

MIR

SPECIAL MISSIONS AND OPERATIONS
GREAT LAKES COUNTRIES

16 MAY - 21 JUNE 1995

[4 CONFIDENTIAL]

EL/WG JULY 2009

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

UNARCHIVES

SERIES S-1120

BOX 69

FILE 9

ACC. 1998/0282

GREAT LAKES
COUNTRIES
(AJELLO)



UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX

Tousignant

TO: UNDP, MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE	FROM: GEN. TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR KIGALI
ATTN: MR. SCHOLTES	DATE: 16 JUNE 1995
FAX NO: 2581491691	

AAA REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE TELEPHONE CONVERSATION YOU HAD THIS MORNING WITH MR. DE SOUZA CONCERNING MR. ALDO AJELLO'S TRAVEL TO KIGALI.

BBB REGRET TO INFORM YOU THAT FOR THE MOMENT THERE IS NO AIRCRAFT AVAILABLE TO FLY MR. AJELLO FROM MAPUTO TO KIGALI. I SUGGEST THAT HE TAKE THE ONLY COMMERCIAL FLIGHT LEAVING MAPUTO FOR NAIROBI TOMORROW, 17 JUNE.

CCC AS REGARDS HIS MEETING WITH GENERAL DOUGLAS IT IS PROPOSED THAT THEY MEET IN NAIROBI ON MONDAY, 19 JUNE, IN THE AFTERNOON. GENERAL DOUGLAS WILL BE ARRIVING NAIROBI ON MONDAY MORNING FROM GOMA AND WILL BE STAYING AT MAYFAIR HOTEL.

DDD I WILL REQUEST UNAMIR OFFICE IN NAIROBI TO MAKE THE NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR HOTEL RESERVATION AT THE GRAND REGENCY HOTEL FOR MR. AJELLO AND BOOK HIM ON UNAMIR FLIGHT LEAVING NAIROBI ON TUESDAY, 20 JUNE AT 9:00 HOURS FOR KIGALI.

EEE I SHOULD BE GRATEFUL IF YOU WOULD KINDLY DISCUSS THE ABOVE SUGGESTIONS WITH MR. AJELLO AND LET ME KNOW HIS CONCURRENCE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

BEST REGARDS.

CC: CAO
Mr. Buo ✓
Ms. Rivero
Mr. Dessande
MA/FC
AIROPS

16 June 1995

NOTE TO FORCE COMMANDER

As a follow-up to our discussion this morning concerning Mr. Aldo Ajello's travel to Kigali, AIROPS has indicated that:

- a) the Beechcraft is not available because the relating contract expired yesterday;
- b) the only aircraft available is a cargo plane which is normally used between Nairobi and Kigali;
- c) assuming that a plane were available it would not be possible to obtain the necessary authorizations to overfly the countries concerned at so short notice.

This leaves us with only one alternative - to arrange for Mr. Ajello to take a commercial flight from Maputo to Nairobi. In that case, as indicated to me this morning by Mr. Scholtes, the UNDP Resident Representative in Maputo, Mr. Ajello would fly Royal Swazi Airline, leaving Maputo on Saturday, 17 June at 12:20 hours and arriving Nairobi at 20.25 hours.

The question remains to know whether we can fly him on Sunday morning from Nairobi to Kigali for his meeting with General Douglas or if it would be more convenient to fly Gen. Douglas to Nairobi to meet him there.

Depending on your instructions in that regard we will request AIROPS to take the necessary action accordingly.

W.S.

Wilfrid de Souza
Executive Director

cc: CAO
Mr. Buo
Ms. Rivero
Mr. Dessande
MA/FC
AIROPS



② *[Signature]*

a. I have instructed General Douglas to meet with Mr. Ajello in Nairobi on Monday.
b. Mr. Ajello is booked on UNAMIR flight to Kigali on Tuesday.
Thank you for all your help in this regard.

[Signature]

16 June 1995

NOTE TO FORCE COMMANDER

As a follow-up to our discussion this morning concerning Mr. Aldo Ajello's travel to Kigali, AIROPS has indicated that:

- a) the Beechcraft is not available because the relating contract expired yesterday;
- b) the only aircraft available is a cargo plane which is normally used between Nairobi and Kigali;
- c) assuming that a plane were available it would not be possible to obtain the necessary authorizations to overfly the countries concerned at so short notice.

This leaves us with only one alternative - to arrange for Mr. Ajello to take a commercial flight from Maputo to Nairobi. In that case, as indicated to me this morning by Mr. Scholtes, the UNDP Resident Representative in Maputo, Mr. Ajello would fly Royal Swazi Airline, leaving Maputo on Saturday, 17 June at 12:20 hours and arriving Nairobi at 20.25 hours.

The question remains to know whether we can fly him on Sunday morning from Nairobi to Kigali for his meeting with General Douglas or if it would be more convenient to fly Gen. Douglas to Nairobi to meet him there.

Depending on your instructions in that regard we will request AIROPS to take the necessary action accordingly.

W.S.

Wilfrid de Souza
Executive Director

cc: CAO
Mr. Buo ✓
Ms. Rivero
Mr. Dessande
MA/FC
AIROPS

F/IN-1077



UNAMIR

SERVICE DE L'INFORMATION

95 JUN 13 21 INFORMATION SERVICE

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

Copy ^{ED}
~~SA/SSG~~
Radio
Show text
14.6.95
IR

Date : 13 June 1995

Page 1 of 3

To : Mr. Joe Sills
Spokesman for the
Secretary-Generalc.c. Mr. J-C Aimé
Mr. S. Sanbar
Mr. J. HughesFrom: Thérèse Gastaut
Director, Information Service
Spokeswoman for the
Secretary-General (Geneva)
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 GENEVA 10
Switzerland

Tel No: (41) 22 - 907.23.00

Fax No: (41) 22 - 917.00.30

Fax No :

SUBJECT: Press conference by the Prime Minister of Zaire

... We are pleased to attach a summary of a press conference given today by the Prime Minister of Zaire, Mr. Kengo Wa Dondo, after his meeting with the High Commissioner for Refugees. The press conference was mainly devoted to the problems created by the presence of Rwandese refugees in Zaire.

Thank you for your attention.

c.c. Director-General, UNOG
Mr. M. de Almeida E. Silva
HCR, 739 81 11✓ c.c. Mr. Shahryar M. Khan
Special Representative of the S-G for UNAMIR, Kigali
FAX NO: 212-963-3090
Mr. Ould Abdallah
Special Sec-Gen's Representative for Burundi, Bujumbura

SRSG

For Use of the United Nations Secretariat Only
Not for Distribution or Dissemination

Press Conference by Prime Minister of Zaire

Kengo Wa Dondo, Prime Minister of Zaire, accompanied by the Foreign Minister, Lunda Bululu, gave a press conference this afternoon at the Palais des Nations in Geneva at which they briefed correspondents on their meeting with Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The Prime Minister said the purpose of his meeting with the High Commissioner had been to tell her about the situation in his country and to ask the United Nations for help. Zaire had been accused of helping troops of Rwandan or Burundian origin train in preparation for attacks in those countries. He had asked Ms. Ogata to set up a Commission of Inquiry to see whether such troops were training in refugee camps on Zairean territory. He had told her that since the Kibeho massacre, the flow of refugees returning home to Rwanda had ceased. Before, some 700 to 1,000 refugees had been returning daily and this flow should be resumed as soon as possible.

