

NR

SECTOR 5, GISENYI - INCOMING CORRESPONDENCE

16 NOV - 10 DEC 1994

[5 CONFIDENTIAL]

RMING JUNE 2009

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

UNARCHIVES

SERIES 51002

BOX 155

FILE 4

ACC. 1992/0783

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA  MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

SECT 5

TO : See Distribution

FILE NO : MILOB/6411.1/LOG

FROM : MILOBS GP HQ

DATE : 16 November 1994

SUBJECT : REVISED MSA RATE.

Reference:

- A. Info Circular No.07/94 dated 22-Sep-94.
- B. MILOB/6411.0/LOG dated 14 Oct 94.

1. Please amend the date of occupation for Capt A K Adu (UNID M-1217) to read 15 Sep 94.
2. Attached also find accommodation contract in respect of the same officer.
3. Any inconvenience caused is regretted.

Rhyaaku

PK NYAAKU

Lt Col

SLOGO

DISTRIBUTION:

External:

Action:

OIC Admin, FHQ.

Finance Officer, Nairobi.

Information:

DFC/COS/CMO

All Sectors

CHAC

Internal:

Information:

SOO

SPLANS

SMPO

CONTRAT/BAIL DE LOCATION

Murama, le 3 octobre 1994

1. Je Révérien Ngendahayo m'engage à louer ma maison située à Sumba, Gikongoro aux Observateurs Militaires dont les représentants sont signataires de la présente entente pour un montant mensuel de 50,000 Francs Rwandais ou de 250 Dollars Américains indépendamment du taux de change et ce à compter du 15 Septembre 1994.
2. Ce montant sera payable à la fin de chaque mois.
3. Aucune autre location de cette maison ne sera permise sans l'assentiment des locataires.
4. Un avis de dix (10) jours sera fourni au propriétaire par les locataires avant le départ de ces derniers.

Signé à Murama le 3 octobre 1994

Révérien Ngendahayo
Propriétaire

Luc-André Racine
Représentant des
Locataires

Niyonzima corneille fils HAKIZIMANA
d. H. HAKIZIMANA Joseph
J. Berchmann a GORA - Mukingo - Rwanda
arrete le 18-20/10/94 par Mr HITAYETA
Desire, au cas ~~inf~~ est ~~info~~ est
informateur APR (position de
Konyenze)

L'hopital NTAKIRUTIRANA abia
Niyonzima, arrete en face
du centre de NKAMURA
(Camp du CARE international)
22 ans etait en 3^e année
du secondaire a Rusinga. Vers
16 heures avec 3 autres garçons
enfermés d'abord dans les
locaux de l'école APÈRU à
Kibungu, ils ont été pris et
transportés vers 22h par un
véhicule.

FROM: CO

TO: MILOB AP HQ

DATE: 29 NOVEMBER 94

SUBJECT: POSTINGS NEW MILOBS

1. SECTOR COMBS TO ARRANGE TO
PICK NEW MILOBS FROM SECTOR 6 HQ
ON 01 DEC 94 AT 1000 HRS. FOR SECTOR
5, 3 X MILOBS.

3. NOTE: THAT MILOBS ARE TO
CHECK OUT OF THEIR HOTEL ACCAN BY
01 DEC 94.

PLEASE ENSURE MILOBS ARE
MOVED TO THEIR RESPECTIVE SECTORS
AS SCHEDULED.

NATIONALITIES:

2X INDIANS

1X BANGLADESH (ALL MAJORS)

1955 HRS

RAAUZYUW RCCBJQA0004 3280016-UUUU--RCCLLUA.

ZNR UUUUU ZOC ZNZ1

R 240015Z NOV 94

FM JTISU TORONTO

TO AIG 1743

BT UNCLAS SECTION 1 OF 3

UNCLAS SECTION 1 OF 3
SUBJ: CDN PRESS AGENCY NEWS FOR THE CF
(BOSNIA-CANADIANS-DETAINED) DEFENCE MINISTER DAVID
COLLENETTE SAYS HE EXPECTS SERBIAN FORCES TO YIELD ABOUT 20
CANADIAN PEACEKEEPERS SHORTLY. THE CANADIANS ARE BEING DETAINED ON
THE SERBIAN SIDE OF THE TOWN OF VISOKO (VIH-SOH-KOH) IN BOSNIA. THE
CANADIANS ARE PART OF A GROUP OF U-N PEACEKEEPERS RESPONSIBLE FOR FOUR
OBSERVATION POSTS IN THE AREA. MAJOR RITA LEPAGE, WHO IS WITH THE
CANADIAN FORCES CONTINGENT IN CROATIA, SAYS THE CANADIANS HAVE NOT
BEEN THREATENED.
(BOSNIA-NATO) U-N OFFICIALS SAY REBEL SERBS HAVE ADVANCED INTO THE
SAFE HAVEN OF BIHAC (BEE-HAHCH) IN BOSNIA. THE SERBS WERE NOT
DETERRED TODAY BY TWO NATO AIR STRIKES ON THEIR SURFACE-TO-AIR
MISSILE SITES IN THE REGION. BOSNIA'S GOVERNMENT SAYS NATO MUST DO

serbian forces to release

.PAGE 2 RCCBJQA1001 UNCLAS

MORE
(TRAIN-FIRE) A 21-YEAR-OLD MAN AND A 15-YEAR-OLD ARE DUE
IN COURT TOMORROW IN COBOURG, ONTARIO, IN CONNECTION WITH LAST
SUNDAYS VIA RAIL TRAIN FIRE. ABOUT 50 PEOPLE WERE INJURED WHEN THEIR
TRAIN STRUCK A PIECE OF RAIL PLACED ACROSS THE TRACK. THE TRAIN
CAUGHT FIRE NEAR THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON. THE SUSPECTS ARE CHARGED WITH
CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE.
(TOBIN-FISHERMEN) FISHERIES MINISTER BRIAN TOBIN HAS PROMISED THAT
FEDERAL DEFICIT-CUTTING WON'T AFFECT OTTAWAS 1.9-BILLION DOLLARS IN

CONTINUING AID FOR ATLANTIC FISHERIES WORKERS. TOBIN TOLD A GROUP OF
NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERMEN AND PLANT WORKERS THAT IN HIS MIND, THE AID
PACKAGE IS SACROSANCT.
(ALTA-KLEIN-WASTE) PREMIER RALPH KLEIN SAYS ALBERTA IS SET TO CORNER
THE MARKET ON CANADIAN TOXIC WASTE. HE SUPPORTS A REPORT THAT
RECOMMENDS ALLOWING THE WASTE TREATMENT PLANT AT SWAN HILLS TO HANDLE
TOXIC MATERIAL FROM OUTSIDE THE PROVINCE. THE RECOMMENDATION, THOUGH,
HAS YET TO BE APPROVED.
(GIANT-TRIAL) A POLICE WITNESS SAYS ROGER WARRENS CONFESSION MATCHED
EVIDENCE GATHERED AFTER A BOMB KILLED NINE MEN AT THE GIANT MINE IN
YELLOWKNIFE. WARREN IS ON TRIAL ON NINE COUNTS OF FIRST-DEGREE

.PAGE 3 RCCBJQA1001 UNCLAS

MURDER. SERGEANT VERN WHITE SAYS WARREN CONFIRMED SEVERAL PIECES OF
EVIDENCE WHEN HE LED OFFICERS ON A RE-ENACTMENT OF THE CRIME.
(SEPARATISTS-MAY-STAY) BLOC QUEBECOIS LEADER LUCIEN BOUCHARD SAYS
MANY OF THE BLOCS M-PS MIGHT CHOOSE TO STAY IN OTTAWA IF QUEBEC'S
INDEPENDENCE REFERENDUM IS DEFEATED. BOUCHARD SAYS HE HAS SEEN POLLS
WHICH INDICATE PEOPLE WOULD LIKE THE BLOC TO STAY IN OTTAWA IN THOSE
CIRCUMSTANCES.
(PYRAMIDS-POLLUTION) THE GIZA PYRAMIDS, THE LAST OF THE SEVEN
ANCIENT WONDERS OF THE WORLD, HAVE WEATHERED 46-HUNDRED YEARS OF
WARS, EARTHQUAKES AND FLOODS. NOW THEY ARE THREATENED BY A BELTWAY
BEING BUILT TO EASE CAIRO'S TEEMING TRAFFIC. U-N OFFICIALS SAY
VIBRATIONS AND CAR EXHAUST WILL FURTHER ERODE THE PYRAMIDS AND THEIR
NEIGHBOR, THE SPHINX.
(TELEPHONE-RATES) A COALITION OF LONG-DISTANCE PHONE
COMPANIES IS CALLING ON OTTAWA TO REVOKE RECENT APPROVAL FOR
INCREASES IN LOCAL PHONE RATES. THE COMPANIES SAY THE C-R-T-C
DECISION WILL ALLOW THE BIG PHONE COMPANIES TO COLLECT TOO MUCH MONEY
ON LOCAL SERVICE -- AND THEN USE THAT REVENUE TO COMPETE IN
LONG-DISTANCE. THE FEDERAL CABINET HAS THE POWER TO OVERRULE C-R-T-C
DECISIONS.

PAGE 4 RCCBJQA1001 UNCLAS

(MANNING-SENATE-APPOINTMENTS) REFORM LEADER PRESTON MANNING SAYS PRIME MINISTER CHRETIEN IS PLAYING INTO THE HANDS OF SEPARATISTS WITH HIS RECENT APPOINTMENTS. MANNING SAYS THE APPOINTMENT OF A LIBERAL TO BE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND TWO MORE LIBERALS TO THE SENATE SHOW THAT OLD-STYLE POLITICS IS STILL AT WORK. HE ALSO SAYS THE LIBERALS HAVE BROKEN A CAMPAIGN PROMISE TO APPOINT PEOPLE ON THE BASIS OF MERIT NOT POLITICAL CONNECTIONS. (LIBERAL CAUCUS) SOURCES SAY PRIME MINISTER CHRETIEN WILL LAY DOWN THE LAW AT TODAY'S MEETING OF THE LIBERAL CAUCUS. ON THE RECEIVING END WILL BE CAUCUS MEMBERS WHO OPPOSE A BILL THAT WOULD ALLOW JUDGES TO IMPOSE TOUGHER PENALTIES AGAINST GAY-BASHERS. ALTHOUGH ONE M-P SAYS THERE ARE 46 CAUCUS MEMBERS IN THE REVOLT, SENIOR GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAY THE NUMBER IS MORE LIKE 12. (B-OF-M) THE BANK OF MONTREAL SAYS IT MADE 825-MILLION DOLLARS IN THE 12 MONTHS ENDING OCTOBER 31ST. THATS UP 16 PER CENT OVER THE SAME TIME A YEAR AGO. THE BANK ATTRIBUTES IT TO A STRONGER ECONOMY AND FEWER BAD LOANS. (COLLIDE) TWO OCCUPANTS OF A SMALL AIRPLANE ARE DEAD AFTER THEIR AIRCRAFT COLLIDED WITH A COMMERCIAL JETLINER IN ST. LOUIS. AFTER STALLING NEAR A RUNWAY, THE SMALL PLANES ROOF WAS TORN

PAGE 5 RCCBJQA1001 UNCLAS

OFF BY A T-W-A JETLINER THAT WAS TAKING OFF OF THE 132 PASSENGERS
ABOARD THE JET. EIGHT SUFFERED MINOR INJURIES. TRIGGERED WHEN TWO
(ETON) WEST OF LONDON. A SECURITY ALERT WAS TRIGGERED WHEN TWO
PEOPLE TIED TO CLIMB INTO WINDSOR CASTLE TO SEE THE QUEEN. TAKEN INTO
CUSTODY -- AND LATER RELEASED -- WERE TWO 17-YEAR-OLD STUDENTS WHO
HAD TOO MUCH TO DRINK. THEY ATTEND ETON -- BRITAIN'S MOST EXCLUSIVE
PRIVATE SCHOOL. SCHOOL OFFICIALS SAY THEY'LL BE DISCIPLINED, BUT NOT
EXPELLED.
(PARIZEAU) IT WAS A POLITE, BUT SOMEWHAT COOL
RECEPTION THAT PREMIER JACQUES PARIZEAU RECEIVED IN TORONTO, WHERE HE
SPOKE ABOUT QUEBEC'S NEED TO SEPARATE. SPEAKING TO 600 BUSINESS
PEOPLE, PARIZEAU SAID QUEBEC WILL CONTINUE TO IRRITATE ENGLISH CANADA
LIKE A NON-STOP TOOTHACHE UNTIL THE PROVINCE SEPARATES. HE ALSO
DENIED THE PERCEPTION HELD BY SOME THAT QUEBEC IS AN INWARD-LOOKING
AND INTOLERANT SOCIETY.
(AUDITOR) THE AUDITOR-GENERAL SAYS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT COULD
COLLECT BILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN REVENUE IF IT WENT AFTER DELINQUENT
TAXPAYERS. DENIS DESAUTELS SAYS OTTAWA MERELY HAS TO USE SOUND
BUSINESS PRACTICES, AND NOT STRONG-ARM TACTICS AGAINST THE DEADBEATS.
DESAUTELS SAYS AS OF LAST MARCH, 6.6-BILLION DOLLARS IN INCOME TAXES

PAGE 6 RCCBJQA1001 UNCLAS

WAS OVERDUE. HE SAYS TWO-BILLION OF THAT MAY NEVER BE COLLECTED.
(DOLLAR) INTERNATIONAL INVESTORS ARE DUMPING CANADIAN DOLLARS
BECAUSE THEY FEEL CANADIAN INTEREST RATES ARE TOO LOW. SINCE THE
START OF LAST WEEK, OUR CURRENCY HAS LOST SLIGHTLY MORE THAN
NINE-10THS OF A CENT. ITS TRADING THIS MORNING AT 72-75 CENTS U.S.
SOME MONEY TRADERS SAY IT COULD BOTTOM OUT AT 72-CENTS EVEN.
(ITALY) ITALYS PRIME MINISTER IS SKATING ON THIN POLITICAL ICE. ONLY
10 MONTHS AFTER HE TOOK POWER, SILVIO BERLUSCONI IS UNDER THE GUN FOR
SOMETHING ALLEGED TO HAVE HAPPENED BEFORE HE ENTERED POLITICS.
BERLUSCONI IS UNDER INVESTIGATION AFTER HIS FINANCIAL EMPIRE IS
ALLEGED TO HAVE PAID BRIBES TO ITALYS TAX POLICE. LAST NIGHT, HE
WENT ON T-V TO SAY HE DID NOTHING WRONG.
(HOME BUYERS) THE FEDERAL HOUSING AGENCY SAYS MORE THAN ONE-MILLION
CANADIANS ARE RENTING THEIR ACCOMMODATION WHEN THEY REALLY COULD BE
OWNING. CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION SAYS ITS BECAUSE THEY
OVERESTIMATE THE COST OF OWNING A HOME.
(TRENTON WORKS-PURCHASE) AN AMERICAN-BASED RAILWAY LEASING AND
MANUFACTURING COMPANY IS BUYING INTO NOVA SCOTIAS TRENTON WORKS
PLANT. GREENBRIER COMPANIES OF OREGON WILL GET A 51 PER CENT SHARE OF
THE FIRM IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE PROVINCE. THERES NO WORD ON HOW
BT
#0004

Delivered 11-25-1994 11:24:45
Received 11-25-1994 11:54:51

RAAUZYUW UCCVVDB0003 3361403-UUUU--UCCVVDF UCCVVVDH.

ZNR UUUUU

R 021403Z DEC 94

FM UNHQ KIGALI//SO SUP//

TO KIBUYE//MILOB COMD//

MUTURA//MILOB COMD//

BT

UNCLAS 0002

SUBJ: CANCELLATION OF BARGE OPERATION FOR WEEK 3 TO 9 DEC 94

1. AS A RESULT OF RECENT NEGOTIATIONS THERE WILL BE NO BARGE OPERATIONS FOR THE ABOVE PERIOD. PLEASE DISREGARD ANY PREVIOUS INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED IN RELATION TO THE CONDUCT OF BARGE OPERATIONS FOR THIS PERIOD.

2. FOR MILOB SECTOR 5, PLEASE CANCEL ALL BARGE OPERATIONS WITH OFFICE DES ROUTES FOR NEXT WEEK. AT THE SAME TIME PLEASE GAIN FROM OFFICE DES ROUTES, OFFICIAL RECEIPTS AND INVOICES FOR PAYMENTS MADE TO THE FIRM FOR 28 SEP 94, 29 AND 30 NOV 94. THE FINANCE OFFICER UNAMIR REQUIRES OFFICIAL RECEIPTS AND INVOICE ONLY, AS PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED. PLEASE PASS ON TO OFFICE DES ROUTES THAT PAYMENT WILL BE MADE FOR THE DELAY CAUSED BY THE INCIDENT OF THE 30 NOV/1DEC, AND IT WILL BE FORWARDED AS SOON AS POLLIBLE. I REGRET ANY INCONVENIENCE.

3. FOR FRAFBATT RESUPPLY FOR NEXT WEEK WILL BE ATTEMPTED BY ROAD VIA GITARAMA DIRECTED TO KIBUYE.

Meet. here (G. vengy)
Tues 1000 hrs
06 Dec 94.

- program
(approved by RPN
signature)

- contract expires
11 Dec.

PAGE 2 RCCPSP00529 UNCLAS

4. FOR FRAFBATT RESUPPLY FOR NEXT WEEK WILL BE ATTEMPTED BY ROAD VIA GITARAMA DIRECT TO KIBUYE.

4. REGARDS.

BT

#0529

Received 12-02-1994 14:27:02

2EV1437

PAAUZYUW UCCVVDG0067 3231113-UUUU--UCCVDA UCCVDA

ZNY

111111Z NOV 94

FM DIRECTOR 4C/RYANGUGU//ETHIOZAT// HQ//

TO UCCVDA/UNAMIR HQ KIGALI//900 PHASE II/ST LEMNY//

INFO UCCVDA/REGOR 6 GISENYI//71/000000//

BT

UNCLAS - -308

SUBJ: REQUEST OF DIESEL

REF: OUR MESSAGE NO. 06/03/100 DATED 15 NOV 94

1. DID YOU SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF OUR STUDENTS LOCATED IN FORMER
NAVAL SCHOOL AT GISENYI REGARDING THE ABOVE MENTIONED SUBJECT.

2. ACKNOWLEDGE ASAP.

3. THANKS FOR YOUR GOOD COOPERATION REGARDING THE ABOVE
MENTIONED SUBJ.

BT

00067

Delivered 11-19-1994 11:40:13

Received 11-19-1994 11:57:21

MEMORANDUM

8080-1 (ADC)

21 NOV 94

Distribution List

EQUIPMENT ISSUED FROM CCIR RQM

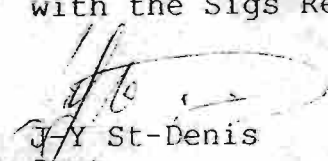
1. The following individuals have eqpt issued from your store and accounted for on DND 638. We would like to have these eqpt transferred to DA account AA3276. No other eqpt should be issued to any individuals who are not part of Canadian Signals Regiment.

2. The names are:

- a. Maj Lidstone, pistol holster,
- b. Capt Leduc, rifle C7
- c. Capt Isberg, pistol and pistol holster
- d. Maj Lancaster, camp cot

3. Once the transfer has occurred they will further be transferred to personal clothing documents held at NDHQ AU through 3 CSG organization. Wpn are already on DA acct and will be signed on DND 638 by the respective individuals or returned to 3 CSG acct.

4. If you have issued other items to members not serving with the Sigs Regiment please advise me soonest.


J-Y St-Denis
Capt
DA Acct Holder

Distribution List

Action
1 CSR RQM

Info
Comd CCIR
~~LCOL Austdal~~
OC 3 CSG

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

INFORMATION CIRCULAR NO. 020/94

DATE: 2 DECEMBER 1994

TO : ALL UNAMIR PERSONNEL AND
ALL BROWN & ROOT PERSONNEL

FROM : ALLY A.H. GOLO
OIC ADMINISTRATION

SUBJECT: POL POINT IN KIGALI

The aim of this circular is to explain the utilisation of the new POL facility acquired by UNAMIR in Kigali. The new point will become operational on 03 December 1994, and will be run by Brown & Root personnel.

LOCATION:

The new POL point is a service station known as "Super Service" located at grid reference 078837 on map Z922 KIGALI 1:10,000. The site is marked by SS on the map.

VEHICLES:

The station will be available to refuel General Purpose (sedan cars, FourRunners, Land Cruisers and pickups) vehicles only. Only properly registered UNAMIR vehicles will be refuelled. Vehicles must display a UNAMIR registration number front and rear, preferably either stencilled on the body or on number plates issued by the UNAMIR Chief Transport Officer. The bulk holding of POL for contingents will remain the responsibility of 3 CSG at the logistic compound in the Industrial Zone. Trucks may also refuel there when going to collect fuel for contingent resupply. This will ensure that there is a minimal delay in refuelling at both sites.

PERSONNEL:

The site will be run by a BRSC ex-patriate, who will be present on site during the hours of operation, with assistance of local staff. BRSC station management is request to supply UNAMIR G-4 staff, by 1600 hours, with a daily consumption and remaining stock figure. This figure is to be transmitted daily at 1600 hours.

2/.....

TIMES OF OPERATION:

The site will be operational from 0600 hours to 1800 hours seven (07) days per week. Operational Emergency fuel requirements outside of these times will continue to be handled by 3 CSG.

SECURITY:

DCOS Ops has been requested to arrange 24 hour security at the site. The site security will ensure that only UNAMIR authorized personnel are to enter or receive fuel from this site.

FUEL ISSUE:

Fuel will only be issued to drivers on presentation of a properly completed Daily/Weekly Trip Ticket. A copy of the appropriate form is attached. Prior to refuelling, drivers should ensure that the station attendant sets the pump meter at "ZERO". Upon receipt, the driver must legibly fill in the Fuel Record Sheet at the fuel station and also his/her weekly trip ticket to clearly indicate the quantity received. Drivers must also be aware of the type (gasoline or diesel) and maximum fuel tank capacity of their vehicles. This information can be obtained from the office of the CTO or from the contingent to which the vehicle belongs. Any discrepancy as to quantity received should be brought to the attention of the fuel station management.

UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA
UNAMIR

NOTE: UNAMIR VEHICLES ONLY

GAS STATION _____ **DAILY SUPER GASOLINE REPORT** (SHEET NO.) _____
WRITE OR PRINT IN BLOCK CAPITAL LETTERS FOR THE MONTH OF _____

S/NO	UNAMIR No	SPEEDO READING	DATE	QUANTITY	QUANTITY IN WORDS	DRIVERS NAME (PRINT)	SIGNATURE	ID NO
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								

TOTAL: _____

NAME: _____
SIGNATURE: _____
CERTIFYING OFFICER
DATE: _____

UNCLASSIFIED

3000.10

01 03 061521B DEC 94 RR RR UUUU

OPS

UNAMIR HQ KIGALI//OPS BRANCH//

TAC HQ BUTARE

SECTOR 1

SECTOR 2

SECTOR 3

SECTOR 4A(N)

SECTOR 4A(S)

SECTOR 4B

SECTOR 4C

SECTOR 5

SECTOR 6

MILOB GP HQ

AUSMED//CO//

CANSIGS//CO//

INFO DFC/COS

DCMO

HAC

DCOS OPS

DCOS SP

Thurman
G30PS2

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

3000.10

02 UUUU OPS

G3 PLANS
G3 OPS
FSO
CLO
G4
G1
FMO
CC LOG O
CIV POL
F PROV MARSHALL

UNCLAS OPS

SUBJ: COS COORD CONFERENCE WITH FC

1. THERE WILL BE FCS COORD CONFERENCE WITH COMMANDING OFFICERS/SECTOR COMMANDERS AND STAFF ON MON 9 DEC 94 AT 0930 HRS.
2. YOU ARE ALL REQUESTED TO ATTEND.
3. HELI SCHEDULE FOR THE CONFERENCE IS A S BELOW AND AFFECTED COMMANDING OFFICERS AND COO TAC HQ ARE TO NOTE FOR ACTION:

	LOC	ETA	ETD
A.	KIGALI		0630 HRS

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

3000.10

03

UUUU

OPS

- B. MUTARA 0705 HRS 0710 HRS
- C. KIBUYE 0725 HRS 0730 HRS
- D. CYANGUGU 0755 HRS 0800 HRS
- E. GIKONGORO 0820 HRS 0825 HRS

4. OFFICERS COMING BY HELI ARE REQUESTED TO BE ON TIME AT THE HELI PAD TO PREVENT DELAYS.

J.K. CHUMBU, MAJOR, OPS

UNCLASSIFIED



ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION N°. 013/94

DATE: 5 December 1994

TO: All UNAMIR Military & Civilian Personnel

FROM: Ally H. Golo, Officer-in-Charge
Administration

SUBJECT: Status of UNAMIR as non-family mission

It came to my attention that some dependents of UNAMIR military and civilian personnel are joining their spouse at the duty station in Kigali or elsewhere within Rwanda. Although I am aware that they are travelling at their own expense, I wish to remind the individuals concerned that dependents who travel to the mission area do so at their own risk, and the United Nations will not be held responsible for their welfare, living conditions or security.

In as much as one is aware of the argument that staff members take full responsibility for the safety of their dependents this will not apply at the time of any evacuation. In other words, one cannot see a situation when the United Nations will bear responsibility for the evacuation of a staff member but not of his/her dependents. As you may be aware this situation in actual fact happened during the relocation of members of UNAMIR personnel to Nairobi following the outbreak of the war in April 1994.

You were all fully informed prior to your departure to the duty station of the special status of UNAMIR being a non-family mission. This was also confirmed in the briefing note that you might then have received. Similarly, the guidelines for Governments contributing military and police observers state clearly that observers may not be accompanied by dependents during their tour of duty with UNAMIR.

In this connection, UNAMIR neither authorizes travel for such dependents on its transportation assets nor makes any other arrangements such as securing visas to facilitate their presence in the area. It will not allow security instructions to be circumvented. Therefore, I seek your utmost cooperation in this regard by requesting those concerned to kindly make arrangements to have their dependents leave the mission area of Rwanda immediately, failing which, this office may be obliged to inform FOD/DPKO accordingly.

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO : ALL SECTOR

SOO

FROM : MILOB GP HQ

FILE NO : MILOB/LEAVE/CTO/6443.06

DATE : 10 DEC 94

SUBJECT : ACCRUED LEAVE BY NEWLY ARRIVED MILOBS

REF : OFFICE MEMO FROM OIC ADMIN DATED 5DEC 94.
OGMOZ/PERS/LCTO/016 DATED 18 NOV 94.

1. Please find herewith the attached reference letters.
2. Please accept for action.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Saifuzzaman', written over a horizontal line.

KHONDAKER SAIFUZZAMAN
MAJOR
For CMO

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



UNAMIR - MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM
MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

5 December 1994

TO : Distribution List

FROM : Ally H. Golo
Officer-in-Charge, Admin.

SUBJECT : Accrued Leave by newly arrived Milobs

1. The attached list of Milobs were recently transferred here from ONUMOZ on short notice. Each had accrued both leave and CTO while in that mission per the certification from ONUMOZ, also attached.
2. Any accrued CTO credits are lost; however, as the posting was on short notice, leave credits accrued are to be carried forward for later use while in UNAMIR. CFO is to ensure these credits are taken into account when the individuals concerned take leave.

Distribution List:

Action

CFO
CMPO

Info

DF

CC

CA

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA
UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO : CMPO, FORCE HQ

DATE : 30 November 1994

FROM : MILOB GP HQ

INFO : DFC/COS/CMO

SUBJECT : LEAVE ACCRUED BY MILOBS TRANSFERRED TO UNAMIR FROM
ONUMOZ

References:

- A. ONUMOZ letter on subject dated 18 Nov 94.
- B. Guidelines for Governments contributing MILOBS in Rwanda dated October 1993.

1. Attached as Reference A is a letter from ONUMOZ indicating the DDM, balance of accrued leave and CTO of 17 MILOBS redeployed to UNAMIR. Since as per UN policy CTO cannot be accrued, the MILOBS have been informed that their CTO balance as reflected have been forfeited. *Good!*

2. However, in the case of the accrued leave, paragraph 3, subparagraph f of Reference B states that "Leave is normally taken while posted to the mission at which it was accrued. Only in exceptional circumstances, such as a posting at short notice will it be possible to authorize the carrying over of accrued leave from one mission to another." In view of the fact that the MILOBS were redeployed at short notice to replace MILOBS repatriated from UNAMIR, it is requested that authority is granted for the MILOBS to enjoy their balance of accrued leave whilst serving with UNAMIR.

3. Please accept for action.

*CMPO
Consider this a genuine
request. Give them CTO if
out with CTO balance
02/12
DFC*

Operação
das Nações Unidas
em Moçambique



United Nations
Operation in Mozambique

Opération
des Nations Unies
au Mozambique

Dem 08/29/11

Copy to be kept
in personal file. CTO
will not be carried fwd
for leave clarification.
PERSONNEL BRANCH
OBSERVERS to be sought for:
OGMOZ/PERS/LCTO/016 P.A.C.
18 November 1994

SM PC

TO : Chief Military Observer
United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda
UNAMIR

FROM : Chief Military Observer
United Nations Operation in Mozambique ONUMOZ

SUBJECT : REDEPLOYMENT OF MILITARY OBSERVERS FROM ONUMOZ
TO UNAMIR

1. C.M and CTO/LEAVE balances of 1 Argentinian and 16 Indian
MILCOBs to be redeployed to UNAMIR are as under:

NAME/NAME	NAT	ID #	CTO	LEAVE	CTO
Lt Col Fox Tomas	ARG	1649	24/04/95	2.0	9
Maj Sahai Rajesh	IND	1702	11/06/95	0.5	7
Maj Avinash Singh	IND	1703	11/06/95	6.5	7
Maj Krishna Abhay	IND	1704	11/06/95	0.5	7
Maj Ratnaparkhi	IND	1706	11/06/95	0.5	7
Maj Menon	IND	1707	11/06/95	0.5	7
Maj Rajeshwar	IND	1708	11/06/95	7.5	7
Maj Sikri Ravi	IND	1709	11/06/95	1.5	7
Maj Banerjee	IND	1710	11/06/95	0.0	7
Maj Gosh	IND	1711	11/06/95	0.0	7
Maj Pande	IND	1712	11/06/95	0.0	7
Maj Thacker	IND	1713	11/06/95	0.0	7
Maj Sarkar	IND	1714	11/06/95	0.0	7
Maj Kumar	IND	1715	11/06/95	0.0	7
Maj Shekhawat	IND	1716	11/06/95	0.0	7
Lt Col Hashmi	IND	1717	11/06/95	0.0	7
Maj Mehta	IND	1718	11/06/95	0.0	7

sect-5

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

3 December 1994

TO: All UNAMIR Personnel

FROM: Shaharyar KHAN
Special Representative of the Secretary-General *Shaharyar Khan*

SUBJECT: Working Hours

I am pleased to inform you that after discussion with Senior staff of UNAMIR, I have decided to schedule the working hours as follows:

Monday through Friday 8:00 Hours - 12:30 Hours
 1:30 Hours - 17:00 Hours

Saturday 8:00 Hours - 12:30 Hours

This new schedule is to take effect immediately.

RAAUZYUW UCCVVDA0573 3430945-UUUU--UCCVVDB UCCVVDD UCCVVDE
UCCVVDF UCCVVVG UCCVVVH.

ZNR UUUUU

R 090945Z DEC 94

FM UNAMIR HQ KIGALI//DEC//

TO UCCVVDB/TAC HQ BUTARE//COMD//

UCCVVDD/SECTOR 3 HQ GITARAMA//COMD//

UCCVVDE/ SECTOR 4A HQ GIKONGORO//COMD//

UCCVVDF/SECTOR 4B HQ KIBUYE//COMD//

UCCVVVG/SECTOR 4C HQ CYANGUGU//COMD//

UCCVVVH/SECTOR 5 HQ MUTURA//COMD//

BT

UNCLAS DEC G/10

SUBJ: HANDING OUT ITEMS AND MONEY DIRECTLY TO CHILDREN ON THE
STREETS.

THE GOVERNMENT IS GRATEFUL FOR THE ASSISTANCE THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMUNITY IS EXTENDING TO THE PEOPLE OF RWANDA IN AN EFFORT TO
SAVE LIVELIHOODS.

THERE ARE HOWEVER REPORTS OF IMMEDIATE CONCERN REGARDING WELL
WISHERS WHO DISTRIBUTE BISCUITS, SWEETS, PETTY CASH DIRECTLY TO
CHILDREN ON STREETS. THIS IS NOT THE BEST WAY TO REHABILITATE
CHILDREN.

WHAT MIGHT BE A GOOD-WILL GESTURE IS TURNING INTO AN UNFORTUNATE
NATIONAL PROBLEM. MANY CHILDREN ARE INCREASINGLY ATTRACTED TO
STREETS AND ARE NOW BEGINNING TO BEG AND HARASS INTERNATIONAL
COMMUNITY PRESENCE HOPING TO GET SOME HANDOUTS.

THE GOVERNMENT IS APPEALLING TO ALL CONCERNED TO KINDLY STOP THIS
ACT IMMEDIATELY. IN THE BEST INTEREST OF CHILDREN, AND ASSISTANCE TO

PAGE 2 RCCPSP00573 UNCLAS

CHILDREN SHOULD BE CHANNELLED THROUGH RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS OR ORGANIZATIONS.

AMONG THE PRIORITIES AND PREOCCUPATION OF THE GOVERNMENT IS TO ADDRESS CHILDRENS NEEDS/PROTECTION.

WE HOPE THAT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY WILL WORK WITH THE GOVERNMENT IN THIS ENDEAVOUR PROVIDING PREVENTATIVE MEASURES TO STOP CHILDREN FROM BECOMING STREET PARASITES WOULD BE ONE STEP IN THE REGHT DIRECTION.

BT

#057

Received 12-09-1994 12:47:41

ZCZC KGMF1233 DPIC0828
SP LUA MPO SLU KGM DAM NIC NAQ KOM DSH MGS BEL ZAG JRS
NEWYORK (PKFOD) 01 0329Z
BT

FROM DPIIDS
Security Council
3473rd Meeting
PM SUMMARY

SC/5956
30 November 1994

**SECURITY COUNCIL EXTENDS MANDATE OF UNAMIR UNTIL 9 JUNE 1995;
EXPANDS RESPONSIBILITIES TO INCLUDE PROTECTION OF INTERNATIONAL
PERSONNEL**

**Resolution 965 Strongly Urges Rwandese Government To Cooperate
With UNAMIR in Implementation of Mandate, Ensure Unimpeded
Access to All Areas**

The Security Council this afternoon extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) to 9 June 1995. It also expanded the mandate to enable the Mission to contribute to the security in Rwanda of personnel of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and for human rights officers, including full-time protection for the Prosecutor's Office, as well as security details for missions outside Kigali. Those tasks would be additional to its original responsibilities of contributing to the security of displaced persons and refugees, provide security for the distribution of relief supplies and exercise its good offices to achieve national reconciliation.

Under the expanded mandate, the Mission would also assist in the establishment and training of a new, integrated, national police force. The Council requested the Secretary-General, following the usual consultations, to inform the Council should he consider that the additional tasks required an adjustment in the logistic and personnel requirements of UNAMIR.

As it unanimously adopted resolution 965 (1994), the Council strongly urged the Government of Rwanda to continue its cooperation with UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate and in particular in ensuring unimpeded access to all areas of Rwanda by UNAMIR forces, personnel of the International Tribunal, and human rights officers.

Welcoming UNAMIR's efforts to increase its radio broadcasting capabilities so as to reach the refugee camps in the neighbouring countries, the Council expressed the hope that the Government of Rwanda would soon conclude the appropriate arrangements with UNAMIR in that regard, including the allocation of a radio frequency.

By other provisions of the resolution, the Council, noting that the widespread dispersal of land-mines was causing hardship to civilians and hampering the return of refugees and displaced persons and other humanitarian relief efforts, requested the Secretary-General to recommend steps to establish an effective mine clearance programme in Rwanda. It also called on the

SA & G CMO FC

international community to provide resources, directly or through the Trust Fund for Rwanda, to meet the immediate needs of the Government of Rwanda. The Secretary-General was asked to report to the Council by 9 February 1995, on UNAMIR's discharge of its mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation, and progress towards repatriation of refugees.

The representative of Rwanda said that his Government had included all political factions, except those associated with the genocide, in its administration and National Assembly. Some 2,000 soldiers of the former regime had been incorporated into the new national army. International support was critical to Rwanda's rehabilitation; unfortunately, certain governments had impeded that process by establishing impossible preconditions for assistance.

Also speaking on the resolution were the representatives of Nigeria, France, New Zealand, United Kingdom, China, Spain, Brazil and the United States.

END OF SUMMARY

TEXT OF RESOLUTION:

"The Security Council,

"Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), and its resolutions 912 (1994) of 4 April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, and 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, which set out the mandate of UNAMIR,

"Having considered the progress report of the Secretary-General on UNAMIR dated 25 November 1994 (S/1994/1344),

"Noting the report of the Secretary-General on security in the Rwandese refugee camps of 18 November 1994 (S/1994/1308),

"Recalling its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994 establishing the International Tribunal for Rwanda,

"Stressing the importance of achieving genuine reconciliation between all elements of Rwandan society within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement,

"Noting the deployment of human rights officers to Rwanda by the High Commissioner for Human Rights in order to monitor the ongoing human rights situation, to help redress existing problems and prevent possible human rights violations from occurring, to help foster a climate of confidence and the establishment of a more secure environment and thus facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons, and to implement programmes of technical cooperation in the field of human rights, particularly in the area of administration of justice,

"Noting also that the widespread dispersal of landmines is causing hardship to the civilian population and is hampering

the return of refugees and displaced persons and other humanitarian relief efforts,

"Welcoming the establishment by the Secretary-General of a Trust Fund pursuant to resolution 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMIR until 9 June 1995;

2. Reaffirms that UNAMIR will:

(a) Contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda including through the establishment and maintenance, where feasible, of secure humanitarian areas;

(b) Provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations;

(c) Exercise its good offices to help achieve national reconciliation within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

"3. Decides to expand UNAMIR's mandate to include the following additional responsibilities within the limits of the resources available to it:

"(a) Contribute to the security in Rwanda of personnel of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and for human rights officers, including full-time protection for the Prosecutor's Office, as well as security details for missions outside Kigali;

"(b) Assist in the establishment and training of a new, integrated, national police force;

"4. Strongly urges the Government of Rwanda to continue its cooperation with UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate and in particular in ensuring unimpeded access to all areas of Rwanda by UNAMIR forces, personnel of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and human rights officers;

"5. Welcomes UNAMIR's efforts to increase its radio broadcasting capabilities so as to reach the refugee camps in neighbouring countries and expresses the hope that it will soon be possible for the Government of Rwanda to conclude appropriate arrangements with UNAMIR in this regard, including the allocation of a radio frequency;

"6. Commends the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have provided humanitarian and other assistance, and encourages them to continue and increase such assistance, particularly in Rwanda;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to make recommendations on possible steps that could be taken by the United Nations to promote the establishment of an effective mine clearance programme in Rwanda;

"8. Calls upon the international community to provide resources needed to meet the immediate needs of the Government of Rwanda directly or through the Trust Fund established

pursuant to resolution 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994:

"9. Requests the Secretary-General, following the usual consultations, to inform the Council should he consider that the additional tasks in paragraph 3 require consideration of an adjustment in the logistic and personnel requirements of UNAMIR;

"10. Decides to keep under review the situation in Rwanda and the role played by UNAMIR and, to that end, requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 9 February 1995 and 9 April 1995, on UNAMIR's discharge of its mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards repatriation of refugees;

"11. Commends the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and his Special Humanitarian Envoy to coordinate the United Nations response to the various aspects of the crisis in Rwanda;

"12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter."

END OF RESOLUTION
SIDOROVA

=1201940711GMT

ALT RTD FROM:KGMS

NNNN

RAAUZYUW UCCVVD A0566 3421617-UUUU--UCCVVDH.

ZNR UUUUU

R 081600Z DEC 94

FM UCCVVDH//UNAMIR HQ KIGALI//

TO UCCVVDH//SECTOR 5 GISENYI//CHIEF MILOB//
UCCVVDH//SECTOR 5 RUHENGARI//OC TON COY//

BT

UNCLAS AMA/FC 011

SUBJ: VISIT JAPAN INTEL OFFICER

1. COLONEL SAKAIEDA PLANNING VISIT TO UNAMIR HQ SECTOR 5 AND US EMBASSY PERS DURING PERIOD 10 - 15 DEC 94. HE HAS ADVISED THIS OFFICE THAT HE REQ VISITS AS FOL:

A. 10 DEC 1200 MEET SENIOR MILOB AT GISENYI MILOB HQ
B. 11 DEC 1000 MEET OC TONBAT COY AT RUHENGARI
C. 12 DEC 1100 MEET G2 AT UNAMIR HQ
D. 12 DEC 1430 MEET WITH ATTACHE FROM US EMBASSY
E. 15 DEC 1430 MEET WITH UNAMIR FC.

2. REQ CONFIRM AVAL OF SUBJ PERS ATR SERIALS A AND B ASAP. SUSPECT TRAVEL BY COL SAKAIEDA WILL BE BY HELICOPTER ALTHOUGH NO REQ RECEIVED TO DATE.

BT

#0566

Received 12-08-1994 17:00:32 ZEV1701

RAAUZYUW UCCVVDA0012 3421802-UUUU--UCCVVDH.

ZNR UUUUU

R 081802Z DEC 94

FM UNAMIR HQ//SO FOOD//

TO SECTOR 5/LTCOL AUSSDAL/

BT

UNCLAS SO FOOD

SUBJ: BARGE CONTRACT

1. CAPT BURGESS WILL NOT RETURN TO GISENYI ON SATURDAY. WE HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO GAIN THE CO-OPERATION OF THE RPA AT THIS STAGE

2. AS SOON AS WE HAVE THE REQUIRED SIGNATURES I WILL CONTACT YOU AGAIN. DO NOT EXPECT TO HAVE THE CONTRACT READY BEFORE NEXT FRIDAY

3. REGARDS.

BT

#0012

Received 12-08-1994 23:00:30

FILE:	
DOSSIER:	
DATE:	

MESSAGE	
LETTERGRAM LETTRE MESSAGE	
MEMORANDUM	
DO LETTER LETTRE DEMI-OFFICIELLE	
MILITARY LETTER LETTRE MILITAIRE	
CIVILIAN LETTER LETTRE A UN CIVIL	

FROM
DE: S.M.D.O.

TO
A: All Sectors

PRIORITY	
ROUTINE	
PROTECTED A	
PROTECTED B	
PROTECTED C	
UNCLASSIFIED	

INFO:

ATTENTION/COMPETENCE:

SUBJECT
OBJET: Interview..Repatriating..milobs.

REFERENCE(S) A.
B.
C.
D.

1) SMO and DCMO will be engaged on official Duty 13-16 Dec 94, consequently interviews for period scheduled as follows.

a) Sector commander of sector's 3, 6 and 5 L060 to attend dcmo's and cmd's interview on Friday 09 Dec 94 at 1430 hrs.

b) Other milobs attend dcmo interview monday 12 Dec 1994 ~~at 0930 hrs~~ at 0930 hrs

c) Sector commanders of 4C attend cmd's and dcmo's interview Saturday 17 Dec 94 at 1000 hrs.

