830 in  
Mr. Dao's Office  
tomorrow.*

*Joe  
SRO  
26/12/95*



His Excellency  
Mr Patrick Mazimhaka  
The Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Integration  
Rwanda

14 December, 1995

Your Excellency,

We, the undersigned registered International NGOs, respect the sovereignty and authority of the Government of Rwanda. We acknowledge the right of the government of Rwanda to co-ordinate the work of NGOs and to determine which International NGOs are performing adequately in making a constructive contribution to the reconstruction of Rwanda.

However, we are concerned about the process by which nine registered NGOs have been asked to cease operations, and seven registered NGOs asked to suspend operations. We are concerned that the procedures outlined in the "Basic Agreement" and the "Working Procedures" have not been followed in the following regards:

- There was no clear process of evaluation, notification of dissatisfaction, appeal and correction, before measures were taken.
- Failure to adhere to the two month notice period for termination specified in the "Basic Agreement". No notification of cancellation of the Basic Agreement has been issued to any of the registered NGOs.
- Not all of the registered NGOs asked to cease their operations have had the opportunity to meet with the Ministry to discuss their individual cases.
- Seizure of NGO assets, blocking of bank accounts and cutting of telephone and fax communication.

We therefore respectfully request, Your Excellency, that:

- All registered NGOs who have been asked to cease operations, but who have not been able to present their case to the relevant authorities, be given the opportunity to do so.
- That any future reviews of NGOs be conducted transparently in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the Basic Agreement and Working Procedures.
- A working group is formed by the Ministry to include both the Ministry and representatives of registered NGOs, to examine the criteria for operation within the context of the Basic Agreement and Working Procedures in order to strengthen mutual confidence.

This letter is submitted in the spirit of co-operation and we thank you in advance for seriously considering the points raised.

Cc Director of Cabinet, Minireiso.  
Director General, Minireiso.  
Director of HACU.  
Diplomatic Representatives.  
Heads of UN Agencies.



Representative

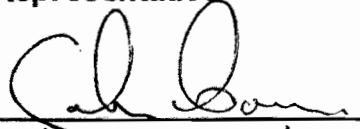
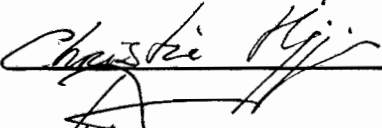
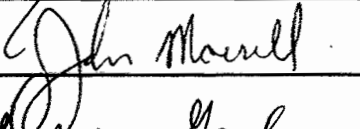
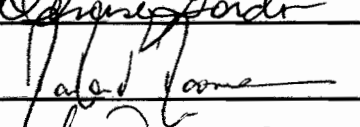
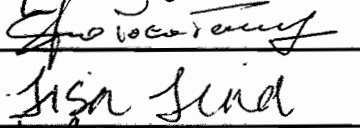
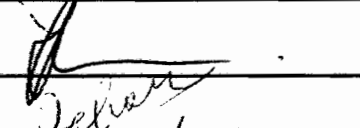
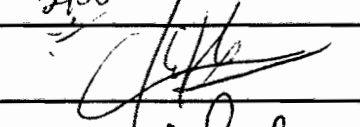
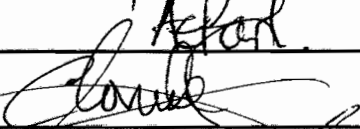

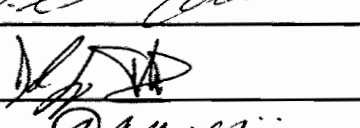
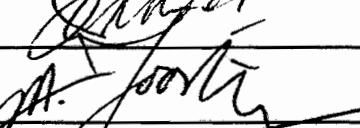
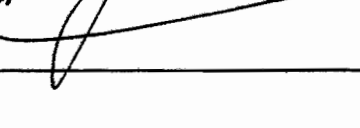






Organisation

<del>Jane</del> JANE MATHIESON	<del>OXFAM</del> OXFAM UK/I
<del>RENE VAN Hooft</del>	<del>CWt/ACIST</del>
<del>Sjoak de Boer (P.O.)</del>	<del>SHU/Kbth. Dev. Org.</del>
<del>ASKALE ZINEGA</del>	<del>AFRICA HUMANITARIAN ACTION</del>
<del>Esmer Murray</del>	<del>Help e.V. Germany</del>
<del>Michael Payne</del>	<del>CONCERN WORLDWIDE</del>
<del>David L. ...</del>	<del>ARC</del>
<del>W. ...</del> GIL GRAY	<del>Save the Children Fund (UK)</del>
<del>Julie L. Dargis</del>	<del>Memisa Medicus Mundi</del>
<del>En ...</del>	<del>Save the Children - USA</del>
<del>Lien NGUYEN</del>	<del>Red Barnet</del>
<del>Nassim ...</del>	<del>SOLIDARITES</del>
<del>...</del>	<del>World Vision</del>
<del>...</del>	<del>Health Aid UK</del>
<del>...</del>	<del>Service Social International</del>
<del>...</del>	<del>Population Services International (PSI)</del>
<del>N. Timmermans</del>	<del>MERLIN</del>



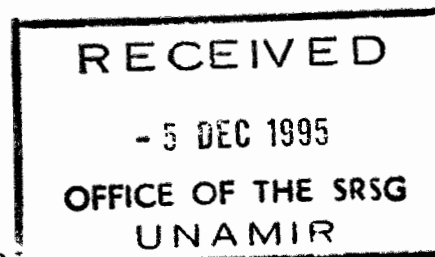
## Representative

## Organisation

	LUTHERAN WORKS FEDERATION
John Keys	International Rescue Committee
	TROCAIRE
	FHI
	IRC
	Africare
	CARE - International
	INTER SOS
	IMC
	MSF - Holland
	MSF - BELGIUM
	MSF France
	MSF - Spain
	TSP
	ONIAM-QUEBEC
	FRP
	QUAMM
	ADRA
	Tear fund



Provisional



MEETING OF HEADS OF AGENCIES  
(Kigali, 29 November 1995)

Representatives of international organisations working in Rwanda met on 29 November 1995 under the chairmanship of the UN Resident Coordinator (RC), Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa, in the Conference Room of UNDP, Kigali.

Draft Letter for DHA Working Group in New York

*Handwritten:* M. Dao 4/5.12

The draft of a letter from the Resident Coordinator to Mr. Manuel Da Silva, Director, CED, DHA, regarding the position of Heads of UN Agencies operating in Rwanda toward the Consolidated Special Appeal was discussed. After some modifications the letter was approved by the Heads of Agencies. The main points of the letter were as follows:

- (1) As the Government was opposed to including the Rwanda portion of requirements in the Special Appeal planned for 15 December 1995, UN agencies in Rwanda preferred not to be part of the Rwanda portion of the Appeal.
- (2) Agencies that were already using their own fund-raising mechanisms could continue to do so.
- (3) The materials to be submitted in final form to DHA by 1 December 1995 could be used to prepare a document which, in lieu of the formal Special Appeal for 1996, could be distributed informally by DHA at regular donor meetings on Rwanda held in Geneva and New York. Agencies could also make presentations on the support they intended to provide for the Government's Plan of Action.

The UNHCR Delegate, Mr. Roman Urasa, indicated that the Government should be very aware that donors use three funding channels: the Government, UN agencies and NGOs. It could be detrimental to the Government's own resource mobilisation efforts if it were to try to block the UN or NGO channels, believing that more funding would go directly to the Government. Mr. Urasa, stated that, except for staff salaries, the entire US\$ 60 million budgeted by UNHCR for Rwanda was in effect for Government requirements - US\$ 15 million for repatriation (way stations, transport, etc.) and US\$ 45 million for rehabilitation activities (housing, etc.). He emphasised that none of that amount was included in the Government's Plan of Action. The Deputy Resident Representative, Mr. Babacar Cissé, indicated that most of the new pledges made during the Thematic Consultation were to be channelled through UN agencies and NGOs.



## **Allowances to Government and Counterparts**

The UNICEF Representative, Mr. Daniel Toole, raised the question of per-diems paid to consultants and UN personnel on mission in Rwanda and for Government counterparts. It was agreed that the reimbursement formula currently used needed modification and that a survey of hotel prices in various Rwandese cities should be undertaken for submission to New York. It was proposed that a four-scale system be practised by all UN agencies. It would be based on the following prices: (1) Kigali (Mille Collines); (2) Kigali (other hotels); (3) Gisenyi and; (4) elsewhere. The immediate recommendation was to use the US\$ 81 per-diem amount currently practiced by WFP as the rate for the final category (elsewhere).

## **1996 Round Table Preparations/The Role of UN Agencies**

The UNDP Principal Economist, Mr. Nguyen Luong, announced that the Government would convene the 1996 Round Table on 27 and 28 March in Geneva. He proposed that UN agencies be more involved in the 1996 Round Table than they were in 1995 Round Table. He suggested that a MoU between the Government and UN agencies be drafted. The WFP Country Representative, Mr. Techeste Zergaber, expressed his reluctance to be involved in the Round Table because of problems which resulted in 1995 from the CAP and Round Table. Mr. Luong responded that it could be advantageous to institutionalise cooperation among the Government, the UN and other organisations such as the EU in the Round Table process. The Resident Coordinator expressed appreciation to UNHCR and UNICEF for their participation in the Thematic Consultation recently held in Kigali and stated that greater involvement by other UN agencies would have been beneficial.

## **Security and Other Arrangements for 1996**

The Resident Coordinator indicated that a working group had been formed to discuss questions concerning medical, communications, equipment and security arrangements in Rwanda if UNAMIR were to leave. Mr. Cissé, stated that after UNAMIR's departure security arrangements would fall under the purview of the Resident Coordinator in his capacity as UN Designated Official. The Resident Coordinator believed that security arrangements should be financed by the UN but that funding would almost certainly be cost-shared among UN agencies in Rwanda. He felt that in the event of UNAMIR's departure two security officers would be needed, at a total cost of \$315,000 per year. The Resident Coordinator mentioned that apportioning the costs among UN agencies based on number of personnel had been suggested. The FAO Operations Coordinator, Mr. Jean-François Gascon, inquired whether national staff would be counted along with international staff. It was confirmed that national staff would be included. The IOM Operations Director, Mr.



Joost Van der Aalst, indicated that IOM wished to be included in UN security arrangements. The Resident Coordinator indicated that the International Tribunal would make its own security arrangements. The UNICEF Representative expressed his support for coordinated security arrangements among UN agencies in the event of UNAMIR's departure, but indicated that New York wished to have security agents for individual UN agencies. The UNHCR Deputy Representative, Mr. Collins Asare, indicated that UNDP could hire a Security Officer and a second one could be cost-shared by UN agencies as has been the case in the past. In addition, each UN agency could maintain security personnel as desired.

The SRSG, Ambassador Khan, viewed as necessary the discussion on post-UNAMIR security arrangements and indicated that more information on UNAMIR's future might be known within one week. He circulated a list of UNAMIR assets that may be available and indicated that a more exhaustive list would be sent later. He pointed out that large items (radio transmitters and pre-fabricated huts were not included on the list. He suggested that agencies contact the UNAMIR Chief Administration Officer, Ms. Susan Matthew, with written requests. He indicated that some of the items would be sold at a symbolic cost of US\$ 1, the price of other items would be based on clear criteria. The SRSG informed the Heads of Agencies that the Government was laying mines along the Zairian border area near Lac Kivu and that UN agencies should alert their personnel working in the region.

#### **UN Monthly *Situation Report***

The Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator, Mr. Tony Wood, indicated that the UN Monthly *Situation Report* was now produced by the Resident Coordinator. He distributed a copy of the memo, table of contents, and list of contacts for the report which had been circulated to information officers and other persons in UN and other agencies operating in Rwanda. He indicated that the report writing team would appreciate receiving contributions from UN agencies, in a form which could be rapidly inserted into the November *Situation Report*, as quickly as possible. The Resident Coordinator indicated that he hoped to constitute an editorial board comprised of contact persons from UN and other agencies for the report.



### List of Participants

<b>UNAMIR</b>	Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, SRSG Mr. A.B. Sidique Dao, Humanitarian / Rehab. Officer
<b>UNDP</b>	Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa, Resident Representative Mr. Babacar Cissé, Deputy Resident Representative Mr. Nguyen Luong, Principal Economist Mr. Anthony Wood, Acting Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator
<b>UNHCR</b>	Mr. Roman Urasa, Country Delegué Mr. Collins Asare, Deputy Representative
<b>UNICEF</b>	Mr. Daniel Toole, Country Representative
<b>HRFOR</b>	Mr. Abderrezak Essaied, Deputy Chief
<b>WFP</b>	Mr. Techeste Zergaber, Country Director Ms. Louise Boivin Head of Programming
<b>INT. TRIB.</b>	Mr. Alain Sigg, Spokesperson
<b>FAO</b>	Mr. Jean François Gascon, Operations Coordinator
<b>WHO</b>	Mr. Amidou Baba-Moussa, Country Representative a. i.
<b>UNESCO</b>	Mr. Johan Brusten, Officer-in-charge
<b>IOM</b>	Mr. Joost Van der Aalst, Operations Director
<b>ICVA</b>	Ms. Jette Isaksen, NGO Liaison Officer

Randall Harbour  
UNDP, Kigali  
29/11/1995



**UNITED NATIONS  
HIGH COMMISSIONER  
FOR REFUGEES**  
Branch Office for Rwanda

Tel: (250).76635  
Fax: (250).77276  
1.407.726.5018 [international]



**NATIONS UNIES  
HAUT COMMISSARIAT  
POUR LES REFUGIES**  
Délégation pour le Rwanda

SatFax: 00.871.175.4312  
SatFone: 00.871.175.4311

**RECEIVED**

**- 5 DEC 1995**

**OFFICE OF THE SRSG  
UNAMIR**

**MEMORANDUM**

*Mr Dao.*  
*S*

**TO:** Ambassador Shaharyar Khna, UNAMIR  
**FROM:** Ms. Masti Notz, Snr. Repatriation Officer, UNHCR Kigali *NOT 2*  
**Date:** 04 December 1995  
**Subj:** Returnee statistics for the month of November 1995

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aaa/ Please find attached the daily and monthly statistics for the month of November 1995 by countries of asylum and Rwandese entry points.

Warm regard.



## DECLARATION

## J'ACCUSE LE FPR DE CRIMES DE GENOCIDE DES POPULATIONS D'ETHNIE HUTU, DE PURIFICATION ETHNIQUE ET APPELLE A UNE ENQUETE INTERNATIONALE URGENTE.

En avril 1994, pendant le génocide et les massacres, je fus sauvé par les troupes du FPR et évacué de KIGALI vers le camp des déplacés de BYUMBA où je suis resté jusqu'en juillet 1994. J'ai participé, avec quelques politiciens rescapés et qui n'avaient pas trempé dans la tragédie, aux pourparlers entre le FPR et les rescapés des Forces démocratiques de changement pour la mise en place des nouvelles institutions du pays. Par la suite, à partir du 19 juillet 1994, j'exerce les fonctions de Secrétaire général du Gouvernement jusqu'en septembre 1994 et de Chef du Service Civil des Renseignements jusqu'au 30 août 1995, date à laquelle je démissionne et m'engage à combattre la dictature du régime FPR. Déjà depuis mon évacuation sur BYUMBA, en avril 94, j'ai commencé à recevoir des éléments d'information, avec des preuves irréfutables, sur les massacres ethniques commis par des éléments de l'armée patriotique rwandaise, des cadres du FPR, des responsables politiques et administratifs et des rescapés du génocide.