A recent report of the Parliament had called for all the refugees to leave Zaire and had asked the Government to send them back, he said. However, the Government had acceded to the Geneva Conventions and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention on Refugees which called for voluntary repatriation. The Prime Minister had told the High Commissioner that Zaire welcomed refugees, but it was now a victim of its own hospitality. Its economy and its environment were in ruins and Zaire needed help from the international community to ensure that a wave of public opinion in favour of sending the refugees back would not put the Government in an awkward position regarding its international commitments.

A correspondent noted that Zaire had been accused of allowing weapons to pass from Tanzania to ^{Rwanda} Zaire and asked how this was done. In reply, the Prime Minister said that the two countries were separated by Lake Tanganyika and had no specific border with Rwanda. If he could find out the specific names of the villages where this alleged arms trafficking was occurring, he could verify these allegations.

Another correspondent noted a certain disparity between the Government's position which respected the Geneva Conventions and the Parliament's position which no longer wanted refugees on Zairean soil and asked if Zaire would forcibly repatriate refugees. Mr. Wa Dondo said it was true that the Government and the Parliament had different positions and that the Government wished to respect the Geneva Conventions. However, if public opinion along with Parliament challenged the Government, then it might fall following a no-confidence motion. For that reason, he had turned to the High Commissioner for Refugees for help.

Asked how the international community could help, he said that until

now the international community had helped the refugees, but had not assisted the host country. The refugees had greater purchasing power in Zaire than Zaireans, they had bought businesses and houses. The local population lived in sub-human conditions while the refugees in nearby camps lived more comfortably. This was leading to frustration and xenophobia, with the result that today, public opinion in Zaire was calling for the expulsion of the refugees. Zaire needed help with its infrastructure to improve life for Zaireans, he added.

Replying to a question on the current situation of the Ebola virus, he said its spread had been halted, although more than 200 deaths had occurred. It was impossible to say what would happen in the future. Other countries had found a few cases and he called on scientists to isolate the virus and create a vaccine.

Asked if it were true that Zaire was planning to detain the leaders of the former Rwandan Government who were engaged in spreading fear, the Prime Minister said that the recent Nairobi Summit had considered how to encourage the return of refugees. He suggested that the present Government in Kigali welcome members of the former Government who had not been involved in the genocide and allow these moderates to step forward. However, this had not happened. It was for the Rwandans, not for Zaireans, to say who was involved in the genocide.

Some of those accused of genocide were now on Zairean territory and the Government had appealed to the United Nations to find them another country of asylum. The Rwandan Government, for its part, had to create an atmosphere of confidence to allow the refugees to return. He had appealed to the Security Council to help ensure that the pendulum did not swing backwards and the genocide begin again. Rwanda should establish a pluri-ethnic Government and army and the international community should help Hutus and Tutsis to live in peace together.

There was no military activity in the camps in Zaire, the Prime Minister said in response to another question and the 1,500 Zairean troops stationed in the camps in response to UNHCR requests, was sufficient. However, a climate of confidence must be established in Rwanda to allow the refugees to return in peace and dignity and the authorities in Kigali had not done this. Mr. Wa Dondo was concerned that the refugees would stay in Zaire and that would not foster the cause of peace. If public opinion and the Parliament forced a no-confidence motion and brought down the Government, then the UNHCR would not be able to continue its work.

* * * *



News Service 106/95

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL 0001 GMT 13 JUNE 1995
AI INDEX : AFR 47/13/95

RWANDA: STOP ARMS FLOW TO PERPETRATORS OF GENOCIDE

Secret shipments of arms to the perpetrators of genocide in Rwanda could be used again by the former army of Rwanda and associated militia, now largely based in Zaïre, to commit further massive human rights abuses.

"There looms a real possibility of large-scale human rights abuses, fuelled by the hand grenades, landmines, rifles, machine guns and ammunition being supplied to those responsible for last year's crimes against humanity," said Amnesty International today as it released its report *Rwanda: Arming the perpetrators of the genocide*.

The re-arming of those known to have committed mass killings in Rwanda requires urgent action by the international community, which has clearly failed to bring to justice those responsible for genocide and other crimes against humanity, Amnesty International said. In 1994, over half a million members of the minority Tutsi ethnic group as well as moderate Hutu and others were murdered.

Amnesty International has confirmed continuing reports of secret transfers of weapons and ammunition to the former army of Rwanda and the Hutu militia *Interahamwe*, now based in Zaïre under their former commanders. The arms shipments came from countries including Bulgaria and Albania, involved United Kingdom-based arms traders, and arrived at Goma Airport in Zaïre on large cargo planes registered in Ghana, Nigeria, Ukraine and Russia.

Amnesty International has also confirmed allegations that secret night flights of arms were continuing to arrive regularly in Goma until at least mid-May 1995, virtually every Tuesday at around 11:00pm, even though the airport does not officially have night landing facilities and cargo flights normally occur only during the day.

In addition to Zaïrian authorities allowing the delivery of arms transfers from abroad, Zaïrian army commanders are also reported to have re-sold to the former Rwandese government forces weapons seized when those forces originally fled across the border in 1994.

Many of the militia have been incorporated into the former army. They use the imported arms for military training in secret military camps near the refugee camps in eastern Zaïre and for cross border raids which have included deliberate and arbitrary killings.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL
INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

1 Easton Street, London WC1X 8DJ, United Kingdom

Tel: (44) (71) 413 5500 Telegrams: Amnesty London WC1 Telex: 28502 AMNSTY G FAX: (44) (71) 956 1157

Internet: amnesty-is@mcrl.geonet.de

The rearmed militia have made death threats to refugees wishing to return to Rwanda and refusing to join the militia, Amnesty International said.

In one recent incident, a Hutu regional medical officer was shot dead and one of his children stabbed to death in Gisenyi, Rwanda. While in a refugee camp near Goma, Dr Anatole Bucyendore was told that the Interahamwe would kill him and his family if he returned to Rwanda. Before his assassination on 25 February 1995, Bucyendore had again received death threats, reportedly from unnamed persons in Goma.

Amnesty International takes no position on sanctions, embargoes or boycotts, but opposes transfers of weapons that can be reasonably assumed to contribute to human rights abuses. The organization also does not take a position in principle on whether or in what circumstances it would be legitimate to resort to violence as a means to political ends.

In the context of the situation of the exiled Rwandese now in Zaïre, Amnesty International is opposed to military transfers to forces which continue to be under the command of those who were responsible for the genocide in Rwanda. Amnesty International believes that such transfers are likely to result in further human rights abuses.

The organization is calling on all the governments named in its report to take immediate, practical steps to investigate reports of military transfers emanating from or in transit through their countries and to prevent any transfers to the former Rwandese army and militia.

The Government of Zaïre, in particular, should allow the independent monitoring of all cargo planes landing in Goma or other Zaïrian airports.

Amnesty International also calls on the international community to ensure that those individuals outside Rwanda who are suspected of genocide and other crimes against humanity are brought to justice in fair trials that exclude the death penalty in all cases. They must not be allowed to rearm.