2 - Info milob concerned on changes

BBB The Christian Science Monitor says the fragile progress in Rwanda in recent months threatens to dissolve into more chaos, suffering and warfare unless the international community takes action. In Kigali, it says, a vicious circle has emerged between the government, which needs aid to create stability, and relief agencies, which want to see stability before granting aid. The article also warns that about 30,000 Hutu troops across the border in Zaire are plotting to invade Rwanda and reignite the civil war. International aid groups in Rwanda must act quickly and must trust that their donors will understand the complex situation they face, it says. Quote UN troops are urgently needed to separate the sheep from the wolves. To stand by and risk a second round of massive blood-letting is unacceptable unquote, the article concludes.

CCC Associated Press quotes UNICEF's representative in Rwanda, Nigel Fisher, as saying that sending a UN police force into Rwandan refugee camps would be a no win situation and would only lead to more violence. Fisher also said he rejected the view of the UN refugee agency that the killings in Rwanda were systematic.

DDD The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, in a documentary titled Rwanda: Autopsy of a Genocide, said the United Nations commander in Rwanda, Romeo Dallaire, was warned of the risk of genocide four months before the mass slaughter of people in the country. CBC said what happened in Rwanda was not just tribal warfare but a sophisticated and carefully plotted genocide. Canadian commander Dallaire was warned by a network of moderate officers in the military of a plot by friends of the late president to eliminate all opponents, the CBC said. Dallaire, who returned to Canada in August, said he had failed to get corroboration of the conspiracy. He told CBC that the UN did not have an intelligence-gathering structure and that it was not within the UN's philosophy, nor within its mandate to be able to establish covert, even overt intelligence gathering.

EEE The BBC World Service, on Saturday's News Hour programme, interviewed the UN's special envoy to Burundi, Ahmedou Ould Abdallah on the appointment of a new parliamentary speaker -- constitutionally the country's second most senior post. The BBC described the new speaker as quote an alleged Hutu extremist unquote and said the mainly Tutsi UPRONA party had threatened to walk out of the Assembly in protest. Mr Abdallah suggested that it would have been preferable in the current sensitive political climate had the parliament avoided choosing a controversial figure. The UN Special Envoy appealed for the spirit of reconciliation to win through on both sides and said that if the new speaker were to act irresponsibly then it would be on his own conscience.

FFF This is not a news story but is an interesting development that may be of note. A preliminary executive summary of a study by the UN and representatives of several human rights groups on improving Rwanda's justice system suggested a number of immediate measures and long-term actions. The report will be published fully on December 5. Short-term priorities included repairing the buildings and supplying equipment to courts, as well as the provision of foreign judges from countries with compatible legal systems for a period of up to two years. It also urged assistance to the ministry of justice, including in the form of advisers, and to prosecutors and judicial police in conducting inquiries on accused people being held in prison. The report suggested that mechanisms should be explored for establishing alternative means of dispute resolution, including traditional means. Long-term suggestions included assistance for the training of judges, magistrates and lawyers to ensure that the justice system becomes self-sustaining in two years. The report also said assistance was

magistrates and lawyers to ensure that the justice system becomes self-sustaining in two years. The report also said assistance was needed to civic education and media organisations to help restore faith in the justice system.

GGG This, from the Nairobi Standard, is what I call a news story. An evangelist who claims to have worshipped the devil for nine years caused an uproar on Tuesday when he told a congregation that he had been to heaven for three days in his human form. Evangelist John Mbugua stunned a packed hall of Christians in Nyahururu when he claimed that after being born again he had toured heaven where he conversed with Jesus. The evangelist at one point had to interrupt his testimony by shouting that somebody within the congregation was recording his speech and ordered the unseen guest to stop immediately. The reaction of the congregation following the utterances was mixed, with some members applauding loudly while a section expressed their doubts and accused the preacher of blasphemy. Mbugua, who claimed to have been worshipping the devil since his school days, has been holding a week-long crusade and is described on posters pinned all over the town as a former Freemason turned Christian. He had further claimed that after his three-day visit to heaven he had to remind Jesus to transfigure his body as he had no bones.

HHH Regards Chris Bowers P.I. Kigali
(UNHCR KGALI)



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

Friday, 2 December 1994
In-Country Report

This in-country report is produced bi-weekly, Tuesdays and Fridays, to keep the humanitarian community in Rwanda abreast of key events. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, UN Human Rights, accredited missions and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of Friday, 1200, 2 December 1994.

MAIN DEVELOPMENTS

- The Republic of Rwanda has taken over the presidency of the United Nations Security Council from the United States of America for the month of December.
- On November 30, the United Nations Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) to 9 June 1995. UNAMIR's responsibility is to ensure the security of displaced persons and refugees and providing security to enable the distribution of relief supplies.
- Rwandan President Pasteur Bizimungu, Zairian President Mobuto-Sese Seko and Burundian President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya met over the weekend to discuss the situation of the Rwandan refugees in Zaire. Both parties agreed that the refugees must go home and that the Government of Rwanda must make plans accordingly by opening transit camps for the incoming refugees for example. The Government of Zaire is reported to have expressed its intention to deal with criminal elements in the camps.
- An expatriate and five Zairian NGO staff, working for the British NGO Assist, were found on 30 November. The six went missing as a result of clashes between the Zairian soldiers and Rwandan refugees resulted in the deaths of approximately 27 and injured 105. This incident underlines the continued security threat to relief operations and staff in the Zairian refugee camps.

GOVERNMENT

- The Government of Rwanda has stated that it holds an open policy towards reconciliation and intends to enact the Arusha Peace Agreement. It says that the former government forces are welcome to join in the reconstruction effort, except those who had been involved in planning and perpetration of the genocide committed in this country.
- The Prefet of Gikongoro held a public meeting in Kibeho last week to encourage IDPs to return home. He emphasized that they would not be forcefully evicted and that they have nothing to fear if they were not involved in any type of criminal activity related to the war and the genocide. Furthermore, the prefet stated that any soldiers breaking the

law by being involved in reprisal killings or any other criminal activities would be severely punished.

- The Minister of Public Works visited Gikongoro Prefecture and held meetings with UNAMIR, NGOs and local authorities to discuss the IDP issue and its related problems, and reemphasize the Governments' policy to clear all IDP camps by 31 December.

SECURITY

- The security situation in Rwanda remains relatively calm. However, the Internally displaced Persons (IDP) camps continue to be a source of security concern in the country, particularly in the south-west. In one incident this week, five adults and three children were killed and four children severely injured in an attack by a group of five men believed to be from a camp in Ruramba, Gikongoro Prefecture. The attackers are said to be hiding in an IDP camp in the area.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

- UNHCR has temporarily suspended its truck convoys to Kibuye. This action was taken in response to the new prefect's request to be provided with the lists of IDPs returning to Kibuye prefecture. Preparation will involve screening of returnees to determine whether they belong to this area. UNHCR will resume its truck convoys as soon as all lists have been made available to the Prefecture.
- There are reports of increased numbers of people spontaneously returning to areas in South Kigali Prefecture. A sizeable number of houses were destroyed in the war. As such, the area has a limited capacity to accommodate large numbers of returnees. Many returnee families are sharing houses.
- The Representative of the Secretary-General on Internally Displaced Persons, Dr. Francis Deng will be on mission in Rwanda during the period of 7-11 December 1994. The purpose of the mission is to assess the situation of the Internally Displaced Person's situation in Rwanda for his forthcoming report to the Commission on Human Rights.

REFUGEES

- UNHCR reports that in Gisenyi Prefecture there is a steady flow of returnees from Zaire to Rwanda. The transit centre in Gisenyi currently caters for about 5,000 people and is filled to capacity. Another site is being prepared.
- Since 25 November there are no reports of refugees arriving by boat from Zaire. However previously, the number of old caseload refugees (those who have been outside Rwanda for more than 10 years), who have been arriving by boat in Gisenyi, north-west Rwanda, was between 200-400 people. The largest number of refugees for one day arriving on Gisenyi beach was 1000 on 22 November.
- UNREO Goma reports that in recent days there has been a mass movement of refugees to different camps in the Goma area. This is due to the fact that Zairian authorities are bringing refugees living outside the camps into designated camp areas. The Kahindo camp population has so far increased by 15,000 people. Kibumba camp has received an additional 8,500 people.
- UNHCR is in the preparatory stages for a Regional Refugee Conference which will take place in Bujumbura in March 1995. The conference's overall objective is to look at the history of the crisis in Rwanda and to identify the causes and solutions which are essential for the development of a comprehensive strategy and feasible plan of action. Furthermore, discussions will centre on the situation of refugees and displaced persons,

the return and rehabilitation of refugees and their local communities and to support to the infrastructure and socio-economic structure of the neighbouring states.

REHABILITATION :

- The Government of the Netherlands committed \$ 5 million to the United Nations Trust Fund for Rwanda. The Trust Fund was established by the UN Secretary-General to assist the immediate needs of the Government of the Republic of Rwanda. The Trust Fund, under the authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General is administered by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and managed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Unearmarked it will be used to address needs of immediate importance to the Government as one of a variety of aid channels established for the rehabilitation of Rwanda. There is the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal which is aimed for emergency and rehabilitation needs and the Round Table for the Government's overall needs for 1995.
- The NGOs registered with the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) NGO unit recently elected a steering committee, the role of which will be to guide the activities of the NGO unit over the coming weeks. It is currently partnered with UNREO Kigali, and was established on 10 August, 1994 as a source of information for newly-arrived NGOs. The NGOs selected for the steering committee are: Oxfam Quebec, CWA-LWF, Care International, SCF-U.K., AHA, Equilibre and Comite de Contact des ONG Rwandais.

SECTORAL ACTIVITIES

- UN agencies and NGOs working in the food sector are attempting to change their food distribution policies in order to move away from emergency food distribution towards development work. A general agreement exists within the food relief community in that food distributions to the local populations should continue, but that the distribution of seeds and tools is essential for supporting the recovery of the agricultural sector in this country. Food distributions to the internally displaced populations camps if they continue to exist beyond January, will be re-evaluated by the organizations. However, all organizations involved will attempt to follow a common food distribution policy.

OTHER INFORMATION

- Ceremonies to close of the Week of the Woman in Rwanda are held on Saturday, 3 December 1994 from 10 a.m.- 3 p.m. at the Stade Regional de Nyamirambo. The event is organized by members of the NGO Pro-Femmes/Twese Hamwe. The objective of this day is to create a national, Pan-African and international conscience for women to play a role in the reconciliation and reconstruction of Rwanda and the Central African Great Lakes region.

For: Unit Logistic
Officer



UNAMIR HQ

FROM: HQ UNAMIR LOG COORD CELL

TO: See Distribution

DATE: 2 December 1994

SUBJECT: **UNAMIR RESUPPLY ORDER FOR THE WEEK
3 DEC 94 TO 10 DEC 94**

REFERENCE: A. SO Tpt Minute "Shipping Delivery Note" dated 23 Nov 94.
B. SO Sup Minute "Issue of Refrigerators/Freezers" dated 29 Nov 94

SITUATION

1. General Logistic facilities and stock holdings continue to improve. It is intended that units hold a reserve stock of 7 days. However, force stock holdings preclude this at present. Force holdings are consumption stock only. Force Second Line transport is currently able to sustain weekly resupply and limited troop deployments.
2. UNAMIR Forces. Currently, UNAMIR military elements are deployed as follows:
 - a. Australian Medical Contingent (AUSMED) - KIGALI.
 - b. Canadian Contingent (CANCON) - KIGALI.
 - c. Ethiopian Battalion (ETHIOBATT) - CYANGUGU.
 - d. Franco-African Battalion (FRAFBATT) - KIBUYE.
 - e. Ghanaian Battalion (GHANBATT) - GIKONGORO.
 - f. Indian Battalion (INDBATT) - KIGALI.
 - g. Malawi Company (MALAWICOY) - BUTARE.
 - h. Mali Company (MALICOY) - GITARAMA.
 - i. Nigerian Company (NICOY) - BYUMBA (advance element of Nigerian Battalion - NIBATT).
 - j. Tunisian Battalion (TUNBATT) - BUSOGO.
 - k. Zambian Battalion (ZAMBATT) - KARAMA (relieving a company of GHANBATT).

- l. MILOB teams have deployed to all sectors: and
- m. CIVPOL deployment is progressing.

MISSION

- 3. To resupply UNAMIR force elements.

EXECUTION

4. **General Outline.** Force resupply stocks are distributed on a weekly basis. Resupply is based upon a combination of unit returns and calculated usage rates. Loading commences on Saturday, distribution is conducted over the period Monday to Thursday. Economat are responsible to distribute fresh rations. All other stocks are distributed by Brown and Root (B&R).

- a. **Groupings and Tasks.** Groupings and tasks are as follows:

- (1) **B&R.** Tasks are as follows:

- (a) Arrange escorts for all B&R convoys through HQ UNAMIR G3 Ops.
- (b) Contact B&R Warehouse Distribution prior to loading for each task to determine if there are any general stores for distribution to contingents along the task route.
- (c) Ensure that Shipping Delivery Notes are employed as directed in Reference A.
- (d) **Task Number 0279.** Monday 5 Dec 94.
 - (i) Load 20 x 200lt barrels of deiso and 15 x 200lt barrels of gasoline from 3 CSG on 3 Dec 94.
2 x bulk ROWPU water tankers ROWPU water.
 - (ii) Deliver to FRAFBATT at KIBUYE via GITARAMA on Monday 5 Dec 94.
 - (iii) Back load empty barrels and barrels of waste oils and greases.
 - (iv) To be accompanied by Economat vehicle.
- (e) **Task Number 0280.** Tuesday 6 Dec 94.
 - (i) Load 10 x 200lt barrels dieso from 3 CSG and deliver to MILOBS GISENYI. Backload empty barrels.
- (f) **Task Number 0281.** Tuesday 6 Dec 94.
 - (i) Load Fresh rations at Economat at 1200hrs
12000lt ROWPU water

2 x Refrigerators (to TAC HQ) in accordance with Reference B (May have already been collected)

- (ii) Deliver to MALAWICOY at BUTARI on 6 Dec 94.
- (iii) Overnight BUTARI 6 Dec 94.
- (g) **Task Number 0282.** Tuesday 6 Dec 94.
 - (i) Load 5000lt dieso in barrels
 - (ii) Deliver to TUNBATT at BUSOGO on 6 Dec 94.
- (h) **Task Number 0283.** Wednesday 7 Dec 94.
 - (i) Load Fresh rations from Economat at 0800hrs 7 Dec 94
40000lt ROWPU water
5000lt dieso in barrels
5000lt gasoline in barrels
 - (ii) Deliver to NICOY at BYUMBA.
- (i) **Task Number 0284.** Thursday 8 Dec 94.
 - (i) Load 2450 CRP at 3 CSG on 7 Dec 94
5000lt gasoline bowser
5000lt diesoline in barrels
40000lt bulk ROWPU water
 - (ii) Depart 0830 8 Dec 94.
 - (iii) Deliver to ETHIOBATT at CYANGUGU.
 - (iv) Economat vehicle to accompany.
 - (v) Overnight at ETHIOBATT night of 8 Dec 94.
- (j) **Task Number 0285.** Thursday 8 Dec 94
 - (i) Load Fresh rations from Economat at 1000hrs on 8 Dec 94.
4200lt bottled water at 3 CSG
4 x refrigerator in accordance with Reference B (may have already been collected)
 - (ii) Deliver to MALICOY at GITARAMA
- (k) **Task Number 0286.** Thursday 8 Dec 94.
 - (i) Load 1 x bulk diesoline tanker
 - (ii) Deliver to MALICOY at GITARAMA
Tac HQ and MALAWI COY at BUTARE
ZAMBATT and GHANBATT at GIKONGORO

(I) **Task Number 0287.** Deliver bulk water over the week.

(i)	INDBATT	20000lt	(Three locations: Stadium, INDBATT Compound and Building opposite Hotel Meridian).
(ii)	CANSIGS	40000lt	
(iii)	Chez Lando	40000lt	
(iv)	Meridian Hotel	60000lt	
(v)	B&R Water Point	20000lt	
(vi)	500 Man Camp	800lt	
(vii)	UNAMIR HQ	40000lt	
(viii)	Belgian Village Pool	20000lt	
(ix)	Belgian Village Reserve	20000lt	
(x)	UNICEF	20000lt	
(xi)	Airport Heli-pad	20000lt	Fridays
(xii)	Airport Fire Trucks	20000lt	As required
(xiii)	Airport Terminal	60000lt	
(xiv)	CTO Compound	10000lt	Monday and Thursday.
(xv)	Embassy	2000lt	
(xvi)	Canadian Convent	10000lt	
(xvii)	MP Compound	1600lt	Daily
(xviii)	KIBUNGO	10000lt	ROWPU water Tuesday and Friday
(xix)	MUYUMBU (UK Health Aid)	10000lt	ROWPU water Tuesday and Friday

(xx) US Embassy

As required. (As advised in previous Work Orders)

(2) **Economat.** Tasks are as follows:

- (a) Monday 5 Dec 94
 - (i) Load Economat vehicle of fresh rations.
 - (ii) Deliver to FRAFBATT at KIBUYE.
 - (iii) Accompany convoy for B&R Task Number 0279 to FRAFBATT at KIBUYE.
- (b) Tuesday 6 Dec 94. Load rations at 1200hrs for B&R Task Number 0281 to MALAWICOY.
- (c) Wednesday 7 Dec 94. Load rations at 0800hrs for B&R Task Number 0283 to NICOY.
- (d) Thursday 8 Dec 94.
 - (i) Accompany convoy for B&R Task Number 0284 to ETHIOBATT at CYANGUGU. Vehicle **MUST** be ready to depart at 0800hrs 8 Dec 94.
 - (ii) Load rations at 1000hrs for B&R Task Number 0285 to MALICOY.

(3) **3 CSG.** Tasks are as follows:

- (a) Saturday 3 Dec 94.
 - (i) Load 20 x 200lt barrels of diesoline and 15 x 200lt barrels of gasoline for B&R Task Number 0279 to FRAFBATT.
- (b) Tuesday 6 Dec 94
 - (i) Load 10 x 200lt barrels dieso for B&R Task Number 0280 to MILOBS GISENYI.
 - (ii) Load 5000lt dieso in barrels for B&R Task Number 0282 to TUNBATT.
- (c) Wednesday 7 Dec 94
 - (i) Load 5000lt gasoline in barrels and 5000lt dieso in barrels for B&R Task Number 0283 to NICOY.
 - (ii) Load 5000lt dieso in barrels and 2450 CRP for B&R Task Number 0284 to ETHIOBATT.

(d) Thursday 8 Dec 94

(i) Load 4200lt of packaged water for B&R Task Number 0285 to MALICOY.

(4) **UNAMIR HQ (G3 Ops).** Tasks are as follows:

(a) Arrange for armed or MILOB escorts, as appropriate for all B&R convoys.

(5) **FRAFBATT.** Have labour/MHE ready to assist in unload of B&R Task Number 0279 on 5 Dec 94.

(6) **TUNBATT.** Have labour/MHE ready to assist in unload of B&R Task Number 0282 on 6 Dec 94.

(7) **NICOY.** Have labour/MHE ready to assist in unload of B&R Task Number 0283 on 7 Dec 94.

(8) **MALICOY.** Have labour ready to assist in unload vehicles on B&R Task Number 0285 on 8 Dec 94.

(9) **MALAWICOY.** Tasks are as follows:

(a) Have labour/MHE ready to assist in unload of B&R Task Number 0281 on 6 Dec 94.

(b) Provide secure overnight parking for B&R Task Number 0281 on 6 Dec 94.

(c) Provide ablutions cooking area and sleeping area for drivers overnight 6 Dec 94 for B&R Task Number 0281.

(10) **ETHIOBATT.** Tasks are as follows:

(a) Have labour/MHE ready to assist in unload of rations from B&R Task Number 0284 on 8 Dec 94.

(b) Provide secure parking for convoy vehicles overnight for B&R Task Numbers 0284 on 8 Dec 94.

(c) Provide ablutions, cooking area and sleeping area for drivers overnight for B&R Task Number 0284 on 8 Dec 94.

b. **Coordinating Instructions.** Unless otherwise advised the following is to apply:

(1) Any units/agencies that have vehicles travelling in convoys commanded by B&R are responsible to liaise with B&R regarding convoy timings and other associated details.

- (2) MHE is to be provided at the load point by the agency/unit issuing the stores.
- (3) Units are to provide MHE/labour for unload of vehicles delivering maintenance supplies to them.



for V.O. AWO FISAYO
LTCOL
CLOGO
HQ UNAMIR

Distribution:

DCOS OPS
DCOS SP
MILOBS Sector 4B
MILOBS Sector 5
3 CSG
HQ UNAMIR Duty Officer
ETHIOBATT
FRAFBATT
GHANBATT
INDBATT
MALAWICOY
MALICOY
NICOY
TUNBATT
ZAMBATT
Brown and Root Transport
Economat

For Information:

MILOB GP HQ
CCLOGO
CMC
RPA LO

DPERA-5 CHRISTMAS SHOW CDN FORCES ENTERTAINMENT TOUR

CTV Homegrown Talent Alumnists
Singers, Performers, Talent

12 pers show, 10 civ, 2 mil

Itinerary

10 Dec 0035 Arrival Nairobi
11 Dec Arrive Kigali
12 Dec Day Off/ Preparations
13 Dec ~~---~~ Show No.1
14 Dec ~~---~~ Show No.2
15 Dec Poss Show No.3
16 Dec Depart Kigali
18 Dec 0720 Depart Nairobi

Tour coordinator
Stenson
Mcarty } 992-2749

Contact

Capt Paul Fleury J3 OPS 3-6 Coord 995-0848
FAX 992-8812
Capt Paul Poirier DPERA-5 995-7031
FAX 992-5473

Implementation Requirements

OPI - Officer ~~---~~ Singh
- PERI Adviser Sgt Goyette
- Senior NCO - 3 CSG

MAS Hillier

Accommodation - Kigali
Nairobi

Transport - Kigali - Wheeled
Air transport - Equipment
Movement of bulk supplies

Facility/Entertainment Requirement

Stage - Wet Weather Plan
Specialized Equipment for performers
Electrical requirements
Lighting requirements
Sound/ Amplification requirements
Change/Dressing/Preparation area

MAS Hillier

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO : All Unit/Section Chiefs
THROUGH : Mr. Ally H. GOLO
OIC/Administration
UNAMIR
FROM : Ernestine UMULISA
Wellars MUGABO
Local Staff Representatives
UNAMIR
SUBJECT : MEETING FOR UNAMIR LOCAL STAFF

LSM/003/94

DATE : 7 December 1994

There will be a meeting of the locally recruited staff with the OIC/Administration on Saturday, 10 December 1994 at 9:00 hours in the Meridien Conference Hall.

