

UNAMIR

SECTOR 3B, BUTARE
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

10 OCT 1995 - 28 FEB 1996

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

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EL/WG JUNE 2009

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File

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



UNAMIR - MINUAR

N A
MISSION POL.

SLIP	
SIGNATURE	DATE
<i>[Signature]</i>	29/2

TO: RADIO UNAMIR

INFO: SRSG

FC

~~DCS~~

DCOS OPS

DCOS SP

SPOKESMAN'S OFFICE

INFORMATION OFFICER-ROOM 4012

MILOB GP HQ

INDBATT

GHANCOY

MALAWICOY

NICOY

FORCE ENGR COY

FORCE SIG COY

NORMED

HACU

FROM: OPERATIONS OFFICER
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE CELL

[Signature]

DATE: 28 FEB 96

SUBJECT: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BY UNAMIR

1. Please find enclosed the summary of humanitarian tasks carried out by UNAMIR during the week 18 FEB to 24 FEB 96.

2. MILOB GP HQ is requested to transmit copies to milob sectors for their information and further dissemination, as required.

Enclosures : Two only.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BY UNAMIR
(FOR THE WEEK 18 FEB to 24 FEB 96)

MEDICAL SUPPORT

1. Medical Treatment

- a. INDBATT treated 215 medical and 42 dental patients.
- b. GHANCOY treated 31 local patients.
- c. NORMED had 61 consultations.

ENGINEERING SUPPORT

2. FORCE ENGINEER COMPANY

- a. Deployed one dozer to WFP in KIGALI from 20 Feb to 23 Feb 96.
- b. Provided one vehicle to ARDEC for transportation of wood from 20 to 24 Feb 96.
- c. Provided one excavator cum digger to ICRC for creating sanitary facilities in a detention center in KIBUNGO from 21 to 24 Feb 96.
- d. Provided three vehicles to RPA for transporting food stuff from KIGALI to BUTARE on 20 Feb 96.
- e. Carried out recce for security fencing and lighting at a detention center in KIBUNGO on 23 Feb 96.
- f. EOD team destroyed a grenade from a site in KIGALI on 24 Feb 96.
- g. Carried out electrification and repairs of water pipes at missionaries of charity (MOTHER TERESA GROUP) orphanages in KIGALI and KIBUNGO on 21 and 23 Feb 96.
- h. Provided 3000 litres of water to RPA at KANOMBE CAMP on 23 Feb 96.

TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

3. INDBATT

- a. Provided 2 vehicles to an NGO (FOOD FOR HUNGRY) for transportation of materials within KIGALI on 24 Feb 96.
- 7 b. Provided four vehicles to UNHCR on 21 and 22 Feb 96 for transportation of 342 returnees from DIHIRO TRANSIT CAMP to NGENDA and nearby communes.
- c. Provided one vehicle to CONCERN WORLD WIDE for distribution of blankets and food stuff to various communes in BUTARE prefecture on 23 feb 96.
- d. Provided one vehicle to KIGALI prefecture on 22 and 23 Feb 96 for transportation of food stuff to various communes.

4. FORCE SIGNAL COMPANY

- a. Provided one vehicle to ARDEC for transporting approximately 42 tons of wood from 20 Feb to 24 FEB 96.

5. DONATIONS INDBATT donated 2600 cement blocks to missionaries of charity (MOTHER TERESA GROUP) Orphanages in KIGALI AND KIBUNGO ON 23 FEB 96.

07
UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



UNAMIR - MINUA

SEEN SLIP		
APPOINTMENT	SIGNATURE	DATE
COS	<i>ACK</i>	23/2
SO TO COS	<i>fm</i>	23/2
CC		

TO: RADIO UNAMIR

INFO: SRSG
FC
[REDACTED]
DCOS OPS
DCOS SP
SPOKESMAN'S OFFICE
INFORMATION OFFICER-ROOM 4012
MILOB GP HQ
INDBATT
GHANCOY
MALAWICOY
NICOY
FORCE ENGR COY
FORCE SIG COY
NORMED
HACU

FROM: OPERATIONS OFFICER
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE CELL

[Signature]

DATE: 22 FEB 96

SUBJECT: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BY UNAMIR

1. Please find enclosed the summary of humanitarian tasks carried out by UNAMIR during the week 11 FEB to 17 FEB 96.

2. MILOB GP HQ is requested to transmit copies to milob sectors for their information and further dissemination, as required.

Enclosures : Two only.

c. Provided two vehicles to CONCERN WORLD WIDE on 14 and 17 Feb 96 for the distribution of 12 tons of blankets, beans, food stuff, cooking utensils and farming implements from KIGALI to various communes in BUTARE. Two vehicles also transported beans and food stuff from KIGALI to Nyakabanda commune in Gitarama prefecture on 15 Feb 96.

6. FORCE SIGNAL COMPANY

a. Provided one vehicle to ARDEC for transporting approximately 36 tons of wood from 12 Feb to 17 FEB 96.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BY UNAMIR
(FOR THE WEEK 11 FEB to 17 FEB 96)

MEDICAL SUPPORT

1. **Medical Treatment** INDBATT treated 240 medical and 30 dental patients.

ENGINEERING SUPPORT

2. **FORCE ENGINEER COMPANY**

- a. Deployed one dozer for transit camp in CYANGUGU from 12 Feb to 14 Feb 96.
- b. Deployed one dozer and two dumpers to UNHCR and MILOBS in GISENYI on 13 and 14 Feb 96.
- c. Deployed one excavator cum digger and two dumpers for RPA in KIGALI from 12 to 14 Feb 96.
- d. Provided three vehicles to RPA for transporting food stuff from KIGALI to BUTARE on 13 Feb 96.
- e. Provided one vehicle to ARDEC for transporting wood and bricks from 12 to 17 Feb 96.
- f. Provided two vehicles to Milobs in GITARAMA for transporting wood for the prefecture on 14 Feb 96.
- g. Deployed a team for erecting security fence and lighting in BUTARE prison from 12 Feb to 15 Feb 96.

TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

3. **INDBATT**

- a. Provided two vehicles to RPA to transport 6 tons of rations from KIGALI to BUTARE on 12 Feb 96.
- b. Provided two vehicles to KIGALI prefecture for distribution of 4 tons of food stuff to various communes in KIGALI prefecture on 15 Feb 96.

G-3
1076/UN/Gen/ 88 /G

DATE	16/2
	15/2

eb 96


From : Force Engr Coy

To : Acting FC


DCOS Ops

Subject : LETTER OF APPRECIATION

1. Copy of UNHCR Sub Office Butare letter No RWA/BUT/HCR/96/019 dated 04 Feb 96 is forwarded herewith for your information please.


(Bharat Shastri)
Capt
for OC

Enclosures : (One only)

NATIONS UNIES
HAUT COMMISSARIAT
POUR LES RÉFUGIÉS



UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES

Programmes : HICOMREF
Tél : 415740 UNHCR CH
Téléphone : 739 81 11
Téléfax : 731 95 46

Case postale 2500
CH-1211 Genève 2 Dépôt

Sub-Office of Butare
Tel.30724/30508
Tel/Fax 30541

RWA/BUT/HCR/96/019

THE CHIEF ENGINEER
UNAMIR HEAD QUARTES
KIGALI
4th Feb.1996

UNHCR Sub-Office of Butare
Through,
UNHCR B.O Kigali

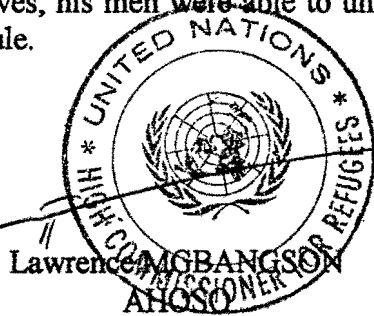
Sir,

New way station
Musange-Butare

By this letter, UNHCR Sub-Office Butare is expressing its profound gratitude and appreciation to the Chief Engineer of UNAMIR for the assistance given to the Office in the construction of a New Way Station in Butare.

Permit us also to express our special thanks to Major B.D. PANDEY of the Indian Battalion who through his effective directives, his men were able to undertake the works given to them efficiently and according to schedule.

Yours sincerely.



UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



APPOINTMENT		SIGNATURE	DATE
COS			
SO TO COS			
CC			

96/96
9.2.96

TO: RADIO UNAMIR

INFO: SRSG

FC

DCOS OPS

DCOS SP

SPOKESMAN'S OFFICE

INFORMATION OFFICER-ROOM 4012

MILOB GP HQ

INDBATT

GHANCOY

MALAWICOY

NICOY

FORCE ENGR COY

FORCE SIG COY

NORMED

HACU

FROM: OPERATIONS OFFICER
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE CELL

DATE: 8 FEB 96

SUBJECT: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BY UNAMIR

1. Please find enclosed the summary of humanitarian tasks carried out by UNAMIR during the week 28 JAN to 07 FEB 96.

2. MILOB GP HQ is requested to transmit copies to milob sectors for their information and further dissemination, as required.

Enclosures : Two only.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BY UNAMIR
(FOR THE WEEK 28 FEB to 07 FEB 96)

MEDICAL SUPPORT

1. Medical Treatment

- a. INDBATT treated 148 medical and 35 dental patients.
- d. NORMED had 105 consultations.

ENGINEERING SUPPORT

2. FORCE ENGINEER COMPANY

- a. Deployed one dozer for alternate transit camp in BUTARE from 28 JAN to 03 FEB 96.
- b. Deployed one dozer to alternate transit camp in CYANGUGU from 28 JAN to 03 FEB 96.
- c. Deployed one dozer for levelling to RPA in KIGALI on 29 to 30 JAN 96.
- d. Provided one vehicle to ARDEC for transporting wood and bricks from 29 JAN to 03 FEB 96.
- e. Provided two vehicles to KIGALI prisons for transporting prisoners from KIGALI to Gikondo and back on 29 JAN 96.
- f. Deployed a team for security lighting project for Kabuga detention centre from 30 JAN to 03 FEB 96.
- g. Provided one vehicle to KIGALI prison for transporting wood on 02 and 03 FEB 96.
- h. Deployed one dozer to a church in KIGALI on 03 FEB 96.

TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

3. INDBATT

- a. Provided three vehicles to RPA to transport 12 tons of rations from KIGALI to BUTARE on 30 JAN 96.
- b. Provided four trucks to CONCERN WORLD WIDE to transport building/construction material and food stuff to various communes in KIGALI and BUTARE.
- c. Provided four trucks to KIGALI Prefecture for distribution of 26 tons of food stuff to various sectors in KIGALI from 31 JAN to 01 FEB 96.

6. FORCE SIGNAL COMPANY

- a. Provided one vehicle to ARDEC for transporting approximately 18 tons of wood on 29 JAN and 02 FEB 96.
- b. Provided one vehicle to prison project within KIGALI for transporting plywood.

67

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



UNAMIR - MINIJAR

SEEN SLIP		
APPOINTMENT	SIGNATURE	DATE
COS		
SO TO COS	<i>Hm</i>	1 Feb 96
CC		

TO: RADIO UNAMIR

INFO: SRSG

FC

DCOS OPS

DCOS SP

SPOKESMAN'S OFFICE

INFORMATION OFFICER-ROOM 4012

MILOB GP HQ

INDBATT

GHANCOY

MALAWICOY

NICOY

FORCE ENGR COY

FORCE SIG COY

95 CMSG

NORMED

HACU

FROM: OPERATIONS OFFICER
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE CELL

[Signature]

DATE: 3/ JAN 96

SUBJECT: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BY UNAMIR

1. Please find enclosed the summary of humanitarian tasks carried out by UNAMIR during the week 21 to 27 Jan 96.

2. MILOB GP HQ is requested to transmit copies to milob sectors for their information and futher dissemination, as required.

Enclosures : Two only.

G3



INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: December 27, 1995

TO: DCOS (Supp)
Chairman, HAC
CO 95 CMSG
CO Indbatt

FROM: W. Clive
A/CAO

SUBJECT: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE
REMAINDER OF THE UNAMIR MANDATE

② NTF
So CO 95 gave me a heads up on
this since their claims will not
be honoured in the future where
humanitarian activities are
involved. In effect, they play on
ceasing all such activities if it
entails costs for TD. This does
not seem to be in keeping
with our mandate or the SPSG,
which as stated requires FC
conf. today
G. Hagg
27 Dec 95.

This memo is written to inform addressees of the restrictions that should be applied to the allocation of military and/or civilian assets for humanitarian purposes. The general instructions given to the CAO's representative on the UNAMIR Humanitarian Advisory Committee were that UNAMIR military surplus labour and equipment be used for the performance of humanitarian tasks.

It seems, however, that humanitarian taskings requiring the reimbursement of overnight stays and meal allowances in the sectors have been allowed in the past. By definition, surplus military equipment and labour precludes these types of overnight taskings. Therefore, all concerned are requested to accept humanitarian requests only if the tasking will not incur extra cost to the organization (not including the cost of fuel and vehicles, which are considered incremental). Of course, if a contingent wishes to volunteer its extra time and resources, they may certainly continue to do so. Addressees are encouraged to continue the excellent humanitarian support that they have been giving, keeping in mind this small restriction.

If UNAMIR receives any budget allocation for humanitarian tasks in the new mandate's budget, addressees will be informed immediately.

Thank you for your understanding.

cc: SRSG
Mr. Diallo
Mr. Dao
Mr. Lombardo

③ DCOS So
In effect, this restriction
will totally limit humanitarian
activities to those locs within
their base camp areas. This gen
policy needs clarification since
all refugee camps are under a
humanitarian umbrella. This
needs to be discussed at the
highest levels. today
G. Hagg
27 Dec 95.

G3



UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION
UNAMIR

UNAMIR P.O. Box 749, Kigali, Rwanda
Tel: 250-84265/6/8/9 Fax: 250-84265/6/8/9
1996 JAN 24 P 15
Fax: 212-963-3090 [USA]

TELEFAX COVER SHEET

APPOINTMENT	SIGNATURE	DATE
COS	<i>[Signature]</i>	25 Jan 96
SO TO COS	<i>[Signature]</i>	25.1.96
CC		

1996 JAN 24 P 15
UNAMIR

OUTGOING FAX NO: 345	DATE: 24 JANUARY 1996
TO: UGO ROSSETTI ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER BUJUMBURA	FROM: MS SUSAN S. MATTHEW CAO, UNAMIR <i>[Signature]</i>
FAX: (212) 963-2116 257-225-205 <i>Room 417</i>	REPLY FAX: 212-963-3090
INFO: CMOVCON CITMM FPM <i>COS</i>	SUBJECT: DEPARTURE OF UNICIB STAFF TO BURUNDI

REFERENCES:

MSC-070

A. OUR FAX DATED 22 JAN 96.

B. TELECON ROSSETTI/CAPT MUZYAMBA ON 23 JAN 96.

1. IN SPITE OF CONCERTED EFFORTS BY OUR MOVCON TO HAVE THE TWO MAMBA APCs CUSTOMS CLEARED BY THE RWANDESE AUTHORITIES, CLEARANCE HAS NOT YET BEEN OBTAINED. HOWEVER, INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE APCs COULD POSSIBLY BE CLEARED FOR MOVEMENT TO BUJUMBURA BY 25 JAN 96.

2. IF THIS BE THE CASE, THEN YOUR STAFF MEMBERS WILL DEPART KIGALI 0600 HRS ON 26 JAN 96 UNDER MILITARY POLICE ESCORT ONLY UP TO THE BURUNDI BORDER.

3. SINCE PROCESSING OF VISAS HERE MAY TAKE RELATIVELY LONGER THAN EXPECTED, IT HAS BEEN DECIDED THAT YOUR PERSONNEL WILL PAY THEIR VISA FEES AT THE BORDER TO FACILITATE THEIR ENTRY INTO BURUNDI.



UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA
UNAMIR

P.O. Box 749, Kigali, Rwanda
Tel: 250-84265/6/8/9 Fax: 250-86877 [Rwanda]
Fax: 212-963-3090 [USA]
TELEFAX COVER SHEET

4. WE WILL ENSURE THAT THEIR DEPARTURE DATE AND TIME IS COMMUNICATED TO YOU PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF MOVE.

5. WARMEST REGARDS.

DRAFTED BY : COL WJ FLETCHER COS <i>[Signature]</i>	CLEARED BY: MR WILLIAM CLIVE CISS <i>[Signature]</i>
NUMBER OF PAGES TRANSMITTED INCLUDING COVER SHEET : TWO	



UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO : RADIO UNAMIR

INFO : SRSG
FC
COS
DCOS OPS
DCOS SP
SPOKESMAN'S OFFICE
INFORMATION OFFICER - ROOM 4012
MILOB GP HQ
INDBATT
GHANCOY
MALAWICOY
NICOY
FORCE ENGINEER COY
FORCE SIGNAL COY
95 CMSG
NORMED
HACU (MINIREISO)

FROM : Operations Officer,
Humanitarian Assistance Cell

DATE : 24 Jan 96

SUBJECT : HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BY UNAMIR

1. Please find enclosed the summary of humanitarian tasks carried out by UNAMIR during the week 14 to 20 Jan 96.

2. MILOB GP HQ is requested to transmit copies to the MILOB Sectors for their information and further dissemination, as required.

Enclosures : Two only.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BY UNAMIR
(FOR THE WEEK 14 TO 20 JAN 96)

MEDICAL SUPPORT

1. Medical Treatment

- a. INDBATT treated 162 medical and 46 dental patients.
- c. GHANCOY medics treated 240 local patients during the period.

ENGINEERING SUPPORT

2. Force Engineer Company

- a. Deployed a dozer for alternate transit camp in Butare from 15 to 20 Jan 96.
- b. Deployed a dozer for rehabilitation project in Kigali from 15 to 20 Jan 96.
- c. Deployed a team for the fencing of Amahoro stadium on 19 and 20 Jan 96.

TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

3. INDBATT

- a. On 18 Jan 96 INDBATT provided 3 vehicles to RPA for transportation of 12 tons of ration from Kigali to Butare.
- b. Provided 2 vehicles to King College (Christ ROI) Orphans Hostel for transportation of food stuff from Kigali to Nyanza in Gitarama prefecture on 19 Jan 96.

4. Force Engr Coy. Provided one vehicle to ARDEC for transporting wood from 15 to 20 Jan 96.

5. Force Signal Company. Transported 54 tons of wood for ARDEC from 15 to 20 Jan 96.

6. GHANCOY

a. Provided 3 Troop Carrying Vehicles (TCVs) and 1 Chevrolet to Kibungo prison authorities to convey 150 prisoners from Sake commune cachot to Kibungo prison.

b. Provided 2 TCVs to RPA 201 Bde HQ to transport fuelwood and building materials from Nyakarambi to Gabiro on 14 Jan 96.

c. Provided 4 TCVs to Kibungo prison authorities to convey 260 prisoners from Birenga and Rutonde communes to Kibungo on 17 Jan 96.

d. Provided 2 TCVs and 1 Chevrolet to Kibungo prison authorities to convey 90 prisoners from Rusumo commune to Kibungo on 18 Jan 96.

e. Provided 2 TCVs to Kibungo prison authorities to convey 122 prisoners from Kigarama to Kibungo prison on 19 Jan 96.

f. Provided 2 TCVs to Kibungo Catholic Parish to convey fuelwood from Bare to Kibungo on 19 Jan 96.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPORT

7. On 19 Jan 96 INDBATT organised Korean cultural show for inmates of Sisters of Charity orphanage, Kigali (Mother Teresa's Group). They also distributed sweets on the occasion.

SEEN SLIP

APPOINTMENT	SIGNATURE	DATE
COS	<i>[Signature]</i>	12-1-96
SO TO COS	<i>[Signature]</i>	
CC		



UNAMIR - MINUAR

G 3

TO : RADIO UNAMIR

INFO : SRSG
FC
~~REG/COO~~
DCOS OPS
DCOS SP
SPOKESMAN'S OFFICE
INFORMATION OFFICER - ROOM 4012
MILOB GP HQ
INDBATT
GHANCOY
MALAWICOY
MALICOY
NICOY
FORCE ENGINEER COY
FORCE SIGNAL COY
95 CMSG
NORMED
HACU (MINIREISO)

FROM : Operations Officer,
Humanitarian Assistance Cell

DATE : 11 Jan 96

SUBJECT : HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BY UNAMIR

1. Please find enclosed the summary of humanitarian tasks carried out by UNAMIR during the week 31 Dec 95 to 06 Jan 96.

2. MILOB GP HQ is requested to transmit copies to the MILOB Sectors for their information and further dissemination, as required.

Enclosures : Two only.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BY UNAMIR
(FOR THE WEEK 31 DEC 95 TO 06 JAN 96)

MEDICAL SUPPORT

1. Medical Treatment

- a. GHANCOY medics treated 239 local patients during the period.
- b. INDBATT treated 475 medical and 56 dental patients.

ENGINEERING SUPPORT

2. Force Engineer Company

- a. Deployed EOD team in Kibuye for searching the area in a church where individuals from International Tribunal are working on 02 Jan 96.
- b. Deployed one motor grader for improving road to Belgium Ville on 03 Jan 96.
- c. Carried out recce for dozer work for rehabilitation project in Byumba on 04 Jan 96.
- d. Deployed one excavator cum digger in Kanombe commune on 05 Jan 96.
- e. Carried out recce for dozer work for alternate transit camp in Butare on 06 Jan 96.

TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

3. INDBATT. Provided one vehicle to Missionaries of Charity (Mother Teresa Group), Kigali for transportation of CGI sheets from Kigali to Kibungo on 06 Jan 96.