Une  
accusations

Seu

9.12

ED

Des données fiables prouvent que, jusqu'en juillet 1995, le FPR avait massacré, de façon sélective et délibérée, autour de 312.726 personnes dans des crimes de représailles et de contre génocide. Ces chiffres ne sont pas exhaustifs. Les relevés des victimes du FPR par secteur, commune et préfecture collectés conjointement par mes informateurs et quelques expatriés jusqu'en fin juillet 1995, se présentent comme suit: KIGALI VILLE: 19.331 - KIGALI rural: 37.410 - GITARAMA: 39.912 - BUTARE: 33.433 - GIKONGORO: 17.545 - CYANGUGU: 16.360 - KIBUYE: 23.775 - GISENYI: 3.100 - RUHENGERI: 8.750 - BYUMBA: 73.365 - KIBUNGO: 39.745 - SOIT UN TOTAL DE TROIS CENT DOUZE MILLE SEPT CENT VINGT SIX PERSONNES -. De ce nombre, nous avons pu établir des listes nominatives mais malheureusement non exhaustives de plus de 104.800 personnes tuées par le FPR après sa prise du pouvoir.

Les corps sont souvent enterrés dans des fosses communes (je dispose des noms de plus de 173 dans tout le pays), entassés dans des latrines des écoles et des habitations rurales, jetés dans l'AKAGERA, brûlés à l'essence, transportés par camions militaires vers le MUTARA, le parc national de l'Akagera, la forêt de NYUNGWE, RILIMA et vers d'autres lieux où des escadrons de la mort du Directorate of Military Intelligence et des soldats fossoyeurs restent en permanence. Les zones dites militaires et interdites d'accès aux forces de la MINUAR, aux ONG, aux moniteurs internationaux des droits de l'homme, aux autorités civiles et à la population abritent des charniers. Certaines régions sont interdites de survol tandis que d'autres connaissent des verrouillages systématiques au moment des massacres et du nettoyage par des unités militaires spécialisées (ex.: Stade de BYUMBA en avril 94 après le massacre de 3.000 paysans; SAVE en août 94 pendant les massacres de plus de 3.000 personnes).

UNAMIR

CHIEF OF THE STAFF  
UNAMIR

UNAMIR



KABUTARE d'août à novembre 94. NSHILI en janvier 95. etc...).

Beaucoup de charniers laissés par les miliciens INTERAHAMWE ont été, dans la suite, utilisés par l'APR pour camoufler les corps des victimes de ses forfaits dans le dessein de faire croire à l'opinion qu'ils sont l'oeuvre des seuls miliciens. Certains des charniers comme à SAVE, NDORA, MAYANGE, SAKA dont les corps sont exhumés contenaient, en réalité, des corps des victimes du FPR présentées aujourd'hui comme les forfaits des miliciens.

Le contre génocide est doublé actuellement d'exclusion ethnique qui revêt plusieurs formes comme des actes d'épuration ethnique dans l'administration, la magistrature, l'enseignement universitaire, l'armée et les organes de sécurité, les affaires: des dépossessions de biens meubles et immeubles: des exterminations des habitants de certaines localités en vue de leur ethnisation; des pratiques de ségrégation ethnique rappelant l'apartheid; la diabolisation ethnique et la responsabilisation collective.

Des massacres de cette ampleur se poursuivent sous l'oeil complaisant de la communauté internationale qui croit que la seule présence des casques bleus, des moniteurs des droits de l'homme, des ONG et de la panoplie des agences onusiennes suffit pour connaître toute la vérité sur ces tueries. Certains de ces expatriés sont soit fanatisés, obnubilés, ou alors terrorisés, intimidés, expulsés ou interdits d'accès aux lieux des crimes avant et pendant des opérations de nettoyage ou de maquillage par l'APR. Certaines zones dites militaires sont, en réalité, de véritables camps d'extermination et de crémation des corps. Par ailleurs, quelques observateurs étrangers se sont plaints et ont dénoncé la mauvaise volonté de leurs organisations respectives dans la disponibilisation des moyens de travail ou accusé le Gouvernement FPR de nombreux harcèlements et de diverses tracasseries.

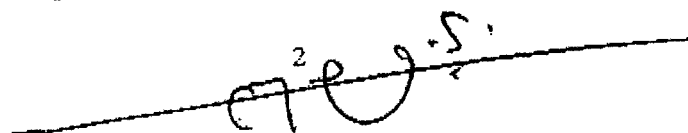
Paradoxalement, seuls quelques responsables rwandais, godillots et marionnettes du FPR, connus pour leur lâcheté et leur opportunisme, ainsi que des expatriés complices par leur silence, honteux d'avoir failli à leur mission et soucieux de leurs carrières et de leurs intérêts personnels, s'acharnent à blanchir le FPR pendant que ses responsables et ceux du pays, conscients de leurs forfaits refusent catégoriquement la mise sur pied d'une commission d'enquête internationale indépendante ou répondent, comme le haut commandement de l'APR, par le mépris comme si la vie humaine n'avait aucun sens pour eux.

Tous les Rwandais épris de vérité ont donc la responsabilité et l'obligation de combattre de toutes leurs forces cette dictature sanguinaire et tous ses instruments.

Fait à NAIROBI le 08 décembre 1995.

Sixbert MUSANGAMPURA

Ancien chef du Service de  
Renseignements du Gouvernement FPR.



TOTAL P.02





**To:** *All Recipients of IOM Statistics Reports*  
**From:** *IOM Statistics Unit*  
**Date:** *8th November 1995*

By now, you have been receiving the reports on IOM Assisted Movements for some weeks. These reports include a detailed breakdown of returnees to each prefecture, commune by commune. In future, unless specified by you, we will only distribute the weekly summary of IOM Assisted Movements unless you request the commune breakdown. We would be very grateful if you could take the time to fill in the following questionnaire which would greatly assist us in the distribution and presentation of our reports in the future.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Organisation: \_\_\_\_\_

Is the first page summary of IOM Assisted Movements enough for your information/needs? Yes ☐ No ☐

Do you wish to receive in future the breakdown commune by commune? Yes ☐ No ☐

Is there any additional information which you would like to receive which you think we can help you with?

We intend adding graphs to the Weekly Summary Report. Is there a specific graph which you require?

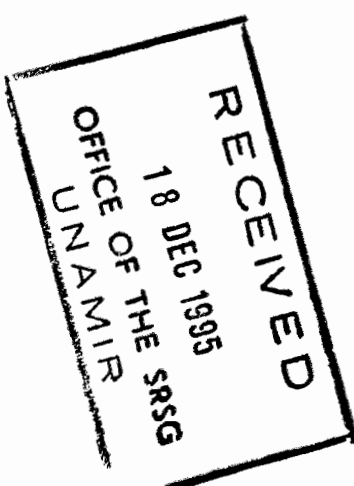
Do you have any suggestions on ways in which to improve the information or its presentation?

Does your organisation have a post box at HACUMINIREISO? Yes ☐ No ☐ If so, do you collect post from it on a regular basis? Yes ☐ No ☐

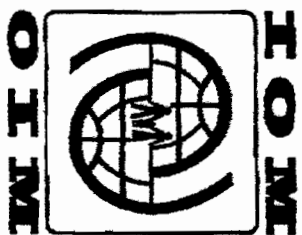
*Many thanks for taking the time to fill in this questionnaire*

Init: *Barbara O'Reilly, Operations Officer*

Auth: *Joost van der Aalst, Chief of Mission*







MONTHLY MOVEMENT STATISTICS SUMMARY  
IOM ASSISTED MOVEMENTS

*Mr Dao may Pl.  
panel in before  
depleted.  
Jed.  
19/12  
Mr Dao-*

From 30th October to 26th November 1995 Weeks 44,45,46,47

Butare	152	516	612	1114	
Cyangugu	649	960	213	1822	
Gisenyi	3879	921	2999	7799	
Kibungo	613	165	1524	2305	
Kigali	101	719	1142	1962	

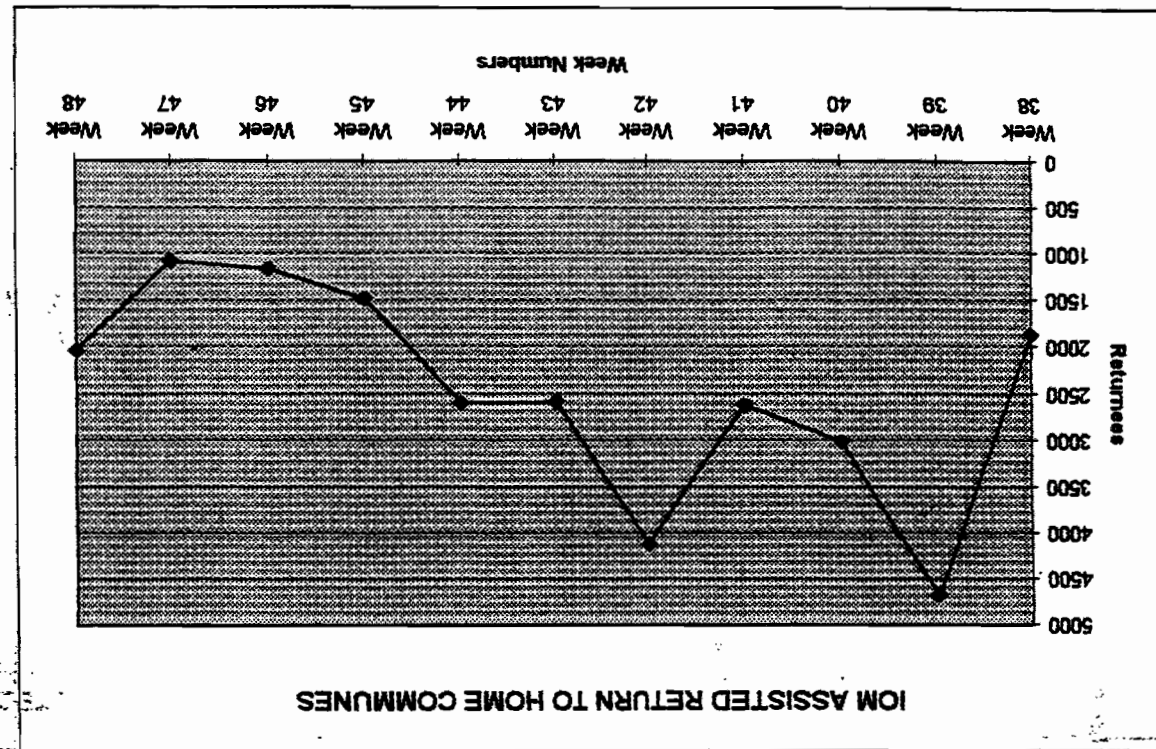
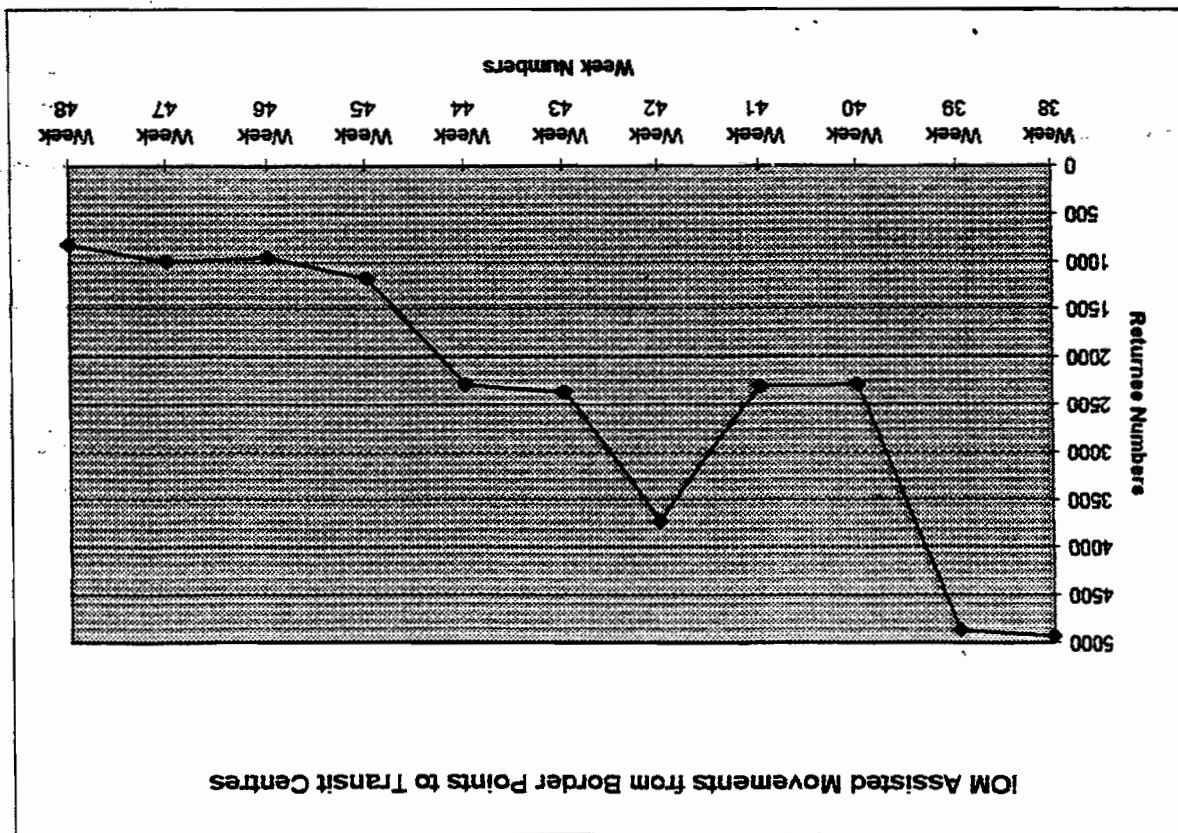
Cumulative totals 1 began on 18th September 1995  
Cumulative totals 2 are from 1st January 1995