ENDS\

[EMBARGOED FOR: 13 June 1995]

FC

IR 10.6.95

amnesty international

RWANDA **Arming the perpetrators of the** **genocide**



13 June 1995
AI Index: AFR 02/14/95
Distr: SC/CC/CO

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

RWANDA

Arming the perpetrators of the genocide

The events which occurred in Rwanda between April and July 1994 were crimes against humanity. The arms that were supplied to the government at the time were used to carry out acts of genocide, deliberate and arbitrary killings and other grave human rights violations. There is now mounting evidence that similar types of arms continue to reach the perpetrators of these crimes who are now outside Rwanda in other countries.

Amnesty International is extremely concerned by persistent reports of large supplies of weapons and ammunition reaching the perpetrators of crimes against humanity in Rwanda, namely the *Forces armées rwandaises* (FAR - the former Rwandese Armed Forces) and the *Interahamwe* militia,¹ who continue to commit human rights abuses. The supplies arrive via Goma airport in eastern Zaire. In May 1995, these reports were continuing. Some of the weapons and ammunition have been used by these forces for cross-border incursions from Zaire into Rwanda where political killings have taken place and have also been used to intimidate Rwandese refugees to prevent them from returning. Amnesty International is concerned that such abuses could escalate.

This report describes the recent secret transfer of weapons and ammunition from several countries, including Albania and Bulgaria to the exiled Rwandese armed forces in eastern Zaire by traders in the United Kingdom using aircraft registered in Ghana, Nigeria, Ukraine and Russia.² In Zaire and other countries, commanders of these exiled forces who were responsible for crimes against humanity and acts of genocide last year have purchased or negotiated transit facilities for these military supplies. They have been able to evade the February 1995 United Nations (UN) Security Council call for suspected perpetrators of genocide to be arrested and tried in cooperation with the International Tribunal on Rwanda.

¹ In 1992, the ruling party of the former president of Rwanda, the *Mouvement républicain national pour la démocratie et le développement* (MRND), National Republican Movement for Democracy and Development, created a private Hutu militia known as the *Interahamwe* ("Those who attack together") which initiated a pattern of deliberate and arbitrary killings of Tutsi civilians and moderate Hutu spokespersons. Another allied private militia known as the *Impazumagambi* ("Those who have the same goal") was created by the MRND's coalition partner, the *Coalition pour la défense de la république* (CDR), Coalition for the Defence of the Republic. These militia and their commanders, backed by their counterparts in the FAR and Presidential Guard, planned and perpetrated the mass killings in Rwanda which began on 6 April 1994 in which over half a million people were killed in the space of three months.

² This report does not address the many critical human rights issues facing Rwanda at present which are detailed in other reports by Amnesty International in 1994 and 1995.

The exiled army and militia have been given bases to regroup and receive military training. This training involves not only Hutu exiles from Rwanda but Hutu exiles from Burundi as well. The exiled Rwandese armed forces have used imported weapons and ammunition to commit further human rights abuses, particularly political killings.

Amnesty International takes no position in principle on whether or in what circumstances it would be legitimate to resort to violence as a means to political ends. In the context of the situation of the Rwandese armed groups now in Zaire, Amnesty International is opposed to military transfers to forces which continue to be under the command of those who were responsible for the genocide in Rwanda. Amnesty International believes that such transfers are likely to result in further human rights abuses.

Furthermore, Amnesty International does not take a position in principle on punitive measures such as sanctions, embargoes or boycotts. However, the organization does oppose military, security or police transfers to governments and armed opposition groups which can reasonably be assumed to contribute to human rights abuses such as deliberate and arbitrary killings, "disappearances", torture or ill-treatment. These transfers may include equipment, personnel, or training, as well as proven financial or logistical support for such transfers. Governments should prohibit such transfers from taking place unless it can be reasonably demonstrated that such transfers will not contribute to such human rights abuses.

Although the majority of the mass murders which began in Rwanda on 6 April 1994 were carried out using local farming implements such as machetes and hoes, the killings were largely initiated or supervised by members of the security forces who had more sophisticated light weaponry. In most cases when the killers met resistance, they first used grenades and then firearms, including automatic rifles. After the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) took power on 19 July 1994, most of the former FAR and the mainly Hutu militia fled into Zaire taking with them weapons made in Belgium, China, France, South Korea, and South Africa. At first the Zairian army in the Goma area confiscated many of these weapons, but later the Rwandese forces who fled to eastern Zaire were allowed to retain most of their weapons. Since then, some of the weapons confiscated by the Zairian army are reported to have been sold back to the exiled FAR commanders.

Since December 1994 many of the 25,000 to 30,000 soldiers of the former FAR and the *Interahamwe* militia who were responsible for crimes against humanity in 1994 have been regrouping in Zaire where they are re-arming and undergoing military training under the leadership of their former senior commanders. They are commanded by, amongst others, the former head of the FAR and the Presidential Guard who was in charge during the mass killings in 1994 and the colonel responsible for arming the *Interahamwe* since their creation in 1992.

The information in this report comes from various sources including first hand accounts as well as unpublished and published information which has been made available to and confirmed by Amnesty International. The aim of this report is to urge governments, particularly those named in this report, to investigate the transfer emanating from, or transiting through, their countries to Central Africa of weapons and ammunition which are being used to carry out human rights abuses and which could easily fuel further acts of mass killing.

Arms supplies via Goma airport

Despite denials by Zairian government officials, there are numerous reports that the commanders of the exiled Rwandese armed forces have been involved in the procurement of large supplies of weapons and ammunition from abroad via Goma airport. The Zairian authorities and the international community have failed to take effective action against this supply of arms despite a UN arms embargo which remains in force.

Allegations that between ten and twelve plane-loads of arms were delivered from Bulgaria to Goma in Russian Ilyushin cargo aircraft "over the past three months" were first made on 10 April 1995 by Robin Cook, the United Kingdom (UK) Shadow Minister on Foreign Affairs, who visited Goma on 24 March 1995. He claimed that a "UN source" had confirmed this and he called for the arms deliveries to be stopped in accordance with the UN arms embargo on Rwanda which was established on 17 May 1994.³

Following this allegation, the Zairian Minister of Defence, Admiral Mavua Mudina, and several top military leaders visited Goma as a "commission of inquiry". On 15 April 1995, Admiral Mudina released a statement denying reports of arms supplies to Goma and also denying that groups of Hutu militia from Rwanda and Burundi were training on Zairian soil.

However, Amnesty International has confirmed that night flights into Goma by large cargo aircraft continued into mid-May 1995, usually on Tuesdays at around 11.00pm despite the fact that the airport does not officially have night landing facilities and that normal cargo flights occur only during the day. These secret night landings are alleged to be large cargo planes carrying arms and ammunition deliveries. Goma airport is the only airport in eastern Zaire capable of receiving large cargo aircraft and is strictly guarded by the Zairian security police, the *Service national d'intelligence et de protection* (SNIP), National Intelligence and Protection Service.

³ UN Security Council Resolution 918 of 17 May 1994 established a Committee to gather information to help enforce the arms embargo. UN officials have said that the embargo applies to all Rwandese nationals.