4. Force Engr Coy. Provided one vehicle to ARDEC for transporting wood from 02 to 06 Jan 96.

5. Force Signal Company. Transported approximately 42 tons of wood for ARDEC from 02 to 06 Jan 96.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPORT

6. On 06 Jan 96 INDBATT screened video film for orphans at Missionaries of Charity (Mother Teresa Group), Kibungo.

SEEN SLIP		
APPOINTMENT	SIGNATURE	DATE
COS	<i>[Signature]</i>	23/1/96
SO TO COS	<i>[Signature]</i>	
CC		<i>[Signature]</i>



TO : FC
DCOS Ops
MILOBS GP HQ
Hum/Rehab Offr (O SRSG)

FROM : HAC

DATE : 17 JAN 96

FILE : 5000.1(HAC)/OPS/39

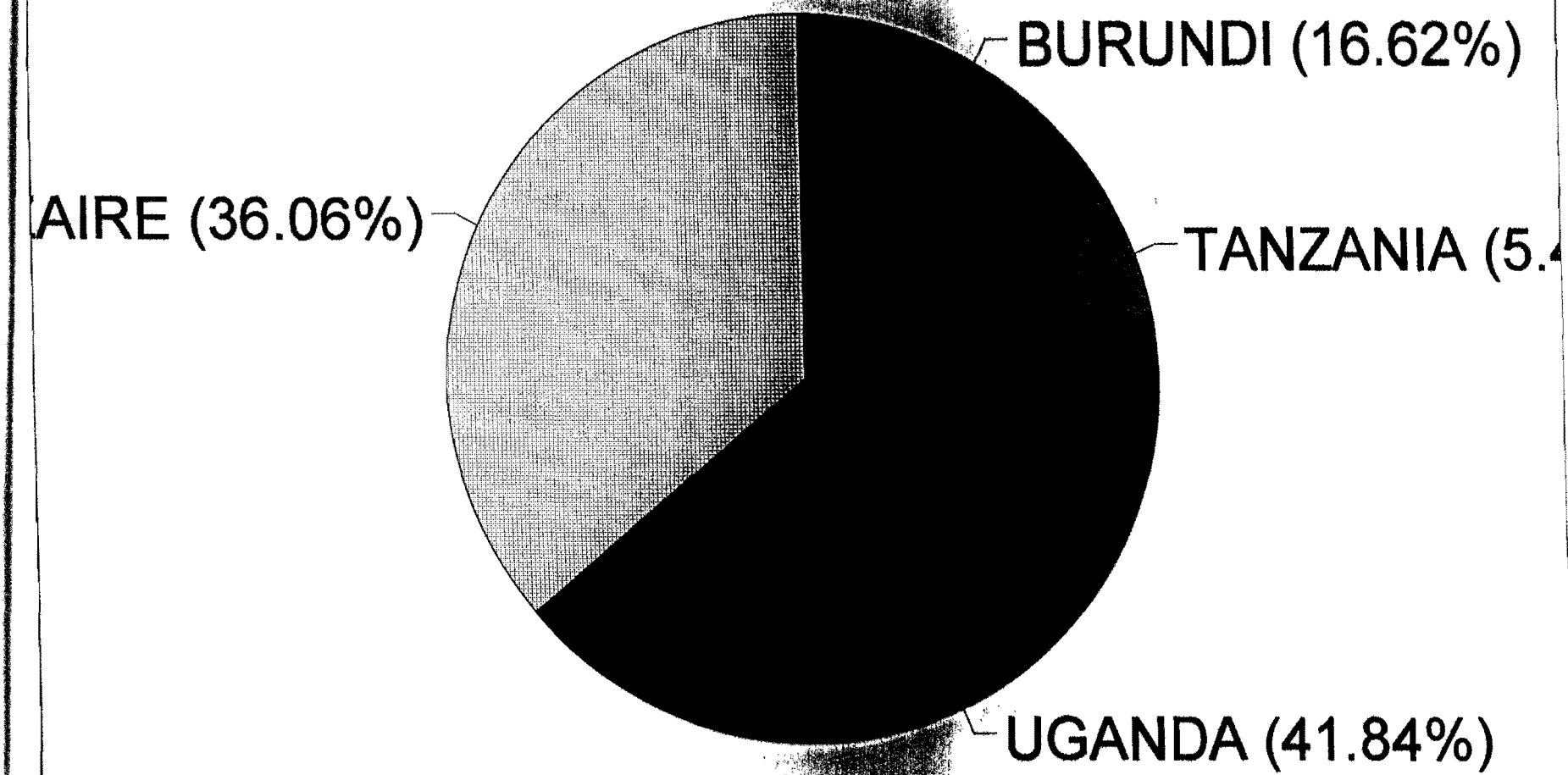
SUBJECT : STATISTICS ON RETURNEES

1. Graphical data on returnees into Rwanda during 1995 is enclosed for information. The graphs are based on returnees statistics provided to HAC by UNHCR.

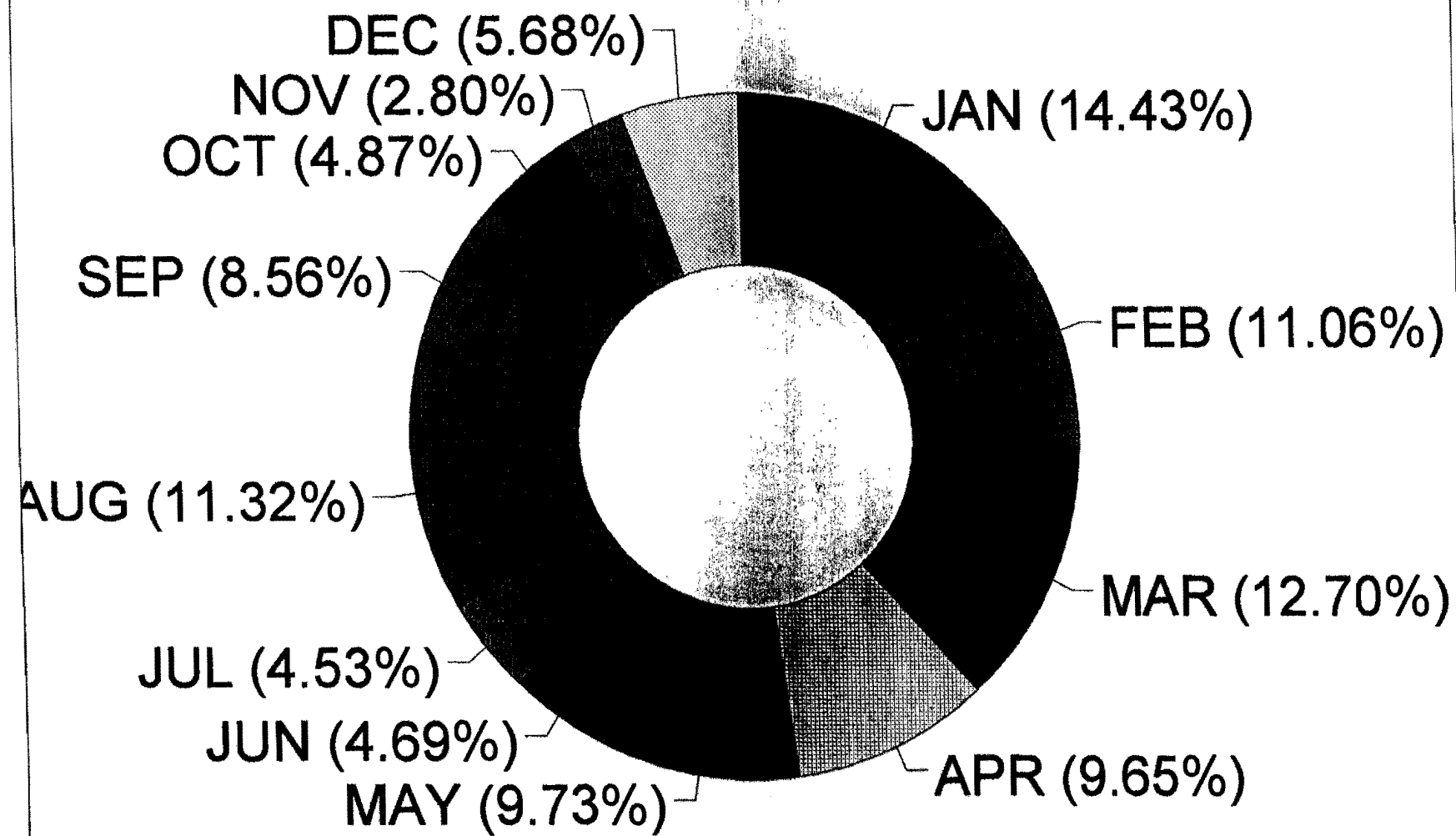
2. Best regards.

SK PRASAD
Maj
for CHAO

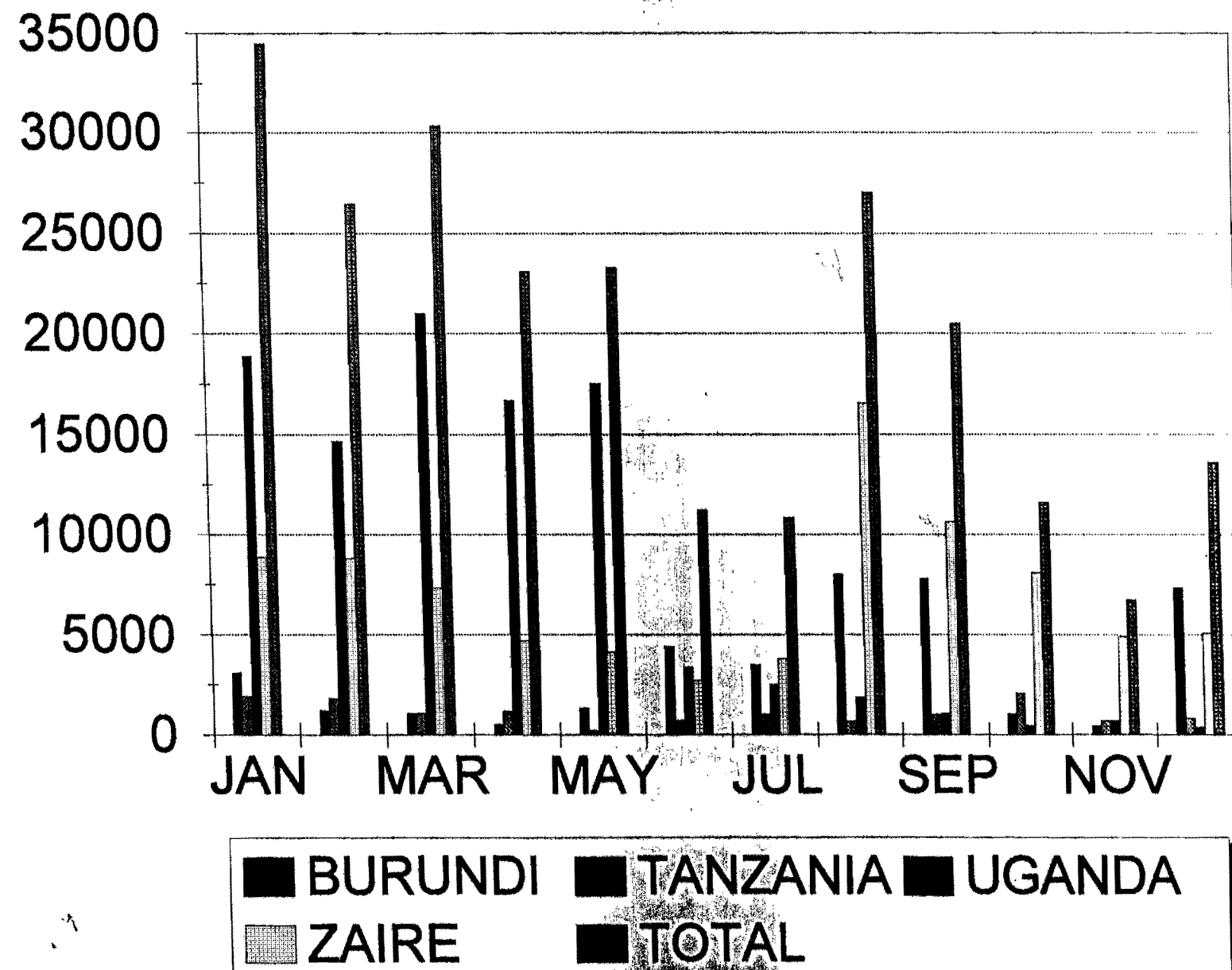
STATISTICS ON RETURNEES : 1995



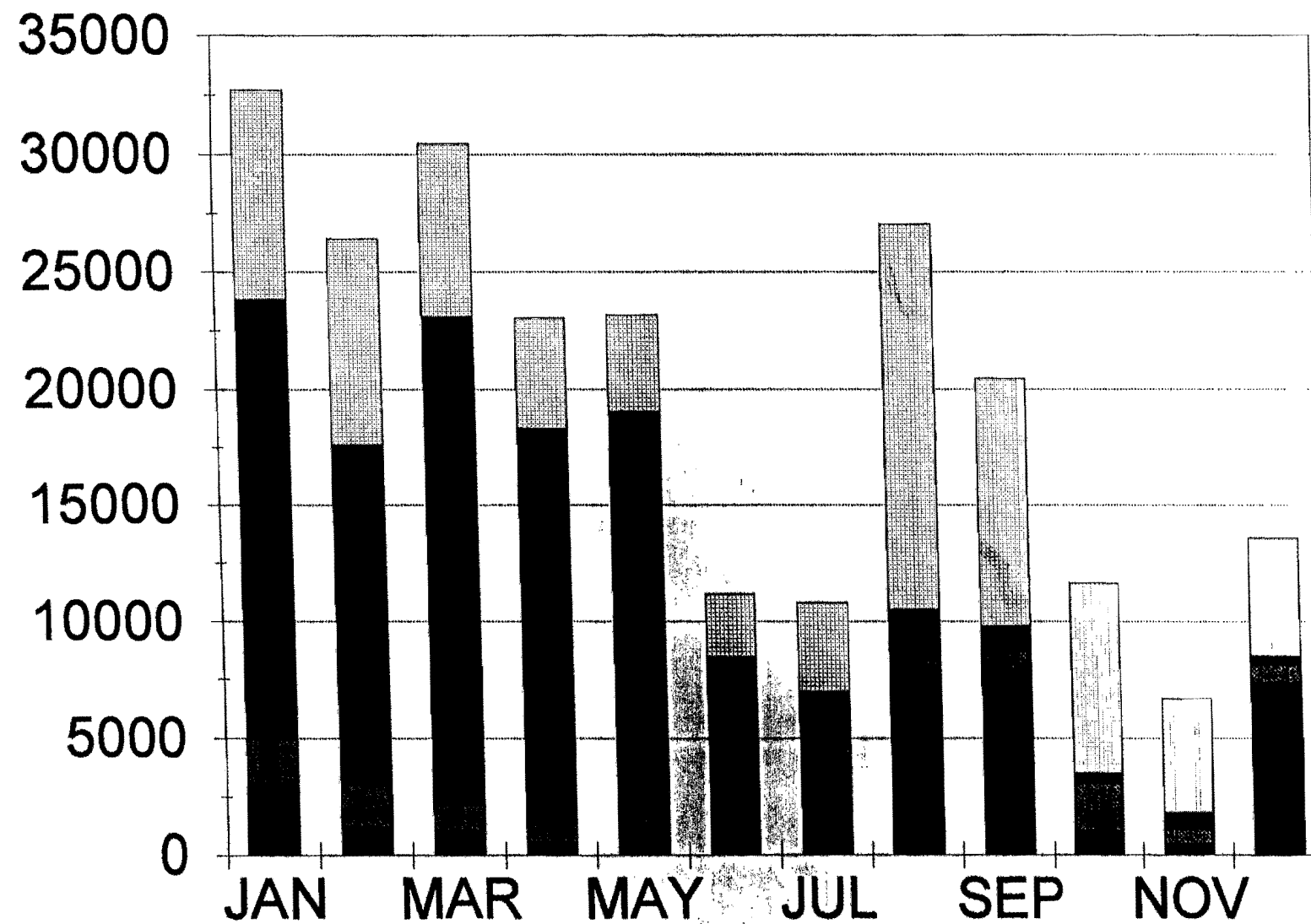
STATISTICS ON RETURNEES : 1995



STATISTICS ON RETURNEES : 1995



STATISTICS ON RETURNEES : 1995




BURUNDI
 TANZANIA
 UGANDA
 ZAIRE

SEEN SLIP

APPOINTMENT	SIGNATURE	DATE
COS	<i>[Signature]</i>	21 Jan 57
SO TO COS	<i>Hm</i>	22 Jan 76
	chip copy please!	
CC		



TO : MA TO FC

INFO : 
DCOS OPS
MILOBS GP HQ
Hum/Rehab Offr (O SRSG)

FROM : HAC

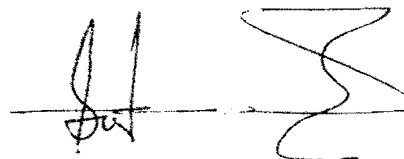
DATE : 20 JAN 96

FILE : 5000.1(HAC)/OPS/39

SUBJECT : STATISTICS ON RETURNEES

References:

- A. 5000.1(HAC)/OPS/39 dated 17 Jan 96.
 - B. FC's remarks on the above letter.
1. Further to the graphical data on returnees to Rwanda provided vide our letter under ref, detailed figures are now enclosed.
 2. Statistical details in terms of old/new caseload and organised/spontaneous returnees, based on data obtained from UNHCR, is also enclosed.



SK PRASAD
Maj
for CHAO

SEEN SLIP

APPOINTMENT	SIGNATURE	DATE
COS	<i>[Signature]</i>	15 Jun 94
SO TO COS	<i>[Signature]</i>	19 Jun 94
CC		



TO : RADIO UNAMIR

INFO : SRSG
FC
~~SEC/COS~~
DCOS OPS
DCOS SP
SPOKESMAN'S OFFICE
INFORMATION OFFICER - ROOM 4012
MILOB GP HQ
INDBATT
GHANCOY
MALAWICOY
MALICOY
NICOY
FORCE ENGINEER COY
FORCE SIGNAL COY
95 CMSG
NORMED
HACU (MINIREISO)

FROM : Operations Officer,
Humanitarian Assistance Cell

DATE : 18 Jan 96

SUBJECT : HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BY UNAMIR

1. Please find enclosed the summary of humanitarian tasks carried out by UNAMIR during the week 07 to 13 Jan 96.

2. MILOB GP HQ is requested to transmit copies to the MILOB Sectors for their information and further dissemination, as required.

Enclosures : Three only.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BY UNAMIR
(FOR THE WEEK 07 TO 13 JAN 96)

MEDICAL SUPPORT

1. Medical Treatment

- a. One doctor and three nurses from NORMED did 20 consultations at Mother Theresa Orphanage in Kigali.
- b. INDBATT treated 359 medical and 55 dental patients.
- c. GHANCOY medics treated 291 local patients during the period.

ENGINEERING SUPPORT

2. Force Engineer Company

- a. Deployed a dozer in Kigali on 08 Jan 96.
- b. Carried out recce for the security fencing in Amahoro stadium on 08 Jan 96.
- c. Carried out recce of Mutovu road from border to the intersection with the main Gisenyi-Ruhengeri tarmac on 09 Jan 96 for UNHCR.
- d. Deployed one dozer for work in alternate transit camp in Butare from 10 to 13 Jan 96.
- e. Carried out recce for dozer work in Cyangugu for approach to the transit camp on 10 Jan 96.
- f. Carried out recce for creating sanitary facilities in a primary school in Kibungo for International Medical Corps (IMC) on 10 Jan 96 and deployed one excavator cum digger for the same from 11 to 13 Jan 96.
- g. EOD team recovered a grenade from a site in Kigali on 12 Jan 96.
- h. Carried out recce for dozer work in Byumba on 13 Jan 96.

TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

3. GHANCOY

- a. Provided 2 Troop Carrying Vehicles (TCVs) to RPA 201 Brigade HQ to convey casualty from Kibungo to Kigali.
- b. Provided one ambulance to RPA 201 Brigade HQ to convey casualty from Kibungo to Kigali.
- c. Provided two TCVs to Prison authorities to convey fuel wood from Kibungo to Nsinda prison.
- d. Provided two TCVs to RPA 201 Brigade HQ to convey ration for troops from Kigali to Kibungo on 8 and 9 Jan 96.
- e. Provided 4 TCVs and 1 pick-up to Prison authorities to convey 45 and 76 prisoners from Rukira and Rukara communes cachots respectively to Kibungo prison on 10 Jan 96.
- f. Provided two TCVs to Kibungo prefecture office to convey ration for students from Kigali to Zaza Secondary school on 11 Jan 96.
- g. Provided two TCVs and 1 Chevrolet to Kibungo Prison authorities to convey 100 prisoners from Mugesera commune cachot to Kibungo prison on 11 Jan 96.
- h. Provided 3 TCVs and 1 Chevrolet to Kibungo Prison authorities to convey 150 prisoners from Sake commune cachot to Kibungo prison on 12 Jan 96.

3. Force Engr Coy

- a. Provided one vehicle to ARDEC for transporting wood from 08 to 13 Jan 96.
- b. Provided one vehicle on 10 Jan 96 and two vehicles on 12 Jan 96 to MEMISA for transporting food items from Kigali to Taba commune.

4. INDBATT

- a. Provided 3 vehicles to RPA for transportation of 9 tons of ration from Kigali to Butare on 09 Jan 96.
- b. On 10 Jan 95 INDBATT provided 4 vehicles to Prefect of Kigali for distribution of food stuff to various sectors of Kigali (Rural) prefecture.

5. Force Signal Company

- a. Transported 27 tons of wood for ARDEC from on 08 to 11 Jan 96.
- b. Provided one DCM Toyota vehicle for transportation of 9 tons of bricks for ARDEC on 12 Jan 96.
- c. Provided one DCM Toyota vehicle for transportation of 6 tons of wood for ARDEC on 13 Jan 96.



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

PO BOX 8493,
Kacyiru, Kigali
Rwanda.

Telephone: 82991

Col. W. Fletcher,
UNAMIR Force Hqs,
Kigali,
Rwanda.

8th January 1996


Re: HACU Transport Cell Meeting

Dear Col. Fletcher,


Transport Cell Meeting has been rescheduled for Thursday 11th January at 4pm. Hope you or a UNAMIR representative can attend as we will be introducing the new Senior Operations Officer - Mr. James O'Neill.

Wishing you a Happy New Year.

Regards


Barbara O'Reilly
Operations Officer

②
SO 2px/mov

Yours for action
please

COS
9 Jan 96

SEEK SLIP

APPOINTMENT	SIGNATURE	DATE
COS	<i>[Signature]</i>	9 Jan 96
SO TO COS		

3000.1/FEO/HUM

09Jan 96

FROM: FEO

TO : DCOS(OPS)

SUBJECT: DOZER WORK FOR ALTERNATE TRANSIT CAMP IN BUTARE

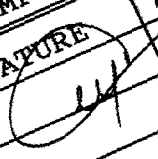
1. Reference UNHCR letter dated 08 Jan 96 on the subject.
2. A Recce team was sent to Butare on 06 Jan 96 but the recce team was shown two sites and was informed that final decision will be taken by the concerned agency by 10Jan 96. Dozer work for each site is for 7-10 days. Demand for low bed trailer has been placed on 95 CMSG and if made available det will move on 10 Jan 96.



(B D Pandey)
Maj
FEO

CC.

FC


SEEN STAMP		
APPOINTMENT	SIGNATURE	DATE
COS		8/2/26
SO TO COS		
CC		



UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO : All MILOBS Sectors

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

FROM : HAC

DATE : 06 JAN 96

FILE : 5000.1(HAC)/A/1

SUBJECT : TASK OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE CELL

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

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

3. Best regards.

SK PRASAD
Maj
CHAO



TASKS OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE CELL

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



GL

UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO : DCOS OPS
FROM : MA/DFC
INFO : FC- DFC- DCOS SP.
SUBJECT : TRANSFER OF DETAINEES
DATE : 29 NOV 1995.

