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## منظمة الوحدة الافريقية

This is an important paper that needs to be carefully studied.

The Hirsch's speech  
is significant. ..

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**REPORT ON THE REGIONAL MEETING ON REFUGEES OF  
CENTRAL AFRICA HELD AT OAU HEADQUARTERS,  
ADDIS ABABA, ON 9 SEPTEMBER, 1994**

REPORT ON THE REGIONAL MEETING ON REFUGEES OF CENTRAL AFRICA  
HELD AT OAU HEADQUARTERS, ADDIS ABABA, ON 9 SEPTEMBER 1994

INTRODUCTION

1. A regional meeting on refugees of Central Africa was convened by H.E. the OAU Secretary General at the OAU Headquarters, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 9 September 1994 from 0912 hrs to 1230m hrs to discuss the current Rwandese refugee crisis in particular and refugees in the region in general.

AGENDA

2. The meeting which was co-chaired by H.E. Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mme. Sadako OGATA, had the following agenda.

1. Repatriation of Rwandese Refugees
  - a) Security at Camps
  - b) Safety of returnees
  - c) Joint Commission

2. Regional Conference

OPENING

3. The meeting was opened by H.E. Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, OAU Secretary General as Co-Chairman. In his opening remarks, the Secretary General welcomed, on behalf of the Co-Chairperson, participants to the meeting. He expressed pleasure at the presence of the observers to the Arusha peace process and of representatives from the Nordic Countries.

4. On the agenda for the meeting, the Secretary General remarked that the issue of the repatriation of Rwandese refugees was very necessary and crucial in view of the serious situation currently prevailing in the region, in particular, in Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi.

5. He, in particular, touched on the security implications of the presence of the refugees for Rwanda and the region in general. In this regard, the Secretary General called for the establishment of a mechanism which would work for the orderly return of these refugees and suggested the creation of a committee or commission for this purpose.

6. With regard to the regional conference, the Secretary General informed the meeting that the issue of the regional conference was no longer the Burundi proposal indicating that the last OAU Council and Summit meeting held in Tunis, Tunisia, had endorsed the proposal in Resolution CM/Res/1547. He said the proposed conference would focus on all aspects as far as the refugee situation in the region was concerned. He further informed the meeting that consultations had earlier been held between OAU officials and their UNHCR counterparts and these could elaborate on the issues he had raised in his opening remarks.

7. Thereafter, he invited the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to take the floor.

8. In her introductory remarks, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Mme Sadako OGATA thanked the OAU for organising the regional meeting which afforded the opportunity to consult on an issue related to the High Commissioner's mandate: the repatriation of Rwandese refugees.

9. She also expressed appreciation to the OAU for the cooperation her organisation received on the question of Rwanda, in particular, in the achievement of the Arusha Peace Agreement.

10. She equally thanked the governments of Tanzania and Zaire for their roles as Facilitator and Mediator, respectively.

11. Mme OGATA noted with satisfaction the new Rwanda government's focus on national reconciliation and the repatriation of refugees within the spirit of the Arusha process. She acknowledged, with appreciation, the presence of the representatives of the countries concerned within and outside Africa remarking that this was evidence of their constant support.

12. She reassured the meeting of her wish and will to contribute to the voluntary repatriation of all Rwandese refugees. However, she outlined a number of conditions and principles relating to security on both sides of the border which were essential for any successful repatriation exercise. These included:

- a) The security in the camps which will allow the refugees to decide freely on their return.
- b) The security and safety of those who have or will have decided to return home.

13. In this connection, she proposed the identification of key issues related to security in the camps and the measures for addressing these issues noting that there will be a need to remove the ex-military personnel and militias. She, in this regard, expressed appreciation to the asylum countries for their generosity and pledged her organisation's support. She, however, made it clear that in the event it was not possible to remove the military personnel and militias, her organisation would be unable to extend assistance to these camps bearing in mind the mandate of the organisation.

14. While acknowledging the efforts of the Rwanda Government to ensure the safety of the returnees, she voiced her concern about some reports regarding the situation faced by some refugees upon their return to Rwanda. On this score, she also suggested the need to have an appropriate mechanism in place in order to keep the Rwanda authorities apprised of any incidents to enable them redress such a situation and thus prevent their recurrence.

15. She informed the meeting that tripartite agreements would, as usual, be concluded between the UNHCR, the Rwanda government and with the different asylum countries for the repatriation of the Rwandan refugees but that there was also the need to establish a joint Commission with the participation of all countries and organisations participating at the meeting in order to help in the implementation of all the measures that would be agreed upon.

16. Finally, Mme OGATA, strongly supported the convening of the regional conference and its objective and, therefore, expressed the readiness of her office to assist to the extent possible in the implementation of Resolution CM/Res 1527(LX).

At this juncture, the Secretary General took the floor to formerly welcome the Deputy Prime Minister of Zaire, Mr. KAMANDA WA KAMANDA, the Commissioner for Refugees from Uganda and the Assistant Secretary of State for Population, Refugees and Migration of the United States of America.

17. Thereafter, he informed the meeting that he was most concerned about the insecurity situation prevailing in the camps where there have been reports of preparations, by former military personnel and militias including regrouping, to cause more insecurity in Rwanda and in the region. He remarked that the last thing Africa and the international community needed was more conflict. He then invited the meeting to exchange views and discuss the security situation in the camps and specifically requested the representatives of Rwanda, Zaire and Tanzania to brief the meeting on this particular matter.

#### RWANDA

18. Taking the floor at this point, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Rwanda, H.E. Mr. Jean Marië NDAGIJIMANA began by thanking Rwanda's neighbours who, in the wake of the tragedy that befell the country from April this year, have borne the brunt of Rwanda's problems. He informed the meeting that he wanted to focus on the outcome or presence of the millions of Rwandese refugees in the neighbouring countries.

19. He noted that there were different categories of Rwandese refugees in Zaire including those who had been in that country for the past twenty to thirty years.

20. He singled out the military personnel and the militias who orchestrated the massacres in Rwanda and were now living alongside the civilians noting that the former who, having been tracked down by the international community, had resorted to propaganda, intimidation and assassinations in order to prevent the civilians from returning home. He remarked that the international Community risked having camps of armed military men and former militias and this could make it difficult to organise the camps in such a way as to make it possible to assist the civilian refugee population.

21. As to whether the right conditions exist in Rwanda for the refugees to return, the Minister said his government which was barely two months old had done a lot. He informed the meeting that since coming to power, the new government had concentrated on the issue of national reconciliation and organised visits by government officials to the countryside and to the neighbouring countries with messages of reconciliation which was the lynchpin of the Arusha process.

22. He disclosed that the government had kept the door open for the inclusion of former MRND members who had no blood-stained hands but, unfortunately, none had accepted the government's invitation as some of them (MRND) had been threatened by the militias of the former party in power.

23. The Minister added that in the spirit of the Arusha process, the government had also opened the door to former Rwandese Army personnel and that hundreds of officers and men of the former army had returned and were waiting to be integrated in the new army.

24. On the issue of internal security, the Minister disclosed that the government was in the process of establishing a mechanism which would make every Rwandese feel at home but noted that the process was rather difficult given the traumatic experiences that Rwandese went through in the recent past. In this connection, the government had requested the international community to establish a neutral international tribunal to investigate the massacres as the government wanted justice to be done.

He added that the government had also requested observers to monitor the human rights situation so as to give reassurance to Rwandese who wanted to return home. In this regard, he appealed to Rwanda's neighbours and the donor countries for understanding and stressed that the Government needed a fair and neutral legal system which would serve as the necessary guarantee to the Rwandese people and the international community.

25. On relations with the neighbouring countries, he informed the meeting that high level contacts were made with Marshall Mobutu Sese Seko in Mauritius, the leaders of Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda and most recently (August 16) at the regional summit in Arusha, disclosing that similar contacts were to be made soon with the leadership in Kenya with the Rwandese refugee issue always on top of the agenda underscoring that everything possible was being done to ensure an early repatriation of the refugees. He also disclosed that a joint commission had been established with Zaire considering the fact that that country held the largest number of Randese refugees adding that the last meeting at Ministerial level was held only a week earlier with the Zairean Deputy Prime Minister and the Rwanda Minister of Interior in attendance.

26. The Minister said in addition to these political contacts, there were a number of problems which his government had also taken up with the Zairean and other authorities of the asylum countries noting that there is currently "promiscuity" in the refugee camps as the same perpetrators of the crimes in Rwanda were living in the same camps with the civilians.

27. He also singled out a new phenomenon where former militias and military officers of the erstwhile regime had created a corridor through which the refugees in the camps in Tanzania and people in the border areas were terrorised with refugees who wanted to return home being arrested by these militias. This practice had been reported to the Tanzanian authorities.



28. Another problem which the Minister brought to the attention of the meeting was one of logistics.

29. He noted with appreciation the resources that the High Commissioner for Refugees and other Organisations had made available to refugees. He also said his government was in total agreement on the urgency of repatriation but these must be received, resettled and rehabilitated in Rwanda, a matter what posed problems. He disclosed that in accordance with the Arusha process, a mechanism had been established for the repatriation of refugees. He added that with the capture of Kigali many refugees had returned in an organised manner with others going to the countryside. These returnees occupied anything they could find thus creating a problem. He expressed the hope that the international community would help to solve this problem as some refugees returned only to find their houses occupied by other refugees who had returned earlier without the necessary infrastructure or land.

30. The Minister identified land for resettlement as a priority and a very important issue on which the future of refugees hinged and could provoke another exodus if no infrastructure existed to encourage them to stay in the country.

31. On "promiscuity" in the camps, the Minister was of the view that the separation of the former military personnel, the militias and the perpetrators of the massacres from the civilians would help the situation adding that only bonafide refugees should be in the refugee camps.

32. He also asked for the ex-service men to be disarmed and moved to different camps specifically reserved for them

33. The Minister called for an end to be put to the propaganda, especially, by the erstwhile government radio as well as an end to the taking of refugees as hostages by the ex-service men and the militias. In order to be able to achieve the above objectives, he called for the establishment of a Commission made up of the OAU/UNHCR and the Rwanda government as well as representatives of the refugee community noting

that such a Commission was already provided for in the Arusha Peace Agreement and stressed that the government subscribes to that commitment. The Minister also said a tripartite committee opened to the neighbouring countries and the UNHCR was also appropriate.

34. The Minister was, however, of the view that before embarking on these measures, there was the need to examine the possibility of establishing a security corridor to enable those who want to return to do so as part of the process of repatriation.

35. In conclusion, the Minister told the meeting that the ball, in the final analysis, was in the court of the Rwandese government and said the government wanted to implement a transparent reconciliation process in order to avoid the creation of other problems emphasising that that was why the government had decided to abide by the letter and spirit of the Arusha Peace Agreement on

- the rule of law
- Power-sharing;
- Democratization of Rwandese Society and Commitments entered into in Arusha.

36. The Minister finally said Rwanda needed a government that would avoid all the tragic situations that the country went through remarking that his government had the will to carry out these commitments.

37. After the exhaustive briefing by the Foreign Minister, the Secretary General thanked the Minister for his expose and noted that the latter had, indeed, conveyed every aspect of the Rwanda situation. He then invited the Deputy Prime Minister of Zaire, Mr. Kamanda wa Kamanda to take the floor.

38. The Deputy Prime Minister noted, as had already been stated by the Foreign Minister of Rwanda, that the Presidents of Zaire and Rwanda respectively met on 31 July 1994 to review all aspects of the Commission

set up, at Ministerial level, between the two countries. The Commission had dealt with the issue of guarantees from the Rwanda government, verification mechanisms and measures to be taken by the Zaire government to encourage the refugees to return home as well as the logistical resources required. He disclosed that the agreement would be signed in Kinshasa at the next meeting of the Commission.

39. Specifically on the situation of the refugees and the camps, the Deputy Prime Minister confirmed that there were, indeed, the military personnel and militias in the same camps as the refugees adding that the Zairean authorities had noted that these were all grouped according to the prefectures in which they lived back in Rwanda and thus there was considerable pressure exerted on the civilian refugees not to go back home.

40. He said his country believed repatriation was ideal and would therefore do everything possible to implement this programme as well as take the necessary measures to neutralise the activities of the militias who continue to violate Zairean laws and hospitality.

41. The Deputy Prime Minister said the police and law officers had been given explicit instructions not to tolerate activities that prevented those refugees who opted to return home from doing so.

42. He also told the meeting that Zaire had disarmed the service men but some had access to individual weapons remarking that Zaire had registered a number of cases where there was settlement of personal scores and murders. He further informed the meeting that certain sites had been identified and equipped and the service men would be sent there in order to keep them away from the borders adding that friendly countries had been approached for the necessary assistance to be able to move these men to SHABA and EQUATOR regions. Zaire would also try to find appropriate clothing for the service men with none and added that food would also be provided to them.

43. The Deputy Prime Minister informed the meeting that the officers and men would all be in barracks in the beginning but that the question of a general demobilization exercise would be addressed later if they did not want to return home. To a question, the Deputy Prime Minister replied that no demobilization exercise had been carried out yet, but that the first phase would involve their encampment to be followed by demobilisation.

44. He next informed the meeting of the presence in north Kivu of former leaders in Rwanda and said it had been decided to send these to BADUNDU and Bas (Lower) Zaire remarking that all political activities had been banned on Zairean territory.

45. With regard to the problem of members of the militias, the Deputy Prime Minister said these posed a real problem as they were neither military nor civilians and come in between the two. He said they were used as agents to perpetrate atrocities in Rwanda and were under the authority of the political leadership and the army. In his view, the movement of the military personnel and the former political leaders would not have an impact on the militias. He concluded by endorsing the idea of setting up the joint commission to work for the repatriation of the refugees.

46. On his part, the Ambassador of the United Republic of Tanzania, H.E. Mr. C. Liundi informed the meeting that Rwandese refugees were found in two districts of Tanzania, namely, NGARA AND KARAGWE adding that there was still a daily influx of 1500 refugees into Tanzania, a situation that was alarming. He added that the task was to ensure security at the camps which included:

- a) BENACO
- b) BENASI
- c) CHIBALIZA 70000
- d) MURENGO

47. In its efforts to provide security, the government had faced manpower problems and had to increase the police strength from 50 to 2,500 men. He said an appeal had been made to the international community to assist in beefing up the police in order to be able to control security in the camps noting that Tanzania had so far received a positive response from the USA. In addition to this problem there was also the issues of the staff who lived far away from the camps (20 to 50 kms) and of logistics.

48. He informed the meeting that there was a guard system at the camps where the refugees were expected to take care of themselves in cooperation with the police. The Ambassador noted that, while the Tanzania government had made efforts to take away weapons from the refugees, there were other types of weapons like clubs, stones etc which were difficult to trace and collect stressing that to search for and retrieve arms needed the deployment of massive security personnel hence the need to beef up the police in the camps.

49. With regard to the repatriation of the refugees the Ambassador said he was aware of the efforts of the Rwanda government on this score through meetings and campaigns by high ranking government officials and therefore appealed to the international community to do more to assist, in particular, the non governmental organisations working on the ground to provide confidence building which needs to be sustained in order to get more refugees to return home.

50. The Ambassador also called on the international community to encourage and support social groups that support national reconciliation.

51. He cautioned the new government against witchhunting noting that that would not help the cause of peace remarking that not every Hutu nor every Tutsi had committed the atrocities. Witch-hunting, he stressed, could erode confidence.

52. It was also the Ambassador's view that a general amnesty for those who committed less crimes could go a long way to contributing to the restoration of confidence just as a fair trial would be reassuring to Rwandese underscoring the needs for an integrated approach to the normalisation of life in Rwanda.

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53. On the safety of returnees, the Ambassador said an initial presence of the UNAMIR force in different parts of the country would also help create confidence among returnees and refugees. However, the disarming of refugees in the camps should be linked to the enlargement of the police force and in this regard, called for coordination so that those refugees who opt to return home can be escorted by UNAMIR, NGOs and the Rwanda security.

54. He again stressed the need to beef up the police, adequate transportation, logistics as well as ensuring that returnees were not molested on their way home. The Ambassador told the meeting that the spirit of Arusha must be encouraged and expressed satisfaction with the Rwanda government's position. He expressed the hope that the repatriation of the Rwandese Refugees would be carried out as soon as possible so that the democratisation process can begin in Rwanda.

55. With regard to the Joint Commission and the Plan of Action, the Ambassador suggested that the host countries, OAU, UNHCR and representatives of the international community could be the nucleus of such a Commission.

56. He said the Joint Commission was necessary in order to be able to work out its rules of procedure, carry out a needs assessment exercise and in this connection, proposed the involvement of refugee representatives and also be able to identify refugees willing to return home with a definite timetable for such return.

57. The Ambassador finally called for the convening of the regional conference as soon as possible.

58. Thereafter the co-Chairman, OAU Secretary General said it was clear not only from the discussion but was also the general feeling that there was a role for everyone including the Rwanda government, the neighbouring countries, the OAU, UNHCR as well as the international community. He singled out the issue of disarming of the refugees in

accordance with international conventions as deserving the attention of the meeting. The question, as already posed by the Deputy Prime Minister of Zaire was how to go about disarming the ex-servicemen in the camps and was of the view that the exercise required the assistance of the international community.

59. The Secretary General told the meeting that the issue of the interahamwe was more complex arguing that the military was an identified force whereas the interahamwe were a bunch of killers who were not clearly identifiable; this situation, in his view, therefore posed problems for the neighbouring countries, adding that it was likely that the campaigns were not likely to get the killers but to Rwanda, and there was therefore the need to consider how to isolate and neutralise the interahamwe.

60. On the Rwanda government, the Secretary General said he was impressed by the presentation of the Rwanda Foreign Minister especially the proposal to create a safe corridor to get refugees back home, the government's efforts at reconciliation, establishment of the rule of law and power-sharing and more importantly its desire to build confidence and determination to discipline recalcitrant troops who may have taken the law into their own hands.

61. The Secretary General recalled the assurance given to the regional summit in Arusha, Tanzania on 16 August this year by President BIZIMUNGU to the effect that the government had embarked on the creation of confidence among Rwandese.

62. He cautioned against soldiers who, because they lost loved ones, might be tempted to take things in their own hands and, in the process, could cause problems for the government's reconciliation process.

63. On the Tanzania Ambassador's brief that the refugees were required to serve as guards at the camps, the Secretary General said the authorities should ensure that the guards were not the same interahamwe members just as those in Zaire organised in groups similar to the prefectures obtaining in Rwanda as these were the same people who were responsible for the carnage and massacres.

64. The Secretary General underscored the need for adequate resources and lodging facilities for the returnees in order to avoid the situation described by the Rwanda Foreign Minister noting that there was responsibility for everyone in the exercise.

65. At this juncture, the United States Assistant Secretary of State for Population, Refugees and Migration, Mme Phyllis E. Oakley took the floor to state how pleased she was to be participating at the meeting. She said she very much appreciated the discussion and the problems which had been identified. She, however, wanted the focus to turn to specificities. She informed the meeting that her government's goal was long ranged and would therefore try to help to avoid another genocide.

66. She said she was very much aware of the interplay of human rights, the need for reconciliation, repatriation and the safety of the returnees and the necessity for UNAMIR to be in the different parts of the country.

67. The Assistant Secretary of State said in many of the interventions, she had noted that the need for the respect of human rights and justice had not been echoed and agreed with the Ambassador of Tanzania's assertion that there should be an integrated approach to the problems in Rwanda which should also include the question of family planning.

68. On the removal of the military personnel and militias from the refugee camps, she acknowledged the difficulties but said her government was interested in seeing this action taken. She sought to know the number involved, transportation requirements and other related needs underscoring the need for specificities including the identifying of those who will be responsible for running the camps for the military be it the international community or the host country. How much, in terms of funds, would be required and what Zaire itself could provide towards the exercise.

69. She stressed the need of the reeducation of the former military personnel and militias, their future and proposals on what can be done by the international community.



70. The Assistant Secretary of State also wanted to know what UNAMIR could do to help in the area of providing more security especially at the borders as for example helping to prevent refugee outflows and also ensuring that they do not cause more security problems.

71. She was satisfied at the creation of the way stations as these had been useful. The reintegration of the returnees was, in her view, also very important especially with the approach of the planting season.

72. She informed the meeting that she had the opportunity of accompanying the US Secretary of State for Defence, Mr. Perry to Kigali and Goma and that they were encouraged by the arrangements that the Zairean government had put in place to receive refugees noting that the reception was remarkably handled by Zaire underscoring the need to assist refugees who decide to remain in Tanzania and Zaire.

73. The Assistant Secretary of State concluded by saying her government was interested in the outcome of the recently held (August) pledging conference, in particular, how much was realised and what the needs were to enable her government to determine the nature and form of further assistance.

74. In his intervention, the Ambassador of Tunisia to Ethiopia and the OAU representing the Current Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity said he had a slight comment to make on the discussions.

75. He said Tunisia wanted peace within herself and within the continent noting that his country had tried to assist in the tragic situation. He informed the meeting that Tunisia had sent some medication to Rwanda and had been physically present through her military contingent with the OAU and now with the UNAMIR, adding that the full complement of her contingent would be in place soon in Rwanda.

76. The Ambassador said Tunisia had been horrified by the tragedy in Rwanda and underlined the steps taken by President Ben Ali to contribute to the restoration of peace in Rwanda.

77. He noted with satisfaction the concrete measures taken by the Rwanda government and urged the international community to assist and take the necessary measures towards the early repatriation of the Rwandese refugees.