Witnesses at Goma airport saw three cargo planes with English-speaking pilot crews who had flown in weapons on 4 April 1995, reportedly via Gabon. Zairian soldiers at the airport claimed that the large quantity of weapons were delivered for use by the 1,500 troops of the *Contingent zairois pour la sécurité dans les camps* (CZSC), the Zairian Contingent for Security in the Camps, who are responsible for policing the refugee camps run by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). However, this claim is disputed by witnesses who state that the CZSC were given their personal weapons from the local Zairian garrison stocks and did not need three large cargo plane-loads of weapons. The CZSC is monitored by 27 international staff of the Civilian Security Liaison Group. Apparently, the latter's mandate does not cover the airport. Another sighting was reportedly made in Goma during April 1995 of a Liberian-registered cargo aircraft.

A UK television program due to be broadcast on 13 June 1995 describes a series of arms flights to Goma for the exiled Hutu armed forces⁴. During 1994, these flights were made by Boeing 707 aircraft registered in Ghana and Nigeria but between November 1994 and May 1995 the aircraft used were a Ukrainian-registered Antonov 124 as well as Ilyushin 76 cargo aircraft registered in both the Ukraine and Russia. They have delivered arms from Plovdiv and Burgas in Bulgaria to Goma for the exiled Hutu armed forces, usually landing on Tuesday nights around 11.00pm. Fuel stops have been made in Cairo, Egypt, and in one instance in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. One such delivery was reportedly received in the presence of the former Prime Minister of Rwanda, Jean Kambanda, and a former leader of the *Interahamwe*, Jean-Baptiste Gatete, who are now in exile.

Arms caches are said to have been established along the Zaire/Rwanda border between 5 and 7 km inside Zaire. One such cache in the *Parc National des Volcans* near the border with north west Rwanda was seen to contain, among other things, French M60 medium machine guns, AK47 assault rifles, fragmentation grenades in boxes with US markings and South African 7.62 ammunition. The US grenades are said to have been obtained by exchanging or buying weapons from the Angolan armed opposition group, the *União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola* (UNITA), the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which has operated from Zaire and which is also subject to a UN arms embargo.

Reports of secret arms flights to the exiled former FAR and *Interahamwe* via Goma airport date back to July 1994. In November 1994, four pilots employed by a UK company admitted publicly to having flown four large charter plane-loads of small arms, mainly hand grenades, rifles and ammunition of Chinese and Russian origin, from Israel and Albania to

⁴ The Cook Report, Carlton Television, United Kingdom.

Goma during April 1994⁵. The supplies are said to have included Israeli-made weaponry such as Uzi sub-machine guns, as well as weapons such as grenades captured by the Israeli army from the Egyptian army in 1973 and Chinese ammunition obtained through Tirana. One pilot told Amnesty International that he was "tricked" into flying 36.5 tonnes of arms and ammunition into Goma airport at night, thinking it was a delivery to the Zairian government, but said it was in fact for the exiled Rwandese army. A UK company organised the flights, one from Tel Aviv and other flights from Tirana, the Albanian capital, where Israeli and Albanian officials are alleged to have supplied the arms and ammunition. A Nigerian-registered and owned aircraft was reported to have been used, as well as a Ghanaian-registered Boeing 707 based in the United Kingdom.

Since the imposition of the UN arms embargo in May 1994, governments of the major arms suppliers to the previous government of Rwanda, notably the governments of France and South Africa, have stated that they no longer authorize arms sales to Rwanda. The French authorities were reported in February 1995 to be investigating a French-registered company which allegedly sold Kalashnikov rifles illegally to Rwanda using a Kenya-based cargo company. However, allegations of French and South African military collaboration with the exiled Hutu armed forces have continued.⁶

Amnesty International has received reports that local Zairian soldiers have sold arms to the former FAR commanders which they had confiscated in July 1994 from retreating FAR soldiers. In April 1995, Colonel Theoneste Bagosora, the former Rwandese Ministry of Defence official widely alleged to have organised the supply of weapons and coordinated activities of the *Interahamwe* leading up to and during the genocide, was reported to be second-in-command of the exiled forces and based in the Chimanga camp near the Zaire border with south west Rwanda. In March 1995, Colonel Bagosora and a Zairian commander at Katindo were questioned by the Zairian gendarmerie about arms trafficking. The Zairian commander was accused of selling arms confiscated from the FAR last July. A local businessman said that the deals were becoming increasingly open and that sales had included 1,500 grenades and at least 30 rifles. Another witness claims that at least six multiple-barrel light artillery batteries were confiscated from the FAR last July by the Zairean garrison in Goma, but there were only two remaining by May 1995, the rest having been sold back to the former FAR.

⁵ The Big Story, Twenty-Two Television, United Kingdom, 17 November 1994

⁶ Human Rights Watch Arms Project, "Rwanda/Zaire: rearming with impunity", Washington, May 1995.

Political killings and death threats against refugees

Since February 1995, former *Interahamwe* militiamen and FAR soldiers have been using their accumulated stocks of weapons and ammunition to mount cross-border raids which have included deliberate and arbitrary killings of civilians. They have also used their military strength to create a climate of intimidation including death threats in many of the refugee camps to persuade Rwandese refugees not to return to their homes in Rwanda and to force young men to join the militia and the regrouped FAR.

During April 1995, up to 30 armed groups of Hutu were situated along eastern Zaire's border with Rwanda. Militia crossed the border into Rwanda at night on an almost daily basis, as has been observed at the Kamayola and Kibumba camps. Cross-border raids have also increased in the south west of Rwanda and the north west of Burundi. One aim of these incursions has been to target political opponents, although the raids are also linked to cattle rustling and attacks on infrastructure and military targets. The Head of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights office in Rwanda stated publicly on 14 April 1995 that:

"Dozens of people have been killed in these attacks from across the border since the end of January...It was reported yesterday that there was another incursion that resulted in casualties...The motivations for the attacks vary...[and include] killing as a punishment of people who have returned to Rwanda without permission of the refugee camp authorities...[and] killing of people who appear to be cooperating with the Rwandese government, for example, those who have handed over their weapons or have given information about who took part in the genocide..."

Dr Anatole Bucyendore, a Hutu regional medical officer and head of the AIDS prevention program in Rwanda, was shot dead and his two-year-old child was repeatedly stabbed to death in Gisenyi, Rwanda on 25 February 1995. His wife and other child were severely wounded in the attack. Dr Bucyendore had fled to Goma from Rwanda in 1994. While in Goma he was threatened on various occasions that if he returned to Rwanda he and his family would be killed by the *Interahamwe*. Nevertheless, Dr Bucyendore decided to return to Gisenyi to work at the hospital there. Before his assassination, he had again received death threats, reportedly also from unnamed persons in Goma.

The UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) reported on 6 March 1995 that four insurgents captured in Kigali believed to be members of the *Interahamwe* and former army had sackloads of landmines and grenades which the insurgents said were to be used to attack civilian targets in Kigali, including the central market place, as part of a concerted destabilisation campaign. They said they came from Mugunga camp near Goma. Agents of the former government used landmines and other explosives extensively to terrorise the civilian population during 1993 and early 1994, particularly in Kigali. On 1 April 1995 the burgomaster of Gishoma was assassinated by insurgents surrounding his house with a

Rwanda: Arming the perpetrators...