- 1- PLEASE FIND ATTACHED A LETTER SENT BY THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE REQUESTING TRANSPORT FOR THE TRANSFER OF 500 DETAINEES FROM KIGALI PRISON TO NSINDA DETENTION CENTER.
- 2- IN THE SAME LETTER , THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE THANKS THE UNAMIR SOLDIERS FOR THE ASSISTANCE THEY PROVIDED IN THE TRANSFER OF THE DETAINEES LAST WEEK.

THEREFORE, IT IS SUGGESTED TO TRANSLATE THIS LETTER AND SEND IT TO GHANCOY AND INDBATT.
- 3- FOR YOUR ACTION SAND CONSIDERATIONS
- 4- BEST REGARDS.

A. Chabir

A. CHABIR

LTCOL

MA/DFC.



MINISTÈRE DE LA JUSTICE
B. P. 160 KIGALI

Lieutenant Colonel CHABIR
c/o MINUAR
KIGALI.

Réf. N° :

Annexe :

Objet : Demande moyen de transport pour
transfert des prisonniers
KIGALI- NSINDA.

Mon Colonel,

J'ai l'honneur de vous demander de bien
vouloir mettre à la disposition de notre Ministère des camions pour le transport de
500 prisonniers à transférer de la Prison de Kigali à celle de Nsinda.

Le transfert en question est programmé au
Jeudi 30 Novembre 1995 à partir de 8 heures à la Prison de Kigali.

Je profite de l'occasion pour vous demander
de remercier de ma part, vos militaires en l'occurrence leurs chefs de convoi
pour leur dévouement sans lequel l'opération de transfert ne pourrait certainement
pas être si bien menée.

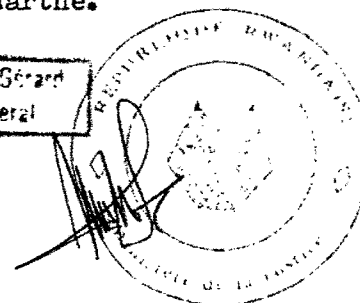
Le Ministre de la Justice,

MUKAMURENZI Marthe.

Copie pour information à :

- Son Excellence Monsieur le Président
de la République
KIGALI.
- Son Excellence Monsieur le Vice-Président
de la République et Ministre de la Défense Nationale
KIGALI.
- Monsieur le Premier Ministre
KIGALI.
- Monsieur le Préfet de Préfecture
KIBUNGO
- Madame le Préfet de Préfecture de la Ville de
KIGALI.

NTASHAMAJE Gérard
Directeur Général





UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO : SRSG- FC- CAO
FROM : ~~SRSG~~/DFC
INFO : ED- DFC- DCOS OPS - DCOS SP- CISS-CBMS- G3 ENG- CO F
ENGR COY.
SUBJECT : SITREP ON THE TEMPORARY DETENTION CENTERS.
DATE : 25 NOV 1995.

1- A MEETING WAS HELD IN THE UNDP HQ ON FRIDAY 24 NOV 1995 BY THE
JOINT COMMISSION OF THE PRISONS. THE FOLLOWING ISSUES WERE
DISCUSSED

a- TRANSFER OF DETAINEES :

MR CASSIEN , DIRECTOR OF PENITENTIARY SERVICES, REPORTED THAT
A TOTAL OF 3657 DETAINEES WERE TRANSFERRED TO NSINDA
DETENTION CENTER (3206 FROM KIBUNGO AND 451 FROM BUYUMBA)
THE PRISONS OF KIBUNGO AND BYUMBA ARE NOW EMPTY.

500 DETAINEES WOULD BE TRANSFERRED NEXT WEEK FROM KIGALI TO
NSINDA. AT GITARAMA PRISONS, 3000 DETAINEES WERE SHIFTED TO
THE NEW EXTENSION.

GITARAMA AND KIBUNGO PRISONS , WHICH WERE CONSIDERED THE
WORST IN RWANDA, ARE NOW DECONGESTIONNED AND THIS A BIG
ACHIEVEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.

b- NSINDA DETENTION CENTER :

THE MINJUST WILL UNDERTAKE THE DRAINAGE WORK.

FOR ELECTRICITY, MR EDY OLER REPORTED THAT UNAMIR MIGHT TAKE

Col Shabir

pe discur.

X

27/11

BACK THE 2X25 kva GIVEN ON LOAN TO THIS SITE.

MR C. DUSSAIDI, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING, STATED THAT IF UNAMIR TAKES THE TWO GENERATORS, SECURITY WILL NOT BE GUARANTEED AND THE SITE MAY BE EMPTIED.

c- KABUGA WAREHOUSE :

THE OWNER OF THIS DETENTION CENTER HAS FREED THE SITE.

THE REHABILITATION WORK IS UNDERWAY.

RECONNAISSANCE UNAMIR/PROJECT MANAGER TO THE SITE WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY 30 NOV TO FINALIZE THE SECURITY REQUIREMENT.

d_ RWANDEX AT BUTARE :

THE INTERIOR REHABILITATION OF THE SITE IS ALREADY COMPLETED. ONLY THE SECURITY WORK, WHICH IS UNAMIR CONTRIBUTION, IS TO BE DONE.

e- BYUMBA AND KIBUNGO DETENTION CENTERS

THE REHABILITATION OF THE 2 SITES WILL START ON MONDAY 30 NOV 95. THEY WILL BE READY IN 3 TO 4 WEEKS.

f- RILIMA PRISON :

THE REHABILITATION OF THIS PRISON IS COMPLETED. SHIFTING OF DETAINEES WILL START COMING WEEK. UNAMIR WAS REQUESTED TO PROVIDE THE SITE WITH 800 METERS ELECTRICAL WIRE TO IMPROVE THE WIRING OF THE SITE.

g- ACTION PLAN FOR THE PRISONS :

THE MINJUST HAS RECEIVED THE PLAN ESTABLISHED BY THE DHA.

A TEAM WILL COMBINE THE ACTION PLAN OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE DHA PLAN TO HAVE A UNIQUE DOCUMENT.

3- UNAMIR CONTRIBUTION :

a- THE INTENTION OF TAKING BACK THE 2x25 kva GENERATORS FROM

NSINDA HAS CAUSED SOME CONFUSION ON UNAMIR CONTRIBUTION.

IT IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED TO TAKE ACTION TO CALM THE ANXIETY
OF THE RWANDAN AUTHORITIES .

b- BASICALLY, UNAMIR CONTRIBUTION IS LIMITED TO THE SECURITY
ASPECT. IF FOR THE DEFENSE STORES THERE IS NO SHORTFALL, FOR
ELECTRICAL ITEMS (WIRE, FLASH LIGHTS) UNAMIR SHOULD PROVIDE
THE REQUIRED ITEMS EVEN IF THE MISSION MIGHT BE CLOSED. THIS
A WAY TO ENHANCE THE IMAGE OF THE MISSION AND THE CREDIBILITY
OF THE U.N AS A WHOLE.

c- UNAMIR WILL BE REQUESTED TO PROVIDE TRUCKS FOR THE TRANSFER
OF 500 DETAINEES FROM KIGALI TO NSINDA. IT IS EXPECTED THAT
EXERCISE WOULD START ON THURSDAY 30 NOV 95.

4- BEST REGARDS.

A. Chabir

A. CHABIR

LTCOL

MA/DFC/COS

1076/UN/ET/33 /G

21 Nov 95

From : Force Engr Coy

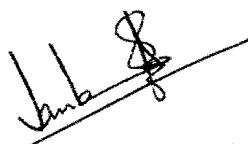
To : Force Engr Offr

Subject : REHABILITATION OF BUTARE DETENTION CENTRE

1. Reference MA to DFC's letter dated 16 Nov 95.
2. Following stores will be required for the perimeter fencing of the prison :-

<u>S/No</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Accounting Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
(a)	Barbed wire	Rolls	12	100mtr each
(b)	Concertina coil	Rolls	35	
(c)	Binding wire	Kgs	10	

3. You are requested to release the above mentioned stores if the project is to be undertaken by this Coy.


(A K Janbaz)
Capt
for OC

c.c : DFC & COS
DCOS Ops
MA to DFC



UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO : RADIO UNAMIR

INFO : SRSG
FC

COS
DCOS OPS
DCOS SP
MILOB GP HQ
INDBATT
GHANCOY
MALAWICOY
MALICOY
NICOY
FORCE ENGINEER COY
FORCE SIGNAL COY
95 CMSG
NORMED
HACU (MINIREISO)

FROM : Database Officer,
Humanitarian Assistance Cell

DATE : 13 Nov 95

SUBJECT : HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BY UNAMIR

1. Please find enclosed the summary of humanitarian tasks carried out by UNAMIR during the week 06 to 12 Nov 95.
2. MILOB Gp HQ is requested to transmit copies to the MILOB Sectors for their information and further dissemination, as required.

Enclosures : Three only.



UNAMIR - MINUAR

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BY UNAMIR
(FOR THE WEEK 06 TO 12 NOV 95)

MEDICAL SUPPORT

1. Medical Treatment.

- (a) Pers from 95 CMSG and NORMED visited the Jesus Alive Ministries' Orphanage in Gitarama and treated patients for various ailments.
- (b) NICOY 2 Humanitarian Clinic treated 24 locals of various ailments.
- (c) INDBATT treated 487 medical and 64 dental patients within the period. On 11 Nov 95, INDBATT CO, RMO and Dental Officer visited "Missionaries of Charity" Mother Teresa's Group Orphanage in Kibungo where their medical and dental teams carried out check-up on 130 orphans.
- (d) MALAWICOY handled a total of 314 medical cases in their area of responsibility.
- (e) GHANCOY 1 & 2 handled a total of 244 medical cases in their Areas of Responsibility.

ENGINEERING SUPPORT

2. FORCE ENGINEER COMPANY

- (a) The Force Engineer Company deployed two dozers and one excavator cum digger for digging of canal in Gikongoro from 05 Nov to 08 Nov 95.
- (a) Deployed motor grader for improving the road to Belgium Ville on 06 Nov 95.
- (c) Deployed dozer for levelling work for rehabilitation project in Kigali from 06 Nov to 09 Nov 95.
- (d) Deployed a dozer for improving the road Zindiro - Karama from 08 - 09 Nov 95.
- (e) Deployed a dozer for improving approach road to Commune Police Training School near Rwamagana from 08 - 09 Nov 95.
- (f) Provided two dumpers to RPA for transporting laterite from Nyanza to firing range in Kigali from 08 - 11 Nov 95.

(g) Completed work on electrification and water supply in Rehabilitation School in Butare. Stores worth US \$2000.00 (approximately) were used during the week.

3. **95 CMSG**

- (a) Delivered water, repaired water faucets, replaced electrical wiring and repaired lights at the Bon Pasteur.
- (b) Built and delivered 6 toilet boxes and serviced water pump at the Refugee Trust.
- (c) Repaired swings at Mother Theresa Orphanage.

TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

4. **FORCE SIGNAL COMPANY**

The Force Signal Company transported a total of approximately 67 tons of various items to different parts of Rwanda for some NGOs/Organisations within the period.

5. **NICOY 2**

- (a) NICOY 2 provided transport for Community Girls School, Rambura for movement of food items from Kigali to Rambura from 6 - 7 Nov 95.
- (b) Also, arranged a boat patrol to Ile Wawa Island for UN Delegation who visited the area.

6. **95 CMSG**

- (a) Transported 720 chicken from Courvoir to Butariwa.
- (b) Transported School desks from Kigali to Kirambo.
- (c) Transported 80 mattresses from Kigali to Butare.
- (d) Recovered one vehicle for UNHCR within Kigali.

7. **INDBATT**

- (a) Transported 13 tons of ration for RPA from Kigali to Butare on 08 Nov 95.
- (b) Moved 18 tons of firewood for Cyeza Orphanage from Gitarama to Cyeza.
- (c) Transported School desks for Mushubati Commune from Gitarama to Mushubati.

TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

8. MALAWICOY

- (a) Provided transport to IRC in Nyamasheke to move construction materials on 06 Nov 95.
- (b) Did same for same Organisation for transportation of materials from Kemembe to Gisuma on 11 Nov 95.

9. GHANCOY 1 AND 2

- (a) On 04 Nov 95, released a truck to Birenga Commune Bourgmestre to transport Commune footballers for a match at Mugesera.
- (b) On 08 Nov 95, released to MINIRESO one truck to convey relief stores from Kigali to Sake.
- (c) On 10 Nov 95, transported ration for RPA 201 Brigade HQ from Kigali to Kibungo.

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORTATION SUPPORT

10. 95 CMSG

- (a) Delivered 2 loads of firewood to the Foyer des Hirondelles.
- (b) Transported School desks for an orphanage in Kirambo.

DONATIONS

11. 95 CMSG

- (a) Donated 50 pairs of sandals to the Foyer des Hirondellese Orphanage in Kigali.
- (b) Also, donated 20 stretchers, 4 benches and 8 chairs to the Refugee Trust.

12. NICOY 2

Rubavu Commune received 50 litres of POL on 6 Nov 95 as an assistance from NICOY 2.

H A C DATABASE

G/3

1076/UN/ET/130 /G

12 Oct 95

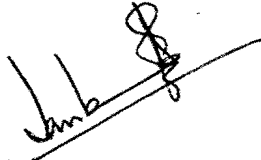
From : Force Engr Coy

To : CBMS


Subject : ENGINEER ASSISTANCE FOR NYANZA PRISON

1. Reference our letter No 1076/UN/ET/109/G dated 26 Sep 95.
2. Since the detainees are likely to move in Nyanza prison shortly, you are requested to expedite the release of stores to this Coy at the earliest.

Regards.


(A K Janbaz)
Capt
for OC

c.c. : DCOS Ops

Force Engr Offr




7/6/95

TO : CISS
FROM : MA/DFC *Alm*
INFO : ED- CAO- MA/FC- COS- CBMS.
SUBJECT : ELECTRICITY AT NSINDA DETENTION CENTER.
DATE : 7 NOV 1995.

- 1- SINCE THE OPENING DAY ON 5th OCTOBER 95, THE DETENTION CENTER OF NSINDA CONTINUES TO HAVE PROBLEM OF ELECTRICITY.
- 2- UNAMIR HAS GIVEN ON LOAN 2 X 25 KVA GENERATORS AND UNDP HAS HIRED A CONTRACTOR TO WIRE THE CENTER. UNAMIR TECHNICIANS BELIEVE THAT WIRING WAS NOT OF THE REQUIRED QUALITY (THERE IS A LOT OF LOSS BECAUSE OF WIRING), WHILE THE CONTRACTOR BELIEVES THAT THE GENERATORS ARE NOT POWERFUL ENOUGH TO PROVIDE THE NECESSARY ELECTRICITY.
- 3- THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE HAS TASKED ELECTROGAZ TO ASSESS THE SITUATION. ELECTROGAZ HAS PUT A 48 KVA GENERATOR WITH WHICH THERE WAS NO PROBLEM TO LIGHT THE CAMP. IT IS THEREFOR BELIEVED THAT UNAMIR GENERATORS COULD NOT PROVIDE THE 25 KVA.
- 4- THE DETENTION CENTER OF NSINDA IS THE ONLY SITE WHERE DETAINEES COULD BE TRANSFERRED. 4000 PLACES ARE FREE AND THE AUTHORITIES WANT TO SOLVE THE ELECTRICITY PROBLEM BEFORE ANY TRANSFER.
- 5- IT IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED , EITHER TO CHECK AGAIN THE GENERATORS AND TO REPLACE THEM IF NECESSARY OR TO PROVIDE THIS CENTER WITH MORE POWERFUL GENERATORS. IT IS URGENT TO SOLVE THIS PROBLEM AND UNAMIR ASSISTANCE IS REQUIRED.

7/6/13

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO : RADIO UNAMIR

INFO : SRSG

FC

COS

DCOS OPS

DCOS SP

MILOB GP HQ

INDBATT

GHANCOY

MALAWICOY

MALICOY

NICOY

FORCE ENGINEER COY

FORCE SIGNAL COY

95 CMSG

NORMED

HACU (MINIREISO)

FROM : Database Officer,
Humanitarian Assistance Cell

DATE : 06 Nov 95

SUBJECT : HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BY UNAMIR

1. Please find enclosed the summary of humanitarian tasks carried out by UNAMIR during the week 29 Oct to 05 Nov 95.
2. MILOB Gp HQ is requested to transmit copies to the MILOB Sectors for their information and further dissemination, as required.

Enclosures : Three only.

8-11-13



UNAMIR - MINUAR

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BY UNAMIR
(FOR THE WEEK 29 OCT TO 05 NOV 95)

MEDICAL SUPPORT

1. Medical Treatment.

- (a) The Indian Battalion provided medical treatment to 390 local patients and dental treatment to 61 local patients in Kigali.
- (b) The Ghanaian Companies 1 & 2 provided medical treatment to 279 local patients.
- (c) NORMED assisted by 95 CMSG treated children in Jesus Alive Orphanage in Gitarama for a variety of skin ailments.

ENGINEERING SUPPORT

- 2. **Demobilised Children School in Butare.** The Force Engineer Company is continuing work at the Rehabilitation School. Stores worth approximately US \$3,700 was utilised during the week for the electrification and water supply work at the school.
- 3. **Rehabilitation Project in Kigali.** The Force Engineer Company deployed a dozer from 01 Nov to 04 Nov, for preparing the site for rehabilitation project in Kigali. The site was visited by the SRSG and Rwandan Prime Minister on 01 Nov.
- 4. **Gikongoro Canal.** The Force Engineer Company deployed two dozers and an excavator cum digger from 01 Nov till date, for digging of canal in Gikongoro.
- 5. **Kanombe Military Hospital.** The Force Engineer Company provided excavator cum digger from 31 Oct to 02 Nov, for digging of pit latrines in the Military Hospital.
- 6. **Provision of Water Supply.** 95 CMSG installed a water hand pump at the Refugee Trust Hospital and made provision of a potable water source to the Centre des Jeunes in Gatenga. The Force Engineer Company repaired a hand pump in Gashora.
- 7. **Explosive Devices/Mines.** The EOD team from Force Engineer Company recovered one 60mm mortar bomb in Kigali. A team from Force Engineer Company delivered mine awareness lecture in Kibuye on 30 Oct.

TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

8. Transportation of Food and Agriculture Items.

(a) The Indian battalion provided following transport for conveyance of food and agricultural items :-

- (i) Three trucks to the government for transportation of rations from Kigali to Butare on 30 Oct and 02 Nov.
- (ii) Two trucks to Food for Hungry International for transportation of fertilisers from Kigali to Gisenyi on 03 Nov.

(b) The Force Engineer Company provided two trucks for transportation of food items from Kigali to ACEJ College, Mushubati in Gitarama.

(c) The Force Signal Company provided four trucks for transportation of bean seeds from Kigali to Giti on 31 Oct.

(d) MILOBS in Kigali organised transportation and distribution of seeds and agricultural implements in Kanombe commune.

(e) MILOBS in Byumba provided transport to NGO GOAL for move of food items from WFP warehouse to Byumba Transit camp.

(f) MILOBS in Kibuye organised transportation and distribution of seeds and hoes to Bwiza returnee camp on 02 Nov.

9. Miscellaneous Transportation Support.

(a) The Indian Battalion provided two trucks to Cyeza orphanage for transportation of 12 tons of firewood from Gitarama to Rutobwe commune on 04 Nov.

(b) The Ghanian Companies 1 & 2 provided following transport support :-

- (i) Conveyance of 70 Byumba returnees at Kayonza commune to Byumba for resettlement.
- (ii) One truck to government for movement of personnel between Gabiro and Gako.

(c) The Force Engineer Company provided two dumper trucks to the government for transporting laterite from Nyanza to Kigali firing ranges on 30 Oct.

(d) The Force Signal Company provided a truck from 30 Oct to 04 Nov for transportation of wood for a local NGO ARDEC.

(e) 95 CMSG provided following transport support :-

- (i) Transportation of 1400 kgs of clothing items to orphanage in Ngenda.
- (ii) Transportation of eight crates for Ministry of Rehabilitation Centre and six crates for UNICEF in Kigali.
- (iii) Recovered three scrap vehicles for local organisations in Kigali.

(f) MILOBS in Gitarama transported some office equipment from the Prefecture office to Taba and Runda communes.

(g) MILOBS in Gikongoro donated and delivered some stationery items to Mubunga commune for office functioning.

DONATIONS

10. The Indian battalion donated the following items to orphanages :-

- (a) Profits of UN 50th Anniversary stalls (Rwf 41,400) to the Missionaries of Charity Orphanage, Kigali.
- (b) Toiletries and groceries to Missionaries of Charity orphanages in Kigali and Kibungo.

11. 95 CMSG donated 50 pairs of sandals, a cooking pot and a heating element to Jesus Alive Orphanage in Gitarama.

H A C DATABASE

UNCLASSIFIED

9000-1(G2)

5 NOV 95

DISTRIBUTION LIST

UNAMIR HQ WEEKLY INFOSUM 28 OCT 95 - 04 NOV 95

(THIS PRODUCT HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE 95 CMSG INFO CELL, IN KEEPING WITH ITS MISSION TO PROVIDE A FORCE-LEVEL OPERATIONAL INFORMATION, COLLATION, AND DISSEMINATION SERVICE.)

GENERAL SITUATION

1. (U) THIS PAST WEEK IN RWANDA HAS BEEN DOMINATED BY A NUMBER OF TRAGIC MINE INCIDENTS. INCLUDING AN INCIDENT IN GOMA, THERE WERE SEVEN INCIDENTS REPORTED THROUGH UN CHANNELS, WITH A TOTAL OF FOUR PERSONS KILLED, AND THIRTEEN WOUNDED.
2. (U) ON SUNDAY, 29 OCT, AN AMERICAN RESCUE COMMITTEE VEHICLE CARRYING TWO INTERNATIONAL STAFF RAN OVER AN ANTI-TANK MINE THAT HAD BEEN PLACED IN A POTHOLE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD 3.5 KILOMETRES SOUTH OF KIBUMBA REFUGEE CAMP. THE DRIVER SUFFERED ONLY MINOR INJURIES, BUT HIS PASSENGER, A 48-YEAR-OLD AMERICAN WOMAN, SUSTAINED TERRIBLE HEAD AND LEG INJURIES. SHE LATER LOST BOTH LEGS ABOVE THE KNEES.
3. (U) ON MONDAY, 30 OCT, THREE SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN WERE SERIOUSLY INJURED BY AN ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE 20 KILOMETRES SOUTH OF RUHENGERI. ONE OF THE STUDENTS LOST HIS LEG IN THE EXPLOSION.
4. (U) ON TUESDAY, 31 OCT, THERE WERE TWO MINE INCIDENTS IN KIBUYE PREFECTURE. AT 0700 HOURS A 20-YEAR-OLD MAN LOST A FOOT TO AN ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE ON A FOOTPATH. AT 1900 HOURS A 40-PASSENGER BUS TRAVELLING FROM CYANGUGU TO KIBUYE STRUCK AN ANTI-TANK MINE. THREE PERSONS WERE KILLED, AND FOUR WERE INJURED.
5. (U) ON WEDNESDAY, 1 NOV, IT WAS REPORTED THAT SOME LIVESTOCK HAD BEEN KILLED AFTER AN ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE WAS DETONATED NORTH-EAST OF BYUMBA, NEAR THE UGANDAN BORDER.

