

UNAMIR

UN AGENCIES AND NGOs

21 SEPT - 24 OCT 1995

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NOTE VERBALE

SRSR/NV/212/95

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, agissant au nom de toutes les institutions des Nations Unies représentées au Rwanda, a l'honneur de solliciter son intervention dans l'affaire ci-après :

En raison des obligations de protection qui lui incombent vis-à-vis de tous ses employés sans distinction d'origine ou de nationalité, l'Organisation des Nations Unies a pour principe de suivre les dossiers de ceux-ci lorsqu'ils sont incarcérés. Cette protection vise non pas à soustraire ses employés à la justice lorsque ceux-ci se sont rendus coupables de crimes, mais à leur assurer le soutien de l'Organisation sur les plans humanitaire et juridique.

C'est donc à ce titre que la MINUAR, mandatée par le siège de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, aimerait solliciter l'intervention du Ministère auprès des autorités compétentes afin que ses spécialistes des Affaires juridiques puissent avoir accès aux dossiers des employés des Nations Unies de nationalité Rwandaise détenus dans diverses prisons rwandaises et dont la liste est ci-jointe. La MINUAR serait également reconnaissante aux services concernés s'ils pouvaient autoriser ses fonctionnaires à rendre visite régulièrement à ces détenus.

La MINUAR remercie d'avance le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération Internationale de l'attention qu'il ne manquera pas de porter à cette demande et saisit cette occasion pour lui renouveler les assurances de sa très haute considération.



Kigali, le 26 octobre 1995

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
et de la Coopération Internationale
de la République Rwandaise
Kigali

LISTE DES MEMBRES DU PERSONNEL DES NATIONS UNIES RECRUTES
LOCALEMENT DETENUS DANS LES PRISONS DU RWANDA

(au 26 octobre 1995)

DETENUS A KIGALI

-BIRUSHYA, Luc	Travailleur de UNDP	Depuis le 13 mars 1995
-BYUGURA, Aloys	Travailleur de UNICEF	Depuis le 4 avril 1995
-CYIMANIZANYE, Elizier	Travailleur de UNICEF	Depuis le 28 octobre 1994
-GAHAMANYI, Prosper	Travailleur de UNDP	Depuis le 12 avril 1995
-HABINEZA, Vincent	Travailleur de UNICEF	Depuis le 22 septembre 1994
-NDEJEJE, Benoît	Travailleur de UNDP	Depuis le 11 novembre 1994
-NGENDAHIMANA, Anthanase	Travailleur de UNDP	Depuis le 25 mars 1995
-NSINGA, Alfred	Travailleur de UNAMIR	Depuis le 8 février 1995
-RUSIGARIYE, Alfred	Travailleur de UNAMIR	Depuis le 22 septembre 1994
-RUTAGUNGIRA, Boniface	Travailleur de UNICEF	Depuis le 20 juin 1995
-SEBYATSI, Pascal	Travailleur de WFP	Depuis le 6 décembre 1994

DETENUS A BUTARE

-NDAGAGIJIMANA, Clotilde	Travailleuse de UNICEF	Depuis le 14 avril 1995
-NSABIMANA, Joseph	Travailleur de UNHCR	Depuis le 25 mars 1995
-SIBOMANA, Tharcisse	Travailleur de UNHCR	Depuis le 29 décembre 1994

DETENUS A CYANGUGU

-NSENIGYAREMYE, Matthieu	Travailleur de UNHCR	Depuis le 12 février 1995
-ULIMUBENSHI, Jean-Marc	Travailleur de UNHCR	Depuis le 15 novembre 1994

DETENUS A GIKONGORO

-MUVUNYI, Jean-Christophe	Travailleur de UNHCR	Depuis le 9 janvier 1995
-NGENDAHIMANA, Charles	Travailleur de UNHCR	Depuis le 10 janvier 1995
-RWAGAJU, Jean-Bosco	Travailleur de UNHCR	Depuis janvier 1995

DETENUS A GITARAMA

-MBANZAMIHIGO, Alexis	Travailleur de UNAMIR	Depuis le 24 avril 1995
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NOTE VERBALE

SRSG/NV/213/95

La Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR) présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération Internationale et, se référant à sa propre note verbale SRSG/NV/183/95 du 10 septembre 1995, a l'honneur de recourir de nouveau à son obligeante entremise dans l'affaire de la disparition de Monsieur Manasse MUGABO.

Comme indiqué dans la note précitée, Monsieur MUGABO, journaliste responsable de la section du Kinyarwanda à Radio-MINUAR, avait quitté son domicile le samedi 19 août 1995 vers 7 heures pour se rendre en Ouganda par la route. L'intéressé, qui n'a apparemment pas de famille en Ouganda, comptait y passer une semaine de vacances avant de reprendre son service à la MINUAR le samedi 2 septembre. Depuis cette date, ni son épouse, ni la MINUAR n'ont reçu de nouvelles de lui.

Les informations reçues à ce jour portent à croire que Monsieur MUGABO n'a pas franchi la frontière de l'Ouganda. La MINUAR regrette que les enquêtes menées au sujet de cette disparition n'aient abouti à aucun résultat pour l'instant. Aussi aimerait-elle solliciter de nouveau l'obligeante intervention du Ministère auprès des services compétents afin que ceux-ci lui fassent connaître aussitôt que possible toute information qu'ils pourraient recueillir sur le sort de Monsieur MUGABO.

La MINUAR remercie d'avance le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération Internationale de l'attention qu'il continue de porter à ce sujet et saisit cette occasion pour lui renouveler les assurances de sa très haute considération. *E*



Kigali, le 26 octobre 1995

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
et de la Coopération Internationale
de la République Rwandaise
Kigali

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F A C S I M I L E

TO: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, SRSG

FROM: Sukehiro Hasegawa
Resident Representative

S. Hasegawa

DATE: 5 october 1995

SUBJECT: Permission for UNCHS (Habitat) mapping equipment on Board UNAMIR fli

The UNCHS (Habitat) Data Management Expert for the aerial photography exercise programmed for the Ministry of Public Works and Energy is scheduled to arrive in Kigali Monday 9 October 1995.

To this end, your kind permission is being sought to allow his photographic equipment (weighing 100 kgs) on board the following flights:

UNAMIR flight of Monday 9 October 1995 NBO/KGL
UNAMIR flight of Thursday 12 October 1995 KGL/NBO.

Thanks in anticipation of your cooperation.



UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (Habitat)
CENTRE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LES ETABLISSEMENTS HUMAINS
CENTRO DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LOS ASENTAMIENTOS
HUMANOS

PO Box 30030, Nairobi, KENYA
Telephone: (254-2) 621234; Telex: 22996 UNHAB KE, Cable: UNHABITAT
Facsimile: (254-2) 624266/7 (Central Office), 624262 (ADM), 624263/4 (TCD),
624265 (RDD)

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

To:	Mr. SUKEHIRO HASEGAWA REPRESENTANT RESIDENT PNUD - KIGALI R W A N D A	Drafted:	V. DZUVEROVIC
Telefax No:	(250) 76.263 (873)150.7445 (871)137.0661	Room:	P-322 Ext: 32
From:	H. KULL, OIC, UNIT 1/TCD	Date:	5 October 1995
Subject:	RWA/94/010 - (Mission Nieminen)	Account No.:	IP-RWA-94-010-53,01
Prefix No.:	HS 5927-10	Cleared by:	
		Authorized by:	H. KULL
		TOR:	

ATTENTION : MR. DOUDOU MBYE,
CTP, PROJET RWA/94/010

URGENT

URGENT

With reference to the earlier announced mission to Kigali of our staff member Mr. Nieminen, scheduled to be undertaken between 9 and 12 October 95, we would be most grateful if you could ask the UNAMIR Office in Kigali to assist us in complying with the administrative procedure requested for this mission.

To that effect, kindly ask UNAMIR-Kigali to instruct by return fax UNAMIR-Nairobi to permit Mr. Nieminen to take with him the computer equipment as described in the Specification attached herewith, together with the accompanying adaptors and cables. Mr. Nieminen will travel to Kigali by UNAMIR plane on the 9 October 95.

According to the UNAMIR Office in Nairobi, Mr. Nieminen can be permitted to take this equipment to the plane only upon authorization received from UNAMIR-Kigali.

Thanks and best regards.

Out/Fa

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T.O.D



UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (Habitat)
CENTRE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LES ETABLISSEMENTS HUMAINS
CENTRO DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LOS ASENTAMIENTOS
HUMANOS

PO Box 30030, Nairobi, KENYA. Telephone: 230800, 520600
Telex: 22996 UNHAB KE; Cable: UNHABITAT; Fax: (254 2) 226473, 226479

4 October, 1995

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Mr. Timo Jukka Ilmari NIEMINEN is an official of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), Nairobi, Kenya.

In this capacity, he will be travelling on 9 October 1995 on an official mission to Kigali, Rwanda. He will be carrying with him the computer equipment mentioned herebelow:

Compaq 386/20
S/R No.1815AN4B0003
Expansion box
Estimated resale value US\$8000.00

Canon ION Still Video Camera RC-260
S/R No. 100010206
Estimated resale value US\$800.00

Canon film adapter FA-C26
S/R No.FB8059
Estimated resale value US\$500.00

Truevision Video Box VIDI/O
S/R No.VP002200
Estimated resale value US\$1800.00

NEC Multisync 4-D, color monitor, 14"
S/R JC-1601.VMA-1
Estimated resale value US\$2500.00

Cables and adapters for the above equipment

The above-mentioned equipment is to be re-exported to Kenya on completion of the official mission on 12 October 1995.

All authorities concerned are kindly requested to assist Mr. Nieminen in the smooth clearance and transit of these items equipment.

Mr. Z. Haque
Officer-in-Charge, GSU



UNITED NATIONS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Addressed by

Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan

Special Representative of the Secretary General for Rwanda

24 October 1995

We celebrate, today, the 50th Anniversary of the United Nations. The celebration of this momentous occasion in the history of mankind has a special meaning in Rwanda. For, it was in this country that the United Nations went through the acid test of its commitment and its capability. There were failures of expectation, highlighted in the world media. There were also many achievements that have passed unheralded. We need to learn from the failures and to build on the positive and the constructive.

Over the past three days, we have celebrated the 50th Anniversary with our Rwandese brothers and sisters. Here, in the Amahoro Stadium, the joy of common celebration, the brotherhood of nationalities joined in healthy competition, the linking of arms in common pursuit has personified the close cooperation between the Rwandese people and the United Nations family represented in Rwanda. In athletics, football, table tennis, volleyball and a host of competitive games we have seen a bonanza of friendship and cooperation. Today the hope of the future, the children of Rwanda mingle in joyous abandon with UNAMIR blue helmets. These forces who come from all over the world, from Latin America, from Africa and Asia, from the developed countries of Europe, the Pacific and North America - to help Rwanda turn back from the horror of last year and to build permanent peace, harmony and stability.

This is the very stadium where, fifteen months ago, 20,000 Rwandese citizens threatened by genocide had taken refuge. Guarded by a handful of courageous UNAMIR soldiers they had found shelter and succour against the most inhuman assault on innocent citizens in living memory. In July, last year, this country stood shattered and ravaged by the genocide. Not a soul could be seen on the streets, not a house had been left unplundered. No markets, no transport, no shops and in the communes, ghost villages, no fields being ploughed, nearly every hut plundered and shattered. Of course there was no water, no electricity, no communications, no airport and no transport. Above all hundreds of thousands of families destroyed and traumatised by genocide.

In over a year, the scene has changed dramatically. As we look around, there is a return to stability and normalcy. Shops are open, markets are thriving, 80% of the pre 1994 agriculture output is restored, industry is not far behind. There are traffic jams, over a million children go to school in clean uniforms, there is bustle in the streets and smiles on people's faces. This remarkable progress has been achieved through the efforts of the resilient and energetic people of Rwanda. The United Nations role has been to support the people of Rwanda in achieving this return to normalcy and stability. We have worked with the government of Rwanda to restore water, power and communications; to construct transit camps and way stations for the refugees to return home, to build housing and agricultural projects so that those whose lives were shattered by genocide can start a new life for themselves. We have helped to clear mines and to train your gendarmerie and police. We have helped to open the airport and to repair roads, bridges and to repair the infrastructure. 80% of health care, water supplies and sanitation facilities that existed before 6th April 1994 have been resolved. The UN and its agencies are in the field assisting orphans, children and families of the survivors of genocide. They deserve to be given the highest priority. Above all, we aim to help provide, with the government of Rwanda, the security, justice and stability without which normalcy cannot be achieved.

As we celebrate 50 years of the UN, the way ahead is surely that the UN should be given a more direct role in preventing crises. It should have the capability to act quickly and decisively to prevent wars and human tragedy, and once it is in the field, it must have the mandate and capacity to provide direct assistance to the affected countries. Over 150 leaders of the world including President Bizimungu, have gathered in New York for the 50th Anniversary. They will address the issues and problems faced by the world today. In fact, the UN faces the most serious financial crisis in its history. And although, the United Nations may be flawed in many respects, it remains the main hope for mankind. The nations of the world - large and small, rich and poor - must resolve to correct these flaws so that the UN can respond effectively to the expectations of its Member States. The example of Rwanda points to what needs to be done and what can be achieved.

Before I close and as a token of our appreciation to the Government of Rwanda, I have the honour of presenting these two vehicles to the Ministry of Youth and Sports. I wish to thank the Government of Rwanda for enabling us to use this stadium for our celebration; the Prime Minister for allowing a half-day holiday so that the people and the children can participate in our celebration and all these sportsmen, spectators and organizers who have made this celebration such a success.

Once again, I am privileged to share with the people of Rwanda, this joyous 50th Anniversary of the UN. I hope our close cooperation will bring to the people of Rwanda the peace, progress and harmony that they deserve.

**REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE
MINISTRE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPERIEUR, DE
LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE ET DE LA CULTURE
B.P. 624 KIGALI**

8 SEPTEMBRE 1995 :

CELEBRATION DE LA 11^e JOURNEE NATIONALE DE LA CULTURE

I. CONTEXTE

Le 8 septembre a été depuis 1985 consacré à la culture. Le jour a toujours été férié. Il a cependant été constaté que cette journée valorisait davantage le Chef de l'Etat de l'époque que la culture nationale. La preuve en est que, après 9 ans d'institution de la Fête de la Culture, les Banyarwanda se sont montrés plus que jamais barbares en perpétrant le génocide.

Maintenant que le Gouvernement de l'Unité Nationale veut réconcilier le peuple rwandais en passant par tous les canaux, le MINESUPRES voudrait, par le biais de la Culture, véhicule, s'il en est, de l'unité nationale rwandaise, relancer les valeurs qui identifiaient le rwandais. Il voudrait donc faire vivre à tout citoyen de notre pays l'ambiance culturelle qu'il faut et souhaiterait, par voie de conséquence, que le 8 septembre soit un jour de congé afin que tout le monde soit disposé à le célébrer dans l'ambiance requise.

II. OBJECTIF

L'objectif majeur est la Réconciliation du peuple rwandais. Ainsi le thème choisi a-t-il été "Réhabilitation et Reconstruction de la Culture Rwandaise pour la Réconciliation Nationale et le Développement". Dans le souci de valoriser ce thème, le MINESUPRES veut tout faire pour que tous les éléments de la culture rwandaise encore accessibles soient mis au grand jour pour que les citoyens se familiarisent avec eux et, partant, s'appuyent sur eux pour redevenir des hommes d'une bravoure et d'une probité qui caractérisaient le Rwandais depuis des temps immémoriaux.

III. RESULTATS ATTENDUS

Au terme des activités prévues pour mieux célébrer la journée de la culture (Séminaire, conférences-débats, émissions radiodiffusées, veillée culturelle, célébration proprement dite le 8 septembre et discours des dirigeants du pays), le Rwandais aura reçu une information exacte sur sa culture, en aura été imprégné et pourra mettre en pratique tout ce qu'il aura récolté. Il va sans dire que la culture est le pilier le plus solide de la réconciliation, de l'unité et du développement.

IV. DEROULEMENT DES ACTIVITES

Avant la célébration de la journée nationale de la culture, il est prévu une semaine de la culture. Une Exposition la couvrira, des conférences-débats l'émailleront, un séminaire de trois jours fournira un écrit qui constituera un vade-mecum du Rwandais qui se veut tel ; une veillée culturelle prévue le 7 septembre précédera la célébration proprement dite du 8 septembre.

IV.1. Semaine de la Culture

IV.1.1. Exposition

A côté des stands commerciaux du MICOMART qui organise une exposition commerciale dans la semaine du 1er au 9 septembre, une vingtaine de stands culturels sont prévus.

Il y sera exposé :

- des instruments de musique,
- des objets d'art et d'artisanat,
- des outils traditionnels relatifs
 - . aux métiers (forge, sculpture, poterie, vannerie, agriculture, etc.)
 - . à l'art culinaire
 - . aux arts martiaux
 - . aux rites de la religion traditionnelle, etc.
- des denrées vivrières (impombo, ibikoro, uburo, inkori, amateke,...)
- des médicaments traditionnels
- des acoutrements traditionnels (danse, rites, fête et vie de tous les jours)
- etc...

La préparation de certaines boissons et certains mets traditionnels est prévue et les visiteurs pourront non seulement les savourer mais encore apprendre à les préparer.

IV.1.2. Conférences

Une conférence sur le thème "Réhabilitation et Reconstruction de la culture rwandaise pour la Réconciliation Nationale et le Développement, sera animée par le Ministre Joseph NSENGIMANA.

Un podium autour des questions "Est-ce que la Réconciliation des Rwandais est possible. Doivent-ils l'apprendre de l'extérieur ou la trouveront-ils dans leur culture ?" sera érigé dans les studios de Radio-Rwanda. A ce podium, pourront être invités des expatriés qui contribueraient à notre auto-évaluation.

Des sous thèmes seront traités dans des conférences-débats qui suivront.

a) L'histoire du Rwanda (La vie des citoyens et la politique d'autrefois)
par M. Gamaliel MBONIMANA, Professeur à l'Université Nationale du Rwanda.

- b) L'identité culturelle rwandaise dans la région et dans le monde entier
par M. Thomas KAMANZI, Chef du Département Etudes Rwandaises à l'IRST.
- c) Les valeurs positives et les valeurs négatives de la culture rwandaise
par M. Paulin MUSWAHILI, Professeur à l'Université Nationale du Rwanda.
- d) La culture et le développement socio-économique du pays
par Antoine MUGESERA.
- e) Les rites et les interdits au Rwanda par le Père Bernardin MUZUNGU.
- f) L'utilité de la langue pour ses usagers par M. Tharcisse MUTAKE.

IV.1.3. Séminaire

Pendant 3 jours, des personnalités réputées pour leurs compétences en matière culturelle réfléchiront sur l'impact de la culture rwandaise sur le développement du Rwanda nouveau et sur la Réconciliation Nationale. L'Ecrit qui en sortira pourra guider les Rwandais dans leur comportement de tous les jours et servira de base à l'élaboration de la politique culturelle nationale.

Les séminaristes n'ont pas encore été tous identifiés mais des personnalités comme :

- Dr. Déo KAMBANDA, Recteur de l'Université Nationale du Rwanda
 - Dr. Pierre RWANYINDO, Professeur à l'Université Nationale du Rwanda
 - Mme Drocelle MUGOREWERA, Directeur de Cabinet au Ministère de l'Environnement et du Tourisme
 - Dr. Chrysologue KARANGWA, Directeur Général de l'Institut de Recherche Scientifique et Technologique
 - Mme Agnès MUKABARANGA, Député à l'Assemblée Nationale
 - Dr. Médard RUTIJANA, Député à l'Assemblée Nationale
 - Mme Marthe MUKAMURENZI, Directeur de Cabinet au MINIJUST
 - Mme Edith GASANA, Directeur de Cabinet au Ministère du Plan
 - M. Evase NSENGIMANA, Homme d'Affaires
 - M. Janvier KANYAMASHULI
 - M. Thomas KAMANZI, Directeur du Département Etudes Rwandaises à l'Institut de Recherche Scientifique et Technologique
 - Dr. Gamaliel MBONIMANA, Professeur à l'Université Nationale du Rwanda
 - Dr. Paulin MUSWAHILI, Professeur à l'Université Nationale du Rwanda
 - Dr. Balinda TWIGAMBA, Professeur à l'Université Nationale du Rwanda
 - Dr. Donat MUNYANGANIZI, Directeur Général de l'Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Rwanda
 - M. Faustin RWAMFIZI, Chercheur à l'Institut de Recherche Scientifique et Technologique ;
- ont été déjà ciblées.

IV.1.4. Veillée culturelle

La soirée du 7 septembre sera consacrée à la veillée culturelle qui sera animée par différentes troupes. Plusieurs disciplines seront proposées aux invités : chants, danses, tambours, poèmes, hauts faits guerriers, berceuses, scènes rituelles etc...

IV.1.5. La Journée de la Culture proprement dite

Le 8 septembre, si la journée est fériée, au Stade Régional de Nyamirambo, des manifestations culturelles auront lieu. Elles comprendront, outre les numéros classiques que nous connaissons, des jeux qui tendent à disparaître :

- saut en hauteur (urukiramende)
- lutte (gukirana, imitego, inkoni (abagogwe)
- présentation des vaches (kubyukurutsa)
- rite de Lyangombe (kubandwa)...
- scène de chasse (umuhigo, kwasira).

Elles comprendront aussi certaines spécificités régionales telles IMPARAMBA (Kinyamakara), IKINIMBA (Ruhengeri), INKARANKA (Bugoyi), IKINYEMERA (Bigogwe), IMPAGAZA (Kinyaga).

Pour bien mener cette entreprise, le MINESUPRES a fait appel aux autres Ministères parce que, la Fête de la Culture est une affaire de tout un chacun. C'est ainsi qu'un partage des tâches a été proposé.

- Organisateur principal : MINESUPRES
- Organe suprême de l'organisation : MINESUPRES, MIJEUMA, MIFAPROFE, MINETO, MINTRASO, MICOMART, MINIFOP, MINIJUST, MINIREISO.

Les autres Ministères et les Organismes onusiens ont été appelés à aider cet organe, mais spécifiquement, certains Ministères ont des rôles précis à jouer :

- MININTER : Sensibilisation des Préfets et des Bourgmestres.
L'organisation de la semaine et la journée de la culture dans les préfectures, les communes et même dans les secteurs et les cellules lui revient au premier chef.
- MININFOR : Couverture médiatique de toutes les activités relatives à la 11ème journée de la culture.
- MICOMART : Exposition (artisanat) et stands culturels.
- MINAFFET : Protocole
- MINADEF : Sécurité
- MINITRANSO : Transport des troupes et des organisateurs.
- MINAGRI-MIFAPROFE : Exposition : - denrées vivrières
- sur l'art culinaire
- MINESUPRES : Exposition des manuscrits et sensibilisation des établissements d'Enseignement Supérieur.

- MINEPRISEC : Sensibilisation des établissements scolaires primaires et secondaires.
- MINISANTE : Secourisme
- MINITRAPE : - Aménagement des stands culturels de l'exposition
- chaises
- banderoles...
- MINIFIN : Financement de la Fête
- MINIPLAN : Budgétisation des activités.

Chaque activité entraîne nécessairement un coût. Un budget prévisionnelle ad hoc a été élaboré (cfr. Annexe I).

V. SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT POSSIBLES

- MINESUPRES : Un montant de 2.000.000 FRW pourrait être disponibilisé sur le budget de 2.104.057 FRW alloué à l'organisation des colloques et des séminaires sur la culture.
Une somme de 1.000.000 FRW pourrait être prélevé sur le budget de 3.121.716 FRW réservé à l'acquisition des ouvrages de Bibliothèque Nationale que l'on ne commande pas encore.
- MINIFIN : L'action que le MINESUPRES a entreprise est NATIONALE. Le Ministère des Finances ferait bien d'examiner le budget prévisionnel et voir ce qu'il serait à mesure de financier. Réconciliation Nationale oblige.
- ORGANISMES ONUSIENS (UNICEF, UNESCO, OMS, IICR, HCDH).

Ces organismes ont promis au Rwanda une collaboration franche dans le cadre de la Tolérance et de la Réconciliation Nationale. C'est pourquoi nous leur demanderons de soutenir les activités culturelles que nous avons entreprises puisque la culture est le meilleur chemin qu'il faut emprunter pour arriver à la vraie Réconciliation et même au Développement.

CONCLUSION

La 11ème Journée Nationale de la Culture devrait revêtir un cachet spécial. Elle arrive au moment où les gens se posent la question de savoir si les Rwandais, compte tenu de la bestialité qui a caractérisé le génocide ont une culture humaniste. Sa célébration qui vise la recreation de tout un univers culturel devrait être sentie et vécue partout : à la capitale, dans les préfectures, les communes, les secteurs, les cellules, les familles, les coeurs.

Les manifestations envisagées rappelleront ou apprendront aux Banyarwanda ce qu'était notre culture : un creuset de sagesse et de probité qu'il faudrait dorénavant ressusciter et entretenir.