7

landmine trap using an Italian-designed ST-50 anti-personnel mine (which are manufactured in Italy as well as Egypt and Singapore). UNAMIR soldiers said that the trap could only have been placed by persons with specialist knowledge.

Deliberate and arbitrary killings of civilians during cross border raids have been coupled with increased intimidation in the refugee camps in eastern Zaire. On 31 March 1995, a refugee who returned to Rwanda from Kibumba camp in eastern Zaire told UNHCR officials in Gisenyi that *Interahamwe* militia were issuing death threats as part of a pattern of intimidation to young men who were reluctant to join the militia or who wanted to return to Rwanda. The CZSC contingent of Zairian troops is said to enjoy some cooperation from camp leaders but is frustrated in its attempts to obtain the cooperation of refugees when investigating such incidents.

There are various reasons given by UNHCR officials for why few Rwandese refugees have been unwilling to return to their homes in Rwanda. One of them is intimidation by militia and supporters of the former government. Another is the persistent rumours of reprisal attacks by the RPA. Furthermore, there are genuine reports of arbitrary detentions and killings by the RPA in Rwanda. According to an international commission of inquiry, both RPA soldiers and armed Hutu militia were responsible on 22 April 1995 for the deliberate and arbitrary killing of internally displaced persons at the Kibeho camp in south west Rwanda.

It is not only Rwandese exiles who have received arms and military training in eastern Zaire. Hutu refugees from Burundi are reported to have undergone military training with their exiled Rwandese counterparts in camps near Uvira in eastern Zaire where about 50,000 Hutu refugees fled from Burundi. They have also received weapons which match the supplies reported to have arrived at Goma - Chinese AKM assault rifles and landmines, Russian RPG rockets - as well as weapons previously supplied to Burundi or Rwanda - German G3 rifles and Belgian FAL guns. Russian rockets said to have been captured from insurgents from eastern Zaire had Arabic characters written on them and were called "a present from Cairo" by a Burundi military officer.

Danger of the present situation

The proliferation of arms in the region, and particularly the supplies to those who organized mass killings in Rwanda during 1994, is recognized by governments and inter-governmental organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations working in the region, as contributing significantly to human rights abuses and a general destabilisation of the region. The UN Security Council, the Organization of African Unity and the European Parliament have all expressed grave concern about continued arms flows to the region and proposed ways of halting the flow.

Amnesty International 13 June 1995

AI Index: AFR 02/14/95

In addition to the 17 May 1994 UN arms embargo on Rwanda, on 29 March 1995 the UN Security Council called on all states "in particular neighbouring states, to refrain from supplying or allowing the transit of arms and to deny sanctuary and any other assistance to those extremist elements which seek to destabilise the situation in Burundi." An arms embargo was also placed on Zaire by the European Union in 1993. In a report on 20 April 1995, the Organisation of African Unity urged all countries to stem the illegal flow of arms to the region. On 18 May 1995 the governments of Zaire and Burundi expressed their joint concern about "the deterioration in security on their common border stemming from the proliferation of weapons in the sub-region." Amnesty International takes no position on arms embargoes as such; it is concerned that some governments have continued to allow arms to reach known human rights violators who are likely to use them to commit further abuses.

In February 1994, before the start of the genocide in Rwanda, Amnesty International had already expressed concern that arms had been transferred from the former Rwandese government authorities and the FAR to Hutu militia who deliberately killed over 2,000 unarmed civilians, most of them Tutsi. By May 1994, Amnesty International reported that the FAR was helping to coordinate the killings, and that commanders of the FAR had supplied military weapons to both the *Interahamwe* and *Impuzamugambi* militia for this purpose, while the government and military authorities were involved at the highest level in orchestrating and directing the murder campaign. The Presidential Guard was reported to have been in charge of military training of the *Interahamwe* and *Impuzamugambi*.

Now, one year after the mass killings which claimed over half a million lives in Rwanda, the supply of arms and ammunition through Goma in eastern Zaire to those who have been responsible for crimes against humanity requires urgent action by the international community.

Bringing the perpetrators to justice

Leaders of the former FAR, the Presidential Guard and the *Interahamwe* militia include many of those who planned and organized the genocide in Rwanda in 1994. If arms supplies continue to reach the forces under their command, there is a danger that they may continue to commit large scale human rights abuses. Many of those now in exile in Zaire and other countries are not only allowed by governments to evade justice, but are also reported to be

helping the re-arming and re-training of the same forces in exile⁷. One way of ensuring that this does not continue is for the perpetrators of the genocide to be brought to justice.

Amnesty International has repeatedly called on governments to provide legal, financial and human resources to help the International Tribunal for Rwanda, set up by the UN Security Council on 8 November 1994 to try people responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and violations of humanitarian law committed in Rwanda between 1 January and 31 December 1994. According to UN Security Council Resolution 978 of 27 February 1995, all states should arrest and bring to justice in accordance with international standards "persons found within their territory against whom there is sufficient evidence that they were responsible" for crimes against humanity in Rwanda and, in doing so, states should cooperate with the International Tribunal.

Despite this international obligation, many of the former Rwandese government leaders live in Zaire and Kenya and move freely to the refugee and military camps and to other African countries such as Gabon, Côte d'Ivoire and Cameroon, as well as to countries in Europe. One report claimed that "While Zaire and Tanzania are the centres of military activity, ... many on the UN's list of 400 people accused of genocide are able to meet, raise funds and travel between Kenya and the camps [in Zaire and Tanzania] without hindrance."⁸ These officials are reported to include some of the Hutu extremist leaders whose group is known as *Akazu* and who are said to finance the exiled militia, as well as founders of *Radio-télévision des Mille Collines*, a radio station which regularly broadcast messages to incite Hutu militia to commit acts of genocide. A former Rwandese diplomat who is suspected of playing a key role in securing South African arms for the FAR and *Interahamwe* militia, is reported to reside in South Africa.

While some of the top exiled commanders of the FAR have returned to Rwanda, most are reported to have left their hotel accommodation and gone to live at military bases in Zaire. Many are said to reside at the Lac Vert "chiefs of staff" camp south west of Mugungu in eastern Zaire under the leadership of Major General Augustin Bizimungu, head of the former FAR and the Presidential Guard during the 1994 genocide. These commanders have been free to travel and to obtain and distribute military supplies at bases without interference from host governments. They have organized military training of the former members of the

⁷ For example, in April 1995, a meeting was filmed by a CNN television team in a Nairobi motel between an alleged arms trafficker from overseas and persons claiming to be the exiled Minister of Foreign Affairs of Rwanda, the exiled Minister of Finance of Rwanda, and a Lieutenant Colonel of the ex-FAR. The Rwandese threatened the camera crew and refused to answer questions about the meeting.