1

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

6. (U) ON THURSDAY, 2 NOV, AN RPA VEHICLE STRUCK AN ANTI-TANK MINE 4 KILOMETRES SOUTH-EAST OF RUHENGERI. ONE SOLDIER DIED AT THE SCENE, AND THE OTHER THREE WOUNDED SOLDIERS WERE TAKEN TO RUHENGERI HOSPITAL.

7. (U) ON SATURDAY, 4 NOV, A GROUP OF CHILDREN FOUND AN ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE ON THE ROAD AT SHAGASHA, CYANGUGU PREFECTURE. FORTUNATELY, THEY DID NOT TOUCH IT, BUT REPORTED IT TO THE RPA, WHO NEUTRALIZED IT IN THE PRESENCE OF THE MALAWI COMPANY ENGINEER REPRESENTATIVE.

8. (U) UNAMIR G2 COMMENT. THESE INCIDENTS ARE BECOMING ALL TOO COMMON IN THE MISSION AREA. ALTHOUGH THE RPA HAVE REQUESTED MINE DETECTION EQUIPMENT, WE DO NOT BELIEVE THAT IT WOULD HELP. OF THE SIXTEEN DIFFERENT TYPES OF ANTI-TANK MINES BELIEVED TO BE IN THE AREA, ONLY HALF OF THEM HAVE ENOUGH METAL IN THEM TO BE DETECTED WITH ANY RELIABILITY. OF THE THIRTEEN DIFFERENT TYPES OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES ENCOUNTERED IN RWANDA, ONLY FOUR HAVE SIGNIFICANT QUANTITIES OF METAL IN THEM.

9. (U) IT IS BELIEVED THAT THERE ARE BETWEEN 40,000 AND 50,000 UNCLEARED LANDMINES IN RWANDA THAT WERE PLACED DURING THE CIVIL WAR. THIS SITUATION IS FURTHER COMPLICATED BY THE EX-FAR, WHO HAVE BEEN LAYING NEW MINES IN WESTERN RWANDA. OF THE MINE INCIDENTS IN THIS PAST WEEK, WE BELIEVE IT LIKELY THAT ONLY THE ONE NEAR BYUMBA WAS A RELIC FROM LAST YEARS' WAR. THIS PAST WEEK GRAPHICALLY ILLUSTRATES THE SAD TRUTH THAT THE MAIN VICTIMS OF MINE WARFARE ARE USUALLY CIVILIANS.

THREATS TO UNAMIR

10. (U) IT WAS REPORTED ON 2 NOV THAT THE FORCE ARMEE ZAIRE, OR FAZ, HAS COMPLAINED TO THE RPA ABOUT UN HELICOPTERS OVERFLYING ZAIRIAN AIRSPACE, AND HAVE THREATENED TO SHOOT THEM DOWN. UNAMIR G2 COMMENT. THE FAZ HAS A NUMBER OF 14.5MM, 37MM, AND 40MM ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, AS WELL AS SA-7 SURFACE-TO-AIR-MISSILES. IT IS NOT

UNCLASSIFIED

KNOWN IF ANY OF THEM ARE DEPLOYED IN THE RELIEF SECTOR, BUT
CONSIDERING THE IMPORTANCE OF GOMA AIRPORT TO THEM, IT IS QUITE
LIKELY THAT THERE ARE SOME. WE BELIEVE THAT IT WOULD BE UNWISE TO
TEST THEIR RESOLVE IN THIS MATTER.

DISTRIBUTION LIST

FC	CO MALICOY
DFC	CO INDBATT
COS	CO MALAWICOY
DCOS OPS	CO NICOY
DCOS SP	FORCE ENGINEER COY
FORCE PM	CO UNAMIR MP COY
MILOBS	CO 95 CMSG
CO GHANBATT	HUMAN RIGHTS





UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO : MR W. CLIVE
CISS
FROM : LTCOL A. CHABIR
MA/DFC
INFO : CBMS- GENERATOR UNIT.
SUBJECT : MAINTENANCE OF GENERATOR LENT TO THE PRISONS.
DATE : 2 NOV 1995.

- 1- UNAMIR HAS GIVEN , ON LOAN, 2 X 25 KVA GENERATORS TO THE PRISON OF NSINDA AND 1 X 25 KVA TO ONATRACOM DETENTION CENTER.
- 2- FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF THE LAST MONTH, IT APPEARS THAT THE USERS DON'T HAVE NEITHER THE EXPERTISE NOR THE MATERIAL TO MAINTAIN OUR EQUIPMENT. FURTHERMORE, THESE GENERATORS ARE USED IN SITES WHERE THE DETAINEES ARE UNDER TENTS AND THE LIGHT IS VITAL FOR THEIR SECURITY.
- 3- FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DETAINEES AND OUR EQUIPMENT, IT IS PROPOSED THAT THE GENERATOR UNIT MAKE A REGULAR CHECKING TWICE A MONTH AND CONDUCT ANY REQUIRED REPAIR.
- 4- FOR YOUR ACTION AND CONSIDERATION.
- 5- BEST REGARDS.

DFC'S OFFICE

SEEN STAMP

APPT	SIGNATURE	DATE	REMARKS
DFC		1-11	
MA		1-11	
ADC			
CC			



TO : RADIO UNAMIR

INFO : SRSG

FC

COS

DCOS OPS

DCOS SP

MILOB GP HQ

INDBATT

GHANCOY

MALAWICOY

MALICOY

NICOY

FORCE ENGINEER COY

FORCE SIGNAL COY

95 CMSG

NORMED

HACU (MINIREISO)

FROM : Database Officer,
Humanitarian Assistance Cell

DATE : 30 Oct 95

SUBJECT : HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BY UNAMIR

1. Please find enclosed the summary of humanitarian tasks carried out by UNAMIR during the week 22 Oct to 28 Oct 95.
2. MILOB Gp HQ is requested to transmit copies to the MILOB Sectors for their information and further dissemination, as required.

Enclosures : Three only.



HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BY UNAMIR
(FOR THE WEEK 22 TO 28 OCTOBER 95)

MEDICAL SUPPORT

1. Medical Treatment.

- (a) The Indian Battalion provided medical treatment to 229 local patients and dental treatment to 45 local patients in Kigali.
- (b) The Ghanian Companies 1 & 2 provided medical treatment to 315 local patients.
- (c) The Nigerian Company provided medical treatment to 48 local patients in Nyundo.
- (d) NORMED assisted by 95 CMSG treated nine children in Gakoni Orphanage and 200 children for scabies at Jesus Alive Ministries Orphanage in Gitarama.

2. Medical Supplies.

- (a) The Indian Battalion and MILOBS in Kigali delivered humanitarian medical supplies from Government of India to Ruhaha Orphanage in Ngenda commune and Tare commune health center.
- (b) 95 CMSG delivered humanitarian medical supplies to Mrs Carr's Orphanage in Mutura.

ENGINEERING SUPPORT

3. **Rehabilitation School in Butare.** The Force Engineer Company is continuing work at the Rehabilitation School. Stores worth approximately US \$1,400 have been utilised during the week for the electrification and water supply work at the school.

4. **Reconstruction of Gashora Bridge.** The Force Engineer Company provided four vehicles to MINITRAPE for transportation of bridging stores from Kigali to Gashora on 25 and 26 Oct.

5. **Recovery of Explosive Devices.** The EOD team from Force Engineer Company recovered four hand grenades, five rifle grenades and four mortar bombs from two sites in Kigali.

6. **Mine Awareness Lectures.** A team from Force Engineer Company delivered mine awareness lectures in Kigali on 24 and 26 Oct and in Gikongoro on 27 Oct.

TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

7. Transportation of Food and Agriculture Items.

- (a) The Indian Battalion provided one truck to European Community for transportation of three tons of food items from Gikondo to Kanombe on 23 Oct.
- (b) The Ghanaian Companies provided following transport for conveyance of food items :-
 - (i) Two trucks to WFP for transportation from Rwamagana to Bare on 23 Oct.
 - (ii) One truck to WFP for transportation from Rwamagana to Gahini on 25 Oct.
 - (iii) Two trucks to government for move of rations from Kigali to Kibungo on 25 Oct.
- (c) MILOBS in Kigali organised transportation and distribution of seeds and agricultural implements in Kanombe commune.
- (d) MILOBS in Kibuye organised transportation and distribution of 20 bags of soyameal corn to Rutsiro commune on 26 Oct.

8. Miscellaneous Transportation Support.

- (a) The Indian Battalion provided following transport :-
 - (i) Two trucks to Missionaries of Charity Orphanage for conveyance of children from the orphanage to Amahoro stadium on 24 Oct.
 - (ii) Three trucks to Electrogaz for transporting 13 tons of chemicals for water purification from Kigali to Gitarama on 25 Oct.
 - (iii) One truck to Food for Hungry International for transporting furniture items from Kigali to Gitarama on 28 Oct.
 - (iv) One truck to CARITAS for transporting cement and iron sheets from Kigali to Mukarange commune on 28 Oct.
- (b) The Ghanaian Companies 1 & 2 provided two trucks to Prefect of Kibungo on 25 and 27 Oct for conveyance of 150 returnees from Kayonza commune to Byumba for resettlement.
- (c) The Nigerian Company assisted UNHCR in conveyance of Zaire returnees from border to Nkamira transit camp and to the communes. The company ambulance was used through the week for transporting pregnant women from CARITAS Maternity to Gisenyi Hospital.

- (d) The Force Engineer Company provided following transport support :-
 - (i) Two dumper trucks to the government for transporting laterite from Nyanza to Kigali firing ranges on 27 and 28 Oct.
 - (ii) One vehicle to Kibuye prefecture for transportation of office equipment from Kigali to Kibuye.
- (e) The Force Signal Company provided a truck from 22nd to 28th Oct for transportation of wood for a local NGO ARDEC. Total tonnage transported was approximately 63 tons over a distance of about 110 kms.
- (f) 95 CMSG transported mattresses from Kigali to Social School in Butare.
- (g) MILOBS in Gikongoro provided transport support to Kigeme hospital including transporting three seriously wounded accident victims from the accident site to the Hospital on 27 Oct.
- (h) MILOBS in Ruhengeri transported office equipment from Ruhengeri to Ruhondo for the Inspector of Education.
- (i) MILOBS in Kibuye delivered 100 blankets to Murunda Hospital on 26 Oct.

DONATIONS

- 9. MILOBS in Gitarama donated Rwf 25,000 towards building an orphanage and house for widows in Kigarama commune.
- 10. 95 CMSG donated the following items to orphanages :-
 - (a) 50 cots, 200 blankets and some food items to Noel de Nyundo Orphanage.
 - (b) 50 cots, 50 blankets, nine toilet boxes and some toilet items to Gakoni Orphanage.
 - (c) 20 cots, 50 writing tables, 100 pairs of sandals and soccer balls to Les Enfants de la Rue in Gisenyi
 - (d) 100 pairs of sandals, wash pots, cleaning supplies and soccer balls to Murura Orphanage.
 - (e) 50 pairs of sandals, two cooking pots and a heating element to Jesus Alive Orphanage in Gitarama.

H A C DATABASE

DFC'S OFFICE

	SIGNATURE	DATE	REMARKS
APPT			
DFC		31-10	
MA			
ADC			

29 oct 95

From : Force Engr Coy

To : Distribution List

Subject : PROGRESS OF WORKS IN REHABILITATION
SCHOOL IN BUTARE

1. Reference :-

- (a) FED letter No 3001.1(FED)/OPS/1 dated 31 Jul 95.
- (b) CAO letter dated 17 Aug 95.

2. Initially scope of work included water supply, sanitation, electric supply, repairs to building (including doors, windows, window panes) and replacing WC etc. As per CAO letter quoted above details of scope of works in rehabilitation school were revised and are as follows :-

(a) Sanitation :-

- (i) Procurement and application of chemical disinfectants to treat overflowing sewages prevalent within the school.
- (ii) Construction of new pit latrines to replace the present overflowing toilets.

(b) Water :-

- (i) Construction of a new internal water-pipes system to bring water to 6-7 points within the camp, superseding the existing non functioning system.
- (ii) Rehabilitating an existing water tank to provide buffer water for periods of outages.

(c) Electricity. Re-wiring substantial parts of the camp and installing new neon lights in numerous locations.

3. While executing the task it was realised that providing six to seven water points centrally located will be grossly inadequate for the residents (housing approximately 2500 individuals) hence it was decided to try and revive the whole water supply system of the school, which will also facilitate reactivation of sewage system (once existing septic tanks are emptied).

4. Progress of works as of date is as follows :-

- (a) Construction of 100 toilets has been completed and handed over to school administration. 20 bags of chemical provided to the director.

....2/-

(b) Water supply to main kitchen, administration block, bath rooms, hostels, hospital and for staff quarters completed. Work in progress.

(c) Electricity - Electric supply to administration block, kitchen, staff quarters, hostel, hospital, bath rooms has been completed. Work in progress.

5. Due to revision in the scope of work, better material management and utilisation of stores from the Coy, full budgeted amount (80000 US \$) is not likely to be spent. Amount not spent on the task mentioned in para 2 may be utilised for buying other essential items for the school. Firm proposal for the same can be forwarded (if asked for) after few weeks when the picture of amount available for this contingency would be clear.

Regards.



(B D Pandey)
Maj
OC

Distribution List

Office of SRSG

MA/FC




COS

DCOS OPS

Force Engr Offr

DEC'S OFFICE

APPT	SIGNATURE	DATE	REMARKS
DEC		98-10	
VA			
DC			

25 October 1995

①

TO: Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan, SRSG

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

SUBJECT: Meeting of Heads of Agencies- 25 October 1995

At this morning's meeting of Heads of Agencies, it was decided that the workshop on "The Peacekeepers and the Humanitarian Community: Lessons learned from Rwanda", which was originally scheduled by UNREO to take place in Gisenyi on 27-28 October 1995, should be postponed indefinitely.

By copy of this memorandum, UNAMIR personnel who were slated to attend the said workshop are hereby advised accordingly.

cc: FC
ED
CAO
SA
Col. Tikoca
Col. Diarra
Col. Nelson
Lt. Col. Fox
Lt. Col. Chabir
Mr. J. Khan

② A/COS

*my thanks to all
for the effort put in to this.*

[Signature]

26 Oct 95

③


*SO
Please make copies of this
with the FC's comments
and fwd to:*

- a. Col Diarra - CivPOR Comm
- b. Col Nelson - SCMO
- c. Lt Col Fox - CHAC
- d. Lt Col Chabir - MATC etc
- e. Mr J. Khan.

Boer 26/

DFC's OFFICE

SEEN STAMP

APPT	SIGNATURE	DATE	REMARKS
DFC		26-10	
MA			
ADC			
CC			



TO : RADIO UNAMIR

INFO : SRSG

FC
DFC
COS
DCOS OPS
DCOS SP
MILOB GP HQ
INDBATT
GHANCOY
MALAWICOY
MALICOY
NICOY
FORCE ENGINEER COY
FORCE SIGNAL COY
95 CMSG
NORMED
UNAMIR Spokesman
HACU (MINIREISO)

FROM : Database Officer,
Humanitarian Assistance Cell

DATE : 24 Oct 95

SUBJECT : HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BY UNAMIR

Summary of humanitarian tasks carried out by UNAMIR during the week 15 Oct to 21 Oct 95 is enclosed herewith.

Enclosures : Three only.



HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BY UNAMIR
(FOR THE WEEK 15 TO 21 OCTOBER 95)-

MEDICAL SUPPORT

1. **Medical Treatment.**

- (a) The Indian Battalion provided medical treatment to 293 local patients and dental treatment to 49 local patients in Kigali. A medical team visited Butamwa commune alongwith the MILOBS and treated 250 patients.
- (b) The Ghanian Company provided medical treatment to 235 local patients in Kibungo.
- (c) The Malawi Company provided medical treatment to 28 local patients in Sagasha.
- (d) NORMED assisted by 95 CMSG visited Seventh Day Adventists Orphanage in Gakoni and treated 25 patients, and Jesus Alive Ministries Orphanage in Gitarama and treated 320 children for scabies and other skin ailments.

ENGINEERING SUPPORT

- 2. **Rehabilitation School in Butare.** The Force Engineer Company is continuing work at the Rehabilitation School. Stores worth approximately US \$11,000 have been utilised during the week for the electrification and water supply work at the school.
- 3. **Reconstruction of Gashora Bridge.** The Force Engineer Company is undertaking the reconstruction of an important bailey bridge at Gashora which was destroyed during the war. The bridging stores are being provided by the Ministry of Transportation. Four vehicles were provided by the Engineer Company for transportation of bridging stores from Kigali to Gashora.
- 4. **Repair of Water Pipeline.** The Indian Battalion Engineer Detachment carried out repairs of the water pipeline in the Unaccompanied Children Orphanage in Kigali.
- 5. **Recovery of Grenades.** The EOD team from Force Engineer Company recovered two grenades in Kigali.
- 6. **Mine Awareness.** A team from Force Engineer Company delivered mine awareness lectures in Cyangugu and Nyundo.

DONATIONS

7. 95 CMSG donated the following items to orphanages :-

- (a) Rfr 176,000 to Noel de Nyundo Orphanage for purchase of farm animals and construction of animal enclosures.
- (b) Rfr 30,000 to Mother Theresa Orphanage in Kigali for laying of gravel in the orphanage courtyard.
- (c) Three soccer balls to Gakoni orphanage and 300 sets of sandals, eating utensils and blankets to Jesus Alive Orphanage in Gitarama.

TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

8. **Transportation of Food.**

- (a) The Indian Battalion provided following transport support for transportation of food items :-
 - (i) Three trucks to WFP for transportation of eight tons of food items from Kigali to Rutobwe commune on 16 Oct.
 - (ii) Two trucks to Salvation Army for transportation of 18 tons of food items and firewood from Gitarama to Kayenzi on 17 Oct.
 - (iii) Three trucks to the government for transportation of 11 tons of rations from Kigali to Butare on 21 Oct.
- (b) The Malawi Company provided one truck to the government for transportation of food items in Kirambo on 17 Oct.
- (c) The Force Engineer Company provided two trucks to Sisters of the Holy Spirit for transportation of food items from Kigali to Muhura.

9. **Transportation of Aid Items.**

- (a) The Indian Battalion provided a truck for transporting blankets donated by Austrian Relief Programme from Kigali to Gitarama on 18 Oct.
- (b) The Ghanaian Companies provided three trucks to the Prefect of Kibungo for distribution of seeds in Nasho commune on 18 Oct 95.

- (c) MILOBS in Gitarama transported and distributed 858 blankets, donated by Austrian Relief Programme, to five orphanages in Gitarama prefecture
- (d) MILOBS in Kibungo and distributed 34 blankets to health centres in Kibungo prefecture.
- (e) MILOBS in Ruhengeri transported five boxes of text books from Ruhengeri to Ndusu commune.
- (f) MILOBS in Kibuye transported and delivered 100 blankets to Gisovu and Rwamatamu communes and 50 blankets to Karengera hospital.



10. **Miscellaneous Transportation Support.**

- (a) The Indian Battalion provided following transport
 - (i) One truck to Food for Hungry International for transporting furniture from Kigali to Musambira commune on 16 Oct.
 - (ii) One truck to Nurses school in Kabgayi for transporting firewood from Mushubati commune to Kabgayi on 17 Oct.
 - (iii) One truck to Unaccompanied Children Centre for transporting furniture from Remera to Kanombe in Kigali on 19 Oct.
- (c) The Malawi Company provided one truck to ICRC for transportation of 80 bags of cement from Bugarama Cement Factory to Kamembe warehouse for renovation work in Cyangugu prison.
- (d) The Force Engineer Company provided following transport support :-
 - (i) Two dumper trucks to Development Centre of Kabuga for transporting construction material from 16th to 19th Oct.
 - (ii) Two vehicles to Bourgemestre of Muhura commune for transportation of cement from Kigali to Muhura on 19th and 20th Oct.
- (e) The Force Signal Company provided a truck from 16th to 21st Oct for transportation of wood and other items for a local NGO ARDEC. Total tonnage transported was approximately 63 tons over a distance of about 110 kms.
- (f) 95 CMSG carried out recovery of an ICRC vehicle from Kibuye road and a NGO Solidarite vehicle from Gitarama.

H A C DATABASE

DFC's OFFICE

SEEN STAMP

APPT	SIGNATURE	DATE	REMARKS
DFC		9/5/10	
MA		9/5/10	
ADC			
CC			



Log (Tpt) 400.12

23 Oct 95

From: Col W J Fletcher
DCOS (Sp)

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W J Fletcher', written over the printed name and title.

Extn 11109

To: See Distribution List

**ADMIN INSTRUCTIONS ON PROVISION OF TRANSPORT SUPPORT
FOR REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES**

Reference: DCOS (Ops) Instructions No 3000.35 (OPS) dated 20 Oct 95.

1. General. The detailed allocation of transport being provided by UNAMIR for repatriation of refugees is given out in the Instructions under reference.

2. Aim. The aim of these instructions is to lay down details for provision of admin support for this operation.

Admin Support

3. Accommodation. MALAWICOY and NICOY are responsible for providing accommodation to the attached personnel and adequate parking space for the vehicles..

4. Rations. The contributing contingents are responsible for provision of rations to their personnel for the duration of the operation.

5. Water. MALAWICOY and NICOY are responsible for provision of water to the attached personnel.

6. Fuel. One fuel tank (10,000 lt) each is being positioned at MALAWICOY and NICOY location. They will ensure that fuel is issued only to UNAMIR vehicles, unless ordered otherwise, and the expenditure incurred for this operation is accounted for separately.

7. Maintenance.

A. First line Repairs. These will be undertaken at the existing maint facilities at SHAGASHA and NYUNDO.

B. Second Line Repairs. These will be undertaken at existing facilities at BUTARE or KIGALI. Contributing contingents will be ready to provide replacement vehicles for the ones moved back for second line repairs.

C. Emergency Repairs. Assistance would be provided by BDA with minor repairs if necessary.

Coordinating Instructions

8. Certain issues which have emerged during the weekly meetings with the UNHCR, IOM and the Ministry of Rehabilitation are given out in the succeeding paragraphs.
9. Command and Control. MALAWICOY and NICOY are to detail an officer each, who will arrange for the tasking and scheduling of the vehicles on the basis of the requirement projected by the local IOM representative who will have overall coordinating role for the best use of all available vehicles.
10. Employment of vehicles. The UNAMIR vehicles would be used for moving returnees from the border crossing points to the nearest transit centres. If deemed necessary they could also be used for transfers from one transit centre to other on tarmac roads like moving from NYAGATARE to BUTARE or NKAMIRA to NDERA.
11. Communication. UNHCR frequencies will be programmed on the radio sets of certain key appointments of NICOY and MALAWICOY to enhance coordination. The necessary arrangements are being worked out with the UNHCR.
12. Conduct. IOM personnel will be responsible for supervision and coordination of loading and unloading procedures. If necessary IOM civilian personnel will be allowed to travel on UNAMIR vehicles as escorts.