In this respect, we should be grateful if you would inform in due time the local support staff under your supervision of the date and venue of the meeting mentioned above.

We would like to ask the Office of Transport to kindly facilitate the movement of the said staff to and from the venue of the meeting.

Thank you for your cooperation.

cc: SRSG's Office
CAO's Office
FC's Office
Sector 4 KIGALI
MILOBS & CIVPOL
MILPOL
AUSTMED

LIQUE NOIRE

rentrent s'ils savent qu'ils n'ont plus de terres ?

La sécurité des Hutus qui rentrent à Kigali est-elle assurée ?

Absolument pas. Des milliers de personnes crouissent aujourd'hui en prison parce qu'elles ont réclamé leur maison, leur terre, où qu'un voisin les a dénoncés pour pouvoir conserver leurs biens.

N'emprisonne-t-on que les Hutus ?

Non. C'est également le cas de quelques Tutsis. Un conflit grandissant oppose les Tutsis du Rwanda à ceux qui sont rentrés d'exil en Ouganda ou au Burundi. Les premiers sont considérés par les seconds comme des collaborateurs ! C'est une situation absurde : vous échappez à un massacre et, de ce fait, on vous considère comme un traître !

Quelles sont les relations entre « Ougandais » et « Burundais » ?

Le « clan des Burundais » est bien plus virulent. Ils font un amalgame terrible : tout Hutu est un massacreur. Ils sont souvent dans les affaires et investissent peu à peu l'armée et l'administration. Les « Ougandais », eux, sont dans l'armée, les hautes sphères militaires. A plusieurs reprises, en conseil des ministres, le général Kagame lui-même a dénoncé les exactions des « Burundais » : occupation de maisons, lynchages... Dans certaines régions, Kibungu par exemple, ils se sont d'ailleurs constitués en milices.

Quels sont les rapports de force au sein du gouvernement ?

L'équipe gouvernementale a été mise en place le 19 juillet. Très vite, des divergences sont apparues. En août par exemple, une petite guerre a opposé Kagame, Bizimungu et Twagiramungu à propos de la date des futures élections. Kagame souhaitait observer un délai de cinq ans, Twagiramungu voulait respecter les accords d'Arusha et limiter ce délai à 22 mois. Finalement, le dossier a été enterré...

Deuxième divergence : la mise en place, urgente de mon point de vue, de l'Assemblée nationale, telle qu'elle a été déterminée à Arusha, c'est-à-dire avec un nombre de sièges défini pour chaque parti. Le FPR et Faustin Twagiramungu ne veulent pas de cette Assemblée, qui contrôlerait le gouvernement... De report en report, elle n'existe toujours pas.

Le chef de l'Etat, Pasteur Bizimungu, et le Premier ministre ne sont-ils que des cautions du régime ?

Le président Bizimungu a quitté ses fonctions en 1990, alors qu'il dirigeait la plus grande entreprise du pays, Electrogaz, et a pris la décision de s'exiler parce qu'il était en désaccord avec la politique de Habyarimana. C'était très courageux de sa part. Il a négocié pour le FPR les accords d'Arusha. Il présente

pour son parti l'avantage d'être Hutu, d'être originaire de la région de l'ex-président et de ne pas être militaire. On le ménage donc.

Mais je ne l'imagine pas s'opposer à Kagame, d'autant que, pour l'essentiel, ils sont d'accord. Sur la question ethnique cependant, on sent une différence d'approche : Bizimungu ne cesse de répéter que tous les Hutus ne sont pas des massacreurs et que tous les Tutsis ne sont pas des victimes des massacres, puisqu'il y avait des Tutsis parmi les hommes d'Habyarimana. Malheureusement, il n'a pas les cou-dees franches, parce qu'il ne dispose pas de la force militaire et qu'il est largement dépendant de son parti.

Qu'en est-il de Faustin Twagiramungu ?

Il est moins excusable que Bizimungu dans la mesure où il n'est pas membre du FPR. Le MDR a lutté contre la dictature, contre le racisme. Des milliers de nos militants, tutsis ou hutus, ont été massacrés par les milices interahamwe. C'est trahir nos morts que de taire aujourd'hui ce qui se passe. Le Premier ministre a le devoir de dire non aux massacres de Hutus innocents, aux emprisonnements arbitraires.

Lui avez-vous demandé de le faire ?

Naturellement, et je ne suis pas le seul. Plusieurs de mes collègues l'ont fait, en aparté, puisque nous habitions le même hôtel et mangions à la même table, midi et soir. Mais il semble qu'il n'ait pas apprécié nos remarques. Je sais que Twagiramungu subit des pressions énormes de la part du FPR, mais après tout, il a une dette envers la population rwandaise. Qu'il se débarrasse de cette terreur qui le paralyse, et qu'il parle !

Vous parlez de « terreur ». Voulez-vous dire que le Premier ministre craint pour sa sécurité ?

Ecoutez, lorsqu'un Premier ministre dit, en réponse à nos exhortations : « Mais qui va s'occuper de mes enfants quand je serais mort ? » le doute n'est pas vraiment permis... Cette phrase revient souvent dans sa bouche. Il a peur.

Les ministres qui n'appartiennent pas au FPR sont-ils marginalisés ?

Pour ce qui concerne le ministère des Affaires étrangères, il est évident que le FPR veut en garder le contrôle, et qu'il a tout fait pour me marginaliser. Les négociations de Goma et de Tanzanie sur la question des réfugiés ont été gérées par le ministre de l'Intérieur, Seth Sendashonga. Je n'y ai pris part à aucun moment. Pour la mise en place des nouveaux

« Le Premier ministre subit d'énormes pressions de la part du FPR. Il a peur. »



Jean-Marie Vianney Ndagijimana (au second plan, à g.), lors d'une visite à *Jenne Afrique*, en juillet dernier, en compagnie du Premier ministre Faustin Twagiramungu. A gauche, notre collaborateur Hamza Kaïdi.

diplomates rwandais, le ministre des Affaires sociales, Aloisia Inyumba, du FPR, a été envoyée en mission en Europe alors que j'étais présent à Kigali. Elle a pris des décisions et ne m'en a aucunement rendu compte !

Est-il exact que le général Kagamé subisse la pression d'une aile radicale de son mouvement ?

C'est difficile à dire. Kagamé est un homme très courtois, très intelligent, qui tient des propos modérés. Les promesses qu'il a faites en conseil des ministres n'ont jamais été concrétisées, ce qui nous donne à penser qu'une faction ne lui obéit pas et qu'il n'ose pas la désavouer.

Qui sont ces hommes ?

On parle du colonel Kayumba, le chef d'état-major de la gendarmerie. De certains civils, comme le vice-président Polisi, nommé ambassadeur à Bruxelles. Et aussi de Jacques Bihozagara, le ténor des anciens réfugiés au Burundi. Devant la presse, ils sont modérés et parlent un langage rassurant. En réalité, ils sont tout à fait extrémistes.

Que sont devenus les officiers des Forces armées rwandaises qui se sont « ralliés », en juin dernier, dans le sillage du général Gatzinski ?

Ils ont été envoyés dans le sud-est du pays, à

Gako, dans un camp de rééducation politique. Lors de mon départ, ils y étaient encore. On leur apprend l'histoire vue par le FPR : que la monarchie tutsie a merveilleusement dirigé ce pays, et que la révolution de 1959 n'en était pas une... Les journalistes ne sont admis à les voir qu'en la présence d'un officier du FPR.

J'ai interrogé le président de la République sur leur sort. Il m'a répondu, avec une mauvaise foi évidente, que rien ne prouvait qu'ils n'étaient pas des infiltrés. Or tant que les soldats des FAR ne seront pas réintégrés, les réfugiés hutus ne rentreront pas : ils sont bien trop effrayés par l'armée anglophone du FPR, dans laquelle ils ne se reconnaissent nullement. Les ex-FAR vont alors se réorganiser et attaquer. Ce sera la guerre.

Que peut faire le gouvernement pour l'éviter ?

Le FPR croit pouvoir gouverner le Rwanda « à la burundaise », c'est-à-dire par la seule force d'une armée qu'il contrôle : colonisation du territoire, emprisonnements arbitraires, répartition des postes ministériels, exclusion du MRND, non-intégration des ex-FAR... Si Kagamé, le gouvernement et la communauté internationale ne font rien, nous courons droit à la catastrophe. ●

« Pour le «clan des Burundais», le plus virulent, tout Hutu est un massacreur. Terrible amalgame... »

Reconstruire, avec quoi ?

Quatre mois après la prise du pouvoir par le Front patriotique rwandais, les ministères de Kigali n'ont toujours pas de personnel, d'archives, de papier, d'eau courante. L'Etat n'a pas de personnel pour percevoir les impôts, donc pas de revenus. Pas de juges, de policiers ou de gardiens de prison, donc pas de justice. L'ordre est assuré par les trente mille soldats de l'armée tutsie, qui sont d'ailleurs rarement payés.

L'ONU et les organisations non gouvernementales font de leur mieux. Elles aident au maintien de la paix, réparent les ponts et les hôpitaux, nettoient les champs de mines,

créent des écoles et défendent les droits de l'homme. Ce n'est pas si mal. Les paysans recommencent à cultiver leurs champs. Le téléphone fonctionne, tant bien que mal. En revanche, tout ce qui a trait à l'économie et à la monnaie a été détruit. Il est vrai qu'avant même le génocide, ces secteurs ne fonctionnaient qu'avec l'aide de l'étranger. A ce jour, l'aide n'a toujours pas repris.

Les règles de la Banque mondiale lui interdisent de consentir le moindre prêt au Rwanda tant qu'il n'aura pas payé les arriérés accumulés des intérêts. Mais le gouvernement n'a pas d'argent. Tout ce qu'il y avait dans

les caisses a été pris par les ex-dirigeants hutus, qui ont tout emporté avec eux au Zaïre. Des prêts pourraient être consentis par certains pays ou certaines institutions pour réparer des centrales électriques ou rouvrir des écoles. Mais le gouvernement n'a pas de quoi payer des gens pour préparer, ou même approuver, de tels projets. Pas de quoi accepter l'aide qu'on pourrait lui offrir !

Le régime actuel n'est pas très aimé. Il est probable que les militaires tutsis seraient battus si des élections avaient lieu aujourd'hui. Certes, le président et le Premier ministre sont des Hutus,

et plusieurs membres de cette ethnie ont été nommés à des postes de responsabilité. Mais la censure militaire règne à Kigali, où la presse et la radio sont sous haute surveillance. Dans la brousse, les soldats en haillons continuent de mener la vie dure aux paysans hutus.

Mais sans argent pour faire fonctionner l'Etat, le gouvernement actuel risque d'être renversé par de jeunes officiers encore plus fanatiques et plus coupés des réalités. Il faudrait 50 millions de dollars au moins pour que les choses aient une chance de s'arranger. ●

JEAN POUSSIN

BY VOICE OR FAX

HQ UNAMIR

FROM: MAJ H. NICHOLSON, SO SUP, G4

TO: MILOB COMD SECTOR 5 ✓
MILOB COMD SECTOR 4B
RPA LO
SO TPT
BROWN AND ROOT
ECONOMAT

FOR INFORMATION: CLOGO

DATE: 1 DEC 94

SUBJECT: FRAFBATT RESUPPLY - BARGE OPERATION
6 DEC 94

1. Another barge operation is planned for Tuesday 6 Dec 94. The operation is planned as follows:
 - A. Brown and Root Convoy (max 3 mdm veh) depart Kigali for Gisenyi AM 5 Nov;
 - B. Convoy over night at Care Compound Mutura;
 - C. Brown and Root convoy commander to make contact with MILOBS Meridian Hotel PM 5 Nov;
 - D. First 3 mdm veh arrive (dry rations and general stores/POL) Gisenyi barge loading ramp NLT 0800 6 Dec;
 - E. Brown and Root convoy commander to take charge of loading operations;
 - F. Conduct Barge operation, one MILOB from Sector 5 to accompany,
 - G. Returning empty vehicles to overnight Mutura;
 - H. Returning empty vehicles to over night at Mutura. Return to Kigali.
2. Note no reefer trucks will attempt to load on barge. Brown and Root convoy commander will have a copy of shipping delivery note detailing cargo being carried. This will be presented on arrival at MILOB HQ Gisenyi.

3. Please note that the barge operation has been discussed between the DFC and the Rwandese Chief of Staff. We still pursue the written communication from the Rwandese Minister of Defence.

4. Note for Sector 5. G4 staff gave a comprehensive brief to Brown and Root convoy commander prior to departure on last convoy. The Economat and Brown and Root convoy commanders were directed to liaise and move as one convoy both staying over night at Mutura. The G4 cell is not manned with sufficient personnel to send a representative with every convoy, although we wish we had the ability. The incident with the RPA and the required notice from the Minister of Defence for Rwanda, as passed to me, was relayed to the highest level in UNAMIR HQ and every attempt was made by the G4 staff both prior to the operation and as a result of the incident to resolve the matter. The matter is still as yet unresolved and is now with the DFC. He has been notified of the urgency for resolution of this matter and of our intended barge operation. If the permission is not gained in time the barge operation will not be conducted and the convoy will make its way by road.

5. Regards.

BY VOICE OR FAX

HQ UNAMIR

FROM: MAJ H. NICHOLSON, SO SUP, G4

H. Nicholson

TO: MILOB SECTOR 4B
✓ MILOB SECTOR 5
FRAFBATT
SO TPT
BROWN AND ROOT
ECONOMAT
RPA LO

FOR INFORMATION: DCOS SP
DCOS OPS
CLOGO

DATE: 2 DEC 94

**SUBJECT: CANCELLATION OF BARGE OPERATIONS FOR
WEEK 3 TO 9 DEC 94**

1. As a result of recent negotiations there will be no barge operations for the above period. Please disregard any previous instructions received in relation to the conduct of barge operations for this period.
2. For MILOBS Sector 5, please cancel all barge operation with Office Des Routes for next week. At the same time please gain from Office Des Routes, official receipts and invoices for payments made to the firm for 28 Sep 94, 29 and 30 Nov 94. The finance officer UNAMIR requires official receipts and invoice only, as previously provided. Please pass on to Office Des Routes that payment will be made for the delay caused by the incident of the 30 Nov/1 Dec, and it will be forwarded as soon as possible. I regret any inconvenience.
3. For FRAFBATT resupply for next week will be attempted by road via Gitarama direct to Kibuye.
4. Regards.

3000.1

FROM: OPS BRANCH UNAMIR

TO: TAC HQ
SECTOR 1
SECTOR 2
SECTOR 3
SECTOR 4A(N)
SECTOR 4A(S)
SECTOR 4B
SECTOR 4C
SECTOR 5
MILOB GP HQ
CO AUSMED
CO CANSIGS
F PROV MARSHALL

Thumt
630412

INFO: DFC/COS
DCOMO
HAC
DCOS OPS
DCOS SP
G3 PLANS
G3 OPS
CLO
G4
CC LOG O
CIV POL

SUBJECT: CO'S COORD CONFERENCE WITH FC

1. The FC's Coordinating Conference with Commanding Officers/Sector Commanders and Staff which was supposed to take place on 02 Dec 94 has been postponed to Mon 05 dec 94. This is due to bad weather for the heli pick ups.

2. In view of the above, Ops Offrs Conference scheduled for 05 dec 94 is cancelled.

3. Heli schedule for the Conference is as below and affected Commanding Officers and COO TAC Hq are to note for action:

	LOC	ETA	ETD
A.	KIGALI		0730 HRS
B.	MUTARA	0805 HRS	0810 HRS
C.	KIBUYE	0825 HRS	0830 HRS
D.	CYANGUGU	0855 HRS	0900 HRS
E.	GIKONGORO	0920 HRS	0925 HRS

4. Officers coming by heli are requested to be on time at the heli pad to prevent delays.

5. For your necessary action.

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

3 December 1994

TO: All UNAMIR Personnel

FROM: Shaharyar KHAN
Special Representative of the Secretary-General *Shaharyar Khan*

SUBJECT: Working Hours

I am pleased to inform you that after discussion with Senior staff of UNAMIR, I have decided to schedule the working hours as follows:

Monday through Friday 8:00 Hours - 12:30 Hours
 1:30 Hours - 17:00 Hours

Saturday 8:00 Hours - 12:30 Hours

This new schedule is to take effect immediately.

ASSIST (u.k.)

TRANSPORT & LOGISTICS SUPPORT
FOR DEVELOPING NATIONS

15 Greenlaw Drive
PAISLEY
Scotland PA1 3RX
Tel: 041-886 5020 (Office)
Tel: 041-887 7445 (Home)
Fax: 041-840 1707

TO ALL NGO'S
GOMA AREA
FROM ALL GT CALL SIGN'S

1ST December 1994

Actionaid / Assist would like to take this opportunity to THANK all NGO's for the part they played in our most difficult situation regarding GT19. We are very happy to report that GT19 has been found alive and well and was flown back to the United Kingdom to be with his family today.

All NGO's and UNHCR over the past few days have pooled their resources together to search for GT19. The condition's we all worked in during the search was very difficult yet you all contributed your time and energy to achieve a brilliant result.

GT19 DON REID IS HOME

THANK YOU ALL FROM ACTIONAID / ASSIST
GT03

Giving
People
Choices

A charity working with
children, families and
communities to improve
the quality of life in
some of the poorest
parts of the world



ACTIONAID

Hamlyn House
Macdonald Road
Archway
London N19 5PG

Tel: 071-281 4101
Fax: 071-272 0899
Tlx: 266373 ACTAID G



UNAMIR - MINUAR

SECT5

TO : ALL SECTORS

MILOBS/6607.O/LOG

FROM : MILOB GP HQ

DATE : 8 December 1994

SUBJECT : POL POINTING KIGALI

1. The UNAMIR Administration has established a new POL point in Kigali for use by all UNAMIR personnel.
2. Attached is Information Circular No 020/94 dated 2 Dec 1994 on the above subject for your information and guidance.

P. K. Nyaku
P K NYAAKU
Lt Col
for CMO

MILORS SECTION 5

Info all Secs.

S Logo

7/12

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

INFORMATION CIRCULAR NO. 020/94

DATE: 2 DECEMBER 1994

TO : ALL UNAMIR PERSONNEL AND
ALL BROWN & ROOT PERSONNEL

FROM : ALLY A.H. GOLO
OIC ADMINISTRATION

SUBJECT: POL POINT IN KIGALI

The aim of this circular is to explain the utilisation of the new POL facility acquired by UNAMIR in Kigali. The new point will become operational on 03 December 1994, and will be run by Brown & Root personnel.

LOCATION:

The new POL point is a service station known as "Super Service" located at grid reference 078837 on map Z922 KIGALI 1:10,000. The site is marked by SS on the map.

VEHICLES:

The station will be available to refuel General Purpose (sedan cars, FourRunners, Land Cruisers and pickups) vehicles only. Only properly registered UNAMIR vehicles will be refuelled. Vehicles must display a UNAMIR registration number front and rear, preferably either stencilled on the body or on number plates issued by the UNAMIR Chief Transport Officer. The bulk holding of POL for contingents will remain the responsibility of 3 CSG at the logistic compound in the Industrial Zone. Trucks may also refuel there when going to collect fuel for contingent resupply. This will ensure that there is a minimal delay in refuelling at both sites.

PERSONNEL:

The site will be run by a BRSC ex-patriate, who will be present on site during the hours of operation, with assistance of local staff. BRSC station management is requested to supply UNAMIR G-4 staff, by 1600 hours, with a daily consumption and remaining stock figure. This figure is to be transmitted daily at 1600 hours.

2/.....

TIMES OF OPERATION:

The site will be operational from 0600 hours to 1800 hours seven (07) days per week. Operational Emergency fuel requirements outside of these times will continue to be handled by 3 CSG.

SECURITY:

DCOS Ops has been requested to arrange 24 hour security at the site. The site security will ensure that only UNAMIR authorized personnel are to enter or receive fuel from this site.

FUEL ISSUE:

Fuel will only be issued to drivers on presentation of a properly completed Daily/Weekly Trip Ticket. A copy of the appropriate form is attached. Prior to refuelling, drivers should ensure that the station attendant sets the pump meter at "ZERO". Upon receipt, the driver must legibly fill in the Fuel Record Sheet at the fuel station and also his/her weekly trip ticket to clearly indicate the quantity received. Drivers must also be aware of the type (gasoline or diesel) and maximum fuel tank capacity of their vehicles. This information can be obtained from the office of the CTO or from the contingent to which the vehicle belongs. Any discrepancy as to quantity received should be brought to the attention of the fuel station management.

UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA
UNAMIR

NOTE: UNAMIR VEHICLES ONLY

GAS STATION _____

DAILY SUPER GASOLINE REPORT

(SHEET NO. _____)

WRITE OR PRINT IN BLOCK CAPITAL LETTERS

FOR THE MONTH OF _____

S/NO	UNAMIR No	SPEEDO READING	DATE	QUANTITY	QUANTITY IN WORDS	DRIVERS NAME (PRINT)	SIGNATURE	REMARKS
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								

TOTAL:

NAME: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

CERTIFYING OFFICER

DATE: _____



5

TO: Distribution List

FROM: DCOS Ops

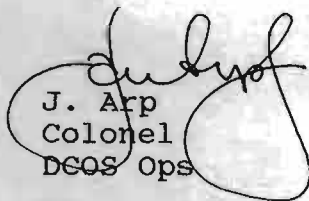
DATE: 25 Nov 94

SUBJECT: MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN UNAMIR AND THE KENYAN POLICE

1. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) expressing the standard operating procedure (SOP) to be followed by the Kenyan Police authorities when arresting/detaining UNAMIR Military personnel in Kenya was entered into on 22 Nov 94. This document is attached to this memo.