⁸ The Guardian (UK), 19 April 1995

FAR at military bases near Mugunga south of Goma and Panzi near Bukavu where the bulk of the defeated army was housed until late November and December 1994, as well as near Chimanga, between the volcanic hills near the *Parc National des Volcans* on the border with north-west Rwanda, and on the Island of Idjwi in Lake Kivu. The border areas with Rwanda near these camps are sites of cross-border insurgency during which human rights abuses have been carried out. According to ex-FAR soldiers who have deserted, in late 1994 several hundred ex-FAR troops and commanders were also moved to another secret camp in the Central African Republic for special training.⁹

Commanders have also been allowed to organize the supply of weapons to members of the former *Interahamwe*, many of whom reside in the refugee camps in eastern Zaire. These refugee camps run from Katale, Kahinda and Kibumba in the north Kivu region to Kamanyola, Kanganiro, Luvungi, Lubarika and Luberizi near Uvira in the south Kivu region closer to the border with Burundi. Hutu militia living in these camps are reported to have declined in number as they are recruited into the ex-FAR, but those who remain try to create a climate of fear in the refugee camps. Up to one third of the Hutu refugees in camps near Bukavu and Uvira are originally from Burundi and fled to Rwanda after the massacres in Burundi during November 1993.

On 31 May 1995, an international warrant for the arrest of a former leader of the *Interahamwe*, Colonel Theoneste Bagasora, was issued from Belgium. Colonel Bagasora was reported in November 1994 to have said that he wished to "wage a war that will be long and full of dead people until the minority Tutsi are finished".¹⁰ In March 1995 he said that a destabilisation insurgency campaign and a small scale incursion into Rwanda was being planned for mid-July (19 July 1995 will be the first anniversary of the RPF victory) after which recognition of the need for negotiations around the August 1993 Arusha Peace Accords between the former and present government of Rwanda will be advanced by a "major European power".

Many of the former FAR commanders recognize that the Rwandese government will not countenance their free return to Rwanda and so have curtailed public threats of human rights violations and expressed support for international negotiations which they hope would include a blanket amnesty for previous crimes against humanity. Major General Bizimungu nevertheless stated publicly in March 1995 that "The [former] Rwandese army has not lost the war" and one of his senior commanders stated on 4 March that the ex-FAR would "kill all Tutsi who prevent us from returning". Militia commanders in eastern Zaire from Rwanda

⁹ Interviewed for the Cook Report, *op cit*

¹⁰ Human Rights Watch, *op cit*

and Burundi stated that "our struggle is one and the same".¹¹ On 4 April 1995, Major General Bizimungu, and 13 other senior ex-FAR commanders released a signed Declaration of Support for the *Rassemblement pour le retour et la démocratie au Rwanda* (RDR), Rally for Return and Democracy in Rwanda. The RDR claims to be a new political entity excluding the old "government in exile". It is seeking a negotiated return of all exiled Rwandese and is said to favour a blanket amnesty for all crimes committed in the ethnic conflict.

Recommendations

Amnesty International takes no position on punitive measures such as sanctions, embargoes or boycotts, but is opposed as a matter of principle to military, security or police transfers to governments and armed opposition groups that can reasonably be assumed to contribute to human rights abuses such as deliberate and arbitrary killings, "disappearances", torture or ill-treatment. Such transfers may include equipment, personnel, or training, as well as proven financial or logistical support for such transfers. Governments should prohibit such transfers from taking place unless it can be reasonably demonstrated that such transfers will not contribute to such human rights abuses.

Amnesty International does not take a position in principle on whether or in what circumstances it would be legitimate to resort to violence as a means to political ends. In the context of the situation of the exiled Rwandese now in Zaire, Amnesty International is opposed to military transfers to forces which continue to be under the command of those who were responsible for the genocide in Rwanda. Amnesty International believes that such transfers are likely to result in further human rights abuses.

1. Amnesty International calls on all states named in this report to:

- a. carry out thorough investigations into reports that the former armed forces and militia of Rwanda now in Zaire, many of whom led or participated in crimes against humanity during 1994, have obtained - and may still be obtaining - weapons or ammunition emanating from or transiting through their countries;
- b. act immediately to prevent the transfer of any weapons, ammunition or military training to the former armed forces and militia of Rwanda which are likely to contribute to further human rights abuses such as deliberate and arbitrary killings.

¹¹ BBC Newsnight, 15 March 1995

2. Amnesty International calls on the government of Zaire to:

- a. allow the independent international monitoring of all cargo landing in Goma or any other airport in Zaire which may contain weapons or ammunition that are likely to be used by the former FAR or the Rwandese militia to carry out human rights abuses.

3. Amnesty International calls on all individual governments and inter-governmental organizations, including the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, to take immediate practical steps to:

- a. ensure that suspected perpetrators of crimes against humanity are brought to justice in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 978 of 27 February 1995; adopt legislation to enable authorities to cooperate with the International Tribunal on Rwanda; provide resources, as well as any relevant information on human rights violations, to the International Tribunal, and practical support to help rebuild the judiciary in Rwanda to ensure fair trials which exclude the death penalty;
- b. ensure that any military transfers to the armed forces of Rwanda and Burundi are not used to commit human rights violations such as deliberate and arbitrary killings and are not distributed to militia likely to commit such violations.
- c. provide better support for adequate civil policing in both Rwanda and Burundi which conforms to international standards, including standards of impartiality to help protect the human rights of all sectors of the population, whether Hutu or Tutsi;

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Thursday, 22 June 1995

- 15:00 hours - Departure for Kinshasa, Zaire
- 17:00 hours - Arrival in Kinshasa
- 19:00 hours - Informal discussions with Resident Coordinator

Friday, 23 June 1995

- 10:00 hours - Meeting with Ambassador of the United States
(Mr. John Yates)
- 12:30 hours - Meeting with Prime Minister (Mr Kengo wa Dondo)
- 13:00 hours - Meeting with Vice-Prime Minister for Defense;
Admiral (Mr. Mavua Mudima)
- 15:00 hours - Meeting with Ambassador of France
(Mr. Jacques Depaigne)
- 16:00 hours - Meeting with Vice Minister for International Cooperation
(Mr. Diur Katond)
- 17:00 hours - Meeting with "Ministre Conseiller" of Belgium Embassy
(Mr. Arcq)
- Departure for Gbadolite (time to be determined);
- Arrival in Gbadolite (time to be determined);
- Meeting with the President of Zaire (time to be determined);
- Return to Kinshasa (time to be determined);

Saturday, 24 June 1995

Sunday, 25 June 1995

10:00 hours - Departure for Goma, Zaïre

11:30 hours - Arrival in Goma (time to be determined)

12:00 hours - Visit to refugee camps

16:00 hours - Departure for Kigali

16:30 hours - Arrival in Kigali.

**TENTATIVE OF PROGRAMME
FOR MISSION BY M. ALDO AJELLO,
UN SECRETARY GENERAL SPECIAL ENVOY**

WEDNESDAY 21 JUNE 1995

- 17 h 45 Arrival in Bujumbura
- 18 h 10 Check in at the Hotel Source du Nil



THURSDAY 22 JUNE 1995

- 09 h 00 Meeting with M. Nicolas Mayugi, Secretary of State of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation in charge of Co-operation (22 79 84)
- 11 h 00 Meeting with M. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, President of the Republic
- 12 h 30 Lunch with Ministry of Defence, Directors of «Documentation» and PAF.
- 16 h 00 Departure from Bujumbura.