source: IOM Kigali, Rwanda  
Telephone 72053



From 18th September 1995 to 3rd December 1995

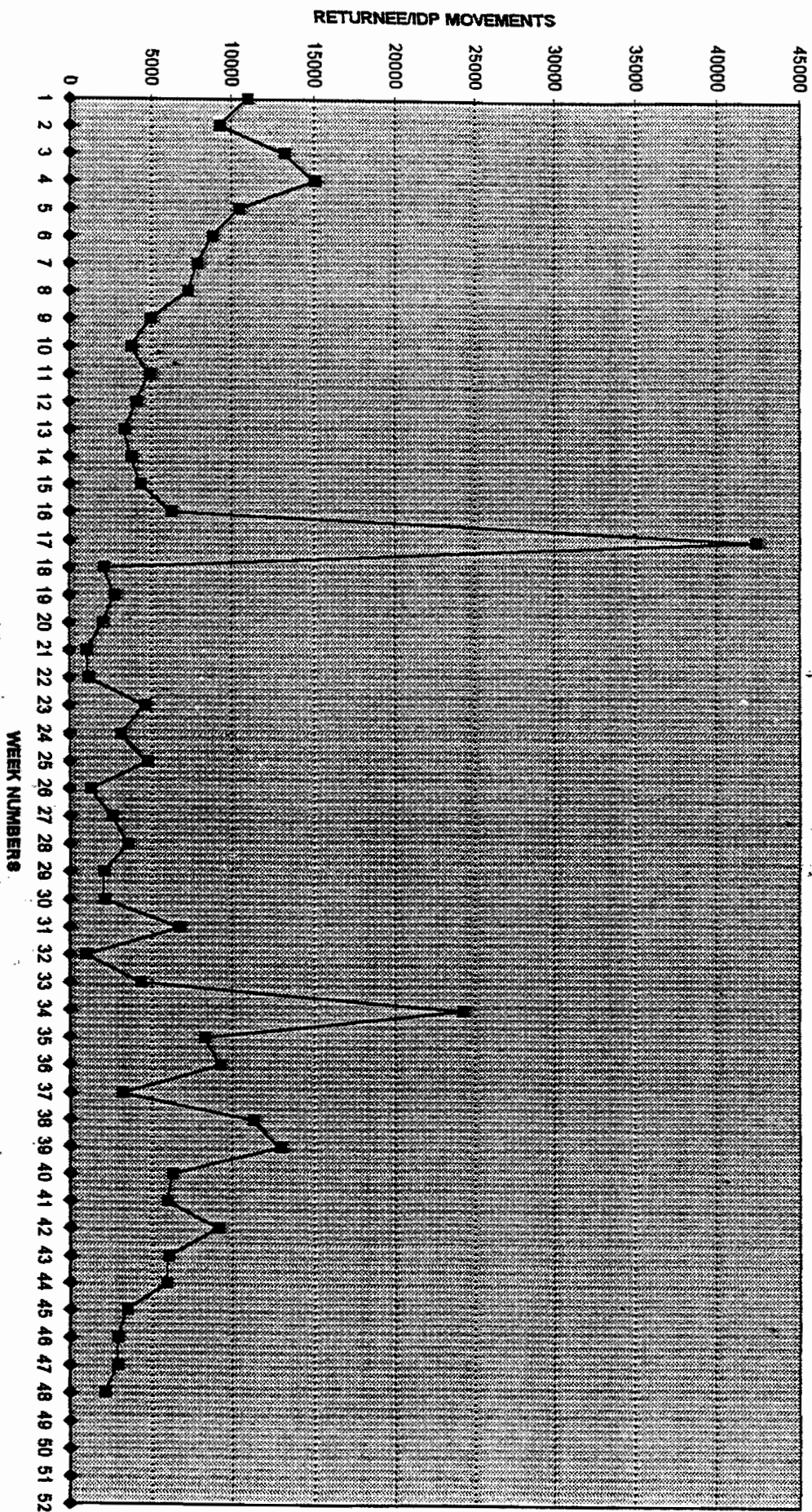
Annexe 3



Source: International Organisation for Migration - Kigali



IOM ASSISTED MOVEMENTS 1995



Note: One person could be involved in more than one movement.

Source: IOM Kigali, Rwanda  
Ph: 72053



INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION  
WEEKLY MOVEMENT STATISTICS SUMMARY

FROM 4/12 TO 10/12/1995  
week 49

*Handwritten:*  
K. J. Ad.  
Jue.  
20/12

IOI Sub-Offices	Movement from Border Points to Transits Centres	Movement between Transit Centres	Movements to final Destinations	TOTAL OF ALL MOVEMENTS
BUTARE	105	157	156	418
CYANGUGU	151	331	57	539
GISENYI	654	197	358	1209
KIBUNGO	118	7	204	329
KIGALI	49	64	259	372

Total this week	1077	756	1034	2867
Previous Cum. Total	26692	15757	26058	68507
Cumulative Total	27769	16513	27092	71374

Cumulative Figures include From 18/09/1995 to 10/12/1995.



DRAFT

**UN HEADS OF AGENCIES MEETING**  
**13 December 1995**

**SUMMARY REPORT**

Time: 8:00 - 20:12  
Index

**A. Extension of UNAMIR mandate**

1. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG), Ambassador Khan briefed the meeting on the extension of the UNAMIR mandate. Under Security Council resolution 1029 (1995) adopted on 12 December, the size of the force was reduced to 1,200 troops and 200 military observers and other military staff. The resolution now placed stronger emphasis on the role of UNAMIR in providing protection for the return and resettlement of refugees. There was no longer any requirement on the part of UNAMIR to seek reconciliation among the various parties on the basis of Arusha agreement. Under the revised mandate of the force, UNAMIR would not be required to contribute to the security of the UN Agencies, though it did remain responsible for the security of the International Tribunal. The question of UNAMIR equipment had been discussed in general terms and the Secretary-General has been requested to examine the issue further, taking into account existing UN regulations.

2. The SRSG went on to provide further details on the planned deployment of the force. UNAMIR presence in Gisyeni and in Cyangugu would be strengthened by larger logistics and communications units. UNAMIR planned to withdraw from Kibungo and Gikongoro, maintaining troops in Kibungo only if it proved necessary. The deployment of UNAMIR throughout the country would therefore be approximately 900 troops in Kigali and 300 in the provinces. MILOBS would be reduced from 285 to 160-170 and would be deployed throughout the country. The CIVPOL would be phasing out.

3. It was clear, Ambassador Khan said, that the UNAMIR mission would finish at the end of three months extension period with a six week period in which to wind up.

**B. Mission of Mr E Cain, Director, Emergency Response Division (ERD), UNDP New York**

4. Mr Edmund Cain, Director, Emergency Response Division (ERD), UNDP New York, on mission in Kigali, briefed the meeting on the role ERD had to play in supporting development initiatives within the humanitarian context. ERD is part of the UNDP Office of UN System Support and Services (OUNS) which provides support to resident coordinators and the field office structure. This was an important role, Mr Cain said, given the calls by member states for the UN to increase and enhance coordination at the field level.

5. Mr Cain went on to address the question of the role of UN Humanitarian Coordinator. He recalled that the Inter-Agency Standing Committee meeting of 30 October had decided that Mr Sukehiro Hasegawa, the Resident Coordinator, should also assume the functions of UN Humanitarian Coordinator, with the support of a small DHA coordination unit. It was important to note that Mr Hasegawa was taking on this function on behalf of the UN system. It was not a question of UNDP as an organization taking over coordination of humanitarian activities in



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6. Ambassador Khan and the UNHCR Delegate, Mr Roman Urasa, confirmed their interest in providing support to the Unit. It was agreed that this matter would be discussed further with the Agencies concerned.

7. Mr Cain announced that the UNDP Executive Board had decided to allocate 5% of core resources, approximately US\$50 million a year, for countries in special situations. It could be expected that a significant part of these funds would be allocated for the Great Lakes region. UNDP welcomed, Mr Cain said, proposals from other UN Agencies on how these funds might be programmed appropriately.

8. Addressing the question of the Round Table scheduled for March 1996, Mr Cain said that he was aware of the wish of the Government to have a more comprehensive funding process rather than just an appeal for humanitarian relief. The Round Table process and the Consolidated Appeal Process were somewhat disjointed and a synergy was needed between relief and development activities. Mr Cain cited the case of Angola where there had been a joint Round Table and CAP. Donor response to this process had been generous partly because there had been a sense of coordination and inter-relationship on the part of the UN agencies. This could, he said, perhaps provide a useful example for Rwanda.

9. The UN Humanitarian Coordinator, Mr Sukehiro Hasegawa, raised the question of the UN Contingency Plan. It was, he said, essential that the UN system worked together to prepare a system-wide plan. The UNHCR Delegate, Mr Urasa, asked on which scenarios was the Contingency Plan to be based e.g. forced repatriation of Rwandese from Zaire, crisis in Burundi leading to displacement of people etc. It was important, Mr Urasa said, to have a precise idea of the purpose of the contingency plan. Mr Nguyen, UNDP Senior Economist, suggested that the terms of reference for the plan should be decided upon. It was agreed that Mr Nguyen and Mr Anthony Wood, Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator, would collaborate on this.

10. The representative of HRFOR, Mr Mark Frohardt, said that this type of cooperation between UN agencies had been under discussion for over one year, yet successes had been few. Mr Hasegawa responded that what was needed was a practical and realistic cooperation, which served to meet the needs of the Agencies at the field level.

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14. The representative of HRFOR, Mr Frohardt, recommended that it would, in any case, be advisable to be sensitive to the concerns of the Government and limit the use of radios to what was only absolutely necessary and where there were no alternative means of communication. There was, he said, for example, no need for all staff to have radios, particularly in Kigali, where the normal telephone system could be used.

15. It was agreed that a meeting among UN agency representatives would be held later the same day, to be convened by Mr Babacar Cisse, the Deputy Resident Representative, to draft a Note Verbale to the Government on this question.

### D. NGOs

16. The ICVA NGO Liaison Officer, Ms. Jette Isaksen, referred to the meeting of 6 December at the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Affairs. At this meeting, the Government announced that, following a process of registering NGOS, 102 NGOs had been granted permission to continue operations, 38 NGOs had been asked to cease operations within seven days, and 18 NGOs were still under review. Of these 38 NGOs, Ms Isaksen said, eight already had an agreement with the Government which stated that they would be given two month's notice if they were to be requested to cease operations.



17. Ms Isaken said that since this decision, the 38 NGOs who had been asked to leave were being harassed, with telephone lines being cut and bank accounts frozen. In addition, the status of the NGO personnel was unclear as they did not know if they had to leave the country immediately or not. This was causing a general feeling of insecurity among all NGOs, she said.

18. Mr Hasegawa said that he believed that the Government should have clarified the criteria by which they assessed the work of NGOs. It could not be ignored, he said, that the Government was under the misconception that some NGOs and other international bodies were in Rwanda to serve their own interests. In this respect, Mr Hasegawa noted that the Round Table process, due to take place in March 1996, included a workshop on how to enhance the effectiveness of external assistance. Ambassador Khan said that he intended to express his concern at this issue at his scheduled press conference later that day. While respecting the right of the Government to take such action, he was concerned at the manner at which it had been carried out.

19. Mr Urasa, UNHCR, said that a group of donor country representatives had met with Ministry officials on this matter. Although the Ministry would not provide further details of the reasons for the expulsions, it was clear that this was a decision which had been taken at a high level.

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UNDP Kigali  
17 December 1995



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<b>ICRC</b>	Mr. Phillipe Lazzarini, Country Delegate
<b>ICVA</b>	Ms. Jette Isaksen, NGO Liaison Officer



**UN HEADS OF AGENCIES MEETING**  
**20 December 1995**

**AGENDA**

1. Communications
2. NGOs
3. Round Table preparations
4. Contingency Plan
5. Other issues

4 Mr Dao may p. attend  
2 pm meeting  
21 Mr Thod will  
9 am tomorrow. C. attend

Sr.  
20.12

Mr Dao



UN HEADS OF AGENCIES MEETING  
13 December 1995

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MA GERWA  
Wave House

(Clearance for  
UNHCR)



**UN HEADS OF AGENCIES MEETING  
20 December 1995**

**AGENDA**

1. Communications
2. NGOs
3. Round Table preparations
4. Contingency Plan
5. Other issues



REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE  
MINISTRE DES TRANSPORTS  
ET DES COMMUNICATIONS

Kigali, le 15 DEC. 1995

N° 16.05.00/1330

CABINET DU MINISTRE  
B.P. 720 KIGALI

RECEIVED on: 18 DEC. 1995	
Reg. No: 2750	File No: MM/204/96
Action by: JC/UL	
Compl. (sig):	
Info:	CL RR ORR

Frais de coordination et de gestion des  
fréquences pour les équipements de  
communications.

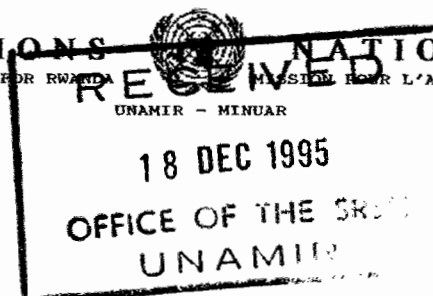
1. Circuits de téléphonie rurale : non permis
  2. Very high frequency (VHF) : 100.000 FRW/an  
Ultra high frequency (UHF) : 100.000 FRW/an  
35.000 FRW/an/repeater  
10.000 FRW/talkie-walkie  
mobile ou portable
  3. High frequency (HF) : 100.000 FRW/an  
100.000 FRW/an/système HF
  4. Téléphone satellitaire portable : 560.000 FRW/an  
(STD-M,D et diverses versions  
INMARSAT)
  5. Station de radiodiffusion (AM/FM): 800.000 FRW/an
  6. Very small aperture terminals : USD 5.525/an  
(VSATS) + 30% pour la moitié du coût  
du segment spatial par  
mois.
- \* Une amende sera infligée à tous ceux qui auront utilisé des fréquences sans licence; leurs équipements seront confisqués; les contrevenants sont passibles de la peine de réclusion et/ou d'expulsion du pays.
- \* Les frais de coordination seront virées au compte de l'attribution des fréquences, numéro 10247-01-06 à la BCDI.

Dr. Charles MURIGANDE  
Ministre des Transports  
et des Communications





UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA  
NATIONS UNIES MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA  
UNAMIR - MINUAR



18 December 1995

TO: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, SRSG

FROM: A. B. Sidique Dao, Humanitarian/Rehab. Officer

SUBJECT: NGOs

*Thank you.  
Pl. keep track  
of developments.  
A*  
*AB Dao*

Thirty-eight NGOs have been asked by the Rwandese government to cease activities/operations in Rwanda. Of these, the following nine NGOs were registered:

Austrian Relief Programme (ARP)  
Terres des Hommes  
Medecins sans Frontieres- France  
ORA International  
SASO i.e. Sustainable Agriculture Support for Orphans  
Medecins du Monde  
CUAMM  
Inter SOS  
Terre sans Frontieres

When I attempted to investigate the circumstances surrounding the expulsion of the NGOs, Rwandese government officials at The Ministry of Rehabilitation replied that the matter was too sensitive to discuss. They noted, however, that the government acted within its sovereign right to determine who, including NGOs, should operate/stay in Rwanda. The Ministry generally states that some NGOs have failed to register, whilst others are "guilty" of non-performance and misconduct (including the selling of items of particular NGOs in the marketplace, contrary to law).

Further investigations reveal that approximately fifty percent (50 %) of those expelled are NGOs from France and/or Belgium.

International NGOs, on their part, express concern that nine (9) registered NGOs have been asked to cease operations with apparently no reference to the "Basic Agreement" and the "Working Procedures" established by the Ministry of Rehabilitation thus:



1. The NGOs were given no notification or any opportunity to present their case(s), correct any alleged problems or respond to any negative evaluations by the Ministry of Rehabilitation before sanctions were taken against them.

2. There was failure to adhere to the two month Notice Period for termination (of NGO activities in Rwanda) as specified in the Basic Agreement. Indeed, no notification of cancellation of the Basic Agreement has been issued to any of the registered NGOs.