2. It should be noted that the SOP does not cover the situation where a UNAMIR Military member is accused of committing a serious crime under the Kenyan Penal Code. If such a crime were to be committed the matter would be dealt with on a case by case basis.

3. The Deputy Police Commissioner of the Kenyan Police has suggested that all UNAMIR personnel staying in Kenya (whether on leave or duty) should carry their UN ID cards. This would allow the Kenyan authorities to immediately identify the person as belonging to UNAMIR.


J. Arp
Colonel
DCOS Ops

Enclosure: 1

Distribution List

List A
List B
List C
List D
List E

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

This Standing Operating Procedure is undertaken between the Police Force of Kenya and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) Force Commander, Rwanda.

ARREST AND CUSTODY

1. UNAMIR is principally located in the country of Rwanda. Military members of UNAMIR are subject to national contingent laws and regulations. Military members are also subject to the laws of the country in which they reside and countries in which they are transient.
2. Military members of UNAMIR arrested by civilian police authorities in Kenya and who have been transferred into the custody of the United Nations Military Police or a representative of their contingent will be processed in accordance with the laws of the contingent that the member belongs to.
3. Kenyan Police will notify the UNAMIR Provost Marshall within 24 hours of the arrest and custody of a UNAMIR military member. The UNAMIR Provost Marshal will dispatch a UNAMIR military police person with a receipt for the person in custody and assume custody of the arrested person. On release from Kenyan custody, the arrested person will be transferred to his/her national contingent for processing.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

4. The Kenyan arresting authority will contact the UNAMIR Military Police Provost Marshall at UNAMIR HQ, Kigali, Rwanda or the United Nations Senior Administrative Officer in Nairobi as soon as practicable but no later than 24 hours from the arrest of a UNAMIR military member. A receipt for personnel in custody will be provided by UNAMIR military police at the time of transfer. The Kenyan arresting officer will provide a report of the incident which resulted in the arrest complete with witness and accused statements.

UNAMIR FORCE PROVOST MARSHALL

5. The UNAMIR Force Provost Marshall's office is located at UNAMIR HQ, in Kigali, Rwanda. Kenyan Police authorities are requested to contact the Force Provost Marshall's office, Room 1050, Kigali, Rwanda, telephone: 001-250-84265, extension: 11108, or, the UN Senior Administrative Officer, Q Building, Room Q238, Gigiri, Nairobi, Kenya, telephone: 623140, with notification of the arrest of the UNAMIR military member, name and nationality of the member, location of the arrested person and a brief description of the reason for the arrest.
6. This Standard Operating Procedure will be reviewed from time to time and amended as necessary.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1994.

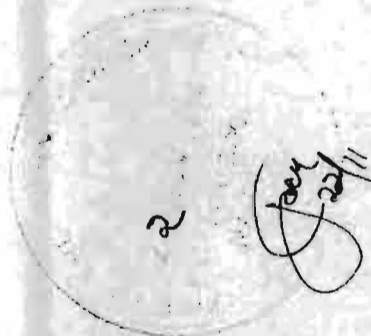
Colonel DCOS OPS UNAMIR

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FORCE COMMANDER OF UNAMIR

Received the document from Major Oswald of (UNAMIR) based in Rwanda. The document does not supersede our own Police Regulation

S/DCP

KENYAN POLICE COMMISSIONER (J. K. Araf KOSKEI)



REPORT ON RPA KILLING OF 13 CIVILIANS 20 NOV 94, KAMEMBE COMMUNE

REPORT DATE: 24 NOV 94

1. MILOB SECTOR 4C SITREP WAS FWD 22 AND 23 NOV TO MILOB HQ KIGALI WHICH GAVE GENERAL INFO ON ALLEGED KILLING OF SEVERAL VILLAGERS IN KARAMA (ARE OF GRID 825 329), KAMEMBE COMMUNE, CYANGUGU. INITIAL INFO WAS OF A GRENADE INCIDENT BETWEEN RPA PATROL AND GROUP OF MALE CIVILIANS. ETHIOPIAN BN WAS SIMULTANEOUSLY CONDUCTING AN INITIAL REPORT AND HAS PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SITE AND VICTIMS. ALL DECEASED VICTIMS SHOWED SIGNS OF BULLETWOUNDS AND NO SIGN OF ANY FRAGMENT WOUNDS. THE INCIDENT IS CONFIRMED TO HAVE OCCURED AT APPROX 2000 HRS ON 20 NOV 94.

2. AN INFORMAL MEETING WITH THE RPA LO, LT GERARD, CFM RPA KNOWLEDGE OF THE INCIDENT AND THEIR INVOLVEMENT. IT WAS STATED THAT THE PATROL WAS ATTACKED BY A LOCAL GROUP, INITIALLY WITH STONES, THEN GRENADES. IT'S REPORTED THAT THE FIRST GRENADE FAILED TO DETONATE AND THEY TOOK COVER. THEY BEGAN FIRING THEIR WPNS INTO THE ATTACKERS WHEN A SECOND GRENADE WAS THROWN AT THE SOLDIERS. THEY STATE THAT THE GROUP HAD WPNS; HOWEVER, THE RPA RECV NO CASUALTIES AND SEIZED NO WPNS.

3. LOCALS AT THE SITE REPORTED TO OBSERVERS THAT AT AROUND 2000 HRS, A GROUP OF MALES WERE RETURNING HOME FROM A NEARBY BANANA BEER HUT, WHEN AT FIRST SEVERAL SHOTS WERE HEARD, AND THEN A SMALL EXPLOSION. ALL BODIES WERE FOUND CLOSE TO THE SITE OF THE INCIDENT. THEY WERE COLLECTED BY LOCALS AND BURIED TOGETHER IN SEPARATE PLOTS AT THE SITE, LOCATED IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF THE ROAD AT GRID 825 329. THE GRENADE CRATER WAS EXAMINED AND FROM ACCOUNTS OF TWO WITNESSES, THE CRATER IS SITUATED APPROX 30-50 METRES FROM THE NEAREST RPA SOLDIER AT THE TIME OF DETONATION.

4. THE TEAM WAS INFORMED OF A SOLE SURVIVOR. HIS NAME AND CURRENT LOCATION WILL REMAIN UNDISCLOSED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT. HE IS IN SERIOUS, BUT STABLE CONDITION WITH FRAGMENT WOUNDS TO THE REAR OF BOTH LEGS AND A SINGLE BULLET WOUND TO HIS LEFT SIDE. HE STATES THAT ALL WERE YOUNG MEN IN THE GROUP, EXCEPT FOR TWO OLD MEN, AND WERE TOGETHER IN A LOCAL CABARET CONSUMING BEER. AT APPROX 2000 HRS, A SINGLE SHOT WAS HEARD OUTSIDE THE DOOR. SOLDIERS CAME INTO THE HUT AND ORDERED EVERYONE OUTSIDE AND TO LAY DOWN ON THE DITCH ON THE SIDE OF THE ROAD. THE SHOOTING BEGAN AND A GRENADE WAS THROWN WHILE SOME MADE AN ESCAPE ATTEMPT, THE FRAGMENTS OF WHICH STRUCK THE SURVIVING VICTIM. THE SURVIVOR WAS PRESUMED DEAD, AND WITH MANY OTHERS, WAS MOVED OFF THE ROAD AREA BY THE SOLDIERS. HE STATED THAT NO ONE HAD ANY WPNS, HAD NO PREVIOUS CONTACT WITH THE SOLDIERS, AND DID NOT KNOW ANY OF THEIR IDENTITIES. A TOTAL OF 12 OF THE DECEASED WERE KNOWN HUTU PERSONS, ONE WAS TUTSI.

5. **SUMMARY.** A TOTAL OF 13 PEOPLE WERE KILLED, ALL BY SMALL ARMS FIRE. ONE GRENADE WAS DETONATED. NO ROCKS WERE SEEN WITHIN 200 METRES OF THE SITE, AND NO WPNS WERE SEIZED BY THE RPA. THE LOCATION OF THE ALLEGED BLIND GRENADE IS UNKNOWN. IT IS CFM THAT RPA WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE KILLING AND OF THIS DATE HAVE NOT INTERVIEWED THE SURVIVOR; THEREFORE, IT IS PRESUMED THAT THEY ARE UNAWARE.

6. **COMMENT.** BY WITNESS ACCOUNTS AND THE TYPE AND LOCATION OF INJURIES, IT IS PROBABLE THAT THE GRENADE WAS THROWN BY RPA, NOT THE GROUP. THE SUCCESSFUL KILLING OF 13 PEOPLE BY A SURPRISED PATROL AT NIGHT AND UNDER DURESS OF ATTACK IS NOT LIKELY. TO KILL 13 OF 14 PEOPLE WITH SMALL ARMS AT CLOSE RANGE OF A STATIC GROUP AT NIGHT IS VERY POSSIBLE. NO ROCKS WERE FOUND IN THE VICINITY AND IT IS UNLIKELY THAT A GROUP OF PEOPLE WOULD ANTAGONIZE A PATROL OF ARMED SOLDIERS IN THE DARK WITH ROCKS. IF THE GROUP WAS ARMED IN ANY WAY, IT COULD BE PRESUMED THEY WOULD HAVE USED LETHAL WPNS IN SUCH A CASE; OR, HAVE USED ANY CONCEALED WPN AS A DEFENCE ONLY. THE FACT THAT NO WPN WAS SEIZED OR FOUND IN THE AREA ONLY REAFFIRMS THAT THE VICTIMS PROBABLY HAD NONE. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THIS INCIDENT TOOK PLACE WITHIN 1500 METRES OF ANOTHER INCIDENT ON 27 OCT, WHERE FIVE PERSONS WERE KILLED IN A HOUSE BY RPA. THIS INCIDENT IS A CONFIRMED INCIDENT OF RPA KILLING CIVILIANS OF A COMMUNE. THIS, ALONG WITH OTHER CFM INCIDENTS AND REPORTS FROM THE AREA REAFFIRM THE DECREASE IN STABILITY AMONGST THE POPULATION AND MILITARY DISCIPLINE AND LOCAL COMMAND AND CONTROL.

7. **RECOMMENDATION.** DUE TO THE LARGE AMOUNT OF VICTIMS INVOLVED AND THE KNOWLEDGE OF AT LEAST ONE OTHER KILLING IN THE SAME COMMUNE, A SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BY UNAMIR WITH HUMAN RIGHTS TEAMS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED. THE RPA SHOULD BE INFORMED OF THE SURVIVOR'S NAME AND WHEREABOUTS AS SOON AS PRACTICAL. THE COMPANY OF RPA IN THE AREA IN QUESTION SHOULD BE EVALUATED BY RPA AUTHORITIES UNDER UNAMIR SUPERVISION.

7 Nov 94

Distribution List

FORCE COMMANDER'S DIRECTIVE NO 01/94
ON
UNAMIR CONDUCT, DRESS AND WEAPON CARRIAGE POLICY

References:

- A. Force Routine Order No 12 - Commander's Policy on Alcohol
- B. Status of Mission Agreement
- C. UNAMIR Driving Regulations
- D. UNAMIR Standard Operating Procedures

GENERAL.

1. This document states the current UNAMIR policy on conduct, dress and the carriage of personal weapons. It will be updated from time to time, and must be read in conjunction with current ROE.
2. All members of UNAMIR are required to be aware of this policy. Contingent/Unit Commanders/Branch Heads are to ensure that their personnel are fully briefed on the contents of this document, are kept current on any reviews which might take place, and that personnel rotating into Rwanda are briefed on arrival. It should be noted that this Directive sets a minimum standard. As such, it is intended to augment, not replace Nationally imposed contingent regulations. Any reduction in standards to conform with this Directive is not required.

CONDUCT

3. **Image.** All personnel in Rwanda represent their units, their countries and the UN. Considerable effort must be expended to ensure that the best possible image is conveyed to the local population and civilian agencies with which they may come in contact. Personnel are particularly reminded that they should:
 - a. Adhere to all local laws which have been enacted by the legitimate government.
 - b. Deal courteously and politely with those with whom they come in contact.
 - c. Avoid any source of conflict in which a dispute might develop.

d. If employing Rwandan personnel, provide fair and honest terms of service.

4. Behaviour. UNAMIR personnel should be aware that their behaviour can affect the success of the UN mission. Many hours of patient work can be eroded by one thoughtless act; the efforts of many can be undone by the poor behaviour of a few. All personnel should be reminded to act maturely and professionally at all times, whether in or out of uniform. This should particularly apply to:

a. Driving. UNAMIR personnel must drive carefully and use the road with courtesy. They are to adhere to Reference C.

b. Alcohol. Personnel are reminded that their behaviour must not be impaired by alcohol. All personnel must be briefed on UNAMIR alcohol policy, which is outlined below and whose tenets are:

(1). No drinking and driving.

(2). No driving for eight hours after consuming alcohol.

(3). No drinking in unit messes when in the possession of ammunition/weapons (depending on unit policy, patrons of unit messes may be required to secure weapons or ammunition).

(4). No drinking in other areas when in the possession of weapons.

(5). No drinking to excess.

5. Other Countries. The conduct of UNAMIR personnel in Other Countries, such as Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire, must be impeccable. UNAMIR personnel represent the Mission abroad in Africa and only the highest standards will be accepted. UNAMIR has no special legal relationship with Other Countries in the region. Any alleged offence committed by UNAMIR personnel abroad will be dealt with under the civil law of that country and may lead to prosecution by the civil authority. Individuals from UNAMIR who find themselves in such a position should contact their national consulate, embassy or High Commission immediately. They should also contact the UN representative in that country. It is anticipated that Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) can be signed with the governments of Other Countries in the region, to cover the contingency of legal proceedings being conducted against UNAMIR individuals. DCOS (Ops) is to ensure that appropriate MOU are drafted in consultation with Other Countries' governments.

DRESS & BEARING

6. Deportment. All personnel are to ensure that their deportment meets the highest possible standards. A smart, well-groomed alert appearance and a helpful and positive demeanour are essential elements of this.
7. National Uniform. National uniform is to worn in accordance with Part 8, Section 6, of Reference D.
8. UN Accoutrements. UN accoutrements are to be worn in accordance with part 8, Section 6, of Reference D.
9. Ballistic Helmet/Body Armour. When ballistic helmets and body armour are ordered to be worn, UN blue covers are also to be worn.
10. Webbing. Policy on the wearing of webbing, or its equivalent, and rucksacks it to be ordered by Commanding Officers/Contingent Commanders. Personnel are to wear and carry personal equipment sufficient to fulfil their mission.
11. Wearing of Uniform on Duty. All UNAMIR personnel are on operations and are considered to be on duty at all times in Rwanda. Under the Status of Mission Agreement (SOMA), Reference B, UNAMIR personnel who are not wearing uniform carry minimal authority and may not be fully protected under the terms of the Agreement. For the purposes of participating in organised sport or PT, the sporting clothing authorised by Contingent/Unit Commanders/Branch Heads is deemed to be uniform. UNAMIR military personnel are only permitted to wear civilian clothes in the following circumstances:
 - a. Within the confines of a unit or mess location which is guarded by armed guard(s); and
 - b. At the discretion of Contingent/Unit Commanders/Branch Heads.
12. Other Countries. Under certain circumstances, UNAMIR personnel are on duty in Other Countries. When on duty, UNAMIR personnel are to wear uniform in accordance with Paragraphs 6 and 7 above.

CARRIAGE OF WEAPONS

13. MILOBS. Under Article VI of the UN Convention, defined in Reference B, MILOBS are described as "experts". They do not carry weapons and further policy, described below, on the Carriage of Weapons, does not apply to them.

14. Principle. As UNAMIR military personnel are on duty at all times, and as they are entitled to carry weapons for their own protection, or the protection of those whom they have a duty to protect, the principle to be applied is that UNAMIR military personnel will carry weapons when so issued. Current ROE further dictate the readiness of UNAMIR personnel. This policy does not apply to medical and religious personnel. The protection of those personnel will be as directed by the Contingent/Unit Commanders.

15. Exceptions. The occasions on which military UNAMIR personnel are prohibited from carrying weapons are as follows:

- a. When consuming alcohol; and
- b. When leaving Rwanda.

16. Consumption of Alcohol & Carriage of Weapons. UNAMIR personnel are not to consume alcohol when carrying weapons. Alcohol may only be consumed in the following circumstances:

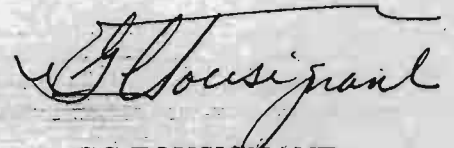
- a. In a unit location or mess which is guarded by armed guard(s); or
- b. At the discretion of Contingent/Unit Commanders/Branch Heads.

17. Carriage of Weapons. UNAMIR personnel are not permitted to carry weapons abroad. Personnel who are going abroad must be afforded Personal Protection, consistent with the provisions of paragraphs 16 and 17 above, to their point of departure, and on return to Rwanda, from their point of return. Should it become necessary to authorise the carriage of weapons to Other Countries, HQ UNAMIR will issue appropriate instructions. Personnel departing Rwanda on duty, CTO or leave will ensure the security of their personal weapon through their respective Contingent/Unit Commander.

18. Personal Protection. Contingent/Unit Commanders/Branch Heads are to ensure that adequate protection is provided for themselves and their subordinates during social and recreational activities.

19. Level of Personal Protection. Contingent/Unit Commanders/Branch Heads are to determine the level of personal protection afforded. The minimum alert/readiness requirements are detailed at Annex A to UNAMIR Rules of Engagement. Additional requirements are detailed at Annex A.

20. Restrictions. The establishment **Kigali Night** is out of bounds to all UNAMIR personnel. Contingent/Unit/Sector Commanders who identify other local establishments which constitute a similar security risk may recommend to the FC the imposition of a commensurate restriction.



GC TOUSIGNANT
MGen
FC

Distribution:

External:

Action:

List D

Internal:

Action:

List A

List B

ROE STATE

RESPONSE

GREEN

All movement between 2300 hrs and 0600 hrs to be restricted to essential duty or, when specifically authorized by Contingent/Unit Commanders/Branch Heads. Personnel on essential duties are to be armed and in uniform. Continuous (radio) communications with Sector Net Control Station is to be maintained. PT and sporting activities outside unit perimeter to be restricted to daylight hours.

YELLOW

All movement between 1800 hrs and 0600 hrs to be restricted to essential duty. All UNAMIR military personnel are to be continuously armed and in uniform. Alcohol consumption is permitted in unit messes only. PT and sporting activities restricted to unit perimeter.

RED

All movement is restricted to essential duty only. All UNAMIR military personnel are to be continuously armed and in uniform. Alcohol consumption is prohibited. PT and sporting activities restricted to unit perimeter.

94.47152

pc

-1-

5/16

/ R R S T / 1994 / 75

Security Council Presidential Statement30 November 1994
11.30 a.m.

The Security Council has considered carefully the report of the Secretary-General dated 18 November 1994 on the security in the Rwandese refugee camps (S/1994/1308), particularly those located in Zaire. It is gravely concerned at the situation described in the Secretary-General's report.

The Security Council condemns the actions being taken by the former Rwandan leaders, and by former government forces and militias to prevent, in some cases by force, the repatriation of the refugees in the camps. It also condemns the ongoing interference by these groups and individuals in the provision of humanitarian relief, and is deeply concerned that this interference has already led to the withdrawal of some non-governmental agencies responsible for the distribution of relief supplies within the camps.

The Security Council is alarmed at the indications that these same groups and individuals may be preparing for an armed invasion of Rwanda. It deplores the fact that food distributed by relief agencies for those in the camps is apparently being misappropriated for this purpose. The Council condemns all such actions. It warns these persons, many of whom may have been implicated in the genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law which were unleashed on Rwanda in April 1994, that their actions will only reinforce the determination of the international community to ensure that such persons are brought to justice. The Council also stresses once again the responsibilities of neighbouring countries for ensuring that their territories are not used to destabilize the situation inside Rwanda.

94.47152
pc

-2-

6/10

The Security Council notes the statement in the Secretary-General's report of 18 November that the first step towards promoting the repatriation of refugees must be a determined effort by the international community to reduce intimidation of prospective returnees and to improve security in the Rwandese refugee camps, especially those in Zaire. The Security Council attaches equal importance to the Secretary-General's observation that any operation to achieve this would be futile without parallel efforts to promote national reconciliation and reconstruction in Rwanda. The Council stresses the imperative of reinvigorating the political process to provide a framework for any action taken to address security in the camps and the repatriation of Rwandese refugees to Rwanda. The framework should include a mechanism for sustaining a dialogue between the Government of Rwanda, refugee representatives and the United Nations.

The Security Council considers that the options described in the Secretary-General's report raise complex issues which require further elucidation. The Council requests the Secretary-General to consult potential troop contributors to assess their willingness to participate in a possible peace-keeping operation modeled along the lines described in paragraphs 18 to 25 of the Secretary-General's report, namely to create secure areas within large camp sites, providing safe conditions for the refugees in those areas. The Council requests the Secretary-General to provide a detailed description of the objectives, rules of engagement and costs of such an operation as soon as possible. The Council further requests the Secretary-General to continue to explore as appropriate all possible means of addressing the problems in the camps. The Council will be giving further urgent consideration to this question in the light of the additional information it receives from the Secretary-General.

94.47152
pc

-3-

7
16

The Security Council encourages the Secretary-General to assess the taking, on an interim basis, of initial measures aimed at providing immediate assistance to the Zairian security forces in protecting humanitarian operations in the camps, including the possibility of deploying security experts, from member Governments or through contract arrangements, to train and monitor the local security forces. The Council also requests the Secretary-General to consider what steps need to be taken to address the question of security in the refugee camps in Tanzania and Burundi. However, the Council is concerned that the use of local security forces without international involvement may not prove to be an effective approach to the security problems in the camps.

The Security Council recognizes that, in the wake of the events that have overtaken Rwanda, the Government needs immediate and major financial assistance, particularly in the establishment of security conditions inside the country, the maintenance of law and order, the administration of justice, economic and social rehabilitation and national reconciliation for all Rwandese.