78. The Ambassador further noted that the vital issue was that the ball was now in the Rwanda government's court and the government had, in this regard, resolved to open up to all political tendencies in the country. There was, therefore, in his view, the need for medium and long term solutions.

79. He stressed that reconciliation called for an overall appreciation of the situation in Rwanda and that the slightest report or difficulty should not detract from the main objective adding that reconciliation should be pursued with parallel measures to alleviate the situation in the country.

80. The OAU Secretary General and co-Chairman of the meeting then drew the attention of the meeting to the questions and queries raised by the US Assistant Secretary of State remarking that it would help if the meeting provided answers to these.

81. In response to the questions posed by the US Assistant Secretary of State, the Zaire Deputy Prime Minister gave the number of ex service men involved and who were in Zaire as between 20,000 to 25,000 troops who would have to be moved elsewhere.

82. The number of refugees was given as 1.2 million in Goma with another 800,000 in Bukavu. According to the Deputy Prime Minister, the security of the barracks will only be ensured after the encampment of the ex-service men. He again made an appeal to the international community for food, clothes, and other basic needs to cater for the ex-service men who would be moved away from the refugee camps. He added that these requirements were applicable to the other asylum countries.

83. At this point the US Assistant Secretary of State sought to know whether the soldiers involved had agreed to be moved and whether the exercise had been discussed with them as it could pose a problem if this had not been done.

84. The Deputy Prime Minister answered in the affirmative adding that the Zairean Vice Minister of National Defence had been advised to discuss this matter with them and that there had been no resistance so far. He assured the meeting that if there was a problem on this score, the international community would be alerted by the UNHCR.

85. In her turn, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said she was encouraged by the discussions underway on how to remove the ex-military personnel from the camps in Zaire and assured the meeting that her organisation would assist in the exercise.

86. She was quick to point out that the exercise was by no means easy. She sought to know from the Zairean Deputy Prime Minister an indication of the deadline for the accomplishment of the movement pointing out that the UNHCR could not continue providing assistance to camps which included military personnel otherwise the organisation's credibility would be undermined. She indicated that three months would be the maximum time limit for such continued assistance. She also conceded that the removal of the military was more possible but that of the militias was much more difficult and added that the removal of the military from the camps would to some extent neutralise the militias.

87. On the call by the Rwanda Foreign Minister to create a safe corridor to get refugees who wanted to go home to do so through this route, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees promised that her organisation would look into the proposal.

88. With regard to the management of the camps, the High Commissioner said it was not an ideal situation but admitted that there had been an improvement from July pointing out that the death rate had been coming down. She said decongestion was important to the improvement of the situation in the camps indicating that in Tanzania land had been found while in Zaire refugees were being moved from eastern Zaire to other

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camps. She also remarked that decongestion would ease the grip on the refugees by the former leaders.

89. Regarding the way-stations, the High Commissioner called on her deputy Special Envoy in Kigali to brief the meeting.

90. She however touched on the appeal for funds indicating that there had been a wide response including from the world bank but was unable to provide the exact figure. The High Commissioner also informed the meeting that the registration exercise in Tanzania had been completed which was remarkable adding that there was a team in Goma and registration would start soon as this would help in the better management of the camps.

91. Speaking on the way-stations, Mr. Mccollin said these were to be established in the west and north west where people would be walking back and would need help on their way home. He said the UNHCR had resources to establish such way stations as and when the need arose.

92. Returning to the pledging conference, Mme OGATA, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said as at 31st August this year, the funding requirement was US\$258.2 million but only US\$191.1 million had been realised. She assured the meeting that there were daily contacts between the fund raising unit of her organisation and the donors. Her organisation had also established information-sharing with all the African countries.

93. With regard to the mechanism, the High Commissioner said she was happy that agreement had been reached on the one mechanism for repatriation. She said her organisation would also like to finalise agreements on the tripartite commissions indicating that one had been prepared for Zaire but that the principles were the same for all countries.

94. She also said the establishment of the Joint Commission was of the utmost urgency and should include the OAU/UNHCR and the countries of direct concern.

incidents. He further assured the meeting that his delegation had taken note of the situation which he described as deplorable. He promised that the people would be reassured that they were victims of rumours propagated by anti-peace elements.

101. At this juncture, the Rwanda Foreign Minister requested the co-Chairman to give the floor to a Member of his delegation, one Dr. KABAIJA EPHREUM, Presidential Advisor on Planning.

102. In his contribution to the discussion, Dr. KABAIJA informed the meeting of the following:

- i ) the Rwanda government had launched a campaign to bring refugees back home;
- ii ) the international community had tried to classify Rwandese in certain groups;
- iii) the government was desirous of a quick return of everyone but would not deceive the international community that the criminals would not be punished;
- iv ) the setting up of the international tribunal should be speeded up (there would be national and international bodies) and that no one would be persecuted but would be prosecuted;
- v ) Rwanda was not asking for special treatment but required assistance indicating that to ignore the world's refugees was dangerous;
- vi ) the international community should not be the ones to advocate that refugees should occupy their former properties as this could be dangerous. He said many refugees had come back and found no water, indeed, nothing at all and others simply went into their old homes;
- vii) the government had told the returnees that for the sake of national reconciliation, they should not go back to their old homes and that their occupation of such houses was only temporary pointing out that the longer the government waited the more difficult it would be to remove them from such houses. He said government could use force to evict these returnees but that was not the appropriate way to do things and therefore found the resettlement of the returnees as very crucial and important.

viii) there had been several fund raising activities but the Rwanda government has had no hand in these. The reported US\$191 million would soon be exhausted only to go back to the same donors adding that there was donor fatigue.

103. He requested the UNHCR and others to involve the government in fund raising activities in favour of Rwanda. Dr. Kabaija said that as far back as January this year, the RPF had told the UNHCR of spontaneous returnees but this was ignored by the organisation.

104. He urged that the Joint Commission when established should not limit its activities to the refugees in Goma and Ngara but should also take note of those refugees who had returned to Rwanda.

105. He informed the meeting that there were other Rwandese refugees in Uganda and another 300,000 refugees in North Kivu but could not make it to the border because of the interahamwe remarking that there was need to take time in dealing with the refugee situation.

106. On this note, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees responding to the queries raised by the Rwanda government delegate assured the latter that the UNHCR made no distinction between the refugees who should and who should not be assisted to repatriate noting that there were those who were organised under UNHCR auspices and those who returned to their country of origin spontaneously adding that no decision had as yet been taken on organised repatriation.

107. She also pointed out that her organisation had not ignored the refugees Dr. Kabayija had alluded to and that there were those who had left Rwanda a long time ago. She confirmed that, indeed, the UNHCR had been alerted on these spontaneous returnees.

108. With regard to the fund raising, the UN High Commissioner explained that there was the need for emergency fund raising to meet the emergency in Goma. However, in the medium and long term, funds were to come from governments taking long term planning into consideration. She added that the US\$191 million was the barest minimum and that UNHCR required more financial resources.

109. In his brief summation of the discussion thus far, the co-Chairman, Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim noted that the nature of the problem had been identified and that there was indeed a role for everyone.

110. He said agreement had been reached on a mechanism for the follow-up on the repatriation. The first was the tripartite commission comprising the Rwanda government, UNHCR and the asylum country concerned.

111. The Joint Commission, the co-Chairman, stated, would 'comprise the OAU/UNHCR/Rwanda government/UN and the countries of the region.

112. He recounted the salient points of the discussions as follows:

- a) there was urgency as far as security in the camps was concerned, in particular, the encampment of the soldiers of the former regime and in this connection, there was the need for urgent and adequate assistance to be extended to Zaire by the international community,
- b) the issue of the opening of a safety corridor for refugees to return home would have to be looked into as soon as possible by the UNHCR in consultation with the Rwanda government, the UNAMIR and all concerned,
- c) there was the need to deploy the UNAMIR force as much as possible throughout the country especially at the borders in order to avoid rumours of impending attacks which would cause fresh outflow of refugees as was the case with Tanzania,
- d) it was noted that former government troops who moved into Burundi crossed over to Zaire and back to Rwanda to cause security problems,
- e) the issue of the militias was much more complicated. Some of these were those responsible for the atrocities but were not easily identifiable. Once the soldiers were removed from the camps to other areas, it would affect the capacity of the interahamwe to cause security problems in the camps and across the borders,

- f) in normal cases, few countries wanted human rights monitors on their territories but there was a case where a government was asking for the maximum number of monitors. In this regard, the request of the government of Rwanda should be taken very seriously,
- g) the government of Rwanda should be encouraged on its programme of national reconciliation and confidence building. Reconciliation had been the spirit of the various regional meetings on Rwanda,
- h) on the prosecution of alleged perpetrators of the massacres, the international community had a clear position on this matter. The UN Human Rights Commission, the UN Security Council, the Arusha meeting of 16 August were all agreed that considering the magnitude atrocities, the perpetrators should not go unpunished. The involvement of the international community was, however, paramount in order to ensure that justice was really seen to be done.

113. It was the co-Chairman's hope that work on the tripartite committee would start soon and that the Joint Commission would also convene as soon as possible.

114. The representative of the Rwanda government, Dr. Kabayija reminded the meeting that the Arusha Peace Agreement (protocol on the Repatriation of Rwandese refugees) had provided for participation in the Commission by representatives of the refugee community. The meeting endorsed that reminder.

115. The Deputy Prime Minister of Zaire took the floor to refer to a statement earlier made by the OAU Secretary General that when he was in Burundi recently, there were rumours that preparations for attacks on Rwanda by the former government soldiers were being made from Zaire. He informed the meeting that it would appear that a new radio mille collines had opened a station in Burundi and this radio may have been responsible for such allegations.



116. The co-Chairman recalled the damage that the Rwanda radio had done to the peace and reconciliation process in Rwanda and indicated that the government was trying to stop these broadcasts.

REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON REFUGEES IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION

117. On this item of the agenda, the co-Chairman of the meeting, the OAU Secretary General gave a background to the proposed regional conference. He made reference to the proposal made by Burundi which was subsequently endorsed by the OAU Council of Ministers and Summit of Heads of State and Government meetings held in June in Tunis, Tunisia following the adoption by these organs of Resolution CM/RES/1547. The time for the holding of the conference was scheduled for December this year. However, the co-Chairman felt there was need for the meeting to discuss the item and reach agreement on all aspects of the conference including the date, venue, participation, funding and documentation.

118. In her contribution to the discussion on this item, the UN High Commission for Refugees, Mme OGATA who was scheduled to catch a flight out of Addis Ababa said there was the need for a preparatory meeting. She committed her office to supporting the conference. She also noted that the Conference would not limit itself to the refugee problem but would deal with related matters that cause refugee flows in the region as well.

119. The UN High Commissioner expressed gratitude to the Secretary General for convening the meeting and appreciated the role played by the OAU Secretariat in organising the meeting. She finally thanked everyone before taking leave of the participants.

120. After her departure, the meeting resumed. The new Ambassador of Burundi, H.E. Mr. Emmanuel RWAMIBANGO expressed his appreciation to the OAU Secretary General for allowing him to participate in the meeting even before the presentation of his credentials to him.

121. On the subject matter before the meeting, the Ambassador said his colleague one Mr. NSANZE would brief the meeting on the proposed conference from the Burundi point of view.

122. He informed the meeting that the proposed conference had the support of Rwanda's neighbours as well as of Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Norway following a visit to these nordic countries by the Burundi Minister of State. He added that Burundi was willing to associate itself with the preparatory work in order to ensure the success of the conference.

123. Taking the floor after the Ambassador, Mr. NZANZE apologised to the chair for being late. With regard to the conference, he informed the meeting that the initiative was announced by the interim President of Burundi, H.E. Mr. S. NTIBANTUNGANYA during the Tunis Summit and this was, as already stated, subsequently supported by the summit meeting.

124. He said it was the wish of Burundi that the conference be held in two phases:

- a) A meeting of international experts who were well versed with the situation in the region and were in a position to adopt a neutral and scientific approach while being apolitical.
- b) A summit meeting of a political nature at the level of Heads of State and Government to discuss the findings of the experts meeting. The experts would propose lines of action to enable the Heads of State to arrive at solutions. There should be a factual preparatory meeting.

125. Mr. NSANZE said the Burundi government was most willing to contribute to the success of the conference to enable it solve the thorny issue of refugees in the Great Lakes region and in this connection urged the OAU and UNHCR to convene the preparatory meeting as soon as possible.

126. At this juncture the Secretary General reiterated that the idea of a regional conference had already been accepted at the highest level of the OAU. He informed the meeting that following consultations between the OAU and UN officials, a proposal had been made to set up a preparatory committee comprising OAU/UN/UNHCR/Neighbouring countries/Zambia and Kenya European Union/Observers to the Arusha peace process as well as the Nordic countries.

127. The Secretary General restated that the preparatory committee would be responsible for all aspects of the conference including: documentation, funding, participants (Governments and NGOs) stressing that for a conference of this nature there was need for adequate preparations in order for it to come up with durable solutions stressing that the last thing that was needed was "to convene a conference just to satisfy ourselves that we had a conference."

128. On this note the Deputy Prime Minister of Rwanda intervened to say that, indeed, the Secretary General had hijacked his thoughts. He said it was his understanding that the conference would adopt an integrated approach to the problems in the region, in other words, it would be expected to deal with the root causes of the refugee problem in the region and the consequences on development and therefore the refugee problem was just a part of what would be discussed at the conference which he believed would be useful.

129. The Deputy Prime Minister did not therefore support the approach advocated by Burundi. He believed the preparatory work should be carried out by policy or political advisers with the support of the international community.

130. He then suggested that it would be a good idea if the CPEGL Secretariat were associated with the preparation of the conference since the conference was going to address issues in that region. The suggestion was supported by the meeting.

131. The Rwanda Foreign Minister supported Zaire's position and reiterated that indeed, the conference should not address only the refugee issue but other problems in the region as well.

132. The US Assistant Secretary of State appreciated the remarks which she found very useful. She drew the attention of the meeting to the question of human rights and asked what should be done in this direction and who was to take the lead on the matter.

133. The Representative of Germany took the floor at this point to express his appreciation for participating in what he described as a useful meeting. He said he was impressed by the readiness of participants to address the issues and infact got to the core of the problem.

134. Speaking on behalf of the European Union, he said there was nothing specific to offer at this juncture either at the conceptual or material level. He said the European Union was definitely interested in meetings of this nature and ofcourse, would be happy to participate in the forth coming conference.

135. He then sought to know what the link was between the conference and the problem at hand (Rwandese refugees). In his view, to wait for the convening of the conference would be losing time and that the conference should be so structured as to achieve concrete results.

136. The view of the Tunisian Ambassador was also that the conference should not be confined to the refugee problem. He said there should be no diachotomy between the experts and the political officials as each would complement the other.

137. The Ambassador of Tanzania felt there was consensus on the regional conference as well as on the compostion of the preparatory committee.

138. The Secretary General, as Chairman, stressed that the regional conference did not and should not deflect, in anyway, the immediate priorities i.e. the repatriation of Rwandese refugees.

139. He said there were also other problems in Burundi which could not wait remarking that conditions had to be created to make refugees a matter of the past. He then called on the participants to each

designate someone who would serve on the preparatory committee indicating that the OAU would be represented by the Assistant Secretary General in charge of Political Affairs, Dr. Mapuranga under whom officials of the OAU Bureau for Refugees would work on the preparatory committee.

140. He added that the coordinating role would be assumed by the OAU and the UNHCR; the venue had already been decided upon as Bujumbura.

141. The Representative of the Netherlands took the floor to state that his country and, in particular, the Ministry of Development was interested in Rwanda and therefore, expressed the wish to see his country on the preparatory committee, a request accepted by the meeting.

142. The Secretary General then read out the list of members of the preparatory committees as reflected earlier in this report. In addition, the Netherlands and the CEPGL Secretariat would be members.

143. The Secretary General, in conclusion, thanked everyone for participating and contributing positively to the deliberations of the meeting. He, in particular, expressed his appreciation to the Deputy Prime Minister of Zaire and to the Foreign Minister of Rwanda for their personal presence and participation. He said there was common concern over the crisis in both Burundi and Rwanda and everything possible should be done, including the adoption of a common position, in order to avoid the exacerbation of the situation in Burundi.

144. Before the meeting was brought to a close, Mr. K. MORJANE, the Director of the Regional Bureau for Africa (UNHCR) proposed that a follow-up meeting be held in the afternoon between officials of his organisation and of the OAU.

145. The meeting therefore ended at 1245hrs.

146. At 1515hrs officials from the UNHCR and those of the OAU met in the Assistant Secretary General's office at the OAU Headquarters. Also in attendance was Dr. Kabaija representative of the Rwanda Government.

147. Issues discussed were:

- a) Establishment of tripartite committees - It was agreed that the UNHCR would work on this matter as soon as possible;
- b) Meeting of the Joint Commission - It was the view of the meeting that the first plenary meeting should take place in Geneva just before the beginning of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the UN High Commissioner's Programme. Consequently, October 3rd 1994 was agreed upon by the meeting;
- c) Preparatory Committee (Regional Conference) - No date was fixed for the first meeting of this Committee;
- d) Plan of Action on Rwandese refugees - The UNHCR was requested to ensure there was at least a format for the Plan of Action by the time of the meeting of the Joint Commission.

148. On this note, the meeting ended at 1630hrs.

149. The list of participants is attached to this report as an annex.

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

**Kigali, le 14 Avril 1995.**

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

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

Monsieur le Représentant-Spécial,

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

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

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

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

*Reply?*

Sincères remerciements.

Le Représentant-Légal de l'A.R.S.

KABALISA Pierre Claver.



*See 14.6*  
*Mr Dao*  
**Copie pour information à :**  
- Monsieur le Ministre de la  
Réhabilitation et de la  
Réintégration Sociale  
KIGALI.



POUR COPIE CERTIFIEE  
CONF. 1 ORIGINAL  
KIGALI, LE 28-NOV-1994

ASSOCIATION RWANDAISE  
POUR  
LA SOLIDARITE

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

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

TITRE I :  
PREAMBULE

INTERURO YA I :  
INTANGIRIRO

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

Twebwe abashyize umukono kuri aya  
mategeko;

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

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

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

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

Tumaze kubona ko duhamagariwe  
gufatanya kubaka umuryango  
tuzagiramo ubuzima nyabwo;

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

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

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

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

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

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



✍

CLB

KAR  
✍



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

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

**ARTICLE 1 :  
CREATION**

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

**ARTICLE 2 :  
DUREE**

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

**ARTICLE 3 :  
SIEGE**

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

**ARTICLE 4 :  
OBJECTIF**

L'association a pour objectif :

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

**INTERURO YA II :  
AMATEGEKO AGENGA UMURYANGO**

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

**INGINGO YA 1 :  
ISHINGWA.**

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

**INGINGO YA 2 :  
IGIHE UZAMARA**

Umuryango uzamara igihe kidateganijwe kandi uzakorera mu Rwanda hose.

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

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

**INGINGO YA 4 :  
INSHINGANO**

Umuryango ufite inshingano zikurikira :

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

POUR COPIE CERTIFIEE  
CONTE... ORIGINAL  
KIGALI, LE 10/02/1994

ARTICLE 21 :

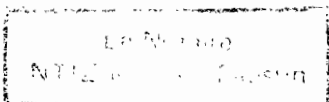
Tout ce qui ne fait pas partie des  
présents statuts est précisé dans  
le Règlement d'Ordre Intérieur de  
l'association.

INGINGO YA 21 :

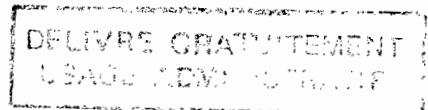
Ibitavuzwe hano byose bisobanuwe  
mu Mabwiriza Ngenga-Mikorere  
y'umuryango.

Fait à KIGALI, le 10/02/1994

Bikorewe i Kigali, kuwa 10/02/1994



*Signature*  
Juvénal Habyarimana

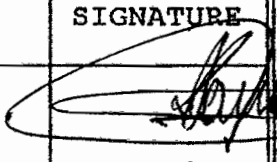

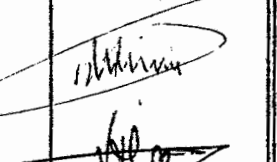

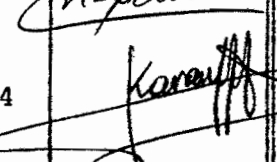
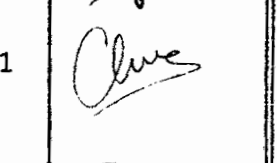


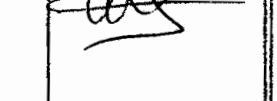



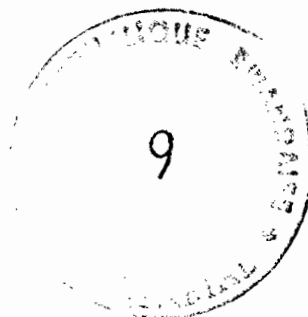
*Cbo*

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*

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

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



ARRETE MINISTERIEL N° ...../051 ITAKA RYA MINISTIRI N° ..183..../05  
 01. AVR. 1994 ACCORDANT LA PERSONNALITE I RYO KIGA 01. AVR. 1994 IYA UBUSIMA-  
 CIVILE A L'ASSOCIATION RWANDAISE POUR LA I GATONI "UMURYANGO NYARWANDA UGARIJE  
 SOLIDARITE" (A.R.S.) I UBUPATANYE" (A.R.S.).