3. The NGOs further claim that not all of the registered NGOs that have been asked to cease operations have had the opportunity to meet with Ministry officials to discuss their individual cases.

4. There have also been reports of the seizure of NGO assets (including vehicles at check points), freezing of their Bank Accounts and the cutting of their telephone and fax lines.

In general, one could discern a sense of fear, uncertainty and insecurity affecting the character, activities and operations of even the other one hundred and two (102) NGOs that have been authorised by the Rwandese government to operate legally within Rwanda.

To-date, however, the following NGOs have reportedly left the country:

AICF France  
AIDAB Australia  
American for African Adoption  
SASO: Sustainable Agriculture Support for Orphans  
Association Francaise des Volontaires du Progres  
Hopital sans Frontieres  
Care Austria  
CIDSE: Cooperation Internationale pour le Developpement et la Solidarite  
Equilibre  
Fraternite notre Dame  
Medecins sans Frontieres Suisse  
Triangle Generation Humanitaire

Submitted please.

cc: Ag. ED



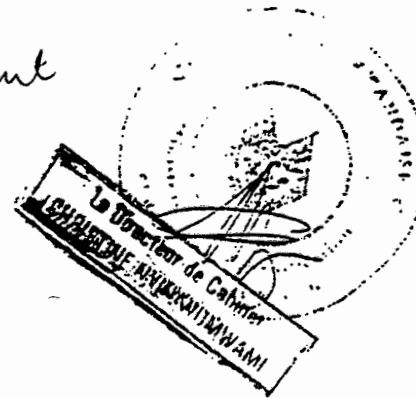
B. NGOS WHOSE NAMES ARE LISTED BELOW ARE REQUESTED TO CEASE  
ACTIVITIES IN RWANDA

1. AICF France *out*
2. Africa Center for Treatment and Rehabilitation-Torture *never heard*  
Victimes
3. AIDAB Australia *out*
4. American for African Adoption (A.A.A.) *out (only few days)*
5. Association Française de Sauvegarde de l'Enfance et ?  
Adolescence
6. Association pour l'Action Humanitaire (AAH) +
- R* 7. Austrian Relief Program (ARP) + *reg*
8. Les enfants avant tout-Action +
9. Première Urgence ?
10. Safe Harbour International Relief *out*
- R* 11. Terre des Hommes +
12. APORWA ?
- R* 13. Médecins sans Frontières France +
- R* 14. ORA International *out*
- R* 15. SASO:Sustainable Agriculture Support for Orphans *out*
16. Abundant Life International +
17. Association Française des Volontaires du Progrès *out (small)*
18. Joint Relief Rehabilitation Service ?
19. ARDICI +
20. Bureau Conseil Appui aux ONG de l'Afrique Central (BCA) ?
21. Hôpital sans Frontières (HSP) *out*
22. APACOR ?
23. Atol ?
24. Care Australia *out*
25. CIDSE :Coopération Internationale pour le développement et  
la Solidarité *(out)*
25. ECO2TERRA International ?

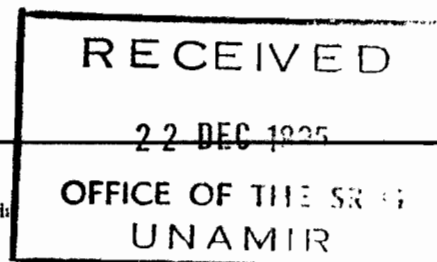




27. Equilibre *out*  
28. Fraternité notre Dame *out*  
R 29. Médecins du Monde + *reg*  
30. Médecins Sans Frontières Suisse *out*  
31. Partage avec les enfants du monde ?  
32. Triangle Génération Humanitaire *out*  
33. East Africa Development Services / Rwanda ?  
34. RAFAD ?  
35. SOS Racisme ?  
R 36. CUAMM + *reg*  
R 37. Inter SOS + *reg* : car taken at checkpoint  
R 38. Terre Sans Frontières + *reg*







## INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Shaharyar Khan  
SRSG - UNAMIR  
KIGALI - RWANDA

**DATE:** 21 December 1995

**FROM:** Tom Bergman  
Officer in Charge

**SUBJECT:** EQUIPEMENT UNAMIR

*Pl. keep a copy  
yourself and send  
another to CRO  
8/26/95*

*W.D. ad*

En référence à votre demande d'hier, veuillez trouver ci-jointe une copie du memo envoyée à Monsieur Sukehiro Hasegawa concernant l'équipement Unamir que l'UNICEF aimerait à acheter.

Meilleurs voeux de bonheur et de prospérité pour l'année 1996.

*With the very best wishes for a happy  
and peaceful New Year*

*Tom*

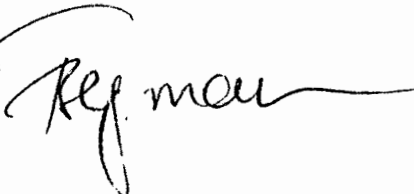


## INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Sukehiro Hasegawa  
Représentant Résident  
PNUD, Kigali

**DATE:** 13 décembre 1995

**FROM:** Thomas Bergmann  
Chargé d' Affaires  
UNICEF Kigali



**SUBJECT:** Equipement à vendre par la MINUAR.

Après avoir parcouru la liste des objets qui seront vendus par la MINUAR, nous vous prions de trouver ci-dessous la liste des articles qui intéressent notre Organisation.

- 6 desks + chairs, 4 exec. + 4 secy.
- 4 generators \*
- 6 photocopiers
- 2 refrigerators
- 1 wrecker ( heavy duty vehicle)
- 3 pref. huts
- 1 Fax machine

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Représentant Résident, notre franche collaboration et vous souhaitons un joyeux Noël !

\*Annexe : Liste des groupes électrogènes (15 ) que la MINUAR avait prêtés à l'UNICEF à inclure dans le nombre de groupes électrogènes dont l'UNICEF a besoin.

TB/wa



**LIST OF GENERATORS NEEDED BY FIELD OPERATIONS UNICEF -KIGALI**

SL	DESCRIPTION	SERIAL #	ENGINE
1.	7 KVA	59850	LOMBARDINI #9LD561-2L 3371295 K 621051
2.	7 KVA	59849	LOMBARDINI #9LD561-2L 3371022 K 621051 VOLTAGE : 22V
3.	7 KVA	59857	LOMBARDINI #9LD561-2/L 3371581 K 621051
4.	7 KVA	59843	LOMBARDINI #9LD561-2/L 3371017 K 621051
5.	7,5 KVA	59884	LOMBARDINI #9LD561-2/L 337611 K 621051
6.	7 KVA	59861	LOMBARDINI #9LD561-2/L 3371308 K 621051
7.	7 KVA	59865	LOMBARDINI #9LD 561-2/L 3371623 K 621051
8.	7KVA	59881	LOMBARDINI #9LD 561-2/L 3371587 K 621051
9.	7 KVA	59824	LOMBARDINI #9LD561-2/L 3371290 K 621051
10.	7 KVA	59806	LOMBARDINI #9LD561-2/L 3371588 K 621051

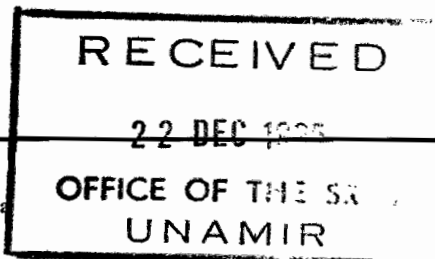


11.	14 KVA	59974	LOMBARDINI #5LD825-2/L 3370032 K 621061
12.	14 KVA	59981	LOMBARDINI #5LD825-2/L 3370033 K 621061 VOLTAGE: 220V
13.	14 KVA	59977	LOMBARDINI #5LD825-2/L 3370046 K 621061
14.	14 KVA	59977	LOMBARDINI #5LD825-2/L 33692246 K 621061
15.	14 KVA	59985	LOMBARDINI #5LD825-2/L 3368891 K 621061





United Nations Children's Fund  
Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance  
Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia



RWANDA EMERGENCY  
P.O.Box 381  
Kigali, Rwanda  
Telephone: 250-73008/33, 873-161-1623  
Fax: 250-73024, 873-161-1624  
Internet: fo\_rwanda@unicef.org

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## **MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF ADMINISTRATORS AND TECHNICAL OFFICERS OF AGENCIES**

---

The meeting was called at the request of Heads of Agencies to discuss the technical aspects of the notes verbale (nos. 16.05.00/1442 and 1443 dated 15 December 1995) received from the Ministry of Transport and Communications on the subject of "frequency management and co-ordination fees for communication equipment". The discussion centred on the present status of the communication equipment : what remains to be done by individual agencies to conform with the terms of the aforementioned notes verbale.

Present were :

- Mr. Mahen O. SANDRASAGREN (UNHCR)
- Mme Cecilia McGill (WFP)
- Mr. Diop Boubacar (UNAMIR)
- Mme Anne CARLSSON (HRFOR)
- Mme Rose BYUKUSENGE (FAO)
- Mme Bibiane UNERA (World Bank)
- Mr. Gonzalve TWAGIRAYEZU (UNICEF)
- Mr. Colin CONNOR (UNICEF)
- Mme Urmiah LYNCH (UNDP)
- Mr. Daniel FERRARI (OMS)
- Mr. Albrecht FUCHS (IOM)
- Mr. Frank HIRSCHI (ICRC)

### Status on response to notes verbale

UNHCR	:	In order to be assigned frequencies agency submitted list with kinds of usage
IOM	:	Was not asked to submit list
WFP	:	List of mobile (satellite) equipment (in cars) submitted to Ministry of Transport in March
UNAMIR	:	List submitted
FAO	:	Requested licence of Codan. Given verbal permission to install CODAN in cars.  have satellite phones
World Bank	:	List submitted in May. Radios received later not included.



UNICEF	:	List of equipment and frequencies submitted
OMS	:	Uses UNDP frequencies
ICRC	:	Gave information to Ministry and verbal permission received. ICRC sent separate note verbale. No additional information given in response to the Ministry's recent note verbale.
HRFOR	:	Their communications equipment is registered through UNAMIR
UNDP	:	Operating on frequencies allocated before the war. Filled out form and submitted list of VHF equipment.

No licences have been issued since payment not made.

The agencies agreed to update and furnish UNDP with a copy of their lists which should include the approximate cost of the proposed fees. UNDP will prepare a consolidated list.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

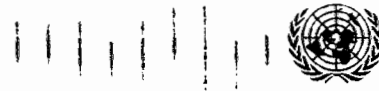
- UN System should take a firm, united stand as regards channels of communication with the Government and respect for the Basic Agreements between the Government and Agencies;
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs should inform Ministries of the agreed channel of communication to avoid misunderstandings;
- Extension of the deadline of 12 December should be sought especially for the sub offices to enable resolution of this situation (OMS received a verbal reminder on 21/12/1995);
- Further communication with the Government should await a reply to our note verbale dated 12 December 1995 addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- All agencies will prepare lists as per formula in page 2 of the note verbale and submit to UNDP by 22/12/1995;
- If payment of fees is inevitable, a flat fee per agency should be negotiated;
- The meeting benefited from clarifications given by UNICEF representative which he had received from the Director of Communications. However, further written clarification on frequency management is needed.



- Portable satellite phone: Since RWANDATEL lines are not found country-wide or connected to some countries, there is no need for coordination.
- Procedures for importation of communication equipment and approval of their use should be clarified and communicated in writing to agencies to prevent lengthy storage in the customs department and/or refusal to utilize equipment once purchased.
- VSATS: Approval should be in writing. The operational cost (30%) is excessive.

The present is intended to serve as a briefing note for SRSG & the RC.





Interoffice Memorandum

To: Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa  
Resident Representative  
UNDP, Kigali, Rwanda

Date 20 December 1995

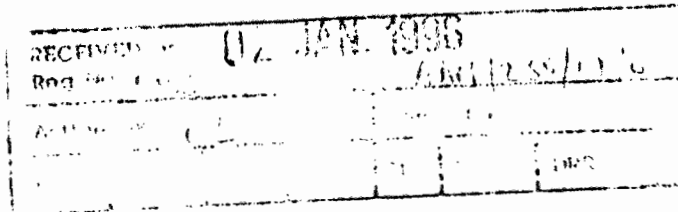
From: Gary McGillicuddy, Chief  
Compensation and Classification Section  
Division of Personnel

Extension 5269

Subject: Place to Place Survey (June 1995) Rwanda

File. COL - RWA

1. We are enclosing herewith a copy of the cost-of-living survey report for Rwanda issued by the Cost of Living Section of the ICSC, as a result of the above-mentioned survey.
2. The results of the survey are shown in page 7, paragraph 30 of the ICSC report.
3. We should be grateful if you would convey this information to all those who participated in the survey and also thank them for their co-operation.





Cost-of-Living Survey Report

City/Country: Kigali, Rwanda  
Type of Survey: Place-to-place  
Date of Survey: June 1995

I. INTRODUCTION

1. A place-to-place cost-of-living survey was carried out by the Cost-of-living Division of the International Civil Service Commission's secretariat in June 1995 in Rwanda for post adjustment purposes. The survey covered data collection and index calculations for a basket of goods and services including housing and domestic service costs.

2. As part of the exercise, a price collection was carried out in Kigali in June 1995. The international officials in grades P-1 through D-1, stationed in Rwanda at that time, were requested to provide information on their household expenditures, as well as on housing and domestic service.

3. Price data collection for an all-inclusive basket of goods and services was carried out in March 1990 in New York, the base city for cost-of-living index comparisons. Expenditure data collection covering daily, monthly and less frequent expenditures on food, beverages, clothing and footwear, housing, domestic service, security, transportation, communication, household equipment, household furnishings and operation, medical care, recreation, education, miscellaneous goods and services and out-of-area commitments was undertaken in the seven headquarters duty stations and Washington, D.C. The expenditure data excluding housing, pension contribution, medical insurance and out-of-area expenditures, for those eight duty stations, with minor adaptations, constituted the common weights that are used for post adjustment index calculations for all duty stations including Rwanda.

II. DATA COLLECTION AND TREATMENT OF PRICES

4. The price collection was carried out by an independent pricing agent selected after consultation with the co-ordinator of the survey in Kigali. The price collection covered outlets located in Kigali. As a general rule, only prices of goods and services available in the outlets at the time of the visit by the pricing agent were collected.

5. The coordinator provided supplementary data on public transportation fares, utility, postal and telephone service rates and tuition fees.

Average prices

6. Average prices were calculated for each item as simple arithmetic averages.

Included in the number of items priced were duty-free items alcoholic beverages and tobacco available to staff in special store in Kigali.



### Surveys

7. The data collection process for housing and domestic service costs and household expenditures in June 1995 involved the use of two questionnaires which were distributed to staff members stationed in Rwanda. The number of respondents compared to the total number of staff is presented in table 1 below:

Table 1

	Housing & domestic service costs	Household expenditures
No. of staff	39	39
No. of respondents	31	27
Response rate (%)	79	69
No. of responses used	15	8
% of responses used	48	29

8. Also included in the table above is the number and percentage of responses used after excluding questionnaires received from staff members who were not eligible.

9. Non-eligible respondents were staff members with less than 3 months at the duty station or living outside of Kigali completing the housing and domestic service costs questionnaire, and those with less than 6 months for the household expenditure questionnaire; those living in hotels or boarding houses, sharing expenses of a common dwelling or with income less than 50 per cent of their family income.