La réussite de la célébration de la 11ème Journée Nationale de la Culture constituera sans conteste la pierre angulaire de l'édifice qu'est la **RECONCILIATION NATIONALE ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT**. Puissent nos partenaires bien comprendre notre volonté et nous être propices.

Fait à Kigali, le 11/8/1995.

ANNEXE 1

BUDGET PREVISIONNEL

I. ORGANISATION

- Evaluation Expost : 3.000 x 50 personnes	= 150.000 FRW
- Transport : 30.000 F x 2 minibus x 2 jours (veillée + journée du 8/9)	= 120.000 FRW
: Evaluation Expost : 10.000 F x 3 minibus	= 30.000 FRW
- Macarons : 35 F x 100 macarons	= 3.500 FRW
	<hr/>
	303.500 FRW

Soit 1.011,6 \$ U.S.

II. SEMINAIRE /pendant 3 jours

Matériel : 20 carnets = 20 C. x 500 F	= 10.000 FRW
20 stylos = 20 st. x 50 F	= 1.000 FRW
23 Lames de papier = 2.200 F x 23	= 50.600 FRW
Cartouche	= 60.000 FRW
Location salle = 2.000 F x 3 j	= 6.000 FRW

Per diem :

10 participants de Kigali : 5000F x 3j x 10	= 150.000 FRW
10 participants (d'ailleurs) = 10.000 x 3j x 10	= 300.000 FRW
Téléphone	= 5.000 FRW

582.600 FRW

Soit 1942 \$ U.S.

III. PUBLICITE

. Publicité Radio : Production	30.000 FRW
Diffusion pdt 5 jours :	
Matin : 160 F x 60 sec x 5 j = 48.000 FRW	
Midi : 60 F x 60 sec x 5 j = 18.000 FRW	
Soir : 120 F x 60 sec x 5 j = 36.000 FRW	
. Affiches : 26 F x 300 affiches	= 79.500 FRW
. Banderoles	<hr/> = 300.000 FRW
	511.500 FRW

Soit 1705 \$ U.S.

.../...

IV. SEMAINE DE LA CULTURE

1. Exposition :

Frais d'équipement pour le calinaire : 500.000 FRW
Salaire des veilleurs : 10 veill x 1000 F x 8 jours : 80.000 FRW
Cachets des exposants : 50 exposants x 20.000 F : 1000.000 FRW
Transport d'objets : 50.000 F x 2 tours : 100.000 FRW
Instal. électr pour 20 stands : 10.000 F x 20 St : 200.000 FRW
Salaire techn. de maintenance 5.000 F x 8 j : 40.000 FRW
1 minibus de Coordination : 30.000 F x 8 j : 240.000 FRW

2.160.000 FRW

Soit 7.200 \$ U.S.

2. Conférences

Salle des conférences (7 séances) : 50.000 F x 7 : 350.000 FRW
Cachets des conférenciers : 10.000 F x 12 : 120.000 FRW
10 bouteilles d'eau minérale : 800 F x 10 : 8.000 FRW

478.000 FRW

Soit 1593,3 \$ U.S.

3. Veillée Culturelle

Salle : 50.000 FRW
Transport des troupes 15000 F x 5 min : 75.000 FRW
Le cithariste + 2 danseurs : 5000 F x 3 : 15.000 FRW
La poétesse (cfr. Dircab) : 5.000 FRW
5 chanteurs : 25.000 FRW
5 Abaterambabazi : 25.000 FRW
4 Abasizi : 10.000 FRW x 4 : 40.000 FRW
Rafratchissements : 220 pers x 500 F : 110.000 FRW
Logement pour 8 personnes : 1000 x 8 : 8.000 FRW
Restauration pour 8 personnes : 2000 x 8 : 16.000 FRW
Transport pour 8 personnes : 2000 x 8 : 16.000 FRW

Total : 385.000 FRW

Soit 1283,3 \$ U.S.

.../...

La Fête de la CULTURE

- Réception : 4.000 F x 800 : 3.200.000 FRW
 - Transport : - Troupes : 30.000 FRW x 3 : 90.000 FRW
 - Invitations : 35 F x 800 invit. : 28.000 FRW
 - Prime des troupes locales: 50.000 F x 10 : 500.000 FRW
 - Les troupes des préfectures =

Déplacement : Imparamba : aller-retour : 60.000 FRW
 M.N.R. : " " : 60.000 FRW
 U.N.R. : " " : 60.000 FRW
 Ikinimba : " " : 60.000 FRW
 Inkavanka : " " : 60.000 FRW
 Ikinyemera (Bagogwe) aller-retour : 60.000 FRW
 Abahigi : 60.000 FRW
 Umutunzi w'inka : 100.000 FRW

Total : 520.000 FRW

Logement : 100 pers x 1000 : 100.000 FRW

Restauration : 100 pers x 2000 F (2 repas) : 200.000 FRW

- Les sachets : 50.000 FRW x 7 : 350.000 FRW

Umutunzi : 10.000F+10.000 (ubwatsi) : 20.000 FRW

Imandwa : 50.000 FRW

~~Assoulement~~ traditionnel (défilé) : 100.000 FRW

Costumes traditionnels (cfr NIBAMUHOZE)

Prime 50.000 FRW

- Réception des présentateurs des numéros: 360 pers x 1000 F : 360.000 FRW

5.588.000 FRW

Soit 18.626,6 \$ U.S.

Total partiel : 303.500 FRW
582.600 FRW
511.500 FRW
2.160.000 FRW
478.000 FRW
385.000 FRW
5.588.000 FRW

Total 10.008.600 FRW

Soit 33.362 \$ U.S.

Impondérables : 10% : $\frac{10.008.600}{10}$ = 1.000.860 FRW

Total global : 10.008.600 F + 1.000.860 F = 11.009.460 FRW

Soit 36.698,2 \$ U.S.

○ Prévoir 2.000.000 FRW pour chaque préfecture

○ Ce serait : 2.000.000 FRW x 10 = 20.000.000 FRW

En tout : 20.000.000 FRW + 11.009.460 FRW = 31.009.460 FRW

Soit 103.364,86 \$ U.S.

Nous disons : CENT TROIS MILLE TROIS CENT SOIXANTE QUATRE,
QUATRE-VINGT-SIX CENTIEMES DOLLARS AMERICAINS.

Rwanda - Local Operational Support Group Meeting

Provisional Agenda

- 1 Thematic Consultations - Status of Preparation
- Ms. Edith Gasana, Director of Cabinet, Ministry of Planning
- 2 International Assistance for National HIV/AIDS Programme
- H.E. Minister of Health, Col. Dr. Joseph Karemera
- 3 Outcome of the Visit to Rwanda by Mr. Jan Pronk, Minister of Cooperation and Development, Netherlands
- Mr. Michael Van der Ven, Chargé d'Affairs, The Netherlands
- 4 Norwegian Assistance to Rwanda
- H.E. Mr. Tom Vraalsen, ambassador to the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland
- 5 Recommendations of the Conference on Genocide; Impunity and Accountability on the Role and Responsibility of the International Community in Addressing the Post-Genocide Situation
- 6 Other Items

SPSC

Could you introduce
this. We have copies.

S. L.

UNITED



NATIONS

Mr CONDE

M. DAO

4-10-95

WS

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Human Rights Field Operation
in Rwanda
(HRFOR)

INFORMATION NOTE

Catalytic Initiatives

On September 18, 1995 HRFOR loaned 11 pickup trucks to the National Gendarmerie for a period of six months.

Over the last three months the HRFOR has developed a number of "catalytic initiatives" to make an immediate impact and facilitate improvement in the human rights situation in Rwanda. Amongst the initiatives we have sought funding for a number of projects undertaken by local NGOs, we have initiated the holding of an international meeting to address the question of reconciliation in post-genocide Rwanda, and we have studied practical ways to make the commissions of triage more effective.

Arbitrary Arrests and Detentions

Arbitrary arrests and detentions are the most widespread human rights violation occurring in Rwanda today. Many of the arrests are being done by the Rwandan Patriotic Army and the National Gendarmerie. Many of the individuals undertaking these arrests have no legal background, are not sufficiently familiar with the penal code, the Accords of Arusha or the constitution of Rwanda.

Human Resources Available

HRFOR has identified, following a number of months of work with the National Gendarmerie, a group of highly qualified Legal Officers who work in this law enforcement agency. The majority have studied law in Rwanda, or neighbouring countries, and have a very good understanding of arrest procedures. The vehicles loaned to the Gendarmerie will be used by these Officers, enabling them to travel to all of the communes in Rwanda, to do on the job training and to review the dossiers of those arrested with the individuals who made the arrest.

Kanama Massacre Follow-up

HRFOR had planned the lending ceremony months in advance. The week before it was to take place, however, the killings in Kanama

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Reçu le - 2 OCT. 1995

were committed. HRFOR undertook a joint mission of inquiry with the Gendarmerie. In light of this atrocity, HRFOR made arrangements for one of the 11 vehicles to be used by the Military Prosecutor in the investigation to bring indictments against those elements in the RPA responsible.

HRFOR, following a year in the field, believes very strongly that such small innovative initiatives can greatly impact the human rights situation in Rwanda. Human Rights Field Officers around the country will follow closely the changes made in arrest procedures and, in close cooperation with the Gendarmerie locally and nationally, will continue to try to eradicate arbitrary arrests and detentions.

Enclosed are:

- * a signed copy of the "Memorandum of Understanding between the National Gendarmerie, Ministry of Defence and HRFOR", which clearly describes the conditions in which the vehicles were lent, and;
- * a copy of the HRFOR press release on the day of this ceremony.


W. Clarence
Chief, HRFOR
Kigali
September 22, 1995



**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE NATIONAL GENDARMERIE,
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
AND
HUMAN RIGHTS FIELD OPERATION IN RWANDA**

UNHRFOR

Project Title: Improvement of arrest and detention procedures
linked to the supply of 11 vehicles on loan basis

Sector: Infrastructural assistance/training

Duration of the Project: 6 months

Estimate starting date: 15 September 1995

**Government implementing
agency:** National Gendarmerie, Ministry of Defence

I. Introduction

The Gendarmerie plays a major role in both the maintenance of public order and in the judicial system. This involves the prevention of crime, arrest and detention and the investigation of crimes¹. During the war the buildings of the Gendarmerie including communal cachots were destroyed and office equipment and material were systematically looted. The National Gendarmerie, which has recently been restructured, lacks both material resources, buildings and appropriate training. The lack of sufficient training and experience of the gendarmes and the present weakness of the judicial system have led inter alia to an untenable situation of overcrowding in the prisons and communal cachots².

¹ Due to the Article 82 (Chapter II, Section I) of the Protocol of Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front on the Integration of the Armed Forces of the two Parties (Arusha Agreement) the National Gendarmerie is a part of the armed forces established to ensure the implementation of laws with a view to maintaining public order and security.

² The situation in Rwanda's detention centres has reached crisis proportions. More than 52000 detainees are being held in 216 places of detention (per mid August 1995) designed for 12.500 prisoners.

II. Preamble

- Recognising as stated in the Charter of the United Nations that social justice and human rights are the foundation for the maintenance of peace and security, at both the national and international level;
- Emphasising that with Articles 55 and 56 of the UN Charter all member States of the United Nations have pledged to promote "universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion";
- Stressing the promotion of a human rights culture in Rwanda as a priority in the reconstruction and reconciliation of the country;
- Bearing in mind that all those who exercise police powers shall respect and protect human dignity and uphold the human rights of all persons and in particular ensure the rights to life, liberty and security of person, and the right of all persons to equality before the law and to equal protection of the law;
- Urging the importance of human rights training programme as a confidence building measure;
- Recognising that the armed forces and law enforcement agencies such as the Gendarmerie are responsible for the protection of human rights in accordance with international norms;
- Stressing the urgency of the need for additional Gendarme forces as expressed by the Arusha Agreement (Article 85, Section 2 of Chapter II);
- Recognising the missions and principles of the National Gendarmerie in accordance with the Article 83 of the Protocol of Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front on the Integration of the Armed Forces of the two Parties (Arusha Agreement);
- Stressing the urgency and importance of immediate improvement in the conditions of detention;
- Stressing the need for the stabilisation and ultimate reduction of the detention population once normal judicial mechanisms are in place and legal procedures followed.

III. Objectives

The lack of qualified personnel, funds, means, facilities, particularly mobility and communication within the administration, are obstacles presently faced by the Gendarmerie. This contributes significantly to the atmosphere of instability and insecurity and poses obstacles to the return of refugees. This impedes improvement of co-ordination between local authorities and the Ministry of Justice and the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda. The security situation however, remains critical, and will remain so until the immediate needs and rehabilitation and reintegration problems are addressed. The judicial system and the security situation thus need to be further strengthened by appropriate training of the arresting agents such as Gendarmes, bourgmestres and IPJ/OPJs (inspecteur de police judiciaire/officier de police judiciaire) and by providing facilities.

With regard to the above-mentioned facts the aims and objectives of this agreement are as follows:

- To strengthen the National Gendarmerie as a law enforcement agency and to promote administrative capacity at local and central levels;
- To contribute to the rehabilitation of Prefectures/communes throughout Rwanda by improving security and supporting the local administration and justice system to encourage the building of confidence among the population;
- To sensitise the law enforcement officers such as Gendarmes and IPJ/OPJs with regard to the respect for human dignity and fundamental rights;
- To create full understanding and appreciation of arrest and detention procedures in accordance with international human rights standards and domestic law among all relevant actors;
- To encourage and reinforce within the law enforcement agencies, respect for law and order including human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- To ensure the timely respect of arrest and detention procedures, particularly with regard to detainees in communal cachots and prisons;
- To improve the conditions in communal cachots/brigades and prisons;
- To facilitate the mobility of the legal officers of the National Gendarmerie and arresting agents such as Gendarmes and OPJ/IPJs within prefectures and different brigades;
- To improve the security of the international community staff and population in general;
- To strengthen co-operation of UN human rights field officers with regard to arrest, detention and investigation procedures.

IV. Outputs and Activities

In order to achieve the above-mentioned objectives the following activities will be completed:

Output 1

Strengthen and promote administrative capacity at local and central levels. Provide administrative support at prefecture level to improve Gendarmerie services to the population and thereby create appropriate conditions for public order and the justice system.

- Activities:
- 1.1. To supply a total number of 11 vehicles on loan basis for the 11 legal officers of the National Gendarmerie, one for each prefecture³;
 - 1.2. For the next three months one of the eleven vehicles will be provided to the military prosecutor to facilitate the investigation and to ensure the prompt indictment of those responsible for the massacre in KANAMA commune;
 - 1.3. To ensure regular inspections of the Gendarmerie legal officers in each prefecture by vehicle in order to visit communal cachots/brigades;
 - 1.4. To examine dossiers of detainees with those gendarmes and RPA who have made the arrest in order to ensure future compliance with the law;
 - 1.5. To supervise the gendarmes in investigation, arrest and detention procedures;
 - 1.6. To facilitate adherence to Rwandan legal procedure by creating and understanding among the gendarmes and the RPA of their role in the legal system.

³ The legal officer assigned to the regions where the National Gendarmerie does not yet function, will work with the RPA and local authorities to facilitate eventual compliance with Rwandan legal procedure

Output 2

Improve arrest and detention procedures through appropriate training of the OPJs by the legal officers of the National Gendarmerie and through human rights training programmes in cooperation with human rights field officers.

- Activities:
- 2.1. To develop training programmes and organize courses and seminars on arrest and detention procedures and other relevant issues such as training in investigation in cooperation with the Gendarmerie, the Ministry of Defence at national, prefectural and communal level;
 - 2.2. To create coordination committees composed of legal officers of the National Gendarmerie, OPJ/IPJs, prosecutor, bourgmestres and human rights field officers;
 - 2.3. To provide human rights documentation by the HRFOR, TCU;
 - 2.4. To provide technical assistance related to seminars on arrest and detention procedures by the HRFOR.

Output 3

To stabilise and then reduce the number of detainees in communal cachots/brigades and prisons by ensuring compliance with the law.

- Activities:
- 3.1. Advisory services for the OPJs;
 - 3.2. Bimonthly reports of the each eleven legal officers on progress of the ongoing training programmes, particularly with regard to arrest and detention procedures and the condition in communal cachots/brigades and prisons;
 - 3.3. Joint monthly evaluation and report on human rights training programmes for the OPJs, especially with regard to arrest and detention procedures carried out by the legal officers of the Gendarmerie in cooperation with human rights field officers;
 - 3.4. Human rights training programmes to be held regularly by the legal officers of the National Gendarmerie in collaboration with human rights field officers.

PROJGEN/HA/TCU

Output 4

To improve the security of international community staff and population in general.

- Activities:
- 4.1. Regular patrol at nights by the gendarmes;
 - 4.2. Close coopération with the UNAMIR military police in case of incidents.

Output 5

To obtain transparency of all activities related to the use of vehicles being provided to the National Gendarmerie on loan basis.

- Activities:
- 5.1. Monthly report on activities related to the above mentioned provisions for the six month loan period
 - 5.2. Regular update the vehicles' log book and full co-operation with HRFOR transport officer to ensure proper maintenance.
 - 5.3. The National Gendarmerie assumes full responsibility for liability, including third party liability, in operation of the vehicles.

V. Strategies

- To set-up a committee at national, prefectural and communal level composed of legal officers of the Gendarmerie, human rights field officers, OMPs (officier du Ministère Public) of that prefecture, bourgmestres and IPJ/OPJs in order to formulate the real needs and plans of actions for the judicial officials and, as a result, to come out with a common programme on arrest and detention procedures and other relevant human rights issues and create a basis for the long-term promotion of human rights within the Gendarmerie;
- Involvement of the prosecutor of the relevant prefecture in the preparation of the required seminars;
- Participation of NGOs such as CITIZENS' NETWORK and CLADHO in the conducting of seminars on arrest and detention procedures;
- Creating an internal monitoring system covering all the national territory for serious human rights violations committed by law enforcement officials such as the gendarmes and OPJs;
- Teaching of international Human Rights Instruments with case studies;
- Languages of seminars in Kinyarwanda, French and English

VI. Target Beneficiaries

Direct

- Ministry of Defence, the National Gendarmerie and IPJ/OPJ;
- Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communal Development, préfets, sous-préfets, burgomestres;
- Ministry of Justice, personnel in the administration of justice.

Indirect

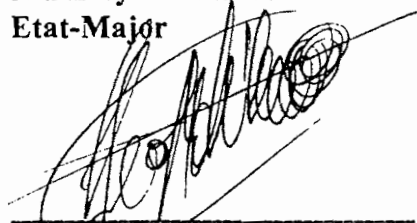
- Detainees
- Prosecution Office
- Courts
- Society in general

VII. Resources

See the attached supplementary documents.

Done at Kigali on 18 September 1995

Chief of Staff, Gendarmerie
Ministry of Defence
Etat-Major


Col. Deo-Gratias NDIBWAMI

Chief, Human Rights Field
Operation in Rwanda


William Clarence

PROJGEN/HA/TCU

UNITED



NATIONS

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Human Rights Field Operation
in Rwanda
(HRFOR)

MEDIA RELEASE

SEPTEMBER 18, 1995

HRFOR ASSISTS NATIONAL GENDARMERIE TO ENSURE PROPER ARREST AND DETENTION PROCEDURES

At a ceremony this afternoon at the human rights headquarters in Kigali, 11 vehicles were loaned to the national gendarmerie to assist them to ensure correct arrest and detention procedures throughout the country. The vehicles, which are to be used by officers in the gendarmerie who have a legal background, will be loaned for a period of six months.

HRFOR is also giving a dozen typewriters and a large supply of paper to facilitate the work of the legal officers. These legal officers will travel in all prefectures to examine how arrests are being undertaken and to do on the job training of arresting authorities. This lending ceremony is the culmination of a number of months of work in the prefectures with local authorities.

One of the crucial problems concerning the system of justice, identified by Human Rights Field Officers over the last year, is the lack of trained personnel. By giving these legal officers the means of transport they can train arresting agents throughout the country.

"When you work in the prefectures of Rwanda, as human rights field officers do, you see first hand the totally inadequate resources which are available. For example, IPJs do not have desks and chairs and those people who know the proper arresting procedure are unable to go from commune to commune to explain this procedure," said W. Clarence Chief, HRFOR at the ceremony. "HRFOR, in its on-going attempt to implement the mandate of the first High Commissioner for Human Rights, concentrates on short-, mid- and long-term projects which will have direct impact on the human rights situation in Rwanda. This is such an initiative," Clarence concluded.

In reaction to the massacre perpetrated last week in the Kanama commune, HRFOR has agreed with the national gendarmerie that one of the loaned vehicles will be used by the military prosecutor. "This vehicle will facilitate the investigation and ensure the timely indictment of those responsible for this atrocity," said Clarence.

Ends

HRFOR/Pressrel/18.9.95

9. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the situation in UNAMIR to seek economies;

10. Decides to remain actively seized of the question.

S/RES/910

Date: 14 April 1994
Vote: Unanimous

Meeting: 3363

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter dated 6 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations to the Secretary-General (S/1994/402) and the letter dated the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations to the Secretary-General (S/1994/403) annexures thereto,

Welcoming the agreement signed at Surt on 4 April 1994 between the Governments of the Arab Jamahiriya concerning the practical modalities for the implementation of the judgment of the International Court of Justice on 3 February 1994 regarding the Aouzou strip,

Having considered the letter of the Secretary-General dated 13 April 1994 (S/1994/404) indicating his intention to send a reconnaissance team to the area to conduct a survey of conditions on the ground and the possible deployment of United Nations observers to monitor the withdrawal by Libya from the area,

Recognizing that the team will need to travel to Libya by United Nations aircraft and that such flights require an exemption from the provisions of paragraph 4 of resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992 in this respect, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides that paragraph 4 of resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992 shall not apply to United Nations aircraft flying to or from Libya for the purpose of conveying the Secretary-General's reconnaissance team;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) of flights made to or from Libya in accordance with the present resolution.

2. Decides to authorize, as recommended by the Secretary-General in the above-mentioned resolution, an increase of UNPROFOR personnel by up to 6,550 additional troops, 150 military observers and 150 police monitors, in addition to the reinforcement already approved in resolution 908 (1994)

3. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Date: 4 May 1994
Vote: Unanimous

Meeting: 3373

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 910 (1994) of 14 April 1994,

Welcoming the signing on 4 April 1994 at Surt (Libya), by the representatives of the Government of Libya on the one hand and of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the other hand, of the agreement relating to the implementation of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 31 July 1992,

Taking note of the letter dated 6 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/402) and the letter dated 6 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/424), and the annexes thereto,

Noting that the agreement signed at Surt (Libya) provides that United Nations observers shall be present during all the Libyan withdrawal operations and shall establish that the withdrawal has been effected,

Determined to assist the parties in implementing the Judgment of the International Court of Justice concerning their territorial dispute and thereby to help promote peaceful relations between them in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General dated 27 April 1994 (S/1994/512),

A

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the provisions of article 1 of the above-mentioned agreement (S/1994/512);

2. Decides to establish the United Nations Aouzou Strip Observer Group (UNASOG) for a single period of up to forty days, starting from the date of the present resolution, to observe the implementation of the agreement of 4 April 1994 at Surt (Libya) in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary-General in his report of 29 March 1994; in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 907 (1994) of 29 March 1994;

3. Calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in verifying the provisions of the agreement of 4 April 1994 and, in particular, to grant UNASOG free access to all the services it requires in order to fulfil its functions;

17. Decides to keep the situation in Rwanda and the role played by UNAMIR under constant review and, end, requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council as appropriate, and in any case no later than 15 August 1994 and 9 October 1994, on progress made by UNAMIR in the discharge of its mandate, the safety of civilians at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards a cease-fire and political reconciliation;

18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Termination of mandate of the Aouzou Strip Observer Group

Date: 13 June 1994
Vote: Unanimous

Meeting: 3389

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 915 (1994) of 4 May 1994,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 6 June 1994 (S/1994/672);
2. Commends the work of the members of the United Nations Aouzou Strip Observer Group (UNASOG);
3. Notes with appreciation the cooperation extended by the Government of Chad and the Government of Libya to UNASOG in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement signed at Surt on 11 May 1994;
4. Decides to terminate the mandate of UNASOG with immediate effect.

Extension of mandate of UN Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

Date: 15 June 1994
Vote: Unanimous

Meeting: 3390

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of June 1994 (S/1994/680 and Add.1),

Taking note also of the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the mandate of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for a further period of six and one-half months,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1994,

The Council welcomes the efforts by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Envoy for Georgia aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, in accordance with the principles set out in its relevant resolutions, and looks forward to an early report by the Secretary-General as provided for in resolution 906 (1994) of 25 March 1994.

Date: 8 April 1994

After consultations

The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 8 April 1994 pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992), by which the Council decided to review every 120 days or sooner, should the situation so require, the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for modification of the measures of sanctions established in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992).

RST/1994/19 Safety and freedom of movement of UN Protection Force

Date: 14 April 1994

Meeting: 3364

The Security Council is deeply concerned at recent incidents in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina affecting the safety and freedom of movement of UNPROFOR personnel as reported by the Secretariat. These incidents constitute clear violations of the Security Council's resolutions, which bind the parties. The Council condemns such incidents and warns those responsible of the serious consequences of their actions.