Le Ministre de la Justice,  
 vu l'edit du 25 avril 1962 relatif  
 aux associations sans but lucratif,  
 spécialement en ses articles 1 à 5;

Sur requête introduite le 11 février  
 1994 par le Représentant Légal et le  
 Représentant Légal Suppléant de l'ASSOCIA-  
 TION RWANDAISE POUR LA SOLIDARITE" (A.R.S.),

ARRETE :

Article premier.

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

L'Association a pour objet :

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

Article 2.

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

MINISTRE

MINISTRE

28 NOV 1994

Ministère w'Ubutabera,  
 Amaze kubona itegako ryo kuya 25  
 Mata 1962 ryerekeye imiryango idaharanir-  
 inyungu, cyane cyane mu ngingo zaryo,  
 kuva kuya mbere kugera kuya 5;

Ashingiye ku ibarurwa yo kuya 11  
 Gashyamba 1994 yoherejwe n'Abahaga-  
 rariye "UMURYANGO NYARWANDA UGARIJE  
 UBUPATANYE" (A.R.S.),

ATEGEJE :

Ingingo ya mbere.

Ubuzima-gatozi buhawe "UMURYANGO  
 NYARWANDA UGARIJE UBUPATANYE" (A.R.S)  
 ufite intebe yawo i KIGALI, Komini  
 NYARUGU, Prefektura y'Umujyi wa  
 KIGALI.

Umuryango ugarije :

- guteza imbere ubufatanye mu Rwanda;
- kumenya ibintu bya ngombwa bikeneye ubwisungane bw'abantu;
- gukorana n'abadutera inkunga mu gushaka imfashanyo;
- gutema inkunga ahahurirwa y'ibanze n'indishya mito ifite ibikorwa byo gufasha abantu.

Ingingo ya mbere.

Uwemerewe ko ahagararira  
 "UMURYANGO NYARWANDA UGARIJE UBUPATANYE  
 (A.R.S) ni Bwana KABALISA Petero Claver  
 Umunyarwanda, Umukozi wa Leta, uba  
 i KIGALI, Komini NYARUGU,  
 Prefektura y'Umujyi wa KIGALI

ay...

POUR COPIE CERTIFIÉE  
 ARRÊTÉ N° 28 NOV 1994

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

Article 3.

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

KIGALI, le 01 AVR. 1994

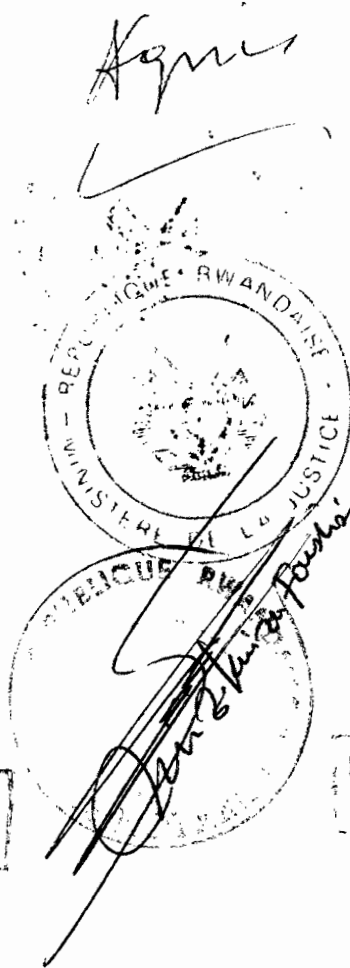
Uwemerewe ko aba Umusimbura w'Umagurariye uwo muriyango ni Bwana NTAANYA Eugène, Umunyarwanda, Umukoni wa leta, uba ku KACYIRU, Komini KACYIRU, Peresagitura y'Umujyi wa KIGALI.

Indingira ya 3.

Iri teka ritangira gukurikizwa umunsi rishyirirwaho umukono.

KIGALI, kuwa 01 AVR. 1994

NTAANYA ERO Agnès.



COPIE CERTIFIÉE

DE L'ÉTAT GRATUITEMENT  
 ADMINISTRATIF

Kigali, 2 March 1995

Excellency,

Subject: New initiatives on public service salaries as a vital element in African economic and social recovery

I am pleased to inform you that UNICEF and UNDP are jointly undertaking a study on policy incentives for civil servants in Africa, where wage erosion and salary compression are critically undermining the capacity of the civil service to fulfill key management functions and deliver basic services.

Although the issue has been discussed time and again among bilateral donors and international agencies, no clear consensus and operational guidelines have emerged. As a result, a multitude of ad hoc types of supplementary payments arrangements have come into being. The SPA working group on Civil Service Reform has drafted guidelines for policies and practices regarding supplementary payments by donors.

UNICEF and UNDP now feel that those guidelines need operational follow-up. To that effect, five countries have been selected as part of an information gathering field mission. Selection was made on the basis of their commitment to civil service reforms and taking into consideration a geographical balance. They include Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique, Tanzania and Rwanda. The focus on Rwanda will be specifically on how the international community can help in the reconstruction of the civil service in a post conflict situation.


The mission will arrive in Kigali on Tuesday 7 March 1995. It comprises of Prof. A. Adedeji, former Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa and currently Executive Director of the African Centre for Development and Strategic Studies in Nigeria, accompanied by Prof. Reginal Green of the Institute of Development Studies of the University of Sussex, England (Rapporteur) and Dr. Janha, former Secretary for Economic and Financial Affairs of the Gambia.

HE Mr. Shaharyar M. Khan  
Special Representative of the Secretary General  
UNAMIR  
Kigali

The mission will greatly appreciate to meet with you, or your representative, on Thursday 9 March at 14h30 in the UNICEF conference room to collect information and exchange ideas on the reconstruction of the civil service in Rwanda.

I attach for your information the Terms of Reference of the mission as well as the revised draft guidelines for donors policies and practices regarding local cost compensation in support of civil service reform.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dan Toole', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Dan Toole  
Representative

## Terms of Reference

Study on:

New Initiatives on public service salaries as a vital element  
in African economic and social recovery

**Background:** In many countries of sub-Saharan Africa, low salaries and earnings for civil servants, teachers and health workers have been a problem since the early phases of structural adjustment and often before. The crises have often led to an excessive compression of the wage structure, putting the brunt of the restrictive wage policy on the professional and managerial staff. As a result, the earnings gap between the private and public sectors for this category of civil servants has widened considerably since the 1970s. Low salaries, eroding fringe benefits and distorted incentives (e.g. for travel) have encouraged migration of the skilled and educated and, for those who have remained in the public service, made it necessary to seek second or third incomes, often at the expense of time spent in their main job. Although these problems have been frequently mentioned, clear analysis of what to do has been much rarer. With resources severely constrained, the capacity of governments to undertake effective salary reforms has been limited.

In emergency situations of the 'field sets', the situation is often more serious. In Rwanda, for example, the new government lacks the resources to pay salaries, even as the need for effective administration of police, and administrative services, health and education are urgently required. The international community has found it extremely difficult to provide rapid and adequate support for salaries during this critical phase of recovery.

The World Bank and the UN have both made some attempts to deal with this problems and proposed solutions. Under the SPA umbrella, Sweden has drafted general guidelines for better donor co-ordination in this area. The efforts have primarily focused on defining rules for standardized supplementary payments (daily subsistence, etc.), usually avoiding any influence on the salary structure as such and discouraging international salary supplements. The SPA working group on Civil Service Reform is currently undertaking a feasibility study on a comprehensive medium-term arrangement for supplementary salary payments by bilateral donors and international agencies. The study is being undertaken in Uganda.

**Objectives:** Against this background, the UNICEF-UNDP consultants are asked to review the situation in sub-Saharan Africa, drawing on experience and interviews in four or five countries: including Mozambique, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Mali and Rwanda. The resulting report should make proposals for international action, both by international agencies and bilateral donors. The choice of countries consciously includes countries at different phases of adjustment and recovery, including one country in the immediate phase of post-war reconstruction.



The report should give attention to four important issues:

1. the extent to which wage erosion and salary compression have critically undermined the capacity of the civil service in general and lowered the effectiveness of social service delivery systems in particular since they are among the most labour and skill intensive services;
2. short and medium term policy measures and actions on salaries and incentives, in order to deal with immediate deficiencies while working towards longer-term structural reforms. Those measures will need to be efficient in terms of providing adequate incentives and will have to be sustainable, both in terms of macro balance and socio-political acceptability;
3. in emergency situations and immediate post conflict reconstruction, proposals should be made to provide incentives and support for the rapid rehabilitation of key elements of the national civil service, in ways that can ensure strong support for the whole recovery process;
4. a particular focus should be given to the costs and benefits to donors of providing more support for local salaries and incentives in the short and medium term and less support in the form of high-cost technical assistance inputs (personnel, fellowships, equipment, etc.). Annual technical assistance receipts of several African countries exceed their entire civil service wage bill.

Arrangements: It is expected that the study will take about 25-30 person-weeks. The team will comprise 2-3 consultants. They will work together to the extent possible, especially during the field visits and the report writing. They are expected to start the field visits around mid-February and submit their draft report before the end of April 1995. Visits to the selected countries will be jointly organized by UNDP, UNICEF, and MDP country-projects. New York with local arrangements handled by the UNICEF offices in each country. Financing will come from the UNICEF/OSPEA and UNDP/MDP.

Publication: The main report should be 15-20 pages excluding tables and graphs (6,000 to 8,000 words). Appendices on the individual country situations and on other points can be added as the consultants think appropriate. In addition, a journal article, say "Foreign Affairs" would help bring the issue to public attention.

*New York*  
*1 February 1995*

REVISED DRAFT GUIDELINES FOR DONOR POLICIES AND PRACTICES  
REGARDING LOCAL COST COMPENSATION IN SUPPORT OF  
CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

(THU) 02.09.95 09:56/ST.09:17/NO.8560842766 P 5/13

NO

**RE: GUIDELINES FOR DONOR POLICIES AND PRACTICES REGARDING LOCAL  
COST COMPENSATION IN SUPPORT OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM**

**1. INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Several SPA-countries are undertaking Civil Service Reform (CSR) as part of their economic reform programmes. At the same time, most SPA donors and NGOs maintain various systems of Local Cost Compensation (LCC) for government officials at the donors' discretion. These typically involve three main types of arrangements each of which have their own problems: hiring staff to work on projects outside of Government on terms and conditions which may attract key staff away from the civil service; paying salary supplements and/or nonmonetary benefits to existing public servants in key institutions or posts which can create inequity and demotivate the rest of the civil service; long term recurrent financial support for public service salaries on a tapering basis designed to increase and decompress civil service salaries overall as part of CSR.

Their official policies, however, largely discourage such practices. These practices can distort existing salary structures and incentives, obstruct pay and employment reforms and thus undermine CSR.

**2. OBJECTIVES OF THE GUIDELINES**

2.1 The immediate and short term objectives of the guidelines is to encourage donors and recipients to adopt a more consistent approach to local compensation of civil servants. This would reduce the distortions caused by the current proliferation of ad hoc arrangements. In the medium term a strategy for CSR should be agreed to build institutional capacity and improve civil service efficiency and productivity. LCC arrangements should aim to deal with the pay problems of the civil service more generally and on a more sustainable basis. Any changes in the pay structure should be in line with the on going or planned civil service reform. The guidelines set out some principles to be followed where LCC is being considered.

2.2 The ultimate objective of the guidelines is to ensure that donor funding of local compensation arrangements promotes improvements in the performance of the civil service by encouraging recipient government to address the problem of inadequate incentive structures in the civil service in order to enhance productivity. This should reduce and eventually eliminate the reliance of aid funding of national staff over time.

2.3 In this context and in accordance with the DAC Principles, civil servants involved in donor projects should not receive any supplementary compensation and should have the same terms and conditions of employment as other civil servants. In cases where donors recruit local staff from the civil service to work on aid funded projects such staff should leave the civil service and be employed by the donor under contract. In cases where there is an explicit commitment by Government to reform pay structures and an ability and willingness to meet the additional financial costs of this reform, then donors could provide financial support to help introduce such arrangements.

2.4 In all cases donors' support to local compensation should be linked to the development of a clearly defined strategy for improving civil service efficiency and productivity, especially reform of pay and employment policies to link salaries/compensation to performance. The Guidelines clarify the principles to be followed by donors during this transition period to ensure transparency and avoid the major distortions and adverse effects that salary enhancements and practices may have on efforts aimed at building sustainable institutional capacity and improving civil service efficiency and productivity in recipient countries.

2.5 Some donors provide expatriate technical assistance staff to fill gaps in the public service where there is a deficiency of skills in the local labour market. These staff may receive local salaries and a supplement or "top up" payable in foreign exchange directly by the donor. This may still be appropriate in some developing countries but donors should avoid providing such assistance where the need for this is created by inadequate terms and conditions in the civil service. In such cases donors should encourage recipient Governments to reform pay structures which should reduce the need for such "gap filling" in the future.

### 3. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

3.1 The DAC "Principles for New orientation in Technical Co-operation" of December 1991 are the basis of these guidelines.

3.2 According to these Principles, funding of project and programme related salary supplements becomes an interim measure to be phased out over an agreed period of time. These Guidelines clarify the principles to be applied by donors and recipients in designing LCC arrangements. In general they should address the following:

(i) **Clarity of objectives:** in reaching in agreement with recipients about LCC arrangements donors should ensure clarity of objectives. For example, an initial agreement could be designed as a short term measure to rationalise the existing situation and ensure that key public services can be maintained or to implement aid projects. In the medium term LCC arrangements should seek to deal with the pay problems of the civil service more generally and on a more sustainable basis;

(ii) **Transparency:** salary levels and non financial benefits under LCC should be clear to the donors and key decision makers so that the potential distortionary effects can be identified and minimised. Where practical, the costs should be included in the budget of the recipient;

(iii) **Consistency:** arrangements for LCC should ensure salary and benefits are agreed with Government and are consistent with recipient financial accounting and such Guidelines;

(iv) **Coordination:** mechanisms need to be in place to ensure donors and recipients are aware of all current LCC arrangements, and that they work within them to avoid competition for scarce skills which might force rates up over time;

(vi) **Affordability:** If LCC is to be temporary then recipients should finance a growing proportion of the LCC from their recurrent budget so that these arrangements have a definite beginning and an end and there is a clear exit strategy for donors. Donors need to assess the capacity and willingness of the recipient to take on this burden and to provide LCC where there are reasons to believe that the recipients can take over the responsibility after a defined period;

(vii) **Cost sharing:** donors should be prepared to provide LCC for extended periods as part of a CSR but on a tapering basis so that recipients take on the burden gradually in line with their improving financial position;

(viii) **Linkage to civil service reform:** Donors should link support for LCC to progress toward CSR. This should aim to improve real incomes and incentive structures and to relate.

There should be a clearly defined strategy for improving civil service efficiency and productivity and policies on pay and employment.

3.3 The implementation of these Guidelines should be monitored. In the DAC Principles, DAC members agree to review their technical assistance policies and procedures regarding the Principles. Also SPA-meetings are appropriate fora for such monitoring. Consultative Group Meetings and Round Table Meetings provide opportunities to involve the recipient governments in the monitoring. Donors shall see to it that monitoring of the present guidelines be included in such exercises.

#### 4. STEPS

4.0 In applying the Principles there is a need to distinguish between short term and medium term problems. In the short term where LCC is already being undertaken without a CSR in place the primary aim should be to reach an agreement between recipients and donors on the structure and duration of LCC arrangements and to begin discussion about pay reform and CSR. In the medium term a strategy for CSR should be agreed to build institutional capacity and improve civil service efficiency and productivity.

Ideally there should be a progression from the current ad hoc LCC arrangements in many countries towards a situation where LCC arrangements are more structured, transparent and linked to CSR. In most situations it will be useful to think in terms of a staged approach but circumstances vary and the precise application of the Principles outlined in section 3 will depend on local circumstances.

##### 4.1 STEP 1: ANALYSE THE SITUATION AND EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM

The first step requires an analysis of the situation to identify the extent of LCC and the problems and distortions donor practices are causing. This would form the basis for the development of a more consistent and transparent approach to LCC arrangements.

A survey should be conducted to get an idea of the nature of the problem and the relationship with other problems of the civil service. It is important to acquire such information for the negotiations with the government and for follow-up purposes during the process. As a starting point donors and recipients should collect information on current compensation arrangements and:

estimate the levels and type of compensation given to civil servants of different posts and functions;

assess the extent to which various donors are involved in financing each type or category of Staff and the contractual.

Assess to what extent donor projects depend on salary enhancement of government project staff for their execution, (for example, the proportion of project expenditure on number of posts involved);

Review the extent of the pay problem by assessing the differential between the public service pay and the "living wage" and the capacity of the recipient to afford this;

#### 4.2 STEP 2: UNDERTAKE DIALOGUE WITH GOVERNMENT AND AGREE ON A PAY REFORM AS PART OF CSR

The second step would be to undertake a dialogue with Government to agree the nature of the problem. Consider possible solutions and to encourage commitment to pay reform as part of a CSR. Donors and recipients would agree to develop a strategy for CSR and work towards implementation. Efforts to build sustainable institutional capacity and to improve civil service efficiency and productivity should be the focus of the dialogue.

#### 4.3 STEP 3: WORK OUT UNIFORM TARIFFS/MODALITIES ON NATIONAL LEVELS AND AGREE WITH GOVERNMENT

Whilst efforts to develop a strategy for CSR were underway donors and recipients should agree a consistent framework under which LCC should take place. As a minimum this would require routine exchange of information on LCC and ideally it would result in agreed regime of donor supplements with guidelines on terms and conditions or tariffs and rates specifying what could be offered by donors and covering modalities such as continuous.

Arrangements to unify and if necessary adjust tariffs etc should be made on the local level between donor community and the government.

The unification of tariffs and rates and modalities should be in line with relevant recommendations in the Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) or with the Civil Service Reform Plan, if this exists. It is especially important that monetization principles of benefits are followed.

**4.4 STEP 4: AGREE ON LOCAL COMPENSATION ARRANGEMENTS AS INTERIM MEASURES LINKED TO PROGRESS IN REFORM OF THE CIVIL SERVICE**

Following the above stages donors and recipients can ensure LCC arrangements are undertaken within an agreed framework and are timebound. They would also be seen as interim measures linked to progress on reform of the pay structure and civil service. In general:

all financing of non salary costs should be based on recipient government regulations, even of payment for one

the agreement must be regularly reviewed, e.g. in SPA country meetings, Consultative Group/RoundTables, in view of changes in productivity, brain drain, financial situation and progress of civil service reform.

5.1 LCC arrangements should be designed so that recipient governments take on an increasing share of the financing over time with the objective that all salary costs of national staff employed by the government be included in the recurrent budget. To achieve this donors and recipients should aim to agree a timetable for phasing out donor financing of civil service salaries. This could be considered as part of the Public Expenditure Review process and the speed of donor withdrawal should be related to forecast growth in Government revenue and GDP.

5.2 In the long term donors and recipients should aim to dispense entirely with ad hoc local compensation arrangements. With the development of more appropriate policies for civil service pay and employment the need to rely on direct aid funding of salary supplements should diminish. However the counterpart funds generated by balance of payments support provided under SPA will provide an indirect contribution to the recurrent budget of recipient Governments but specific earmarking of counterpart funds should be avoided in line with SPA Guidelines.

Heads of Agencies Meeting, 27 March 1993

AGENDA

1. Identity Card
2. Hazardous Pay
3. Arrest of National Staff Employed by UN Organizations
4. Status of the International Tribunal
5. Preparation for the Recruitment and Fielding of 50 Expatriate Judicial Personnel
6. List of Projects Proposed by the Ministry of Planning for Financing by the Trust Fund
7. Other Matters



CC: ~~All Heads / Agents~~  
14/2/95

CAP

AG: CAP/RT  
14/2/95

10 FEB. 1995

UA

DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS  
New York, NY 10017

FACSIMILE

10 February 1995

**ACTION COPY**

RU  
PB  
CH  
CP

To: Mr. Randolph Kent  
UNREO, Kigali  
Fax No.: (871) 137-0661

From: Peter Hansen, USG  
DHA, New York  
Fax No.: (212) 963-1312

*[Signature]*

Subject: Round Table and Second Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Rwanda

- ..... 1. Attached please find a note on the above subject matter sent to the Secretary-General by Mr. James G. Speth (UNDP) and myself. Your attention is drawn to paragraph 6 where we stated that UNDP and DHA, in collaboration with UNHCR and other relevant organizations, will monitor the situation closely and coordinate in the implementation of relevant projects.
2. I would therefore appreciate if you could, together with UNDP Resident Representative, in collaboration with UNHCR and other operational organizations develop a strategy which will allow us to implement relevant projects of the RT and CAP taking into account the evolving situation and to avoid overlap between the two processes.

Best regards.

95/179

I would like to discuss  
with UNDP & UNREO after  
Bujumbura

*[Signature]*  
15.2

Ann Baker  
Kristen

9 February 1996

## Note to the Secretary-General

Subject: Round Table and Second Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Rwanda

1. With regard to the note provided to you on the above mentioned two meetings in Geneva, we would like to bring the following to your attention.

A. **Complementarity between the two initiatives:**

2. As a country emerging from complex emergency, Rwanda has entered a phase still requiring relief assistance but in combination with critical support for the rehabilitation and recovery of social and economic structures to restore the basis for sustainable development. At the same time, efforts to address the needs of Rwandese refugees in neighbouring countries must be maintained.