République du Zaïre
CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

LISTE DES MEMBRES DU GOUVERNEMENT DE TRANSITION

D E N O M I N A T I O N	NOM & POST-NOMS	N° TELEPH.	N° TELECEL
01. Premier Ministre	Léon KENGO wa DONDO		
01. VICE-PREMIERS MINISTRES			
1. V.P.M. et Ministre de l'Intérieur.	Gustave MALUMBA MBANGULA	34026 33028	42697 46543
2. V.P.M. et Ministre de la Défense Nationale	Grand Amiral MAVUA MUDIMA	50566 B 33878 H 34043 H 26788	42486 42320 F 42680 42271 42486
3. V.P.M. chargé des Réformes Institutionnelles, Ministre de la Justice, Garde des Sceaux.	Maître KAMANDA wa KAMANDA	33810 33811	41063 42305 40938
4. V.P.M. et Ministre de la Coopération Internationale.	MOZAGBA NGBUKA	83730 H 33620 33152	42682 42492 44391

République du Zaïre
CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

LISTE DES MEMBRES DU GOUVERNEMENT DE TRANSITION

D E N O M I N A T I O N	NOM & POST-NOMS	N° TELEPH.	N° TELECEL
02. MINISTRES			
01. Ministre des Affaires étrangères	LUNDA BULULU	21219 33780 33365 33072 33482	42470 42312 42318 42470
02. Ministre de l'Information et Presse	MASEGABIO NZANZU	60607 60608	42916 41534
03. Ministre du Plan	KIAKWAMA KIA KIZIKI	81352 H	41449 42902
04. Ministre des Finances	PAY PAY WA SYAKASSIGHE	33230 B 82435 H 82290	42275 42890 H 45687 P 42040 F
05. Ministre du Budget	BAHATI LUKWEDO	34486 B 71849 H	42402 44687 42050
06. Ministre de l'Agriculture & Dévelop. Rural	NLANDU KAVIDI WIVINE	21217 H 33797	40681 42330 41272 42731
07. Ministre de l'Economie Nationale, de l'Industrie et des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises	KATANGA MUKUMADI	21310 H	45313 42184
08. Ministre du Portefeuille	ASSEA MINDRE	21343 34672 H	42690 42691
09. Ministre des Mines	Maître MUTOMBO BAKAFWANSENDA		42831 43286 H 42818
10. Ministre de l'Energie	KISANGA KABONGELO KABONGELO		42283 43229 40725
11. Ministre des T.P.A.T.U.H.	MWANDO NSIMBA	83808 H 33282 B	43945 42668

République du Zaïre
CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

LISTE DES MEMBRES DU GOUVERNEMENT DE TRANSITION

D E N O M I N A T I O N	NOM & POST-NOMS	N° TELEPH.	N° TELECEL
12. Ministre des Trans- ports et Communica- tions	NSINGA UDJUU	21710	41129 42889 42498
13. Ministre du Commerce Extérieur	JIBI NGOY	33149 33150 83514 83117	42438 42787 42802
14. Ministre des Affaires Foncières	MANGWANDA GIFUDU	34348 23204 H	44858 42344 42350
15. Minsitre de l'E.S.U.R.S.	KISIMBA NGOY		41869 42511
16. Ministre de l'E.P.S.P.	SEKIMONYO wa MANGANGU	33307	42015
17. Ministre de la Santé et Famille	MBUMB MUSSONG		42367 42365
18. Ministre des Affaires Sociales	Mme SOKI FUANI	55142	42360 42357
19. Ministre du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale.	OMBA PENE DJUNGA	21612 33295	42416 45967 H
20. Ministre de la Fonction Publique.	BOLENGE MOKESOMBO	33318 33291	45454 42641 44073
21. Ministre des Postes, Téléphones et Télé- communications	Pierre LUMBI OKONGO	20625 20715	42812 43390 49964
22. Ministre de l'Envi- ronnement, de la Con- servation de la Na- ture et du Tourisme	RUHANA MIRINDI	34042 33044	42513
23. Ministre des Sports et Loisirs	BOFASSA DJEMA		42165 42859 42856 42859
24. Ministre de la Cul- ture et des Arts	LUKONZOLA MUNYUNGWA	26320 H 33245	42587

République du Zaïre
CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

LISTE DES MEMBRES DU GOUVERNEMENT DE TRANSITION

D E N O M I N A T I O N	NOM & POST-NOMS	N° TELEPH.	N° TELECEL
03. VICE-MINISTRES			
01. Vice-Ministre à la Défense Nationale	BOBOY NYEBAKA ,	50124	44848 42175
02. Vice-Ministre à l'In- térieur	BOYOMBO MBOLIABWE ,	33278 50227 H 50761	45010 45695
03. Vice-Ministre aux Affaires étrangères	MASUDI MUNGILIMA	21118	42053 42491 42092
04. Vice-Ministre à la Coopération Inter- nationale.	DIUR KATONG ,	33153	42490 42491
05. Vice-Ministre à l'In- formation et Presse	X LUGENDO LULA	60600 60607	42917
06. Vice-Ministre à la Justice	KIKADI GAPONGOLO	33327	42298
07. Vice-Ministre au Plan	BOBA KIYEKA MUANA ,	21124	42893 42913 H
08. Vice-Ministre aux Finances	MANANGA MA PHOLO	33232	41401 43242 H
09. Vice-Ministre au Budget	MPAKO TOKIME	33249 33240 61340 H	42238 42442 44937
10. Vice-Ministre aux Mines	X MAYO MAMBEKE BYKANG	28977 B	42817
11. Vice-Ministre à l'Energie	OMER NTUMBA	20345	42215 40724
12. Vice-Ministre à l'Eco- nomie Nationale, à l'Industrie, aux P.M.E.	EKUMBAKI OMBATA		42442 44415 42844-42186
13. Vice-Ministre à l'Agriculture & Développement Rural	Willy MISHIKI BUHINI	82463 H	43176 42270

République du Zaïre
CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

LISTE DES MEMBRES DU GOUVERNEMENT DE TRANSITION

D E N O M I N A T I O N	NOM & POST-NOMS	N° TELEPH.	N° TELECEL
14. Vice-Ministre au Portefeuille	Gervais KABAMBA wa KABAMBA .		42340 42451
15. Vice-Ministre aux Travaux Publics, à l'Aménagement du Territoire, à l'Urbanisme et à l'Habitat	LIONGA AKAFOMO ,	71273 H 33282 55091	42664 42497
16. Vice-Ministre aux Transports et Communications.	X NGANDU DIEMO	25474	40555 42497
17. Vice-Ministre à l'Enseignement Supérieur, Universitaire et à la Recherche Scientifique	WELOLI NZALE	H. Exp.	42374 42375 42242
18. Vice-Ministre à l'Enseignement Primaire, Secondaire & Professionnel.	IRUMU IKUMU ,	33302	42409
19. Secrétaire Général du Gouvernement.	MUKE KANDONG ,		42035
20. Secrétaire Général du Gouvernement.	BIE-BIE ,		42494

CABINET LIST AS OF 18 NOVEMBER 1994

President/Minister of Defence	-	Yoweri Kaguta Museveni
Vice-President and Minister of Gender and Community Development	-	Specioza Wandira-Kazibwe
Prime Minister	-	Kintu Musoke
1st Deputy Prime Minister and National Political Commissar	-	Eriya Kategaya
2nd Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Public Service	-	Paul K. Ssemogerere
3rd Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Lands, Housing, and Urban Development	-	Eric T. Adriko