Conclusion

13. It should be the endeavour of all concerned to provide adequate support to ensure the success of this sensitive operation. Should you have any queries or clarifications do not hesitate to call.

Distribution List:

Action:

List D less ser 57 & 58

Information:

MA to FC
 MA to DFC ✓
 COS
 DCOS OPS
 HAC
 IOM

DEC'S OFFICE

SEEN STAMP			
APPT	SIGNATURE	DATE	REMARKS
DEC			
MA			
ADC			

9/6/8

Do You Know How UNAMIR Helps Rwandan People?

UNAMIR helps the Rwandese through dedication to the following activities:

Gendarmerie Training:

trained hundreds of gendarmes for the national gendamerie.

Medical:

*immunized thousands of Rwandans against disease;
medically treated thousands of Rwandans;
distributed life-saving medicines to local dispensaries; and,
assisted in the training of hospital medical staff.*

Mine Safety:

*safely cleared and defused several thousand land mines and explosives; and,
conducted mine awareness training programmes in communes.*

Transportation Assistance:

*assisted in the transportation and safe return of refugees back to their home
communes;
provided vehicles for and escorted hundreds of humanitarian relief convoys; and,
assisted in the transport of schoolchildren, food, textbooks, RPA soldiers,
government and commune officials, construction material, seeds and critically
injured people.*

Engineering:

*assisted in the construction of refugee transit camps and detention centres; and,
repaired roads, bridges, schools, orphanages, electrical lines, telecommunications
and water services.*

Orphanages:

*provided electrical and plumbing repairs as well as medical and humanitarian
assistance to orphanages throughout the country.*

Firefighting:

assisted in firefighting operations in Kigali.

Military Observers:

*monitored human rights violations, infiltrations, assaults, and the conditions of
schools, prisons and hospitals.*

Donations:

*donated seeds, blankets, shoes, mattresses, food and stationary to orphanages and
communes throughout Rwanda.*



INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

Kigali 20 October 1995

TO : Minas Lessanu
CBESS

FROM : Lt Col A. Chabir
MA/DFC

SUBJECT : Generator

Leung

1. On the 2nd of October a 25 Kva generator has been fixed on the ONTRACOM site. It has come to my attention that there is no shelter to protect the engine. The opening of this detention centre is postponed until further notice.
2. Will you be so kind to take off this generator from the site until a shelter be constructed since the site is not yet safe (no guard).
3. Thank you for your usual cooperation.

DEC'S OFFICE			
SEEN STAMP			
APPT	SIGNATURE	DATE	REMARKS
DEC	<i>[Signature]</i>	2/16	
MA			
ADC			



FROM : DCOS OPS *amunnn/falk* 3000.35 (OPS)
TO : DISTRIBUTION LIST
DATE : 20 Oct 95
SUBJECT : ASSISTANCE TO UNHCR FOR REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES

Reference: Further to letter No 3000.35 (Ops) dated 19 Oct 95.

1. Attached are the instructions for the transport support to UNHCR in view of the forthcoming repatriation of Rwandan refugees from Zaire, likely to commence in the first week of Nov 1995.
2. These instructions supersede the earlier correspondence on the subject.
3. All addressees acknowledge.

Distribution :

Action:

INDBATT
GHANCOY 1
GHANCOY 2
MALICOY
MALAWICOY
NICOY
FORCE ENGR COY
FORCE SIG COY
CMSG

Info :

MA TO FC
[REDACTED]
COS
DCOS SP

**INSTRUCTIONS ON TRANSPORT SUPPORT TO UNHCR FOR
THE MOVEMENT OF REFUGEES, LIKELY TO COMMENCE IN
THE FIRST WEEK OF NOV 95**

General

1. In view of the forthcoming possible repatriation of Rwandan refugees from Zaire, it is pertinent to be prepared for such a contingency. It is likely to start in the first week of November 1995. Large number of vehicles will be required to transport the refugees from the border crossing points to the transit camps and further to their home communes. UNAMIR has committed to provide transport support within its capability.

Responsibility

2. a. **Responsibility to Provide Transport.** It is attached as Annex A.
- b. **Earmarking of Transport at the Crossing Points.** Attached as Annex B.

Miscellaneous

3. **Warning Notice.** All contributing contingents will keep the transport and personnel at 06 hrs NOTICE TO MOVE.
4. **Method of Operation.** Once the move is ordered by the Ops Branch, transport should move out within 06 hrs of the receipt of message. It will report to the MALAWICOY and NICOY locations respectively. The transport will only be used for the movement of refugees from the border crossing points at Cyangugu and Gisyeni to the Transit Camps established by UNHCR. UNHCR transport will be used for the movement beyond the transit camps to the home communes.
5. **Command and Control.** The CO MALAWICOY and NICOY will command the operation in their sectors respectively on behalf of UNAMIR. They should carry out liaison with UNHCR representative in the respective sectors.
6. **Passage of Info.** The Ops branch will be kept informed of the latest situation at all the time by the CO MALAWICOY and NICOY.
7. **Communication.** Respective Sector commands will establish suitable communication support for the operation.

Administration

8. Admin instructions are being issued separately.

RESPONSIBILITY TO PROVIDE TRANSPORT

SER NO	CONTINGENTS	NUMBER OF TRUCKS TO BE PROVIDED	REMARKS
1	INDBATT	6	
2	FORCE ENGR COY	3	
3	FORCE SIG COY	3	
4	MALICOY	3	
5	MALAWICOY	1	
6	GHANCOY 1 & 2	2	
7	NICOY	2	
8	CMSG	---	RESOURCE ACT AS RESERVE
	TOTAL	20	

Note : The above will be rehashed as soon as more cargo/troop carrying trucks are issued to the contingents.

EARMARKING OF TRANSPORT AT THE CROSSING POINTS

SER NO	CROSSING POINT	CONTINGENTS	NO OF VEHICLES	COMMAND AND CONTROL RESPONSIBILITY	REMARKS
1	CYANGUGU	MALAWICOY	1	MALAWICOY	REPORT TO MALAWICOY LOCATION WHEN MOVE ORDERED
		MALICOY	3		--- DO ---
		FORCE ENGR COY	3		--- DO ---
		FORCE SIG COY	3		--- DO ---
	TOTAL		10		
2	GISYENI	INDBATT	6	NICOY	REPORT TO NICOY LOCATION WHEN MOVE ORDERED
		GHANCOY 1&2	2		--- DO ---
		NICOY	2		--- DO ---
	TOTAL		10		

To : MA to ^{DFC}~~FC~~
From : Force Signal Company
File : 101/Ind Sigs/Gen
Date : 19 Oct 95

Subject **HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES**

1. Humanitarian activities of Force Signal Company are forwarded as under :-

a. Organisation. The Force Signal Company in addition to providing comms support to UNAMIR has been assisting in humanitarian activities by providing transport to a local Non Governmental Organisation ARDEC for transportation of wood and building material for construction of houses for widows and orphans. Transport has been provided to the RPA for movement of prisoners when tasked to do so.

b. Equipment. For over a period of 3 months, the Force Signal Company has been providing a truck to ARDEC on all days except Sundays. In addition, transport has been provided for movement of prisoners when so directed.

c. Capabilities. Due to the wide dispersal of the pers of this unit all over Rwanda for comm duties, the unit is capable of taking on tasks of the following nature in support of humanitarian activities :-

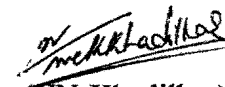
i. Provision of transport for movement of wood, building material or any other type of stores.

ii. Provision of transport for movement of personnel.

d. Tasks Achieved. Consistent support for humanitarian activities is being provided in terms of transport for movement of building material and personnel.

e. Difficulties/Shortfalls. Nil.

f. Cooperation with Humanitarian Agencies (NGO included). Full cooperation has been extended by all concerned.


(VN Khadilkar)
Capt
Offg Force Signal Officer

7/6/3

INTERNAL MEMORANDUM

→ To : FC

cc : COS

From : SRSB

Shelley Nelson

Date : 17 Oct 95

Subj : VEHICLES STAFF CHECK REQUEST

①

Reference :

C A. Sub Commission on Repatriation Meeting held at Gisenyi on the 12 Oct 1995.

1. Reference A above confirmed that with effect the first week of November 1995, Zaire will begin to repatriate Rwandans refugees at the rate of 20,000 refugees, half through Gisenyi and half through Cyangugu.

2. Since UNHCR has agreed to provide the resources for the exercise, UNAMIR will also participate in providing as much assistance as possible to enable smooth and safe movements of returnees from the entry points to their communes of origin.

3. Transportation is envisaged to be the biggest problem in implementing Reference A above. In this regard, could you kindly conduct a staff check on your vehicle assets (TCV's and Buses) that could be made available for this repatriation task.

C 4. CAO and Brown & Root have been asked to submit the same.

5. Your cooperation will be appreciated.

Kind Regards.

② *DFC*
- Action taken
- for your info

Shelley Nelson
19 Oct 95

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UNITED NATIONS



HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
FIELD OPERATION IN RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES

HAUT COMMISSAIRE AUX DROITS DE L'HOMME
OPERATION SUR LE TERRAIN AU RWANDA

With the compliments
of the Chief, Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda

Avec les compliments
du Chef, de l'Operation des Droits de l'Homme sur le Terrain au Rwanda

Handwritten signature or mark.





UPDATE ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE HRFOR
16 SEPTEMBER - 13 OCTOBER 1995



I. STATUS OF DEPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL SITUATION

As of 13 October 1995, there were 120 members of the HRFOR, comprising the following: 39 fixed-term staff, 64 UN Volunteers and 17 human rights field officers contributed to the HRFOR by the European Union. In the framework of technical co-operation projects, there were 3 legal experts working with the Ministry of Justice, financed by the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights.

The HRFOR has its headquarters in Kigali, and currently has 10 field offices: 9 prefectural headquarters (Butare, Cyangugu, Gikongoro, Gisenyi, Gitarama, Kibungo, Kibuye, Kigali and Ruhengeri) and one additional office in the Southeast in Kanazi Sub-Prefecture (Kigali Rural). In addition, there is a sub-office at Nyamasheke in Cyangugu Prefecture.

A statement of pledges and contributions is attached which indicates the situation as of 13 October 1995. The statement shows that the HRFOR has to that date received voluntary contributions in the amount of US\$ 7,226,859.69. This, together with the US\$ 3 million, advanced from CERF, has enabled the entry into spending commitments for the months September 1994 to the end of September 1995 of US\$ 7.5 million. A revised cost plan for the period October through December 1995, is also attached. The revised cost plan is based on the assumption that the present fixed-term staff component would have to be maintained until the end of 1995. It indicates a total estimated requirement of US\$ 11,319,000 (at current strength). Thus, there is a shortage of US\$ 1,092,100. This estimate does not include the repayment of the CERF advance of US\$ 3 million.

II. HRFOR ACTIVITIES

A. General Situation

1. General appraisal

During the period under review, HRFOR has observed that the following factors have had particular influence on the human rights situation.

First, there has been an increase of well-organised insurgencies that appear to have been mounted by groups based in bordering countries of Rwanda, with the exception of Uganda. UNAMIR reported that in the week of 23 September to 1 October, there were a number of incidents of sabotage, assassination and mining of public roads. Most notably, two platoon-size infiltrations into Cyangugu prefecture were also reported. In addition, on 24 September, an attempt was made to destroy an electrical power pylon by explosive demolition, one of several such recently reported incidents. There have been a series of other security-related incidents. For example, in Gikongoro, a woman working for ICRC was injured when her vehicle struck a land mine near the Nyungwe Forest. Also, in Kibungo prefecture, incursions continue from refugee camps in Tanzania as well as from Akagera

National Park. Former Government of Rwanda forces and Interahamwe militias are both active in the area.

Second, the continuing return of refugees has intensified and continues to be an area of priority concern to HRFOR. For example, in many communes, particularly in Kibungo, Gikongoro and Cyangugu prefectures, problems have arisen because of a scarcity of basic living necessities as refugees and IDPs return. In some areas, survivors of the genocide have been harassed or threatened by former neighbours upon return to their communes of origin.

Third, HRFOR continues to receive reports of arrests made without warrants or in accordance with other proper legal procedures. Furthermore, most detainees case files have not been processed. However, it appears that the arrests are at least being made more frequently by competent authorities, such as the gendarmerie and the judicial police. In some prefectures, recently trained and appointed Inspectors of the Judicial Police are making a positive contribution, including with regard to creation of case files.

Fourth, the justice system remains largely inadequate and very little progress has been made in addressing the most urgent requirements. The most important effort of HRFOR to strengthen the justice system through the provision of 50 legal experts for the prosecution effort, financed by UNDP, has been unfortunately, stalled by the Government of Rwanda. HRFOR hopes, however, that the Government's announcement to appoint judges to the Supreme Court, will lead to a reinvigoration of the entire justice system.

2. Refugee return

The return of refugees to Rwanda was calm and well-organised during the reporting period. The total number that have crossed the border from 8 September to 7 October was 20,940. Returnees arriving from Zaire constituted 57% (14,096), and about five percent crossed the border from Burundi. The remainder entered Rwanda from Tanzania, approximately 30%, and Uganda at 8%. Kibungo received the bulk of returnees from Zaire (20%) and from Burundi (80%).

The rate of return, currently considered to be manageable by UNHCR and other concerned international organizations is 6,000 per day. The Government of Rwanda has announced that it is prepared to receive 20,000 returnees per day, however HRFOR considers 6,000 per day to be the more realistic figure.

The steady increase in numbers can be attributed in part to the efforts of the Government of Rwanda, UN agencies and NGOs to encourage refugees to return home and in part, to the provision of assistance as regards resettlement and reintegration. Misinformation campaigns were reportedly conducted by elements within the camps bent on discouraging refugees from returning to Rwanda by spreading rumours of dangerous conditions in potential receiving communes. The attempts by several agencies to counteract these developments through the use of radio broadcasts by Radio Agatasha and local radio stations, helped to encourage the return of refugees to their home communes. The increase can also be attributed to what seems to be a decline in the power bases of the former government of Rwanda forces within the camps along the borders with Zaire, Burundi and Tanzania, removing some impediments to return. The reported deterioration in the state of security in Zaire may also be a reason for the increased number of

refugees. In some areas of Zaire, the local community has grown weary of the Rwandese refugees in their midst.

Within the communes, returnees have been well received in general, with few reports of human rights violations. There have been 184 arrests of returnees upon their arrival during the reporting period. This represents less than 1% of the total number of returnees to Rwanda. Approximately 80% of the arrests were carried out in Gitarama and Butare prefectures and in the majority of cases, those arrested were charged with acts of genocide.

Human rights field officers, in concert with UN agencies and the Government, were well prepared to receive returnees. Transit centres, such as Nkamira, are able to register and transport returnees to the communes within 24 hours. However, there is a shortage of accommodation for returnees and, in some prefectures, of food and farming materials. The Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit at the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration (MINIREISO), which has an emergency coordination unit to organise the repatriation process at a national level, has alleviated some of the conditions that returnees frequently face upon arrival. Also, in each prefecture, crisis cells and communal committees have been set up by local authorities to coordinate the reception and integration of returnees.

3. Prison situation

The conditions of detention remain of very serious concern. On 5 October, three provisional detention centres were officially opened, one in Kigali and the others in Nsinda (Kibungo prefecture) and Nianza (Butare prefecture).

The sites at Nsinda and Nianza were already in operation before the inauguration. Following the rehabilitation of these sites, a total capacity of 5,000 was created at Nsinda and 2,800 at Nianza. At the Kigali site, formerly the ONATRACOM (Office Nationale des Transports en Commun) buildings, a capacity of 5000 has been created.

With the opening of these sites, the capacity of the main detention centres is expected to be approximately 26,000. This number is expected to reach 30,000 upon completion of the project to enlarge Gitarama prison, scheduled for mid-October.

In Rwanda's 13 main prisons, which have a collective capacity of 12,750, there were more than 40,000 detainees (see annex). More than 10,000 detainees are currently quartered in communal cachots. The total number of detainees increased slightly over the reporting period. Because of overcrowding and poor sanitary conditions and hygiene in the prisons remain of serious concern. On average, 20-30 deaths per month as well as several hundred cases of illness in Rwandese prisons have been documented.

Human rights field officers still had not gained access to some detention centres or military cachots, and consequently, were restricted in attempting to interview detainees in private.

Information was received of cases of mistreatment, often leading to death, particularly in Kigali Rural, Kibuye and Cyangugu prefectures. In a vast majority of these cases, mistreatment was perpetrated in the course of interrogations and efforts to force confessions.

4. Commissions de Triage

The Commissions de Triage in most prefectures did not meet during the reporting period. This was due in some cases to the logistical difficulties faced by Commission members in reviewing and investigating case files, and in other cases, to a lack of continuity with regard to representation from the RPA and the Gendarmerie to these Commissions. For example, in Gisenyi, the review of 13 files, scheduled for September, was postponed in the immediate aftermath of the Kanama incident. Also, in Kibungo, although the Commission did not meet during the reporting period, case files were prepared by the Prosecutor and are expected to be submitted to the Commission at its next meeting.

However, where the Commissions de Triage actually met and considered case files, a number of persons were released. This has been most evident in Butare, where in order to alleviate the prison overcrowding, many persons held for less serious offenses have been released. The Commission has been meeting once a week and has released 150 detainees since it began its work at the end of June 1995. Also, in Gitarama, two detainees were released and in Maraba commune, 9 detainees were released since 2 October. This Commission is composed of the sector councillors of the commune, the Bourgmestre, the Inspector of the Judicial Police and two members of the RPA. It must be noted, however, that the Commission has not reviewed the files of detainees charged with complicity in the genocide.

HRFOR has made recommendations to the Government with respect to the structure and practice of the Commissions de Triage in order to improve its functions. In particular, HRFOR has recommended that the Government should provide full public support of the work of the Commissions de Triage, which may help ensure that rearrests without warrant or fresh indictments of those provisionally released, is diminished. The Government's publicly stated support could also contribute to the understanding on the part of the local population as to the work and value of the Commissions. HRFOR has also recommended the provision of minimum facilities required to enable the Commissions to review files and to conduct investigations. With a view to enhancing the profile and efficacy of the Commissions, HRFOR has also recommended that the decisions of the Commissions be made public.

On 6 October, President Pasteur Bizimungu announced that a new Supreme Court bench would be appointed within two weeks. This is expected to lead to the reinvigoration of the lower courts and to the gradual normalization of the judicial system.

B. Prefectures

1. Butare

As in the previous month, the situation in the Butare prefecture has remained relatively calm. Most cases of human rights violations reported by the team during this period pertained to illegal arrest and detention. HRFOR (Butare) therefore followed the situation in the detention centres as well as developments in the area of administration of justice in the prefecture.

A reburial ceremony of some 6000 victims of genocide took place in Muganza commune on 23 September, attended by more than 2000 persons, including the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, and other high ranking officials. The President pledged one million Rwandese francs to the communal authorities to help families that survived the onslaught of genocide. At the Bourgmestre's request, HRFOR (Butare) recorded the event on video. Similar ceremonies are scheduled to take place in Shyanda, Maraba and Mbazi communes where the remains of 2000, 6000 and 7000 victims, respectively, of the 1994 massacres shall be buried.

On 29 September, a forensic pathologist from the International Tribunal's Prosecutor's office, responsible for investigations of last year's massacres, met with HRFOR (Butare). The forensic pathologist studied the information the team had collected, and visited, with HRFOR (Butare), the mass-grave sites in Ngoma. HRFOR (Butare) also had contacts with a delegation from Amnesty International.

Refugees from Zaire continued to return to the prefecture, although the number of returnees was significantly lower relative to that of the previous reporting period. According to UNHCR, between 18 September and 6 October, 1133 refugees arrived in Butare prefecture: 218 from Zaire and 915 from Burundi. Most of the returnees were managed through organised repatriation programmes. HRFOR (Butare) monitored the Burundian border situation, and visited the communes to evaluate the resettlement conditions, which were found to be satisfactory. Land disputes during the reporting period seemed to have occurred infrequently and the few that occurred, were settled by communal arbitration committees. The number of arrests of returnees, however, has risen, with more than 150 persons charged with complicity in the genocide.

On 9 October, Karubanda Central Prison quartered 6,595 persons, with 216 women, 102 minors, and 56 infants. There were two new births in the prison during the reporting period. The prison authorities informed the team that one detainee had died, but the cause of death was not disclosed. Although overcrowding remains the major problem in this detention centre, human rights field officers noted that the number of detainees in poor health had significantly decreased.

On 5 October, local authorities inaugurated the renovated buildings in the Nianza prison's enclosure. The buildings, with a capacity for 1,500 persons, were expected to take in some of the 6,407 detainees currently quartered at the Gitarama Central Prison.

During this period, HRFOR (Butare) visited 10 of the 22 communal cachots in the prefecture. The most overcrowded cachots were those of Runhinyia, Huye and Rusatira. The detention conditions in communal cachots in the south of the prefecture were characterized by cramped and dirty cells. Numerous cases of mistreatment in the cachots were reported to HRFOR (Butare).

The prefectural Commission de Triage has not met since the beginning of August. The interruption of the work can be attributed to the frequent change of members of the Commission. However, HRFOR (Butare) reported that the Commission de Triage at the communal level has met each week. Nine detainees accused of common crimes, were released on 2 October. This Commission, composed of the communal Conseiller, Bourgmestre, Inspector of the Judicial Police, one RPA representative and one Gendarme, has released more than 150 detainees since it began to meet in June 1995. Normally, the Commission provides a two-month suspension of proceedings to allow plaintiffs to adduce sufficient evidence against the detainee; failure to adduce such evidence results in the release of the detainee. However, the Commission has not considered cases concerning acts of genocide.

The Tribunal de première instance sat regularly during the reporting period; however, all cases considered involved family law matters.

HRFOR (Butare) held several meetings with local authorities to discuss improvements to the prefectural judicial system. One participant proposed a 'mobile' justice office, consisting of the Inspector of Judicial Police and a gendarme, but suggested that authorization would have to be provided from the central Government authorities.

HRFOR (Butare) continued its human rights education activities during the reporting period. HRFOR (Butare) and the local authorities within Shyamba and Nyabisindu communes organized conferences/debates in each school, a programme intended for both students and teachers. The first conference is scheduled for the end of October.

2. Cyangugu (and Nyamasheke)

Overall, the security situation in Cyangugu prefecture remained relatively calm, despite frequent incursions. The number of returnees steadily increased during the reporting period and tapered off during early October. The number of detainees continues to increase. Projects in the area of rehabilitation of the judiciary are progressing, albeit slowly. Finally, in the area of educational activities, HRFOR (Cyangugu) has created and, with the assistance of local authorities, will soon be implementing, a new human rights education program.