The Council affirms its full support for UNPROFOR in its execution of the Council's relevant resolutions. It demands that all parties, and in particular the Bosnian Serb party, allow UNPROFOR unimpeded freedom of movement, and refrain from any further actions which could threaten the safety of UNPROFOR personnel. It calls upon them to work closely with UNPROFOR, to cease all hostilities and to cooperate fully in efforts to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflict throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council will remain seized of the matter.

Date: 5 August 1994

After consultations

The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 5 August 1994 pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992), by which the Council decided to review every 120 days or sooner, should the situation so require, the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for modification of the measures of sanctions established in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992).

/42 Humanitarian crisis created by Rwandese refugees and displaced persons

Date: 10 August 1994

Meeting: 3414

The Security Council remains extremely concerned at the situation, as described in the report of the Secretary-General on Rwanda (S/1994/924) and oral briefings by the Secretariat, in Rwanda and in the countries of the region where millions of displaced persons and refugees are concentrated in extremely precarious conditions from the standpoint of both food and sanitation.

Bearing in mind the extreme seriousness of this situation, the Security Council considers that at present the most immediate task is to respond to the massive humanitarian crisis created by the population movements. To this end, the Council expresses its appreciation to all Member States, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and individuals who responded to this humanitarian challenge and encourages them to continue and intensify their efforts, in particular in Rwandan territory with a view to alleviating to the best of their ability the situation of all those who have fled from their homes and villages.

The Security Council believes, furthermore, that the rapid return of the refugees and displaced persons to their homes is essential for the normalization of the situation in Rwanda. In this regard, the Council strongly condemns attempts to intimidate refugees carried out by those who are seeking to prevent them from returning to Rwanda. It urges the former leadership of Rwanda and those who have assumed political responsibility in the refugee camps to cooperate with representatives of the current Government in conciliation and repatriation efforts and cease forthwith attempts and propaganda campaigns directed at stabilizing the situation in Rwanda and inducing refugees to stay in exile.

The Security Council, moreover, welcomes the declared readiness of the new Government of Rwanda to encourage the return of the refugees and displaced persons, ensure their protection and their legal rights and allow aid to reach those who require it anywhere in the country. It considers that the new Government of Rwanda is responsible for the rapid implementation of these commitments, which are essential for speeding the return of refugees to Rwanda.

The Security Council notes that preparations are under way for the convening in the near future of a regional conference on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region, sponsored by the OAU and endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 46/59. The Secretary-General's view that the United Nations and OAU should jointly convene at a broader conference to address a range of political and other issues, including national order to identify long-term solutions to ensure peace, security and development in the region, is an urgent need to take forward the political process as part of an overall strategy, including security in the camps and conditions inside Rwanda, the Council requests the Secretary-General to report on how preparations for this conference can be accelerated.

The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

✓ S/PRST/1994/77 Review of sanctions against Libya

Date: 30 November 1994

After consultations

The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 30 November 1994, paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992), by which the Council decided to review every 12 months should the situation so require, the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 against the Jamahiriya.

After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of consultations the President concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for modification of sanctions established in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992).

S/PRST/1994/77 On efforts in Afghanistan and acceptance by warring parties of step-by-step process of national reconciliation

Date: 30 November 1994

Meeting: 3474

The Security Council notes with appreciation the progress made by the United Nations Mission to Afghanistan, led by Ambassador Mahmoud Mestiri, and the report of the Secretary-General of 22 November 1994 (A/49/688).

The Security Council fully supports the Special Mission's broad-based consultations with representatives and its proposals to bring about an end to the factional fighting, instigate political reconciliation and begin the tasks of rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan.

The Security Council welcomes the acceptance by the warring parties and other Afghan groups of a step-by-step process of national reconciliation through the establishment of a full broad-based Authoritative Council, which would: (i) negotiate and oversee a cease-fire, (ii) form a national security force to collect and safeguard heavy weapons and provide for security in the country, and (iii) form a transitional government to lay the groundwork for a democratic government, possibly utilizing traditional decision-making structures such as a 'Grand A

FORECAST OF NEEDS
FOR GISENYI/CYANGUGU OPERATION

Following the suspension last week of the United Nation's arms embargo against Rwanda, the Government of Zaire continues to order the expulsion of Rwandese and Burundi refugees from its territory. The Zaire army began rounding up refugees in Kivu on 19 August 1995, and as of 22 August, UNHCR figures indicate a total of 8,500 people have been forced from the camps. Of this figure, approximately 4,500 have arrived in the Cyangugu area, and another 4,000 have thusfar come through the Gisenyi border. While the extent of force used in the refoulement has not yet been ascertained, Zaire has been uncompromising in its intent to close the camps, and thus, UNHCR Rwanda anticipates the numbers will grow over the weeks ahead. Hence, in an effort to provide effective and efficient coordination of aid assistance during the current emergency period of refugee return from Zaire, UNHCR is basing its contingency planning on three movement scenarios of 10,000, 50,000 and 500,000 people over a four week period, respectively. (see attached annex) The following status summary details those activities presently underway, and provides an indication of needs which will have to be met.

Reception/Transit Centers

Currently, refugees coming through Goma are being taken to Nkamira reception center. Since approximately half of arrivals earlier this week originate from the Gisenyi/Ruhengeri area, transfers from Nkamira into local communes have already begun in coordination with IOM. Nonetheless, Nkamira has already reached saturation, and a second reception center at the College Inyeramihigo has been opened. UNHCR's implementing partner, COOPI, is handling water, electricity, and latrines for both reception centers, along with medical support at Nkamira, and Care International is managing relief supply distributions. Thusfar, UNHCR and Ministry personnel have managed to register all refugees coming into the centers.

Since Mutovu (Mutare region) is directly across the frontier with Kibumba camp, which currently hosts 250,000 refugees, UNHCR has requested MINIREISO to look into the feasibility of also opening that border post.

In Cyangugu, a reception center was opened at the national stadium. With numbers growing in Cyangugu, however, there is a need to prepare additional space and necessary sanitation facilities.

comfort level at which the current situation exists can not preclude the need for contingency stocks should numbers expand. The attached chart provides potential need levels for which planning should be considered.

Water

While water needs are being met by HCR/BDA's regular water deliveries at the centers and jerrycan supplies in transit, if numbers continue to increase, there will also be a need for more water holding supplies (jerrycans, bladders, etc.) Furthermore, should refoulement continue, more people may be coming into Rwanda on foot, as has been reported already in Mubumba, which will also step up the need for water supply at way stations which would need to be formed.

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO:

A:

Mr. Khan

FROM:

DE:

Wilfrid de Souza

WS

Room No. - No de bureau

Extension - Poste

Date

04/10/95

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

AS REQUESTED.

Not covered, spoke
in English
gwen

- Monsieur le Président de la République Rwandaise,
- Monsieur le Président du Parlement (Assemblée Nationale),
- Monsieur le Premier Ministre,
- Excellence Monsieur les Ambassadeurs,
- Mesdames, Mesdemoiselles, Messieurs,

Après le magistral discours de son Excellence Monsieur le Président de la République, je voudrai simplement vous dire un mot.

La communauté internationale tout en étant consciente de l'impérieuse nécessité de poursuivre les auteurs et complices du génocide, est très concernée par la situation dramatique qui prévaut dans certaines prisons. En effet la population carcérale du Rwanda se monte actuellement à 52.000 pour une capacité de 12.500 personnes. Le manque d'espace, de nourriture, d'évacuation d'eau et de conditions sanitaires adéquates rendent la vie intolérable dans la plupart des prisons. C'est le constat de cette situation déplorable qui a amené les Nations Unies, le Comité International de la Croix Rouge et le Gouvernement Rwandais à se concerter et à oeuvrer ensemble pour une amélioration croissante des conditions de vie des détenus.

.../...

Aujourd'hui, nous sommes ici réunis pour assister à l'ouverture du premier des trois centres réalisés dans le cadre de cette collaboration. Nsinda avec une capacité de 5.000 personnes est l'oeuvre d'une action intégrée du Programme de Développement des Nations Unies (PNUD) du Ministère de la Justice, du Comité International de la Croix Rouge, de la MINUAR, du Département des Affaires Humanitaires des Nations Unies (D.H.A.) et du Haut Commissariat pour les Droits de l'Homme. Tous les travaux ont été réalisés par des entrepreneurs Rwandais. L'ouverture prochaine des centres de Nyanza et d'ONATRACOM vont nous en sommes persuadés contribuer positivement à la qualité de vie des détenus. Nous espérons vivement que l'aspect humanitaire qui motive notre action retiendra l'attention de tous.

Nous devons saluer ici la disponibilité constante du Gouvernement Rwandais qui n'a rien épargné pour mener à bien ces réalisations. Il faut espérer qu'à l'avenir nous continuerons de travailler ensemble pour faire face aux multiples défis auxquels nous sommes confrontés dans divers domaines comme ceux de la justice, des réfugiés et de la reconstruction nationale.

.../...

Monsieur le Président, c'est aussi l'occasion pour nous de réaffirmer encore une fois la disponibilité de la MINUAR, des agences spécialisées de l'ONU et de la communauté internationale tout entière, pour nous aider à sortir votre pays du marasme dans lequel le génocide l'avait plongé. L'esprit de collaboration qui a présidé à la conception et à la réalisation de ces centres, pourra j'en suis convaincu, avoir raison de tous les obstacles susceptibles de nous freiner dans notre détermination de hâter le processus de reconstruction de votre pays.

Il m'apparaît par ailleurs qu'un complément indispensable de nos efforts d'aujourd'hui sera d'aider le Rwanda à reconstituer un système judiciaire mis à dures épreuves par la guerre, à vous aider à la mise en place d'un barreau avec un ordre des avocats qui pourrait éventuellement bénéficier des expériences d'autres organisations identiques.

Pour conclure, je tiens à vous donner l'assurance que le système des Nations Unies ne ménagera rien pour aider le Rwanda dans sa tâche ardue de reconstruction nationale.

Je vous remercie de votre attention.

Le 5 octobre 1995

CONFERENCE CHECKLIST

	UNREO	SRSG	FC	OTHER
Invitations				
Hotel Reservations				
Transport				
by car				
by helicopter (paperwork)				
Presentation of Papers (PLENARY)				
"Key Transitions in the Activities of UNAMIR & the Humanitarian Community"				
"The Evolving Humanitarian Situation"				
"Mandates & Structures of UNAMIR & UN Agencies: The Limits of Intervention"				
Presentation of Papers (GROUPS)				
"Coordination Mechanisms"				
"Utilisation of Military Assets"				
"Pros & Cons of Operation Hope"				
"Kibeho in Perspective"				
Distribution of papers/briefing books				
Conference Facilities				
Plenary Sessions				
Group Sessions (Smaller)				
Microphones/Amplification				
Recording/Transcript				
Communications/Sat Phones				
Blackboard/Easel for Presentations				
Slide Projector/Other Audio/Visual				

NATIONS UNIES
HAUT COMMISSARIAT
POUR LES REFUGIES



UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES

Télégrammes : HICOMREF
Télex : 415740 UNHCR CH
Téléphone : 738 81 11
Téléfax : 731 85 48

RECEIVED

25 SEP 1995

OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

Case Postale 2500
CH-1211 Genève 2 Dépôt

Le 14 septembre 1995

ED 25.9

Monsieur le Ministre,

A la demande du Haut Commissaire, je fais suite à votre lettre du 23 août 1995 relative à l'attentat à la mine du samedi 12 août, pour vous exprimer mes sentiments de solidarité à vous et aux membres de l'équipe du Ministère de la Réhabilitation et de l'intégration sociale, victimes de cet ignoble attentat.

La vocation humanitaire du HCR et la spécificité de son mandat limitent ses compétences à la protection internationale des réfugiés et à la recherche des solutions durables à leurs problèmes. Ce cadre de compétence exclut, à l'évidence, le maintien de la sécurité qui reste le devoir du Gouvernement hôte des réfugiés et des autorités du pays d'origine après le retour des réfugiés, conformément aux textes y relatifs en vigueur.

Je voudrais souligner par ailleurs que l'arrangement exceptionnel mis en place, avec le concours des autorités zaïroises et la communauté internationale, dans les camps de réfugiés au Nord Est du Zaïre a pour but une fonction de police et vise exclusivement le maintien de l'ordre et de la sécurité à l'intérieur des camps de réfugiés.

Tout en rejetant toute responsabilité de quelque nature que ce soit dans cet attentat, et en réaffirmant ma sympathie aux victimes, je voudrais réitérer l'engagement du HCR en faveur du rapatriement volontaire des réfugiés Rwandais, et son intention de le poursuivre avec plus de vigueur.

Son Excellence
Monsieur Patrick Mazimhaka Kibungo
Ministre de la Réhabilitation
et de l'intégration sociale
de la République Rwandaise

FD

Copy to

- Mr. DAO ✓

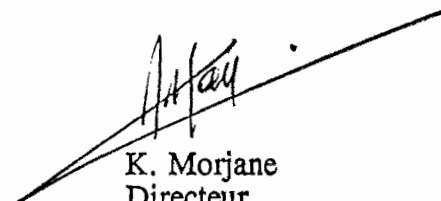
- Ms. Rafu.

30-9-95

WB

Ce souci, le Haut Commissaire l'a réaffirmé, avec force au cours de ses entretiens avec les autorités rwandaises, durant sa récente visite à Kigali, ainsi qu'avec les autres Gouvernements de la région.

En vous assurant de nouveau de notre entière coopération, je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Ministre, à l'assurance de ma très haute considération.


K. Morjane
Directeur
Bureau Régional pour l'Afrique

cc- Son Excellence Monsieur le Président
de la République Rwandaise.

Son Excellence Monsieur le Vice-Président
de la République et Ministre de la
Défense Nationale.

Son Excellence Monsieur le Premier Ministre.

Son Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur
Représentant Spécial du Secrétariat Général
des Nations Unies au Rwanda.

Son Excellence Monsieur le Ministre de l'Intérieur
et du Développement Communal.

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO:
A: Mr. DaoFROM:
DE: Wilfrid de Souza *WS*Room No. - No de bureau | Extension - Poste | Date
30/8/95

FOR ACTION	POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL	POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE	POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS	POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?	POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION	VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED	COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED	SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN	NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION	POUR INFORMATION

Let us discuss this as soon
as possible.

B.F./M.ES
REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE
MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES
ET DE LA COOPERATION
B.P. 179 KIGALI

N° /03.05/COOP/MULT/OI
0871

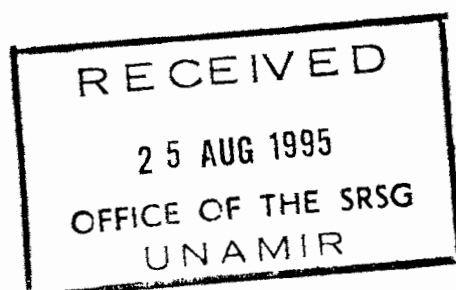
Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération de la République Rwandaise présente ses compliments à la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR) et a l'honneur de lui demander la suite réservée à sa Note Verbale n° 783/03.02.1/INFOR du 19 juillet 1995 faisant l'objet de requête d'assistance en logistique (matériel roulant: 11 véhicules) ainsi que de quelques 10 Walkie-talkies pour la communication.

Le même Ministère, en réitérant cette requête, compte beaucoup sur la bienveillante compréhension que la MINUAR réservera à la présente Note afin de pouvoir satisfaire à ses besoins élémentaires pour mieux assurer le protocole d'Etat.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération de la République Rwandaise saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda les assurances de sa haute considération.

Kigali, le 25 AOUT 1995

MISSION DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA
KIGALI



*This is a tall
order. Let us talk to
UNDP.*

*Seeh.
26.8*

ED

Reçu le 26 AOUT 1995

cl

**REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE
MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES
ET DE LA COOPERATION
B.P. 179 KIGALI**

**Kigali, le
N° 783 /03.02.1/INFOR.**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of the Republic of Rwanda presents its compliments to the United Mission for Assistance in Rwanda (UNAMIR) and has the honour to request for logistic assistance from UNAMIR to the Directorate of Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation by providing to it:

- one car for the Director of State Protocol,
- one car for the Protocol Officer of the President of the Republic
- one car for the Protocol Officer of the Vice-President of the Republic,
- one car for the Protocol Officer of the Prime Minister,
- one car for the transport of distinguished visitors,
- one pick up for the transport of luggage of distinguished visitors,
- one van for the transport of delegations accompanying distinguished visitors,
- two supplementary cars for distinguished delegations,
- two security jeeps for the gendarmerie for the security of distinguished visitors, and
- ten walkie - talkies for communication among officers of the Directorate of Protocol.

The Directorate of Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation remains under-resourced and the basic coordination of protocol activities cannot be adequate to respond to the expectations of distinguished people visiting Rwanda, if those primary needs are not fulfilled. The assistance of the UNAMIR in logistics to the Directorate of Protocol would be a great support to the needed infrastructures of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation in its duties of coordinating actions of the Government related to the international policy of Rwanda.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of the Republic of Rwanda avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the United Nations Nations Mission for Assistance in Rwanda (UNAMIR) the assurance of its highest consideration.

**United Nations Mission
for Assistance in Rwanda.
KIGALI.**





UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO: Ag. Rep. UNHCR
Chief, IOM
ED
CAO

FROM: Shaharyar M. Khan
SRSG

DATE: 28 September 1995

Shaharyar M. Khan

SUBJECT: DAF Vehicles

At a meeting in UNAMIR between SRSG and the representatives of UNHCR and IOM it was agreed as follows:

1. There was a continuing and essential need for DAF trucks for use in Rwanda. As many trucks as possible may, therefore, be allowed to remain in Rwanda for use in the repatriation of refugees and for infrastructural, economic and social requirements being carried out by UNAMIR's Humanitarian Activities Cell.
2. These trucks would be made available on the basis of priority to UNHCR/IOM whenever there is a requirement for the repatriation of refugees to Rwanda.
3. The trucks would remain with UNAMIR for economic and infrastructural use and would be made available to UNHCR/IOM, as a priority, on request.

Reçu le 29 SEP. 1995



TO: Ag. Rep. UNHCR
Chief, IOM
ED
CAO

FROM: Shaharyar M. Khan
SRSG

DATE: 28 September 1995

Shaharyar M. Khan

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3. The trucks would remain with UNAMIR for economic and infrastructural use and would be made available to UNHCR/IOM, as a priority, on request.



NOTE TO THE SRSG

Subject: UNHCR's request for the release of 50 DAF trucks

1. At a time when we still do not know what our future mandate, if any, would be, it may not be wise to transfer the 50 DAF trucks to UNHCR.
2. Furthermore, we are still very far from the massive return of Rwandese refugees anticipated in this letter.
3. I would therefore recommend that we wait until the problem arises; then we may provide some trucks on loan and on a case by case basis. In any event, I believe that the opinion of our military colleagues - the main users of those trucks - should be paramount.

WS

Wilfrid de Souza
25 September 1995

cc. Mr. Dao

NATIONS UNIES
HAUT COMMISSARIAT
POUR LES RÉFUGIÉS
Délégation pour le Rwanda

Satfax : 00.871.175.4312
Satfone : 00.871.175.4311



UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES
Branch Office for Rwanda

Telephone : (250) 76635
Fax : (250) 77276

HCR/RWA/REP/95/0863

20 September, 1995

Re: DAF trucks

Excellency,

During the recent visit of Minister Jan Pronck, Dutch minister for Development Cooperation, in Rwanda, UNHCR Representative in Rwanda, Mr. W.R. Urasa discussed with him the possibility of acquiring the fifty (50) DAF trucks currently being used by the Zambian bataillon of UNAMIR. Minister Pronck's answer at that time was that the trucks were purchased with funds provided by the Ministry of Defense of the Dutch Government and therefore he would check with his colleague from Defense and revert at a later stage to Mr. Urasa, through his Charge d'Affaires in Kigali.

i would like
to
discuss with
Dutch
minister
22-9

In a telephone conversation today with the Dutch Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Michiel Van der Ven, he advised UNHCR that the Dutch Government's position is that the vehicles had been put at the disposal of UNAMIR so it was the responsibility of UNAMIR to decide on their deployment.

As you know, Excellency, UNHCR's transportation requirements cannot be overemphasized particularly in anticipation of a massive return of Rwandese refugees from the asylum countries. At a projected rate of 6,000 people per day, we assume that we will need an additional 102 trucks and buses for the transportation. Our current combined UNHCR/IOM fleet will not be able to meet the transportation needs. But even before the anticipated large scale repatriation commences the combined fleet is unable to handle in a timely manner the UN agencies and other donors requirements in the country for the distribution of relief food, seeds and tools, non food items and building materials in addition to the on-going limited repatriation movements. Therefore we would really appreciate it if some, if not all of the 50 DAF trucks could be allocated to UNHCR in Rwanda.

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

Sincerely,
W.C. Asare
W.C. Asare
Representative, a.i.

H.E. Ambassador Shahryar Khan
Special Representative of the
Secretary General
UNAMIR
Kigali, Rwanda



NOTE TO THE SRSG

RECEIVED

25 SEP 1995

OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

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2. Furthermore, we are still very far from the massive return of Rwandese refugees anticipated in this letter.
3. I would therefore recommend that we wait until the problem arises; then we may provide some trucks on loan and on a case by case basis. In any event, I believe that the opinion of our military colleagues - the main users of those trucks - should be paramount.

WS

Wilfrid de Souza
25 September 1995

FC's comments are attached. I agree with FC/EJ. We should inform the Dutch gov in writing. In fact we may prepare a draft which describes the important use that our vehicles are employed for. Our first preference seems to be to keep the trucks our next preference should be to hand them over to the Rw. gov where the vehicles would be fully utilised (as in the note we will indicate the areas/districts). The UNHCR already has enough vehicles I don't very much if the influx of refugees would build up the level that they would require additional vehicles. If it does, these vehicles could be brought in use.

Shahmugan

EJ.

NATIONS UNIES
HAUT COMMISSARIAT
POUR LES RÉFUGIÉS
Délégation pour le Rwanda

Satfax : 00.871.175.4312
Satfone : 00.871.175.4311



UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES
Branch Office for Rwanda

Telephone : (250) 76635
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HCR/RWA/REP/95/0863

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W.C. Asare
W.C. Asare
Representative, a.i.

H.E. Ambassador Shahryar Khan
Special Representative of the
Secretary General
UNAMIR
Kigali, Rwanda

i would like
to advise
you I
speak with
Dutch
ambassador
22-9

COMMUNICATION RECORD

Name: <u>SRSG</u>		Subject: <u>DAF Trucks</u>	
Organization: _____		Delegated/Routed to: _____	
Address: _____			
Phone: _____		Due/Response Date: _____	
Fax: _____		From: _____	
Sequence & Dates	Follow-up Needed	Subject/I Said	Response/They Said
		<p>1. It would appear that 26 of the 50 DAF trucks are at present surplus to our requirement and held in reserve. Therefore they could be disposed of as you wish.</p> <p>2. In military language, DAF trucks are second line transport, i.e., used for logistics resupply. You have several customers who could use these vehicles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The RPA needs transport for resupply of nations; b. Yvonne Kagame needs a vehicle or two for her project; c. The minister of education needs a few vehicles for the distribution of supplies and food to the various schools in the country (which used to be done by UNHCR); and d. UNHCR as requested, although transportation is not the problem they make it to be at this time. <p>3. Recommendation: "26 trucks" is a lot of transportation capability for Kwanza and I would suggest that you want to get the maximum return for your donation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>ATK</i></p>	

25-Sep-95

NATIONS UNIES
HAUT COMMISSARIAT
POUR LES RÉFUGIÉS
Délégation pour le Rwanda

Satfax : 00.871.175.4312
Satfone : 00.871.175.4311



UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES
Branch Office for Rwanda

Telephone : (250) 76635
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HCR/RWA/REP/95/0863

20 September, 1995

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

Sincerely,

W.C. Asare

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Representative, a.i.

H.E. Ambassador Shahryar Khan
Special Representative of the
Secretary General
UNAMIR
Kigali, Rwanda

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NOTE TO THE SRSG

RECEIVED

25 SEP 1995

OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

Subject: UNHCR's request for the release of 50 DAF trucks

1. At a time when we still do not know what our future mandate, if any, would be, it may not be wise to transfer the 50 DAF trucks to UNHCR.
2. Furthermore, we are still very far from the massive return of Rwandese refugees anticipated in this letter.
3. I would therefore recommend that we wait until the problem arises; then we may provide some trucks on loan and on a case by case basis. In any event, I believe that the opinion of our military colleagues - the main users of those trucks - should be paramount.