### III. DERIVATION OF EXPENDITURE WEIGHTS

#### Weights - Common expenditures and other costs

10. The common expenditure shares, mentioned in paragraph 3, were combined with the housing and domestic service costs in Kigali, pension contribution, medical insurance premiums and out-of-area expenditures to establish the weighting pattern for Kigali. The common weights were adapted to the specific situation of Rwanda using the expenditures reported by staff members there in grades P-1 through D-1 who responded to the survey. The major adaptation involved the proportions of the in-area and out-of-area expenditures. The final weights were redistributed based on remuneration of a staff member in Rwanda at the dependency rate of a P4 step VI.

#### Housing and domestic service costs

11. Information regarding housing and domestic service was derived from the questionnaire.

12. The following types of expenditures were included in the determination of monthly housing costs:



(a) Rental costs:

- Rents net of subsidies for renters.
- Utility costs, such as electricity, gas and water
- Amortized cost of a refrigerator and a stove.
- Amortized cost of repairs and repainting.
- Garbage collection.

(b) Security service: The average amortized reported cost of installing security devices and the average reported monthly cost of a full time security guard were added to housing costs.

(c) Domestic service: The average monthly cost of a full time maid in Kigali was also added to housing costs for comparison with appropriate data for New York.

Pension

13. The actual amount of pension contribution was included in the over-all expenditure pattern.

Medical insurance

14. This referred to the actual premiums paid by the staff in Rwanda for medical and dental insurance coverage.

Out-of-area expenditures

15. Dollar-driven: The following expenditures were considered as fixed-dollar amounts: remittances to maintain family members abroad; other out-of-area commitments; purchases of durable goods, such as, furniture, household appliances, glassware, tableware and utensils, sports, photographic, video and audio equipment; vacations and home leave.

16. Other: This category included other expenditures incurred outside of Rwanda by the staff on items or groups of items such as clothing and footwear, medical and health care, education etc. In addition, when the out-of-area expenditure on any particular item or group amounted to 60 per cent or more of the total expenditure on that item or group, the total expenditure was treated as entirely an out-of-area expenditure.

Adapted common weights

17. As a result of the above, the common expenditure weights adapted for Kigali together with those for housing, medical insurance, pension contribution are shown in table 2 below:



Table 2  
Kigali - Common expenditure weights

	US\$
Total in-area	2,712.15
Food, beverages and tobacco	569.01
Food and non alcoholic beverages for home use	304.64
Food	279.00
Non-alcoholic beverages	25.64
Alcoholic beverages	41.99
Meals away from home	211.41
Tobacco	10.97
Housing costs	1,190.35
Household furnishings, repairs and operation	161.15
Household furnishings, repairs and operation excluding domestic service	126.52
Domestic service	34.63
Medical care and health expenses	92.45
Transport and communications	415.43
Transport	306.80
Communications	108.63
Recreation, education and cultural services	171.97
Miscellaneous goods and services	111.79
Pension contribution	579.20
Medical insurance	194.17
Out-of-area	2,323.68

#### IV. INDEX CALCULATION

##### Calculation of price ratios, cost-of-living comparison index and post adjustment index.

##### Price ratios

18. In comparing average prices for individual items in Kigali and New York, every effort was made to ensure comparability of items between the two cities. Before comparing average prices, those for Kigali were converted to U.S. dollar equivalents at the exchange rate of 264 francs (RWFR) to the U.S. dollar.

##### Housing

19. The housing costs index was calculated on the basis of data provided by the staff for commercially-rented dwellings identified by type, i.e., house or apartment, which were further classified by number of bedrooms for both cities.

20. Included in the housing costs comparison were the average monthly gross rent, and where applicable, amortized cost for repairs and repainting, average monthly costs for electricity, gas, water and garbage collection and



the amortized cost of a refrigerator and a stove, as well as the average monthly cost of a full-time maid and guard and the average net cost for the installation of necessary security devices.

21. The average housing costs by number of bedrooms for the commercially-rented provided houses and apartments in Kigali were compared with similar average costs for commercial housing in New York to obtain cost ratios. The housing costs index was calculated using standardized weights and then used for the major group "Housing costs". Details of the calculation are given below in tables 3 and 4.

Table 3  
Kigali, June 1995  
(IN U.S. DOLLARS)

No. of Bedrooms	Rent	Utilities & facilities	Repairs & repainting <sup>1/</sup>	Other <sup>2/</sup>	Domestic help (maid)	Security <sup>3/</sup>	Average housing costs
<u>Houses</u>							
2	625.00	79.92	3.95	-	128.74	46.32	883.93
4	1,328.03	226.36	11.38	6.32	128.74	46.32	1,747.15

<sup>1/</sup> Includes improvement.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes garbage collection .

<sup>3/</sup> Includes security devices and guards.

Table 4  
Housing Costs Index  
Kigali, June 1995/New York, March 1990

Size & Type of dwelling	New York Avg. gross rent & other costs	Kigali Avg. gross rent & other costs	Standardized weights %	Housing costs ratio (Kigali/NY)
<u>Houses</u>				
2 bedrooms	1,202.14	883.93	9.44	0.735
4 bedrooms	2,339.18	1,747.15	32.45	0.747
Weighted average ratio <sup>1/</sup>			41.89	0.744

<sup>1/</sup> Using standardized weights.



Domestic Service

22. The index for domestic service was based on a comparison of average monthly wages reported by staff for a full-time in Rwanda and in New York.

Insurance of household property and long distance public transportation

23. It was assumed that each of these was equal between Kigali and New York. The movement of the New York CPI was used to take account of the difference in dates for insurance of household property and long distance public transportation.

Pension contribution

24. The index for pension contribution was based on the movement of actual pension contribution.

Out-of-area expenditures

25. The index for out-of-area expenditures, including dollar-driven, was based on the application of a special index recommended for use by ACPAQ.

Medical insurance

26. The index for medical insurance was a comparison of the average premium paid by the staff in Rwanda with that paid by those at the same level in New York.

V. RESULTS

Survey

27. A summary of the relationship between the cost-of-living in Kigali in June 1995 and that in New York in March 1990 is shown below. Details of indices and weights are shown in the annex.

Table 5

Summary results of comparison of living costs  
in Kigali in June 1995 and in New York in March 1990.  
(Exchange rate: RWFR 264 = US \$1.00)

Category	Index
	US\$
Total	115.3
Total excluding housing costs	125.8
Total in-area	87.9



Total in-area excluding housing costs	100.1
Food, beverages and tobacco	106.0
Food and non alcoholic beverages for home use	140.6
Food	138.2
Non-alcoholic beverages	168.7
Alcoholic beverages	138.6
Meals away from home	69.3
Tobacco	54.5
Housing costs	74.4
Household furnishings, repairs and operation	63.8
Household furnishings, repairs and operation excluding domestic service	96.1
Domestic service	21.1
Medical care and health expenses	89.3
Transport and communications	117.6
Transport	109.6
Communications	143.4
Recreation, education and cultural services	120.4
Miscellaneous goods and services	64.7
Pension contribution	119.6
Medical insurance provided through UN organizations	70.7
Out-of-area	148.9

---

28. The results of the comparison showed that the cost-of-living index for Kigali in June 1995 was 115.3 on the base New York, March 1990 = 100 at the exchange rate of RWFR 264 to the U.S. dollar. When that index was rebased to the base, New York February 1987 = 100, it resulted in a post adjustment index of 137.0.

#### Updating

29. Updating the latter index (137.0) to July 1995 for implementation in November 1995, based on an estimated movement in local prices between June 1995 and July 1995 and using the adapted common expenditure weights and the change in the out-of-area index, resulted in an index of 133.2 at the latest exchange rate of RWFR 305 per US dollar.

#### Implementation

30. Based on the survey results, the post adjustment index (133.2) was implemented effective 1 November 1995. This index triggered a change in the post adjustment classification from multiplier 28.8 to multiplier 33.2.



Place-to-place, Cost-of-living index  
New York (March 1990=100)

Duty station: Kigali

Survey date: June 1995

Expenditure categories	\$ Weight	% Weight	Walsh
+++++++ T o t a l ++++++ (Field)	5809.20	100.00	115.3
Total, excluding housing	4618.85	79.51	125.8
In-area + Medical insurance	2906.32	50.03	...
In-area + Pension contribution	3291.35	56.66	...
In-area + Pension contribution + Medical insurance	3485.52	60.00	...
Total, in-area	2712.15	46.69	87.9
Total, in-area excluding housing	1521.80	26.20	100.1
Food, beverages and tobacco	569.01	9.79	106.0
Food, and non-alcoholic beverages for home use *	304.64	5.24	140.6
Food	279.00	4.80	138.2
Bread and cereals	44.33	.76	140.5
Meat	73.38	1.26	52.8
Fish	28.42	.49	...
Milk, cheese and eggs	41.74	.72	360.5
Oils and fats	12.82	.22	366.1
Fruits	32.06	.55	488.0
Vegetables	29.33	.50	49.6
Sugar and other sweets	16.92	.29	209.5
Other foods	...	...	...
Non-alcoholic beverages	25.64	.44	168.7
Alcoholic beverages	41.99	.72	138.6
Meals away from home	211.41	3.64	69.3
Tobacco	10.97	.19	54.5
Clothing and footwear	...	...	...
Clothing, including repairs	...	...	...
Footwear, including repairs	...	...	...
Housing costs	1190.35	20.49	74.4
Furniture, household equipment and operation	161.15	2.77	63.8
Furniture, household equip. and oper. excl. domestic	126.52	2.18	96.1
Furniture, fixtures, floor coverings and repairs	.74	.01	...
Household textiles, other furnishings and repairs	26.54	.46	...
Small and major household appliances	5.65	.10	...
Glassware, tableware, and household utensils	3.49	.06	76.2
Household operation	90.10	1.55	97.0
Domestic service	34.63	.60	21.1
Medical care and health expenses	92.45	1.59	89.3
Medical and pharmaceutical products	64.87	1.12	89.3
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	16.64	.29	...
Services of physicians, nurses, related practioners	...	...	...
Hospital care and the like	...	...	...
Other medical insurance	10.94	.19	...
Transport and communications	415.43	7.15	117.6
Transport	306.80	5.28	109.6
Communication	108.63	1.87	143.4
Recreation, education and cultural services	171.97	2.96	120.4
Equipment and accessories, including repairs	41.30	.71	78.6
Entertainment, recreational and cultural services	74.91	1.29	72.6
Books, newspapers and magazines	55.76	.96	325.7
Education	...	...	...
Miscellaneous goods and services	111.79	1.92	64.7
Vacations (in-area)	...	...	...
Pension contribution	579.20	9.97	119.6
Medical insurance provided through UN organizations	194.17	3.34	70.7
Total, out-of-area	2323.68	40.00	148.9

Requested by: MICHELE

Actual Pension Contribution

...Lek/W11G2 S



30.12.95 Y. EPHREM DC-1862 5265

DOP Hardship

DP187

UNDEVPRO

KIGALI (RWANDA)

DP \_\_\_\_ HASEGAWA WISH INFORM YOU THAT RECOMMENDATIONS OF  
TRIPARTITE HARDSHIP REVIEW GROUP WHICH MET IN NOVEMBER 1995  
WERE APPROVED BY CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE  
COMMISSION AND THIS HAS RESULTED IN EEE RATING FOR KIGALI. THIS  
EFFECTIVE 1 JANUARY 1996. DETAILED CIRCULAR WITH CONSOLIDATED  
LIST AS OF JANUARY 1996 SHOWING CURRENT HARDSHIP CATEGORY FOR  
ALL DUTY STATIONS IN YOUR COUNTRY OF ASSIGNMENT TO FOLLOW.  
SEASONS GREETINGS (FRANK)

NNNN

////



Bruce Frank, Chief, PCA, DOF

\*\*\*\*\*



MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF ADMINISTRATORS AND  
TECHNICAL OFFICERS OF AGENCIES

---

The meeting was called at the request of Heads of Agencies to discuss the technical aspects of the notes verbale (nos. 16.05.00/1442 and 1443 dated 15 December 1995) received from the Ministry of Transport and Communications on the subject of "frequency management and co-ordination fees for communication equipment". The discussion centred on the present status of the communication equipment : what remains to be done by individual agencies to conform with the terms of the aforementioned notes verbale.

Present were :

- Mr. Mahen O. SANDRASAGREN (UNHCR)
- Mme Cecilia McGill (WFP)
- Mr. Diop Boubacar (UNAMIR)
- Mme Anne CARLSSON (HRFOR)
- Mme Rose BYUKUSENGE (FAO)
- Mme Bibiane UNERA (World Bank)
- Mr. Gonzalve TWAGIRAYEZU (UNICEF)
- Mr. Colin CONNOR (UNICEF)
- Mme Urmiah LYNCH (UNDP)
- Mr. Daniel FERRARI (OMS)
- Mr. Albrecht FUCHS (IOM)
- Mr. Frank HIRSCHI (ICRC)

Status on response to notes verbale

- |            |   |  |
|------------|---|--|
| UNHCR      | : | In order to be assigned frequencies agency submitted list with kinds of usage                              |
| IOM        | : | Was not asked to submit list   |
| WFP        | : | List of mobile (satellite) equipment (in cars) submitted to Ministry of Transport in March                 |
| UNAMIR     | : | List submitted   |
| FAO        | : | Requested licence of Codan. Given verbal permission to install CODAN in cars.<br><br>have satellite phones |
| World Bank | : | List submitted in May. Radios received later. not included.  |



- Portable satellite phone: Since RWANDATEL lines are not found country-wide or connected to some countries, there is no need for coordination.
- Procedures for importation of communication equipment and approval of their use should be clarified and communicated in writing to agencies to prevent lengthy storage in the customs department and/or refusal to utilize equipment once purchased.
- VSATS: Approval should be in writing. The operational cost (30%) is excessive.

The present is intended to serve as a briefing note for SRSB & the RC.