Frequent incursions continue to occur. Some intruders are now believed to be hiding in or around Kagano commune. Reports persist concerning ongoing infiltration attempts by individuals based on Ijwi Island, including at least one report of an infiltration by 40 to 50 persons. One intruder was killed by RPA soldiers.

During the reporting period, there was another attempt to blow up an electrical power pylon. No new mine incidents have been reported. The RPA report that, although incursions from Ijwi have been reduced and the possibility of mines being laid is small, the safety of individuals travelling on the Kamembe-Kibuye road cannot be guaranteed.

A significant incident took place during the reporting period in Gisuma Brigade. A detainee was found dead at the Brigade less than one week after his arrival. Although the autopsy and other sources identify the cause of death as blows to the head, a number of officials have claimed the cause of death to have been malaria. HRFOR (Cyangugu) is continuing its investigation of this matter.

The situation at the border crossings has been relatively calm during the reporting period. During the three-week period of 17 September to 7 October, 784 returnees crossed the border into Cyangugu prefecture. Of these, 376 crossed at Ruzizi I border post and 408 crossed at Uvira border post. Two returnees were reportedly arrested at the border, but HRFOR(Cyangugu) has not confirmed this report.

Re-integration for returnees into their home communes has posed few problems, although HRFOR (Cyangugu) interviews with returnees suggest that the number of land disputes has increased. Many returnees have stated they returned on the basis of information conveyed on Radio Agatasha.

A continued problem for returnees in this prefecture has not been so much the security of returnees upon arrival in the communes, but rather a lack of adequate housing, because many houses of the returnees have been destroyed or looted. Also, many returnees have complained of dire poverty and the unavailability of seeds.

As of 25 September, Cyangugu Central Prison (capacity 700) held 2,065 detainees, nearly three times the prison's capacity. Of this number, 1,998 are men, 26 are women and 41 are minors. In addition, three infants were present with their mothers. HRFOR (Cyangugu) is looking into reports that Gendarmes guarding the prison, have frequently beat detainees. With the rainy season under way, detainees have requested that efforts be taken to repair the prison's leaky roof. HRFOR (Cyangugu) is discussing the matter with the ICRC and the local authorities.

Generally, within the communal cachots, overcrowding persists, with a few exceptions. Detainees report they feel their cases are being neglected, and many state they have not been interviewed by Inspectors of the Judicial Police. Sanitary and hygienic conditions are poor, with cases of malaria, dysentery and tuberculosis.

For the first time, HRFOR (Cyangugu) gained access to Ntendezi military detention centre, on 26 September. The centre held 65 detainees, all of whom were adult males. There are reports of mistreatment in the centre, but this has not been confirmed.

As in Gikongoro prefecture, there were reports that Inspectors of the Judicial Police were not interviewing many of the detainees and, accordingly, many case files had not been created. There were 17 Inspectors of the Judicial Police deployed in the prefecture, but they appear to have made little progress. In Gafunzo commune, no Inspector of the Judicial Police has been available to interview detainees. In Kagano commune, no detainee has seen an Inspector of the Judicial Police in the past three weeks. During the week of 25 September to 1 October, only three detainees in Kamembe Brigade were interviewed, despite the presence of 10 Officers of the Judicial Police.

More disturbing, there have been reports of Inspectors of the Judicial Police extorting money from detainees and their relatives as a condition for commencing an investigation. Although the Prosecutor is aware of the practice, and the Ministry of Justice has apparently condemned it as well, it does not appear to have ceased.

Only one cantonal tribunal functions at the moment, whereas the Commission de Triage has spent a considerable amount of time in discussions over procedure. During the 23 September session, a list of priority cases was drafted, but no final decision had been taken on any of these cases.

HRFOR (Cyangugu) is in the process of developing a model for a prefecture-wide human rights education programme. The programme includes an Education Troupe, which will convey human rights messages through traditional Rwandese stories, music, dance and theatre, and is designed to appeal to all ages and educational backgrounds. The program will also incorporate a professional Rwandese storyteller whose stories will convey human rights themes on the right to life, minority rights, women's rights, children's rights, refugee rights, prisoners' rights, the right to a fair trial, the presumption of innocence, the right not to be married except by full and free mutual consent, and the right to education.

HRFOR (Cyangugu) will work closely with public officials and NGOs in the preparation of the program. The Troupe's first program is scheduled to begin on 11 November.

3. Gikongoro

Overall, the security situation in the prefecture seems to have worsened during the reporting period. In particular, a mine exploded on 26 September and a civilian vehicle was attacked some days later on a well-travelled road. The prison population has been increasing and Inspectors of the Judicial Police appear to have been neglecting their duties to interview detainees. There are, however, signs of positive change taking place in the prefecture, primarily in the form of a recently functional Tribunal de Première Instance.

HRFOR (Gikongoro) reports that, at approximately 0900 hours on 26 September, a mine exploded on a road between Muko and Musebeya communes. The vehicle, which was carrying three individuals working for the ICRC, set off the mine, which shattered the vehicle and threw its passengers approximately six to seven meters. All three individuals survived the incident and only one suffered serious injuries. Sources indicate the mine was likely have been an anti-tank or similar mine. Because of the incident, some NGOs and other agencies temporarily ceased operations within the prefecture.

On 1 October, another significant incident took place. On the main road from Gikongoro to Cyangugu, approximately five kilometres from the Gikongoro edge of the forest, a small group of armed bandits attacked a car, killing two persons and possibly injuring a third. There is no reported motivation for the killings. HRFOR (Gikongoro) is continuing its investigation.

During this reporting period, the detention centre situation has not changed considerably. Sanitary and other hygienic conditions in the detentions centres of this prefecture, although less serious than in other prefectures, continue to be poor. Furthermore, with a steadily increasing detainee population, the central prison has

now surpassed twice its capacity. HRFOR has not been able to obtain confidential interviews with a number of detainees.

At Kivu communal cachot, the following incident took place. HRFOR (Gikongoro) had commenced a series of questions to detainees of the cachot, when a number of detainees identified an impostor in their midst. The detainee singled out, turned out to be an RPA soldier, dressed as a detainee, and was present in the room presumably to monitor the interviews between the human rights field officer and the detainees. The human rights field officer protested at which the point, the soldier left before interviews resumed. It was later learnt that this practice had been taking place systematically. However, in spite of a fear of reprisal, the detainees found the courage to identify the informant. HRFOR (Gikongoro) has lodged a protest with the Prefect, the Gendarmerie commander and the prosecutor and awaits a formal response on this matter.

HRFOR (Gikongoro) visited Gikongoro central prison (capacity 500) on 5 October. There were a total of 1,116 detainees, of which there were 1,083 men, 14 women and 19 minors. In addition, there are four infants with their mothers. Hygienic conditions have begun to deteriorate. Numerous cases of respiratory related diseases, as well as at least one instance of malaria, have been identified in the prison infirmary. One case of tuberculosis has also been reported. At the current rate of increase in number of detainees, an outbreak of a contagious disease would prove difficult to isolate.

HRFOR (Gikongoro) has begun a coordinated effort with the Prosecutor to study detainee case files. The focus has been put on minors, women, unsubstantiated accusations and cases of possible discrimination against Batwa detainees.

Conditions at almost all cachots continue to remain poor. Food is provided only by family members of detainees. Sanitary and hygienic conditions vary, with cases of malaria and tuberculosis on the increase. There have been frequent reports from detainees of mistreatment. Detainees have complained they were not being interviewed by Inspectors or Officers of the Judicial Police.

The Tribunal de Première Instance commenced adjudication of cases during the week of 25 September. In its first week, some civil cases were conducted. The court was scheduled to commence adjudication of penal cases during the week of 4 October.

The Commission de Triage again has failed to meet during the reporting period, with some members of the Commission reportedly absent from Gikongoro.

HRFOR (Gikongoro) has organised a seminar on arrest and detention, scheduled for mid-October. The Prosecutor, Officers and Inspectors of the Judicial Police as well as local military and civil authorities, have been approached to participate. A human rights education program has also been launched at S.O.S. village. The program highlights coverage of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child and targets primary school teachers.

4. Gisenyi

Following the massacre of 109 persons in Kanama commune on the morning of 12 September, the Brigade Commander for the three western prefectures, and the officer in charge of the Kanama region, were suspended from their duties. The Battalion Commander for Bigogwe Military Camp, was placed under arrest. A dusk-to-dawn curfew was enforced in Bisizi and Kayove, two of the sectors where the massacre occurred.

As a security measure, visitors to the affected sectors in Kanama are obliged to report to the Nyambakumi or village council, which in turn reports to the local authority of the cell, who reports to the conseiller and finally to the bourgmestre. Local authorities suspect that there is a continued Interahamwe presence in Bisizi and Kayove sectors.

The general security situation in Gisenyi during the reporting period remained calm, broken only by a few isolated incidents. Most notable was the double murder of the Bourgmestre of Kayove commune and an agronomist, on 27 September. Both were shot dead in the Gihumba sector, Buruhukiro cellule, at around 16:00 h, whilst returning from a meeting in Vumbi sector. HRFOR (Gisenyi) and local authorities are investigating the incident.

Gendarmes arrested six persons in connection with the attack on a family in Ramba commune on the night of 25 September. Two of their children were taken hostage. HRFOR (Gisenyi) is investigating the incident with local officials.

The number of returnees who crossed the border into the prefecture during the reporting period stood at 10,331. About half of these comprised 'old caseload' refugees from 1959, mainly from the Masisi region in Zaire. The sudden influx has been attributed both to the success of the repatriation campaign and the deteriorating security situation in the camps in Zaire.

A new border point was opened on 11 September at Mutovu, in Mutura commune, to facilitate the return of refugees in Kibumba, Katale and Kahindo camps. The number of refugees crossing at this point was low during the reporting period, perhaps due to their fears of ill-treatment at transit centres. HRFOR (Gisenyi), local Rwandese authorities and NGOs launched concerted efforts to counteract misinformation disseminated throughout the camps.

On 5 October, Prime Minister Rwigema and other high ranking military and civilian authorities toured Gisenyi, including the Gishwati forest, where 317 families from Masisi were illegally settled. The Prime Minister announced that the returnees would be moved to an area of 1000 hectares in Ruhengeri reserved for them, as the place where they are currently settled had been earmarked for a Government project.

Returnees have been generally well integrated into their communes; no major incidents have been reported. Crisis committees have been established in several communes to deal with the situation of returnees.

As of 6 October, 1,398 persons were quartered in the Gisenyi Central Prison, with 1320 men, 27 women, 41 minors, and 10 infants with their mothers. All prisoners had been provided with beds, which consequently had improved health conditions. Case files have been completed for 600 of the detainees, and HRFOR (Gisenyi) assisted in their preparation with the delivery of 10 office supply kits holding typewriters and paper.

As of 6 October, the Brigades at Gisenyi town, Ngororero sub-prefecture and Kabaya in Nyamyumba commune quartered 221 persons. The numbers remained steady to that of the previous reporting period. Conditions in the cachots and Brigades were in general reported to be adequate. In the ETAG (Gendarmerie detention centre), on 7 October, a further 242 persons were detained, an increase of five percent over the previous reporting period.

The newly appointed Inspector of Judicial Police for Mutura commune commenced a programme designed to sensitise the population and the military to proper arrest and detention procedures and secured the cooperation of the military to this end.

5. Gitarama

Security within the prefecture remains of concern. The situation is particularly volatile within the communes of Ntongwe, Musambira, Taba and Bulinga.

On 15 September, two farmers were killed in their home in Musambira commune. According to the local military authorities, the case involved the attempted arrest of a suspected Interahamwe, whose wife was also killed during the suspect's alleged attempts to escape. The bodies of the victims were already buried when HRFOR (Gitarama) visited the scene on the same day. Local authorities, with HRFOR (Gitarama), are investigating the incident.

The number of returnees to the prefecture had decreased during the reporting period. Of the 1,026 returnees, 31 were arrested upon arrival, most of them on charges of complicity in the genocide. However, in most of the communes visited during the reporting period, returnees were well integrated, although shortages of food, clothing, and agricultural tools persist. No land disputes were reported during the period, and local authorities were studying a plan to rebuild houses. Work on the reconstruction of 61 houses belonging to survivors of the genocide began in mid-October.

In Taba commune, the number of registered detainees had increased within the communal cachots, although few arrests were reported in the last few weeks. HRFOR (Gitarama) received indications from various sources that some illegal arrests were conducted at night. In particular, the arrest of a school inspector, on 13 September, and of the Bourgmestre's assistant, on 12 September, were not registered. Both persons were quartered in the Taba communal cachot, and HRFOR (Gitarama), with local authorities, continues to follow these cases.

As of 10 October, 6,407 persons were quartered in the Gitarama Central Prison, with 217 women, 62 minors, and 31 infants with their mothers, including 6 new births registered. Prison authorities indicated that 4 detainees died of malaria during the past weeks and more than 200 detainees were treated at the prison's infirmary daily. A tent provided by UNICEF was installed recently near the women's building to receive children and their mothers. An NGO provides daily assistance to this particularly vulnerable group. Prison conditions are expected to be improved with the completion of a new prison wing, with a capacity of 4,750, in mid-October.

On 26 September, human rights field officers met with prison authorities to discuss future meetings with representatives of detainees, primarily with respect to the problem of overcrowding. The transfer of detainees to a new wing of the Nianza detention centre is scheduled to commence in October 1995.

During the reporting period, HRFOR (Gitarama) visited all 17 communal cachots of the prefecture. The detainee population in those detention centres was estimated to be more than 2100. Most of the detainees were accused of genocide. In general, the cachots are filled with detainees some times, 10 times their capacity. The most overcrowded cachots are those of Ntongwe and Murama which quartered 312 and 211 detainees respectively.

The human rights field officers were informed that more than one third of detainees were ill. Most suffered from malaria, diarrhoea and open wounds. Medical assistance given to them was in most cases either insufficient or non-existent. Almost 450 detainees were not receiving food from their families and only ate what other detainees shared. HRFOR (Gitarama) approached an NGO, which gave assurances of food assistance, and signed an agreement with the Prefect to that effect.

The Commission de Triage continued to meet regularly, despite logistical constraints. The absence of one member considerably slowed down the work. The Commission recommended the release of two detainees, one accused of genocide and the other of a common crime. Since the beginning of the Commission's working sessions in May 1995, only one detainee has been re-arrested.

HRFOR (Gitarama) met with the Procurer and all the Inspectors of Judicial Police to evaluate the administration of justice in the prefecture. This meeting was the first to take place since the deployment of the Inspectors to the communes. Regarding the technical assistance program, HRFOR (Gitarama) has delivered furniture and office material to the prefectural Parquet.

HRFOR (Gitarama) continues with its human rights education programme by organising meetings with local associations of women and international NGOs. The first debating conference for women is scheduled for October, to be held in the communes of Musambira, Runda and Mukingi. Over one hundred persons are expected to attend.

6. Kibungo

The general security situation continued to be uncertain in the border regions due to incursions from refugee camps in Tanzania by members of the former Rwandese Government Forces and Interahamwe militias operating from the Akagera National Park. HRFOR (Kibungo) continued with its visits of communes. Human rights field officers met with local authorities and population to assess the human rights situation. The team inspected communal cachots, monitored the reception and re-integration of returnees, visited health centres and met with judicial authorities to discuss arrest and detention procedures and evaluate the working of the judicial system.

Infiltrations have occurred in Rukara, Kayonza, Kigarama and Rukira communes. These incursions seem to be carried out to intimidate the local population as well as to recruit personnel for militia groups. Infiltrators appear to be concentrated in the south of Akagera National Park and in the north of Lake Nasho. Infiltrators commonly were familiar with the territory and were frequently recognised by members of the local community who could identify them by name and place of origin, even indicating the refugee camp where they stayed.

During the night of 26 September, a group of about 10 men armed with guns, machetes and sticks attacked three houses in Kabare II and Bare, Kigarama commune and robbed the residents. It is believed that the perpetrators came across the border from Tanzania. With the exception of one man, the infiltrators were allegedly dressed in civilian clothes. Three persons were injured during the attack. That same night at Rwinkwavu hospital, one of the victims died of wounds suffered in the attack. The attackers managed to escape at first. On being informed of the incident, however, RPA troops deployed at Cyarubare reportedly carried out a search operation and allegedly killed three of the attackers in their tents on the bank of Ihema lake. The attackers were reportedly identified by eyewitnesses who were able to provide the names to HRFOR (Kibungo). Human rights field officers continue to investigate the incident.

During the night of 28 September, a group of 8 armed men entered a house in Rusumo commune and killed 8 members of a family. Only two little children were able to escape. Reports have been received that the perpetrators were former residents of Rusumo commune who had come from a refugee camp in Tanzania and returned immediately after the incident to Tanzania. Other reports indicated that the family was killed by members of the local population who resented the victims for having accused residents of participation in the genocide. The Gendarmerie arrested 8 suspects who are detained at the Brigade in Kibungo. HRFOR (Kibungo) plans to interview the detainees and continue its investigations.

On 4 September, some soldiers brought a detainee to Rwinkwavu hospital, Kayonza commune, who had suffered a deep wound to his throat and who allegedly had attempted to commit suicide. The soldiers stated that the detainee was held at the cachot of the same sector and they took him back immediately following the

surgery, without allowing the patient to receive proper post-surgical treatment. Human rights field officers inspected the cachot in Rwinkwavu where 10 detainees were held. The detainee who had been treated at the hospital was not in the cachot. Various sources indicated that he may be held at a military detention centre at Hotel Akagera, near the border of Akagera National Park. Infiltrators coming from Tanzania and arrested by military personnel were held allegedly held at this detention centre. RPA soldiers, however, denied the existence of the detention centre. HRFOR (Kibungo) will continue to investigate these questions.

On 12 September, a meeting was held at the office of the prefect to discuss the refugee return situation and to co-ordinate the activities of various governmental, international and non-governmental organisations. The prefect announced that he would set up a prefectural crisis committee to deal with the refugee return situation.

In early September, 30 representatives of Rwandese refugees in Burundi visited the prefecture to assess the current situation in their home communes. Generally, the members of the delegation were satisfied with the security and human rights situation.

During the month of September, a total number of 8,483 registered returnees arrived at Kibungo prefecture, including 4,512 coming from Burundi, 2,885 from Zaire, 797 from Tanzania and 289 from Uganda. Many returned to Biranga and Sake communes in the south of the prefecture. Large numbers were brought to Nasho, Rusumo commune, an area defined as a settlement zone by the Rwandese Government. The security situation was calm. The economic and sanitary situation in Nasho, however, remained problematic due to forest fires, water shortages and lack of health facilities.

As of 2 October 1995, Kibungo prison held 3,497 detainees, including 85 women and 62 minors. There were also 24 infants in the prison with their mothers. 45 detained RPA soldiers were held in a separate cell. Detention conditions were distressing and exacerbated with the onset of the rainy season. Detainees had no room to move or walk. They had no choice but to stand bare feet on the wet floor soaked in excrement and mud. Most detainees were exposed to the elements. Human rights field officers (Kibungo) were deeply concerned about this situation at the beginning of the rainy season. HRFOR (Kibungo) arranged meetings with the Humanitarian Co-ordinator, DHA, the prison director of Kibungo and ICRC in order to provide plastic sheeting to protect detainees during the rainy season.

The parquet has completed more than 1,000 case files. The Prosecutor of Kibungo informed HRFOR (Kibungo) that 1,500 detainees will be transferred in groups of 200 to 300 from Kibungo to Nsinda Prison.

HRFOR (Kibungo) visited Nsinda prison on 11 September and on 5 October. On 5 October, the number detained stood at 941, with 892 men, 24 women and 25 minors. There were also two infants with their mothers. All detainees stand accused of having participated in the genocide. The 25 minors will be transferred

to Gitagata juvenile correction centre as soon as their case files are completed. On 5 October, the new prison at Nsinda was inaugurated by the President of Rwanda, in the presence of several ministers, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, representatives of various Governments and UN agencies as well as the Chief and Deputy Chief of HRFOR. The new prison has a maximum capacity of 5,000. On the inauguration day, the detainees were transferred from the old buildings to the new buildings. Transfers from other prisons will begin at the end of the month.

On 8 October, there were 2,330 detainees, including 69 minors, quartered in the 11 communal cachots and 3 brigades of the prefecture. Overcrowding constituted a serious problem.

On 19 September, HRFOR (Kibungo) visited Kayanza commune. The local population in border areas, continued to feel insecure and feared further incursions. HRFOR (Kibungo) renewed its request to UNAMIR to carry out regular patrols so as to deter incursions. The communal cachot quartered 63 male detainees, including several minors aged around 15. Overcrowding represented a serious problem with around half a square metre space per person. Some detainees had been held for more than four months. No case files had been established. Rooms had no windows. The commune could not provide food for detainees and some families were not permitted to visit their relatives on a daily basis to bring food. Several detainees were obviously malnourished.

On 25 September, a former interpreter of UNAMIR who had been arrested on charges of genocide, was released from Kibungo prison. The prosecutor stated that he had ordered the release of the detainee since the charges against the accused could not be substantiated. The man was, however, re-arrested by RPA soldiers before he was able to leave the prison facilities.

HRFOR (Kibungo) continued to investigate the case of an Italian priest accused of having participated in the genocide. His passport has been withheld. Both judicial and military authorities allegedly have conducted investigations and submitted their case files to the Minister of Justice. No arrest warrant has been issued. The priest lives in the bishop's residence in Kibungo where he is kept under unofficial house arrest. Human rights field officers visited and interviewed the priest. He is in good health. He stated that Italian authorities were intervening on his behalf before the Rwandese Government.

HRFOR (Kibungo) continued to collect information on the genocide in Muhazi commune. 11 witnesses were interviewed and eight mass graves were analyzed. HRFOR (Kibungo) confirmed that the witnesses would be available to make statements before the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

The Commission de Triage did not meet during the reporting period. Since its first meeting on 11 August, the Commission de Triage had met only three times. The Commission has examined five cases and will decide on the case files at its

next sitting. The prosecutor prepared 10 case files and will submit them to the Commission at its next meeting.

The Tribunal de Première Instance in Kibungo is not operational. The only magistrate at the tribunal could not fulfil his duties due to illness. The second chamber of the Tribunal de Première Instance was suspended and the one magistrate has been transferred to Kibungo. The new magistrate in Kibungo together with the prosecutor and the parquet undertook major efforts to complete the case files at Kibungo prison.

On 14 September, HRFOR (Kibungo) delivered 3000 blankets for orphans and their foster families in Rukara commune. The blankets were donated by the Austrian Relief Programme and transported to Rukara by UNAMIR. More than 3,000 unaccompanied minors and orphans live in extremely poor conditions in Rukara commune. HRFOR (Kibungo) has encouraged different NGOs to support unaccompanied minors and their foster families.