WS

Wilfrid de Souza
25 September 1995

FC's comments are attached. I agree with FC/EJ. We should inform the Dutch gov in writing. In fact we may prepare a draft which describes the important use that our vehicles are employed for. Our first preference should be to keep cc. Mr. Dao the trucks. Our next preference should be to hand them over to the Rw. gov where the vehicles would be fully utilised (as in FC's note we could indicate the areas/dimensions). The UNHCR already has enough vehicles. I don't very much if the inflow of refugees would build up to the level that they would require additional vehicles. If it does, these vehicles could be brought in use.

EJ.

Shaharyar Khan

NATIONS UNIES
HAUT COMMISSARIAT
POUR LES RÉFUGIÉS
Délégation pour le Rwanda

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UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES
Branch Office for Rwanda

Telephone : (250) 76635
Fax : (250) 77276

HCR/RWA/REP/95/0863

20 September, 1995

Re: DAF trucks

Excellency,

During the recent visit of Minister Jan Pronck, Dutch minister for Development Cooperation, in Rwanda, UNHCR Representative in Rwanda, Mr. W.R. Urasa discussed with him the possibility of acquiring the fifty (50) DAF trucks currently being used by the Zambian bataillon of UNAMIR. Minister Pronck's answer at that time was that the trucks were purchased with funds provided by the Ministry of Defense of the Dutch Government and therefore he would check with his colleague from Defense and revert at a later stage to Mr. Urasa, through his Charge d'Affaires in Kigali.

I would like
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22-9
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H.E. Ambassador Shahryar Khan
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Secretary General
UNAMIR
Kigali, Rwanda

COMMUNICATION RECORD

Name: <u>SKSG</u>	Subject: <u>DAF Trucks</u>		
Organization: _____	Delegated/Routed to: _____		
Address: _____			
Phone: _____	Due/Response Date: _____		
Fax: _____	From: _____		
Sequence & Dates	Follow-up Needed	Subject/I Said	Response/They Said

1. It would appear that 26 of the 50 DAF trucks are at present surplus to our requirement and held in reserve. Therefore they could be disposed of as you wish.

2. In military language, DAF trucks are second line transport, i.e., used for logistic supply. You have several customers who could use these vehicles:

a. The RPA needs transport for supply of rations;

b. Major Kagame needs a vehicle or two for his project;

c. The minister of education needs a few vehicles for the distribution of supplies and food to the various schools in the country (which used to be done by UNHCR); and

d. UNHCR as requested, although transportation is not the problem they made it to be at this time.

3. Recommendation: "26 trucks" is a lot of transportation capability for Rwanda and I would suggest that you want to get the maximum return for your donation.

[Signature]

25-Sep 88

NATIONS UNIES
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HCR/RWA/REP/95/0863

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Secretary General
UNAMIR
Kigali, Rwanda



TO: Asst. Rep. UNHCR
Chief, IOM
ED
CAO

FROM: Shaharyar M. Khan
SRSG

DATE: 28 September 1995

Shaharyar M. Khan

SUBJECT: DAF Vehicles

At a meeting in UNAMIR between SRSG and the representatives of UNHCR and IOM it was agreed as follows:

1. There was a continuing and essential need for DAF trucks for use in Rwanda. As many trucks as possible may, therefore, be allowed to remain in Rwanda for use in the repatriation of refugees and for infrastructural, economic and social requirements being carried out by UNAMIR's Humanitarian Activities Cell.
2. These trucks would be made available on the basis of priority to UNHCR/IOM whenever there is a requirement for the repatriation of refugees to Rwanda.
3. The trucks would remain with UNAMIR for economic and infrastructural use and would be made available to UNHCR/IOM, as a priority, on request.

Reçu le 29 SEP. 1995



TO: Ag. Rep. UNHCR
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ED
CAO

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cc. Mr. Dao

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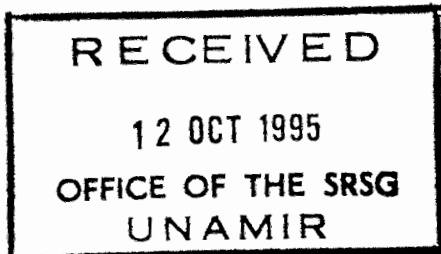
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Special Representative of the
Secretary General
UNAMIR
Kigali, Rwanda



AMBASSADE DE SUISSE

File

copy

ED
Protocol

12-10-95

Mr DAO

17-10-95

WZ

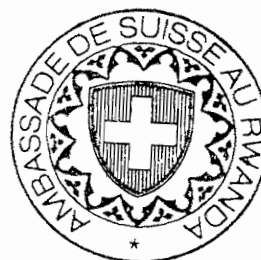
L'Ambassade de Suisse présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, et de la Coopération de la République Rwandaise, à la Nonciature Apostolique, aux Missions Diplomatiques et Consulaires ainsi qu'aux Organismes Internationaux résidant à Kigali et a l'honneur de les informer que Monsieur Kurt Reiniger, Chef de Mission et Attaché pour l'aide humanitaire, a terminé sa mission au Rwanda.

Il sera remplacé:

- dans sa fonction de Chef de Mission par Monsieur Antoine Golay
- dans sa fonction de responsable pour l'aide humanitaire par Monsieur Thomas Frey.

L'Ambassade de Suisse saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération de la République Rwandaise, à la Nonciature Apostolique, aux Missions Diplomatiques et Consulaires ainsi qu'aux Organismes Internationaux résidant à Kigali, l'assurance de sa haute considération. *REK*

Kigali, le 11 octobre 1995



- Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
- Nonciature Apostolique
- Missions Diplomatiques et Consulaires

K I G A L I

Reçu le 12 OCT. 1995

9. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the situation in UNAMIR to seek economies;

10. Decides to remain actively seized of the question.

S/RES/910

Exemption from sanctions against Libya of UN Aircraft conveying Secretary-General's team concerning possible arrangements for monitoring of Libyan withdrawal from Aouzou Strip

Date: 14 April 1994
Vote: Unanimous

Meeting: 3363

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter dated 6 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations to the Secretary-General (S/1994/402) and the letter dated 13 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations to the Secretary-General (S/1994/403) and the annexures thereto,

Welcoming the agreement signed at Surt on 4 April 1994 between the Governments of the Arab Jamahiriya and Chad concerning the practical modalities for the implementation of the judgment of the International Court of Justice on 3 February 1994 regarding the Aouzou strip,

Having considered the letter of the Secretary-General dated 13 April 1994 (S/1994/403) and his intention to send a reconnaissance team to the area to conduct a survey of conditions on the ground and the possible deployment of United Nations observers to monitor the withdrawal by Libya from the Aouzou Strip,

Recognizing that the team will need to travel to Libya by United Nations aircraft and that such flights require an exemption from the provisions of paragraph 4 of resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992 in this respect, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides that paragraph 4 of resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992 shall not apply to United Nations aircraft flying to or from Libya for the purpose of conveying the Secretary-General's reconnaissance team;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) of flights made to or from Libya in accordance with the present resolution.

17. Decides to keep the situation in Rwanda and the role played by UNAMIR under constant review and, end, requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council as appropriate, and in any case no later than 15 August 1994 and 9 October 1994, on progress made by UNAMIR in the discharge of its mandate, the safety of civilians at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards a cease-fire and political reconciliation;

18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Termination of mandate of UN Aouzou Strip Observer Group

Date: 13 June 1994
Vote: Unanimous

Meeting: 3389

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 915 (1994) of 4 May 1994,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 6 June 1994 (S/1994/672);
2. Commends the work of the members of the United Nations Aouzou Strip Observer Group (UNASOG);
3. Notes with appreciation the cooperation extended by the Government of Chad and the Government of Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to UNASOG in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement signed at Surt on 15 May 1994;
4. Decides to terminate the mandate of UNASOG with immediate effect.

Extension of mandate of UN Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

Date: 15 June 1994
Vote: Unanimous

Meeting: 3390

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of June 1994 (S/1994/680 and Add.1),

Taking note also of the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the mandate of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for a further period of six and one half months,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1994,

The Council welcomes the efforts by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Envoy for Georgia aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, in accordance with the principles set out in its relevant resolutions, and looks forward to an early report by the Secretary-General as provided for in resolution 906 (1994) of 25 March 1994.

ST/1994/18 Review of sanctions against Libya

Date: 8 April 1994

After consultations

The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 8 April 1994 pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992), by which the Council decided to review every 120 days or sooner, should the situation so require, the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for modification of the measures of sanctions established in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992).

RST/1994/19 Safety and freedom of movement of UN Protection Force

Date: 14 April 1994

Meeting: 3364

The Security Council is deeply concerned at recent incidents in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina affecting the safety and freedom of movement of UNPROFOR personnel as reported by the Secretariat. These incidents constitute clear violations of the Security Council's resolutions, which bind the parties. The Council condemns such incidents and warns those responsible of the serious consequences of their actions.

The Council affirms its full support for UNPROFOR in its execution of the Council's relevant resolutions. It demands that all parties, and in particular the Bosnian Serb party, allow UNPROFOR unimpeded freedom of movement, and refrain from any further actions which could threaten the safety of UNPROFOR personnel. It calls upon them to work closely with UNPROFOR, to cease all hostilities and to cooperate fully in efforts to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflict throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council will remain seized of the matter.

/41 Review of sanctions against Libya

Date: 5 August 1994

After consultations

The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 5 August 1994 pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992), by which the Council decided to review every 120 days or sooner, should the situation so require, the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for modification of the measures of sanctions established in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992).

/42 Humanitarian crisis created by Rwandese refugees and displaced persons

Date: 10 August 1994

Meeting: 3414

The Security Council remains extremely concerned at the situation, as described in the report of the Secretary-General on Rwanda (S/1994/924) and oral briefings by the Secretariat, in Rwanda and in the countries of the region where millions of displaced persons and refugees are concentrated in extremely precarious conditions from the standpoint of both food and sanitation.

Bearing in mind the extreme seriousness of this situation, the Security Council considers that at present the most immediate task is to respond to the massive humanitarian crisis created by the population movements. To this end, the Council expresses its appreciation to all Member States, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and individuals who responded to this humanitarian challenge and encourages them to continue and intensify their efforts, in particular in Rwandan territory with a view to alleviating to the best of their ability the situation of all those who have fled from their homes and villages.

The Security Council believes, furthermore, that the rapid return of the refugees and displaced persons to their homes is essential for the normalization of the situation in Rwanda. In this regard, the Council strongly condemns attempts to intimidate refugees carried out by those who are seeking to prevent them from returning to Rwanda. It urges the former leadership of Rwanda and those who have assumed political responsibility in the refugee camps to cooperate with representatives of the current Government in conciliation and repatriation efforts and cease forthwith attempts and propaganda campaigns directed at stabilizing the situation in Rwanda and inducing refugees to stay in exile.

The Security Council, moreover, welcomes the declared readiness of the new Government of Rwanda to encourage the return of the refugees and displaced persons, ensure their protection and their legal rights and allow aid to reach those who require it anywhere in the country. It considers that the new Government of Rwanda is responsible for the rapid implementation of these commitments, which are essential for speeding the return of refugees to Rwanda.

The Security Council notes that preparations are under way for the convening in the near future of a regional conference on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region, sponsored by the OAU and endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 48/26. The Secretary-General's view that the United Nations and OAU should jointly convene at a broader conference to address a range of political and other issues, including national reconciliation, in order to identify long-term solutions to ensure peace, security and development in the region, in the urgent need to take forward the political process as part of an overall strategy, including security in the camps and conditions inside Rwanda, the Council requests the Secretary-General to report on how preparations for this conference can be accelerated.

The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

S/PRST/1994/76 Review of sanctions against Libya

Date: 30 November 1994

After consultations

The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 30 November 1994, in which they considered paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992), by which the Council decided to review every 120 days the situation so require, the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 against the Jamahiriya.

After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of consultations the President concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for modification of sanctions established in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992).

S/PRST/1994/77 UN efforts in Afghanistan and acceptance by warring parties of step-by-step process of national reconciliation

Date: 30 November 1994

Meeting: 3474

The Security Council notes with appreciation the progress made by the United Nations in Afghanistan, led by Ambassador Mahmoud Mestiri, and the report of the Secretary-General of 22 November 1994 (A/49/688).

The Security Council fully supports the Special Mission's broad-based consultations with representatives and its proposals to bring about an end to the factional fighting, initiate political reconciliation and begin the tasks of rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan.

The Security Council welcomes the acceptance by the warring parties and other Afghans of a step-by-step process of national reconciliation through the establishment of a full broad-based Authoritative Council, which would: (i) negotiate and oversee a cease-fire, (ii) form a national security force to collect and safeguard heavy weapons and provide for security in the country, and (iii) form a transitional government to lay the groundwork for a democratic government, possibly utilizing traditional decision-making structures such as a 'Grand A



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE

RECEIVED on 16 SEP 1995	SECURITY D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
Reg No: 1014	File No: PRO/200/UNREO/DHA (UNREO)
Action by: RR/GMS	Comp: ()
Info: [] [] [] []	CL VR [] []

MEMORANDUM

To: Heads of Agencies	Date: 16 Sept 1995
From: Sukeheiro Hasegawa UN Resident Coordinator Randolph Kent UN Humanitarian Coordinator	File:
Subject: Regional Appeal & Heads of Agencies Meeting	

Attached, please find a copy of a communication from USG Hansen to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees that was received by UNREO this morning.

In discussions with DHA-New York last night, it was explained that the proposal as it affects Rwanda should in practice be as follows:

[1] Phase One [15 September-1 October] Based upon planning assumptions about returnee movements provided by UNHCR, all relevant agencies should determine if in totality there is capacity to respond to those planning assumptions. Essentially, the exercise will be to determine "what adjustments will be needed" to respond effectively to repatriation and reintegration within a timeframe that initially will reflect those assumptions provided by UNHCR;

In addition to determining the capacity of the system to support the returnee and reintegration effort, the first phase should also "highlight" other issues that might be regarded as constraints, eg, disbursement

c/o UNDP Compound - B.P. 445 - Kigali - Rwanda
Telephone (250) 73316 - Fax (250) 72951 - Satphone (871)137 0660 - Satfax (871)137 0661



PNUD / UNDP
KIGALI
RWANDA

B.P 445 KIGALI, Phone : 873 150 7444 Fax: (250) 76263 Cable: 22528

MEMORANDUM

Pl. discuss.
F 27.9
HwJw

TO: Ambassador Khan
Special Representative to the Secretary General

CC:

Randolph Kent,
Humanitarian Coordinator

FROM: Sukehiro Hasegawa
UNDP Resident Representative

S. Hasegawa

DATE: 27 September 1995

SUBJECT: Nsinda Detention Centre

Following my visit to Nsinda detention centre, I am pleased to inform you that the remaining work undertaken by the contractor, i.e. electrification and construction of watchtowers, is almost complete. Six towers are now standing and the site is now electrified. All that remains is securing the wiring to the walls and reinforcing the base which the guards stand on the six towers. Outstanding work not yet addressed regards the protective site for the generators. I understand that an agreement had been reached between UNAMIR and the contractor which stipulated that the contractor would make the cement base of the protective site while UNAMIR would erect small posts to hold corrugated iron roofing (about 1.5m to 2m in height). As neither the small posts nor the roofing have been completed the contractor has agreed to construct it himself. We would however be grateful if the two generators which UNAMIR agreed to lend to the project could be delivered to Nsinda at the earliest convenience.

We will be contacting the Minister of Justice to discuss their intended plans regarding an opening date and ceremonial procedure.

Best regards.

mechanisms;

[2] Phase Two [mid-October]: You will see from the attached that DHA proposes a mid-October meeting in Nairobi with Heads of Agencies, Resident Coordinators/Humanitarian Coordinators, and in-country agency representatives;

[3] Depending upon the wishes of the Government of Rwanda, the Rwanda portion of this exercise can be under the Government's supervision and direction. It was stressed that this exercise should not "pre-empt" other initiatives or activities, for example, those stemming from the Round Table;

[4] The coordination mechanisms for repatriation and reintegration will continue in the manner agreed with the Government, recognising therefore the particular roles of UNHCR for repatriation and UNDP for reintegration. UN DHA within Rwanda will seek to support the efforts of the Government and the responsible UN coordinating agencies in preparation of this exercise.

In view of this new development, we would appreciate receiving your views either in writing or orally for our regular Wednesday meeting, 20 September at 8:00 in the UNDP Conference Room. While we will seek further clarification on this matter, we would also like to have a clear sense of the positions of agency representatives in-country.

Best regards



UNAMIR - MINUAR

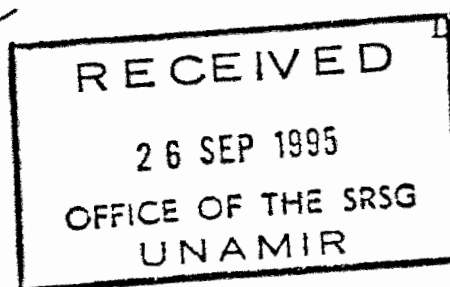
FROM : Lt Col S N Yadav
Officiating S O O, MILOB GP HQ

FILE : MILOB/OPS/67

TO : The Office of SRSG

DATE : 25 Sep 95

INFO : FC
DFC/CMO
COS
DCMO
HAC
G3 PLANS



*This is a
lead note. I want
a meeting on the
reception between
radio (H. Ben A), the telecon
radio (G. Ben A) and
CA Tikoza & G. N. Ben A
(replied).
ED 29.9*

SUBJECT : REPORT ON IMPORTANT ISSUES FOR SRSG's OFFICE

1. Kindly refer to MILOB Sect commanders visit held in GITARAMA on 25 Aug 95.
2. During the Sect Commanders conference a number of issues were discussed related to the security situation in Rwanda and problems connected with the repatriation of Rwandan refugees from across the border, particularly from Zaire. SRSG had asked MILOBs to obtain certain data related to these issues. These are enumerated in succeeding paras.

TRANSIT CAMPS

3. Present Capacity. At present there are 11 transit camps in Rwanda with a capacity of 16,100. The returnees would be brought by UNHCR/IOM/UNAMIR transport to the transit camps from the border post. They would be housed in the transit camp for 24-48 hours basically for completing immigration formalities, registration, sorting as per prefecture/ commune, issue of some food and basic amenities etc. There after they would be transported to their home communes by UNHCR/ IOM depending upon the availability of transport. Most of these transit camps are planned to be expanded in case a need arises. The capacities are :-

SER NO	PREFECTURE/SECT	TRANSIT CAMP	CAPACITY	EXPANDED CAPACITY	REMARK
1.	KIGALI	NDERA	1200	1200*	* No
2.	KIGALI	GASHORA/DIHIRO	1000	1000*	further
3.	BYUMBA	NYAGATARE	2000	2000*	expansion
4.	KIBUNGO	BIRENGA	300	2000	planned
5.	KIBUNGO	NYAKARAMBI	400	1500	
6.	BUTARE	WAY STATION	1000	1000*	

Recd 28 SEP 1995

7.	CYANGUGU	NYAGATARE	6000 ✓	10000	
8.	CYANGUGU	BUGARAMA CITE	500	500*	
9.	KIBUYE	NYAMISHABA	2500	2500*	
10	GISENYI	NKAMIRA	700 ✓	3000	
11.	RUHengeri	MUKUNGWA	500	500	
	TOTAL	CAPACITY	16100	24100	

4. **New Transit Camps.** Locations for new transit camps have been identified which will be opened progressively as the number of returnees rises beyond the capacity of present ones (including the expanded capacity). These are :-

SER NO	PREFECTURE/SECT	TRANSIT CAMP	CAPACITY	REMARKS
1.	BYUMBA	BYUMBA TOWN	1,000	
2.	CYANGUGU	NYARU SHISHI	15,000	
3.	GISENYI	COLLEGE	10,000	
	TOTAL	CAPACITY	26,000	

5. **Net Capacity.** As such the net capacity is as under :-

- (a) At present : 16,100
- (b) With immediate expansion of existing camps: 24,100
- (c) With opening of new transit camps: 50,100

6. **Handling Capability.** A returnee is likely to spend 24 to 48 hours in the transit camp before he can be despatched to his home prefecture/commune. On arrival in his prefecture, he may either proceed directly to his commune or may be delayed in the prefecture transit camp for a period of 24- 48 hours. Thus on an average a returnee is likely to spend up to three days before he reaches his home commune. Therefore the handling capacity of the transit camps works out to be one third of its capacity. Thus the handling capability is :-

- (a) At present : Approx 5,500 per day.
- (b) With immediate expansion of existing camps : Approx 8,000 per day.
- (c) With opening of new camps : Approx 17,000 per day.

7.. **Facilities Available in Transit Camps.** Each of these transit camps have adequate facilities for food, water, shelter, medical care and hygiene & sanitation.

AFFECTED COMMUNES

7. Almost all communes are affected by the return of refugees. However there are some communes which are critically affected. These communes will have to be given priority in building up necessary infrastructure. UNREO is working out the priority.

8. Infrastructure Required. The infrastructure required are:-

- (a) Food , water and cooking utensils.
- (b) Shelter(house/ house building material).
- (c) Agricultural implements and seeds.
- (d) Medical facilities.

9. Number of Returnees. During the month of Aug 95 over 27,000 returnees have come back to Rwanda. Most of them have come from Zaire.. Majority of them have been settled in their home communes. During the middle of Aug, there was some forced repatriation from Zaire. This has since stopped. Now most of the returnees are coming under UNHCR arrangements. Although there have been some arrests, but their number is not large.

10. Existence of Crisis Management Cells. Crisis Management Cells exist at Prefecture level in all the prefectures. These generally comprise of Prefect, local RPA commander, UN agency members and reps of UNAMIR (MILOBs). This is a very positive development and useful in gearing up the prefecture/ commune in handling large influx of returnees.

PRISONS

10. There are over 45,000 prisoners in Rwanda kept in various prisons. Besides the large number of central prisons, each commune has a commune cachot for the prisoners. In addition, there are military detention centres. All the prisons and commune cachots are excessively overcrowded and need to be expanded. The facilities available are extremely pathetic and deplorable. They have problems of food, water and basic amenities. In most cases they are provided only one meal by ICRC / other agencies. In most prisons the authorities permit the relatives to bring food. Prison rehabilitation work is presently on at brisk pace . Rehabilitation is required for Gitarama, Kibuye, Gisenyi, Nyanza and Nsinda to ease out congestion.

JUDICIARY

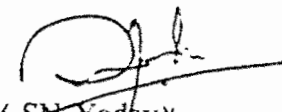
11. The large prison population Rwanda includes the perpetrators of genocide as well as innocent people. The innocent people remain in jail because their trials have not taken place. This because of lack of judicial system in Rwanda. During the war , Rwanda lost more than three fourth of the judicial personnel. Most of the prefectures have only a handful of judges and lack basic infrastructure such as building, office staff, office material and even stationary. Shortage of trained judicial staff is most acute. At present some people are being trained for judicial jobs in Gitarama. Foreign judicial experts are being recruited to provide technical assistance. Commission De Triage and Court De Premiere Instance are to meet regularly. However they have rarely been able to meet at most places. With the ongoing arrests and very few prisoners being tried and released, the situation is becoming even more critical.


RADIO UNAMIR

12. Radio UNAMIR is not heard in most prefecture. It is only heard in Kigali, parts of Byumba, Kibungo, Gitarama and Butare. It is particularly disturbing to note that it is not heard in important prefectures like Gisenyi, Kibuye and Cyangugu which are most affected by the present crisis. There is just no question of its being heard in camps across the borders in the refugee camps.

HOUSING

13. At present there is hardly any housing policy. Although the Ministry of Rehabilitation is trying to identify certain amount of land in each prefecture for the returnees, it has not made much progress except in Kibungo and Ruhengeri. At prefecture level, Prefects have laid down certain norms. Like in Gisenyi, when a returnee arrives, he is given his old house if vacant. However if that house is occupied, he is made to share with the current occupants for a period of two months. Thereafter the 59/60 caseload person has to return it to the owner. In Ruhengeri, a small plot of land for house and one acre of land is planned to be given 59/60 case load returnees. Thus there seems to be no fully orchestrated plans for housing. Lot of houses got destroyed during the war. The problem of housing for the returnees is acute in all prefectures. However, a large number of NGOs are assisting in construction of houses.


(S N Yadav)
Lt Col
Offg S O O





HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Human Rights Field Operation
in Rwanda
(HRFOR)

RECEIVED

- 2 OCT 1995

OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIRINFORMATION NOTE

Catalytic Initiatives

On September 18, 1995 HRFOR loaned 11 pickup trucks to the National Gendarmerie for a period of six months.

Over the last three months the HRFOR has developed a number of "catalytic initiatives" to make an immediate impact and facilitate improvement in the human rights situation in Rwanda. Amongst the initiatives we have sought funding for a number of projects undertaken by local NGOs, we have initiated the holding of an international meeting to address the question of reconciliation in post-genocide Rwanda, and we have studied practical ways to make the commissions of triage more effective.

Arbitrary Arrests and Detentions

Arbitrary arrests and detentions are the most widespread human rights violation occurring in Rwanda today. Many of the arrests are being done by the Rwandan Patriotic Army and the National Gendarmerie. Many of the individuals undertaking these arrests have no legal background, are not sufficiently familiar with the penal code, the Accords of Arusha or the constitution of Rwanda.