3. In addressing the range of these requirements simultaneously, the UN system responded with collaborative initiatives in the form of a Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal (CAP) led by DHA and a Round Table (RT) led by UNDP. The CAP focuses upon continuing emergency relief requirements, including the needs of Rwandese refugees in neighbouring countries, as well as essential quick-impact rehabilitation activities. The RT focuses on action programmes for rehabilitation, recovery and return to development. While UN organizations are responsible for the CAP, the Government is responsible for the content of the RT document.

4. Recognizing the different purpose and nature of the RT and CAP, it is important to note that the two are directed to different donor audiences - emergency relief funding sources versus development funding sources - which are most frequently represented by different delegates. In the interest of providing donors with a clear view of the relationship of the two exercises and to present an opportunity to address any points of clarification donors may have in this respect, DHA, UNDP and the Rwandese Government agreed that the RT and CAP be presented and their relationship be discussed during the Round Table meeting.

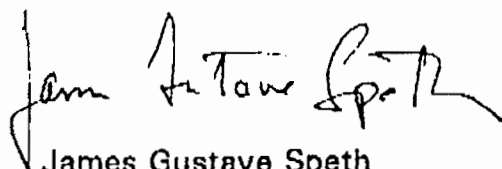
/...

B. Shortcomings and future action:

5. During the RT and CAP meetings, while a special presentation was given addressing the relationship between the two, delegates were nonetheless faced with a large volume of material for discussion in a limited period of time and there remains some misunderstanding among some donors regarding possible overlap between the RT and CAP. As a follow-up to these meetings, UNDP and DHA are working closely to clarify further that proposed activities do not represent duplication of effort and to provide donors with a succinct overview of all such activities.

6. The significant portion of what may be perceived as overlap between the RT and CAP is occasioned by different assumptions made with regard to the nature of support which would need to be directed towards Rwandese refugees. The RT document was based on projection that almost all Rwandese refugees (including both the 1959 and 1994 caseloads) would have returned home by the end of 1995. On the other hand, the CAP assumed the need for continued support to some 2 million Rwandese refugees in neighbouring countries over this same period. Actual implementation will not permit duplication or redundancy. Depending on the pace of repatriation, only the relevant parts of the CAP and the RT will be implemented. UNDP and DHA, in collaboration with UNHCR and other relevant organizations, will monitor the situation closely and coordinate in the implementation of relevant projects.

7. As a first collaborative venture in the simultaneous preparation of a RT and CAP, the recent exercise in support of Rwanda's needs has provided all participants in the process with valuable experience and tangible results. Based on the lessons learnt from this exercise, and in consultation with donors, we are now giving urgent attention to improving our planning and fund raising mechanisms to ensure a better phasing of UN system support processes in response to both emergency requirements and the complementarity shift to rehabilitation and development.



James Gustave Speth  
Administrator  
United Nations Development Programme



Peter Hansen  
Under-Secretary-General  
for Humanitarian Affairs

581492400048+  
581492400053+  
581492400052+  
581492400055+

To: UNRED GIKONGORO  
CC: UNRED BUTARE, KIBUNGO, BASE for Field Support Unit  
Date: 24 Feb 95

Charlie, thank you for your capsat of yesterday evening. Well done for plugging away in places like Rwamiko. I think you are right to back away from such places for a time. When you say an aggressive response, I presume you do not mean physical violence was offered. Let us know if so.

The ICRC figure is no surprise, given the uncertainty of the original camp population figures. We are receiving reports that refugees in Zaire are entering Rwanda and going to the Gikongoro area camps as a stepping-stone to going home. This may not be on a large scale. Do you have any evidence of this?

VISIT BY INTEGRATED TASK FORCE, MONDAY 27 FEB

Provisional timetable is as follows:

0915 Arrive Kigali airport  
0930 Depart Kigali Airport in 2 helicopters  
1000 Arrive Kibeho Camp  
1200 Depart Kibeho camp by road  
1230 Arrive Runyinya Commune. Meet bourgmestre, and visit ORC?  
1330 Depart Runyinya Commune  
1400 Arrive Butare Waystation  
1420 Depart Butare Waystation  
1430 Meeting with Op Retour field partners, at Butare prefecture (or other location if more appropriate)  
1630 Meeting with Prefet of Butare (and Gikongoro Prefet if possible) at Butare Prefecture.  
1730 Meeting ends.  
1745 Helicopters leave Butare.  
1810 Arrive Kigali.

Please advise if anything on this needs to change. Please also arrange as necessary with the 2 prefets, the Runyinya bourgmestre and those involved with Op Retour who would like to come to the 1430 meeting.

Also, could you liaise with ZAMBATT over security in Kibeho camp? Low key but effective... I plan that the party (of no more than 16) split into 4 or 5 groups and walk into different parts of the camp to talk to people, and after that, depending on your advice, announce a question-and-answer meeting of the kind that we did in Kamana.

We will also need vehicle transport on the ground, from Kibeho to

RANDOLPH KENT

- as requested.

Barney

I may not be  
at the field. RW  
Dad should represent.  
Su.  
25.2

ED  
TW Dad



File No 5000.65(RETOUR)

**TO:** See Distribution  
**FROM:** 2IC Op Retour  
**DATE:** 23 Feb 95

**SUBJECT:** TASK FORCE FIELD VISIT FOR 27 FEBRUARY 95

1. The Task Force will be visiting Kibeho camp, Runyinya commune, Butare way station and the Prefect office on the 27 February 95. A full Task Force meeting will be held with the Prefect after a meeting with Op Retour agency field workers in Butare to discuss all aspects of the operation.
2. A draft schedule is outlined in paragraph three, below, with timings. The Task Force party will fly out to Kibeho and be collected from Butare by helicopter. G3 Air Ops is requested to provide 2 Bell 212 helicopters as indicated in the itinerary. Travel between these two locations will be by road. MILOB HQ is requested to provide an escort for the party from Kibeho to Butare.
3. Itinerary for the visit:
  - a. Arrive at Presidential Hangar, Kigali airport - 0915
  - b. Depart Kigali Airport by helicopter - 0930
  - c. Arrive Kibeho Camp - 1000
  - d. Depart Kibeho Camp by road - 1200
  - e. Arrive Runyinya Commune - 1230
  - f. Depart Runyinya Commune - 1330
  - g. Arrive Butare Way Station - 1400
  - h. Depart Butare way Station - 1420
  - i. Arrive Prefect Building for meeting - 1430
  - j. Field workers meeting ends - 1630
  - k. Task force meeting end - 1730
  - l. Helicopter leaves Butare - 1745
  - m. Arrive Kigali Airport - 1810
4. OC Zambatt is requested to provide a security escort to the party in Kibeho Camp. The

visiting party may wish to divide into smaller groups within the camp to talk to different groups of IDPs. The Government members of the party will then address people in the camp at a central location by the church. The party will visit the Bourgemestre in Runyinya and tour the commune. After a packed lunch they will depart for Butare. It is expected that the field agency meeting will last about 2 hours, shortly followed by a Task force meeting in the Prefect's office. The party must depart the helicopter landing site at Butare no later than 1745 to avoid a night helicopter transit back to Kigali.

5. The air party is restricted to a maximum of 16 people. The provisional list is as follows:

|       |                          |                      |                    |
|-------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| i.    | Theodore Mutabazi        | Minister.            | <i>MININTER</i>    |
| ii.   | Justin <del>Murara</del> | Min <del>Reiso</del> | <i>MINIREISO</i>   |
| iii.  | Masti Notz               | UNHCR                |                    |
| iv.   | Joseph Mugenga           | UNHCR                |                    |
| v.    | Jean-Luc Stallon         | UNICEF               |                    |
| vi.   | Jean-Luc Siblot          | WFP                  |                    |
| vii.  | Pat Banks                | UNREO                |                    |
| viii. | Barney Mayhew            | UNREO                |                    |
| ix.   | Representative           | Min of Justice       |                    |
| x.    | Representative           | RPA                  |                    |
| xi.   | Paul Howard              | IOM                  |                    |
| xii.  | Tom Mullarkey            | UNAMIR               | <i>MININFO rep</i> |
| xiii. | Jan Janiurek             | UNAMIR               |                    |


There is provision for 3 more people, should this be necessary. If the weather precludes flying a limited programme to Runyinya and Butare will deploy by road.

J D JANIUREK  
Sqn Ldr  
2IC Op RETOUR



UNAMIR - MINUAR

Log- 4000.1 / Log- 34

FROM : A DCOS SP  
TO :   
INFO : DFC- COS- DCOS OPS- DCOS SP-  
SUBJECT : SITREP ON THE REHABILITATION OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM  
DATE : 12 APR 95

*Almud* *FL*  
*[Signature]*

1- ON WEDNESDAY 12 APR 95 A MEETING WAS HELD AT THE UNDP TO DISCUSS THE PROGRESS YET ACHIEVED IN THE EXECUTION OF THE PROJECT OF THE REHABILITATION OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

ICRC, UNDP, UNAMIR AND MINJUST HAVE ATTENDED THIS CONFERENCE. THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MIN.DEF ARRIVED WHEN THE CONFERENCE WAS ENDED.

2- THE CURRENT SITUATION AS DESCRIBED BY THE MINJUST REPRESENTATIVE IS AS FOLLOW :

- (a) . RENOVATION OF PRISONS : THE PRISONS OF KIBUYE, NYANZA AND GISENY ARE BEING RENOVATED TO HAVE MORE SPACE FOR THE TRANSFERRED DETAINEES.
- (b) . THE PRISON OF BYUMBA WILL BE RENOVATED IN THE NEAR FUTURE.
- (c) . THE LEVELLING OF THE GROUND AT NSINDA SITE , WHERE A NEW DETENTION CENTER WOULD BE BUILD, HAS BEGAN ON TUESDAY.
- (d) . A LOCAL CONTRACTOR IS APPROACHED TO BUILT THE NSINDA CAMP. FINAL DECISION IS NOT YET TAKEN.
- (e) . AN EXPANSION OF GITARAMA PRISON HAS COMMENCED WITH THE

CONTRIBUTION OF THE CHURCH. HOWEVER THERE IS A NEED TO  
CONSIDER THE EXPANSION OF THE LADIES BLOCK.

- 3- ICRC HAS NOTICED THAT THE PLAN TO TRANSFER 2400 PRISONERS FROM  
GITARAMA MAY NOT BE ACHIEVED BECAUSE EVERYDAY A NEW ARRESTED  
PERSONS ARRIVE IN THE PRISONS AND HAS THE FEAR TO TRANSFER THE  
CONGESTION FROM ONE POINT TO ANOTHER RATHER THAN TO ALLEVIATE  
THE SITUATION.
- 4- UNDP DOESN'T SUPPORT TOTALLY THE EXPANSION AND PREFER STARTING  
THE BUILDING OF THE NEW CAMPS.
- 5- UNAMIR, ICRC AND UNDP HAVE EXPRESSED THEIR CONCERN ABOUT THE LACK  
OF COORDINATION BETWEEN MINJUST AND MINDEF AND HAVE REQUESTED  
THAT MINDEF SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN ALL DECISION TO BE TAKEN.  
THE MINDEF REPRESENTATIVE HAS PROMISED TO BRING OUR CONCERN TO  
THE HIGH LEVEL , PARTICULARLY TO RESUME OPERATION  
" DECONGESTION"  
AGAIN THE PROPOSAL TO USE SOME CIVILIAN FACILITIES HAS BEEN  
RAISED . THE MINJUST AND MINDEF SEEM NOT TO ADHERE TO IT.
- 6- NEXT CONFERENCE WOULD BE HELD NEXT WEEK.



REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE  
MINISTERE DE LA JUSTICE  
B.P. 160  
KIGALI.

Kigali, le 28 FEV. 1995  
N° .424/06-07.....

Son excellence Monsieur  
Le Représentant Spécial des  
Nations Unies au RWANDA  
KIGALI.

Excellence,

Il vous souviendra que les  
massacres et le génocide rwandais ont pris le ton sur  
l'attentat des Président Rwandais et Burundais le 6 avril  
1994. Comme notre Gouvernement n'a pas entamer cette enquête  
nous souhaiterions voir ce dossier rentrer dans l'activité du  
Tribunal International sur le RWANDA.

Veuillez agréer, l'expression de  
ma très haute considération.

Le Ministre de la Justice  
NKUBITO Alphonse Marie

Copie pour information :

- Monsieur le Ministre des  
Affaires Etrangères et de  
la Coopération.  
KIGALI.



③ COS  
Fundamental Rights  
This case is being  
investigated. Could  
you advise us  
on the status  
of the enquiry?  
20/1/95

② M. D. O.  
H. Chev. in H.  
C. P. M.  
R. M.  
2/6

THIS VERY OLD  
INFORMATION!!

UNITED NATIONS  
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES  
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

## FACT SHEET

### THE NUMBERS GAME

#### UNAMIR

***HAS RENDERED THE KIGALI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT OPERATIONAL***

***IS TRAINING RWANDAN GENDARMES***

***HAS IMMUNISED OVER 62 000 RWANDANS***

***HAS TREATED WELL OVER 200 000 RWANDAN PATIENTS AND CONTINUES TO TREAT AN AVERAGE OF WELL OVER 1 600 PATIENTS A DAY***

***HAS TRANSPORTED WELL OVER 45 000 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS BACK TO THEIR COMMUNES***

***HAS CLEARED SEVERAL THOUSANDS OF UNEXPLODED MUNITIONS (3 054)***

***HAS LAUNCHED MINE AWARENESS PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL COMMUNITIES***

***IS PROVIDING SECURITY AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS AND IS PRESENT IN MOST OF THE DP CAMPS IN SOUTH WESTERN RWANDA***

***IS CONDUCTING DAY CLINICS IN VARIOUS AREAS OF THE COUNTRY TO ASSIST THE LOCAL MEDICAL AUTHORITIES IN RETRAINING OF MEDICAL STAFF***

***HAS REPAIRED ELECTRICITY LINES, BRIDGES, ROADS, INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEM AND WATER SERVICES FOR VARIOUS TOWNS AND COMMUNES***

***HAS ESCORTED HUNDREDS OF HUMANITARIAN AID CONVOYS***

***HAS CONDUCTED CORDON & SEARCH OPERATION IN CAMPS AND CONFISCATED OVER 1000 OFFENSIVE WEAPONS AND ARRESTED 43 POSSIBLE CRIMINALS***

LAST UPDATE ON.....~~1995~~

Produced by UNAMIR Public Affairs, Capt Grenier (212) 963-9906 ext 11124. Veritas!

FEB 9, 95

MORE THAN 600 DAYS  
OLD!!

## **THE FACTS TO SUPPORT THE NUMBERS**

The following information is presented as a brief synopsis of the UN involvement in Rwanda. This document will be updated as required and as information becomes available to this office. Please refer to the date below for updates.

### **Provision of security:**

UNAMIR troops provide permanent security to many establishments such as: UNREO offices, HSF and MSF facilities, Kamembe airport, Factories, ICRC (Ethiopia).

### **Presence in camps:**

UNAMIR troops are present in many DP camps such as: Mururu, Nyagatare, Nyarushishi, Cyimbogo, Kitambo, by (Ethiopia)... In Cyanika, Rukondo, Musabeya, by (Zambia).

### **Immunisation:**

UNAMIR medical staff conducted an immunisation programme for over 60 000 Rwandan, (various contingents).

Vaccination of over 2 700 locals (Malicoy)

### **Mine clearing:**

More than 1 420 mines and other explosives were cleared in various sectors of the country (British Contingent).

More than 500 pieces of unexploded munitions were cleared in the month of August in the Kigali region (Canadian Contingent)

Well over 794 unexploded munitions were cleared in the Byumba area in the last few months (Nigeria)

Mine awareness program is under way in the Byumba area (Nigeria)

More than 340 pieces of unexploded munitions have been cleared in the Gikongoro region (Ghanbatt)

### **Water purification:**

### **Aid to local communities:**

UNAMIR troops help the local community by working on farm lands with the locals and by providing assistance to the Shagasha water purification plant, (Ethiopia)..

UNAMIR Civilian Police has trained 102 gendarmes and is presently in the process of training

340 more to re-enforce public security in Rwanda.

Clinics:

UN medical staff conduct day clinics in the Kibeho, Save and Busoro areas where over 18 000 local patients were treated in 10 weeks. (Australia)

UN medical staff conduct clinic in Musabeya area (Zambia).

UN medical staff conducted Day clinics in Byumba and Mukono, (British)

Repair of infrastructure:

UNAMIR personnel repaired the Kigali international airport infrastructure and re-trained air traffic controllers.

Help in repairing the damaged electricity lines in the Cyangugu area, (Ethiopia).

Helping Rwanda Telephone to restore services throughout the country, and also assisted Radio Rwanda and Rwanda Television in restoring services, (Canada).

Assist several communities in restoring water services, (Canada, Britain).

Repaired the bridge at Kanzenze (British). During this operation, Sapper Robert Copsey lost the lower part of his right leg after stepping on a TS 50 land mine

Road repair and maintenance in the Kitabi area

Build toilets and ablutions for local population (Ghanbat)

Escort of convoys:

Over 89 UNHCR in Cyangugu area, (Ethiopia).

Transport of Rwandans:

Over 20 335 in Cyangugu area, (Ethiopia).

Over 6 000 from South west to home communes (Canada)

350 per week (Nigeria)

Medical:

Statistics for the months of August and September, show that UNAMIR has provided direct medical assistance to over 45 000 Rwandans

Over 1 976 patients in the Cyangugu area, (Ethiopia).

An average of 40 patients per day are being treated by UN troops in the Kigali Central Hospital (Australia)

An average of 350 patients per day receive medical treatment from UN troops in the Byumba area (Nigeria)

An average of 250 patients per day/Gikongoro area, (Ghana).

An average of 60 patients per day/Gitarama area, (Mali).

An average of 250 patients per day/Musango area, (Zambia).

An average of 75 patients per day/Ruhengeri/Gisenyi area (Tunisia)

An average of 120 patients per day/Kibuye area (Frafbatt)

An average of 500 patients per day/Kigali area (India).

Humanitarian:

UN contingent initiatives have resulted in charity drives back in home countries and will soon see delivery of several tons of humanitarian assistance such as medicine, food, clothes, fridges, sewing machines and more to orphanages in Gitarama, Butare, Kigali, Byumba, Kigeme etc (Nigeria, Canada, British, Australia)

DISARMING OPERATION:

LAST UPDATE ON.....~~April 11, 1995~~

Feb 9, 95

Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

BDI/93/007

N° 176

Monsieur le Ministre,

WELCOME  
M. D. A.

Objet: Evaluation et identification d'initiatives de Développement Régional dans les pays des Grands Lacs.

J'ai l'honneur de me référer à la Conférence tenue du 15 au 17 janvier 1995 sur les réfugiés et personnes déplacées dans la région des Grands Lacs.

Lors de cette conférence, il avait été demandé au PNUD d'organiser une Table Ronde qui traiterait de la problématique engendrée par les mouvements de populations dans les pays des Grands Lacs.

Dans cette perspective, le PNUD, en relation avec le HCR, organise du 6 au 15 mai 1995, une mission d'évaluation et d'identification qui sera conduite par Mr Timothy PAINTER, Conseiller du Bureau Régional pour l'Afrique à New York.

Vous trouverez ci-joint les termes de référence détaillés de cette mission.

Ce bureau se rapprochera de tous les Départements ministériels et institutions concernés par cette mission afin d'organiser le programme de visite de Mr PAINTER.

Toutefois, nous vous saurions gré de l'assistance que vous jugerez utile de nous apporter afin que cette mission se déroule dans de bonnes conditions.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

  
Sukehiro HASEGAWA  
Représentant Résident

Monsieur le Ministre des Affaires  
Etrangères et de la Coopération  
KIGALI.

CC: Monsieur le Ministre du Plan  
KIGALI.



Monsieur Shaharyar KHAN  
Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des NU  
KIGALI.

Monsieur C. FAUBERT  
Représentant Spécial du HCR  
KIGALI.

Monsieur Roman URASA  
Délégué du HCR  
KIGALI.

Monsieur Randolph KENT  
Coordinateur de l'Assistance Humanitaire (UNREO)  
KIGALI.

Monsieur Wilmer COLLETT  
Représentant FAO  
KIGALI.

Monsieur Daniel TOOLE  
Représentant de l'UNICEF  
KIGALI.

Monsieur M.T. ZERGABER  
Directeur des Opération PAM  
KIGALI.

Monsieur B.C.J. VAN LOOSDDRECHT  
Représentant des Pays-Bas  
KIGALI.

Monsieur Achim KRATZ  
Envoyé Spécial de la Commission des Communautés Européennes  
KIGALI.

Monsieur Julio GAMBA  
Représentant Résident de la Banque Mondiale  
KIGALI.

Monsieur Idrissa SOW  
Représentant Résident a.i. OMS  
KIGALI.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

OFFICE OF THE UN HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR  
UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE  
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA  
(UNRFO)

*With the compliments of*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J. H. (J)'.

c/o UNDP COMPOUND B.P. 445 KIGALI RWANDA  
PHONE (250) 72951 FAX (250) 72951 SAT PHONE 871 137 0660 SAT FAX 871 137 0661



NATIONS UNIES  
DEPARTEMENT  
DES AFFAIRES HUMANITAIRES



UNITED NATIONS  
DEPARTMENT  
OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

RK  
info

A - TO: Ms. Millicent Mutuli  
Information Officer  
UNREO, Kigali

cc: All Heads of Agencies

Palais des Nations  
CH-1211 GENEVE 10

Facsimile No. 250 72951 / 871 1370661

DE - FROM: Eileen Hazbun  
Financial Information Officer  
DHA-Geneva

fb: Consolidated Appeal  
17/13/95

Telephone: + 4122 788-7021 / 788 7020  
+ 4122 788-7019

Facsimile: + 4122 788-6389 / 788-6394

Date: 14 March 1995

OBJET - SUBJECT: Pledges to the Consolidated Appeal

Ref: DHA-GENEVA FX -

95/0391

Account:

Total No. of pages:

5

File(s):

As requested, please find attached Financial Summaries indicating  
response to the Consolidated Appeal for Rwanda and the Sub-Region.