HRFOR (Kibungo) organised a meeting with representatives of 30 women's associations in the prefecture, representing about 25 different local associations. Human rights field officers gave a presentation on the mandate and activities of the HRFOR and offered their assistance to women's associations in order to promote women's rights in Kibungo and to establish contacts to international NGOs willing to support local associations. The next meeting will be held on 16 October.

7. Kibuye

The security situation in Kibuye prefecture remains of concern. There have been no recent reports of incursions. The relative calm may be attributed to stepped up efforts by the RPA to counter previous incursions of former Government of Rwanda forces in the northern part of the prefecture. Suspicious deaths, illegal arrests and mistreatment of detainees have been reported.

The number of returnees arriving in the prefecture has slowed considerably. As compared to the period 28 August-17 September during which 1,493 returnees arrived, only 69 returnees arrived during the period 17 September-9 October. Of the 1,562 returnees, 55 were arrested, the majority accused of genocide. The returnees were generally well-received.

During the night of 26 September, a judge from the Tribunal of the Canton in Rwamatamu died in Kibuye central prison. On 26 August 1995, the magistrate had been arrested without a warrant by communal police during a religious ceremony. Accused by four persons of having participated in the genocide, he had been incarcerated at the communal cachot before being transferred on 17 September to Kibuye central prison. Prison authorities stated he died of malaria. Other sources have indicated the judge had been beaten for days by communal police and by the Bourgmestre's assistant. HRFOR (Kibuye) is continuing its investigation.

On 26 September, at 2 a.m., the President of the Gisovu Cantonal Tribunal was arrested at his home by 12 RPA soldiers who accused him of genocide. Since then, the magistrate has reportedly been mistreated. HRFOR (Kibuye) has also been informed of the arrest of the Gishyita Inspector of the Judicial Police.

Between 16-23 September, the International Tribunal for Rwanda conducted investigations into genocide in the prefecture, expressing their interest in information regarding mass graves. HRFOR (Kibuye) has closely cooperated with Tribunal.

On 5 October, the Kibuye central prison quartered 2,171 detainees among which were 62 women and 13 minors. Also, seven infants were with their mothers. Sanitary and hygienic conditions are poor. Several cases of malaria have been reported. Overcrowding continues to be pervasive.

During this reporting period, HRFOR (Kibuye) visited nine communal cachots in the prefecture. The total number of detainees quartered in these cachots is 500, with the most overcrowded cachots being Rutiro (106), Kivumu (86) and Mabanza (73). In most of the cachots, the human rights field officers were not able to meet confidentially with the detainees because of the constant presence of RPA soldiers and communal police officers. Mistreatment is still evident, and there has been one report of a detainee who died under suspicious circumstances at Gishyita cachot. HRFOR (Kibuye) is investigating.

The Commission de Triage has not started to function yet. Investigations into accusations against detainees are moving slowly, if at all. Even though the list of appointees for the seven Inspectors of the Judicial Police was published on 31 August, only those responsible for Mabanza and Gishyita are in place. Among nine cantonal tribunals, only one is functioning.

During the present reporting period, HRFOR (Kibuye) continued human rights education activities. Among its other efforts, the team has organised in close cooperation with local authorities, seminars on rights of women. Another conference/debate for secondary school students took place in Gitesi commune, to spread tolerance and respect for human rights.

8. Kigali

From 11 September until 7 October, HRFOR (Kigali) made 24 visits to 15 communes in both Kigali Ville and Kigali Rural Prefectures. During their visits, human rights field officers met with local authorities on a communal as well as a sectoral level, interviewed members of the local population and representatives of local associations, established commune profiles, followed up on individual cases and visited communal cachots. The general security situation was calm. Economic problems, however, remained of serious concern. The general human rights situation in Kigali Ville and Rural Prefectures has been stable and calm during the reporting period. The re-integration of returnees has not created any major problems to this point. The situation at Kigali Prison, however, continued to be a matter of serious concern.

Thirteen depositions on alleged human rights violations including 11 cases of alleged arbitrary and/or illegal arrests and detentions and 2 cases of alleged violations of the right to integrity and security of the person, were received. Since 11 September, human rights field officers conducted 8 follow-up investigations.

On 1 October, a man previously detained at Muhima Brigade came to the HRFOR office to inform human rights field officers of his release. He expressed his gratitude for HRFOR's intervention, which he credited for his release. The victim had been arrested on 25 September by an Officer of the Judicial Police and taken to Muhima Brigade where he was held in the cachot until his release. The Officer of the Judicial Police had accused the person of theft. At one point during his incarceration, a gendarme came into the cachot and claimed they had been told the detainee had participated in the genocide. Human rights field officers went together with the victim's wife to speak with the Officer in charge of the case providing documentation proving the innocence of the victim. The Officer read through the documents that exculpated the victim. The victim was released three days later.

On 19 August, a journalist at Radio UNAMIR left his house to travel to Uganda through the border post at Gatuna. Since that day, the man has not been seen by his wife or employer. The victim had been expected to have returned to work on 31 August. Investigations have been coordinated with UNAMIR and the national gendarmerie, but nearly two months after his disappearance, the whereabouts of the victim are still unknown.

Particular attention was paid to the return, reception and re-integration of former refugees. HRFOR (Kigali) organised meetings with UNHCR (Kigali) in order to co-ordinate activities and monitor the situation in communes. Human rights field officers continued to visit regularly Ndera transit camp.

The influx of returnees to communes in Kigali has significantly decreased over the last four weeks. Generally, the returnees continued to be well received by the local population. No major incidents were reported. Until now, the number of returnees did not exceed the capacities of the receiving communes. Most have found shelter, often with family or friends. Land and property were given back to their legal owners. However, the food situation continued to be critical and housing is scarce. The anticipated influx of large numbers of returnees may lead to serious nutrition and housing problems and create conflicts between new returnees and those who have returned shortly after the April to mid-July 1994 armed conflict.

As of 5 October, the population of Kigali Prison was 10,162, including 342 women and 266 minors. There were also 80 infants in the prison with their mothers. In the last reporting period, new cases of detention have declined to approximately 35 per week. Overcrowding remained the most severe problem and sanitary conditions remained poor. The women on the other hand were very content in their new quarters, which include a large open courtyard that allows them to exercise.

Civil authorities attested to increasing military involvement in areas of civilian responsibility. Military authorities increasingly exerted the de facto authority in the prison. Soldiers cite 'security reasons' for their frequently ignoring judicial authority.

Prisons visits by HRFOR staff continue to be directed and monitored by soldiers alone.

The authority of the military in the judicial domain was further illustrated by an incident that occurred at the end of September, when a gendarme brought nine persons to be incarcerated in Kigali Prison. The prison director refused to admit the nine persons in question to the prison for lack of arrest warrants. The gendarme then went to the parquet and brought a substitute prosecutor back with him, who was coerced to sign the warrants on the spot. Such actions call into question the independence of the judiciary.

The modalities for the selection of detainees for transfers to new prisons were set out by the Ministry of Justice, subsequent to the Prison Director's implementation of a selection on a voluntary basis. The Ministry of Justice issued criteria that only those who have been interrogated, and indeed, have a case file, would be permitted to transfer. A general fear currently exists in the prison, due to the fact that a large majority of inmates do not want to transfer to another prison. Such is mainly due to reasons of family visits, and especially when the family has acquired special permission from the Ministry of Justice to regularly visit a detainee to bring food.

The Commission de Triage stopped sitting in mid-August, according to the acting Prosecutor, because of several cases of re-arrests of persons released by the Commission. Allegedly, the civilian members of the Commission are unwilling to recommence sittings of the Commission without assurance of their personal protection, as well as that of anyone granted provisional release by the Commission. Since the change over of Government in early September, hearings at the Conseil de Guerre have been suspended.

HRFOR (Kigali) is currently investigating a case of a detainee who had been granted provisional release by the Commission de Triage and then subsequently re-arrested by the Gendarmerie without provision of further cause. This person is still being detained at Gikondo Brigade, despite the Prosecutor's refusal to sign another arrest warrant.

More than 2,000 detainees were held in 16 communal cachots in Kigali Rural Prefecture. Food and water shortages constituted serious problems in most communal detention centres. Several cases of malnutrition were reported. Frequently, families were not able to bring food to their detained relatives. Communal authorities were not providing food for detainees. Reports have been received that detainees in three communal cachots were severely beaten during interrogations.

HRFOR (Kigali) arranged a meeting with the NGO Médecins sans Frontières (Spain) in order to discuss the problems of lack of health care in Kigali Rural Prefecture and to propose possible locations for health care centres.

9. Kanazi

The general situation in the Kanazi Sub-Prefecture, Prefecture Kigali Rural, has been calm over the last three weeks. No serious human rights violations were reported.

Returnees to the sub-prefecture were in general well-received, although in Ngenda commune, a scarcity of land and housing led to a few conflicts. Also, within sectors of the same commune, returnees complained about the food aid distribution conducted by the persons responsible at the cell level. In response, local authorities commenced an anti-corruption crackdown, resulting in the arrest of two public officials.

The number of returnees to the sub-prefecture of Kanazi stood at 1,339 as of 28 September, reflecting a slight increase over the previous reporting period. Approximately twenty percent of this number remained within the sub-prefecture, the majority being transported to Kibungo prefecture.

On 14 September, HRFOR noted two returnees quartered in the Nyamata cachot, Kanzenze commune. Both were arrested in Nyagihunika sector on suspicion of genocide upon their arrival from Zaire, and both appeared to be in poor health. HRFOR will follow up on the situation.

On 11-12 September, HRFOR was for the first time permitted access to the Rilima Central prison. On 5 October, there were approximately 3000 persons quartered in the prison, with 18 women, three with infants, and 80 minors. HRFOR was unable to review the register in order to confirm the number of registered detainees. The prison has a capacity of 1200 persons. Conditions were poor, and overcrowding continued to present the most severe problem.

An average of 800 detainees per week request medical assistance. The prison authorities, however, refused to allow transfer of severely sick detainees to hospitals in Kigali for treatment. The detainees received some assistance from local NGOs. HRFOR was not allowed to communicate with the prisoners in private. They did, however, interview four detainees accused of genocide. In the absence of an Inspector of Judicial Police, no case files had been prepared on the detainees.

HRFOR reported that conditions in the three communal cachots within the sub-prefecture had worsened during the reporting period, due to overcrowding. Plans to transport detainees from the cachots to the Central Prison, authorised by the assistant Bourgmestre of Kanzenze, were thwarted by the prison authorities. On 4 October, a truck conveying 112 detainees from Nyamata cachot to the Central Prison was refused entry. HRFOR has made enquiries into the situation.

The three communal cachots each have a capacity of about 55 persons. Each quartered over 100 persons, however, and all reflected increases in the detainee population. Most of the detainees had been living in the swamp area, and were arrested as suspected Interahamwe. The detainees themselves reported that they had lived in the swamp area for fear of being arrested in connection with the genocide.

On 30 September, the Gitagata Juvenile Correction Centre, with a capacity of 200, quartered 149 persons, all male. Six of the detainees were under 10 years of age. HRFOR reported no evidence of beatings or physical abuse, and the conditions appeared adequate.

The Commission in Kigali, which serves the Kanzenze sub-prefecture, did not sit during the reporting period.

HRFOR reports that the children of returnees in Gashora commune were denied access to schools since their parents were sometimes suspected of genocide. The team is monitoring the situation.

A seminar on arrest and detention procedures in Nyamata, Gashora commune, organised by HRFOR and UNHCR, and scheduled for 18-23 September, was postponed until October, due to alternative commitments of the participants.

10. Ruhengeri

During the reporting period, the general security situation remained calm. The number of incursions possibly involving infiltrations from Zaire increased, involving theft of cattle and intimidation.

As of 5 October, the total number of returnees since 28 August stood at 3,547. From 9-23 September, the number of returnees remained small with a total of 246 returnees to the prefecture. The low figure reflects the fact that the border was closed for a number of days. The number of returnees increased significantly after 25 September with almost 1,000 entrants per week recorded. An average of 135 returnees entered the prefecture daily from Nkamira camp, Gisenyi prefecture and from Uganda via the Cyanika border post. Butaro and Kinigi communes accounted for more than half of the total with 483 and 565 for the last two weeks respectively. A total of 818 persons returned to Kinigi since 28 August. HRFOR (Ruhengeri) continued to monitor the reception of returnees in the communes. Human rights field officers traced returnees they had previously interviewed in Nkamira transit camp, in their home communes.

Generally, the situation for returnees remained calm. They continued to be well-received and their re-integration into home communes has been smooth. After receiving food assistance and seeds provided by UNHCR and WFP, returnees generally were able to reclaim their property without further land disputes. One arrest of a returnee charged with participation in the genocide was recorded during the reporting period. The man is held at Nyarutovu communal cachot. Since 22 August, only two returnees have been arrested accused on genocide charges in the prefecture. Tensions were reported from Nyarutovu commune where returnees houses have been pillaged.

On 13, 20, 27 September and on 6 October, human rights field officers visited Ruhengeri Prison. On 6 October, there were 1,467 persons quartered at the prison, with 1,442 males, 25 females, 30 minors under 18 years and 7 minors under 14

years. The maximum prison capacity is between 600 and 800 persons. The prison director confirmed that all 12 persons transferred to the prison in the period from 9-30 September had their arrest warrants signed by the prosecutor confirming the legality of the process. The prison population was stable during the reporting period. Interviews with detainees revealed that the situation remained calm. Conditions were satisfactory.

On 18 September, human rights field officers accompanied the prison director to Kigali Prison to collect 700 shirts, 300 shorts and other clothing for detainees at Ruhengeri Prison.

The Gendarmerie Brigade was inspected on 14, 21, 28 September and on 6 October. On the latter date, the number of detainees stood at 55. Conditions remained satisfactory.

The Commission de Triage gave instructions for 4 detainees to be released after the Commission sat on 14 September. On 15 September, the four were released and three of them were re-arrested on that same day by the Gendarmerie. HRFOR (Ruhengeri) met with the commanding officer of the Brigade to discuss the re-arrest of 3 out of 4 detainees released on the instructions of the Commission de Triage. The commanding officer stated that the 3 detainees released by the Commission de Triage, and subsequently re-arrested by the Gendarmerie, were arrested for their own protection. They apparently returned to their home communes where the local population reportedly objected to their release on the ground that they were actually guilty and had been mistakenly released. The Gendarmerie is reviewing each of their case files.

From 9 September until 7 October, human rights field officers made 44 visits to all 16 communes in Ruhengeri Prefecture. The general situation was calm. HRFOR (Ruhengeri) continued to visit communal detention centres. During the reporting period, all communal cachots were inspected, most of them on a weekly basis. Conditions were adequate throughout the prefecture. There were about 100 detainees quartered in the 16 communal cachots of the prefecture. About 10 percent are held in connection with the genocide.

In Nyarutovu communal cachot, two men continued to be detained without an arrest warrant. HRFOR (Ruhengeri) informed the prosecutor of the illegal detention of the two men. The prosecutor has agreed to write the Prefect on the matter.

In the wake of the incidents at Kanama, the RPA Brigade Commander responsible for Gisenyi and Ruhengeri prefectures and the Battalion Commander of Ruhengeri were suspended of their duties and have been replaced.

The Human Rights Programme at the National Gendarmerie Training School continued to thrive. The number of hours of advisory courses given by three human rights field officers was doubled to 40 per month. On 27

September, a women's human rights meeting was held at Ruhondo commune. Around 700 women attended. On 19 September, a first preparatory meeting in preparation for a women's human rights prefecture seminar was held at the HRFOR office in Ruhengeri.

An outline report has been prepared which provides a cost plan for certain essential works to rehabilitate buildings of the judicial system. Both the Prosecutor and the Vice President of the Tribunal de Première Instance have been consulted regarding needs within the Prefecture.

C. Technical Cooperation Programme

Administration of Justice

1. Project "Advisory Services of Experts to the Ministry of Justice in the Administration of Justice" (RWA/94/AH/13)

Pursuant to a project to provide 6 legal experts to the Ministry of Justice through UNV, three experts have been working with the Ministry since April and May. Their contracts end shortly and extensions are being considered by the Ministry of Justice. The other three experts initially proposed by the Centre for Human Rights and UNV were rejected by the Ministry of Justice. HRFOR is awaiting a response from the government on possible new candidates.

The three experts have provided assistance in a number of areas, including the following:

A "Manual for Judicial Police Inspectors" has been finalized by the NGO, "Citizens Network", with the assistance of the expert in Judicial Services.

Preparations for the detainee registration project have been moving forward with the assistance of the expert assigned to the Judicial Police Inspectors. A pilot project to register detainees at two prisons should commence by the end of October. Six police officers have been trained on the system.

The expert assigned to Penitentiary Services has been participating in the working group of the Ministry of Justice to ameliorate detention conditions. The expert has been participating actively in planning to transfer prisoners to new prison facilities. This is a follow-up to a short-term plan of action elaborated by the working group with the participation of other units of HRFOR, UNAMIR and NGOs. The plan envisages increasing the facilities for detention from the original capacity of 13,800 to close to 50,000.

2. Human Rights Awards for Peace and Reconciliation

HRFOR is in the process of preparing an awards ceremony in Kigali for those nominated by the Minister of Justice for human rights awards. The five nominees have been interviewed at various locations throughout Rwanda and have been confirmed by the new Minister of Justice. The award ceremony is provisionally set for December 10 in order to commemorate Human Rights Day. The award ceremony will be an important vehicle to highlight the importance of human rights and efforts to safeguard them.

3. Project "RWA/95/007 Rehabilitation of the Justice System"

In February 1995, the Ministry of Justice made a request for 650 foreign investigators, prosecutors and judges to bolster the overloaded and understaffed judicial system. The request was further developed during the visit of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to Kigali in April 1995 and a project involving the Human Rights Center, UNDP and DDSMS was elaborated, aimed at providing 50 foreign legal professionals.

Initially, it was expected that the foreign professionals would serve with their Rwandese counterparts. However, following rejection of this proposal by the Transitional

National Assembly, it was agreed that they would serve as advisers to the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, First Instance Courts, and prosecutors offices at every level. In addition, the Minister requested that a few legal professionals be assigned to the law faculty of the university.

As described in the Project Document, the Centre for Human Rights was to pre-select candidates and provide training to the legal professionals upon their deployment. On the basis of recommendations from individuals, NGOs and government, the Centre pre-selected 36 candidates from over two hundred applications and prepared a comprehensive 10 day training program.

On September 25, however, the government suspended the project. The recently appointed Minister of Justice announced the decision in a letter to the UNDP Resident Representative. Her explanation focused on two factors. First, the Ministry believes it would be inefficient to employ the advisors so long as major elements of the justice system, including the Supreme Court and the Supreme Council of the Magistracy, are non-functional. Secondly, the Minister believed it was necessary to review all aid committed to the Ministry to ensure maximum use of resources.

The UNDP Resident Representative met with the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice, during which he expressed the international community's concern regarding the Government's decision. The government's decision regarding the future of the project is expected early in the week of October 16.

Four legal professionals had already arrived by the time the project was suspended. They have participated in the training for newly arrived UNV field officers, pending a decision from the Ministry on their deployment.

4. Development of a Governmental Response to the Genocide

Since November of 1994, the HRFOR has been working on contributing to a governmental process to create a sustainable response to the genocide.

The President's office is convening a summit entitled: "Genocide, Impunity and Accountability: Dialogue for a National and International Response." The summit will bring together 15 top Rwandese policy makers with more than 15 leading international experts and practitioners for a three day retreat. The retreat is designed to stimulate real policy decisions and government projects.

HRFOR advised representatives of the President's and Vice-President's office, the Ministries of Interior and Justice, and the Gendarmerie for the last few months in regards to project.

Funding for the summit has been provided by USAID and the Irish government. The summit is scheduled for 1-3 November.

5. Other Activities

HRFOR has assisted the establishment of working groups throughout the country whose members comprise all those who were making arrests and those who had the legal authority to make arrests.

The Third Report on the Status of the Justice System has been distributed and features an analysis of the Commissions de Triage and the proposed law to derogate procedural protections for those accused of the genocide.

HRFOR continues to work to support local human rights organizations. A human rights NGO Calendar of activities is now prepared on a monthly basis.

Human Rights Education Projects

1. Human Rights and Women

A tour of Rwandese prefectures has recently been completed by the HRFOR program officer responsible for Women's rights. The visits provided an opportunity for the HRFOR to contact the representatives of the Ministry for Family and for Women's Promotion and to meet with women's groups and to explain the work and objectives of the various activities on women's rights that are being developed by the HRFOR in collaboration with the relevant ministries and with local and international NGOs.

Following the August seminar on women's rights, held at the National University in Butare, the first of a number of debates on women's rights was held in Kigali with the participation of over one hundred women from the communes of Kigali Rurale. Debate focused on the role that Rwandese women should play in the reconstruction and development of post-war Rwanda.

A project for the creation of centers to provide legal and economic advice and general orientation for women at the commune level has been elaborated with local legal associations and with the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Family and Women's Promotion. The centers will also be used to coordinate the activities of the main local women's NGOs, to provide legal advice to victims of sexual abuses during the war and ultimately to reinforce the developing framework of human rights organizations in Rwanda.

2. Human Rights and Civil Society

The first five of ten radio plays, each designed to cover a certain aspect of human rights of particular relevance to Rwanda today, are nearing completion. The plays are due to be broadcast on Radio Rwanda and on Radio UNAMIR and meetings are presently underway with USAID with a view to eventually filming the plays and showing them on video to people in their communes by using mobile units equipped with generators. This method of promoting human rights takes advantage of radio, as the most influential of Rwandese information mediums, and is not constrained by problems of literacy or communications.

The fourth edition of "Amahame," the HRFOR's human rights newsletter has been completed with contributions from local and international staff within the mission and from Rwandese partners among the NGO community and from the Ministries. Used to disseminate information on the activities of HRFOR and within Rwanda in general in the field of human rights education, the newsletter is distributed monthly to all the prefectures and communes of the country.

A Human Rights Club organized by HRFOR is now into its third month and meets every weekend. An ever increasing number of young Rwandese have joined for discussions and debates on human rights and other issues viewed from a human rights perspective.

3. Human Rights and the Military/Gendarmerie

HRFOR continues to participate in the training given to prospective Gendarmes at the National Gendarmerie School in Ruhengeri, and, in this context, gives a regular contribution on relevant aspects of human rights law and the philosophy behind it.

After long negotiations with the HRFOR, the Ministry of Defense has accepted the proposal that HRFOR organize a seminar for the Gendarmerie and the RPA on the role of the armed forces and law enforcement officials in the protection and promotion of human rights.

Workshops on arrest and detention procedures, destined for the principal arrest and detention authorities, have continued in the prefectures of Gitarama, Cyangugu, and Butare and in Nyamata (Kigali Rurale) where it is hoped that they will lead to a better respect of arrest procedures and consequently reduce the number of unfair arrests and begin to reduce the pressure that continues in Rwanda's overcrowded prisons. The later two workshops were co-financed and co-organized by UNHCR. Such workshops are being organized in each prefectures and will be followed by work in the communes. Recently a working group at the national level was formed with the Ministry of Justice, UNHCR, Citizens Network, and the HRFOR to better co-ordinate these important efforts.