CABINET MINISTERS

Minister without portfolio	-	James Wapakhabulo
----------------------------	---	-------------------

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT:

Minister of State (Presidential Affairs)	-	Henry Kyemba
Minister of State (Security)	-	Kahinda Otafiire
Minister of State (Karamoja)	-	David Pulkol
Minister of State (Luwero)	-	Janet Mukwaya
Permanent Secretary	-	Emmanuel Muchope

OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT:

Permanent Secretary	-	Vincent Sekkono
---------------------	---	-----------------

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER:

Minister of State (Pacification of the North)	-	Betty Bigombe
Minister of State (General)	-	Muhammed Mayanja
Permanent Secretary	-	Peter Ucanda

AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES:

Minister	-	Victoria Sekitoleko
Minister of State (in charge of Animal Health and Marketing)	-	Kezimbira Muyingo
Minister of State (in charge of Water Development, Anti-Nomadism and Ranch Restructuring)	-	John Nasasira
Permanent Secretary	-	

DEFENCE:

Minister	-	Yoweri Kaguta Museveni
Minister of State	-	Amama Mbabazi
Permanent Secretary	-	Ben Mbonye

EDUCATION AND SPORTS:

Minister	-	Amanya Mushega
Minister of State	-	E. Francis Babu
Permanent Secretary	-	Emmanuel Sendawula

FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING:

Minister	-	Mayanja-Nkangi
Minister of State (General)	-	Matthew Rukikaire
Minister of State (Custodian Board)	-	Basoga Nsadhu
Minister of State (Planning)	-	Kisamba-Mugerwa
Permanent Secretary/Secretary to the Treasury	-	Emmanuel Tumusiime-Mutebile

FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

Minister	-	Ruhakana Rugunda
Minister of State (International Affairs)	-	A.C. Owiny-Dollo
Minister of State (Regional Cooperation)	-	Agard Didi
Permanent Secretary	-	Chris Katsigazi

HEALTH:

Minister	-	James Makumbi
Minister of State	-	Bert Katureebe
Permanent Secretary/Director of Medical Services	-	Nathan Obore

INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

Minister	-	Crispus Kiyonga
Minister of State	-	Tom Butime
Permanent Secretary	-	Florence Mugasha

INFORMATION:

Minister	-	Paul Etiang
Minister of State	-	K.A. Latigo Olal
Permanent Secretary	-	Nathan O. Odoi

JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS:

Minister/Attorney General	-	Joseph K. Ekemu
Minister of State	-	Stephen Kavuma
Solicitor General	-	Peter C.R. Kabatsi
Secretary for Constitutional Affairs	-	C.N. Musoke
Secretary to the Judiciary	-	Richard Buteera

LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT:

Minister	-	E.T.S. Adriko
Minister of State	-	G. Mutebi Mulwanira
Permanent Secretary	-	Paul Bakashabaruhanga

LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS:

Minister	-	Stephen Chebrot
Minister of State	-	Betty Okwir
Permanent Secretary	-	

LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Minister	-	Jaberi Bidandi Ssali
Minister of State	-	J. Zimula Mugwanya
Permanent Secretary	-	T. Kinalwa

NATURAL RESOURCES:

Minister	-	Henry Kajura
Minister of State	-	Besweri Mulondo
Permanent Secretary	-	Ben Z. Dramadri

PUBLIC SERVICE:

Minister	-	Paul K. Ssemogerere
Minister of State	-	Charles Alai
Permanent Secretary	-	W.W. Kirunda

TOURISM, WILDLIFE AND ANTIQUITIES:

Minister	-	Brig. Moses Ali
Minister of State	-	Salim Bachu
Permanent Secretary	-	Ben Otto

TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

Minister	-	Richard Kaijuka
Minister of State	-	Gerald Sendawula
Permanent Secretary	-	E.J. Kasirye

WORKS, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS:

Minister	-	Kirunda Kivejinja
Minister of State	-	S. Wanjusi Wasieba
Permanent Secretary	-	Wilson O. Wanyama

GENDER AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

Minister	-	Specioza Wandira-Kazibwe
Minister of State	-	Baguma Isoke
Permanent Secretary	-	Opika-Opoka

BUREAU DU REPRESENTANT SPECIAL
DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE BURUNDI

Représentant Spécial: Ambassadeur OULD ABDALLAH

Téléphone: 871 - 151 - 24 74 (INMARSAT)

Fax: 871 - 151 - 24 75

* * *

Conseiller Politique Principal: M. H. Abdel-Aziz

Secrétaire: Ms. Dorine

Chef de l'Administration: M.H. Abdel-Aziz

Téléphone/Bureau: (257) 2128 67 or 68
(871) 151 3362 (INMARSAT)
(871) 151 2474 "

Fax: (257) 2128 68

Téléphone/Résidence:

SRSG: 257 - 21 3200

CAO: 257 - 21 4811/MOB: 257 - 29 2262

CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>	<u>RESIDENTIAL TEL. NOS.</u>
Mr. J.V. Angelo	Resident Coordinator	67307/ 66071
	Mobile Tel.No.	(0811) 324-823
Mr. S.R. Nhongo	Deputy Resident Representative	66659
Mr. N.K. Brown	Deputy Resident Representative (Operations)	40523/ 41359
Mr. G. Rugarabamu	Assistant Resident Representative	72052
Mr. A. Kakiva	Assistant Resident Representative (Administration)	74151

UNDP, DAR-ES-SALAAM, TANZANIA

Mr. J. Victor Angelo, UN Resident Coordinator (Assistant: Dr. Gordian Rugarabamu)
Matasalamat Mansion, Zanaki Street/Samora Avenue,
P.O. Box 9182, Dar es Salaam, TANZANIA
Telephone: (255 51)46711/4 or 36834/5
Cable Address: UNDEVPRO,DAR ES SALAAM
Telex: 41284
Fax: (255 51)46718 - 46469

UNDP, KINSHASA, ZAIRE

Mr. Aliou Diallo, UN Coordinator, Kinshasa, ZAIRE
Mr. Adama Zappallagre, Chargé du Bureau
Fax: 871-1503261
Tel:

UNDP, KAMPALA, UGANDA

Mr. Babatunde Thomas, UN Resident Coordinator, Kampala, UGANDA
Mrs. Tamba Marie Baoldeh, Chargée du Bureau (Tel. Residence: 256-41-267-2734)
Mme Flora, Secrétaire
Fax: (256-41) 244801
Tel: (256-41) 234833

UNDP, MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE

Mr. Scholtes
Fax: 2581491691

UN MISSION BURUNDI

Mr. A. OULD ABDALLAH, SRSG
UN MISSION BURUNDI - BUJUMBURA
Fax: (257) 212868 (office)
(871) 1512475 (Inmarsat)
Tel: (257) 212867 (office)
(257) 213200 (residence)
(871) 1513361 (Inmarsat, after 5pm GMT)
(871) 1512474 (Inmarsat, office)

FALD, NEW YORK

Hocine Medili/Director

FALD/DPKO/UNHQ - NEW YORK

Fax: (1-212)963-8655

ANNAN/GOULDING, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

FAX: 1-212-963-4879