Best regards

14 MARS 1995

Rosen



Pl. shade important  
pts. J

**Table II : Donor Breakdown of Contributions through UN Organizations**  
(As of 6 March 1995)

Compiled by DEA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisations.

| Donor                                   | Channel | Sector/Activity   | Amount US\$       |
|---|---------|---|-------------------|
| Belgium                                 | UNHCR   | SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/UNHCR security operations for refugee camps in Zaire | 1,000,000         |
| Canada                                  | UNICEF  | To be specified   | 35,465            |
| Canada                                  | UNREO   | RWA-95-11/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination                             | 248,227           |
| Italy                                   | UNICEF  | To be specified   | 1,000,000         |
| Italy                                   | IOM     | RWA-95-1/N20 - Trans/logis., reception, mgmt. of camps for IDPs           | 250,000           |
| Japan                                   | UNICEF  | To be specified   | 1,000,000         |
| Japan                                   | WHO     | SRP-95-1/N06 - Health   | 800,000           |
| Japan                                   | UNHCHR  | RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.                              | 500,000           |
| Sweden                                  | FAO     | RWA-95-1/N03-E - Agriculture  | 273,972           |
| Switzerland                             | UNHCHR  | RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.                              | 113,636           |
| United Kingdom                          | FAO     | RWA-95-1/N03-B - Agriculture  | 634,921           |
| United Kingdom                          | IOM     | RWA-95-1/N20 - Trans/logis., reception, mgmt. of camps for IDPs           | 119,048           |
| United Kingdom                          | UNV     | RWA-95-1/N25 -  | 119,048           |
| United Kingdom                          | UNICEF  | To be specified   | 1,428,571         |
| United Kingdom                          | UNHCR   | SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees                | 1,587,302         |
| United Kingdom                          | UNHCR   | SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/for cost of International Liaison Group              | 793,651           |
| United Kingdom                          | UNHCR   | RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs                              | 873,016           |
| United Kingdom                          | UNREO   | RWA-95-1/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination                              | 154,450           |
| USA                                     | UNREO   | RWA-95-11/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination                             | 177,520           |
| USA                                     | UNREO   | RWA-95-11/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination                             | 320,012           |
| EC                                      | UNHCR   | SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Operation                  | 30,525,031        |
| UNICEF NatCom/Israel                    | UNICEF  | To be specified   | 16,000            |
| UNICEF NatCom/Slovakia                  | UNICEF  | To be specified   | 4,218             |
| UNDP                                    | UNHCR   | RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/Rwanda-Burundi Operation                            | 20,745            |
| ACCT                                    | UNHCHR  | RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.                              | 60,000            |
| ACPR (FRA)                              | UNHCR   | RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for reconstruction of one school                    | 9,191             |
| Deutsche Stiftung (GER)                 | UNHCR   | SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/Refugees   | 19,231            |
| Girl Guide Assoc. (UK)                  | UNHCR   | SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwandese refugees                         | 4,688             |
| BHP Minerals (AUL)                      | UNHCR   | SRP-95-1/N01 - Tanzania/Rwandese refugees                                 | 99,935            |
| Dem Lib Party (KOR)                     | UNHCR   | SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/Rwandese refugees                                    | 30,000            |
| Bea & Urs Hauser (SWI)                  | UNHCR   | RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for rehabilitation of a primary school              | 11,364            |
| Private, Ivory Coast                    | UNICEF  | To be specified   | 11,403            |
| Private, Switzerland                    | UNICEF  | To be specified   | 7,874             |
| <b>Sub-Total for Cash Contributions</b> |         |   | <b>42,048,519</b> |
| Carryover Funds                         | UNICEF  | To be specified   | 16,000,000        |
| Carryover Funds                         | WFP     | Regional Cash Projects - Transport and Logistics                          | 6,196,763         |
| <b>Sub-Total for Carryover Funds</b>    |         |   | <b>22,196,763</b> |

**Table II - Donor Breakdown of Contributions (Continued)**  
(As of 6 March 1994)

| WFP Food Contributions *                | Channel | Project Code                      | Food (MTs)         | Amount US\$          |
|---|---------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Burundi Conflict Victims</b>         |         |                                   |                    |                      |
| Germany                                 | WFP     | SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid | 3,545 MTs          | 1,301,015            |
| Japan                                   | WFP     | SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid | 13,894 MTs         | 5,099,098            |
| Netherlands                             | WFP     | SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid | 3,500 MTs          | 1,284,500            |
| Switzerland                             | WFP     | SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid | 500 MTs            | 148,000              |
| USA                                     | WFP     | SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid | 19,637 MTs         | 7,965,554            |
| EU                                      | WFP     | SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid | 86 MTs             | 154,542              |
| EU                                      | UNHCR   | SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid | 550 MTs            | 319,600              |
| <b>Sub-Total for Burundi</b>            |         |                                   | <b>41,712 MTs</b>  | <b>17,470,309</b>    |
| <b>Rwanda Conflict Victims</b>          |         |                                   |                    |                      |
| Denmark                                 | WFP     | RWA-95-1/N01 - Emergency Food Aid | 2,160 MTs          | 846,720              |
| Canadian Food Grain Bank                | WFP     | RWA-95-1/N01 - Emergency Food Aid | 435 MTs            | 311,895              |
| Germany                                 | WFP     | RWA-95-1/N01 - Emergency Food Aid | 3,321 MTs          | 1,601,157            |
| Japan                                   | WFP     | RWA-95-1/N01 - Emergency Food Aid | 3,533 MTs          | 1,384,936            |
| Netherlands                             | WFP     | RWA-95-1/N01 - Emergency Food Aid | 7,200 MTs          | 2,822,400            |
| Sweden                                  | WFP     | RWA-95-1/N01 - Emergency Food Aid | 1,000 MTs          | 717,000              |
| USA                                     | WFP     | RWA-95-1/N01 - Emergency Food Aid | 24,768 MTs         | 12,570,906           |
| EU                                      | UNHCR   | RWA-95-1/N01 - Emergency Food Aid | 100 MTs            | 201,800              |
| <b>Sub-Total for Rwanda</b>             |         |                                   | <b>42,517 MTs</b>  | <b>20,456,814</b>    |
| <b>Tanzania - Refugees</b>              |         |                                   |                    |                      |
| Germany                                 | WFP     | SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid | 11,211 MTs         | 4,788,669            |
| Italy                                   | WFP     | SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid | 1,200 MTs          | 394,800              |
| USA                                     | WFP     | SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid | 14,120 MTs         | 10,467,160           |
| EU                                      | WFP     | SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid | 4,196 MTs          | 1,544,136            |
| EU                                      | UNHCR   | SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid | 200 MTs            | 69,800               |
| <b>Sub-Total for Tanzania</b>           |         |                                   | <b>30,927 MTs</b>  | <b>17,264,565</b>    |
| <b>Zaire - Refugees</b>                 |         |                                   |                    |                      |
| Canada                                  | WFP     | SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid | 18,280 MTs         | 9,598,640            |
| Canadian Food Grain Bank                | WFP     | SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid | 3,090 MTs          | 2,601,270            |
| Germany                                 | WFP     | SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid | 17,846 MTs         | 8,708,848            |
| Netherlands                             | WFP     | SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid | 3,090 MTs          | 1,867,260            |
| Switzerland                             | WFP     | SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid | 600 MTs            | 464,400              |
| USA                                     | WFP     | SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid | 19,071 MTs         | 14,487,954           |
| EU                                      | WFP     | SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid | 16,609 MTs         | 9,871,221            |
| EU                                      | UNHCR   | SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid | 1,350 MTs          | 1,243,800            |
| <b>Sub-Total for Zaire</b>              |         |                                   | <b>79,936 MTs</b>  | <b>48,843,393</b>    |
| <b>Sub-Total for Food Contributions</b> |         |                                   | <b>195,092 MTs</b> | <b>104,035,081</b>   |
| <b>Grand-Total</b>                      |         |                                   | <b>195,092 MTs</b> | <b>\$168,280,363</b> |

*Note that most of these commodities represent contributions announced in 1994, scheduled for delivery in 1995. Of the total 195,092 MTs (US\$ 104 Million), WFP indicates the following estimated totals as representing new decisions for 1995:*

|              |                   |                        |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Netherlands  | 11,000 MTs        | US\$ 6,193,000         |
| Germany      | 14,450 MTs        | US\$ 8,135,350         |
| Canada       | 4,400 MTs         | US\$ 2,477,200         |
| USA          | 29,020 MTs        | US\$ 16,938,260        |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>58,870 MTs</b> | <b>US\$ 33,143,810</b> |

Table I: 1995 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda  
Updated Financial Summary - By Appealing Agency  
as of 6 March 1995

Compiled by DHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organizations

| Appealing Agency           | A<br>Total Requirements<br>(January - December 1995) | B<br>Stocks Avail.<br>to WFP<br>(as of 01/01) | C (A - B = C)<br>Net Requirements<br>(less stocks available to WFP)<br>(US\$) | D<br>Contributions/<br>Refuges<br>(US\$) | E (C - D = E)<br>Shortfall<br>(Shortage)<br>(US\$) | F (D / C = F)<br>% of Needs<br>Covered<br>% |        |             |        |
|----------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|---|--------|-------------|--------|
| A. THE RWANDA PERSPECTIVE  |  |   |   |  |  |   |        |             |        |
| UNHCR *                    | 44,275,500   |   | 44,275,500  | 914,316                                  | 43,361,184   | 2.1%  |        |             |        |
| UNICHR **                  | 55,650,000   |   | 55,650,000  | *** 19,503,531                           | 36,146,469   | 35.0%                                       |        |             |        |
| WHO                        | 7,482,835  |   | 7,482,835   | 0  | 7,482,835  | 0.0%  |        |             |        |
| PAO                        | 18,531,700   |   | 18,531,700  | 908,893                                  | 17,622,807   | 4.9%  |        |             |        |
| UNESCO **                  | 6,629,540  |   | 6,629,540   | 0  | 6,629,540  | 0.0%  |        |             |        |
| UNHCR                      | 10,153,050   |   | 10,153,050  | 473,636                                  | 9,679,414  | 4.7%  |        |             |        |
| UNHCR                      | 1,350,000  |   | 1,350,000   | 0  | 1,350,000  | 0.0%  |        |             |        |
| UNV                        | 1,327,064  |   | 1,327,064   | 119,048                                  | 1,208,016  | 9.0%  |        |             |        |
| ROM                        | 10,539,800   |   | 10,539,800  | 369,048                                  | 10,170,752   | 3.5%  |        |             |        |
| NGOs                       | 4,124,913  |   | 4,124,913   | 0  | 4,124,913  | 0.0%  |        |             |        |
| UNRBD/HA                   | 2,003,900  |   | 2,003,900   | 900,209                                  | 1,103,691  | 44.9%                                       |        |             |        |
| WFP FOOD SUMMARY ****      |  |   |   |  |  |   |        |             |        |
|                            | MTT  | US\$  | MTT   | US\$                                     | MTT  | US\$  |        |             |        |
| CERBALS                    | 86,893   | 34,049,022                                    | 5,757   | 81,36                                    | 32,643   | 12,796,056                                  | 48,493 | 18,997,086  | 40.2%  |
| PULSES                     | 24,836   | 17,800,242                                    | 3,495   | 21,31                                    | 8,774  | 6,290,958                                   | 12,557 | 9,003,369   | 41.1%  |
| OIL                        | 4,138  | 4,831,115                                     | 3,571   | 567                                      | 1,000  | 1,168,000                                   | 0      | 0           | 100.0% |
| SUGAR                      | 256  | 168,294                                       | 0   | 256                                      | 0  | 0   | 256    | 168,294     | 0.0%   |
| DRIED SKIM MILK            | 364  | 661,570                                       | 0   | 364                                      | 0  | 0   | 264    | 459,770     | 30.5%  |
| Subtotal for WFP           | 116,477  | 57,510,243                                    | 12,823  | 103,654                                  | 42,517   | 28,456,814                                  | 61,578 | 28,622,519  | 42.1%  |
| TOTAL - RWANDA PERSPECTIVE | 116,477  | 219,578,545                                   | 12,823  | 103,654                                  | 42,517   | 43,645,495                                  | 61,578 | 167,588,140 | 20.7%  |

\* Note that UNHCR is appealing for resources to fund activities to meet the needs of Rwandese/Burundese refugees on a regional level. Contributions/pledges not specifically earmarked to the Rwanda Progr. are made in response to the Consolidated Appeal with the recorded against the UNHCR Sub-Regional budget with a percentage of these funds has been obligated to the Rwanda returns and IDPs programme within Rwanda.

\*\* For Primary and non-formal education, requested funds will be channelled through UNICEF for subsequent reallocation to UNICEF/UNESCO activities.

\*\*\* As some of these contributions are also destined for Rwandese refugees in Tanzania and Zaire, once a breakdown has been determined, a percentage of these funds will be reallocated against the UNICEF budget for the Sub-Regional Perspective. UNICEF has also determined a carryover of US\$ 16 million from 1993 funds of which a percentage will also be allocated to the Sub-Region.

\*\*\*\* Note the following for WFP:

1) Revised Requirements: A standardization of ration rates and a rationalization of WFP programmes within Rwanda, which took place after the finalization of the Appeal document, has led to a revision of the total food aid requirements to 116,477 MTT (US\$ 57.5 million).

2) Contributions: Most of the consolidated regional contributions announced in 1994, scheduled for delivery in 1995.

3) Shortfall: In some cases, shortfalls do not equal net requirements minus contributions, owing to other surpluses in certain commodities for certain countries. These surpluses will be reallocated wherever possible to other operations within the region.

\* Note that UNHCR is appealing for resources to fund activities to meet the needs of Rwandan/Burundian refugees on a regional level. Contributions/refuges not specifically earmarked to the Rwanda Prog. and made in response to the Consolidated Appeal will be recorded against the UNHCR Sub-Regional budget until a percentage of these funds has been obligated to the Rwandan refugees and IDPs programme within Rwanda.

\*\* For Primary and non-formal education, requested funds will be channelled through UNICEF for subsequent reallocation to UNICEF/UNESCO activities.

\*\*\* As some of these contributions are also destined for Rwandan refugees in Tanzania and Zaire, once a breakdown has been determined, a percentage of these funds will be reallocated against the UNICEF budget for the Sub-Regional Perspective. UNHCR has also determined a carryover of US\$ 16 million from 1994 funds of which a percentage will also be allocated to the Sub-Region.

\*\*\*\* Note the following for WFP:

1) Revised Requirements: A standardization of ration rates and a rationalization of WFP programmes within Rwanda, which took place after the finalization of the Appeal document, has led to a revision of the total food aid requirements to 116,477 MTT (US\$ 57.5 Million).

2) Contributions: Most of the commodities requested contributions commenced in 1994, scheduled for delivery in 1995.

3) Shortfalls: In some cases, shortfalls do not equal net requirements minus contributions, owing to minor surpluses in certain commodities for certain countries. These surpluses will be reallocated wherever possible to other operations within the region.





## DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

DHA-NY

## FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

10 March 1995

TO: Mr. Randolph Kent  
Humanitarian Coordinator  
UNREO, Kigali  
Fax: 871 137 0661

COPY TO: Mr. Martin Griffiths  
Director  
DHA - Geneva  
Fax: 41 22 917 0020

FROM: Q. Shaukat Fareed  
Director  
DHA - New York  
Fax: 212 963 1040

SUBJECT: JIU STUDY "Involvement of the UN System  
in Providing and Coordinating Humanitarian  
Assistance"

NO. OF PAGES (including cover page): 3

Please find attached new correspondence from the JIU on the above study.

The research team would now like to join you in the first half of May and would appreciate knowing if this can be accommodated.

Best wishes.

*Shaukat*

cc: Mr. Felix Downes-Thomas  
Mr. Kaz Kuroda

95/665



13 MARS 1995

OK  
PB  
MF

NATIONS UNIES

19/2815  
Action required  
UNITED NATIONS

CORPS COMMUN D'INSPECTION

JOINT INSPECTION UNIT

Télégramme : UNATIONS, GENEVE  
Télex : 41 29 62  
Téléphone : 979 91 11  
Fax : 917 90 33

Palais des Nations  
CH-1211 GENEVE 10

Fax Geneva  
and

Réf. No :  
(à rappeler dans la réponse)

9 March 1995

Dear Mr. Hansen,

Further to our communications on the study "Involvement of the United Nations System in Providing and Coordinating Humanitarian Assistance" concerning the questionnaire (of 6 February 1995), and arrangements for visits to New York in March and Rwanda in early April (21 February 1995), Inspector Erica-Irene A. Daes wishes to further request the following.

In the course of on-going research and analysis, it has become clear that the final report would benefit from a wide range of views covering the whole spectrum of the mandate of humanitarian assistance. In particular, in the context of DHA, the three dimensions of Natural Disaster, Mitigation and Prevention and Complex Emergencies - while sharing more aspects than not - each has specific perspectives that would be useful for the study.

Inspector Daes would therefore like to request, if possible, that four different questionnaires be completed as follows:

1. Overall DHA response from policy perspective
2. Complex emergencies
3. Natural Disaster - represented by Relief Co-ordination Branch
4. Mitigation and Prevention - represented by IDNDR and Disaster Mitigation Branch

For reasons of workload, questionnaires covering points 1 and 2 could be combined. Inspector Daes would appreciate your comments on this request. Given the urgency, JIU will forward a copy of the questionnaire separately to the above mentioned departments through Mr. Griffiths, Director of DHA in Geneva.

Mr. Peter Hansen  
Under-Secretary-General  
Department of Humanitarian Affairs  
United Nations  
New York, N.Y. 10017  
USA

MAR 09 1995

Fax: 1 212/963-13-12




With regard to the visit to New York in March 1995, Inspector Daes would like to have consultations with those individuals involved in the issues concerning RELIEFnet in addition to the officials already mentioned in our communication of 21 February. Inspector Daes would appreciate receiving as soon as possible a tentative schedule for her visit to DHA in New York from 22 to 24 March 1995.

As also mentioned in our communication of 21 February 1995, Inspector Daes was planning a field mission to Rwanda for the first half of April 1995. However, it is now, from the perspective of JIU, more appropriate to re-schedule the mission to the first half of May. She would appreciate the reaction of DHA to this and would like to discuss the matter on her visit to New York.

In the same communication, Inspector Daes raised the possibility of her attending one of IASC sessions as appropriate. For reasons of planning, Inspector Daes would appreciate receiving as early a confirmation of this as possible.

Please direct information on the specific practical arrangements as well as any specific, detailed enquiries to the Research Officer assigned to the study, Mr. Peter Wichmand on direct line +41-22/979-94-58, fax: +41-22/917-80-33, ccMail or Internet e-mail peter.wichmand@itu.ch.

Yours sincerely,

  
Even Fontaine Ortiz  
Executive Secretary  
Joint Inspection Unit

MAR-13-95 11:20 FROM: UN NYK HQ

ID:

PAGE

3





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

Telephone: 717 91 11  
Cable Address: Promigrant Geneva  
Telex: 415 722  
Telefax: 798 61 50

17, route des Morillons  
P.O. Box 71  
CH - 1211 GENEVA 19  
SWITZERLAND

Mission du Rwanda

cf/dir/unamir/15.03

Kigali, le 15 mars 1995

*M. J. J.*  
203

Excellence Monsieur le Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général,

**Objet : rapport avec les forces de l'ordre du Gouvernement rwandais**

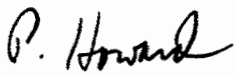
J'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir, ci-joint, des copies de correspondances avec le Gouvernement rwandais concernant des véhicules OIM, ou sous la responsabilité de l'OIM, retenus par différents postes de Gendarmerie.

Comme vous pourrez le constater, cette façon d'agir n'a pas de base légale réelle et a nécessité des interventions officielles pour les récupérer. Depuis la dernière correspondance en date du 21 février 1995, qui n'a pas encore abouti à un résultat concret, un autre véhicule Toyota Pick-up a été confisqué par la Gendarmerie de Gisenyi.

Je souhaiterais également dans cette correspondance vous faire part de deux autres interventions des forces de l'ordre allant à l'encontre des principes régissant les rapports d'une Organisation internationale avec un Gouvernement. En effet, vous trouverez tout d'abord en annexe la copie d'une note qui nous a été remise par un de nos employés sur l'utilisation forcée d'un bus UNHCR/OIM par des militaires armés pour un déplacement.

Deuxièmement, je voudrais mentionner la fouille récente de nos bureaux à Butare par des militaires. Il semblerait, d'après les premières explications, qu'elle s'est faite par erreur.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Excellence, avec mes remerciements, mes salutations les plus distinguées.

  
Paul Howard  
Chef de mission

Son Excellence Le Représentant spécial  
du Secrétaire Général  
UNAMIR - Kigali

File Got

## NOTE VERBALE

A l'attention du **Ministère des Affaires étrangères et de la Coopération**

L' Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations a l'honneur de vous informer que deux de ses véhicules attachés au transport des réfugiés et des personnes déplacées sont actuellement retenus par la Gendarmerie nationale.