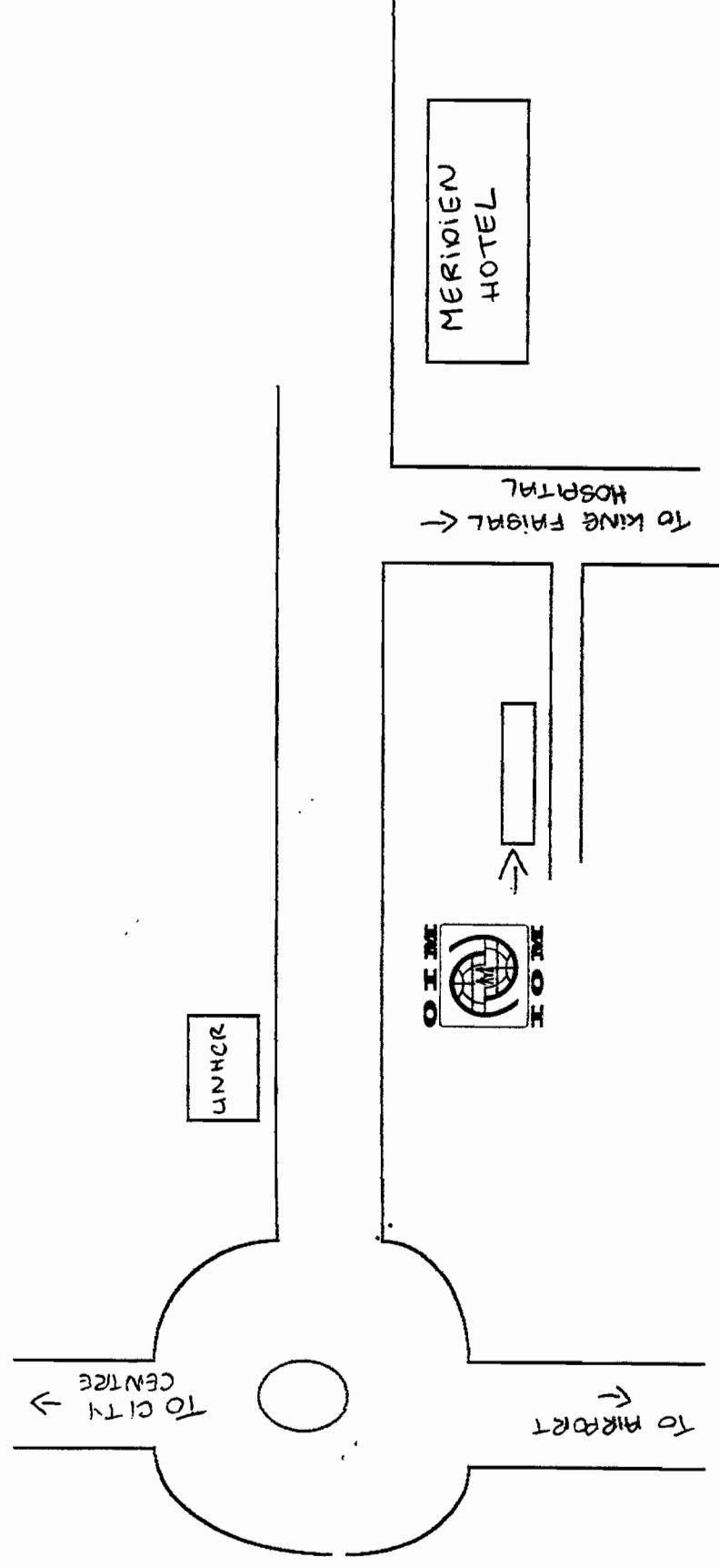


INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION ( IOM )  
ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LES MIGRATIONS ( OIM )  
ORGANIZACIÓN INTERNACIONAL PARA LAS MIGRACIONES ( OIM )

IOM would like to inform you of our change of address. In the future all IOM functions in Kigali will work from our new office premises in Kacyiru, Kigali.

Our new telephone numbers are as follows: 82768, 82780, 82991

You can find us close to the Meridien Hotel (see below)





## **NGOs, who have been registred within the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration:**

Action Internationale Contre la Faim/USA  
Action Nord-Sud  
Action Technique pour le Developpement Communautaire (ATEDEC)  
Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA)  
APIDERBU  
AEF International  
Africa Evangelistic Enterprise (AEE)  
Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA)  
Africa Muslim Agency (AMA)  
African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF)  
Africaire - Rwand  
Agence Rwandaise pour le Developpement et la Cooperation  
Agro - Action Allemande  
Aid et Action  
Amanda Marga Universal Relief Team (AMURT)  
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (AJJDC)  
American Refugee Committee (ARC)  
AMIDOR  
Armee de Salut  
ASEAO Wihogora  
ASOFERWA  
Association BENIMPUHWE  
Association Finisterienne de Solidarite avec le Rwanda  
Association pour la Protection & le Developpement de l'Enfant  
Association pour le Developpement Agro-Pastoral (ADAP)  
Assiciation of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA)  
Association Rwandaise pour le Developpememt/Bugesera (ARDEBU)  
ACORD  
ARAMET  
Association Rwandaise pour le Bien Etre Familial (ARBEF)  
Association des Scouts du Rwanda (ASR)  
ARDI  
Associazione Solidarieta'per lo Sviluppo  
Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale (AVSI)  
AVODI  
British Direct Aid



Care International  
Catholic Relief Service (CRS)  
Centre Canadien d'Etudes et de Cooperation Internationale  
Centre des Services Cooperatives/UGAMA  
Centre Veterinaire des Volcans (Morris Animal Fondation)  
Children Relief  
Christian Unity Fellowship  
Church World Service (CWA)  
CINS (Cooperazione Italiana Nord-Sud)  
Compagnie Fontainiers du Rwanda (COFORWA)  
Compassion International Inc.  
Concern World Wide  
Cooperazione Italianna (COOPI)  
Croix Rouge de Belgique  
CWA/ACIST  
Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund  
Disaster Relief Agency (DRA)  
Duhamic Action pour le Developpement Rural Integre (ADRI)  
Duterimbere  
Enfants du Monde  
Feed the Children - Europe  
Fondation Aide Dentaire Africaine (FADA)  
Fondation BARAKABAHO  
Food for the Hungry  
Fourth Waves Mission  
German Emergency Doctors  
Goal Ireland  
HAGURUKA  
Healt Aid UK  
Help e.v.  
INADES Formation  
Initiative Humanitaire Africaine  
International Hilfsfond e.V.  
International Gorilla Conservation Program  
International Rescue Committee (IRC)  
International Medical Corps (IMC)  
Juristes Sans Frontieres  
Kora asbl  
Lay Volunteer International Association (LVIA)  
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)  
Malteser -Hilfsdienst  
Medecine poue le Tiers Monde



**Medecins Sans Frontieres Belgique**  
**Medecins Sans Frontieres Espagne**  
**Medecins Sans Frontieres Hollande**  
**Medicus Mundi - Espagne**  
**Medicos en Catastrophe**  
**Memisa Medicus Mundi (MMM) - Hollande**  
**Medical Emergency Relief International (MERLIN)**  
**Norwegian People's Aid**  
**Nutripa**  
**Oxfam Quebec**  
**OXFAM Quebec**  
**OXFAM UK**  
**Prefed**  
**Population Services International (PSI)**  
**Project Suisse-Rwanda. "Enfant de Gahini"**  
**Red Barnet Danemark**  
**Refugee Trust**  
**Reseau des Citoyens**  
**Reseau des Femmes Oeuvrant pour le Developpement**  
**Salem Rwanda**  
**Samaritan's Purse**  
**Save the Children USA**  
**Save the Children UK**  
**Sentinelle**  
**Service Social International (SSI)**  
**SNV (Netherlands Development Organization)**  
**Solidarites**  
**SOS Children's Village**  
**Tear Fund**  
**Trocaire**  
**Wild Life Conservation Society**  
**World Concern**  
**World Relief International**  
**World Vision**  
**Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)**  
**zoa Refugee Care**

(jette Isaksen 29.12.95)



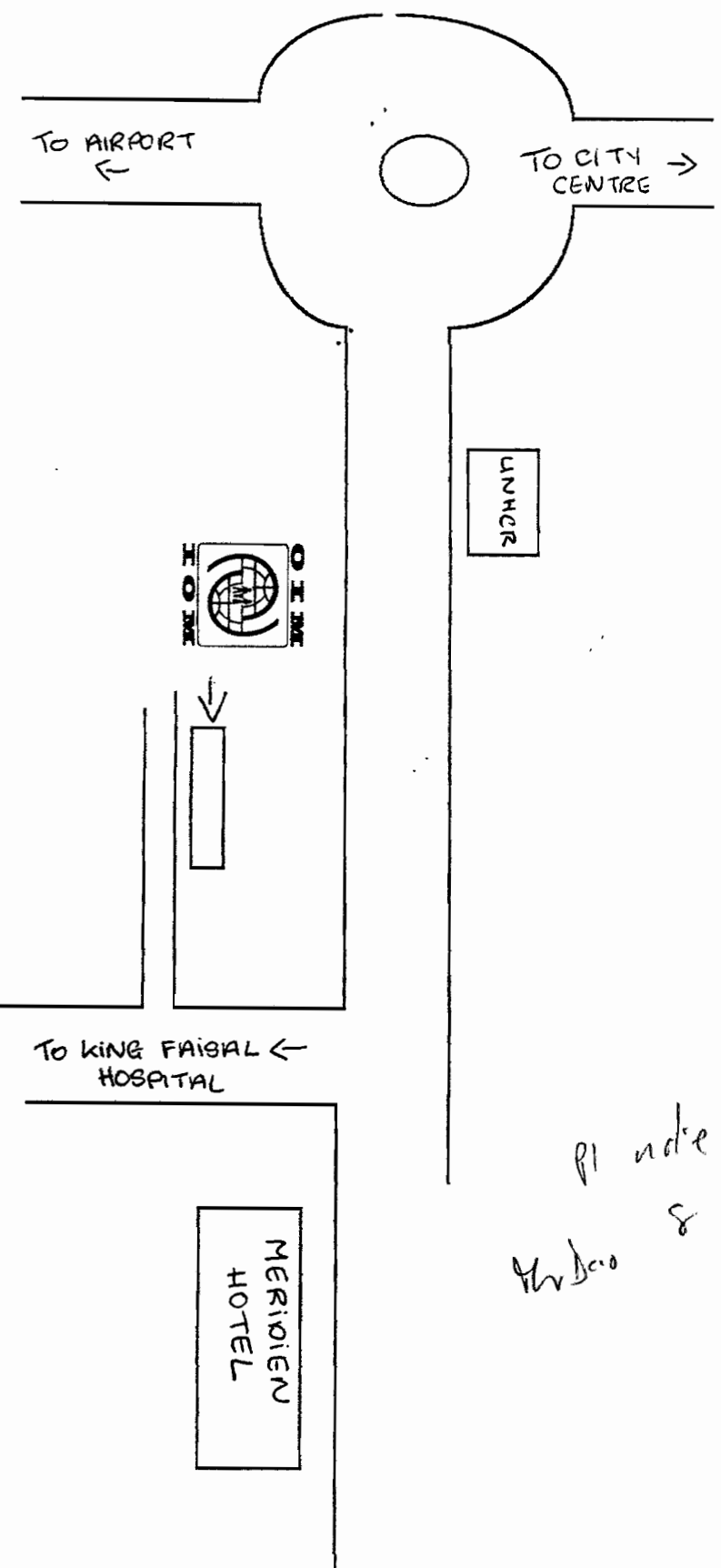


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112

**UNWFP****WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME**

Tel: +250-74688 EXT.19

Kigali, Rwanda

Fax: 250-73550

**LOGISTICS****MEMORANDUM***For info**Mr. S. DAO**UNAMIR*

**TO** :URMIAH Lynch  
Operation Manager  
UNDP/KIGALI

**FROM** :Tcheste Zergaber  
Country Director  
WFP/KIGALI

**DATE** :02/01/96

**REF** :LOGS/MEM 002/RWA/96

**SUBJECT :Equipment Requirement for WFP Rwanda**

As per Mr Shaharyar KHAN letter dated 21 December 1995, please find enclosed herewith list of Equipment required for WFP Rwanda.

Regards and Happy new Year.



## EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR WFP RWANDA

3/2

ITEM	UNIT	REMARKS
<b>1- VEHICLES</b>		
Light 4 x4	4	Land Cruiser or Hilux style for field logistics assistant
Trucks ( preferably 4 x 4 )	40	Capacity 7 - 10 MT to be used for food distribution at commune level for on-going development projects and follow up projects after resettlement. Actual 5500 MT planned to increase up to 12 000 MT
Mobile Jack	1	Capacity 5 to 10 tonnes
Mechanic Tool	2	Sets Complets
Greasing Machine	1	
<b>2- RADIOS</b>		
VHF and Charger	20	Preferably Motorola Radius GP 300 model as this type already in use by WFP
HF	4	Mobile station CODAN to be used in vehicles
	3	Base station CODAN to be used by SO and TC
<b>3- COMPUTERS</b>		
Lap-Top	3	min. 486 SX / 25 MHz
Desk- Top	3	min. 486 SX / 25 MHz
Printer	3	Preferably Bubble jet / Inkjet
<b>4- GENERATOR</b>		
Welding	1	Central workshop Kigali
Log-base	1	Power supply of the logistics base in Kigali ( offices, Warehouse, yard ). Mini 40 Kva
Sub-offices	5	3 Kva for minimum office equipment running
<b>5- ELECTRICAL</b>		
Outside projector	10	Warehouse security 1000 w
Cable	1000 m	3 x 2.5 mm
Light tubes	60	Sub-Offices warehouse and TC storage tents security
Cable	1000 m	Basic for light tube
<b>6- VARIOUS</b>		
Housing container	3	Drivers accommodation at Log-base
Water tank	1	Mobile type 1000 liters for Log-base
Water pump	1	For Log-base water tank
Portable toilets	5	For Log-base
Weighing Scale	15	For warehouses up to mini 150 Kg
Fire extinguisher	30	For warehouses
Barbed wire		15 Warehouses and 15 storage tents security



## THEMATIC CONSULTATION

### GENERAL PRESENTATION

#### Introduction

After the massacres and genocide of 1994 the Government of Rwanda has repeatedly emphasized its wish to quickly repatriate the 1,700,000 Rwandans living in neighbouring countries, including those who perpetrated the genocide.

In accordance with the Arusha Agreement the Government of Rwanda seeks the rapid return of refugees as a human resource much needed for the reconstruction of the country. Those responsible for genocide should return to face justice.

This objective was reiterated during the first Geneva Round Table in January 1995 and confirmed during the Progress Review in July 1995. The same objective is now reaffirmed in this Thematic Consultation.

#### OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of the Consultation are to:

- \* reaffirm the determination of the Government to promote the repatriation and reintegration of refugees as the basis for a true national reconciliation,
- \* share with the national and international community the programmes and mechanisms identified in order to reach this objective, and to
- \* seek help from the international community to meet the financial needs of the repatriation and reintegration programmes.

The Thematic Consultation has a double aim:

1. To stress again the urgency of the situation facing Rwanda in order to assure a large-scale organised return of the population.
2. To reach agreement on the means and modalities which will allow the return and reintegration of the refugees, benefitting also other elements of the population who have suffered from the consequences of war and genocide.



For the Government these actions cannot be realised without the coordinated efforts of the national and international community in the framework of the Programme of Reconciliation, Rehabilitation and Development (PRRD) of which it is an important component.

The emergency measures envisaged are onerous, and their implementation is beyond Rwanda's financial means. The Government is extremely grateful to the international community for the aid which has been promised, and enthusiastically undertook preparation, in a very short space of time, of a three-year Action Plan which was presented in Kigali in July 1995.

However, a few months after the Progress Review, the experience has been one of rather slow disbursement of the funds committed, and, facing the demands of a large-scale repatriation, the resources pledged by donors appear insufficient. It is therefore necessary for the Government to share its thinking with donors, and to analyse the fundamental reasons behind this slowness.

The Government places great hopes in the results of this Consultation, and hopes that each partner will fully and frankly express their position in order for a strategy for quick implementation of this programme to be defined.

The discussions which will take place in the workshops are therefore of very great importance, and should enable us together to define the programmes and actions for 1996, and to reach agreement on the technical and financial aspects of the measures needed to realise them.