PRISONS IN RWANDA

Date: 9 October 1995

	Prison	Men	Women	Minors	Total	Infants	Capacity	Date
1	Butare	6277	216	102	6595	56	2000	09-oct-95
2	Byumba	346	8	9	363	3	500	09-oct-95
3	Cyangugu	1998	26	41	2065	4	700	02-oct-95
4	Gikongoro	1083	14	19	1116	3	700	05-oct-95
5	Gisenyi	1320	27	41	1388	10	1000	06-oct-95
6	Gitarama	6128	217	62	6407	31	800	10-oct-95
7	Kibungo	3350	85	62	3497	24	600	02-oct-95
8	Kibuye	2096	62	13	2171	7	800	05-oct-95
9	Kigali	9450	342	266	10058	80	2000	05-oct-95
10	Nianza	1696	103	42	1841	14	800	09-oct-95
11	Nsinda	892	24	25	941	2	150	05-oct-95
12	Rilima	2870	18	80	2968	3	1200	05-oct-95
13	Ruhengeri	1412	25	30	1467	7	1500	06-oct-95
	Total	38918	1167	792	40877	244	12750	

HUMAN RIGHTS FIELD OPERATION IN RWANDA
COST PLAN
FROM 1 SEPTEMBER 1994 UNTIL 30 SEPTEMBER 1995 AND FORECAST
FROM 1 OCTOBER 1995 TO 31 DECEMBER 1995

(in thousands of US Dollars)

Resources	Amount	Expenditure	Sept. 1994/ 30 Sept. 95 (actual)	Forecast Oct/Dec. 1995	Gd-Total
Pledges 1/ as at 13 October 1995 \$9,494,344					
Contributions: as at 13 October 1995	7,226.9	A- Staff costs Salaries: 2,161.9 MSA & Travel: 2,934.6	5,096.5	1,696.8	6,793.3
Advance CERF 2/	3,000.0	B-Operational costs General operating expenses: 563.3 Supplies & materials: 167.6 Furniture & equipment: 698.2	1,429.8	540.0	1,969.8
		Yet to be paid: Vehicles, Communication equipment and other material supplied from DPKO & UNHCR	0.0	1,241.5	1,241.5
		Total Operational costs	1,429.8	1,781.5	3,211.3
		Sub-Total expenditure	6,526.3	3,478.3	10,004.6
		13% Administrative Support Cost	978.9	335.5 3/	1,314.4
		Total costs	7,505.2	3,813.8	11,319.0
		Balance 2/	2,721.7	(1,092.1) 4/	(1,092.1) 4/
TOTAL	10,226.9	TOTAL	10,226.9	2,721.7	10,226.9

1/ Excluding the European Union contribution consisting of 33 fully equipped field officers corresponding to ECU 5 million = US\$ 6,377,551

2/ Does not include refund of the 3 million US\$ advance from CERF

3/ Excluding 15% Administrative support cost of \$ 1,241,500 amount yet to be paid (UN Property material)

4/ Over-expenditure or shortage in brackets

Administrative Office, HRFOR, Geneva
13 October 1995

HUMAN RIGHTS FIELD OPERATION IN RWANDA
STATEMENT OF PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS AS OF 13 OCTOBER 1995 .

COUNTRIES	Currency and Amount	Equiv. US\$	Payment effected	Other services provided and remarks
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1- GENERAL PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

AUSTRALIA	A\$ 100 000	63 500.00	73 690.00	
	A\$ 200 000	146 000.00	145 800.00	
AUSTRIA	Sh 500 000	45 000.00	46 643.97	
BELGIUM	FB 15 000 000	465 800.00	523 098.52	
CANADA	CAN\$ 100 000	68 376.00	66 500.00	
DENMARK	US\$ 100 000	100 000.00	100 000.00	
FINLAND	FIM 400 00	75 600.00	83 267.41	1 investigator (1 1/2 month)
FRANCE	FF 1 200 000	233 100.00	190 476.19	
			40 899.80	
GERMANY	DM 314 704	201 700.00	119 949.36	Office building in Kigali
			93 126.28	
IRELAND	Irish L 50 000	79 500.00	79 547.71	
	Irish L 50 000	76 923.00	80 930.00	
ISRAEL	US\$ 10 000	10 000.00	10 000.00	
JAPAN	US\$ 500 000	500 000.00	200 000.00	Payment made in N.Y
			300 000.00	Payment made in Geneva
LIECHTENSTEIN	CHF 10 000	8 771.93	8 771.93	
LUXEMBOURG	Fr. L. 550 000	17 000.00	16 791.67	
NETHERLANDS	Dfl. 75 000	42 600.00	44 640.00	1 Prosecutor - 1 Forensic Doctor
	Dfl. 1 350 000	798 800.00	764 439.41	+ 3 Criminal Investigators for 3 months
NEW ZEALAND	NZ\$ 50 000	29 600.00	29 597.74	
NORWAY	NOK 700 000	101 700.00	105 616.55	+ 2 Procurement Experts (3 months)
				+ 2 criminal investigators (3 months)
SPAIN	US\$ 9 880	9 880.00	9 880.00	2 Forensic Doctors (2 months) + 1
				Prosecutors (1 month) + US\$ 208 000
	US\$ 208 000	208 000.00		for 8 UNV for 6 months
SWEDEN	SEK 1 000 000	129 500.00	137 631.25	
SWITZERLAND	CHF 100 000	75 758.00	75 757.58	+ 1 Criminal Investigator (9 months)
	CHF 150 000	113 636.00	113 636.36	
UNITED KINGDOM	L 250 000	383 200.00	383 155.00	+ 4 vehicles in Kigali
	L 2 000 000	3 200 000.00	3 223 000.00	
UNITED STATES	US\$ 750 000	750 000.00	Payment made to UNDP	5 Criminal Investigators (3 weeks) - Airlift of vehicles from Kuwait to Kigali - 25 UNVs for 6 months
	US\$ 50 000	50 000.00		Contribution pending
	US\$ 1 000 000	1 000 000.00		Contribution pending

OTHERS				
EUROPEAN UNION	ECU 5 000 000	6 377 551.00		33 fully equipped HRFOs
UNDP	US\$ 250 000	250 000.00		Contribution envisaged for recruitment of UNVs
ACCT, Paris	US\$ 180 000	180 000.00	159 617.65	Balance of 20,383 pending
OXFAM	L 50 000	80 000.00		In Kind 3 vehicles provided in Kigali
INDIVIDUALS	FF 1 000 + US\$ 200	400.00	395.31	
TOTAL		15 871 895.93	7 226 859.69	

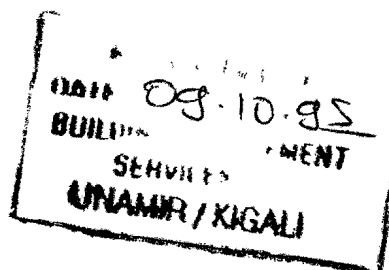
2 - PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME IN RWANDA

ITALY	L 2 000 000 000	123 333.00	123 333.00	
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OFFICE					
PPT	STAMP	SIGNATURE	DATE	REMARKS	
DFC		<i>[Signature]</i>	8/10		
MA					
ADC					
CC					



UNAMIR - MINUAR



Inter Office Memorandum

6 Oct 95

To: Mr. M. Sobec
ACBMS, TRAFIPRO, KIGALI.

Through: FS Per Einarson
SUPV GENUNIT, COMMS COMPOUND, KIGALI.

From: FS J. Ferguson
GENUNIT, COMMS COMPOUND, KIGALI
(17116).

Subject: **REPORT ON GENERATOR INSTALLATION, DETENTION
CAMP, NSINDA.**

Introduction.

1. The Generator Unit (GU) was recently tasked to provide generator assistance to the Department of Justice for the provision of power to a Detention Camp situated at NSINDA. Two 25 Kilo Volt Ampere (KVA) GENERAC generators were identified for this task and duly installed on 29 SEP 95.

*MIKE
WHAT ACTION NEED
TO BE TAKEN ON THIS
NO ACTION REQUIRED.
SEND A COPY TO
LT. COL. A. CHABIR
19.10.95
MA/DFC*

Narrative.

2. On 29 SEP 95 I and FS Phil Kerr (Electrician) proceeded to the above camp and installed the two generators previously mentioned. Phil wired the generators into a Change Over Switch (COS); providing a good quantity of cable from the output side of the COS so that the local contractor could wire the camp into the relevant Distribution Boards (DB) when ready.

3. Before we left the job instruction was given on the start up procedure and general maintenance of the GENERAC generator. I gave the instructions in English and this was translated into French by a French speaking Canadian soldier. Those present, apart from those mentioned, were:

- a. prison director,
- b. local electrician, and
- c. an RPA soldier (sergeant).

4. I was impressed by the interest shown as the RPA soldier was taking notes and everyone seemed to be satisfied at the end of the instruction.

5. At the conclusion of the instruction we left the site.

6. At this stage I would like to reiterate a salient point in the start up procedure of the GENERAC generator i.e. the necessity to press the "glow plug" for 15 - 20 seconds prior to starting. This brings the combustion chamber to a temperature whereupon the diesel is able to ignite, thus starting the generator. This is an important factor that was impressed upon during instruction.

7. I was called back to the site at 1500 hrs on 5 OCT 95 as there were reported problems. Upon arrival I discovered that both generators were inoperable due to starter motor problems. Closer inspection revealed that both starter motors were seized due to over heating. This, coupled with the fact that both batteries were flat, led to the inevitable conclusion that the over heating was caused by over "cranking" the generators.

8. Subsequently I removed the starter motor and managed to prize free the brushes from machine No. 1 and made it operable. After "jumping" the battery from my vehicle battery I went through the start up procedure (cite para 6) and the generator started immediately. I can only professionally deduce from this that persons unknown had attempted to start the generators without engaging the glow plug for the required amount of time.

9. We now had a situation where power was supplied to the COS but no power was reaching the DB. After tracing what seemed like kilometers of wiring, looking for an other DB or switch for the lights, it was discovered that the local electrician had wired directly into generator No. 2. I rectified the fault temporarily and provided light to the center.

10. I then packed up, which took half an hour, and suddenly the generator went down on over temperature. I started it again but the same problem prevailed. It was then that I discovered that there was no diesel to run the generators anyway and even if I had got one going it could only have run for five hours.

11. At this stage the prison supervisor said there was no problem if no light was available as all detainee's had been moved anyway. I then told him we would return on the 6 OCT, which the supervisor agreed upon without any qualms.

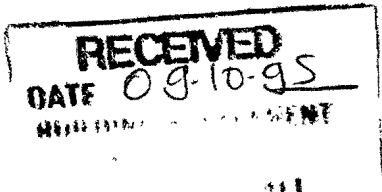
12. It is interesting to note that when I appeared on the call-out 2 detainee's were volunteered for me to instruct on the maintenance and start up procedure for the generators. This I did with the aid of A French lady whom translated to the director in French whom further translated into Kinyarwanda to the detainee's.

13. It should be further noted that electrical wiring to the generator was in an abysmal and downright dangerous condition.

Conclusion.

14. It would appear that persons unknown had endeavored to start the generators without engaging the glow plug. The heat generated by "over cranking" the starter motors caused them to seize; the flat batteries corroborate this, not forgetting that generator No. 1 started immediately when the start up procedure was properly employed. I was impressed by the interest shown when I instructed the first group and do not believe that they could have missed something so simple.

15. The absence of diesel with no knowledge what organization is to supply it does not help matters.



Kigali, 6 octobre 1995

Monsieur le Directeur Général,

La MINUAR a remis le 29 septembre dernier au Directeur de la prison de NSINDA, à titre de prêt, deux générateurs de 25kwa.

Nous voudrions par la présente vous informer que l'entretien, la maintenance et le carburant sont à la charge des utilisateurs.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur Général, l'expression de notre considération distinguée.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "A. Chabir", is written over a horizontal line.

LtCol A. Chabir
Représentant UNAMIR
Commission Prisons


M. Le Directeur Général
Ministère de la Justice
Kigali

cc: FC
ED
[redacted]
CBMS

MINAS
PER


DFC'S OFFICE


SEEN STAMP

APPT	SIGNATURE	DATE	REMARKS
DFC		17/10	
MA			
ADC			
CC			

From : Force Engr Coy
To : Force Engr Offr
Subject : PROGRESS OF WORK


1. Reference your letter No 1001.1(FEO)/OPS/1 dated 04 Sep 95.
2. Progress of work for various locations are as follows :-
 - (a) ONTRACOM. No change.
 - (b) BUTARE SCHOOL
 - (i) 100 DTLs commissioned and now being used by the students.
 - (ii) Tracing of water supply line in progress. Water supply to kitchen, dinning hall with additional water points, hospital, staff accommodation block, new kitchen with additional water points, main toilet blocks completed. Approximately 60% of water supply work completed.
 - (iii) Electrification in administration block, stores, kitchen, dinning hall, three class rooms, three boys living accommodation, two blocks of staff accommodation and hospital completed. Approximately 50% of electrification task completed.


(A K Janbaz)
Capt
for OC

c.c : Office of SRSG
COS
DCOS Ops
MA/FC


DFC'S OFFICE

SEEN STAMP

APPT	SIGNATURE	DATE	REMARKS
DFC		12/10	
MA			
ADC			
CC			

17 Oct 95

From : Force Engr Coy
To : Force Engr Offr
Subject : PROGRESS OF WORK

1. Reference your letter No 1001.1(FEO)/OPS/1 dated 04 Sep 95.

2. Progress of work for various locations are as follows :-

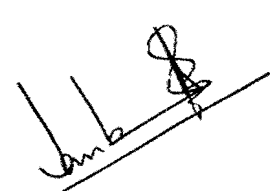
(a) ONTRACOM. No change.

(b) BUTARE SCHOOL

(i) 100 DTLs commissioned and now being used by the students.

(ii) Tracing of water supply line in progress. Water supply to kitchen, dinning hall with additional water points, hospital, staff accommodation block, new kitchen with additional water points, main toilet blocks completed. Approximately 60% of water supply work completed.

(iii) Electrification in administration block, stores, kitchen, dinning hall, three class rooms, three boys living accommodation, two blocks of staff accommodation and hospital completed. Approximately 50% of electrification task completed.


(A K Janbaz)
Capt
for OC

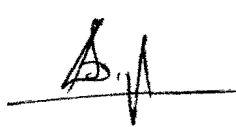
c.c : Office of SRSG


COS

DCOS Ops


Lt Col A. Chabir, MA/DFC

2. For your information please.


(Devendra Singh)
Capt
2IC
for OC

C.C : 

DCOS Ops

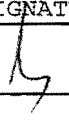
Force Engr Offr

COS

CBMS - Please issue stores mentioned at Sub
Para (a)(v), (vi), (vii) and (b)
above at the earliest.

DFC'S OFFICE

SEEN STAMP

APPT	SIGNATURE	DATE	REMARKS
DFC		12-10	
MA			
ADC			
CC			



2/6/95

FROM : LTCOL A. CHABIR, MA/DFC
TO : FC
ED
INFO : [REDACTED] CAO
SUBJECT : TEMPORARY DETENTION CENTERS
DATE : 12 OCT 1995

- 1- THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE VISITED CNATRRCOM ON WEDNESDAY 11 OCT 1995 IN COMPANY OF THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR, THE PRESIDENT CABINET DIRECTOR, RWANDAN AMBASSADORS IN BELGIUM AND GERMANY, ICRC, HR, UNAMIR, UNDP, AND MR R. KENT.
- 2- THE PURPOSE OF THE VISIT IS TO ASSESS THE READINESS OF THE SITE TO RECEIVE THE DETAINEES. THE MINISTER WANTS THE FOLLOWING IMPROVEMENTS:
 - a- SECURITY : THE WALL, IN BRICKS, TO BE RAISED AT 6 METERS HEIGHT.
 - b- TENTS : THE FLOOR TO BE CEMENTED IN ORDER TO AVOID DUST, AND TO IMPROVE THE WATERPROOF OF THE TENTS FROM THE SIDES.
- 3- I VISITED NSINDA ON 11 OCT 95 AFTERNOON WITH MR CASSIEN THE " DIRECTEUR DES SERVICES PENITENTIAIRES ". IT WAS CONFIRMED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE PRISON THAT THE DETAINEES HAVE BEEN BROUGHT BACK TO THE OLD PRISON, ON THURSDAY 5 OCT 1995 AT 17H00. HE EXPLAINED THIS ACTION BY THE LACK OF LIGHT.
IN FACT THE TWO GENERATORS WERE OUT OF ORDER ON THE OPENING

DAY.BMS PERSONNEL WERE DISPATCHED THE SAME DAY AFTERNOON. THEY HAVE FIXED ONE AND THE SECOND THE DAY AFTER.HOWEVER, THERE WAS NO FUEL . AND DURING OUR WEEKLY MEETINGS I HAVE CLEARLY STATED THAT FUEL IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE USERS.

ON THE OTHER HAND, THE SECURITY OFFICER ON THE SITE REPORTED THAT THE SECURITY LIGHT WAS NOT ENOUGH AND MORE FLASH LIGHTS SHOULD BE ADDED.

4- IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT UNAMIR REPLACES THE 2X25 KVA GENERATORS WITH TWO MORE POWERFUL GENERATORS IN ORDER TO SOLVE THE LIGHT PROBLEM DEFINITELY.

5- BEST REGARDS.



Fue


UNAMIR - MINUAR

FROM : LTCOL A. CHABIR, MA/DFC
TO : G3 ENG- CO F. ENG COY
INFO : DCOS OPS
SUBJECT : ENGINEER SUPPORT TO REHABILITATION OF PRISONS.
DATE : 10 OCT 1995

- 1- AN ENGINEER RECCE TEAM HAS VISITED NYANZA 2 WEEKS AGO. IT WAS AGREED TO BUILD A SENTRY POST AND TO PUT 3 FLASH LIGHTS. IT HAS BEEN CONFIRMED THAT THE DIRECTOR OF THE PRISON HAS PREPARED THE REQUIRED WOOD.
- 2- IN BUTARE, UNDP HAS COMMENCED THE CONSTRUCTION OF A 3 METER HEIGHT WALL AT RWANDEX WAREHOUSE. UNAMIR IS REQUESTED TO PUT BARBED WIRE AND CONCERTINA ON THIS WALL.
- 3- IN THE LIGHT OF THE ABOVE, YOU ARE REQUESTED TO TASK THE ENGINEER COY TO:
 - a- TO ACCOMPLISH THE WORK AT NYANZA. KNOWING THAT NEXT WEEK THE TRANSFER OF DETAINEES TO NYANZA MAY START.
 - b- TO DELIVER, AT BUTARE, TO THE CONTRACTOR THE PICKETS TO PUT THEM ON WALL WHILE HE CONSTRUCTS IT. THE PICKETS SHOULD BE AS HIGH AS POSSIBLE. THE PERIMETER OF THE SITE IS APPROX 200 METERS. POINT OF CONTACT IS MR EMERY, TEL 86315.
- 4- REGARDS.

DEC'S OFFICE

SEEN STAMP

PT	SIGNATURE	DATE	REMARKS
		9/10	



UNAMIR - MINUAR

FROM : LTCOL A. CHABIR, MA/DFC
TO : FC
DCOS OPS-DCOS SP
INFO : [REDACTED] COS- G3 ENG- SO TRANSPORT.
ED-CAO- CISS-CBM
SUBJECT : DETENTION CENTERS.
DATE : 7 OCT 1995.

Almery

1- THE PRISONS COMMITTEE HELD ITS WEEKLY CONFERENCE FRIDAY 6
OCT 95 AT UNDP HQ. THE FOLLOWING ISSUES HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED.

a- TRANSFER OF DETAINEES:

A COORDINATION MEETING WOULD BE HELD NEXT WEEK AT GITARAMA TO
PREPARE THE DETAILED PLAN FOR THE TRANSFER EXERCISE. THE
DETAINEES WILL BE TRANSFERRED FROM GITARAMA TO NYANZA AND
TO NSINDA. THIS EXERCISE WOULD START ON MONDAY 16 OCT 1995.

b- GUARDS :

MR CASSIEN (DIRECTEUR DES SERVICES PENITENTIAIRES) HAS RAISED
THE DIFFICULTIES HIS DEPARTMENT HAS TO MOBILIZE NEW PRISON
GUARDS WHO WERE NORMALLY RECRUITED FROM THE ARMY RESERVE.
THERE IS NO MORE SUFFICIENT CANDIDATES FOR THIS JOB. HIS
DEPARTMENT WILL TRY REVIEW THE CONDITIONS OF NEW RECRUITEMENT
OF GUARDS.

c- ONATRACOM :

A REPRESENTATIVE FROM MINIJUST HAS VISITED THE SITE AND
REMARKED THAT THERE IS NO ELECTRICITY IN THE KITCHEN AND THE

POOR QUALITY OF THE DRUMS WHICH ARE USED AS STOVE TO PREPARE FOODS. THE ICRC HAS REPORTED THAT ICRC WILL REPLACE ON TIME THE WORN DRUMS.

d- KABUGA COFFEE WAREHOUSE :

THE ICRC HAS STATED THAT THE WAREHOUSE IS STILL BE USED BY THE OWNER AND SOME INSIDE WORK COULD NOT BE DONE WHILE THE WAREHOUSE IS FUNCTIONING. IN THE SAME TIME IT WAS DECIDED TO EARMARK A PARCEL TO THE INFANTS. UNICEF AND DHA ARE LOOKING FOR FUNDS FOR BUILDING A PARTITION WALL TO SEPARATE THE INFANTS AND ADULTS.

e- MILITARY DETAINEES :

IT WAS DECIDED BY MINDEF TO TRANSFER THE MILITARY DETAINEES AT RILIMA TO BYUMBA. TO DO THIS , 300 DETAINEES SHOULD BE TRANSFERRED FROM BYUMBA TO NSINDA. UNAMIR IS REQUESTED TO PROVIDE TRANSPORT FOR THE TRANSFER OF THESE 300. DATE WILL BE FIXED LATER.

2- UNAMIR CONTRIBUTION :

a- TRANSPORT OF DETAINEES : 7 TCV AND 1 PICK-UP ARE REQUIRED.

b- AT KABUGA :UNAMIR IS REQUESTED TO IMPROVE THE SECURITY IN LAYING BARBED WIRE AND CONCERTINA ON THE EXTERNAL WALL, INSTALLING FLASH LIGHTS AND CONSTRUCTING 4 SENTRY POSTS. IN THE SAME TIME A 2 HECTARES COURT YARD HAS TO BE LEVELLED. ENGCOY MAY VISIT THE SITE TO ASSESS THE REQUIRED MATERIAL.