### Cas No 1.

En date du 17 novembre 1994 un bus OIM a été impliqué dans un accident avec deux personnes sur une bicyclette. Le bus s'est arrêté et les deux personnes blessées ont été emmenées à l'hôpital par le deuxième bus du convoi. Conformément aux ordres des Gendarmes présents sur le lieu de l'accident, le bus a été conduit au poste auquel ils étaient rattachés. Le reste du convoi a continué. Le responsable de l'attribution des véhicules de l'OIM s'est rendu au poste afin de récupérer le bus. On lui a dit que le bus serait rendu contre remise d'une somme d'argent. Je me suis personnellement rendu au poste à 15.00h. où j'ai également entendu qu'il fallait payer une "amende" pour retirer le bus et que cela ne pouvait pas se faire avant l'élaboration du rapport. On m'a alors proposé de revenir à 17.00h.. Je suis retourné à 17.00h. où je n'ai pas rencontré mon interlocuteur mais un de ses subalternes qui a dû aller s'enquérir de cette affaire à un de ses supérieurs après mon insistance pour reprendre le bus. L'OIM devait payer RWF 5,000.- pour le récupérer. Je lui ai demandé un papier officiel attestant cette décision. On m'a informé que le bus devait rester au poste pour les besoins de l'enquête. J'ai quitté la gendarmerie.

18 novembre 1994 Je suis retourné au poste à 16.30h. où on m'a répondu que l'OIM devait payer une amende du fait que le chauffeur était responsable. Lorsque j'ai demandé un rapport, un gendarme m'a répondu que lui-même a mené l'enquête et qu'il est évident que le chauffeur est responsable. J'ai alors remis au gendarme un rapport de l' employé OIM chargé d'accompagner le bus qui faisait état de la non-responsabilité du chauffeur. Je l'ai également informé que je lui remettrai sous peu les rapports respectifs du chauffeur impliqué et du chauffeur du deuxième bus.

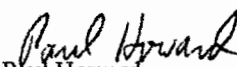
On m'a alors proposé d'amener le chauffeur et le bus serait rendu. Je leur ai demandé si à ce moment l'amende serait retenue contre le chauffeur, on m'a répondu oui.

### Cas No 2.

Le samedi 12 novembre 1994 un camion OIM s'est arrêté sur le bas côté de la route dans une zone non résidentielle afin de permettre à un des agents, qui en avait fait la demande, de descendre. Le chauffeur a alors été interpellé par la Gendarmerie pour "parquage à x mètres d'une intersection" et une amende de RWF 50,000.- lui a été infligée. Le camion a été confisqué jusqu'au paiement. Notre chargé de la logistique s'est alors rendu à la Gendarmerie pour un complément d'informations. Il lui a simplement été répondu que si le camion avait été chargé, l'amende aurait été bien supérieure. A la demande de voir les tarifs officiels, aucune réponse convaincante ne lui a été donnée. Nous avons également essayé de prendre contact avec l'officier de liaison du APR à l'UNREO, mais il était en mission ce jour là.

Nous vous serions reconnaissants de toute assistance que vous pourriez nous apporter pour la récupération de nos véhicules.

Kigali, le 20 novembre 1994

  
Paul Howard  
Chef de mission

ref cf/admin/gvt/4.01

Kigali, le 4 janvier 1995

Excellence Monsieur le Vice-Président  
et Ministre de la Défense,

**Objet : Véhicules OIM immobilisés dans vos brigades - ref. correspondance du Major  
Damascène Sekamana du 28.12.1994 No 001/95.**

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir, ci-après, quelques commentaires en réponse à la lettre susmentionnée qui vous a été adressée et dont copie nous a été réservée.

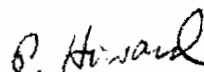
Je voudrais tout d'abord souligner que l' Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations n'est pas une O.N.G., comme il est fait mention, mais une Organisation d'Etats, n'appartenant pas en fait au Système des Nations Unies, mais régie par les mêmes règles internationales. Pour votre information, nous attendons d'ailleurs une convocation par le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères pour signature de l'Accord de Coopération avec le Rwanda. Je profite également de cette occasion pour vous rappeler que, suite à sa demande, le Gouvernement Rwandais a officiellement été accepté comme Membre Observateur de notre Organisation.

Concernant le contenu de la lettre et des rapports de Gendarmerie annexés, nous ne partageons malheureusement pas l'ensemble des déclarations qui y sont faites. Je voudrais simplement ajouter qu'en tant qu'Organisme International, nous suivons un code de conduite qui se résume par une pleine collaboration avec le Gouvernement et ses différents services, que ce soit pour la mission qui nous est assignée ou pour régler les problèmes qui se présentent.

**Excellence Monsieur le Vice-Président  
et Ministre de la Défense  
Kigali**

Je ne souhaite pas, dans cette correspondance, aller plus avant dans une remise en cause des faits tels qu'ils vous ont été présentés. Je reste toutefois personnellement à votre entière disposition pour vous faire part de nos observations et avoir, par la même occasion, l'honneur et le privilège de vous présenter plus en détail le travail qui a été confié à l'O.I.M. par votre Gouvernement.

Dans l'attente de vos nouvelles, je vous prie d'agréer, Excellence Monsieur le Vice-Président et Ministre de la Défense, mes salutations les plus distinguées.



Paul Howard  
Chef de mission

cc.:

- Monsieur le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
- Monsieur le Ministre de l'Intérieur
- Monsieur le Ministre de la Justice
- Monsieur le Ministre des Finances
- Chef d'Etat-Major de l'Armée
- Chef d'Etat-Major de la Gendarmerie Nationale

for the file

## RAPPORT DE MISSION

KIGALI - RUHengeri.

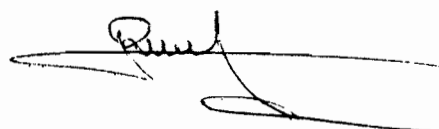
En date du 25 février 1995, je suis allé à Ruhengeri avec le chauffeur DJUMA Shaibu qui conduisait le bus UNHCR 20090.

Arrivés au Centre de Réception des Réfugiés à Mukungwa, huit soldats sont entrés forcément dans le bus à 11 heures. Nos insistance pour les endissuader en furent vaines.

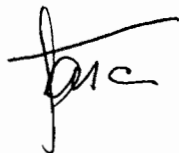
Comme ils étaient armés, nous les avons, malgré nous, transportés jusqu'en ville.

Fait à Kigali, le 1.03.1995.

RUtagengwa François de Sals



Paul, what do you  
suggest we do  
in cases like this?



# PROGRAM FOR THE VISITORS.

monday 3

Passes  
Elizabeth at UNREO forwarded and  
waiting at 1100  
Radio

pm

Scott and visit to agencies

tuesday 4

Gitarama (all day)

wednesday 5

Brandy will take them to Kigali  
Orphanage with INDBAT

thursday 6

open ~~srsq~~

Oxfam

friday 7

open srsq

saturday 8

sunday 9

volcano park to be confirmed

monday 10

visit with MILOBS sector 2 ~~to be~~  
confirmed

tuesday 11

UNICEF - project

wednesday 12

UNHCR - project

downtown souvenirs, Caritas etc. PM

thursday 13

ICRC - project

~~departure~~

Friday 14

Departure

check with  
Carmen in  
Protocol

Xmas eve - as discussed.

etc.

Pl. arrange to  
meet with  
militaries. S 54  
Bel  
midas

I sel  
I'm going on  
12-04. Pls  
make my  
excuse.  
- Kristin  
6-07

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

UNAMIR

MAR 24

02 30

FIN/IR - 1452

FINANCE MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT SERVICE  
FIELD ADMINISTRATION & LOGISTICS DIVISION, OPS/DPKO  
UN Headquarters

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>OUTGOING FAX NUMBER:</b>   | <b>DATE:</b> 23 March 1995  |
| <b>TO:</b> Mr. A. Golo<br>Officer-In-Charge<br>UNAMIR, Kigali<br><br><b>ATTN:</b> | <b>FROM:</b> Denis G. Beissel<br>Deputy Director<br>Field Administration & Logistics Division<br>OPS/DPKO<br>UNHQ<br>NEW YORK |
| <b>FAX NUMBER:</b> 3-3090   | <b>FAX NUMBER:</b> (212) 963 0642   |
| <b>NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES:</b> 1   | <b>FILE REFERENCE:</b> FIN1/MIR/95-   |
| <b>SUBJECT:</b> UNAMIR BUDGET SUBMISSION  |   |

Thank you for the information provided during the deliberations of the ACABQ. As discussed with Peter Hornsby, we are presently completing written replies on a number of outstanding issues and therefore, in this respect, would you please:

- Give an update on training of the civilian police, covering the training being carried out at present and also future plans.
- Give details of how the mobile radio van will be staffed and also how it will be used, basically justify the requirement. Your current broadcasting schedule would also assist.

Please be advised that we must finalize all replies by tomorrow, 24 March 1995.

Regards.

ef/DIR (CAG) urgent  
CASS  
CASS/CCO  
Chief Unamir Ops.  
Com. CIVPOL  
24/3

Drafted by: PG

Authorized by: Amir A. Dossal

② M. Dao.

Need your assistance  
for sub-para a plse

CASS  
24/3



5 APRIL 1995

MR. DAO

CHRISTEN WILL DO ARRANGEMENTS FOR UNICEF ON TUESDAY 11TH. I AM GOING ON RR THE SAME DAY.

WILL YOU THEN DO ICRC ON THURSDAY AND TALK TO CHRISTEN ABOUT UNHCR ON WEDNESDAY/ THANKS.

CARMEN IN PROTOCOL WILL TAKE THEM ON THE SHOPPING OUTING ON WEDNESDAY.

EACH DAY THEY SHOULD BE INFORMED IN ADVANCE AT WHAT TIME THEY ARE BEING PICKED UP AND WHAT IS THE PROGRAMME.

ISEL

CC. CHRISTEN  
CARMEN BERNA

M. Dao —  
Unfortunately Xu Ten  
has gone on RR.  
And I will be  
leaving on the 11<sup>th</sup>.  
I have arranged for  
their departure booking  
on the 14<sup>th</sup> with Dr. Kasit.  
Could you kindly then  
follow-up with the UNICEF,  
UNHCR and ICRC? Thanks. Ise

**SUMMARY POINTS OF DISCUSSIONS AND  
DECISIONS ARISING OUT OF THE  
HEADS OF AGENCIES MEETING  
15 MARCH 1995**

[1] Security Plan.

[i] The SRSG briefed on recent discussions with senior GoR officials regarding the security situation. He concluded that the Government was fully aware of the military build-up across the border, and the Government felt that it had the security situation under control. The Government at the same time had expressed its concern about the level of disinformation being spread by the former Government bodies within Rwanda, and regarded that as potentially destabilising;

[ii] UNAMIR's CSO/ASC briefed on the security situation. The general security situation had deteriorated over the past couple of weeks. International staff were encouraged to restrict travel movements at night. A security plan was now in New York for comments. Military sector commanders are serving as designated area coordinators responsible for all international staff, including NGOs. Some form of rehearsal for security would be considered by the SRSG;

[iii] The RPA was increasingly concerned over the number of international staff carrying UNAMIR ID cards, which the RPA has said, has made it difficult to distinguish UNAMIR staff from other international staff. Furthermore, lost IDs were leading to an increase in impersonations.

[2] UN Activities.

[i] The SRSG requested a one to two page document from each agency, outlining contributions made to the general needs of Rwanda. He felt that this was necessary information to address many of the misperceptions about the work of the UN in country. It was agreed that these would be presented to the SRSG through Mr. Sidique Dao by close of business, Friday, 17 March.

[3] Commemoration of the Victims of the Genocide

[i] A plan to commemorate the genocide in Rwanda should be finalised at the meeting of Heads of Agencies on 22 March. This plan should be discussed with the Government to ensure its suitability and possible links with other activities;

Yw Dao      Su  
23.3

[iii] The following suggestions were proposed as a basis for a commemoration plan:

- [a] Statement by the Secretary-General to be made internationally;
- [b] UN flags at half-mast;
- [c] UN staff to wear black arm bands;
- [d] Commemoration mass/service at church/mosque;
- [e] Statement by Judge GOLD STONE;
- [f] UN agencies to announce projects to assist victims, eg, orphans/widows, of the genocide;

[iii] It was suggested that proposed activities not be focussed on a single day, but rather should be spread out over at least three days. WHO would seek to postpone World Health Day in Rwanda from 7 April to the following week.

[4] Contingency Planning Exercise.

[i] It was agreed by the Heads of Agencies that a contingency planning exercise should be undertaken to assess the impact of several scenarios upon their humanitarian efforts. A small group would be formed to prepare the framework for the contingency plan, and this framework note would be provided to Heads of Agencies at its meeting on 22 March;

[5] Project - Genocide: A Collective Memory.

[i] A project proposal to do a short book and film documentary on the genocide was distributed to the Heads of Agencies. The project has been put together in collaboration with the Ministry of Information, following the January 1995 workshop on the genocide. No single agency should "own" the project, but the project should be owned by all who wish to participate. [A budget for the project is attached to this summary.]

[6] Reports.

[i] UNHCR/UNDP on the 59ers. UNHCR and UNDP individuals who had undertaken to do the report were not present at the meeting, and therefore the item was held over. However, under this heading, the issue of vaccine supplies for approximately 9000 people in the Gisenyi area was raised. This in turn led to discussions on the need for a more comprehensive inter-agency assessment of both the north-west and north-east areas of the country. The UN Humanitarian Coordinator was asked to approach the Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration on this matter, and report back at the Heads of Agencies meeting on 22 March;

[ii] UNICEF on Women and Rehabilitation. The UNICEF representative asked that this item be deferred to the next meeting.

[7] Any Other Business.

[i] Advice on UN reponse to RPA search of vehicles was required. The SRSG already has brought this matter to the attention of senior authorities in Government. He will continue to forward pro forma information to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In that regard, the SRSG asked that all incident reports and security violations be forwarded to his office through Mr. Sidique Dao by close of business, Friday, ~~12~~ March.

PROGRAM FOR THE VISITORS.

monday 3

Passes  
Elizabeth at UNREO forwarned and  
waiting at 1100  
Radio

pm

Scott and visit to agencies

tuesday 4

Gitarama (all day)

wednesday 5

Brandy will take them to Kigali  
Orphanage with INDBAT

thursday 6

open srsg

Oxfam

friday 7

open srsg

saturday 8

sunday 9

volcano park to be confirmed

monday 10

visit with MILOBS sector 2 to be  
confirmed

tuesday 11

UNICEF - project

wednesday 12

UNHCR - project

downtown souvenirs, Caritas etc.

thursday 13

ICRC - project

departure

friday 14

Pl. arrange to  
with meet at  
m. 12.45  
JSC  
Tuesday



MILOB GP HQ

*Good work -  
Su*

*CA Nueen.*

TO: See Distribution

FROM: MILOB GP HQ

DATE: 20 Feb 95

SUBJ: MEETING WITH SRSG

*Mr Dao  
Pl. liaise with Col  
Nueen. I would Head  
LW Agency Head  
TRC Head  
Σ*

1. Representatives from different sectors and MILOB GP HQ as shown in Anx B will have a conference with SRSG and CMO at Force HQ briefing room on 11 Mar 95 at 100 hrs. Aim of the meeting is to brief SRSG on activities within Sectors and Prefectures. Sector Commanders are requested to prepare their brief on the following points:

a. RETURNEES TO WANDA

- (1) Condition of returnees;
- (2) Locations where returnees are settling;
- (3) Dates of arrival in these locations; and
- (4) Any conflicts between new arrivals and in-place population.

b. RECONCILIATION

- (1) Steps being taken in Prefectures to support reconciliation;
- (2) General attitude of local government regarding reconciliation; and
- (3) Conflicts between new arrivals and in-place populations, if any.

c. INFRASTRUCTURE

- (1) State of economic development in Prefectures;
- (2) Conditions/activity in market places;
- (3) State of local agriculture; and
- (4) Effect of UN/NGO aid (if any) on local situation.

d. JUDICIARY SYSTEM

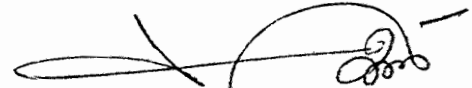
- (1) Confirm/describe functioning of judiciary system at Prefecture and Commune level in sector;
- (2) Estimate case load (cases awaiting action, i.e. prison populations); and
- (3) Arrests
- (4) Conditions of prisons/jails in sectors.

e. UNAMIR

- (1) Measures that you would recommend to improve your work;
- (2) Logistic support status (comms, vehs, etc); and
- (3) Relations with local authorities.

f. OTHER POINTS

3. Sector Commanders are to prepare short written briefs covering these points.



MOEEN U AHMED  
COLONEL  
DCMO

Distribution List:

ACTION

MILOB G P HQ /SOO/  
MILOB G P HQ /SMPO/  
SHAC  
MILOB SECT 1  
MILOB SECT 2  
MILOB SECT 3  
MILOB SECT 4A  
MILOB SECT 4B  
MILOB SECT 4C  
MILOB SECT 5  
MILOB SECT 6

INFO

SRSG  
DFC/CMO



AGENDA

MILOB BRIEFING FOR SRSG AND DFC/CMO

09 MARCH 1995

1. DFC/CMO INTRODUCTORY REMARKS
2. POLITICAL UPDATE BY THE SRSG
3. BRIEFINGS BY SECTOR COMMANDERS:
  - A. SECTOR 1 - BYUMBA PREFECTURE
  - B. SECTOR 2 - KIBUNGO PREFECTURE
  - C. SECTOR 3 - GITARAMA PREFECTURE  
BUTARE PREFECTURE
  - D. SECTOR 4A - GIKONGORO PREFECTURE
  - E. SECTOR 4E - KIBUYE PREFECTURE
  - F. SECTOR 4C - CYANGUGU PREFECTURE
  - G. SECTOR 5 - GISENYI PREFECTURE  
RUHENGERI PREFECTURE
4. DCMO's REMARKS
5. CONCLUDING REMARKS BY DFC/CMO

ANNEX B

PERSONS TO ATTEND THE MEETING

- |    |                          |           |
|----|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1. | SECTOR COMD              | SECTOR 1  |
| 2. | SECTOR COMD              | SECTOR 2  |
| 3. | SECTOR COMD              | SECTOR 3  |
| 4. | SECTOR COMD              | SECTOR 4A |
| 5. | OPS OFFR                 | SECTOR 4B |
| 6. | SECTOR COMD              | SECTOR 4C |
| 7. | SECTOR COMD              | SECTOR 5  |
| 8. | SECTOR COMD/<br>OPS OFFR | SECTOR 6  |

A Mr. DAO

Association JA  
Centres d'Accueil  
pour Enfants Non-Accompagnés  
KIGALI

Kigali, le 21/02/1995

Monsieur le Ministre du Travail  
et des Affaires Sociales  
Kigali

Monsieur le Ministre,

Comme prévu par le Gouvernement  
Rwandais, la rentrée scolaire pour les écoles secondaires ne se rait  
rait tarder, et tous les locaux scolaires doivent être libérés  
préalablement.

Suite aux entretiens entre Monsieur  
le Préfet de Gitarama et la Direction Générale des Centres  
d'Accueil pour Enfants Non-Accompagnés de l'Association Jâ, il a  
été convenu que les enfants se trouvant actuellement dans les  
locaux de l'école secondaire de Shyogwe seront transférés dans  
les locaux de l'école de Hanika (NYANZA).

Ce mouvement occasionne un grand  
nombre de besoins en matériel scolaire et en mobilier. Nous vous  
présentons la liste en annexe à la présente.

Au nom des enfants, je vous serait  
reconnaissant, Monsieur le Ministre, de bien vouloir nous aider  
pour l'obtention de ce matériel, et dans l'attente d'une réponse  
favorable de votre part, je vous prie d'agréer l'assurance de ma  
plus haute considération.

Aloys SIMPUNGA  
Directeur Général



LISTE DES BESOINS

| DESIGNATION                | QUANTITE |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Lits superposés            | 175      |
| Matelas                    | 200      |
| Marmites à 120 L           | 6        |
| Table à manger(2 m/1,20 m) | 50       |
| Bancs(2 m)                 | 100      |
| Chaises                    | 120      |
| Pupitres                   | 135      |
| Tôles                      | 80       |
| Etagères                   | 100      |

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS  
FIELD OPERATION IN RWANDAHAUT COMMISSAIRE AUX DROITS DE L'HOMME  
OPERATION SUR LE TERRAIN AU RWANDA

|   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| UNAMIR - REGISTRY   | Action to:           |
|   | 1 SRSG S. KHAN       |
|   | 2                    |
|   | 3                    |
|   | 4 FILE NO. SRSG 03-4 |
| 25 MAR 1995   |                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> - Action completed<br><input type="checkbox"/> - Acknowledge<br>Initial <u>A</u> |                      |

Son Excellence Monsieur Shaharyar KHAN, Représentant Spécial, du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies au Rwanda

Monsieur le Représentant Spécial

Objet: Situation dans les prisons.

Depuis quelques temps, la situation des prisons est de plus en plus préoccupante et la population carcérale a dépassé la capacité d'accueil des établissements pénitentiaires. A cela s'ajoutent les conditions de détention qui ont largement dépassé le seuil de l'acceptable notamment avec l'accroissement du nombre des décès.