The Security Council notes the deployment of 60 human rights officers in the country and the steps taken by UNAMIR to promote the re-establishment of civil administration throughout the country and looks forward to full deployment. The Council also welcomes the fact that procedures are being instituted, with the cooperation of the Government of Rwanda, to make operational the International Tribunal for Rwanda established in resolution 955 (1994).

The Security Council reminds States that in accordance with resolution 925 (1994), the Secretary-General has established a trust fund which could serve as a useful conduit for contributions to meet the immediate needs of the Government of Rwanda. It calls upon the international community to provide the

94.47152

-4-

pc

8/10

resources needed for the Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan, the forthcoming UNDP-sponsored round-table meeting and the consolidated inter-agency appeal.

The Security Council welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to work with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to address the wider problems of the subregion.

The Security Council notes that preparations are under way for the convening in Bujumbura 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 49/7. It also notes the Secretary-General's view that the United Nations and OAU should jointly convene at a later stage 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 subregion. Given the urgent need to take forward the political process as part of an overall strategy, including action on security in the camps and conditions inside Rwanda, the Council requests the Secretary-General to consider how preparations for this conference can be accelerated.

The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

RAAUZYUW UCCVVDA0551 3410747-UUUU--UCCVVDB UCCVVDD UCCVVDE UCCVVDF
UCCVVVG UCCVVVH.

ZNR UUUUU

R 070747Z DEC 94

FM UCCVVDA//UNAMIR HQ KIGALI//OPS BRANCH//

TO UCCVVDB//TAC HQ BUTARE//

UCCVVDD//GITARAMA

UCCVVDE//GIRONGORO//

UCCVVDF//KIBUYE//

UCCVVVG//CYANGUGU//

UCCVVVH//MUTURA//

BT

UNCLAS OPS 009

SUBJ: COS COORD CONFERENCE WITH FC

1. THERE WILL BE FCS COORD CONFERENCE WITH COMMANDING OFFICERS/
SECTION COMMANDERS AND STAFF ON THURS 09 DEC 94 AT 0930 HRS.

2. YOU ARE ALL REQUESTED TO ATTEND.

3. HELI SCHEDULE FOR THE CONFERENCE IS AS BELOW AND AFFECTED
COMMANDING OFFICERS AND COO TAC HQ ARE TO NOTE FOR ACTION:

	LOC	ETA	ETD
A.	KIGALI		0630 HRS
B.	MUTARA	0705 HRS	0710 HRS
C.	KIBUYE	0725 HRS	0730 HRS
D.	CYANGUGU	0755 HRS	0800 HRS
E.	GIRONGORO	0820 HRS	0825 HRS

4. OFFICERS COMING BY HELI ARE REQUESTED TO BE ON TIME AT THE HELI
PAD TO PREVENT DELAYS.

BT

#0551

Received 12-07-1994 08:09:08

ZEU 0809B

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

milobs

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

Date: 28 November 1994

To : All UNAMIR Civilian and Military staff
From : Mr Philippe Mukoko, Chief
Registry, Mail Operation and Diplomatic Pouch Unit
UNAMIR - KIGALI
Subject : Re-opening of UNAMIR Post Office Box

Please be informed that the UNAMIR Post Office Box has been operational effective today 25 November 1994.

The Box No is P.O Box 749
KIGALI-RWANDA.

However all UNAMIR Civilian and Military Staff may use the UNAMIR P.O Box in Kigali city.

*Copies to Sects
2/4*

Section 5

3/4

NEWS FLASH

#1

KK

30 November, 1994

^BC-RWANDA-CANADA@**^Peacekeepers warned of Rwanda genocide threat - TV@** By Tanya Willmer

TORONTO, Nov 29 (Reuter) - The international community failed to respond to repeated warnings of a Hutu government plot to wipe out Rwanda's Tutsi people well before the massacres began, a Canadian television programme said on Tuesday.

In a documentary titled "Rwanda: Autopsy of a Genocide" the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation said the United Nations commander in Rwanda was warned of the risk of genocide four months before the mass slaughter of up to one million people in the central African nation between April and July.

U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali also told CBC in an interview from New York that quick intervention may have prevented the wave of killings that followed the death of Rwandan president Juvenal Habyarimana in April.

"It was not just tribal warfare as generally portrayed, but rather a sophisticated and carefully plotted genocide that could have easily been avoided had the world heeded the warnings," the government-owned CBC said.

Canada's General Romeo Dallaire, who commanded 2,600 U.N. troops in Rwanda, was warned by a network of "moderate" officers in the military of a plot by friends of the late Habyarimana to eliminate all opponents, the CBC said.

The programme, which was to be aired late on Tuesday night, described a shadowy group called Network Zero within Habyarimana's palace which was committed to a "final solution" against the Tutsis.

Dallaire, who returned to Canada in August, said he tried to get corroboration of the conspiracy, but could not.

"The U.N. did not have an intelligence-gathering structure," Dallaire said in an interview with CBC's Prime Time News. "That's not within our philosophy, nor within our mandate to be able to establish covert, even overt intelligence gathering."

Dallaire said his forces were woefully ill-prepared for the mass murder that followed.

Boutros-Ghali said Rwanda's killing squads were poorly organised in the early stages, so "quick involvement of 400 excellent paratroopers may have saved the situation."

In the programme, the CBC said a massive dossier detailing the threat of genocide in documents from groups such as Amnesty International, the International Centre for Human Rights and the French government went unheeded.

REUTER

Reut21:18 11-29

Copyright (c) 1994 Reuters Information Services, Inc.
Received by NewsEDGE/LAN: 11/29/94 9:18 PM

A24 MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1994

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Foreign Aid and the New Congress

THE PROSPECT of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's being led by foreign aid's most vehement foe is bad enough. But incoming committee chairman Jesse Helms isn't the most serious problem confronting the Agency for International Development. In January, foreign assistance must navigate a congressional gantlet consisting of a House and Senate firmly in the grip of a skeptical, conservative Republican majority. That is the real challenge to America's foreign aid program.

Whether AID reaches the end of the legislative session in a vanquished or victorious state depends more on the administration's resolve and skill than on the opposition of one outspoken Republican extremist. There is a strong case for continuing America's help to the developing world, if the Clinton administration wants to spend the political chits to make it. Despite stories of waste and fraud, foreign aid is not an irresponsible giveaway program. On balance it has made sense on economic, humanitarian, security and fiscal grounds.

Contrary to popular belief, only one-half of one percent of the total U.S. budget is spent by AID. In fact, the administration is currently operating on the lowest budget in the history of foreign aid. The lion's share of AID's \$13 billion budget is consumed

by countries in the more politically potent Middle East and Eastern Europe. What's left is shared by developing nations, mostly in Africa, where the world's hungriest and most desperately poor are trying to survive.

Since its inception, foreign aid has managed to survive despite unrelenting attacks from the isolationist wings in both parties. That is because the basic argument for bipartisan aid support is as sound today as it was when the effort was launched almost 50 years ago by President Truman. American presidents from John Kennedy to Ronald Reagan, regardless of their views upon entering office, have ended up convinced that foreign aid, even on a limited scale, is an indispensable tool of American foreign policy.

That message must be sustained today, even in a political climate where basic tenets of domestic and foreign policy will be subjected to attack on a scale unseen in decades. President Clinton does have the burden of overcoming Jesse Helms. But he faces the larger and more important challenge of finding enough common ground between himself and members of the new Republican order to ensure a continuation of America's role in the world. That spells leadership.

Reinventing Rwanda

THE WEST, or the part of it ready to take up the daunting task, had three choices in calculating how to put post-slaughter Rwanda back together. It could wring its hands—tempting when you look at the problems, but a bad idea. It could associate itself with the Hutu government in exile (in Zaire), which speaks for a Rwandan majority but which is forever tainted by the killings—another bad idea. Or it could support the untested minority-Tutsi military government set up by the winners of the war. This was the choice, made more by Washington, less by Paris. It was somewhat arbitrary, but no other choice could have been made.

Rwanda emerged from the slaughter with a half-million or more of its citizens dead and millions exiled or otherwise uprooted and with its economy and civil structures simply gone. Now it has a struggling military-appointed government. Neither the president nor the prime minister is a Tutsi; and the latter, an earnest Montreal-educated businessman named Faustin Twagiramungu, who has just been in Washington, is no fanatic, but an opposition figure who is no apologist for the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF).

There is no consensus yet on whether Hutu-Tutsi reconciliation is possible and how it might best be pursued. International peace-keepers to

secure the camps in Zaire and escort refugees home seem essential, and remote. At 15 percent before the carnage, Tutsis may now be barely half that: a narrow base that makes the RPF hesitate at the notion of elections.

How does one reinvent Rwanda? In Washington, Mr. Twagiramungu did the dealing that will make up the \$9 million in arrears owed the World Bank and unlock \$150 million or more in project assistance and credits. The United States on its own is presenting an early \$12 million aid package. One item is a half-million dollars for an international war crimes tribunal, though early trials could run up against the hate and fear still at large in the land. Washington set a useful example by sending an ambassador back after the war and by sponsoring the war-crimes and other human rights initiatives. If the French can loosen up a bit, the European Union, a major provider of emergency aid, has development money ready for Rwanda too.

Call all this peanuts. It's not unrelated to Rwanda's absorption capacity and to the small scale of Western attention to Africa as a whole. Americans have only a slight bilateral interest in Rwanda, but a country that has the devastation it has can be ignored only at the common shame.

INTERNATIONAL

Winnie Mandela. The two may or may not be genuine Africanists. But they both recognise that Africanism has a powerful appeal.

How powerful, though? No more so, argues Tom Lodge, professor of political studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, than in the 1990s, when Africanists broke from the ANC to found the Pan Africanist Congress. They said then that whites and Indians in the ANC were diluting its African-nationalist tradition. Today, says Mr Lodge, the whites and Indians in Mr Mandela's cabinet—men such as Joe Slovo and Jay Naidoo—are popular with poor blacks.

Yet the ANC over the decades has had to incorporate successive waves of Africanist ideas into its own, to meet the challenge of more radical rivals. Its salute is still the clenched fist of black power. As Mr Mandela recounts in his autobiography, published in America and Britain this week, he and others such as Mr Lekota, who now preach—and practise—non-racialism, were once fierce proponents of black nationalism; indeed Mr Lekota joined the ANC only after he had been jailed for his black-consciousness activities and met Mr Mandela on Robben Island. It is no surprise that younger figures follow the black path. The poorest people and the mass support of the ANC are, after all, almost entirely black.

Rwandans in Zaire

The killers meet their match

GOMA

BULGING out of his snow-white safari suit, North Kivu's governor looked on proudly as his paracommandos applied their own solution to Zaire's Rwandan refugee problem: catapulting 37 alleged Hutu criminals by their arms across the frontier into the hands of the Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Army. "We are no longer prepared to put up with the criminal activities of these people," declared the governor, as his men glowered at the prisoners from behind their wraparound sunglasses.

At about the same time, 20,000 Rwandans living alongside Zaireans in their villages were being burnt out of their huts and forced into official refugee camps. A few days earlier 24 refugees (and three Zaireans) had been killed and 70 wounded when soldiers fired on a crowd at Katala camp, 50 kilometres (30 miles) north of Goma.

The effect on the camp, where Hutu militiamen responsible for last spring's genocide of Tutsis in Rwanda were training for a rematch, was dramatic. Even the leader of the militia, who was behind the murder of 30 Zairean boy scouts in September, told the United Nations High Commissioner for

Refugees that he was "terrified".

Relief workers who had faced death threats from the militia, which has been stealing thousands of tonnes of food, were staggered. The UN Security Council is considering proposals to send blue berets into the refugee camps in Zaire, to restore order and separate the Hutu soldiers, politicians and militiamen from the 650,000 or so ordinary Rwandans whom the extremists are preventing from returning to their homes and farms. The Zairean army's methods are brutal, but they may prove more effective.

They may, of course, prove other things too. The Zaireans have frightened the armed Hutus out of putting up road blocks on Zaire's roads and mugging locals. But when President Mobutu Sese Seko's troops are let loose, public security is seldom the result. His paracommandos and the "elite" Special Presidential Division, in their red and black berets, have a hard-earned reputation for violence and looting. In driving the refugees out of Zairean villages, they also relieved them of the burden of carrying away anything of value. Driving back to Goma, the army trucks were piled high with sofas, mattresses, hi-fi sets and other goodies.

Any Rwandans outside the camps lost their vehicles. Not all deserved better. Among these unfortunates were members of the notorious "social commission", a 12-man group of ultra-extremist Hutus who planned the genocide of Tutsis. François Karera, the ex-mayor of Kigali, who has boasted of burying 60,000 corpses from the slaughter in the Rwandan capital last April, lost his smart Toyota saloon, his clothes and his son, now said to be in detention.

The soldiers also looted houses nearby where expatriates working for UNHCR and non-governmental relief agencies had been living until they were evacuated. Still, these foreigners saw consolations. "This may be the time for the UN to send in a force. The Hutu extremists have had a bloody nose," said a UNHCR man.

The Zairean authorities have told the UNHCR that not only will they allow no new camps, but that those that exist must take up less land. Plainly, say aid workers, the Zaireans have had enough of refugees and want to make their lives uncomfortable enough to drive them home.

The risk remains that, after they have got over this week's bloody nose, the Hutu militiamen and the 30,000 men of the former Rwandan army, now based near Mugunga camp, may hit back. Mr Karera insisted that the Zairean paracommandos were in the pay of Rwanda's new rulers, and vowed to "defend my people". For that noble work, the ex-mayor needed to get to the Mugunga camp, about 80 kilometres from his new home. He asked the UNHCR last week to give him a lift. "The request was politely refused," says an official.

Mexico

Hitting the ground running

MEXICO CITY

ERNESTO ZEDILLO, Mexico's new president, had a fine inauguration on December 1st. Dignitaries galore, including Fidel Castro, and Spain's Felipe Gonzalez, were on hand to bless the ceremony. The nation took a public holiday. And then Mr Zedillo's woes began.

One indeed had hit him before he took office. A week earlier, while he was in Washington greeting Bill Clinton, the top prosecutor investigating the recent murder of Jose Francisco Ruiz Massieu, secretary-general of the ruling party, the PRI, resigned. He was Mario Ruiz Massieu, the victim's brother. He accused Ignacio Pichardo, the party's president, and other leading figures in the PRI of obstructing his investigation.

Mr Pichardo is closely allied to a hardline faction of the PRI, popularly known as the dinosaurs, who are opposed to political reform. The power behind this group is Carlos Hank Gonzalez, the outgoing agriculture minister, who, in a life spent mostly in public service, has amassed a vast fortune. Mr Zedillo, a technocrat who never stood for public office before this year, relied on Mr Hank's influence over the party machinery to secure his electoral victory in August. With such debts to repay, how could Mr Zedillo distance himself from the dinosaurs as he put together his cabinet?

When he announced his team of ministers this week, foreign investors were sorry to see no sign of Pedro Aspe, finance minister to the outgoing President Carlos Salinas, but otherwise content. The list was full of young, market-minded economists. The team that took Mexico into NAFTA was rewarded. Jaime Serra moved from the trade



The party is watching Zedillo

Abandoned Rwanda



The West is still needed in this unhappy country

RWANDA has retreated from the world's headlines, but trouble has not retreated from it. Four months after the Rwandan Patriotic Front toppled the extremist Hutu regime, the ex-rebels govern a country bereft of a third of its citizens. Govern, though, is scarcely the right word: the state has no civilian administration, no policemen, no judiciary and no money. Emergency aid, though slow to arrive, is now ample. Yet the outside world seems far more reluctant to help with the longer-term task of rebuilding the collapsed state. If the rich world turns its back on Rwanda today, it will be storing up more trouble for tomorrow.

The European Union, which has given a hefty \$236m in emergency aid in the past 12 months, says it will not give long-term help until the new (mainly Tutsi) government becomes more representative and until Hutu refugees, most of them camped out in Zaire, go home. The World Bank will not make new loans until Rwanda pays \$5.3m in arrears on old ones.

The Europeans' grudgingness is not for lack of money. The EU has a pool of \$166m for long-term development and economic reform set aside for Rwanda, and this is largely unspent. The EU has released only \$6.1m to help restore electricity and water. The biggest finger in the EU dam is French: France has blocked attempts to ease the conditions and let the money go.

The French argue that Rwanda's new government is illegitimate and tainted. It took power by force and, being Tutsi-dominated, does not represent the population at large. No wonder: after the slaughters, the Tutsi minority now make up less than 15% of the population. Still, these are reasonable concerns. The RPF, like any guerrilla army, has not behaved without reproach. Some rag-tag soldiers, many young, all unpaid, are accused of reprisal killings. The government holds hundreds of Hutu prisoners in dreadful conditions.

Yet the RPF, though still the power behind the new government, has shown some willingness to broaden its base. It has brought four other political parties into government. The cabi-

net contains more Hutus (including the president, prime minister and finance minister) than Tutsis, more speakers of French than of English. Indeed, French worries about the legitimacy of the new government seem somewhat over-pious, given France's enthusiastic support of its far nastier predecessor. This refusal to back the newcomers—whom France did not invite to this month's Franco-African summit—looks much like a snub to a regime with its roots outside *la francophonie*.

Vicious circle

The future price of isolating Rwanda could be high. A government without western friends may seek them in more dangerous places. A government that cannot pay its (more vengeful) soldiers puts its own survival in peril. There is an urgent need to transfer power from soldiers to civilians. That means setting up a police force and a judiciary. At a recent count Rwanda had only three lawyers. The UN is training some soldiers to be policemen; many more are needed.

Refugees will not return unless there is security within the country—and also in the camps beyond its borders. Most refugees are terrorised by armed thugs, whose power in the camps comes through the control of aid. The UN secretary-general this week proposed sending 3,000-5,000 peacekeepers to protect aid workers and escort refugees home. If Zaire were a serious country, the task should fall to it; but it is not. The job is pressing, the practical difficulties immense: the camps are vast, banditry widespread. No force should undertake the job unless it is ready for a long, bloody operation.

The Europeans, whose aid ministers were due to meet on November 25th, will be less than honest if they continue to make their aid conditional upon the resolution of a problem which that aid could itself help solve. Rwanda's prospects are grim enough. Without western help, its government has little hope of proving itself responsible. And Rwanda will have little hope of finding the peace it so badly needs.

Piping up in Switzerland



After years of silence, shareholders are starting to make themselves heard in Swiss boardrooms. This could cause unexpected problems

NOT so long ago, shareholder friendly companies in Switzerland were as rare as Swiss admirals. Safe behind complex anti-takeover defences, most managers treated their shareholders with disdain. A few companies, such as Nestlé, a food group, and Sandoz, a drugs company, have made an effort to improve relations with their owners. But they are the exceptions, not the rule. Now, however, a new breed of shareholder activist is trying to force other Swiss companies to follow suit. Although they are making progress, their path is strewn with unexpected obstacles.

Witness the case of Union Bank of Switzerland (ubs), the country's biggest bank. At an extraordinary general meeting on November 22nd the bank's shareholders voted narrowly in favour of a simplified capital structure, even though this was bitterly opposed by its biggest shareholder and chief mutineer, BK Vision, an investment fund. The irony is that Martin Ebner, the Swiss boss of BK Vision, has championed better corporate governance in Switzerland and at ubs in particular—and simpler capital structures are likely generally to serve those ends.

That is why the bank claims that the proposed change,

LE MONDE - 25 November 1994

RWANDA

MSF 7417-12

P2

L'ONU lance un appel urgent à l'aide internationale pour la « reconstruction de l'Etat »

Dans son dernier rapport sur la violation des droits de l'homme au Rwanda, rendu public mardi 22 novembre à Genève, René Degni-Ségui, rapporteur spécial désigné par la commission des droits de l'homme à l'ONU, déplore « la tendance à prendre prétexte de l'insécurité actuelle au Rwanda pour banaliser le génocide et justifier l'inaction ».

GENÈVE

de notre correspondant

A l'issue d'une enquête menée sur le terrain, René Degni-Ségui estime que l'ONU devrait « lancer un appel solennel à ses Etats membres, tout particulièrement aux grandes puissances et aux Etats africains, pour qu'ils apportent une aide substantielle et urgente à la reconstruction de l'Etat rwandais ». Selon ce juriste ivoirien, l'ONU devrait également

fournir une assistance financière aux autorités de Kigali afin qu'elles remettent sur pied des infrastructures judiciaires et policières.

Le rapporteur recommande aux Nations unies d'augmenter le nombre des observateurs spécialistes des droits de l'homme, qui sont actuellement une cinquantaine sur le terrain alors que 127 au moins étaient prévus. Il préconise la mise sur pied d'une force chargée d'assurer la sécurité dans les camps de réfugiés. Enfin, l'ONU est invitée à convoquer, en collaboration avec l'Organisation de l'unité africaine (OUA), une conférence internationale sur le Rwanda, chargée de « négocier les conditions de la paix, de la transition démocratique, de la réconciliation et de l'unité nationales ».

M. Degni-Ségui rappelle que le jugement et le châtiment des responsables du génocide demeurent les principales préoccupations des

Rwandais. Ceux-ci comprennent mal que l'ONU tarde à faire fonctionner le tribunal international sur le Rwanda. Ils souhaitent que cette instance siège sur les lieux des massacres, d'autant que les preuves attestant la programmation du génocide tutsi ne manquent pas. M. Degni-Ségui rappelle l'existence d'enregistrements des émissions de la radio Mille Collines incitant à assassiner les Tutsis. Il donne, entre autres exemples, celui d'un catholique de la paroisse de Kabgayi s'apprêtant à commettre des meurtres dans l'église et affirmant au prêtre : « Mon père, nous sommes en train de réaliser un programme qui apportera le salut. »

Situation tragique dans les prisons

Le rapporteur a visité la prison de Kigali, où il a pu constater que plusieurs milliers de détenus, dont nombre de femmes, de vieillards et d'enfants arrêtés arbitrairement, étaient incarcérés en violation des règles les plus élémentaires de la procédure. Il a compté une quarantaine d'enfants, dont certains n'avaient qu'une douzaine d'années, entassés les uns sur les autres à même le sol.