#### THEMES FOR DISCUSSION

Three themes are proposed for discussion:

A. "Repatriation: conditions and organisation" ; definition of the optimal set of measures to encourage the voluntary repatriation of Rwandan refugees, as well as the practical modalities for organising their return from the camps, through transit centres, to their home communes.

B. "Rehabilitation and reintegration" ; physical repatriation is only the first step in a long process. Once the people have returned to their homes it is necessary to give them an economic and social environment enabling them to resume a normal life. This concerns both returnees, as well as the populations who stayed in Rwanda and who suffered from the effects of war and genocide.



C. "Actions in support of vulnerable groups" ; as a result of the war and genocide the country is in a highly abnormal situation. The proportion of women and children, and, more generally, vulnerable groups (traumatised people, widows and orphans..) is extremely high, and measures are needed to adapt economic structures to the new social landscape.

#### REPATRIATION

With regards to the organisation and conditions of the repatriation, the government insists on an organised repatriation of all Rwandans. Although a phased repatriation would be preferable, the Government is ready to cope with the prospect of a massive and rapid repatriation. This movement of people should not be considered as a migration, but, in most cases, as a return home for a population which was forced to flee their country. For that operation to succeed we must first establish confidence, and then provide the material means to reestablish the cycle of economic production.

The reestablishment of confidence depends on two fundamental elements frequently expressed by refugees in the camps: the questions of property and security.

The Government has on many occasions affirmed its position on these points, based on the Arusha Agreement and the guarantee of individual security and the security of property. The basic documents of the three workshops give details of how these principles may be applied in the context of repatriation.

As regards security, the Government intends to guarantee security for all Rwandans by reactivating the judicial system, and accelerating its procedures. A major effort must be made in the area of information, both directed to the refugees as well as towards national authorities and institutions responsible for implementing the reintegration of returnees. A particular effort must be made to train and equip the state bodies responsible for security, and the social reintegration of those concerned.

The logistics of repatriation should not pose a fundamental problem, since the Government is assured of the support of UNHCR, whose international mandate and experience in this area are well known, and its operational partners.

Similarly, the capacity of absorption of the communes will not, in itself, pose a problem, insofar as most returnees will reoccupy their own homes. The problem is really that of providing both



rural and urban communities with the means necessary to restart productive activities, and thus ensure for themselves a sustainable place in society. However, at commune level, major reconstruction efforts are still needed, both with regard to physical infrastructure, and institutional structures. The return to their communes of many local employees not involved in the genocide is to be strongly encouraged.

The Government is confident that, with the aid of international organisations and their partner NGOs, the conditions and organisation of repatriation will not pose fundamental problems, and that possible shortcomings will be overcome, as has always been the case.

#### REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION

The Government wishes to insist on the urgency on implementing its Accelerated and Updated Plan of Rehabilitation and Reintegration, (PAARR) without which the process cannot be undertaken. This Plan is the centrepiece of the Government's development strategy. Whereas repatriation is an emergency operation, the PAARR is the bridge between emergency and development. All the operations proposed in the PAARR are defined in the context of a strategic policy for balanced development, and as such are reflected in the PRRD.

The basis of the PAARR is the inalienable right of return, the assurance of individual security and security of property, reconciliation and equality and fairness in access to development assistance, as well as the proper management and use of natural resources. The PAARR represents an updating of the action plan presented in July, together with an acceleration of its planned implementation.

Acceleration is justified by the threat of a massive return. Updating has been made necessary by the fuller information which has become available since July. As a result it has been possible also to add two new dimensions: repatriation and vulnerable groups.

The PAARR has also become an annual exercise (for 1996), whilst preserving, as mentioned above, a multi-annual programming strategy.

By adopting a one-year time frame the Government has identified the most essential activities for the reinstallation and reintegration of the refugees in the life of the country.



The approach adopted is the same as that of July 1995, namely an integrated participative programme, based on market economy principles.

The Government is aware that the many different efforts and actions and assistance programmes require coordination and permanent follow-up to ensure efficiency and a rational use of resources. For this reason a strong technical coordination structure, is needed, well-supported politically, and with a flexible mode of operation. Such a structure should integrate the role of macro-economic coherence of the Ministry of Planning with the operational coordination role of MINIREISO.

A Central Steering Committee will define the Government's choices and the framework within which projects and programmes are elaborated. It will supervise the coherence of the latter with the overall macro-economic framework of the country.

Within MINIREISO an Operational Steering Unit will be set up for the coordination of programmes implemented by the different technical departments concerned. That unit will be multidisciplinary, and will use both national and international expertise as necessary.

#### VULNERABLE GROUPS

The consequences of the 1994 conflict have left deep marks on the Rwandan population. Some groups will bear the physical and mental scars for life. These groups are principally widows, (and widowers), single-parent families, unaccompanied children, child soldiers, children and women in prison, people suffering trauma and the handicapped.

The reintegration of these groups into society, and therefore into the process of development through specific programme, is an important factor for reconciliation and reconstruction in the country. The measures needed are aimed at the improvement of living standards and support for income-generating activities.

The social integration of children in families, and support for the families concerned, will be strongly increased, the aim being to avoid keeping children in specialised centres. Reintegration of people - of all ages - suffering from mental trauma, will be actively promoted through aid programmes delivered by specially-trained social workers.

Emergency aid during repatriation will essentially be channelled



to the health, nutrition, water and sanitation sectors. Psychological and social support will be provided to traumatised children and pregnant women. Once these vulnerable groups return to their home communities, the needed care will continue to be provided through the programmes described above.

Lastly, and this is perhaps the most important point, the mobilisation of the young around the values of peace, the non-violent resolution of conflict and respect for the rule of law will be strongly encouraged by programmes implemented by MIJEUMA, supported by the technical ministries and specialised organisations.

#### BUDGET

The cost, in US \$ millions, of the measures presented here is 184.6 million.

	Committed	Financing needed	Total
Theme A	15.0	8.0	23.0
Theme B	72.9	59.0	131.8
Theme C	24.0*	5.7	29.7
<hr/>			
Total	111.9	72.7	184.6

The unmet financing need is US \$ 72.7. This amount represents the necessary financial resources which the Government hopes to receive from its partners for an effective and efficient implementation of the actions proposed in this document.

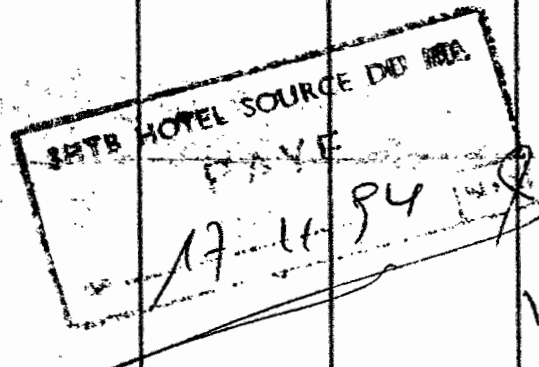
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\* Amount committed: project documents under preparation



N° 14312

 <b>HÔTEL SOURCE DU NIL</b> Bujumbura • Burundi Avenue du stade Bujumbura (Burundi) B.P. 2072 • Tél. 5222 • Télex 30 Nomer Nil Société Hôtelière et Touristique du Burundi • R.C. 19455		201/3 GAD Sibipwe 1 15.800 2 AF			
		16.11			
	Date Motif	Débit	Crédit	Solde	Reprise solde
Appar. : Chambre : Room Rest. : Restaurant R.Serv. : Service en chambre : Room service Snack : Snack-Barbecue Night : Night-club Beer : Bar hall Pho : Téléphone Blanc : Blanchissage : Laundry Diver : Divers : Miscellaneous Taxes : Taxes Remb. : Débours C.Cred. : Correction crédit : Credit correction C.Deb. : Correction débt : Debit correction Caisse : Payment : Paid Deduct. : Déduction	16.11.94 - APP.	15.800	15.800		
N. Collre fort Safe deposit Box N° Deposit Prix-Price		Vu bordereaux de change N° établi le Par d'un montant de (en devises étrangères) soit Fbu	Vu attestation de prise en charge établie le Par	Vu déclaration CEPGL des moyens de paiement validée le Par d'un montant de	
facture à charge to		j'engage ma responsabilité personnelle pour le paiement intégral de cette note par la personne désignée ci-contre. I hereby declare to be held personally liable for to be settlement of this bill. Signature			





MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS UNAMIR  
COPENHAGEN

1995 DEC 22 P 2: 30

2 ASIATISK PLADS  
DK-1448 COPENHAGEN K  
Telephone 45 33 92 00 00  
Telefax 45 31 54 05 33  
Telex 31292 etr dk  
Cables etrangeres

TELEFAX COMMUNICATION

Date: 22. december 1995

File: 104.A.1.e/14

From: Niels Dabelstein  
Danida Evaluation Unit

To : see Attached

Telefax number:

Umfax number:

870

Desk by: 0800, 23 Dec. 1995

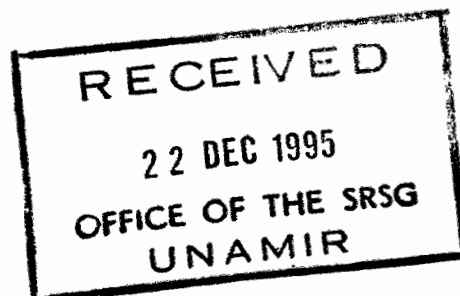
Heading (Entête): Evaluation of Emergency Assistance to Rwanda

Enclosure: 1

Dated: 20 December 1995

Total number of pages: 2 including this cover page.

Please request missing pages by fax 45 31540533 or by phone 45 33920577.



*Pl. study;  
communication;  
what is your  
Σ  
Read*

*(SRSG)*



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Encl.  
1

Division:  
STS.4

Reference  
104.A.1.e/14

Date  
20 December 1995

Joint Evaluation of Emergency Assistance to Rwanda.

Dear Colleague,

Attached please find a brief summary of the 4th Steering Committee Meeting held in Copenhagen on 15 December.

Based on the comments at the meeting - and written comments received before 24 December the Synthesis report will be revised and submitted to the Steering Committee for final comments by 15 January 1996.

As Study Report III and IV are undergoing substantial revisions in consultation with several members, the final reports may be printed and available in late February only. The exact date will be announced by mid January.

In addition 1000 copies of the Synthesis in each language, the 5 reports will be printed in 3000 sets (English) and 1000 sets (French) paced in cassettes. This will allow a maximum of 75 full sets and 25 Synthesis Reports for each member of the Steering Committee. Please indicate the number of reports in each language you would wish to receive.

The cost of each additional set of five reports is \$ 12,- and for each Synthesis Report, \$ 2,50, provided your orders are received by 22 January 1996.

With the Seasons Greetings.

Yours sincerely,

  
Niels Dabelstein



STEERING COMMITTEE  
ON  
JOINT EVALUATION OF EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO RWANDA

Summary of 4th Meeting, Copenhagen, 15 December, 1995

39 participants representing 30 countries/agencies participated in the meeting. See list attached.

The Chairman opened the meeting with a special welcome to the representatives of the Governments of Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania. He further informed that France has suspended her participation in the Steering Committee without awaiting the outcome of consultations with Teams I and II.

Status of the 4 Study Reports:

Study I: Most comments received have been incorporated and the section on aid and economic development has been expanded. Consultations with the Government of France has led to additional information being incorporated as well as French exceptions noted. The annex on arms trade is maintained in a slightly modified form with additional sources noted.

Study II: Most comments received have been incorporated. The agreed consultations with France can, for practical reasons only take place in early January. Documentation requested from France has not been forthcoming. Certain sections of the report may still be subject to adjustment and recording of exceptions.

Study III: The large number of comments received are being incorporated along the lines indicated at the 3rd meeting. Interviews with and collection of additional documentation from UNHCR is taking place. Consolidated comments from UNICEF due before Christmas will be taken into account.

Study IV: The report is being revised taking into account the comments received, in particular regarding human rights issues. And the report is being updated to reflect recent developments.

As these activities were, and are, going on parallel to the preparation of the synthesis report, the present draft does not reflect the latest revisions. The following sections may be subject to substantive revisions: p.10 middle: France's role..., p.16 bottom: The amounts of water..., p.17 middle: The influx..., p.19 middle: As the two..., p.23 middle: The impact..., p.26 middle: The human rights..., p.28 middle: The international...

Presentation of Draft Synthesis Report.

Mr. John Eriksson presented the Synthesis Report noting that the four first chapters were prepared by the respective study team leaders and that chapt. V representing the synthesis was primarily based of the four studies but enriched by panel discussions and comments from resource persons.

Some recommendations (12a, 13, 20b, and 21) should be considered tentative subject to finalization of the individual studies from which they originate. Several recommendations would be reformulated to offer and discuss options.



The Chairman emphasized that the Synthesis Report was still a draft and that the following comments and discussion should aim at further improvements in both structure and substance.

#### Comments

The members expressed general satisfaction with the draft and provided many constructive comments which can be summarized as follows:

The structure of the report needs to be changed to bring the major issues in focus. Both positive and negative lessons learned should be recorded in addition to the present findings and recommendations.

Several findings need further argumentation and several concepts should be better explained or defined. There should be a clearer linkage between the findings of this evaluation and the validity of recommendations for other emergencies - and the present situation in both Rwanda and Burundi.

Many recommendations could be better targeted and made more operational, and in several recommendations there is scope for presenting and discussing options for solving an identified problem.

The problems of host countries deserve more attention.

The scope and limitations of the evaluation should be explained thoroughly in the introduction, and the lack of direct African participation in the evaluation should be acknowledged.

The report should stress the dynamic nature of the emergency and its aftermath and place the evaluation in that perspective. It should also recognize the increased number of complex emergencies straining the capacity of humanitarian agencies.

Some speakers urged that the report should focus more on the genocide and its implications while others felt that while the starting point was the genocide the conclusions and recommendations should not be narrowly focusing on a genocidal situation but be relevant to other complex emergencies.

The first part of chapt. V will be expanded to include a discussion of complex emergencies and complexity of response needed as well as the dynamic nature of the period being evaluated. Findings and recommendations on policy and operational coherence (section F) will be brought up front to provide a more coherent flow the other recommendations.

Many of the comments to specific findings and recommendations may be dealt with by further clarification in the final report. Some speakers indicated their disagreement with specific recommendations. The Committee was reminded, that the report is an independent report in the name of the evaluation teams. Each government and institution of the steering committee should not necessarily agree to all recommendations.



Publication and Follow up.

It was agreed that further written comment could be submitted until 22 December. A revised draft synthesis will be submitted to the Steering Committee by 15. January to solicit final comments on possible points of major importance by 22 January.

Considering the ongoing consultations and revisions, all studies will go to printing by the end of January. Considering production and shipping time the release of the reports can be scheduled for the end of February. The French translation should be available approximately 3 week later.

The management group will, in cooperation with relevant agencies, organize and coordinate press releases in Geneva, New York, Copenhagen and London. Other members of the Steering Committee were urged to organize releases on the same day.

Several speakers recommended that a "popularized" version targeted at a broader audience be produced. The Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation is considering an issue on this subject late in 1996. Other possibilities will be looked into by the Management Group.