Au regard de ce qui précède, j'ai soumis au gouvernement plusieurs propositions devant contribuer à assouplir non seulement les conditions de détention mais également, à désengorger les prisons.

A l'issue de plusieurs séances de travail présidées par le ministère de la Justice, et en présence des représentants du ministère de la Défense, du ministère des Travaux publics, de la MINUAR, du C.I.C.R., du PNUD et de la mission du Haut Commissaire aux Droits de l'Homme au Rwanda, les mesures suivantes ont été retenues :

- ① - La réhabilitation des prisons de Nyanza, de Nyamata, de Kibuye, de Ngarama, de Giseni, de Kabata, de Byumba et de Ruhengeri.
- ② - L'aménagement de nouveaux sites notamment celui de la commune de Nsinda.

Eu égard à la gravité de la situation, l'exécution diligente desdits travaux contribuerait à éviter certainement une catastrophe qui se dessine dans les établissements pénitentiaires.

- ③ Aussi, compte tenu du caractère humanitaire que revêt de cette question, je vous saurais gré de l'appui que vous pourrez apporter à la réalisation des travaux par la mise à contribution des services du génie militaire de la MINUAR.

Let us respond  
by giving our support.  
Shaharyar  
25/3  
FC  
u. dao (1.1.1.1)

En vous remerciant de toute l'attention que vous ne manquerez pas d'accorder à cette requête, je vous prie d'agréer , Monsieur le Représentant ,l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

3

P/ Le Chef de la mission du Bureau des Droits de  
L'Homme au Rwanda P/O

Abderrazak Essaied

Chef de Mission .



UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

**FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION**

**TO:** Mr. Shaharyar Khan, SRSG  
UNAMIR  
**FAX #:** 3.3090  
**FROM:** Elisabeth Lindenmayer, UNATIONS, New York  
FAX #: (212) 963-6460  
**DATE:** 28 April 1995  
**PAGE:** 1 of 2

Please find attached a letter from the President of Médecins Sans Frontières regarding the events in Kibeho.

Best regards.

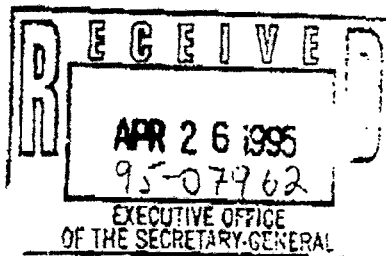
I shall intervene.  
Shaharyar Khan  
29.4

Bel.  
W. Dao

SRSG



**DOCTORS WITHOUT BORDERS USA, Inc.**  
**MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES USA, Inc.**



Monsieur le Secrétaire Général,

*Mr. Harrison*  
*at Mr. Harrison*  
*IR/JCA*

le 26 Avril 1995

*29/4 HA EL*

La situation dans le camp de Kibeho a évolué vers la création d'un réduit dans l'enceinte de l'hôpital où pourraient s'être retranchés un nombre indéterminé de miliciens armés.

L'armée rwandaise cerne la zone et refuse tout acheminement de secours qu'il s'agisse de soins, de vivres ou même d'eau.

Bien qu'imprécises, nos constatations font état de quelques centaines de femmes et d'enfants prisonniers depuis plusieurs jours de cette situation sans vivres ni soins. Il semble maintenant impossible de les convaincre de quitter le réduit du fait de leur état de terreur et de prostration.

Pour convaincre les femmes et les enfants de s'extraire de cette nasse autant que pour leur en redonner la force, il est urgent de permettre l'acheminement de secours et de vivres à ces personnes.

Le succès de cette manœuvre n'est pas garanti mais elle vaut sans doute d'être tentée si nous ne voulons pas assister en spectateur à la mort de centaines d'innocents.

Depuis dimanche dernier, notre équipe tente en vain de faire fléchir les responsables militaires de Kibeho. Nous pensons que seule une intervention de votre part serait en mesure de faire évoluer cette situation.

En vous remerciant de ce que vous pourrez faire pour tenter de trouver avec le gouvernement rwandais une issue humaine au drame que vivent ces femmes et ces enfants, je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, à l'assurance de ma très haute considération.

*Philippe Biberson*  
Philippe Biberson  
Président, Médecins Sans Frontières

S.E. Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali  
Secrétaire Général  
de l'Organisation des Nations Unies  
New York, NY 10017

11 EAST 26TH STREET - SUITE 1904 - NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010 - TEL (212) 679-6800 - FAX (212) 679-7016

TOTAL P.02

TOTAL F.02





Equilibre  
36 rue du Député KAMUNZINZI  
KIGALI  
Tél. : 7 29 89

W.D.?

23.3

**Au Représentant Spécial pour le Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies  
Ambassadeur Shaharyar Khan**

Kigali, le 21 mars 1995

Excellence,

Comme vous avez pu le constater à la lecture des documents que nous avons laissé auprès de vos services, nos relations avec le gouvernement deviennent très difficiles et ce, en dépit de notre volonté.

Devant le problème qui nous préoccupe, nous sollicitons auprès de votre haute bienveillance une intervention auprès des autorités concernées afin que nous puissions trouver une solution acceptable. De même, afin de vous apporter toutes les informations nécessaires et vous exposer notre position en ce domaine, je sollicite une audience auprès de votre personne.

Demeurant persuadé que vous saurez apprécier l'importance de nos problèmes, je reste à votre entière disposition pour toutes informations complémentaires qui vous sembleront utiles.

Veuillez agréer, Excellence, l'expression de nos sentiments les plus respectueux.

M'BOMO Yvan

*Chef de Mission*

Siège Social : 14 bis Bd de l'Artillerie . BP 7124 . 69348 Lyon Cedex 07 . Tél : (33) 78.69.61.41 . Fax : (33) 72.73.05.76 . Telex : 375 066 F Ekilibr.

Paris : 6, rue Alain Chartier . 75015 Paris . Tél : (33-1) 44.19.07.07 . Fax : (33-1) 44.19.07.08

Minitel 36 15 EQUILIBRE - C.C.P. 3665 03 W Lyon

**3615 EQUILIBRE**

Association à but humanitaire et non lucratif . Déclarée loi 1901 n° 19006 . Préfecture du Rhône . Reconnue d'intérêt général

12

**COPY**

**UNITED NATIONS**  
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



**NATIONS UNIES**  
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

**NOTE VERBALE**

SRSG/NV/63/95

La Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR) présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération Internationale de la République Rwandaise et a l'honneur de l'informer que le Juge Honoré Rakotomanana, Substitut du Procureur Général près le Tribunal Pénal International pour le Rwanda (ICTR) retournera à Kigali le lundi 8 Mai 1995 par le vol régulier de Sabena N° 565 de 18h05. Il est accompagné de trois collaborateurs dont ci-après les noms:

Mmes. Catherine CISSE, Brenda-Sue THORNTON  
et Mr. Gavin RUXTON.

Les intéressés sont tous titulaires de passeport national et d'un laissez-passer des Nations Unies.

La MINUAR serait très reconnaissante au Ministère de bien vouloir demander aux Autorités compétentes des Services de l'Immigration de faciliter l'entrée et le séjour sur le territoire national rwandais des fonctionnaires internationaux ci-dessus cités à leur arrivée à Kigali.

La Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda saisit cette occasion pour lui renouveler les assurances de sa très haute considération.



Fait à Kigali le 5 Mai 1995

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères  
et de la Coopération Internationale  
Kigali  
RWANDA

# **WARDEN**

## **RESPONSIBILITIES**

- **COMMUNICATIONS LINK BETWEEN DO AND STAFF MEMBER/FAMILY**
- **ADVISES STAFF MEMBER/FAMILY OF SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS AND EMERGENCY PHASES**
- **ENSURES ALL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES ARE FOLLOWED**
- **MAINTAINS CONTACT WITH OFFICIAL UN VISITORS**
- **OTHER DUTIES AS ASSIGNED BY DO AND FSO**

# **AREA COORDINATORS RESPONSIBILITIES**

- HEAD OF WARDEN MANAGEMENT TEAM FOR HIS/HER AREA**
- COORDINATES EVACUATION PLANNING**
- DESIGNATES WARDENS AND DEPUTY WARDENS FOR AREA**
- COORDINATES TRAINING OF AREA WARDENS**
- ENSURES ALL WARDEN ACTIONS ARE ACCOMPLISHED**
- MEMBER OF SECURITY MANAGEMENT TEAM**
- KEEPS D.O. APPRAISED OF ALL SECURITY RELATED MATTERS IN AREA**

# **TRAVEL SECURITY**

## **WHAT TO DO AT**

### **CHECKPOINTS**

- **REDUCE SPEED**
- **DON'T STOP UNLESS ASKED TO**
- **BE FRIENDLY**
- **SHOW IDENTIFICATION IF REQUESTED - DON'T SURRENDER**
- **STAY IN VEHICLE UNLESS ORDERED OUT - STAY CLOSE TO VEHICLE**
- **OBSERVE ANY SEARCH OF VEHICLE - THEFT/PLANTING**
- **PROTEST REMOVAL OF PERSONAL ITEMS - BUT DON'T RESIST**

# **TRAVEL SECURITY**

## **WHAT TO DO**

### **HOLD UP, HIJACKING, CAR JACKING**

- **ESCAPE - ALWAYS JUDGEMENT CALL  
DEPENDING ON SITUATION**
- **IF NOT POSSIBLE**
  - **STOP**
  - **STAY CALM**
  - **MOVE VERY SLOWLY - NO SUDDEN HAND  
MOVEMENTS**
  - **PUT GEAR INTO NEUTRAL AND HAND  
BRAKE**
  - **GET OUT WHEN ORDERED**
  - **LEAVE DOOR OPEN**
  - **DON'T LOOK DIRECTLY AT ASSAILANTS**
  - **COMPLY - HAND OVER VEHICLES AND  
GOODS IF DEMANDED**

## **REMEMBER**

**PROPERTY CAN ALWAYS BE REPLACED**

**A LIFE CAN NOT**

# **PERSONAL SECURITY**

## **WHAT SHOULD I DO**

### **FIVE PRINCIPLES**

- **ALWAYS BE ALERT - BE AWARE OF YOUR SURROUNDINGS**
- **BE METHODICAL**
- **DON'T BE CONSPICUOUS**
  - **AVOID ROUTINE**
  - **DON'T DRAW ATTENTION**
- **USE COMMON SENSE AND INITIATIVE**
  - **STAY IN LIGHTED AREAS**
  - **DON'T BE ALONE**
- **PLAN - ALWAYS BE PREPARED FOR THE WORST**

# **PERSONAL SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS**

- **KNOW YOUR SURROUNDINGS/ENVIRONMENT**
- **VARY TRAVEL ROUTINE - ROUTES/TIME**
- **PRACTICE SOUND SECURITY AT HOME AND OFFICE**
- **ROUTINELY BRIEF FAMILY, EMPLOYEES & SERVANTS ON SECURITY PROCEDURES**
- **REHEARSE SAFETY DRILLS AT HOME -**
  - **ESCAPE AND EVASION DRILLS**
  - **FIRE ESCAPE PLAN**
    - **SINGLE**
    - **MULTISTORY - LADDERS/ROPES**
- **LEARN TO USE LOCAL TELEPHONE, CARRY PROPER CHANGE, KNOW EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS**
- **ALWAYS TELL ASSOCIATES WHERE YOU ARE GOING, WHEN YOU DEPART AND CALL WHEN ARRIVE**



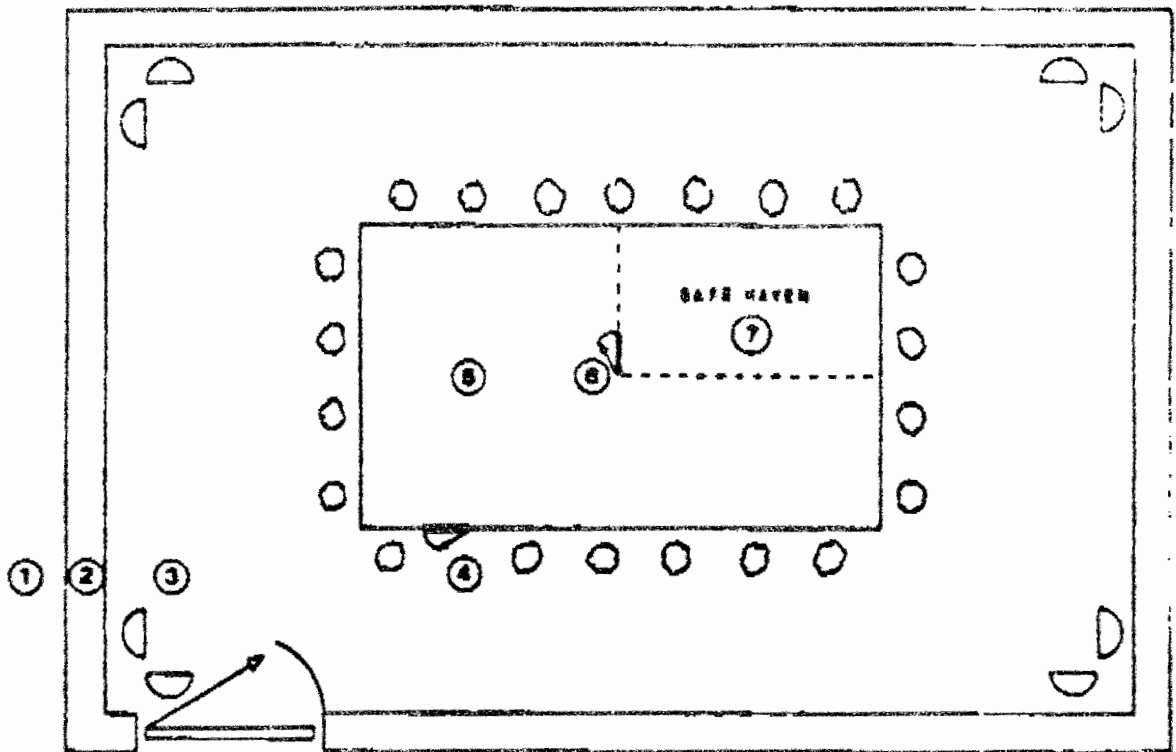
## PERSONAL SECURITY

- DON'T GO TO ISOLATED AREAS - WALKING/JOGGING
- DON'T USE STAIRS WHEN ELEVATORS ARE AVAILABLE
- DON'T PUT NAME AND ADDRESS ON KEYS
- NO EARLY MORNING/LATE HOURS WORK IN OFFICE - IF YOU MUST - TELL FAMILY AND ASSOCIATES
- KNOW WHERE FAMILY MEMBERS ARE AT ALL TIMES

# **RESIDENTIAL SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS**

- **LOCATION**
- **HOUSE VS APARTMENT**
- **PERIMETER - FENCES, WALLS, HEDGES, SHRUBS**
- **GARAGE - ATTACHED/DETACHED, AUTOMATIC OPENER**
- **ADDITIONAL BLDGS ON PROPERTY - SHED**
- **LIGHTING**
- **STREET CHARACTERISTICS - CUL DE SAC**
- **DOORS & FRAMES - WOOD, METAL, SLIDING GLASS, PEEP HOLES**
- **WINDOWS - AIR CONDITIONERS**
- **LOCKS - DEADBOLT**
- **ALARMS - SECURITY & FIRE**

# RESIDENTIAL SECURITY



1. AREA OUTSIDE WALL
2. TOP OF WALL
3. YARD
4. HOUSE ENTERANCE & PERIMETER
5. HOUSE INTERIOR
6. SAFEHAVEN ENTRY
7. INTERIOR OF SAFEHAVEN

## **RESIDENTIAL SECURITY**

- **SECURITY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY & VALUABLES**
- **TELEPHONE/RADIO - EMERGENCY NUMBERS: POLICE, FIRE, OFFICE**
- **FAMILY & SERVANTS - ROUTINE SECURITY BRIEFING & TRAINING**
- **LOCATION & SECURITY OF UTILITY CONNECTIONS - ELECTRIC, WATER, GAS**
- **FUSE/CIRCUIT BREAKER PANEL**
- **SAFETY EQUIPMENT**
- **SAFE ROOM - DISTRESS SIGNAL**
- **FIRE SAFETY - ESCAPE PLAN**
- **KNOW YOUR NEIGHBORS**
- **GUARDS**
- **DOGS**

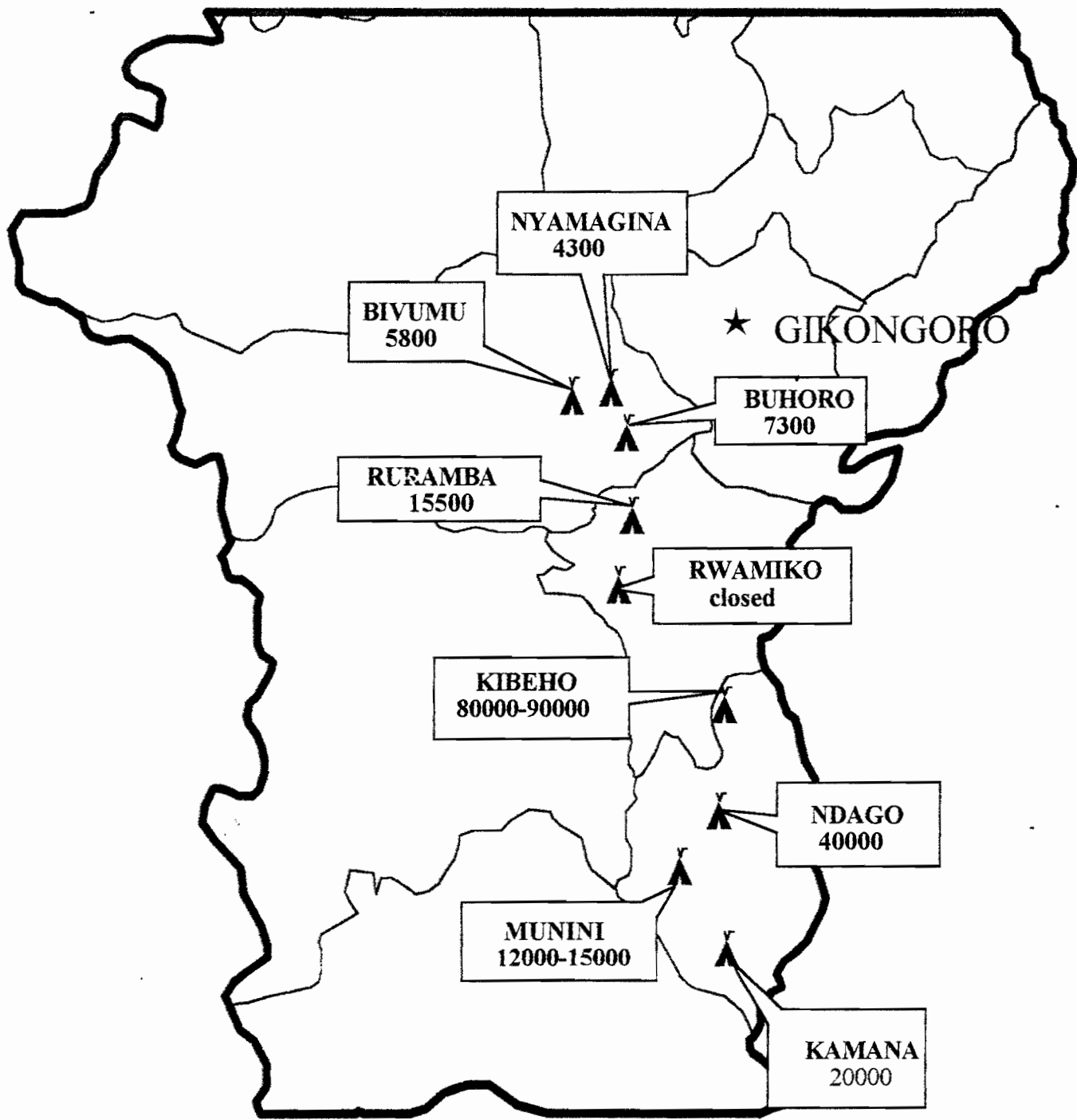
# **PERSONAL SECURITY**

## **SERVANTS**

- **DO BEST TO CHECK BACKGROUND - ASK FOR REFERENCES AND CHECK**
- **DISCUSS SPECIFIC SECURITY PROCEDURES**
  - **IDENTIFY ALL CALLERS BEFORE OPENING DOORS**
  - **NEVER ACCEPT PACKAGES FROM UNKNOWN PEOPLE**
  - **NO UNAUTHORIZED VISITORS IN HOUSE WITHOUT YOUR APPROVAL**
  - **DON'T PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT FAMILY TO ANYONE**
  - **DON'T DISCUSS FAMILY AFFAIRS WITH FRIENDS**
  - **ADVISE YOU OF SUSPICIOUS PEOPLE AROUND HOUSE**
- **DON'T DISCLOSE TOO MUCH INFORMATION TO SERVANTS**

# IDP CAMP POPULATIONS

22.4.95



SECURITY MEMORANDUM

*This is a routine matter -  
would be discussed pl*

*See*

*25-4*

To: All Staff

*Mr Dao*

Through: Tom Bergmann  
Snr. Programme Coordinator

From: John Balnaves  
UNICEF Security Advisor

Date: 31 March 95

**Subject : Residence Emergency Stocks**

1. As a condition of the current UN phase 3 security alert for Rwanda, all UN staff are required to maintain within their residences a seven-day reserve of food, drinking water and fuel stocks
2. Please find attached to this cover sheet, a check list of ancillaries and foods considered suitable for emergency storage. The list is by no means exhaustive especially in relation to food items. Individual preference and availability of food items within Kigali will, no doubt, determine the content of the emergency food stock.
3. Staff are reminded that the maintenance of these reserve stocks is mandatory. The UNICEF designated security official is responsible for ensuring that all staff comply with this particular emergency ruling. Spot checks will be carried out on randomly selected residences as necessary.
4. Reserve stocks for all residences are required to be in place by 06 April 95

## RESIDENCE EMERGENCY CHECK LIST

**Remember you must:**

**Clearly mark your residence with a UNICEF sticker, obtainable from security.**

**Familiarize yourself with your emergency assembly area, as per the residence status list displayed on the main UNICEF bulletin board.**

### 1. Auxiliary Power Supply

- a. Generator ( Pending availability )
- b. Kerosene lamps
- c. Candles ( 4 candles of 7 cm suitable for storage in hot temperatures )
- d. Matches / cigarette lighter
- e. Charcoal burner ( for cooking )
- f. Kerosene powered fridge ( not necessary but useful )

### 2. Ancillaries

- a. Flash light/s and spare batteries
- b. First aid kit, casualty type with bandaging, field dressings and suturing equipment.
- c. Transistor type radio with spare batteries ( for news purposes )
- d. VHF personal hand set with spare battery and charger.
- e. Water filter
- f. Water purification tablets ( pending availability )
- g. Thermos flasks
- h. Swiss army knife, with tin / bottle opener
- i. Basic toiletry requirements, soap, tooth paste, razor blades, shaving cream, shampoo, personal items and toilet rolls.