De nouveaux massacres sont signalés ici et là, perpétrés non seulement par des proches des victimes du génocide mais aussi par de jeunes délinquants, et même d'anciens militants recrutés à la hâte et sans discernement par le Front patriotique rwandais (FPR), maintenant au pouvoir.

Selon le rapporteur spécial, on peut craindre le pire si la communauté internationale n'intervient pas à temps pour aider à la reconstruction du pays et faire cesser les persécutions dont les réfugiés sont victimes, de la part des criminels tutsis qui font la loi dans les camps.

ISABELLE VICHNIAC

IPS TERRAVIVA (NEW YORK) - 30 November 1994

NO HOPE FOR U.N. FORCE IN RWANDAN REFUGEE CAMPS, DIPLOMATS SAY

by Farhan Haq

UNITED NATIONS, Nov 29 (IPS) - Prospects for deploying U.N. or regional peacekeepers to use force against armed elements in refugee camps outside Rwanda have vanished, diplomats here said Tuesday. Following contentious debates in the U.N. Security Council over whether peacekeepers should be authorised under Chapter Seven of the U.N. Charter to use force in the camps, one clear consensus has emerged: an ambitious armed venture is out. Ambassador Roble Olhaye of Djibouti told IPS, "Nobody (in the Council) is enthusiastic to use Chapter Seven." He added that a proposal by U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali to authorise regional peacekeepers to use force in the camps is "totally out of the question...not a real option." As a result, Olhaye said, the only way any progress will be made to avert continuing crises in the refugee camps and possibly even renewed war in Rwanda itself — is to decide on a mission in the "classic peace-keeping mold" of non-coercive cooperation with forces on the ground. Boutros-Ghali last week gave the Council three options to prevent the former Rwandan armed forces and militias (or FAR) from terrorising the roughly two million refugees in camps in Tanzania, Burundi and Zaire. But after a week of debate the two options requiring use of force under Chapter Seven — one for a U.N. force of between 10,000 and 12,000 soldiers and one for a similar multi-national force approved by the Council — were rejected outright.

Now, said Ambassador Colin Keating of New Zealand, the Council wants further information from Boutros-Ghali on the viability of the one remaining option: to send a U.N. force of between 3,000 and 5,000

7417-12 P4

soldiers to clear the camps peacefully. In his report, Boutros-Ghali suggests that two U.N. battalions would spearhead an effort to separate an estimated 30,000 people linked to the FAR and Hutu ethnic paramilitaries from the remaining refugees in the Zairean camps at Goma. After the two groups were separated and the FAR forces moved deeper into Zaire, the other Rwandan refugees would be provided assistance to return to their homes. The mainly Hutu refugees fled last summer after the FAR — then the government of Rwanda — was defeated by the now-ruling Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF). U.N. analysts worry that the FAR and militias — blamed for killing perhaps a million people this year, including much of the country's Tutsi minority — are re-arming and preparing to attack Rwanda anew. But the main Council powers, including the United States, are loathe to embark on any major armed confrontation against the FAR. The Council withdrew most U.N. peacekeepers from Rwanda at the height of government-backed massacres in April after forces now in the FAR tortured and killed 12 Belgian U.N. soldiers. Now, in fact, many on the Council want an even slimmer force than that which Boutros-Ghali proposed. Some diplomats here would like the current 5,500-soldier U.N. Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) to be expanded to handle the refugee separation tasks in Zaire, and possibly in Burundi as well. But Olhaye countered that UNAMIR is uniquely mandated to maintain the fragile peace in Rwanda, and is not trusted by the FAR, whose leaders blame their defeat at least partly on what they claim to be UNAMIR's favouritism to the RPF. "If you try to extend UNAMIR (to Zaire) and something happens so that confidence in them is twisted, then UNAMIR could not do its job in Rwanda," Olhaye argued. But the cost-conscious Council nevertheless has sought from Boutros-Ghali information on precisely what tasks are needed for a new force and whether they can be performed equally well by UNAMIR and thus avoid the creation of a new mission. Meanwhile, the Zairean armed forces have taken matters into their own hands following increased violence at Goma. Zairean troops killed eight refugees — including four children — Saturday after a Zairean soldier was murdered. A day later, they deported more than 20 FAR forces from the camps and turned them over to the new Rwandan government.

IPS TERRAVIVA (NEW YORK) - 1 December 1994

MSF 741

U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL EXTENDS RWANDA PEACEKEEPERS

UNITED NATIONS, Nov 30 (IPS). — The U.N. Security Council Wednesday unanimously extended the mission of the 3,500-person Rwanda peacekeeping force for another six months. The vote will allow the U.N. Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) to remain at its present levels — expected to rise to 5,800 soldiers by the end of the year — until Jun 9, 1995. It also allows the peacekeepers to help set up a new Rwandan police force and to improve the country's radio broadcasting capability to help urge the two million refugees outside Rwanda's borders to return home. But the Council showed greater ambivalence toward forming a new peacekeeping force to maintain order in the crowded Rwandan refugee camps, especially in neighbouring Zaire, avoiding a vote on that topic.

Instead, in a non-binding resolution, the Council asked U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali to provide further information on how many troops are definitely needed to separate armed Rwandan groups from civilian refugees in the camps. Council President Madeleine Albright of the United States said on behalf of the Council that Boutros-Ghali must assess what initial measures

need to be taken to keep the camps secure. He noted the Council's alarm that the Hutu extremists in the camps "may be preparing invasion of Rwanda." Among the options the chief could consider to avert that crisis, he suggested, is to deploy security forces from member states to train and monitor the peacekeepers.

Boutros-Ghali last week reported that between 3,000 and 5,000 U.N. troops would be needed to separate peacefully 50,000 people linked to the armed forces of the defeated Hutu-majority from the other refugees. He also proposed a larger mission, either U.N.-formed or a coalition that could use force to separate the extremists from the refugees — a proposal that was completely rejected. Diplomats also debated whether private security forces or UN troops alone could handle the former Rwandan paramilitary forces, which are blamed for the deaths of more than one million Rwandans. He suggested that a police force capable of performing military functions be dispatched to the camps, which could disarm or detain hostilities. Keating and other envoys also criticised proposals to authorise UN troops to handle the security situation in the camps, arguing they could wreck the Rwanda credibility.

Ambassadors here believe they will likely approve sending 2,000 troops to maintain security in the camps by Jan 1, after the secretary-general. Albright added that the Council will not send more forces in the camps, "many of whom were implicated in the genocide and violations of international humanitarian law." She said actions will only reinforce the determination to ensure that such persons are brought to justice. The Council also urged greater efforts to provide funds to the new, multi-ethnic Rwanda, which remains barely able to perform administrative functions. It also urged the Hutu extremist forces last July

FR: TUNBATT
TO: HR

14 MEN GATHERED IN FRONT OF 1 COY/TUNBATT, THEY
ASKED FOR WATER AND FOOD AT ~~06 DEC 94~~ 06 0700
DEC 94. THEY REPRESENT 200 DISPLACED PERSONS FROM
GITARAMA. AREA. (COMMUNES: MAGINA, RUNDA, TABA, KAYENZI,
TUSAMBIRA, NYABIKENKE, RUTORWE)

THEY DEPARTED AT 15 NOV FROM THEIR COMMUNES BECAUSE
THEY WERE NOT REGISTERED FOR WATER AND FOOD.
MORE INFO FOR HR/MILOB AT 1 COY/TUNBATT.

To: Information Unit
cc. MilObs Sector 5

From: Oskar Lehner, Isabelle Frossard, Ida Zirignon (HRFO team sector 5)

Subject: Two Days Trip through the South of Sector 5

Date: 05/12/1994

General

1) On 30/11/94 and 01/12/94 Human Rights team (Oskar Lehner, Isabelle Frossard, Ida Zirignon) and MilObs (Maj. Gordeev, Capt. Weissenboeck, see MilObs report in annex) carried out a two days patrol to the south of sector 5a and 5b. The aim of this mission was to visit areas that are normally not covered by the regular patrols. Human Rights team planed to get information about human rights situation in remote areas and wanted to visit some jails connected to the communal offices.

Patrolling Route:

2) 1. Day: GAKELI (GR 28 94), RUTSIRO (GR 32 83), RUSHESHI (GR 38 86), RWIZA (3795), RAMBA (GR 4993), GUTUMBA (GR 61 87), GITARAMA.

2. Day: GITARAMA, KAYENZI (82 90), MUSASA (GR 83 98), RUSHASHI (GR 84 09), NEMBA (76 16), RUHENGERI.

Gakeli Commune

3) It seems that there are no major human rights violations in this village. There are some cases of cattle thefts. Several Tutsis of this village stated that now there are no tensions between the two ethnic groups, but some of the people , who have participated in the genocide are still free.

4) Five people have been arrested in August and September 94 because of their participation in the genocide. we got the names of four of them: GACUMA, YOHANA, KABANGARA Gabriel, BANYHRWANIKI Kanyeshamba.

KAYOVE Comm. (GR 27 92):

5) In KAYOVE Comm. the team visited the jail. It was empty. A toilet exists in the jail in a separate room. Prisoners have access to the toilet without informing the guards. Window: very small. General condition: clean.

MUJIRA SECT., RUSHASHI SECT. (GR 38 86)

6) Villagers at the market place alleged that two months ago RPA has killed 16 people. Some of them are said to be killed because the soldiers wanted their money. Villagers could provide us with the names of six alleged victims: SEGUGU, GINZABAHEZA, BITEYI, MUNYENDAMUTZA, GISHOKI, DEDERI.

7) According to the villagers in the last weeks 55 persons were detained. The last was arrested last Thursday. All prisoners are said to be brought to Gitarama.

8) Villagers complained about a certain police man, called KAETAN, who requests money (500 to 1000 FR) for the permission to sell fruits on the market.

RAMBA (GR 49 93)

9) There seems to exist a lot of tension between the RPA soldiers (drunk) and the local population. When we passed through the village RPA pushed people into the houses. HRFO could observe how soldiers kicked people with the feet and gave them some slaps with their hands.

Recommendation: HRFO will visit this village in the next days.

KAYENZI Comm. (GR 82 90)

10) In this Commune there is no jail. All prisoners will be immediately handed over to Gitarama prison.

11) At the Centre de Salute we were informed that on 17/11/94 a wounded person was delivered to the dispensary. He had several cuts of machetes all over the body. According to the statement of the nurse working at the dispensary the man was wounded by one civilian and two RPA soldiers.

12) We spoke to MKURIKIYINIKI Pierre Damion (Tutsi), bourgmestre de KAYENZI. He is the bourgmestre since two months and lived in the commune already before the war. According to his information about 2000 Tutsi were killed in this commune during the genocide. He will provide us with a list of mass graves and a history of the events in his commune. The paper will be ready by the 15 Dec. 94. Before the war the relation Hutu : Tutsi was 4 :1. Now it is about 10 :1. His own family had about 135 members before the war. Now only 17 are still alive.

13) According to his information about 50 to 100 person so far have been detained in this commune because of their involvement in the genocide.

MUSASA Comm. (GR 83 98)

14) At Musasa we liaised with the members of Medicus Mundi (Spanish sisters), who are running a dispensary. They told us that before the war 328 Tutsis were living in that commune. None of them, but some of the through passing Tutsis were killed. In general this area before and during the war as well as now is very calm.

15) The sisters said that some people are arrested now, but there were no recent killings. They claimed that who ever provides them with information is detained and has to pay up to 10,000 FR. to be released.

16) They claimed that those people, who have participated in looting the dispensary are in power now. These new authorities belong to the MDR party. The NGO has no good relationship to the new authorities. Sisters claim that soldiers are stealing things from their dispensary.

17) The sisters informed us that in the commune there are about 50 children without parents.

Recommendation: NGO Infants du Mond should be informed to take care of them.

18) A local woman working at the dispensary, called KABAYANGE Beate, informed us, that in last April RPA had committed massacres on the Hutu population at BUYOGA commune (Sector 1). Later the situation was calm, but now there are tensions again in that commune.

Recommendation: HRFO should start investigations in that commune.

19) At the dispensary team was informed about a case of forced marriage. We were introduced to a person called MURASSI Gerard (34). He claimed that he has imprisoned by the local consellieur because the consellieur wanted to force him to become married. He stayed five days in prison and was told he would only be released if he would promise to become married. He got 30 days of time to look for a woman. The victim is married meanwhile. It is said that the same thing happened to a man called KARISA Leonard (29).

20) Later the team visited the Prison. There existed two different rooms in the building of the Buro Communal where prisoners are held.

21) In the better equipped room there were seven prisoners. They stayed in the prison for already between one and three weeks. None of them so far was interrogated, some of them claimed not to know why they are here. All claimed to be innocent. Medicus Mundi claims that the bourgmestre is detaining his personal enemies. The names of the prisoners are:

- AUDACE Ayinkamiye: former Consellieur, detained since one week. Claims to be arrested because he was criticizing the work of the new consellieur.
- KARAMA Joseph: three weeks, allegation: participation in the genocide.
- NYISENGE CASSIEN: two weeks. Does not know why he is detained. Was arrested when coming to the Buro communal.
- MBARUSHIMA Felicien: two weeks. Does not know the reason for the detention.

- TWIZEYIMANA Samuel: one week. Claims that his father has ordered that he is arrested for stealing a mattress.
- TABARO Jean Nepamsene: three weeks; alleged participation in genocide.
- Hakizimana: one week; detained after a quarrel about a radio.

21) In the second room, equipped with only one bench and two blankets or straw mats, there were seven prisoners. All are accused on having participated in the genocide. All are Hutus, have been interrogated and are in the jail already for three to six weeks.

- NKURUIKIYINKA Charles: three weeks in jail
- KARAHANGABO Cassien: four weeks
- BAHIRANDE Adrien: six weeks
- HABİYAMBERE Francois: six weeks
- KANYCENKORE: six weeks
- CYPRIEN Semutwa: four weeks
- TUREHIRWA Dominique: seven weeks

22) There exists a register where all prisoners are recorded. The rubrique “sortie” does not distinguish whether a prisoner was set free or handed over to another prison. All detentions have been ordered either by the bourgmestre or by the cancellier.

23) There are no toilets in the two prison cells. Prisoners complained that there would not be sufficient food. Each cell has a big window. The relatives have the possibility to provide the prisoners through the open window. Situation seems fairly relaxed.

24) When we arrived there was no prison guard or person in charge with a key at the office. After one hour we could find the prison guard in town. He was already drunk (1400 hours) and was carrying a hand grenade.

RUSHASHI comm. (GR 84 09):

25) At Rushashi, a sub prefecture of the prefecture Kigali Rural, we spoke to the bourgmestre, MUNJANDAMUTSA Vincent. He is holding this position since July 94. The subprefecture is not yet opened, neither is the tribunal.

26) According to the bourgmestre it is difficult to count how many people were killed during the genocide, because among the victims there also were many people who were just through passing. According to his information 158 people were killed in this commune during the genocide. They are buried in 27 mass graves. He claimed that the former bourgmestre has organized the massacres himself.

27) According to the bourgmestre there are no security problems in his commune.

28) The prison of Rushashi is placed in a separate building annexed to the Buro Communal. It has two connected rooms, each about 5 to 5 meters. The sleeping rooms of the prison guards are in the same building. Two guards equipped with helmets and automatic guns were around the house.

In the prison we found seven persons. Three were detained because of common crimes, four because of the allegation to have participated in the genocide. Prisoners are in the jail between one and 30 days (genocide cases). According to the bourgmestre some of the cases are already under investigation:

- KAMPIRWA Simeon: first day, had a quarrel about land
- MUBIRIGI Saveri: 27 days, alleged genocide
- KANYEBWANWA Viator: 20 days, alleged genocide participation
- BITROIKI Petro: first day, alleged genocide participation
- TARASISI Nyamakwa: 30 days, alleged genocide participation
- MBARUSHIMANA Boniface: first day, had a quarrel with his wife about his “deuxieme buro”
- BISABYIMANA Emmanuel: first day, alleged rape.

Asked why they had no blankets, the prisoners answered they had no permission to use blankets for the night. Bourgmestre promised to change this order. Jail seems to be clean. No signs of mistreatment.

All prisoners are registered in a record book. The rubrique “sortie” does not distinguish whether a prisoner was set free or handed over to another prison. The bourgmestre promised to change the system of register, to make it transparent whether a prisoner was released or just was transferred.

RAAUZYUW UCCVVDA0566 3421617-UUUU--UCCVVDH.

ZNR UUUUU

R 081600Z DEC 94

FM UCCVVDA//UNAMIR HQ KIGALI//

TO UCCVVDH//SECTOR 5 GISENYI//CHIEF MILOB//
JCCVVDH//SECTOR 5 RUHENGARI//OC TUN COY//

BT

UNCLAS AMA/FC 011

SUBJ: VISIT JAPAN INTEL OFFICER

1. COLONEL SAKAIEDA PLANNING VISIT TO UNAMIR HQ SECTOR 5 AND US EMBASSY PERS DURING PERIOD 10 - 15 DEC 94. HE HAS ADVISED THIS OFFICE THAT HE REQ VISITS AS FOL:

A. 10 DEC 1200 MEET SENIOR MILOB AT GISENYI MILOB HQ
B. 11 DEC 1000 MEET OC TUNBAT COY AT RUHENGARI
C. 12 DEC 1100 MEET G2 AT UNAMIR HQ
D. 12 DEC 1430 MEET WITH ATTACHE FROM US EMBASSY
E. 15 DEC 1430 MEET WITH UNAMIR FC.

2. REQOR CONFIRM AVAL OF SUBJ PERS ATR SERIALS A AND B ASAP. SUSPECT TRAVEL BY COL SAKAIEDA WILL BE BY HELICOPTER ALTHOUGH NO REQ RECEIVED TO DATE.

BT

#0566

Received 12-08-1994 17:00:32 *ZE 1701*

OAAUZYUW UCCVVD0570 3421914-UUUU--UCCVVDG.

ZNR UUUUU

O 081914Z DEC 94

FM UCCVVD0570//UNHQ KGALI//WILLIAM CLARENCE//CHIEF HRFOR//

TO UCCVVDH//MUTURA//OSKAR LEHNER//TEAM LEADER//HUMAN RIGHTS FIELD OFFICE//

BT

UNCLAS OPS 013

DATE 08 DEC 94

1. HAVE BEEN INFORMED BY GENEVA OF INTERNATIONAL RADIO BROADCASTS
OF NEWS ITEM ISSUED BY UNAMIR REGARDING RECENT DISCOVERY OF MASS
GRAVE BY TONBATT.

PLEASE CONTACT SECTOR COMMANDER TONBATT URGENTLY FOR FULL
DETAILS AND INFORM ME IMMEDIATELY.

BT

#0570

Received 12-08-1994 19:18:03

ZEU/1999

ACTOVED

(OPS OPR)

TO: ALL SECTORS

FROM: MILOB GP HQ

SUBJECT: CONTINGENT COMA INTERVIEWS - GHANAIAN
MILOBS

1. ALL GHANAIAN MILOBS DEPARTING IN DEC 94 AND JAN 95 ARE TO ATTEND A FAREWELL PARTY ON SAT 10 DECEMBER 94.
2. AFFECTED MILOBS ARE TO LIASE WITH LT COL NYIAKU ON ARRIVAL.
3. SECTOR COMMS ARE REQUESTED TO RELEASE AFFECTED MILOBS TO ATTEND.

Rapport des réfugiés par barrière du 06/12/94

Lieu	Familles	Personnes
G ^{de} barrière	123 232	364
ple barrière	41 150	107
Bateau	2	<u>13</u>
Frontière	-	-
Totaux	166	484

Remarques: Les réfugiés d'aujourd'hui viennent des différents camps de Mugunga, Kabale et Kibumba.

On remarque aussi qu'il n'y a plus des résistants (kicheus) autour de la station.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO : See Distribution

FILE NO : MILOB/ADM/6401.1

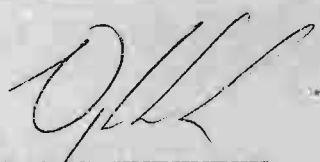
FROM : MILOB GP HQ

DATE : 30 November 1994

SUBJECT : MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN
UNAMIR AND KENYA POLICE

1. Please attached are copies of correspondence on the above mentioned subject for information and guidance of all UNAMIR personnel when in Kenya.

2. It is requested you bring the contents to the notice of all MILOBS under command:


K OPONG KYEKYEKU
Lt Col
for CMO

Distribution:

External:

Action:

MA to DFC/COS/CMO

All Sectors

HAC

Air Ops Cell (Kigali Airport)

Internal:

Action:

SOO

SPLANS

SLOGO

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

milows

DCM 2

Info all Secs by
giving a copy of this
Ltr. 78/27/11
SMAO 2 30/11

TO: Distribution List

FROM: DCOS Ops

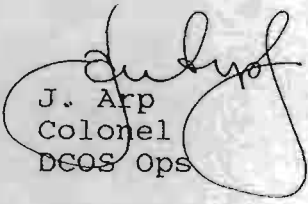
DATE: 25 Nov 94

SUBJECT: MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN UNAMIR AND THE KENYAN POLICE

1. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) expressing the standard operating procedure (SOP) to be followed by the Kenyan Police authorities when arresting/detaining UNAMIR Military personnel in Kenya was entered into on 22 Nov 94. This document is attached to this memo.

2. It should be noted that the SOP does not cover the situation where a UNAMIR Military member is accused of committing a serious crime under the Kenyan Penal Code. If such a crime were to be committed the matter would be dealt with on a case by case basis.

3. The Deputy Police Commissioner of the Kenyan Police has suggested that all UNAMIR personnel staying in Kenya (whether on leave or duty) should carry their UN ID cards. This would allow the Kenyan authorities to immediately identify the person as belonging to UNAMIR.


J. Arp
Colonel
DCOS Ops

Enclosure: 1

Distribution List

List A
List B
List C
List D
List E

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

This Standing Operating Procedure is undertaken between the Police Force of Kenya and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) Force Commander, Rwanda.