Follow up on the evaluation is primarily the responsibility of the individual members of the Steering Committee who may bring issues or recommendations to the attention of their own agencies or governing bodies of which they are members. Several agencies are already pursuing issues raised by the evaluation. It was suggested that the Steering Committee meet again approximately 6-8 months after the reports have been issued to look into follow up initiatives needed at that time.

Budget and Finance.

The total cost of the evaluation now stands at \$ 1,600,000. The French commitment of \$ 70,000 was withdrawn. Subsequently the contingency funds were utilized and Denmark, Norway, and Sweden increased their contribution. At the meeting Finland offered to contribute the balance of \$ 10,300.

Other Business

The Chairman thanked the participants and the evaluation teams for their contributions to and cooperation in carrying this evaluation through.



## JOINT EVALUATION OF EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO RWANDA

## MEMBERS OF STEERING COMMITTEE

\* = present at the 4th Meeting, 15 December 1995

AUSTRALIA  
AUSTRIA  
\* BELGIUM  
\* BURUNDI  
\* CANADA  
\* DENMARK (Chairman)  
\* FINLAND  
GERMANY  
\* IRELAND  
ITALY  
\* JAPAN  
LUXEMBOURG  
\* NETHERLANDS  
NEW ZEALAND  
\* NORWAY (Management Group)  
\* RWANDA  
SPAIN  
\* SWEDEN (Management Group)  
SWITZERLAND  
\* TANZANIA  
UGANDA  
\* UNITED KINGDOM (Management Group)  
\* UNITED STATES (Management Group)  
\* COMMISSION OF EU (DG III)  
\* COMMISSION OF EU (ECHO)  
\* OECD/DAC  
IOM  
\* UN/DHA  
\* UNDP  
\* UNHCHR  
\* UNHCR  
\* UNICEF  
\* WFP  
\* WHO  
\* The World Bank  
\* ICRC  
\* IFRC  
\* ICVA  
INTERACTION  
\* VOICE  
Doctors of the World  
\* Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response



## JOINT EVALUATION OF EMERGENCY AID TO RWANDA

BUDGET

Study I	\$ 73,000
Study II	\$ 204,000
Study III	\$ 527,000
Study IV	\$ 337,000
Transport, Field Work	\$ 55,000
Synthesis	\$ 80,000
Workshops and meetings	\$ 124,000
Reproduction, Translation, Distribution	\$ 200,000
Contingencies	\$ 0

**TOTAL** **\$ 1,600,000**

FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

AUSTRALIA	\$ 77,000*
AUSTRIA	\$ 30,000*
BELGIUM	\$ 120,000*
CANADA	\$ 43,000*
DENMARK	\$ 125,000*
EU, DG VIII	\$ 140,000 (30% rec'd)
EU, ECHO	\$ 120,000 (70% rec'd)
FINLAND	\$ 55,300 (80% rec'd)
FRANCE	
GERMANY	\$ 125,000
IRELAND	\$ 45,000*
ITALY	
JAPAN	
LUXEMBOURG	\$ 35,000*
NETHERLANDS	\$ 100,000 (50% rec'd)
NEW ZEALAND	
NORWAY	\$ 94,700*
PORTUGAL	
SPAIN	
SWEDEN	\$ 73,000*
SWITZERLAND	\$ 50,000*
U.K.	\$ 82,000*
USA	\$ 225,000*
UNDP	\$ 30,000*
UNICEF	\$ 10,000*
UNHCR	\$ 20,000*

**TOTAL** **\$ 1,600,000**

\* Funds received.



**PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION FOR STAFF IN THE PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES**  
(In United States dollars)

Effective 1 November 1995

Level	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV
Under-Secretary-General															
USG	166,213														
Assistant Secretary-General															
ASG	153,788														
Director															
D-2	128,653	131,741	134,651	137,674	140,764	143,923									
Principal Officer															
D-1	113,430	116,001	118,626	121,197	123,829	126,439	128,966	131,546	134,173						
Senior Officer															
P-5	100,694	103,001	105,211	107,462	109,796	111,958	114,263	116,922	119,303	121,535	123,811	126,127	128,487		
First Officer															
P-4	82,782	84,976	87,157	89,235	91,454	93,671	95,881	98,333	100,582	102,967	104,559	106,811	109,112	111,461	113,863
Second Officer															
P-3	67,831	69,937	71,972	73,914	75,918	77,895	80,003	82,524	84,177	86,403	88,036	89,979	91,991	94,046	96,149
Associate Officer															
P-2	54,823	56,574	58,233	60,012	61,788	63,408	65,173	67,245	69,205	70,977	72,351	73,755			
Assistant Officer															
P-1	42,990	44,465	45,773	47,105	48,575	49,892	51,471	53,529	55,265	56,851					



PROVISIONAL

## UN CONTINGENCY PLANNING TEAM MEETING

Meeting No. 2  
Kigali, 4 December 1995

A working group to consider the post-UNAMIR security structure and the equipment needs of UN agencies operating in Rwanda was constituted following the Heads of Agencies meeting of 24 November. The second meeting of the UN Contingency Planning Team was held on 4 December in the UNDP conference room, under the chairmanship of John Cleland, the UNDP Senior Security Officer.

### A. Medical Facilities

1. Mr Andre Dehondt, Operations Manager a.i., UNDP Kigali, told the meeting that he had discussed with NORMED the possibility of providing medical facilities for UN staff in Rwanda in the event of UNAMIR's departure. NORMED had informed him that their current cost of operations, covering 5,000 people, came to US\$7.5 million per year. This did not include the cost of all the necessary logistical support, much of which is currently provided by UNAMIR. Mr Harbour, UNDP Policy and Strategy Officer, stated that UNDP was considering modalities for funding the cost of NORMED's operations.

2. It was agreed that the issue of maintaining NORMED medical facilities should be brought before the next Head of Agencies meeting for their consideration.

### B. Transportation Requirements

3. Mr John Cleland, the UNDP Senior Security Officer, said that following discussions at the last meeting, he had now confirmed that the cost of maintaining a helicopter post-UNAMIR was US\$1.6 million per year. This figure was based on 60 flying hours per month. Mr Cleland indicated that he believed that the International Tribunal would be interested in cost-sharing arrangements for a helicopter.

### C. UNAMIR Assets

4. It was confirmed that UNAMIR requires a consolidated list from the UN Agencies of equipment they would like to obtain from UNAMIR. It was agreed that Agencies would submit their requirements to Mr Dehondt, the Operations Manager a.i. of UNDP, who would be responsible for preparing this consolidated list for submission to UNAMIR. Agencies were requested to submit their requirements to Mr Dehondt at UNDP by Monday, 11 December.

.../2



D. Communications

5. The issue of UNHCR taking over communication facilities for the UN Agencies post-UNAMIR was discussed. The UNHCR Telecoms Operations Officer, Mr Alain Crausaz, said that he required a list of UN Agencies interested in this arrangement together with details of locations throughout Rwapda, number of staff at each location, and kind of communication coverage required. It was also necessary, Mr Crausaz said, to ascertain who would be responsible for negotiations with the Government on allocation of frequencies etc.

6. As this information would determine what assets UNHCR would be requesting from UNAMIR, the UNDP Security Officer, Mr Cleland agreed to provide such information to UNHCR by Friday 8 December.

7. Mr Crausaz pointed out that the Government may wish to change the currently assigned frequencies. In any case, he recommended changing to a system where a range of frequencies, grouped together, would be allocated to the UN Agencies as a whole, with individual frequencies being decided upon among the UN Agencies themselves. This, he said, was the system which had just been set up in Burundi.

8. Mr Crausaz also pointed out that it was not yet clear whether the UN Agencies would be able to take over the communication sites currently used by UNAMIR and that this was an important matter to take into consideration.

9. The UN Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator, Mr Anthony Wood, raised the question of the new CODAN system being used by WFP. Mr Crausaz confirmed that this CODAN system was not compatible with any other system. Mr Wood suggested that his office could maintain both systems and so act as a channel to and from WFP for other Agencies.

10. The UNICEF Security Officer, Mr Colin Connor, reported that some UNICEF staff had been invited to a meeting at the Ministry of Transport and Communication earlier the same day (4 December). They had reported back that Ministry officials had said that they would be introducing shortly new procedures affecting UN radio communications (e.g. fee for each hand-held radio, unauthorised to have more than one Agency's frequency on each radio, spot checks in the street). Mr Connor stressed that this was only a report of what was said at the meeting; there had been no official confirmation.

11. Mr Wood pointed out that UNDP, and possibly some other UN Agencies, had signed Standard Basic Agreements with the Government which conferred certain diplomatic privileges and immunities. This could also be relevant in the case of UN communication facilities.

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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Mahen Sandrasagren	Senior Administrative Officer, UNHCR
Alain Crausaz	Telecoms Operation Officer, UNHCR
Jacques Lory	Radio Technician, UNHCR
Daniele Donati	Counsellor, FAO
Daniel Ferrari	Administrative Office, WHO
Ann Carlson	Chief Administrative Cell, HRFOR
Johan Brusten	OIC, UNESCO PEER
Colin Connor	Security Officer, UNICEF
John Balnaves	UNICEF
John Cleland	FSO, UNDP
Andre Dehondt	Operations Manager, UNDP
Anthony Wood	Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator UNDP/DHA
Randall Harbour	Policy and Strategy Officer, UNDP

UNDP Kigali  
5 December 1995 /DB



**UN HEADS OF AGENCIES MEETING**  
**20 December 1995**

**AGENDA**

1. Communications
2. NGOs
3. Round Table preparations
4. Contingency Plan
5. Other issues



REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE  
MINISTERE DES TRANSPORTS  
ET DES COMMUNICATIONS

Kigali, le 15 DEC. 1990

N° 16.05.00/1330

CABINET DU MINISTRE  
B.P. 720 KIGALI

RECEIVED on: 18 DEC. 1990	
Reg. No: 2750	File No: MM/275/26
Action by: JC/UL	
Compl. (sig):	
Info:	CL: RR: DR:

Frais de coordination et de gestion des  
fréquences pour les équipements de  
communications.

1. Circuits de téléphonie rurale : non permis
  2. Very high frequency (VHF) : 100.000 FRW/an  
Ultra high frequency (UHF) : 100.000 FRW/an  
35.000 FRW/an/repeater  
10.000 FRW/talkie-walkie  
mobile ou portable
  3. High frequency (HF) : 100.000 FRW/an  
100.000 FRW/an/système HF
  4. Téléphone satellitaire portable : 560.000 FRW/an  
(STD-M,D et diverses versions  
INMARSAT)
  5. Station de radiodiffusion (AM/FM): 800.000 FRW/an
  6. Very small aperture terminals : USD 5.525/an  
(VSATS) + 30% pour la moitié du coût  
du segment spatial par  
mois.
- \* Une amende sera infligée à tous ceux qui auront utilisé des  
fréquences sans licence; leurs équipements seront confisqués;  
les contrevenants sont passibles de la peine de réclusion et/ou  
d'expulsion du pays.
- \* Les frais de coordination seront virées au compte de  
l'attribution des fréquences, numéro 10247-01-06 à la BCDI.

Dr. Charles MURIGANDE  
Ministre des Transports  
et des Communications





REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE  
MINISTERE DES TRANSPORTS  
ET DES COMMUNICATIONS

CABINET DU MINISTRE  
B.P.720 KIGALI

Kigali, le 15 DEC. 1995

N° 16.05.00/ 1442

RECEIVED	18 DEC. 1995
Reg. No. 2740	250/8
Action	UC/JBKM
Info.	1817

## Avis à tous les usagers des équipements de Communications.

Le Ministère des Transports et des Communications voudrait encore une fois informer les usagers des équipements de communication, qu'il est illégal d'exploiter le système de communication sans détenir une licence.

Mardi le 12 Décembre 1995 était la date limite fixée pour:


- 1° Déclarer auprès du Ministère des Transports et des Communications toutes les catégories d'équipements de communication;
- 2° De payer les frais de coordination et de gestion des fréquences tels que repris dans la note en annexe;
- 3° Retirer les licences.

Cette date a maintenant expiré, et tout usager de communication qui exploite sans licence, le fait illégalement et devrait immédiatement régulariser la situation.

Par souci de clarification, je voudrais vous rappeler que les frais de coordination susdits sont relatifs aux services de coordination, contrôle et assignation des fréquences à la base desquels les licences sont établies pour le bénéfice des usagers. Ils couvrent les prestations du personnel du Ministère, ainsi que le temps imparti à ces activités.

Je vous remercie pour votre collaboration.

Le Directeur de Cabinet  
Gérald ZIRIMWABAGABO





CABINET DU MINISTRE  
B.P.720 KIGALI

Frais de coordination et de gestion des  
fréquences pour les équipements de  
communications.

---

1. Circuits de téléphonie rurale : non permis
2. Very high frequency (VHF) : 100.000 FRW/an  
Ultra high frequency (UHF) : 100.000 FRW/an  
35.000 FRW/an/repeater  
10.000 FRW/talkie-walkie  
mobile ou portable
3. High frequency (HF) : 100.000 FRW/an  
100.000 FRW/an/système HF
4. Téléphone satellitaire portable : 560.000 FRW/an  
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6. Very small aperture terminals : USD 5.525/an  
(VSATS) + 30% pour la moitié du coût  
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mois.
- \* Une amende sera infligée à tous ceux qui auront utilisé des  
fréquences sans licence; leurs équipements seront confisqués;  
les contrevenants sont passibles de la peine de réclusion et/ou  
d'expulsion du pays.
- \* Les frais de coordination seront virés au compte de  
l'attribution des fréquences, numéro 10247-01-06 à la BCDI.

Dr. Charles MURIGANDE  
Ministre des Transports  
et des Communications



*Cabinet.*



**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF ADMINISTRATORS AND  
TECHNICAL OFFICERS OF AGENCIES**

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The meeting was called at the request of Heads of Agencies to discuss the technical aspects of the notes verbale (nos. 16.05.00/1442 and 1443 dated 15 December 1995) received from the Ministry of Transport and Communications on the subject of "frequency management and co-ordination fees for communication equipment". The discussion centred on the present status of the communication equipment : what remains to be done by individual agencies to conform with the terms of the aforementioned notes verbale.

Present were :

- Mr. Mahen O. SANDRASAGREN (UNHCR)
- Mme Cecilia McGill (WFP)
- Mr. Diop Boubacar (UNAMIR)
- Mme Anne CARLSSON (HRFOR)
- Mme Rose BYUKUSENGE (FAO)
- Mme Bibiane UNERA (World Bank)
- Mr. Gonzalve TWAGIRAYEZU (UNICEF)
- Mr. Colin CONNOR (UNICEF)
- Mme Urmiah LYNCH (UNDP)
- Mr. Daniel FERRARI (OMS)
- Mr. Albrecht FUCHS (IOM)
- Mr. Frank HIRSCHI (ICRC)

*What is the legal position?*  
*See 27-12*  
*LA*

Status on response to notes verbale

UNHCR	:	In order to be assigned frequencies agency submitted list with kinds of usage
IOM	:	Was not asked to submit list
WFP	:	List of mobile (satellite) equipment (in cars) submitted to Ministry of Transport in March
UNAMIR	:	List submitted
FAO	:	Requested licence of Codan. Given verbal permission to install CODAN in cars.  have satellite phones
World Bank	:	List submitted in May. Radios received later not included.