Human Resources Available

HRFOR has identified, following a number of months of work with the National Gendarmerie, a group of highly qualified Legal Officers who work in this law enforcement agency. The majority have studied law in Rwanda, or neighbouring countries, and have a very good understanding of arrest procedures. The vehicles loaned to the Gendarmerie will be used by these Officers, enabling them to travel to all of the communes in Rwanda, to do on the job training and to review the dossiers of those arrested with the individuals who made the arrest.

Kanama Massacre Follow-up


HRFOR had planned the lending ceremony months in advance. The week before it was to take place, however, the killings in Kanama

were committed. HRFOR undertook a joint mission of inquiry with the Gendarmerie. In light of this atrocity, HRFOR made arrangements for one of the 11 vehicles to be used by the Military Prosecutor in the investigation to bring indictments against those elements in the RPA responsible.

HRFOR, following a year in the field, believes very strongly that such small innovative initiatives can greatly impact the human rights situation in Rwanda. Human Rights Field Officers around the country will follow closely the changes made in arrest procedures and, in close cooperation with the Gendarmerie locally and nationally, will continue to try to eradicate arbitrary arrests and detentions.

Enclosed are:

- * a signed copy of the "Memorandum of Understanding between the National Gendarmerie, Ministry of Defence and HRFOR", which clearly describes the conditions in which the vehicles were lent, and;
- * a copy of the HRFOR press release on the day of this ceremony.



W. Clarence
Chief, HRFOR
Kigali
September 22, 1995



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

DATE: 28 October 1995

TO: See Distribution*

FROM: Susan Matthew, CAO 

SUBJECT: Visit of US Audit Team to UNAMIR

... Please find attached a copy of the programme for the above visit, as approved by the SRSG and Force Commander.

* SRSG
Mr. W. de Souza
~~Mr. Dao~~
Mr. Clive
Mr. McNeill
Mr. Balasubramanian

Mr. Dessande
Ms. I. Rivero

FC
DCOS(Ops)
DCOS(Sp)
DCMO
CivPol Commissioner
CO Ghancoy
CO Indian Eng. Coy
Maj. Kumar



**Programme for visit to UNAMIR of
Senior Auditor Marie Bohlmann, Senior Auditor Beryle Randall, Auditor Mike Capozzi,
US State Department's Office of the Inspector General's Audit Branch,
29 October - 2 November 1995**

Sunday 29 October

07.55 hrs Arrive Kigali, flight ET.874
Met by US Embassy
Accommodation reserved by US Embassy at Hotel Diplomat

Free Day

Monday 30 October

11.45 hrs Courtesy call on Ambassador Shaharyar Khan,
Special Representative of the Secretary-General,
UNAMIR HQ, Amahoro Hotel.

12.30 hrs Lunch hosted by Ambassador Khan

14.30 hrs UNAMIR HQ Conference Room (Ground Floor) : Briefings by:
to Major General G. Tousignant, Force Commander
17.00 (approx) Colonel D. Kattah, Deputy Chief of Staff (Ops)
Colonel W. Fletcher, Deputy Chief of Staff (Spt)
Colonel A. Nelson, Deputy Chief Military Observer
Colonel D. Cheick Oumar, Civilian Police Commissioner

Evening Free

Tuesday 31 October

09.00 hrs Depart UNAMIR HQ by UNAMIR transport
Travel by road to Ghancoy, Sector 2, Kibungo
Major Upadhya Santosh Kumar to accompany party

10.30 hrs Arrive Kibungo.
Briefing by CO, Lt. Colonel G.E. Amameo and tour of camp

Tuesday 31 October (cont'd)

12.15 hrs	Lunch hosted by Ghancoy CO
13.30 hrs	Depart Ghancoy by road (UNAMIR transport) for Kigali
15.00 hrs	Force Commander's Conference Room, UNAMIR HQ (First Floor): Discussions on general administrative/budget/procurement matters with : Ms. S. Matthew, Chief Administrative Officer Mr. W. Clive, Chief, Integrated Support Services Mr. P. McNeil, Chief Finance Officer Mr. T.C. Balasubramanian, Officer-in-Charge, Procurement Section
17.30 hrs (approx)	Return to Hotel Diplomat

Wednesday 1 November

09.00 hrs	Depart UNAMIR HQ by UNAMIR transport Travel by road to Indian Engineer Coy Major Upadhya Santosh Kumar to accompany party
09.15 hrs	Arrive Indian Engineers Briefing by CO, Major B.D. Pandey, and tour of camp
10.15 hrs (approx)	Depart Indian Engineer Coy and return to UNAMIR HQ by UNAMIR transport
11.00 hrs (approx)	Return to Hotel Diplomat
Lunch	Free
15.00 hrs	SRSG's Conference Room, UNAMIR HQ (3rd Floor): Discussions on Public Affairs and Humanitarian Affairs with: Mr. W. de Souza, Executive Director Mr. A.B. Siddique Dao, Humanitarian/Rehabilitation Officer
17.00 hrs (approx)	Return to Hotel Diplomat

Thursday 2 November

Morning	Free
p.m.	Depart Kigali

NOTES:

- (i) All transport to be provided by US Embassy unless otherwise indicated
- (ii) UNAMIR contact point: Ms. Susan Matthew, CAO, Ext.11005
- (iii) US Embassy contact point: Mr. Eugene Tuttle, Tel.75601/2



1 November 1995

TO: Mr. Wilfrid De Souza, Executive Director

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

SUBJECT: Meeting of CAO's Team with the US Audit Team

As scheduled, the meeting took place at 15:00hrs on Tuesday, 31 October 1995. Representing the CAO's office are:

Ms. Matthew, CAO
Mr. Clive, CISS
Mr. McNeil, CFO
Mr. Balasubramanian, OIC Procurement

Discussions centred mainly on general administrative and budget issues.

When the Audit Team wanted to know how UNAMIR has been operating without an approved budget, the CAO replied that approval depends on the ACABQ and the Fifth Committee; hence the member states. There is however an allotment of US \$97 million from UNHQ for UNAMIR. It is however acknowledged that budget approvals in all missions are usually delayed. It is also observed that UNAMIR cannot now prepare Budget Estimates as there are yet no indications regarding the next Mandate.

It was suggested that perhaps UNAMIR should be sending a delegation of budget officials to UNHQ to defend the Estimates whenever the occasion arises.

On General Administration

It was observed that we need better, clearly defined mandates, so that at least the host government would know what to expect.

On Contracts

Whilst acknowledging that the Brown & Root Contract is a New York arrangement, it was generally agreed that the Office of Legal Affairs should develop Standard Pro-forma Contract documents.

On Public Information

The US Audit team also wanted to know about the effectiveness of Radio UNAMIR. You may wish to invite Mr. Benamaqi, UNAMIR Radio Chief, to today's 15:00 hrs meeting.

Submitted please.

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE
SERVICES DU PREMIER MINISTRE
B.P. 1334 KIGALI

Kigali, le 13/11/1995

N° 600/02.3

A Monsieur le Représentant
Résident du PNUD
KIGALI

Objet : Appel consolidé
du système des
Nations Unies.

Monsieur le Représentant,

J'ai été informé par le département concerné que le système des Nations Unies a annoncé son intention de lancer ce 15 novembre un nouvel "Appel consolidé inter-agences en faveur des personnes affectées par la crise".

Je rappelle que l'appel précédent qui date du 20 janvier 95, c-à-d au lendemain de la conférence de la Table Ronde de Genève, comportait une partie qui faisait double emploi avec le Programme de Réconciliation et de Réhabilitation et de Relance socio-économique (PRRRSE) présenté par le Gouvernement, pour plus de 100 millions de dollars. Nonobstant les réserves du Gouvernement, l'Appel a été maintenu.

Ainsi, ce programme d'aide humanitaire recoupe très largement le Programme de Réhabilitation et de Développement du Gouvernement, car il intervient massivement dans ces secteurs de la justice, des Droits de l'homme, de l'Enseignement, de la Santé et des Groupes vulnérables. Comme il passe par des canaux qui, pour la plupart, échappent au contrôle des services nationaux, on observe à la fois une dispersion des ressources et un affaiblissement de celles qui pourraient être mises à la disposition des programmes élaborés par le gouvernement.

En conséquence, l'expérience de l'appel consolidé de janvier 1995 montre que cette procédure conduit au désordre et prive le Gouvernement de la possibilité de maîtriser la programmation des financements qui interviennent dans le pays. Dès lors, il est recommandable que, désormais, tous les donateurs appuient directement les efforts du gouvernement en inscrivant leurs interventions dans sa politique de développement.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Représentant Résident, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.



C.P.I. :

- Son Excellence Monsieur le
Président de la République
Rwandaise
KIGALI
- Son Excellence Monsieur le
Vice-Président de la République
Rwandaise
- Mademoiselle, Madame, Monsieur
le Ministre (Tous)
KIGALI
- Monsieur le Représentant du HCR
KIGALI



Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

To: Heads of UN Agencies and
Special Representative of the Secretary-General
in Rwanda

From: Resident Co-ordinator

Date: 14 November 1995

Subject: 15 November Heads of Agencies Meeting

Please find below the provisional agenda for the Heads of Agencies meeting scheduled for tomorrow, 15 November, starting at 8:00 hours in the UNDP Conference Room. In view of the nature of the subject matters, your own participation will be much appreciated.

Provisional Agenda

1. Thematic consultations and related events
2. Government's request concerning the Secretary-General's Special Appeal as contained in the attached letter from the Prime Minister dated 13 November 1995
3. SRSG's suggestion made in Ambassador Khan's memorandum of 10 November concerning the modality of legal assistance to detained UN national
4. Other matters



Visite au Rwanda de
Mme. Elisabeth Lindenmayer,
Chargé du Rwanda au Département
du Maintien de Paix, New York
10-13 novembre 1995

Projet de Programme

Vendredi, 10 Novembre

08H00

**Arrivée à l'Aéroport International de Kigali par vol MINUAR
en provenance de Nairobi.**

- **Accueil à l'Aéroport**
- **Transfert et installation à la suite n° 4 du Village
Belge.**

09H30-11H30

- **Rencontre avec le Représentant Spécial
• S.E. M. S. KHAN (Residence du SRSG)**

12H00

- **Déjeuner**

14H30

- **Rencontre avec le Directeur Général du Ministère des
Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération Internationale:**
• M. Joseph Rulinda

16H00

- **Rencontre avec le Directeur Général du Ministère de la
Justice:**
• M. Gerard Ntashmage

17H00 - Rencontre avec le Représentant Résident du Haut Commissariat pour les Réfugiées:
• M. Roman Urasa

19H00 - Dîner privé (avec Mme. Isel Rivero)

Samedi 11 novembre

09H30 - Rencontre avec le Représentant des Droits de l'Homme
• M. Ian Martin (Bureau de M. Martin)

10H40 - Briefing avec le Directeur Exécutif
• M. Wilfrid De Souza

• Participants: MM. Condé, Diallo, Dessande, Dao, Tikoca, Zorilla, Ischlika.

12H30 - Déjeuner offert par le Représentant Résident du PNUD:

• M. S. Hasegawa

15H00 - Programme avec le Commandant des Forces de la MINUAR: (Residence du FC)
• General-Major G. Tousignant

Dimanche, 12 novembre

10H15 - Départ pour Gisenyi en compagnie du General Van Kappen

12H00 - Déjeuner à l'Hotel Meridien à Gisenyi

- 13H00 - Départ pour Nkamira (Camp de transit)
- 13H10-13H30 - Visite au Camp de Transit de Nkamira
- 13H30 - Départ pour Kigali
- 14H10 - Arrivée à Kigali
- 14H20 - Visite à la Compagnie de Genie de la MINUAR
- 15H15 - Visite à ONTRACOM (Centre de detention temporaire)
- 15H30-16H15 - Visiit à TRAFIPRO (95 CMSG et NORMED)
- 16H15-17H00 - Visite des Installations de la Compagnie de Transmission des Forces de la MINUAR
- 19H30 - Dîner offert par le SRSG à sa résidence

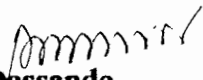
Lundi, 13 novembre

- 09H00-10H30 - Visite des installations de la Radio MINUAR
- 11H30-12H45 - Réunion avec le CAO et les divers Chefs de Section de l'Administration (Grande salle de conférence du rez-de-chaussée)
- 15H00 - Poursuites des consultations
- 16H30 - Visite de la prison de Kigali

20H05

- Départ pour Bruxelles par le Vol Sabena N° 565.

Bureau du Représentant Spécial, Section du Protocole, Ext. 11069

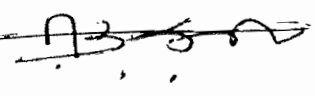

B. P Dessande
Chef du Protocole

Kigali, 9/11/95



8 November 1995

TO: Mr. Wilfrid De Souza, Executive Director

FROM: A. B. Sidique Dao, Humanitarian/Rehab. Officer SUBJECT: Meeting of Heads of Agencies- 8 November 1995

Today's Heads of Agencies meeting was attended by various Ambassadors and Representatives of the donor community. Ms. Edith Gassana, Directeur de Cabinet of MINIPLAN, as well as the Directors-General of MINIREISO and MINISANTE, also actively participated. Essentially, this was a meeting of the Rwanda- Local Operational Support Group which took place, at the Conference Room of PNUD. Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan was the first main speaker on the Recommendations of the Conference on Genocide: Impunity and Accountability on the Role of the International Community in addressing the post-genocide situation. Other items of the Agenda included:

1. Thematic Consultations- Status of Preparation;
2. International Assistance for National HIV/AIDS Programme;
3. Outcome of Minister Pronk's recent visit to Rwanda and
4. Norwegian Assistance to Rwanda.

On the Genocide Conference:

Highlighting the recommendations of the recent Genocide Conference which The SRSO described as "perhaps the most important conference that the Rwandese government has supported, and in fact hosted, since its inception in July 1994", Ambassador Khan emphasized that the Conference also stressed two (2) issues:

a) The Justice System in Rwanda: The government has now proposed that 60% of the donor contribution to the Justice System (which now amounts to US \$4.7 million) should be spent on the recruitment of national legal experts and 40% on international experts. This new formula, which is acceptable to UNDP, also enjoys the support of The Netherlands, one of Rwanda's biggest donors.

b) The survivors and victims of the genocide: There have been tons of international assistance packages to the camps outside Rwanda; whilst assistance to the victims and survivors of the genocide has been visibly minimal. The need for a focal point to

to establish a Compensation Fund as suggested by participants, including donors.

On the Thematic Consultations:

Ms. Gassana, the Directeur de Cabinet of MINIPLAN, explained that plans for the Nov 21/22 Thematic Consultations, which will be attended by President Bizimungu, are on course. Discussions will focus on Refugees (repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration) and the Government Plan of Action, The Tripartite Commissions and The Round Table assessment.

On the National HIV/Aids Programme: The D-General of MINISANTE appealed for international financial support in respect of the proposed HIV/AIDS plan which would be launched soon.

On Minister Pronk's Visit: At the invitation of the President of Rwanda, the visit lasted for one and a half days. According to the Charge d'Affaires of The Netherlands to Rwanda, Mr. Michael Van der Ven, it was resolved that The Netherlands will continue funding existing projects including Justice, the Survivors of Genocide and the construction of Nsinda-type prisons in Rwanda.

On Norwegian Assistance: The leader of the visiting Norwegian team, H.E. Tom Vraalsen, disclosed that Norway is donating annually US \$10 million to various humanitarian projects in Rwanda for 1995 and 1996. This money will be channelled through UN agencies and Norwegian NGOs.

After the meeting of the Rwanda-Local Operational Support Group which ended at approximately 10:00hrs, there was a snap meeting of Heads of Agencies. The following observations are significant:

Legal Mission to Rwanda: A UN Legal Mission is expected to be fielded anytime now in order to assist with the problem of UN staff of various Agencies now incarcerated in Rwandese prisons. The estimated cost i.e. US \$70,000/00 is expected to be met through cost-sharing as indicated in the attached UNDP memorandum. Please note that UNAMIR's expected share of the burden is US \$8201/00.

On Weekly Meeting Schedules: It was unanimously agreed that the weekly Heads of Agencies Meeting will take place (uninterrupted) at 8:00hrs every Wednesday. Should the need arise for a meeting of the Rwanda- Local Operational Support Group (involving the donor community), that meeting is to be scheduled for 9:00hrs on Wednesdays (just after the end of the Heads of Agencies meeting at the same venue).

Submitted please.

cc: [REDACTED]
CAO

Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

MEMORANDUM

6 November, 1995

To : All UN Agencies

From : Sukehiro Hasegawa
Resident Coordinator and
Deputy Designated Official for
Security in Rwanda

Subject : Legal Mission to Rwanda

S. Hasegawa

As discussed at the Heads of Agencies meeting 1 November 1995, please find below a breakdown of the costs for the legal consultants mission to Rwanda. The cost listed below represents an initial six month period.

Cost Breakdown

Salary: PIV6 (Post adjustment of 50)	\$41,000
DSA: (\$130 per day)	24,000
Air Ticket: (NY/Kigali/NY)	3,500
Local transport	1,500

Total: \$ 70,000 USD

It was proposed that the cost of the mission be cost-shared as follows:

UNDP	4 staff in detention	23.50 %	16,332.00	USD
WFP	1 "	6.00	4,100.00	
UNICEF	4 "	23.50	16,332.00	
UNHCR	6 "	35.00	24,533.00	

Total	17	100 %	70,000.00	USD
-------	----	-------	-----------	-----

cc Mr. Benon V. Sevan
UN Security Coordinator

Ambassador Shaharyar Khan
SRSG D.O. Rwanda
UNAMIR/Kigali

Edward Cain, Director
Rapid Reaction Division
UNDP New York



UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

8 November 1995

TO: H. E. Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan, SRSG

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

SUBJECT: Meeting of Heads of Agencies- 7 June 1995

The attached document which is entitled Site Preparation and Development for the Resettlement of Returnees, is a draft self-explanatory document that was prepared by the Chief Technical Adviser of the UNCHS/UNDP Housing Project for Rwanda, Mr. Doudou Mbye, for your (SRSG/UNDP ResRep) joint signatures. The document itself was handed to me by Mr. Hasegawa for your kind perusal and appropriate action.

Submitted please.

cc: ED
SA/SRSG



7 November 1995

**SUBJECT: SITE PREPARATION AND DEVELOPMENT FOR THE
RESETTLEMENT OF RETURNEES**

Following the visit to the Kigali resettlement sites of GISOZI, GACULIRO, KAGUGU and NYARUTARAMA on Wednesday 1 November 1995 to inaugurate the process of site preparation and development for the resettlement of returnees, I found it very inspiring that a process has now been put in motion to resettle on the one hand those returnees in Kigali presently occupying houses illegally, and on the other hand, those anticipated to return to the city of Kigali now onto year end. This situation poses a double problem to the Government of Rwanda thus requiring the intervention of the international community. To this end, I find it absolutely necessary to highlight the possible areas of intervention by the United Nations Agencies, in particular UNAMIR and UNDP, in supporting the government of national unity in this noble and humane venture.

1. UNAMIR ASSISTANCE

The UNAMIR Engineering company will undertake the following:

- a) Site clearance
- b) Clearing of material from road alignments within the site to facilitate access to the site and possible future upgrading.

To facilitate the work of the engineering team operating the heavy equipment the road alignments should be marked in advance with profiles that are easily visible to the operator.

2. UNDP ASSISTANCE

Given that water is a must for site development and new housing construction, it is envisaged that the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration (MINIREISO) will invite CARLBRO & Co., the borehole drilling company, to investigate possible options considered as more expedient and cost effective for the immediate provision of water on site. The sooner the

his *Mr. name,*
Your Excellency Prime Minister
Office of The Prime Minister
P O Box 1334, Kigali

most viable option is accepted, costed and time frame for implementation agreed upon the proposal will be promoted by UNDP to obtain the necessary financing.

3. NOVEMBER 21/22, 1995 THEMATIC CONSULTATIONS

Additional specific project proposals in the area of human settlements development are equally required for presentation to donors during the forthcoming thematic consultations scheduled for 21/22 November 1995.

MINIREISO could liaise with the relevant UN Agencies, particularly UNDP in the preparation of these proposals for possible donor funding.

4. LOW INCOME AND VULNERABLE GROUP

To attract additional funding for site preparation and development, the Government is encouraged to consider among its priorities assistance to the low-income and vulnerable groups. Donors, particularly bi-laterals, are more ^{inclined} ~~likely~~ to assisting this group given their plight ^{as distinct from} ~~vis-a-vis~~ the middle and high income groups. ^{as it would be minimum (10%)} ~~Perhaps~~, a portion (e.g. minimum of 40 % of the surface area) of every site should be accorded to this group to accelerate the process of funding and site development as a whole.

We would appreciate your approval of the above-mentioned measures and implementation by the Government ministries concerned.

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

.....
Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa
Resident Representative
UNDP
Kigali

CONFERENCE ON THEMATIC CONSULTATIONS

TO BE HELD ON 21-22 NOVEMBER 1995

SUBJECT: REPATRIATION, RESETTLEMENT AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION

The conference is aimed at devising a methodology whereby the implementation of the Action Plan for repatriation, resettlement and social re-integration of Rwandan population affected by war, genocide and massacres, is accelerated.

The Government and the International Community should jointly endeavour to formulate a strategy through deliberations of this conference, whereby, the process of national reconciliation and recovery is effected rapidly. This could be done by ascertaining specific targets, precise time table, transparent actions of the parties involved and clearly defining specific rôles and responsibilities of the Government, the donors, the UN Agencies as well as non-governmental organizations.

It is a matter of concern to note that the Action Plan for Refugee Resettlement remains largely unfunded. The Government's revised plan contemplates a massive return of 6000 refugees a day. To that end, all efforts and resources need to be harnessed for meeting this obligation.

Repatriation: Favourable conditions have to be created in the Great Lakes Region so as to facilitate the return of refugees. In this context the UNHCR's repatriation plan envisaging preparation of areas for return, ensure implementation of minimum rehabilitation, suitable co-ordination with local authorities and provision of adequate security of returnees could result in smooth inflow of the refugees. Above all international assistance has to be mobilized effectively for reintegration projects and over-all reconstruction programs for the country.

The International Commission of Inquiry constituted to investigate reports relating to the sale and supply of arms to former government forces as well as to investigate allegations of military training, has already started its operations and therefore the findings of the Commission would go a long way in accelerating the pace of repatriation. Further, security and safety inside Rwanda have to be strengthened and framework adopted to settle disputes between old and new refugees about ownership of land.

A clear policy on the culpability for the crime of genocide also needs to be laid down. The International Community should make expeditions attempts to rehabilitate critically important institutions so that the process of repatriation is strengthened. It could help, if possible to undermine the control of the existing leadership in refugee camps, counter current desinformation by launching massive information campaigns about the security situation in Rwanda, facilitate present Rwandese leader's meeting with refugees to restore confidence and support establishment of peace committees in the communities which refugees might return.

Refugees Resettlement: Approximately 2 million refugees including internally displaced persons require resettlement in Rwanda. Hitherto majority of returnees have not found permanent settlements. Similarly a significant number of individually displaced persons are living in precarious circumstances. It may therefore be desirable that Sub-Programme II concerning resettlement and reintegration is revitalised. A development oriented strategy envisaging socio-economic development and humanitarian assistance consolidated in a single framework could be instrumental in expeditious reconstruction of Rwanda as a whole. To achieve this goal the donors as well as the African countries may therefore adopt One Rwanda One Policy Approach.

During the mid-term review, the donors understandably have committed themselves doing, everything possible, including possible adjustment of procedures to facilitate prompt delivery of funds to Rwanda. Doing so, shall help in early resettlement of refugees. This gigantic task could better be handled if maximum broad cooperation between government, UN agencies, donors and other actors involved, exists, in supporting the resettlement programme, secondly by creation of a stable and secure climate for the refugees, thirdly, to help build an environment of sustainable development as well as sustainability of the resettlement process and finally, to boost economic growth and recovery. UNAMIR with its limited capacity and constraints should render necessary assistance in constructing new housing units, through development of urban/rural sites.

Social Reintegration: New mechanism is required for rapid delivery of Rehabilitation Assistance. The delay in releasing pledged assistance means that much needed resources are not available for meeting urgent rehabilitation needs. Consequently the situation prevented the Government from implementing the comprehensive programme of re-settlement. It may be emphasized that the Process of Resettlement and Reintegration should comply with the provisions of the Arusha Accords. Further, effective and sustainable re-integration could only be achieved through socio-economic development focussing, at first to the most affected region and subsequently encompassing all societal groups including the refugees, internally displaced persons and settled populations.

To stabilize the society, the local population may be involved as a whole in the decision making process with the support of the Government and the International Community. Perhaps the Action Programme for rehabilitation and reintegration spread over the period of four years could be remodelled by taking into account the urgency of needs. Recovery and Reintegration could best be achieved if the productive capacity of the Nation is enhanced by giving support to the private sector, arranging credit facilities to small and medium enterprises and optimum utilization of human resources. The Ministry of Rehabilitation should be provided all support in undertaking this task.