ARREST AND CUSTODY

1. UNAMIR is principally located in the country of Rwanda. Military members of UNAMIR are subject to national contingent laws and regulations. Military members are also subject to the laws of the country in which they reside and countries in which they are transient.
2. Military members of UNAMIR arrested by civilian police authorities in Kenya and who have been transferred into the custody of the United Nations Military Police or a representative of their contingent will be processed in accordance with the laws of the contingent that the member belongs to.
3. Kenyan Police will notify the UNAMIR Provost Marshall within 24 hours of the arrest and custody of a UNAMIR military member. The UNAMIR Provost Marshal will dispatch a UNAMIR military police person with a receipt for the person in custody and assume custody of the arrested person. On release from Kenyan custody, the arrested person will be transferred to his/her national contingent for processing.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

4. The Kenyan arresting authority will contact the UNAMIR Military Police Provost Marshall at UNAMIR HQ, Kigali, Rwanda or the United Nations Senior Administrative Officer in Nairobi as soon as practicable but no later than 24 hours from the arrest of a UNAMIR military member. A receipt for personnel in custody will be provided by UNAMIR military police at the time of transfer. The Kenyan arresting officer will provide a report of the incident which resulted in the arrest complete with witness and accused statements.

UNAMIR FORCE PROVOST MARSHALL

5. The UNAMIR Force Provost Marshall's office is located at UNAMIR HQ, in Kigali, Rwanda. Kenyan Police authorities are requested to contact the Force Provost Marshall's office, Room 1050, Kigali, Rwanda, telephone: 001-250-84265, extension: 11108, or, the UN Senior Administrative Officer, Q Building, Room Q238, Gigiri, Nairobi, Kenya, telephone: 623140, with notification of the arrest of the UNAMIR military member, name and nationality of the member, location of the arrested person and a brief description of the reason for the arrest.
6. This Standard Operating Procedure will be reviewed from time to time and amended as necessary.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1994.

Colonel DCOS Ops UNAMIR
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FORCE COMMANDER OF UNAMIR

Received the document from Major Oswald of (UNAMIR) based in Rwanda. The document does not supersede our own Police Regulation

Kenyan Police Commissioner

S/DCL
(J. K. Araf KOSKEI)

2
(J. K. Araf KOSKEI)

Sector 5

RAAUZYUW UCCVVDA0003 3361344-UUUU--UCCVVVDH UCCVVVDF.

ZNR UUUUU

R 021344Z DEC 94

FM UNHQ KIGALI//SO SUP//

TO KIBUYE//MILOB COMD//

MUTURA//MILOB COMD//

BT

UNCLAS 0001

SUBJ: FRAFBATT RESUPPLY - BARGE OPERATION 6 DEC 94.

1. ANOTHER BARGE OPERATION IS PLANNED FOR TUESDAY 6 DEC 94. THE OPERATION IS PLANNED AS FOLLOWS:

A. BROWN AND ROOT CONVOY (MAX 3 MDM VEH) DEPART KIGALI FOR GISENYI. ^{GISENYI}
PM 5 NOV;

B. CONVOY OVER NIGHT AT CARE COMPOUND MUTURA;

C. BROWN ^{ROUTE} CONVOY COMMANDER TO MAKE CONTACT WITH MILOBS
MERIDIAN HOTEL PM 5 NOV;

D. FIRST 3 MDM VEH ARRIVE (DRY RATIONS AND GENERAL STORES/POL)
GISENYI BARGE LOADING RAMP NLT 0800 6 DEC;

E. BROWN AND ROOT CONVOY COMMANDER TO TAKE CHARGE OF ^{HAND}LOADING
OPERATIONS ;

F. CONDUCT BARGE OPERATIONS, ONE MILOB FROM SECTOR 5 TO ACCOMPANY;

G. RETURNING EMPTY VEHICLES TO OVERNIGHT MUTURA;

H. RETURNING EMPTY VEHICLES TO OVERNIGHT MUTURA. RETURN TO KIGALI.

PAGE 2 RCPcPO0528 UNCLAS

2. NOTE NO REEFER TRUCKS WILL ATTEMPT TO LOAD ON BARGE. ^{BROWN} ~~BROWN~~ AND

ROOT CONVOY COMMANDER WILL HAVE A COPY OF SHIPPING DELIVERY NOTE
DELIVERING CARGO BEING CARRIED. THIS WILL BE PRESENTED ON ARRIVAL
AT MILOB HQ GISENYI.

3. PLEASE NOTE THAT BARGE OPERATION HAS BEEN DISCUSSED BETWEEN THE
DFC AND THE RWANDESE CHIEF OF STAFF. WE STILL PURSUE THE WRITTEN
COMMUNICATION FORM THE RWANDESE MINISTER OF DEFENSE.

4. NOTE FOR SECTOR 5. G4 STAFF GAVE A COMPREHENSIVE BRIEF TO BROWN
AND ROOT CONVOY COMMANDER PRIOR TO DEPARTURE ON LAST CONVOY.
THE ECONOMAT AND BROWN AND ROOT CONVOY COMMANDERS WERE DIRECTED TO
LYR1088 AND MOVE AS ONE CONVOY BOTH, STAYING OVERNIGHT AT MUTURA. THE
G4 CELL IS NOT MANNED WITH SUFFICIENT PERSONNEL TO SEND A
REPRESENTATIVE WITH EVERY CONVOY, ALTHOUGH WE WISH WE HAD THE
ABILITY. THE INCIDENT WITH THE RPA AND THE REQUIRED NOTICE FROM
THE MINISTER OF DEFENSE FOR RWANDA, AS PASSED TO ME, WAS RELAYED
TO THE HIGHEST LEVEL IN UNAMIR HQ AND EVERY ATTEMPT WAS MADE BY THE
G4 STAFF BOTH PRIOR TO THE OPERATION AND AS A RESULT OF THE
INCIDENT TO RESOLVE THE MATTER. THE MATTER IS STILL AS YET
UNRESOLVED AND IS NOW WITH THE DFC. HE HAS BEEN NOTIFIED OF THE
URGENCY FOR THE RESOLUTION OF THIS MATTER AND OF OUR INTENDED BARGE
OPERATION. IF THE PERMISSION IS NOT GAINED IN TIME THE BARGE

PAGE 3 UNCLAS RCCPSP00528

OPERATION WILL NOT BE CONDUCTED AND THE CONVOY WILL MAKE ITS WAY BY
ROAD.

5. REGARDS.

BT

#0528

Received 12-02-1994 14:13:11

2EV 1413

FR: TUNBATT

TO: HR

14 MEN GATHERED IN FRONT OF 1 COY / TUNBATT, THEY
ASKED FOR WATER AND FOOD AT ~~06 DEC 94~~ 06 0700
DEC 94. THEY REPRESENT 200 DISPLACED PERSONS FROM
GITARAMA. AREA. (COMMUNES: MAGINA, RUNDI, TABA, KAYENZI,
TUSAMBIRA, NYARIKENKE, RUTORWE)

THEY DEPARTED AT 15 NOV FROM THEIR COMMUNES BECAUSE
THEY WERE NOT REGISTERED FOR WATER AND FOOD.

MORE INFO FOR HR / MILOB- AT 1 COY / TUNBATT.

REPORT OF A JOINT PATROL UNHCHR, MILOBS AND UNHCR

07 Dec - 08 Dec 1994

1. General

On 07/12/94 and 08/12/94 Human Rights team (Oskar Lehner), MilObs (Maj. Sarkar, Capt. Weissenboeck) and UNHCR (Jennifer Moore) carried out a two days patrol to the south of sector 5a and 5b. The aim of this mission was to visit areas that are normally not covered by the regular patrols.

2. Patrolling Route:

Day 1: GISENYI, MAHOKE (GR 27 12), KARAMBO (GR 32 83), MUSENYI (GR 36 09), KARAGO (GR 45 17), GICYE (GR 50 12), BUKUNZI (GR 02 45), RAMBA (GR 48 93), MURAMB (GR 58 93), GITARAMA.

Day 2: GITARAMA, KASEMAKENDE (GR 67 79), NYABIKENKE (GR 73 92), ROKEN (GR 77 95), KAYENZE (GR 82 89), GAHUNGEN (GR 88 88), TABA (GR 89 84), KAMONYI (GR 89 79), Road Crossing. (GR 023 839), NIKETSI (GR 88 95), RUGANDA (GR 88 01), Road Crossing (GR 919 017), RUHENGIERI.

3. KARAMBO

A. Allegation of Human Rights violation:

People in MUSENYI IDP camp reported that about one month ago two persons were shot by RPA in order to steal their money. Their names were NGENDAHAMANA Ethien and NDAGIGIMANA John. Both lived in KANAMA Comm., KARAMBO Sect., KANAMBO Cell.

4. IDP Camp MUSENYI

A. Road Condition:

The road crossing the Foret Naturelle de Gishwaty in east-west direction (KARAMBO - BUGONDE) is in good condition and can be passed with a 4x4 without problems.

B. Population:

The population appears to be predominantly Hutus who fled the area in July 94 to Zaire or within Rwanda (Ruhengeri, Kibuye). Most of them lived in this village already before the war. There are approximately 1300 (second source 3000) in the area at present, most of them returned between July and September 94.

C. Government activities:

Villagers tried to get in contact with bourgmestre in KANANA to ask for assistance, but could not get in contact with the local authorities.

D. NGO's:

There has been little of no direct contact with NGO's or UN agencies. Some individuals reported that the red cross did a registration some time after the war but did not return.

E. Basic needs, Food supply:

Little food supply, although there has been at least one modest harvest of potatoes. Living conditions are very poor. Medical assistance and food distribution is necessary. Need of tools and blankets obvious.

F. RPA:

No deployment

G. Genocide: NTR

H. Allegation of Human Rights Violations: NTR

I. Jail: NTR

J. IDP's:

No IDP camp in this area.

K. Retournées:

The present inhabitants number some former IDP's who have returned.

L. Refugees:

The other portion of the population includes repatriated Rwandan refugees from Zaire.

M. Possibilities for Resettlement:

There appears to be uncultivated cleared and suitable land for farming in the area of the Gishwati Forest.

5. KARAGO Comm. (GR 45 17)

The new BM, NDARARENZI Leonard, assumed his post the day before. The former BM, MGANAHE Faustin, was detained on 10 Nov 94, because he has kept the money (125,000 FR), that he had collected from the population, for himself.

A. Road condition: NTR

B. Population:

Approximately 40,000 people (BM unsure of pre-war population, of which around 25,000 1994 caseload retournees / repatriates and 15,000 1959/60 old caseload Tutsi retournees from Zaire.

C. Government activities:

Bureau communal is run with eight persons (including two members of the police communal). Ten primary schools are opened. Pupils are free of charge.

D. NGO's:

MSF dispensary near bureau communal. 100 to 200 people are treated every day. Main diseases: malaria, diarrhea. 1 x day visit of MSF doctor per week.

E. Basic needs, Food supply:

BM asked for food distribution in his commune.

F. RPA:

One platoon is deployed 5 Km south of KARAGO (GR 463162). They are operating a road block on main road near their HQ.

G. Genocide:

BM reported that during April and May many Tutsis were killed, but he has no exact figures. There exist several mass graves, but the BM does not know their location. He promised to prepare a list with all necessary information about what happened during the genocide in this commune. List will be ready by 10 Jan 95.

H. Allegation of Human Rights Violations:

In July several people were detained in Sect. RAMBURA. Details unknown.

BM stated that nobody has been killed during the last weeks. Health worker at MSF dispensary reported that one child was killed and two person were injured (one called MANIRAKIZA, female, 24) with a hand grenade. The perpetrator was a civilian. He was angry because the victims did not pay back their debt.

I. Jail:

The jail is located to the rear of the communal office. It was empty, and apparently unused for several weeks. The door and the window were covered with cobwebs. There exists no current register book. BM claimed that the old one had been lost.

J. IDP's:

No IDP camps in this area.

K. Retournées:

Approximately 25,000 1994 caseload (majority Hutu).

L. Refugees:

Approximately 15,000 1959/60 old caseload Tutsi rapatriates from Zaire.

M. Possibilities for Resettlement:

BM indicated that there were up to 280 square kilometers of available land in the sector of GAKARARA and NANGA in the commune of KARAGO. He showed an enthusiastic willingness to be contacted regarding a possible settlement for old caseload Tutsis.

6. GICYE (GR 50 12)

BM is TWIHBANIRE Anacle. He has holds this post since 17 Sep 94.

A. Road condition: NTR

B. Population:

Approximately 37,000 people. Pre-war population 60,000. A big number left the area during the war but came back from Zaire. 120 1959/60 retournées are settled in the commune.

C. Government activities:

The Tribunal de Canton in Gicye has not yet resumed its function. 24 persons are employed by the commune. They get no salary. No local police is operating in the commune. 13 schools are opened and are free of charge.

D. NGO's:

No NGO is present in the commune. Sick people are brought to MSF dispensary in KARAGO.

E. Basic needs, Food supply:

BM informed that limited food supply was a problem, although some local cultivation has begun.

F. RPA:

No RPA deployment now. RPA left one month ago.

G. Genocide:

BM does not know the exact figure of the people killed in the genocide. He will establish a list with all necessary information by 10 Jan 95.

H. Allegation of Human Rights Violations:

BM reports that nobody was detained or killed in recent weeks in his commune.

I. Jail:

The jail is located in a separate building behind the bureau communal. It was empty. There are three rooms, each 3x4 meters. Two seem not to have been used for a very long time. In the third there were old traces of blood and the excrement of rats on the floor. Such excrement normally is a sign that a dead body was laying there for a long time. It is not possible to determine when the dead body was removed. It could have been as long as several months ago. There is no register book in existence.

J. IDP:

No IDP camp in this area.

K. Retournees:

Nearly 37,000 1994 caseload retournees (mostly Hutu).

L. Refugees:

About 120 old caseload Tutsi repatriated refugees from Zaire.

M. Possibilities for Resettlement:

As many of the old caseload Tutsis are apparently living in the houses of 1994 caseload Hutus who have not yet returned, it would not appear that old caseload settlements are available option at present.

7. RAMBA (GR 48 93)

RAMBA was visited by the same team the week before. That time the team witnessed hostilities between RPA soldiers and local population.

The bureau communal is occupied by RPA (HQ). RPA seems to control the civilian authorities. As the BM was out we spoke to secretaire communal, BIZERUKA Celestre. He returned from a Kibuye IDP camp four days ago, and was previously the secretaire communal for a 19 years period.

A. Road condition:

The road KABAYA (GR 49 06) - BUKUNZI (GR 02 45) - RAMBA (GR 48 93) could be used with a 4x4 without any problems.

B. Population:

Approximately 36,000 mostly new caseload Hutu retournees, as compared with a pre-war population of 50,000. Main part of population left to KIBUYE, CYANGUGU and ZAIRE. According to retournees it is difficult to leave Zaire.

C. Government activities:

Six persons are working unpaid in the bureau communal. 22 primary schools opened, 6450 pupils are attending the school free of charge.

D. NGO's:

No NGO's present. The medical clinic in RAMBA has not yet resumed functioning.

E. Basic needs, Food supply: NTR

F. RPA:

One platoon is deployed in RAMBA with HQ in bureau communal. Lt. JOHN is platoon leader. Far away of his HQ he behaves like a local authority and seems to terrorize population. Local authorities and RPA do not cooperate. Tension between population and RPA.

G. Genocide:

During the genocide approximately 50 persons were killed.

H. Allegation of Human Rights Violations:

Relation between RPA and population seems to be very hostile. RPA detained several people during the last weeks, who are said to be involved in the genocide. Most of the detentions happened at night after 20 00 hours. Several times the population resisted and tried to protect the person, who should be detained. During this confrontations RPA has killed three people:

- NTIBIGIRISONI, comm. RAMBA, sect. SUTI, cell. GABIGA; killed three weeks ago. He was a neighbor of a suspected person. Our source that he was not involved in the massacres.
- SERURABAYE, comm. RAMBA, sect. BAYI, cell. RUTSYI, killed two weeks ago. RPA wanted to arrest him. According to our source he was involved in the massacres.
- The name of the third person was not known. He lived in comm. RAMBA, sect. NYAMBIRI, cell. KILIKWA, killed one week ago. He also should be arrested and refused to come with the soldiers. Our source claimed that this man had not participated in the genocide.

Eight persons are said to have been arrested last week (details see special HR-report). According to our source seven of them were actually involved in the genocide. All eight cases were already investigated.

I. Jail:

Team got the information that in the RPA HQ (the former bureau communal) RPA has detained 24 person, who are accused to have participated in the genocide. HRFO got reliable information that detainees regularly are beaten. Team got no access to this jail, as RPA stopped them when coming to that place (details see special HR-report).

From the assistant of the BM the team learned that there is no jail in the commune and therefore there exists no register book. When team walked through the village they found a private house approximately 80 meters away from the house that is now functioning as the bureau communal. In this prison there were five prisoners. They were accused of ordinary crimes and stayed there already between two and five days (details see special HR-report).

J. IDP's:

No IDP camp in this area.

K. Retournees:

Approximately 36,000 mostly 1994 caseload Hutu retournees.

L. Refugees:

Apparently there is a not significant number of old caseload Tutsi repatriates.

M. Possibilities for Resettlement:

No concrete possibility for old caseload settlement.

8. NYABIKENKE (GR 72 92)

Team spoke to BM KAMANZI Modeste. He was already the BM before the war to BUGESAERA and is now holding this post since two month.

A. Road condition:

The road from KASEMAKENDE (GR 67 79) to NYABIKENKE (GR 73 92) can be easily driven with a 4x4.

B. Population:

Presently 45,500 mostly Hutu, as compared to a pre-war population of 52,803. Refugees are mainly in Zaire. Retournees informed that Interahamwe prevents people from coming back.

C. Government activities:

Four persons are employed at the communal office and paid from the local taxes. There exists no local police: 21 primary schools are functioning. 6574 pupils attend school.

D. NGO's:

MSF is manning once a week the local dispensary. ICRC did food distribution in early December and Caritas distributed bean seeds.

E. Basic needs, Food supply: NTR

F. RPA:

20 to 30 RPA soldiers are responsible for security in commune. Local authorities and RPA seem to cooperate well.

G. Genocide:

In April and May about 3000 people were killed. Many of the bodies were thrown into the river. One mass grave exists near the church south of the bureau communal. BM promised to set up a list with all relevant information about the genocide. List will be ready by 10 Jan 95.

H. Allegation of Human Rights Violations:

In the last week only one person was killed in this commune. It was an ordinary crime. About 40 people were arrested because of their involvement in the genocide. Most of them were sent to the Gitarama jail, some to Kiyumba.

I. Jail:

The communal jail is in a separate building behind the bureau communal. It contained six prisoners, who stayed in that prison between three weeks and five days. Four were accused of having participated in the massacres, two are alleged to have committed ordinary crimes. None of them was interrogated so far. There exists a register book, however it was not updated. Only three of the detainees were mentioned (further details see special HR-report).

J. IDP's:

No IDP camps in this area.

K. Retournees:

There are approximately 3000 1994 caseload Hutu retournees (the BM estimates that another 3000 are still in Zaire or displaced in Rwanda). Among these around 280 are living in a transit centre in the RUKARAGATA sect. of NYABIKENKE and other 150 with friends due to house destruction.

L. Refugees:

There are very few old caseload Tutsi repatriates in the area.

M. Possibilities for Resettlement:

No clear possibilities were identified, although there appears to be available land in the area.

9. TABA (GR 88 84)

The compound of the TABA bureau communal is partly occupied by RPA. They also control and guard the jail. We spoke to the Assistant BM and Secrétaire communal MUSONI Honore. He was raised up in TABA and is holding his post since the end of the war. The bourgmestre was not

available because he was attending a meeting with local population in KAMONYI sect. (GR 7892).

A. Road condition:

The section between NYABIKENKE (GR 72 92) and the road crossing at GR 757 962 seems to be used very seldom, partly it is just a foot path. One little bridge might cause problems after heavy rainfalls as the terrain is very muddy. Between AKEZA (GR 76 95) and NKWALI (GR 80 93) the road can not be passed by trucks because parts of the road have slipped down the hill.

B. Population:

48,000 people live in the commune. Before the war the number of people was 54,400. 15,000 left during the war, around 14,000 returned. From 2000 refugees in Zaire 1800 returned. Situation in Zaire was difficult for them because of threats from the side of Interahamwe.

C. Government activities:

Seven persons are employed by the commune, they receive no payment. 17 primary schools are functioning.

D. NGO's:

Local hospital is run by the Perspiration Church. In October TROCARE distributed seeds.

E. Basic needs, Food supply: NTR

F. RPA:

One platoon under the command of a lieutenant is deployed in TABA. The bureau communal is a sort of HQ and protected by RPA guards. The BM and The RPA are both using the bureau communal. Apparently there is some tension between RPA and population.

G. Genocide:

Ass. of BM could not provide us with data about the genocide. He promised to set up a list till the 10 Jan 95.

H. Allegation of Human Rights Violations:

About 100 to 200 people are detained because of an alleged involvement in the genocide. The majority of them is detained in Gitarama, some in TABA communal prison.

I. Jail:

The prison is under the control of both, the RPA commander and the BM. There exists no register book, officially because the detainees are handed over to Gitarama within a few days. Ass. of BM said that now there are five to ten prisoners in the jail.

Team tried to visit the prison but did not get access (see special HR-report on that incident).

J. IDP's:

No IDP camp in this area.

K. Returnees:

Approximately 14,000 of the 15,000 1994 Hutus who fled during the war have returned (around 12,000 from Zaire, and 2000 were internally displaced). This leaves approximately 800 still internally displaced and around 200 still in Zaire.

L. Refugees:

ASS. BM did not know of a single old caseload Tutsi repatriate in the area.

M. Possibilities for Resettlement:

Ass. BM indicated that all unexplored land in that area was either forested or not fertile.

10. Condition of Road: Road Crossing. (GR 023 839), NIKETSI (GR 88 95), RUGANDA (GR 88 01), Road Crossing (GR 919 017)

Can be easily driven with a 4x4.