### 3. Reserve fuel stocks

- a. Diesel ( approximately 150 litres per residence )
- b. Kerosene ( approximately 20 litres per residence )
- c. Charcoal ( minimum requirement 20 kgs. per residence )

### 4. Reserve food stocks ( based on non perishable / locally available items or military issue field rations )

- a. Drinking water based on 2 litres per day per person.
- b. Biscuits tinned or packaged
- c. Packets of nuts, or local bulk purchase.
- d. Dried fruit, e.g. dates etc



- e. Tinned foods -  
e.g.. Sardines, Soups, Chicken etc.
- f. Rice, pasta, potatoes, beans (potatoes can be recycled on a weekly basis )
- g. Porridge ( packets or tinned )
- h. Beverages -  
e.g. tea, coffee, lemonade powder etc

N.B. Although regulations require rations to be calculated on a ratio of seven days per person per residence. It is advisable to keep a further reserve for guests and longer term contingencies. Also remember if reserve fuel stocks are not established cooking will be impossible. Give consideration to the storage of water for cooking, if fuel supplies allow, and washing purposes.

#### **5. Emergency evacuation bag/ rucksack ( To weigh no more than 15 kg. based on the availability of the following items )**

- a. Bottle/s of drinking water and purification tablets if available.
- b. Emergency food
- c. Flashlight with spare batteries
- d. Spare radio batteries. ( pack your VHF radio charger )
- e. Cigarette lighter and matches.
- f. Spare clothing, to include **UNICEF marked items of clothing** for identification purposes.
- g. Sewing kit.
- h. Basic first aid items, sun barrier cream, tissues and soap
- i. Personal medical needs / prescription..
- J. Compass (if available ) .
- k. Knife, fork, spoon and plastic / tin plate.( or disposable paper plates )
- l. Thermos / drinking mug.
- m. Mosquito repellent.
- n. Light weight sleeping bag. / mosquito net
- o. Swiss army type knife and bottle opener.
- p. Sun glasses / reading glasses contact lens and cleaner
- q Towel and personal washing items.
- r. Reading material. .

#### **6. Travel Documentation / Emergency Cash**

- a. **Staff should give consideration to the secure carriage of travel documents , maps, emergency cash, travelers cheques etc. It is recommended that these items be water proofed in a plastic bag and carried in a money belt, safari type waist coat or small personal bag.**

**N.B. You must keep your personal VHF radio on you at all times. You must also wear and prominently display your UNICEF ID card.**



**PRESS RELEASE**

**HUMAN RIGHTS FIELD OPERATION EMPLOYS EMERGENCY MEASURES TO DEAL WITH BUTARE CRISIS**

---

"Special emergency measures have been introduced by the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda in response to the present crisis involving displaced persons in Butare prefecture", Mr William Clarence, Head of the Operation announced today. The measures were being introduced following the recent forcible closure of Kibeho and other camps which resulted in massive loss of life and compelled many thousands to return to their homes and areas of origin without means of support.

"Already, additional field officers have been deployed from around the country to augment the existing teams in Butare and Bugesera", Mr Clarence said. "At present there are 12 human rights field officers covering the 16 most critical communes in Butare and 4 field officers covering the Bugesera area. In addition the European Union is providing 12 field officers who have just undergone 6 days of intensive training. The training included briefings by Rwandan Government officials such as the Prefect of Kigali, the Ministry of Women's Affairs and representatives of the RPA. The European Union field officers will be deployed in Butare on 27 April".

Mr Clarence said that one of the primary objectives of the Human Rights Field Officers will be to assist local authorities by participating in committees to be set up jointly with the United Nations and other international bodies to receive the returnees and ensure their security and reintegration into the community.

Mr Clarence also announced that the Human Rights Field Operation has despatched a special coordinator to Butare to coordinate the emergency operation. The official, also provided by the European Union, will coordinate the work of the different UN Human Rights teams involved in the operation, develop appropriate strategy to respond to the needs on the ground and ensure a daily flow of factual information.

"These measures are designed to provide maximum coverage of the human rights situation in the area following the tragedy at Kibeho", Mr Clarence said. "We will continue to monitor activities and respond as the situation on the ground develops".

Kigali, 26 April 1995

For further information contact Helen McNaught  
Human Rights Field Office tel: 72939



**PRESS RELEASE**

**HUMAN RIGHTS FIELD OPERATION EMPLOYS EMERGENCY MEASURES TO DEAL WITH BUTARE CRISIS**

---

"Special emergency measures have been introduced by the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda in response to the present crisis involving displaced persons in Butare prefecture", Mr William Clarence, Head of the Operation announced today. The measures were being introduced following the recent forcible closure of Kibeho and other camps which resulted in massive loss of life and compelled many thousands to return to their homes and areas of origin without means of support.

"Already, additional field officers have been deployed from around the country to augment the existing teams in Butare and Bugesera", Mr Clarence said. "At present there are 12 human rights field officers covering the 16 most critical communes in Butare and 4 field officers covering the Bugesera area. In addition the European Union is providing 12 field officers who have just undergone 6 days of intensive training. The training included briefings by Rwandan Government officials such as the Prefect of Kigali, the Ministry of Women's Affairs and representatives of the RPA. The European Union field officers will be deployed in Butare on 27 April".

Mr Clarence said that one of the primary objectives of the Human Rights Field Officers will be to assist local authorities by participating in committees to be set up jointly with the United Nations and other international bodies to receive the returnees and ensure their security and reintegration into the community.

Mr Clarence also announced that the Human Rights Field Operation has despatched a special coordinator to Butare to coordinate the emergency operation. The official, also provided by the European Union, will coordinate the work of the different UN Human Rights teams involved in the operation, develop appropriate strategy to respond to the needs on the ground and ensure a daily flow of factual information.

"These measures are designed to provide maximum coverage of the human rights situation in the area following the tragedy at Kibeho", Mr Clarence said. "We will continue to monitor activities and respond as the situation on the ground develops".

Kigali, 26 April 1995

For further information contact Helen McNaught  
Human Rights Field Office tel: 72939



Secretariat

ST/IC/1995/9  
28 February 1995

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INFORMATION CIRCULAR

To: Members of the staff

From: The Assistant Secretary-General for Human Resources Management

Subject: 1995 COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CHINESE PROOFREADERS

1. A competitive examination for the recruitment of Chinese proofreaders will be held on 7 June 1995 in New York, Geneva, Vienna and other locations according to the number and location of qualified candidates convoked for the examination. The purpose of this examination is to establish a roster from which present and future vacancies for Chinese proofreaders at United Nations Headquarters in New York and at other duty stations in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America will be filled. Staff members who are successful in this examination and are selected for inclusion in the roster will be assigned to fill vacancies as they occur, on the recommendation of the Office of Conference and Support Services. Assignments are subject to rotation and proofreaders may thereafter be called upon to serve at other duty stations according to the needs of the Organization. Proofreaders are expected to serve a MINIMUM OF FIVE YEARS in a language post.

2. The examination is open to all staff members of the United Nations Secretariat at the P-2 level and below who meet the eligibility requirements. However, if the number of qualified applicants is not sufficient (i.e. at least three), the examination will be postponed and will be announced outside the Secretariat. Staff members from subsidiary organs of the United Nations, as well as staff members whose service is limited to a particular organ, fund or programme of the United Nations or to special missions, are considered outside candidates for the purpose of this examination. The assignment of staff members who are successful in the examination and are selected to fill vacancies will be subject to the conditions set out in paragraphs 10 and 11 below.

3. Staff members of the Secretariat applying for the examination must:

- (a) Have Chinese as their main language; 1/

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(b) Have a perfect command of Chinese and an excellent knowledge of either English or French. Knowledge of another official language is desirable. The Board of Examiners, appointed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Resources Management, requires that candidates be able to support their claims of knowledge of official languages by relevant documentation in their official status files. Staff members who have enrolled in a United Nations language course in any of the languages claimed must have passed the United Nations language proficiency examination in that language. Candidates who have not been enrolled in United Nations language courses must substantiate their claims to knowledge of those languages. For this purpose, they should attach to their application a photocopy of either a diploma or a certificate from a language school or a brief explanation of how they learned the languages claimed. Staff members are advised to submit photocopies, not originals, of such documentation;

(c) Hold a degree from a university or institution of equivalent status at which Chinese is the language of instruction;

(d) Have three years of experience in the printing/publishing industry.

Computer and word-processing knowledge is an advantage.

4. The requirement for a university degree or its equivalent mentioned in paragraph 3 (c) may be waived for staff members who, in the judgement of the Board of Examiners, have adequate post-secondary educational qualifications from a university or institution of equivalent status at which the language of instruction is Chinese in addition to five years' continuous service with the United Nations Secretariat by 31 December 1989.

5. All applications will be reviewed by the Board of Examiners. All applicants will be notified of the Board's final decision in respect of their application. THE BOARD'S DECISIONS ARE FINAL.

6. The written examination will consist of four papers:

- I. Copy preparation (two hours);
- II. Chinese language aptitude test (1 hour and 30 minutes);
- III. Language aptitude test in either English or French (45 minutes);
- IV. Proofreading against manuscript (3 hours and 15 minutes).

7. The use of a dictionary or any other reference material is NOT permitted.

8. On the basis of the results obtained in the written examination, the Board of Examiners will invite selected candidates to an interview, which will normally take place 8 to 10 weeks after the written component of the examination. The purpose of the interview is to assess each candidate's professional experience, knowledge of the United Nations, willingness to serve at any duty station and, in particular, ability to work as a member of a team and to adjust to prevailing working conditions. The interview is an integral part of the examination. Therefore, candidates who are invited to an interview SHOULD NOT assume that they will be offered an assignment.

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9. On the basis of the overall results of the examination, the Board will recommend to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Resources Management the most suitable candidates for inclusion in the roster. All candidates admitted to the examination will be informed in writing of the Board's final recommendation in respect of their candidature. The Board's recommendations are NOT subject to appeal. The Board DOES NOT release individual scores.

10. Staff members selected to fill vacancies will be assigned as Chinese proofreaders for a trial period of two years. Staff members at the P-1 level or below will receive a special post allowance to the P-2 level. Staff members who are already at the P-2 level will be assigned at that level.

11. Staff members with a special post allowance to the P-2 level who complete the trial period successfully and are recommended by the Office of Conference and Support Services and the Office of Human Resources Management will be promoted to the P-2 level. Staff members already at the P-2 level who complete the trial period successfully will be confirmed in their proofreader functions at the P-2 level. Staff members who do not complete the trial period successfully will be reassigned to posts at their previous level and the special post allowance, if any, will be discontinued.

12. After an initial period of training, proofreaders may be called upon to work on desktop publishing or similar equipment.

13. Staff members at Headquarters applying for the examination should complete the attached form and submit it to the following office NOT LATER than 17 April 1995:

Competitive Examination for Chinese Proofreaders  
Recruitment and Placement Division  
Room S-2535G  
United Nations Secretariat  
New York, N.Y. 10017

14. In order to ensure receipt of all applications submitted by staff members from offices away from Headquarters, these staff members are requested to return their application to the Recruitment and Placement Division through the Chief Administrative Officer or Director of the United Nations information centre of their respective duty stations before 17 April 1995, the deadline for receipt of applications in the Recruitment and Placement Division.

15. Staff members working at the United Nations Office at Geneva should address their application to:

Competitive Examination for Chinese Proofreaders  
Secretariat Recruitment Section  
Room 266  
United Nations Office at Geneva  
CH-1211 Geneva-10  
Switzerland

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Notes

1/ Main language should be understood to be the language in which the candidate is best able to proofread. Candidates' claims to Chinese as their main language must be supported by relevant documentation in their official status files such as record of past language proficiency examinations, language courses attended and degrees obtained at both secondary and university levels.

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APPLICATION

1995 COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CHINESE PROOFREADERS 1/

INDEX NO. 2/           

LAST NAME                                   

Category   / Level   /

FIRST NAME                                   

Sex: Male   / Female   /

Date of entry on duty: Month   /

Year 19   /

Type of contract:                                   

Expiration date:                                   

Department/Office 3/                                   

Duty station:                                   

Room No.                                    Extension                                   

Have you taken this examination before? Yes   / in 19   / No   /

Have you taken another United Nations competitive examination? Yes   / in 19   / No   /

If yes, which examination(s)?                                   

What is your main language? 4/                                   

A. Knowledge of other languages 5/

| Language(s) | United Nations language programme<br>(Indicate highest level and date) |  | Courses taken at<br>other institution<br>(name and location) |  |
|-------------|--|--|--|--|
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|             |  |  |  |  |

B. Indicate your ability in each of the languages mentioned above

| Language | Read   |            | Understand |            | Speak    |              | Write  |            |
|----------|--------|------------|------------|------------|----------|--------------|--------|------------|
|          | Easily | Not easily | Easily     | Not easily | Fluently | Not fluently | Easily | Not easily |
|          |        |            |            |            |          |              |        |            |
|          |        |            |            |            |          |              |        |            |
|          |        |            |            |            |          |              |        |            |
|          |        |            |            |            |          |              |        |            |
|          |        |            |            |            |          |              |        |            |

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C. University degree or equivalent or post-secondary educational qualifications 6/

| <u>Name of institution</u> | <u>Language of</u> | <u>Attended from/to</u> |                   | <u>Degree 6/ or</u> | <u>Main field</u> |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| <u>Place and country</u>   | <u>instruction</u> | <u>month/year</u>       | <u>month/year</u> | <u>equivalent</u>   | <u>of study</u>   |
|                            |                    |                         |                   |                     |                   |
|                            |                    |                         |                   |                     |                   |
|                            |                    |                         |                   |                     |                   |
|                            |                    |                         |                   |                     |                   |
|                            |                    |                         |                   |                     |                   |
|                            |                    |                         |                   |                     |                   |
|                            |                    |                         |                   |                     |                   |

D. Secondary school qualifications

| <u>Name of institution</u> | <u>Language of</u> | <u>Attended from/to</u> |                   | <u>Certificate or</u> | <u>Main field</u> |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| <u>Place and country</u>   | <u>instruction</u> | <u>month/year</u>       | <u>month/year</u> | <u>equivalent 6/</u>  | <u>of study</u>   |
|                            |                    |                         |                   |                       |                   |
|                            |                    |                         |                   |                       |                   |
|                            |                    |                         |                   |                       |                   |
|                            |                    |                         |                   |                       |                   |
|                            |                    |                         |                   |                       |                   |
|                            |                    |                         |                   |                       |                   |
|                            |                    |                         |                   |                       |                   |

E. Describe work experience (giving dates and length of time) in the printing/publishing industry or in the preparation of official documents and publications of the United Nations

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I certify that the information I have provided above is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

I have read information circular ST/IC/1995/9 and I understand that, if I am successful in the competitive examination for Chinese proofreaders and recommended for inclusion in the roster, my assignment as a Chinese proofreader will be subject to my acceptance of the conditions of service indicated in paragraphs 10 and 11 of that circular.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

/...

Notes

1/ 'Staff members applying for this examination MUST COMPLETE THIS SECTION of the application. In addition, staff members must attach written proof of claimed secondary educational qualifications from establishments at which Chinese is the language of instruction. Written proof of claimed post-secondary education must also be attached unless they were convoked for the G to P examination for promotion to the Professional category or another language examination. Applications that are incomplete or do not include essential information or documentation will be returned to the staff members FOR COMPLETION AND RESUBMISSION WITHIN THE DEADLINE FOR RECEIPT OF APPLICATIONS in the Recruitment and Placement Division. In this connection, staff members are informed that extensions for receipt of applications in the Recruitment and Placement Division will NOT be granted. Therefore, staff members are advised to submit their applications without delay.

2/ Appears normally on your monthly salary statement and personnel action forms. If not, please contact your Executive Officer to obtain your number.

3/ Please indicate Department/Office, e.g., DPA, OCSS, ECE, UNCTAD, UNOG, UNOV, or other (specify).

4/ Main language should be understood to be the language into which the candidate is best able to proofread. Candidates' claims to Chinese as their main language must be supported by relevant documentation in their official status files.

5/ Candidates are reminded that they must submit relevant documentation to substantiate their claims as appropriate in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 (b) of information circular ST/IC/1995/9.

6/ Give exact name and title in original language. Do not translate or equate.

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INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: 16 May 95

REF: AIR OPS 206

TO: S. Buo  
OIC OSRSG

FROM: A. Golo *[Signature]*  
OIC Administration

INFO: Chief of Protocol  
Chief AirOps/MovCon  
Chief Transport Officer

SUBJECT: UNAMIR SUPPORT TO THE TRIBUNAL - FLIGHT ON 19 MAY 95

REF: A. OIC OSRSG memo dated 15 May 95  
B. Fax AIR OPS 206 dated 16 May 95

1. After discussion between Nairobi and Kigali, it has been decided that the best way to meet the timing requirements for the UNAMIR flight of 19 May 95 is to have the aircraft depart Nairobi at 0815 local time on 19 May. The aircraft would then arrive in Kigali at 0900 Kigali time, and would remain on the ground until 1700, when it would depart for Nairobi.

2. Please bring changes to the attention of Air Operations ASAP, so that we may keep Nairobi up to date.

3. For your information, a copy of the fax which has been sent to Nairobi is enclosed.

4. Best regards.

*May not be necessary now. tend people coming for trial*



UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX NO \_\_\_\_\_

PAGE 1 OF 12

MIR NO \_\_\_\_\_

MISC NO \_\_\_\_\_

|  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| TO: SAO<br>UNAMIR Nairobi                            | FROM: A. Golo<br>OIC Admin UNAMIR |
| INFO: D Driggers<br>Air Operations Nairobi           | DATE: 16 May 95                   |
| FAX NO: 254-2-628380/622668                          | FAX: 212-963-3090                 |
| DRAFTED BY: Steven R Smith<br>Air Operations Officer | SECTION: AIROPS/MOVCON            |
| CLEARED BY: C. Ouattara<br>Chief AirOps/MovCon       |                                   |
| FILE NO: AIR OPS 205                                 |                                   |
| SUBJECT: UNAMIR FLIGHT TIMINGS FOR 19 MAY 95         |                                   |

AAA. ATTACHED IS A COPY OF ANOTHER MEMO FROM THE SRSG'S OFFICE REGARDING THE TRIBUNAL. AS DISCUSSED DRIGGERS/SMITH THIS MORNING, THE FLIGHT SCHEDULE SHOULD BE AMENDED AS REQUESTED IN PARA 1A OF THE ATTACHED. (IE- ARRIVE KIG 0900LOCAL, DEP KIG 1700LOCAL)

BBB. BEST REGARDS.



UNAMIR - MINUAR

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

15 May 1995

To: Mr. A.H. Golo,  
OIC/Administration.

**URGENT**

From: Sammy Kum Buo,  
OIC/OSRSG

Subject: UNAMIR's Support to the Tribunal

1. Further to the SRSG's memo to you dated 10 May on the above subject, I have been directed to request that:

- a) up to 30 seats be reserved on the UNAMIR flight from Nairobi to Kigali on **Friday, 19 May**, for delegates who would be attending the funding conference on the Tribunal later that morning in Kigali. Arrangements should be made to ensure that the flight arrives Kigali on **19 May by 9 a.m. at the latest**. As it is our plan to transport the participants back to Nairobi after the conclusion of the conference later in the afternoon of 19 May, we would appreciate receiving your proposals as to how that plan can effectively be implemented. It is currently felt that the plane could depart Kigali for Nairobi at about 1700 hrs at the latest;
- b) buses with drivers should be made available for the local transportation of the delegates during their stay in Kigali. In this connection, the buses should be available at Kigali Airport to receive the delegates upon their arrival and should also transport them to the airport upon their departure.

2. For additional information or clarification, please do not hesitate to contact the Chief of Protocol or myself.

3. Thank you for your usual cooperation.

cc.: SRSG  
Chief of Protocol  
Chief AirOps/Movcon  
Chief Transport Officer