J.N. KHAN
Political/Economic Affairs Officer
14 November 1995

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
G E N E V A

Inter-Office Memorandum No.46/95
Field Office Memorandum No.48/95

To : All Representatives, Charge de Missions and Liaison Officers in the Field,
all Directors, Chief of Sections/Services, Heads of Desk at Headquarters

From : Kofi Asomani, Director, Division of External Relations
Daniel E. Conway, Director, Division of Human Resources Management

Ref : Date : 20 July 1995

Subject : UNHCR AND UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES/
UNITED NATIONS RESIDENT COORDINATORS

THE PURPOSE OF THIS MEMORANDUM IS TO BRIEFLY EXPLAIN THE FUNCTIONS OF
RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES/COORDINATORS AND TO SET OUT THE PROCEDURES UNDER WHICH
UNHCR STAFF (SEE PARAGRAPH 7 BELOW) CAN BE APPOINTED AS RESIDENT
REPRESENTATIVES/COORDINATORS.

Background

1. The responsibilities of resident coordinators are set out in General Assembly Resolutions 46/182, 47/199 and 48/209. Their functions have been elaborated upon in the attached paper. While it is apparent that the main purpose of resident coordinators is to assist the respective Government in the coordination of development activities, the resident coordinator's responsibilities also include the coordination of humanitarian assistance.
2. In this regard, paragraph 39 of General Assembly resolution 46/182, states: "...the resident coordinator should normally coordinate the humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system at the country level. He/She should facilitate the preparedness of the United Nations system and assist in a speedy transition from relief to development. He/She should promote the use of all locally or regionally available relief capacities. The resident coordinator should chair an emergency operations group of field representatives and experts from the system."
3. A further function of the resident coordinator was highlighted by the Secretary-General, who stated "Resident Coordinators...are my Representatives...the extended arm of the Organization...[with] the crucial task of bringing together the contributions of the entire system." The particular nature of the resident coordinator function, the emphasis on development, humanitarian or other activities, will obviously vary according to the country and the nature of UN activities there.

...1/3...

8. Each year, several resident representative/coordinator posts become vacant as a result of planned reassignments or due to unforeseen circumstances. A list of those posts which are expected to become vacant in 1996 is attached. Profiles for each of these posts can be obtained from DHRM on request. Staff members who wish to express an interest in being proposed as a candidate for a resident representative/coordinator post should write to the Chief, Recruitment and Career Management Section at UNHCR Headquarters. Staff who have more than six months of their current SAL remaining should apply through their supervisors. Those interested in specific resident representative/coordinator posts, as listed, should focus their candidature on how they meet the professional needs and profile of the post, as well as submitting an updated P.11. Those simply expressing an interest in an eventual assignment with UNDP should provide an updated P.11 and any additional information relevant to their experience in the management of development activities. If a candidate has had close inter-agency and/or cross-mandate experience in working with UNDP in the field, this should be emphasised in the application, as well as any preferences a candidate may have in terms of geographical location. DHRM would approach these staff with information on any suitable vacancies as they arise and ask the candidates to reconfirm their interest by submitting a current application.
9. All applications will be reviewed by DHRM, the Executive Office and the Regional Bureau/Division concerned before being submitted through the Division of External Relations to UNDP. Applicants will be advised promptly on whether their candidature has been submitted to UNDP. In principle, UNHCR, through its Liaison Office in New York, will be consulted during the selection process. UNDP will notify candidates through DHRM if they are to be called for interview and eventually whether their application was retained or not.
10. The timeframe for the process of selecting resident representatives/coordinators usually starts during the third quarter of each year with the identification and announcement of expected reassignments during the following year. The phase of consultations, interviews, short-listing and final selection is usually completed during the final quarter of each year.
11. To maintain the credibility of both the candidate and of the Office, it is important that staff members who apply for resident representative/coordinator posts are fully committed to actually taking up these posts should their candidature be retained.
12. While the Division of External Relations remains responsible for inter-agency cooperation issues, the focal point for enquiries related to this IOM/FOM is the Chief, Recruitment and Career Management Section.

particularly through upstream policy and programme advocacy. The resident coordinator system should also take full account of the regional and interregional dimensions of development.

6. The resident coordinator system is furthermore being entrusted with responsibility emanating from resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and ECOSOC in substantive fields such as HIV/AIDS, Drug Abuse Control, and Science and Technology.

7. The resident coordinator system should foster enhanced collaboration with the World Bank, IMF and other international financial institutions, through communication with those institutions' resident representatives or other designated officials.

8. The Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) and its subsidiary machinery are responsible for supporting the functioning of the resident coordinator system, in line with the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and in particular General Assembly resolutions 32/197, annex para. 34, 34/213, para. 5, 44/211, para. 15, 47/188, paras. 38-41 and 48/209 paras. 3 and 4. The separate organizations of the United Nations system should continue to take the necessary measures to further strengthen the resident coordinator system.

9. The resident coordinator of the United Nations system's operational activities for development is designated by the United Nations Secretary-General after consultation with ACC members and with the consent of the host government. The resident coordinator is responsible to the Secretary-General for discharging his/her functions. Guidance and requests on behalf of the system are transmitted to resident coordinators by the Secretary-General or his/her designated representative.^{2/}

Coordination

10. The purpose of coordination through the resident coordinator system is to ensure the consistency of the operational activities of the United Nations system with the plans, priorities and strategies of the country; to ensure effective, complementary and synergistic contributions of the United Nations system; and to foster a collegial, team approach to leadership.

^{2/} As of 2 November 1994, the Secretary-General has designated the Administrator of UNDP to carry out, on his behalf, consultations on the designation of resident coordinators, and on modalities to strengthen the resident coordinator system, including the widening of the pool for selection of resident coordinators, and the updating and streamlining of the guidelines for the functioning of the system.

comparative advantage of the organizations; developing country specific situation analyses in the organizations' areas of interest with identification of multisectoral linkages; keeping resident coordinators informed of communications with the government, and identifying focal points at headquarters for the country concerned.

18. The following mechanisms should be used, in particular, to enhance consultation and teamwork within the resident coordinator system:

- (a) an appropriate field-level committee, which will comprise all United Nations system representatives for that country, and which, under the leadership of the resident coordinator, will serve as a United Nations coordinating mechanism;
- (b) regular meetings of the field-level committee and other inter-agency structures to review substantive issues, to enhance participation in each other's country programming processes, including mid-term programme reviews, and collaboration in needs assessments and situation analyses;
- (c) the timely sharing of information on relevant major policy developments and programme-related exercises within individual organizations, including operational activities planned for the country in question and visits by senior officials;
- (d) close cooperation with the regional commissions and relevant regional and subregional bodies as appropriate;
- (e) joint training or sensitization programmes for field staff and national officials, both inside and outside the country, through inter-agency mechanisms or programmes, aimed at enhancing effective collaboration between organizations and with national counterparts; extension of such training to all levels of staff;
- (f) annual country review reports, prepared under the responsibility of the resident coordinator and in consultation with the representatives of all the organizations active at the country level, for distribution to the Secretary-General and all executive heads of organizations of the United Nations system;
- (g) to ensure continuity in the functioning of the system, the resident coordinator should designate, following consultations with the partners in the system, a senior representative of the United Nations system to act as resident coordinator in his/her absence from the country.

Substantive advice and support

20. The resident coordinator should normally coordinate the humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system at the country level. General Assembly resolution 48/182, para. 38, describes current policy on country level coordination.

Information and Advocacy

21. Under the leadership of the resident coordinator, the system is expected to develop, in consultation with relevant partners in the system, information programmes and facilities on development issues at the national level, e.g. inter-active data bases (rosters of national experts, local supplies of equipment, etc); development cooperation reports; country profile; newsletter on external assistance needs; public information, materials, etc.

END

Tim UNREC

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BY

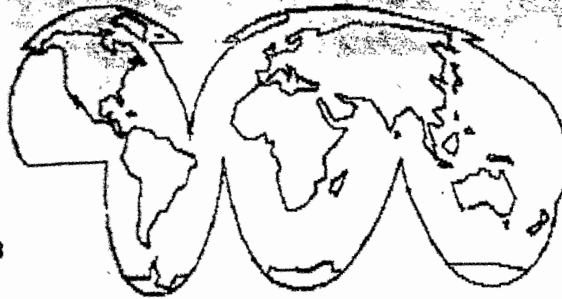
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UN-DHA-NY-

871 1370661/27/3

We are interested in the possibility of having these contributions through the UN Trust
Fund for Rwanda and would be grateful if you could send us relevant details and

Department of Foreign Affairs
76-78 Harcourt Street
Dublin 2



Tel 4780822
Fax 4780952
Telex 24586

Irish Aid

To : DHA New York

Date : 21 August 1995

Attention : Mr Peter Hansen

No. of Pages : 2

*Including
Cover*

From : Sinéad Ryan, pp Barbara Jones

Subject : UN Trust Fund for Rwanda

Dear Mr Hansen,

I wish to confirm that the Irish Government has recently approved grants to assist the following projects in Rwanda:

1. Restoration of the law library archive of the Ministry of Justice as part of the "Plan D'Action du Ministère de la Justice" - US\$150,000
2. Shelter project involving the manufacture of bricks and the construction of housing, operated by ARDEC - US\$100,000
3. Restoration of buildings to provide a base for the proposed communal police training school - US\$50,000

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



UNAMIR - MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR

1995 NOV 10 P 4:25

10 November 1995

TELEFAX MESSAGE

TO: Mr. Doudou Mbye, CTA, HOUSING PROJECT
C/O UNDP, Kigali
FAX No: 76263 *mc*

THROUGH: Mr. Wilfrid De Souza, Executive Director *[Signature]*

FROM: A. B. Sidique Dao, Humanitarian/Rehab. Officer *173 sm*

SUBJECT: Draft Letter on the Kigali Resettlement Sites

FURTHER TO OUR TELEPHONE CONVERSATION, I AM FAXING YOUR DRAFT,
WITH MINOR EDITORIAL CHANGES BY THE SRSG, SO THAT YOU COULD HAVE IT
FAIRED.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

(NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS ONE IS THREE)



7 November 1995

**SUBJECT: SITE PREPARATION AND DEVELOPMENT FOR THE
RESETTLEMENT OF RETURNEES**

Following the visit to the Kigali resettlement sites of GISOZI, GACULIRO, KAGUGU and NYARUTARAMA on Wednesday 1 November 1995 to inaugurate the process of site preparation and development for the resettlement of returnees, I found it very inspiring that a process has now been put in motion to resettle on the one hand those returnees in Kigali presently occupying houses illegally, and on the other hand, those anticipated to return to the city of Kigali now onto year end. This situation poses a double problem to the Government of Rwanda thus requiring the intervention of the international community. To this end, I find it absolutely necessary to highlight the possible areas of intervention by the United Nations Agencies, in particular UNAMIR and UNDP, in supporting the government of national unity in this noble and humane venture.

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To facilitate the work of the engineering team operating the heavy equipment the road alignments should be marked in advance with profiles that are easily visible to the operator.

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His *Mr. name,*
Your Excellency Prime Minister
Office of The Prime Minister
P O Box 1334, Kigali

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MINIREISO could liaise with the relevant UN Agencies, particularly UNDP in the preparation of these proposals for possible donor funding.

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We would appreciate your approval of the above-mentioned measures and implementation by the Government ministries concerned.

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

.....
Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa
Resident Representative
UNDP
Kigali

2
NATIONS UNIES
DEPARTEMENT
DES AFFAIRES HUMANITAIRES



09 OCT. 1995

UNITED NATIONS
DEPARTMENT
OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

A - TO: Mr. Randolph Kent
UN Coordinator
Kigali, UNREO

Palais des Nations
CH-1211 GENÈVE 10

Facsimile No. 250 72951

DE - FROM: Eileen Hazbun
Financial Information Officer
FTS/CESU
DHA, Geneva

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

Facsimile: + 4122 788-6389 / 788-6394

Date: 9 October 1995

OBJET - SUBJECT: Updated Financial Summaries for Rwanda

Ref.: DHA-GENEVA FX -

95/1176

Account: _____

Total No. of pages: 14

File(s): _____

cc: PB/CH

AG: CAP

10/10/95

Please find attached the latest financial summaries for Rwanda and the Sub-Region.

Best regards.

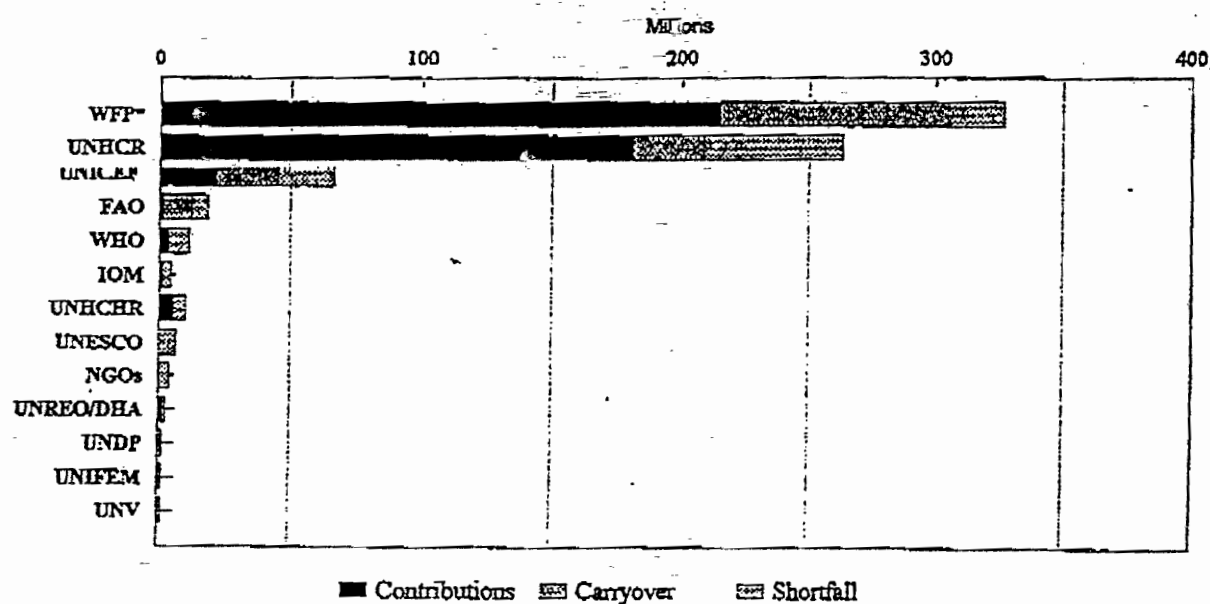
1/14

**Table I: 1995 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda (Rwanda and the Sub-Region)
Summary of Requirements and Contributions - By Appealing Agency
as of 6 October 1995**

Compiled by DHA (FTS/CESU) on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organizations.

Appealing Organizations	Adjusted Requirements (US\$)	Pledges/Contributions (US\$)	Carryover Funds (US\$)	Total Funds Available (US\$)	Shortfall (Surplus) (US\$)	% of Needs Covered (%)
FAO**	18,531,700	905,516	11,411,173	12,316,689	6,215,011	66.5%
UNICEF	66,812,000	21,430,863	23,800,000	45,230,863	21,581,137	67.7%
UNHCR ***	263,262,234	181,333,063	27,426,311	208,759,374	54,502,860	79.3%
UNDP	1,370,000	0	0	0	1,370,000	0.0%
UNESCO	6,629,540	0	0	0	6,629,540	0.0%
UNHCHR	10,153,050	5,364,920	0	5,364,920	4,788,130	52.8%
UNIFEM	1,350,000	200,150	0	200,150	1,149,850	14.8%
UNV	1,327,064	119,048	0	119,048	1,208,016	9.0%
WFP (Food & Non-Food)*	296,372,652	214,770,891	89,778,701	304,549,592	22,121,279	92.5%
WHO	11,469,927	3,280,997	0	3,280,997	8,188,930	28.6%
UNREO/DHA *****	2,478,900	1,321,619	0	1,321,619	1,157,281	53.3%
IOM ****	4,200,985	882,711	0	882,711	3,318,274	21.0%
NGOs	4,124,913	132,353	0	132,353	3,992,560	3.2%
GRAND TOTAL	688,082,965	429,742,131	152,416,185	582,158,316	136,222,868	80.3%

**1995 UN Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda
Updated Financial Summary - By Appealing Agency**



Adjusted Requirements = Contributions + Carryover + Shortfall

- * For WFP, the food shortfall of 7,519 MTs (US\$ 4,579,935) reflects breaks in the pipeline during the period September-December 1995. The shortfall for cash projects stands at US\$ 17,541,346.
- ** In 1995, minima needs in terms of seed and tools (US\$ 11.4) have been covered by the European Community and carryover pledges channelled through FAO.
- *** As a result of UNHCR's recent programme review, the total requirements are now estimated at US\$ 263.3 million, a reduction of US\$ 28.5 million from the original programme budget.
- **** Total requirements for IOM until December 1995 are now estimated at US\$ 4,200,985, a reduction of US\$ 6,338,815 from the original programme budget.
- ***** Requirements for UNREO increased by US\$ 475,000 as it represents extension of its operations until 31 October 1995.

The following Agencies have not submitted reports as of 6 October 1995 - UNIFEM, WHO, and WFP.

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

Compiled by DHA (FTS/CESU) on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organizations

Appealing Agency	Appeal Requirements (Jan-Dec 1995)	Adjusted Requirements (US\$)	Income (Pledge, Cont, C/o) (US\$)	Shortfall (Surplus) (US\$)	% of Needs Covered %
A. THE RWANDA PERSPECTIVE					
UNHCR *	44,275,700	22,094,500	4,366,007	17,732,493	19.8%
UNICEF	55,650,000	55,650,000	41,628,762 **	14,021,238	74.8%
WHO	7,482,835	7,482,835	1,062,147	6,420,688	14.2%
FAO	12,531,700	12,531,700	12,316,689 ***	6,215,011	66.5%
UNESCO	6,629,540	6,629,540	0	6,629,540	0.0%
UNHCHR ****	10,153,050	10,153,050	5,364,920	4,788,130	52.8%
UNIFEM	1,350,000	1,350,000	200,150	1,149,850	14.8%
UNV	1,327,064	1,327,064	119,048	1,208,016	9.0%
IOM*****	10,539,800	4,200,985	882,711	3,318,274	21.0%
NGOs	4,124,913	4,124,913	132,353	3,992,560	3.2%
UNRECO/DHA*****	2,003,900	2,478,900	1,321,619	1,157,281	53.3%
WFP *****	57,421,860	26,254,996	27,259,470	316,257	98.8%
MTs	116,466	51,352	52,701	277	99.5%
TOTAL - RWANDA PERSPECTIVE	219,490,362	160,282,483	94,653,876	66,949,338	58.2%
B. THE SUB-REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE					
UNHCR *	244,802,950	241,163,734	204,393,367	36,770,367	84.8%
UNICEF	11,162,000	11,162,000	3,602,101	7,559,899	32.3%
WHO	3,987,092	3,987,092	2,218,850	1,768,242	55.7%
UNDP	1,370,000	1,370,000	0	1,370,000	0.0%
WFP Regional Cash Projects	35,723,074	39,371,559	21,830,213	17,541,346	55.4%
WFP FOOD SUMMARY *****					
Burundi Conflict Victims	57,150,074	43,414,399	47,011,848	82,356	98.1%
MTs	117,330	87,410	95,410	1,456	98.3%
Refugees in Tanzania	65,169,580	56,104,531	62,606,377	1,223,037	97.8%
MTs	150,182	128,025	140,301	2,237	98.3%
Refugees in Zaire	168,534,396	131,227,167	145,841,684	2,217,283	98.3%
MTs	275,307	213,871	230,349	3,031	98.6%
Total for WFP (Food)	290,893,850	230,746,097	255,459,909	4,263,676	98.2%
MTs	542,819	429,306	466,060	6,724	98.4%
TOTAL - SUB-REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE	587,938,966	527,800,482	487,504,440	69,273,530	86.9%
<p>* Note that UNHCR is appealing for resources to fund activities to meet the needs of Rwandan/Burundese refugees on a regional level. Contributions/pledges not specifically earmarked to the Rwanda Programme and made in response to the Consolidated Appeal will be recorded against UNHCR Sub-Regional budget until a percentage of these funds has been obligated to the Rwandan refugees and IDPs programme within Rwanda.</p> <p>** UNICEF has determined an estimated carryover of US\$ 23.8 million of which 40% of this amount is set aside for programmes in the Sub-Region pending specific contributions.</p> <p>*** In 1995, minimal needs in terms of seed and tools (US\$ 11.4 million) have been covered through the European Community and carryover pledges channelled through FAO.</p> <p>**** Income does not include a contribution from the EU of US\$ 6,377,551 for 33 fully equipped Human Rights Field Officers.</p> <p>***** A new agreement for the amount of US\$ 1.4 million has been signed between UNHCR and IOM, for the implementation of transport operations in support of UNHCR Operations in the Goma Area by IOM. In connection with this new agreement, UNHCR has funded IOM in the amount of US\$ 500,000 to date. In addition, IOM has received from UNHCR a total of US\$ 2,177,986 for the transportation of refugees and IDPs in Rwanda.</p> <p>***** Requirements for UNRECO increased by US\$ 475,000 as it represents extension of its operations until 31 October 1995.</p> <p>***** Note the following for WFP:</p> <p>1) Revised Requirements: A standardisation of ration rates and rationalisation of WFP Programmes within Rwanda and the Sub-Region, which took place after the finalization of the Appeal document, led to a revision of the total food aid requirements to 116,466 MTs (US\$ 57.4 million) for Rwanda and 542,819 MTs (US\$290.9 million) for the Sub-Region. Against a revised net requirements for 1995 of 480,658 MTs (valued at US\$ 257,001,093), 518,761 MTs has been contributed to date, at a value of US\$ 282,719,379. WFP predicts that approx. 80,000 MTs will be carried forward for use in early 1996.</p> <p>2) Shortfall: The shortfall shown above reflects breaks in the pipeline during the period September-December 1995. Requirements for cereals and pulses are fully covered for all locations. However, a shortfall of 7,519 MTs in oil, salt, blended foods, sugar and DSM needs to be covered. This figure also includes 524 MTs of cereals required to repay borrowings made earlier in the year.</p>					
GRAND TOTAL (A + B)	807,429,328	688,082,965	582,158,316	136,222,868	80.2%

**Table III : Donor Breakdown of Contributions/Pledges in Response to the 1995
UN Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda**
as of 6 October 1995

Compiled by DHA (FTS/CESU) on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organizations.

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Donor	Channel	Sector/Activity	Amount US\$
Australia	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	729,927
Australia	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	146,000
Australia	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Refugee prog.	729,927
Australia	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	171,430
Australia	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	40,577
Austria	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Refugee prog.	133,902
Austria	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Refugee prog.	109,092
Belgium	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/UNHCR sec. op. for refugee camps in Zaire	1,130,742
Belgium	ICOM	RWA-95-1/N20 - Trans/logis., reception, mgmt. of camps for IDPs	287,685
Canada	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	1,569,296
Canada	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B - CEDCs (Child rights)	892,858
Canada	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B - Education	714,785
Canada	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	928,322
Canada	UNREO	RWA-95-1/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	348,777
Canada	UNREO	RWA-95-1/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	111,940
Canada	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	68,576
Cyprus	UNREO	RWA-95-1/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	1,000
Denmark	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	415,292
Denmark	ICOM	RWA-95-1/N20 - Trans/logis., reception, mgmt. of camps for IDPs	81,597
Denmark	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	370,370
Denmark	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N04 - Multisectoral assistance (Eastern Zaire)	353,556
Denmark	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	556,586
Denmark	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Refugee prog. including Security Operation in Zaire	1,710,575
Finland	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	1,112,989
Finland	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Refugee prog.	538,968
Finland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	727,775
Finland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N10 - Water and sanitation	84,837
Finland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	21,514
Finland	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	1,068,796
France	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/for repatriation	613,497
France	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Burundi/for repatriation	204,489
France	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Emerg. Oper.	623,701
Germany	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	729,927
Germany	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Tanzania/water supply measures in refugee camps	704,225
Iceland	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	30,000
Ireland	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	76,925
Ireland	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	243,098
Ireland	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	150,629
Ireland	Refugee Trust	RWA-95-1/N09 - Rehab. of v. official services in Byumba and Kigali	132,359
Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N02 - Nutrition	139,694
Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B - Education	200,000
Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	480,000
Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	150,000
Italy	ICOM	RWA-95-1/N20 - Trans/logis., reception, mgmt. of camps for IDPs	242,382
Italy	WBO	RWA-95-1/N04 - Health	552,147
Italy	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	350,000
Italy	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Tanzania/for displaced Rwandese	368,098
Italy	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	123,933
Japan	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	300,000
Japan	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B - CEDCs (Child Rights)	200,000
Japan	WBO	SRP-95-1/N06 - Health	300,000
Japan	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	5,700,000
Japan	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for Burundi and refugees	20,000,000
Japan	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	300,000
Liechtenstein	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Luxembourg	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	212,014
Luxembourg	UNFEM	RWA-95-1/N06 - Reproductive health/women's life improvement	200,150
Mauritius	UNREO	RWA-95-1/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	15,697
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/UNHCR sec. op. for refugee camps in Zaire	7,130,449
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Burundi and Rwanda ref./ret.	6,080,606
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B - CEDCs (Child Rights)	908,091
Netherlands	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	4,573,968
New Zealand	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	50,000
New Zealand	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	50,000
Norway	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	384,439
Norway	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/security prog. in refugee camps	153,846
Norway	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Refugee prog.	153,846
Norway	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	480,937
Spain	WBO	RWA-95-1/N04 - Health	510,000
Spain	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	217,880
Sweden	UNREO	RWA-95-1/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	30,998
Sweden	FAO	RWA-95-1/N03-E - Agriculture	273,796
Sweden	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Tanzania/for displaced Rwandese	4,132,231
Switzerland	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	173,636
Switzerland	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	427,000
Switzerland	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/refugees and IDPs	877,193
Thailand	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/purch. of family packages for ref. & IDPs	49,800

* This amount forms part of a contribution made in 1994 of US\$ 80,160 to DHA to be reallocated to UNHCR and to NGOs for assistance to IDPs.

** This includes payment of US\$ 208,000 to UN Volunteers (8 UNV Members) for 6 months.

Table III : Donor Breakdown of Contributions/Pledges in Response to the 1995
UN Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda
as of 6 October 1995

Donor	Channel	Sector/Activity	Amount US\$
United Kingdom	FAO	RWA-95-1/N03-B - Agriculture	631,720
United Kingdom	IOM	RWA-95-1/N20 - Trans/Logis., reception, mgmt. of camps for IDPs	119,047
United Kingdom	UNV	RWA-95-1/N25 - Inter-Agency Coordination/Programme Support	119,048
United Kingdom	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N05 - Health	265,000
United Kingdom	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N10 - Water and sanitation	265,000
United Kingdom	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	241,371
United Kingdom	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N04 - Multisectoral assistance (Eastern Zaire)	445,200
United Kingdom	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N05 - Multisectoral assistance (Northern Tanzania)	212,000
United Kingdom	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	3,200,000
United Kingdom	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	1,587,301
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	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for airport service charges	5,350
United Kingdom	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/Rwanda-Burundi operation	793,651
United Kingdom	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Burundi/Rwanda-Burundi operation	793,651
United Kingdom	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	154,450
United Kingdom	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06 - Health	788,250
United Kingdom	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06 - Health	690,600
United Kingdom	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	500,000
USA	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	36,000,000
USA	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Reg. Sep. Unit for ref. children	568,975
USA	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/multisectoral assist. to refugees	23,500,000
USA	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	439,295
USA	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	320,012
USA	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	1,000,000
USA	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	50,000
USA	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N10 - Water and sanitation	1,000,000
USA	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	7,000,000
USA	IOM	RWA-95-1/N20 - Trans/Logis., reception, mgmt. of camps for IDPs	150,000
EU	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	32,210,607
EU	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	24,666,666
UNICEF NatCom/Andorra	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B - CEDCs (Child Rights)	7,752
UNICEF NatCom/Belgium	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B - Education	200,235
UNICEF NatCom/Belgium	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	400,472
UNICEF NatCom/Canada	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	144,141
UNICEF NatCom/Finland	UNICEF	Multisectoral Assistance	261,904
UNICEF NatCom/France	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N05 - Health	192,522
UNICEF NatCom/France	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N02 - Nutrition	388,027
UNICEF NatCom/France	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B - Education	133,900
UNICEF NatCom/France	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B - CEDCs (Child Rights)	384,642
UNICEF NatCom/France	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	274,720
UNICEF NatCom/France	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N04 - Multisectoral assistance (Eastern Zaire)	309,000
UNICEF NatCom/France	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N05 - Multisectoral assistance (Northern Tanzania)	239,000
UNICEF NatCom/Germany	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N04 - Multisectoral assistance (Eastern Zaire)	690,732
UNICEF NatCom/Germany	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B - Education	472,427
UNICEF NatCom/Germany	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	646,990
UNICEF NatCom/Germany	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N05 - Multisectoral assistance (Northern Tanzania)	206,000
UNICEF NatCom/Greece	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N02 - Nutrition	276,453
UNICEF NatCom/Greece	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N05 - Multisectoral assistance (Northern Tanzania)	69,113
UNICEF NatCom/Israel	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N02 - Nutrition	16,000
UNICEF NatCom/Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N05 - Health	187,135
UNICEF NatCom/Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N02 - Nutrition	187,135
UNICEF NatCom/Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	95,567
UNICEF NatCom/Japan	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B - Education	186,265
UNICEF NatCom/Japan	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	395,176
UNICEF NatCom/Japan	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	253,928
UNICEF NatCom/Japan	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N04 - Multisectoral assistance (Eastern Zaire)	463,500
UNICEF NatCom/Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N05 - Health	17,234
UNICEF NatCom/Netherlands	UNICEF	Multisectoral assistance	350,000
UNICEF NatCom/Slovakia	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	4,218
UNICEF NatCom/Spain	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N05 - Health	1,442,000
UNICEF NatCom/Spain	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N10 - Water and sanitation	515,000
UNICEF NatCom/Spain	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	167,956
UNICEF NatCom/Spain	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	447,690
UNICEF NatCom/Spain	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N05 - Multisectoral assistance (Northern Tanzania)	412,000
UNICEF NatCom/United Kingdom	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N02 - Nutrition	158,750
UNICEF NatCom/United Kingdom	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	200,461
UNICEF NatCom/United Kingdom	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	32,259
UNICEF NatCom/USA	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N10 - Water and sanitation	10,000

Table III : Donor Breakdown of Contributions/Pledges in Response to the 1995
UN Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda
as of 6 October 1995

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Donor	Channel	Sector/Activity	Amount US\$
UNDP	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	20,745
ACCT	UNHCR	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
Asso. for Famine Relief (CYP)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	20,000
Bea & Urs Hauser (SWI)	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for rehabilitation of a primary school	11,364
BEP Minerals (AUL)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Tanzania/Rwandese refugees	99,935
Deutsche Stiftung (FRG)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/Refugees	62,764
Deutsche Stiftung (FRG)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/Refugees	13,699
Dem Lib Party (KOR)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/Rwandese refugees	30,000
Espresso con ACNUR (SPA)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwandese refugees	25,123
Girl Guide Assoc. in London (UK)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwandese refugees	4,688
Girl Guide Assoc. in London (UK)	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	17,592
Japan Times (JPN)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/Rwandese refugees	30,923
Joongang Daily News (KOR)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	12,375
JTUC-Ringo (JPN)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	337,079
Scroptimist Int. (JPN)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	38,967
Private, Argentina	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/emergency relief	1,116
Private, Belgium	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	1,064
Private, CAR	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	4,679
Private, COB	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for Rwandese refugees	761
Private, Greece	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	7,407
Private, Indonesia	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	5,000
Private, Ireland	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/parch. of school equip. for refugee children	398
Private, Ireland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14A - CDCs	2,294
Private, Italy	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	212,836
Private, Ivory Coast	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14A - CDCs	19,140
Private, Ivory Coast	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	654
Private, Japan	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	21,503
Private, Saudi Arabia	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	11,159
Private, Singapore	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B - Education	25,599
Private, Republic of South Africa	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	4,263
Private, Switzerland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	7,753
Private, Tanzania	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Tanzania/for Rwandese refugees	2,629
Private, United Kingdom	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	703
Private, Zambia	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	117
UN Association (JPN)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	1,172
UN Women's Guild	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	9,434
UN and UN Agencies Staff	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B - Education	2,500
UNHCR Staff Council (SWI)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	70,000
UNHCR Staff Council (SWI)	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/rehabilitation of primary schools	81,541
Sub-Total for Cash Contributions			230,668,309
Carryover Funds	UNHCR	Multisectoral assistance to UNHCR Rwanda/Burundi Operation	27,426,311
Carryover Funds	UNICEF	Multisectoral assistance / 40 % set aside for Sub-Region	23,800,000
Carryover Funds	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	61,331,144
Carryover Funds *	FAO	RWA-95-1/N03-A - Agriculture	11,411,173
Sub-Total for Carryover Funds			68,770,628

* In 1995, minimal needs in terms of seed and tools (US\$ 11.4 million) have been covered through the European Community and carryover pledges channelled through FAO.

The following contributions have been reported to DEA by the Donor but not yet confirmed as final by the Agencies concerned:

21-July-95-Norway - UNICEF - Cash for emergency programme in Zaire	173,102
31-July-95-Spain - UNHCR - Cash for extension of 8 UN Volunteers as Human Rights Monitors	150,000
22-August-95 - Sweden - UNICEF - Cash for emergency needs of unaccompanied and traumatised children and strengthening national capacity	550,964
06-Sept-95-United Kingdom - UNICEF - Cash for one technical specialist to be seconded to UNICEF and provide advice on unaccompanied children	21,780
06-Sept-95-United Kingdom - WFP - Cash for a nutritionist to be seconded to WFP to streng. organisation's ability to meet food security related needs	21,780
21-Sept-95-Germany - Multilateral - Cash for relief assistance to the conflict affected prisoners	656,219
TOTAL	51,723,945

Table III - Donor Breakdown of Contributions/Pledges in Response to the 1995
UN Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda (Cont.)
as of 6 October 1995

Food Contributions	Food (MTs)		Amount US\$		Grand Total	
	1995	1994	1995	1994	Food (MTs)	Amount
Burundi Conflict Victims (SRP-95-1/N02-A - Emergency Food Aid)						
Australia	1,456	—	534,352	—	1,456	—
Denmark	1,240	—	519,680	—	1,240	—
Egypt	3,850	—	1,412,950	—	3,850	—
Germany	12,567	3,545	4,748,889	1,301,015	16,112	—
Japan	—	11,127	—	4,083,609	11,127	—
Netherlands	4,256	5,343	1,963,232	2,288,821	9,599	—
Switzerland	150	500	268,050	250,500	650	—
United Kingdom	1,374	—	504,258	—	1,374	—
USA	17,760	18,196	12,660,592	9,102,538	35,956	—
Y	9,510	586	4,025,720	239,142	10,096	—
Yers	—	3,950	—	3,098,700	3,950	—
Sub-Total for Burundi	52,163	43,247	26,637,723	20,374,125	95,410	47
Rwanda Conflict Victims (RWA-95-1/N01(A-F) - Emergency Food Aid)						
Canada	3,250	—	1,274,000	—	3,250	—
Denmark	1,350	1,800	529,200	705,600	3,150	—
Germany	11,205	222	4,512,610	159,174	11,427	—
Japan	—	3,533	—	1,584,936	3,533	—
Netherlands	—	404	—	158,368	404	—
Sweden	—	950	—	681,150	950	—
USA	17,730	9,242	10,601,825	4,894,273	26,972	—
Y	—	(54)	—	(40,128)	(54)	—
YCB	—	435	—	311,895	435	—
Yers	—	2,634	—	2,086,567	2,634	—
Sub-Total for Rwanda	33,535	19,166	16,917,635	10,341,835	52,701	27
Tanzania - Refugees (SRP-95-1/N02-B - Emergency Food Aid)						
Austria	3,000	—	987,000	—	3,000	—
Belgium	—	2,000	—	658,000	2,000	—
Denmark	2,147	—	706,363	—	2,147	—
Germany	4,383	6,201	1,645,152	2,812,004	10,584	—
Japan	—	1,759	—	1,136,801	1,759	—
Sweden	206	—	81,164	—	206	—
Switzerland	940	—	309,260	—	940	—
United Kingdom	14,914	—	5,834,256	—	14,914	—
USA	83,800	2,285	38,891,483	1,556,947	86,085	—
Y	2,695	9,966	3,201,345	4,986,652	12,661	—
Sub-Total for Tanzania	118,090	22,211	51,655,973	10,950,404	140,301	62
Zaire - Refugees (SRP-95-1/N02-C - Emergency Food Aid)						
Belgium	—	227	—	291,241	227	—
Canada	—	13,907	—	8,329,485	13,907	—
Denmark	—	1,701	—	835,338	1,701	—
Germany	11,288	3,617	6,126,324	2,741,096	14,905	—
Japan	184	—	96,232	—	184	—
Sweden	2,767	—	1,350,296	—	2,767	—
Netherlands	2,456	4,354	2,070,293	3,144,710	6,810	—
Sweden	12	—	10,596	—	12	—
Switzerland	—	626	—	440,078	626	—
United Kingdom	5,899	941	2,878,712	1,913,994	6,840	—
USA	126,147	4,580	79,522,822	3,844,140	130,727	—
Y	21,854	19,573	11,413,606	14,626,707	41,427	—
YG	—	3,284	—	3,173,772	3,284	—
Yers	70	4,902	393,610	2,638,651	4,972	—
Sub-Total for Zaire	170,657	59,692	103,862,491	41,979,193	230,349	145
Total - Food Contributions	374,445	144,316	199,073,822	83,645,557	518,761	282
Sub-Total	374,445	144,316	199,073,822	83,645,557	518,761	582

Note that this report is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to Department of Humanitarian Affairs by donors.

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Date Reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
18-Apr-95	Australia	Compassion Australia	Cash to train Rwandan counsellors working with unaccompanied children	61,533
18-Apr-95	Australia	World Vision/Australia	Cash to WV programme in Karami province, south of Kigali, trauma counselling, etc. for unaccompanied children	229,927
16-Feb-95	Belgium	UNICEF	Cash for costs of Regent OAU/UNICEF Conference on aid to refugees/returnees/IDPs in Great Lakes Region	75,000
01-Jun-95	Belgium	MSF	Cash for medicines, blankets, clothes, food, water and latrines for population victims of cholera in the Shaba region	137,185
22-Jun-95	Belgium	Catholic Caritas	Cash for emergency aid to victims of conflict	176,878
25-Jul-95	Belgium	RC/Delgium	In-kind - tents, construction materials, soap, etc. including transport costs for unaccompanied children	424,028
25-Jul-95	Belgium	MSF	In-kind - latrines and medical materials including transport costs for the population of Kibeho Camp and IDPs in Bukuru	424,028
21-Feb-95	Canada	World Vision/Canada	Cash to improve health status of unaccompanied children, returning refugees/IDPs and to improve living conditions through the provision of shelter supplies	354,610
21-Feb-95	Canada	CAIR/Canada	Cash to construct gravity water systems in Ngazi, Kanyana, Bujumbura, etc.	496,454
22-Feb-95	Canada	MSF/Canada	Cash to support the hospital in Butere, the health centres and hospital in Olusoi and Kigali	248,227
22-Feb-95	Canada	RC/Denmark	Cash to undertake ICRC pilot project on being self-reliant and to carry out re-education activities in Burundi	709,220
31-Mar-95	Canada	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	250,361
15-May-95	Canada	ADRA	Cash to facilitate the resettlement in the Southwest Communities of Olusoi and Olusoi through the provision of land, basic health packages, tools for agriculture activities	135,662
15-May-95	Canada	Silvestre Army	Cash to assist in rebuilding the lost community in partnership with the local government structures, to create the local of environment conducive to refugee return and post-war reconstruction (agriculture, health, welfare and reconstruction)	73,529
06-Jun-95	Canada	UNICEF	Cash (UNICEF Extra-Budgetary Assistance Rwanda-Kyanda operation)	35,688
26-Jul-95	Canada	World Vision/Canada	Cash to provide basic survival necessities to the IDPs in Burundi	255,474
26-Jul-95	Canada	ICRC	Cash to provide assistance to people in prisons in Rwanda	1,091,891
25-Sep-95	Canada	DFIA	Cash to finance a coordinator position in Bujumbura	50,000
31-Aug-95	Denmark	DanChurch/ACT	Cash for assistance to Rwandan refugees repatriated from Zaire	556,586
01-Sep-95	Denmark	UN 80% Trust Fund for Rwanda	Cash for amelioration of the conditions in the Rwandan prisons	262,238
06-Jan-95	Finland	UNICEF	Cash towards emergency assistance (UNICEF Appeal for Burundi - 01.10.94 - 31.12.95)	336,134
07-Apr-95	Finland	World Vision/Finland & Int'l	Cash	47,619
29-May-95	Finland	Free People Mission	Cash	50,708
06-Jun-95	Finland	ICRC	Cash	283,019
06-Jun-95	Finland	IFRC	Cash	215,849
26-Jul-95	Finland	UNICEF	In-kind - emergency kits and transportation costs (UNICEF Appeal for Burundi - 01.10.94 - 31.12.95)	28,037
03-Jan-95	Germany	HELIP	Cash for medical assistance for displaced persons	140,236
31-Mar-95	Germany	German NGO and Caritas	Cash for two health centres for refugees returning from neighbouring countries and IDPs (from Germany, 3 doctors)	105,479
06-Apr-95	Germany	HELIP/Schweitzer Stiftung	Cash for medical assistance (3 doctors, 1 project, second, 3 nurses, 1 medical nurse, medicines and hospital equipment)	174,413
06-Jun-95	Germany	ADRA	Cash for medical relief assistance for displaced persons in Burundi and refugees from Rwanda	80,072
27-Jun-95	Germany	ICRC	Cash for medical relief assistance for the conflict affected population in Burundi	359,712
29-Jun-95	Germany	ICRC	Cash for relief assistance for the conflict affected population in Burundi	359,712
06-Jul-95	Germany	RC/Germany	Cash for local purchase of 3 generators and transportation to Ngaz	71,942
10-Jul-95	Germany	OAU Office in Burundi	Cash for purchase of medicines for the rural population of Tazara	53,957
10-Aug-95	Germany	WFP for Rwanda (German NGO)	Cash for relief assistance for children from Rwanda in Congo (protein deficiency and supplementary food feed, transport by air)	145,212
21-Sep-95	Germany	ICRC	Cash for medicines, 40,000 blankets, 15,000 plates, spoons and mugs including transport costs	716,327
25-Apr-95	Ireland	ICRC	Cash for ICRC Emergency Appeal (see above) - food and medical assistance	119,427
25-Apr-95	Ireland	Christian Aid	Cash for relief assistance, medicines, blankets, food, etc. for displaced persons	79,618
25-Apr-95	Ireland	ICRC	Cash for relief assistance, medicines, blankets, food, etc. for displaced persons	117,114

Table IV: 1995 Pledges/Contributions to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency (Outside of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Framework)

as of 6 October 1995

Note that this report is complementary to the extent that the Department of Humanitarian Affairs by donors.

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Date Reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
15-Feb-95	Netherlands	SCF/United Kingdom	Cash for secondment of a health adviser to work within the MOE in Kigali and provision of support for training workshops and emergency relief	395,845
08-Mar-95	Netherlands	UNHCR	Cash for secondment of a Dutch team (16 persons) for security operations in refugee camps in Zaire	756,098
17-Mar-95	Netherlands	Disaster Relief Agency, Netherlands	Cash for "community services" projects for Rwandan refugees in Tanzania (Tanzania)	75,000
18-Mar-95	Netherlands	Netherlands Field Office-Kigali	Cash for training to improve the quality of health sector by purchase of medical equipment	182,917
18-Mar-95	Netherlands	Netherlands Field Office-Kigali	Cash for small scale projects in the field of rehabilitation activities	774,390
26-Mar-95	Netherlands	UNDP	Cash for UNDP Trust Fund for Rwanda, aiming to support the Government of Rwanda's Programme of National Reconciliation, Socio-economic Rehabilitation and Recovery presented at Geneva Round Table Conference in Jan. 1995	11,737,804
12-Apr-95	Netherlands	UNHCR	Cash for regional conference in Bulunguza (12-17 February 1995)	31,707
11-May-95	Netherlands	RC/Netherlands	Cash for an emergency food programme (maize and beans) for Rwandan and Burundian refugees in camps in the region	1,298,701
11-May-95	Netherlands	ICRC/Geneva	Cash for ICRC protection and assistance programme for Rwandan detainees in prisons (1995 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	324,675
11-May-95	Netherlands	ICRC/Geneva	Cash for ICRC relief programme for refugees and displaced in Burundi (1995 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	649,351
11-May-95	Netherlands	Netherlands Min. of Foreign Affairs	Cash for financing of maximal 21 experts to be seconded to the UN International Tribunal for Rwanda, for 12 months	4,690,009
11-May-95	Netherlands	Netherlands Min. of Foreign Affairs	Cash for the participation of two Dutch Experts in the International Investigation Committee, investigating the recent violent incidents in Kibeho in Rwanda	35,384
11-May-95	Netherlands	Netherlands Min. of Foreign Affairs	Cash for extension of 16 Security Liaison Officers, seconded to UNHCR to improve the security situation of Refugee Camps in Zaire	805,193
11-May-95	Netherlands	Citizens Network/Dutch	Cash for three projects, aiming to reconstruct the legal system in Rwanda	458,284
02-Jun-95	Netherlands	NEDWORC/Netherlands	Cash for monitoring/assessment mission for the "community services programme" in the camps for Rwandan refugees in Kigali region	32,696
16-Jun-95	Netherlands	UN New York	Cash contribution to the UN Trust Fund for the International Tribunal	3,100,000
16-Jun-95	Netherlands	UNDP Trust Fund	Cash for the rehabilitation of the judicial system in Rwanda, channelled through the UNDP Trust Fund for Rwanda	3,116,883
01-Aug-95	Netherlands	ICRC	Cash for the improvement of the conditions of the Nkunda detention Camp (construction of the shelter, accommodation, sanitary as well as the basic health infrastructure)	1,338,462
01-Aug-95	Netherlands	Mentem Medicus Middel/Netherlands	Cash for rehabilitation of health centres in Kibuye and Gikoma (health services, purchase and distribution of medicines)	1,753,178
01-Aug-95	Netherlands	BCF/United Kingdom	Cash for strengthening of the Regional Ministry of Health in Ruhengeri (improvement of planning and management capacity)	701,928
18-Aug-95	Netherlands	Stichting Vluchteling	Cash for emergency nutrition programme for Rwandan refugees in camp Kibeho, Zaire	184,172
21-Jan-95	New Zealand	UN Trust Fund	Cash for relief and recovery programmes in Rwanda	200,000
21-Jan-95	New Zealand	ICRC	Cash for relief and recovery programmes in Rwanda	66,667
05-Jan-95	Norway	ICRC	Cash for conflict prevention and mediation measures in Burundi	297,196
17-Jan-95	Norway	Organisation of African Unity	Cash for radio communication equipment for OAU's international observers	17,673
18-Jan-95	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Gift of equipment, hospital projects in Cyangugu, Nyagatare	1,723
15-Mar-95	Norway	Dico	Cash for participation costs for refugee conferences in Bulunguza	7,108
31-Mar-95	Norway	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	675,285
05-Apr-95	Norway	Sp. Rep. of S. G. for Burundi	Cash for technical assistance	44,586
05-Apr-95	Norway	Sp. Rep. of S. G. for Burundi	Cash for ICRC - emergency relief and crisis prevention	95,541
07-Apr-95	Norway	RC/Norway	Cash for Norwegian personnel and equipment	656,051
05-Apr-95	Norway	RC/Norway	Cash for civil society and confidence building measures	492,038
24-Apr-95	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid		95,541

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Table IV: 1995 Pledges/Contributions to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency (Outside of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Framework)
as of 6 October 1995

Note that this report is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to Department of Humanitarian Affairs by Donors.

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Date Reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
24-Apr-95	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for health stations, mobile hospitals, food distribution for 500,000 refugees in Bukavu	796,178
24-Apr-95	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for water and food supply for 500,000 refugees in Densoo refugee camp	234,654
25-Apr-95	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for peace and reconciliation programme	71,099
24-May-94	Norway	UNICEF	Cash for UNICEF expanded programme of immunization, essential drugs and supplementary feeding project (UNICEF Appeal for Burundi - 01.10.94 - 31.12.95)	690,145
08-Jun-95	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for health project for refugees in Kilali III, Ngazi, Tanzania	757,674
22-Jun-95	Norway	UN International Tribunal for Rwanda	Cash for International Tribunal for Rwanda	105,008
23-Jun-95	Norway	CARIN/Norway	Cash for environmental project in refugee camps in Tanzania	284,453
27-Jun-95	Norway	Caritas	Cash for emergency relief and social rehabilitation	149,738
04-Jul-95	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash for emergency youth programme in Kigali	404,665
07-Jul-95	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for emergency relief and social rehabilitation in Tanzania	397,738
07-Jul-95	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for emergency relief in Nyogatare	500,808
07-Jul-95	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for emergency relief in Nyogatare	129,241
08-Jul-95	Norway	RC/Norway	Cash for emergency relief	856,220
14-Jul-95	Norway	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04.95)	493,421
28-Jul-95	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Secondment of staff to the International Tribunal for Rwanda (3 investigators)	390,145
06-Aug-95	Norway	RC/Norway	Cash for emergency relief in the Sub-Region (Burundi, Tanzania, Zaire and Uganda)	678,514
21-Feb-95	Philippines	UN Trust Fund	Cash	5,000
31-Jul-95	Spain	UNICEF	Cash contribution for the centre of human rights in Burundi	200,000
31-Jul-95	Spain	UN Trust Fund	Cash to the UN Trust Fund for the International Tribunal	150,000
31-Jul-95	Spain	UNDP Trust Fund for Rwanda	Cash to the rehabilitation of the judicial system in Rwanda	200,000
31-Jul-95	Spain	Veterinarios Sin Fronteras	Cash to a food programme for unaccompanied children in Great Lakes Region	42,276
15-Feb-95	Sweden	UNICEF	Cash for costs of regional OAU/UNICEF Conference on aid to refugees/returnees/IDPs in Great Lakes Region	64,871
07-Mar-95	Sweden	PMU Intelligence	Cash for resettlement of Burundian IDPs/Refugees	177,534
19-Jun-95	Sweden	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	2,666,667
22-Jun-95	Sweden	African Housing Fund	Cash to encourage IDPs and ref. to return by providing access to build houses and to enhance the process of national reconciliation	792,011
30-Jun-95	Sweden	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.01.95)	1,438,596
25-Jul-95	Sweden	PMU Intelligence/Sweden	Cash for construction of houses for repatriation of refugees in Burundi	275,482
28-Jul-95	Sweden	PMU Intelligence/Sweden	Cash for orphans	55,006
15-Feb-95	Switzerland	UNICEF	Cash for costs of regional OAU/UNICEF Conference on aid to refugees/returnees/IDPs in Great Lakes Region	21,260
21-Feb-95	Turkiah	UN Trust Fund	Cash	3,044
15-Feb-95	United Kingdom	UNICEF	Cash for costs of regional OAU/UNICEF Conference on aid to refugees/returnees/IDPs in Great Lakes Region	47,619
17-Feb-95	United Kingdom	Christian Aid	Cash to provide 19,939 families (mainly farmers) with one hen per family plus house, potato and vegetable seeds for planting after the rainy season	168,349
27-Feb-95	United Kingdom	UNICEF	Cash for Human Rights activities in Burundi	151,730
28-Feb-95	United Kingdom	ACORD	Cash to provide seeds and tools for families affected by the October 1993 war in Burundi	95,238
28-Feb-95	United Kingdom	Antonia Nord-Sud/Belgium	Cash for provision of seeds and tools in Kilali prefecture to allow approx. 22,000 households (mainly farmers) to start agricultural activities for planting season	172,971
28-Feb-95	United Kingdom	Media	Cash for rehabilitation of health centres in Gisenyi region and to assist MOH in Rwanda	362,043
01-Mar-95	United Kingdom	UNICEF	Cash for UNICEF special needs in Burundi, health, education, CSDCs (UNICEF Appeal for Burundi - 01/09/94 - 31/12/95)	49,086
21-Mar-95	United Kingdom	IFRC	Cash for the IFRC's 1995 Emergency Appeal for Rwanda/Burundi refugees in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire	701,651
27-Mar-95	United Kingdom	UNDP Trust Fund	Cash to help meet immediate capital and recurrent costs	396,825
28-Mar-95	United Kingdom	UNDP	Cash to help strengthen the Rwandan Gov. capacity in financial, economic and human resources management	2,063,492
28-Mar-95	United Kingdom	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	317,143
31-Mar-95	United Kingdom	UNDP	Cash contribution to UNDP Rwanda Table Round-up Appeal	317,460
30-Apr-95	United Kingdom	Christian Aid	Cash for rehabilitation of school buildings and secondary education for 140 girls in Kigali	70,462
24-May-95	United Kingdom	ICRC	Cash to assist Rwandan Gov. in implementing policy of releasing up to 100,000 unaccompanied children with their families	161,290
24-May-95	United Kingdom	Feed the Children (Europe)	Cash to provide emergency care to approx. 600 children in Bukuru Transit Centre affected by Kiboko displacement	121,418

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Table IV: 1995 Pledges/Contributions to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency (Outside of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Framework) as of 6 October 1995

Note that this report is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to Department of Humanitarian Affairs by Donors.					Page 4 of 6	
Date Reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$		
21-Jun-95	United Kingdom	ICRC	Cash to support and strengthen WFP activities in Rwanda, to assess possible risks for new refugees settlement in Kigali, Tanzania and to investigate food security of camp populations in Zaire and Tanzania	18,331		
30-Jun-95	United Kingdom	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	906,015		
30-Jun-95	United Kingdom	UK Jewish Aid and Unit Development	Cash to support rehabilitation and management costs of a care centre for abandoned children	80,645		
30-Jun-95	United Kingdom	Africa Medical & Research Foundation	Cash to enable AMREF to evaluate the impact of its Dymala Emergency Health Programme and Health Training Initiatives	11,532		
17-Aug-95	United Kingdom	AMREF	Cash to provide basic primary health services in Dymala province	158,730		
13-Sep-95	United Kingdom	CARE/United Kingdom	Cash to provide emergency assistance to vulnerable households by a seed and hand tool distribution and agricultural recovery prog.	193,631		
19-Sep-95	United Kingdom	SCF	Cash to provide a training and reselling programme for unemployed children with families or communities throughout Rwanda	153,846		
26-Sep-95	United Kingdom	Health Aid/United Kingdom	Cash for rehabilitation of Rubungu Health Centre including the provision of drugs and training	129,692		
27-Sep-95	United Kingdom	DHA	Cash to finance a Humanitarian Officer to BRSD Burundi Office for 4 months	47,550		
01-Jan-95	USA	UNDP/UNV	Cash grant to assist with human rights in Rwanda (OTT Assistance)	750,000		
01-Jan-95	USA	National Peace Corps	Cash to recruit and train human rights monitors (OTT Assistance)	110,000		
01-Jan-95	USA	International Rescue Committee	Cash for refugees in Tanzania (State/PTM Assistance)	1,208,557		
01-Jan-95	USA	ICRC	In kind - 14,670 MTs of emergency food aid (FY 1995) (OFF Assistance)	9,865,700		
27-Jan-95	USA	American Refugee Committee	Cash for health and water rehabilitation in North East (OFF Assistance)	755,174		
01-Feb-95	USA	International Rescue Committee	Cash for relief and rehabilitation project in Cyanganga and Kibungo (OFFDA Assistance)	999,594		
01-Feb-95	USA	UNHCR	Cash for costs of regional CAU/UNHCR Conference on assist. to refugees/settlements/IDPs in Great Lakes Region	50,000		
03-Feb-95	USA	World Relief	Cash for primary health care in Kibungo (OFFDA Assistance)	230,036		
03-Feb-95	USA	ADRA	Cash for food-for-work, seed and soil programmes in the North-West (OFFDA Assistance)	499,609		
28-Feb-95	USA	International Rescue Committee	Cash for Rwandese and Burundese refugees in Zaire (State/PTM Assistance)	718,315		
28-Feb-95	USA	ICRC	Cash for food distribution programmes for displaced persons (OFFDA Assistance)	189,593		
01-Mar-95	USA	Terre des Hommes	Cash for regional purchase of food for Central and S.W. Rwanda (OFFDA Assistance)	2,034,080		
01-Apr-95	USA	Direct	Cash for cost of 400 rolls of plastic sheeting (OFFDA Assistance)	121,729		
01-Apr-95	USA	Direct	Cash to assist street children in Bujumbura (OFFDA Assistance)	87,920		
01-Apr-95	USA	Direct	Cash for personnel support (OTT Assistance)	27,000		
05-Apr-95	USA	IFRC	Cash for other relief activities - assessment team	4,965		
01-May-95	USA	WVTRD	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	5,500,000		
01-Jul-95	USA	American Refugee Committee	Cash for emergency agriculture programmes (OFFDA Assistance)	1,988,708		
31-Aug-95	USA	ICRC	Cash for primary health care and training	194,782		
			Cash for ICRC budget extension for Rwanda	4,000,000		
27-Jul-94	EC	Not specified	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 27,67,94 EC decision of ECU 75 million)	17,241		
13-Jan-95	EC	Concern	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 28,12,94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	366,300		
13-Jan-95	EC	AAH	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 28,12,94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	195,360		
13-Jan-95	EC	Action Aid	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 28,12,94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	976,801		
13-Jan-95	EC	DanChurch	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 28,12,94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	927,961		
13-Jan-95	EC	Feed the Children	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 28,12,94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	854,201		
13-Jan-95	EC	Medicaid UNHCR	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 28,12,94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	512,871		
13-Jan-95	EC	PTW/Tram	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 28,12,94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	2,014,652		
17-Jan-95	EC	SOB	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 28,12,94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	976,801		
17-Jan-95	EC	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	3,613,636		
17-Jan-95	EC	MDM	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 28,12,94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	1,111,111		

**Table IV: 1995 Pledges/Contributions to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency
(Outside of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Framework)
as of 6 October 1995**

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Note that this report is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to Department of Humanitarian Affairs by Donors.

Date Reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
30-Jun-95	EC	MSF/France	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	741,811
06-Feb-95	EC	MSF/Belgium	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	2,197,802
10-Feb-95	EC	Deutsche Welthungerhilfe	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	1,122,193
14-Feb-95	EC	Afisa	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	187,002
14-Feb-95	EC	AUC	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	442,643
17-Feb-95	EC	Solidi	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	336,658
10-Mar-95	EC	Government of Denmark	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	124,688
31-Mar-95	EC	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	11,239,286
11-Apr-95	EC	PSF	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	637,895
24-Apr-95	EC	ROD/DeLium	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	664,474
26-Apr-95	EC	IKRN	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	315,789
03-May-95	EC	Feed the Children	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	91,275
04-May-95	EC	ICRC	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	589,460
08-May-95	EC	MDM	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	88,537
12-May-95	EC	AUC	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	1,341,993
23-Jun-95	EC	AAH	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	268,456
23-Jun-95	EC	Melrose Hills	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	322,148
27-Jun-95	EC	AVSI	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	208,456
06-Jul-95	EC	AUC	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	520,000
06-Jul-95	EC	Not specified	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	3,822,067
19-Jul-95	EC	PSF	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	53,335
24-Jul-95	EC	UNICEF	In kind - 33 fully equipped Human Rights Field Offices	6,377,551
30-Jan-95	NS/Australia	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	75,175
30-Jan-95	NS/Austria	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	105,263
30-Jan-95	NS/Brazil	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	29,737
31-Mar-95	NS/Canada	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	66,569
30-Jun-95	NS/France	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	872,193
30-Jun-95	NS/Germany	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	872,193
30-Jun-95	NS/Japan	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	198,834
31-Mar-95	NS/Luxembourg	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	4,139
31-Mar-95	NS/Netherlands	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	1,295,377
31-Mar-95	NS/Norway	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	71,292
30-Jun-95	NS/Sweden	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal-I)	107,895
31-Jun-95	NS/United Kingdom	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	838,710

Table IV: 1995 Pledges/Contributions to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency (Outside of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Framework)
as of 6 October 1995

Note that this report is comprehensive to the extent that cheques have been reported to Department of Humanitarian Affairs by Donors.

Page 6 of 6

Date Reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
22-May-95	RC/Australia	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	75,175
27-Mar-95	RC/Austria	IFRC	In kind - water project and personnel (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	501,772
11-Apr-95	RC/Brazil	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	60,000
18-Mar-95	RC/Czechia	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	73,226
25-Jul-95	RC/Czechia	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	836
10-Jun-95	RC/Denmark	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	75,753
26-Jun-95	RC/Denmark (Govt)	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	363,509
01-Apr-95	RC/Finland	IFRC	In kind - clothes (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	326,255
18-Apr-95	RC/France	IFRC	Cash for refugees in Zaire and DRC (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	354,848
22-Mar-95	RC/Germany	IFRC	Cash for food aid for March and April (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	2,564,103
01-Apr-95	RC/Germany	IFRC	In kind - vehicles (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	450,441
07-Jul-95	RC/Germany	IFRC	Cash for generators (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	90,516
12-May-95	RC/Greece	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	3,111
19-Apr-95	RC/Japan	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	332,308
14-Feb-95	RC/Malaysia	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	31,107
03-Apr-95	RC/Malaysia	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	20,255
12-Jan-95	RC/Mexico	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	2,784
07-Mar-95	RC/Mexico	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	3,061
27-Dec-94	RC/Netherlands	IFRC	Cash for food for refugees in Congo (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	448,500
23-Feb-95	RC/Netherlands	IFRC	Cash for Kibumba Hospital (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	208,131
17-Mar-95	RC/Netherlands	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	897,984
17-Jul-95	RC/Netherlands	IFRC	Cash for Kibumba Hospital (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	208,368
12-Apr-95	RC/Norway	IFRC	In kind - medical equipment (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	61,101
15-May-95	RC/Portugal	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	1,386
01-Mar-95	RC/Sweden	IFRC	Cash for health programme (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	277,742
07-Jun-95	RC/Switzerland	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	307,018
07-Jun-95	RC/Switzerland	IFRC	In kind - delegate (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	285,474
20-Dec-94	RC/United Kingdom	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	765,152
01-Mar-95	RC/United Kingdom	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	814,516
03-Mar-95	RC/USA	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	10,000
11-Mar-95	RC/USA	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	250,000
19-Jun-95	UN/ICR	IFRC	Cash for 2,000 kits of medicines (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	1,080,000
26-Apr-95	UN/ICR	IFRC	Cash for refugees in Uganda (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	246,541
26-Apr-95	UN/ICR	IFRC	Cash for refugees in Uganda (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	169,455
15-Mar-95	Private	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	1,510
31-Mar-95	Private	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	1,835,982
03-May-95	Various	IFRC	In kind - delegates up to September (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	3,947,368
TOTAL				167,172,771

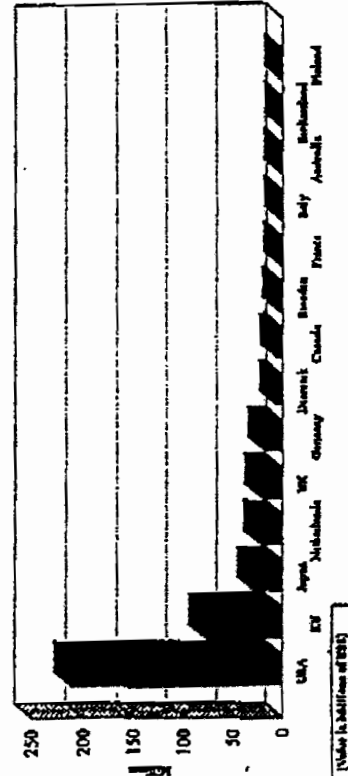
Table V: Summary of Humanitarian Assistance to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency

Compiled by DHA (PTSC/STU) on the basis of information reported by donors and appealing agencies.

Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the 1995 UN Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda January - December 1995			
Donor	Value US\$	% of Funding	
1. USA	211,704,954	36.37%	
2. EU	77,317,944	13.32%	
3. Japan	29,150,206	5.01%	
4. Netherlands	22,707,639	3.90%	
5. UK	21,635,332	3.72%	
6. Germany	18,467,127	3.17%	
7. Denmark	7,452,719	1.29%	
8. Canada	6,321,579	1.12%	
9. Sweden	4,524,785	0.78%	
10. France	2,854,647	0.49%	
11. Italy	2,603,638	0.45%	
12. Australia	2,356,033	0.40%	
13. Switzerland	1,995,139	0.34%	
14. Finland	1,950,329	0.34%	
Others (incl. Austria, Bel., Lux., NZ, Norw., Spain, Cyp., Czech, Mauritius, Thai, UN Agencies, UNICEF, Nat'l Com., NGOs/Private Org. and Carryover Funds)	170,709,935 *	29.32%	
TOTAL	\$882,158,316	100.00%	

* Carryover funds amount to approximately US\$ 137.4 million

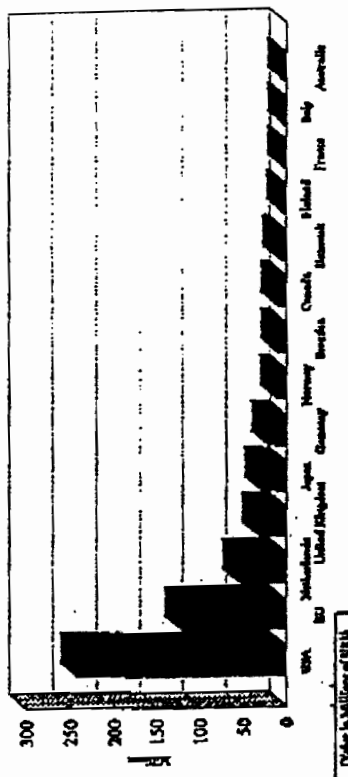
Humanitarian Assistance in
Response to '95 UN Consolidated Appeal



Total Humanitarian Assistance ** to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency as of 6 October 1995			
Donor	Value US\$	% of Funding	
1. USA	241,340,706	32.35%	
2. EU	120,842,478	16.20%	
3. Netherlands	54,051,128	7.23%	
4. United Kingdom	31,865,904	4.27%	
5. Japan	29,150,206	3.91%	
6. Germany	21,330,548	2.86%	
7. Norway	11,037,173	1.48%	
8. Sweden	10,554,006	1.41%	
9. Canada	10,225,675	1.37%	
10. Denmark	4,271,543	1.11%	
11. Finland	2,931,695	0.39%	
12. France	2,854,647	0.38%	
13. Italy	2,838,015	0.38%	
14. Australia	2,637,893	0.35%	
Others (incl. Austria, Bel., Lux., NZ, Phil., Tur., Spain, Cyp., Czech, Mauritius, Thai, UN Agencies, UNICEF, Nat'l Com., NGOs/Private Org. and Carryover Funds)	196,010,228 *	26.28%	
TOTAL **	\$745,955,535	100.00%	

* Carryover funds amount to approximately US\$ 132.4 million

Total Humanitarian Assistance to the Rwanda/Burundi
Regional Emergency - As Reported to DHA



** Total Humanitarian Assistance calculated as follows - Contributions in direct response to the Appeal plus additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal framework (i.e. IFRC, ICRC, NGOs, bilateral, etc.) or still to be confirmed by UN Agencies.

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO: S. DAO
A:FROM: ED
DE:

WS

Room No. - No de bureau

Extension - Poste

Date

11002

21/9/95

FOR ACTION

POUR SUITE A DONNER

FOR APPROVAL

POUR APPROBATION

FOR SIGNATURE

POUR SIGNATURE

FOR COMMENTS

POUR OBSERVATIONS

MAY WE DISCUSS?

POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?

YOUR ATTENTION

VOTRE ATTENTION

AS DISCUSSED

COMME CONVENU

AS REQUESTED

SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE

NOTE AND RETURN

NOTER ET RETOURNER

FOR INFORMATION

X

POUR INFORMATION



21 September 1995

TO: Mr. Wilfrid de Souza
Executive Director

FROM: William Clive
OIC, Administration

SUBJECT: SRSG's team on prisons

Please refer to your memorandum of 18 September 1995 on the above subject.

Actions in respect of items 2, 3 and 5 of Mr. Kent's memorandum are being taken as follows:

Office space:

It is our intention to move Radio UNAMIR to TRAFIPRO as soon as its studio is ready by the end of this week. The office space for the team who will occupy the offices vacated by Radio UNAMIR should be ready by the beginning of next week. The Chiefs of Communication and Management Information Systems are being requested to take appropriate actions in respect of phone and computer.

Personnel:

Mr. Michael BLUMERIS (not BLUMENS) will continue to be attached to Contract Management Cell but will be available to the team to take responsibility for ensuring that contracts are properly processed and deliveries/distributions are rapidly put in motion.

With reference to the SRSG's memorandum of 15 September 1995 requesting that two full time officers (one civilian, one military) from UNAMIR be assigned to work with the team, I am pleased to inform you that I have designated Mr. Eddy OLER P2, Engineer, in BES, to fill the position of civilian officer.

Nairobi trip:

As regard Mr. R. Kent's trip to Nairobi, he should be advised that there will be no problem for him to leave Kigali on Friday (MOVCON will require an MOP) and return Sunday with the SRSG's party. Two days' DSA presently being prepared.

Trust Fund:

I have instructed the OIC/Finance Section to take necessary action to open a Trust Fund account. See attached Fax to New York on subject.

/... 2

cc: SRSG
FC
Chief Radio Unit
CCPO
OIC/CFO
OIC/CBES
CCO
OIC/CMIS
CMC
Mr. Oler
Mr. Blumeris



UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX NO.: 4938
MIR NO.: 3318

PAGE 1 OF 1

TO: MR. QAZI SHAUKAT FAREED DIRECTOR, HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS U.N. HQ, NEW YORK	FROM: WILLIAM CLIVE OIC ADMINISTRATION UNAMIR HQ, KIGALI
	DATE: 20 September 1995
FAX NO.: (1-212) 963-1312 OR 963-9489	FAX NO.: (1-212) 963-3990
REFERENCE:	DRAFTER: <u>Daniilo A. Carlos</u> OIC FINANCE SECTION
SUBJECT: TRUST FUND FOR RWANDA	

AAA REFERENCE IS MADE TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS A/49/375/ADD.2 AND A/49/501/ADD. 1 WHICH BOTH REFER TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TRUST FUND FOR RWANDA AND THE DESIGNATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS AS THE RESPONSIBLE OFFICE COORDINATING THE ACTIVITIES FINANCED FROM THE FUND.

BBB THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL IN RWANDA, WHO HEADS THE COMMITTEE THAT MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE USE OF THE FUND, HAS ADVISED THAT AN ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PRISON CONDITIONS IN RWANDA HAS BEEN DRAWN UP, AND WHICH REQUIRE ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION TO IMPLEMENT THE TARGETS CONTAINED IN THE PLAN.

CCC AS WE DO NOT KNOW WHAT MODALITIES, ARRANGEMENTS AND AUTHORIZATIONS (IN THE FORM OF ALLOTMENT) HAVE BEEN ISSUED WITH REGARD THE USE OF THE TRUST FUND, PLEASE CLARIFY WHAT ACTION IS REQUIRED OF UNAMIR IN THE LIGHT OF THE CONDITIONS STIPULATED UNDER PARAS 37 AND 38 (III) OF ST/SGB/188 ARE IN PLACE, AND THE OBSERVATIONS CONTAINED IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DOCUMENT A/49/501/ADD.1 (PARAGRAPHS 5 TO 8).

DDD PLEASE ADVISE.

✓
CAO C44 CTO


UNAMIR
195 SEP 20 17 12



INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

Kigali 18 September 1995

TO: William Clive
Acting CAO

FROM: Wilfrid de Souza 
Executive Director

SUBJECT: SRSB's team on prisons

1. Please find attached a memorandum dated 18 September 1995 from M. Randolph Kent to the SRSB on the above subject. I should like to draw your kind attention to items 2-3 and 5 of this memorandum which require action by your office.
2. Please also note the hand written comments of the SRSB. Your prompt intervention particularly in respect of the allocation of office space and furniture will be very much appreciated.

Thank you for your cooperation.

cc: SRSB Given same day
65

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

MOST IMMEDIATE

RECEIVED

18 SEP 1995

OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

To : Ambassador Shaharyar Khan
SRSG
UNAMIR HQ

From : *for* Randolph Kent *Bohu*
UN Humanitarian Coordinator

Date : 18 September 1995

I do hope that we will have a moment to review several key issues that as soon as convenient possible to you let me note these:

- He is a member of prison team*
1. Michael Elmquist
 - DIIA expert to arrive this evening re. prisons. We should have a clear agreement on his function, as per my memorandum to Major-General Guy Tousignant, on 14 September 1995.
 - Pl. possible instantly* 2. Office space - I hope that the proposed office space is ready and is equipped with office furniture, phone and computer.
 - Is he available?* 3. Michael Blumens - I hope he will be available to work with Michael Elmquist as soon as possible. We need someone who is solely dedicated to move contracts for prison issues as soon as possible.
 - I shall do so once everything is in place.* 4. UNAMIR Briefing
 - In order to ensure no confusion with UNAMIR about the role of the prison team, I would suggest a 30 min. briefing for the Force Commander, Col. Chabir *et al* as soon as possible.

UNREO c/o UNDP Compound I BP. 446, Kigali - Rwanda
Tel/Fax: [250] 72951 | Sat Tel: [871] 137 0660 | Sat Fax: [871] 137 0661

Page 2

5. Nairobi Trip

yes. Pl.
give me
ambassador

I will require your request for a Travel Authorization for me to go to Nairobi, Friday, Saturday, return Sunday. We will have a brief film for you for the Nairobi briefing of the donors. However, may also I ask whether after that 3 pm meeting, you might wish to hold a press conference.

6. Post-Nairobi follow-up

Let's just
open a
prison
visit!

If you intend to invite donors from Nairobi on a "prison tour", can we get Kent Page immediately involved and also gain relevant government clearances.

7. IDP Questionnaire

Can we
have the
questionnaire
pl. to fill

Thank you for your response. May I ask how you would wish to proceed with the "SRSG and UNAMIR" follow-up?

up. cir. 2
til 2001/1 fill
up. Amb. can be
to make rental
input-pl.

Sub
189