

UNAMIR

SECTOR 3B, BUTARE  
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

4 AUG - 12 OCT 1995

[1 CONFIDENTIAL]

EL/WG JUNE 2009

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UNAMIR HQ  
Kigali, RWANDA

5000.1/UHAAG/A1

12 Oct 95

See Distribution

**MINUTES OF UHAAG MEETING OF WEDNESDAY 11 OCTOBER 95**

**HELD AT 1500 HRS IN UNAMIR CONFERENCE ROOM**

<b>PRESENT :</b>	Lt Col T J Fox	Chairman
	Lt Col BS Ndiaye	G3 OPS
	Mr S Dao	SRSG Rep
	Mr J Lombardo	CAO Rep
	Maj von Bulow	FMO
	Capt D Singh	FEO
	Maj S K Prasad	Secretary

**ITEM I - INTRODUCTION**

1. The Chairman welcomed all participants and opened the meeting at 1505 hrs.

**ITEM II - MINUTES OF LAST MEETING**

2. The Secretary read out the minutes of the last meeting.

### **ITEM III - POINTS FROM LAST MEETING**

3. **Repair of Water Pump at Butare.** The FEO informed that repair of the water pump in the Secondary school at Butare had been completed.

4. **Repair of Generator at Kibuye Hospital.** The CAO rep informed that the Generator Repair Unit has expressed its inability in providing technicians for inspection/repairs of the generator at Kibuye Hospital, due to heavy commitment in UNAMIR tasks.

5. **Rearrangement of Containers.** The Secretary informed that the task of rearrangement of containers at Nkamira Transit Camp had been completed.

6. **Biogas tanks in Kigali Orphanage.** The CAO rep informed that the cost of items required for the covering for the tanks amounted to US \$ 2000. As these items or funds for their purchase are not available the work can not be undertaken at present.

7. **Utilisation of Septic Sucker Trucks.** The CAO rep informed that the list of priority requirements of the septic sucker truck had been forwarded and the tasks will be undertaken on the Sundays starting this week.

8. **Engineering Support in Canal Construction in Gikongoro.** The FEO informed that the dozer could not be sent to Gikongoro due to non-availability of trailer. As the fresh contract for trailer is still not finalised, with discussions continuing in the UNAMIR administration, the work is going to be delayed. The CAO rep said that he will get the details on the matter and inform the Chairman.

**Action - STO**

9. **Dismantling of Orphanage Tents.** The FMO informed that the tents at the orphanage were not Canadian and dismantling them will require specialist effort. The CAO rep said that he will check if CBMS could undertake the task.

**Action - STO**

10. **Repair of Track Mabanza - Nyarusange.** The FEO informed that a reccee of the track had been carried out, alongwith the MILOBS. The track had been found to be quite adequate and no repairs were required to be undertaken on it.

11. **Provision of Generator and Electrical Repairs in Kibali Orphanage.** The CAO rep informed that electrical repair work at the orphanage will cost approximately US \$3000 and the work can not be undertaken at present as funds were not available. The meeting decided that the request for generator be noted and considered, if and when generators are available.

12. **Land Levelling for Play Grounds.** The FEO informed that the task of play ground levelling for schools in Butare prefecture could be undertaken by dozers only after trailers for moving them became available.

13. **Repair of Bridges in Butare.** The FEO informed that recce of the bridges in Butare prefecture had been carried out and report sent to HAC. The repairs will be undertaken whenever the materials are made available.

#### **ITEM IV - REQUESTS DEALT WITH BY HAC**

C 14. **Transportation for Byumba Transit Camp.** The G3 OPS informed that Ghanbatt has undertaken the task of transportation of construction material for the new transit camp at Byumba.

15. **Food Supply at Orphanage in Cyangugu.** The Chairman informed that subsequent to his visit to Misericorde Orphanage in Cyangugu, HAC had taken up the matter of improving the food supply to the orphanage with WFP.

16. **Minor Prisoner in Ntongwe Commune Cachot.** The Secretary informed that case of a minor prisoner (age nine years) accused of genocide crime, and held in Ntongwe commune cachot in Gitarama Prefecture, had been sent to UNICEF for following up with the Government authorities.

#### **ITEM V - REQUESTS CONSIDERED BY UHAAG**

C 17. **Dumper Trucks for Transportation of Laterite.** The Chairman informed that the Administrator of Development Center at Kabuga had expressed his gratitude for the support provided by UNAMIR in the repair of bridges on Muyenzi - Kabuga road. He has also requested for two dumper trucks for four days to transport laterite for the improvement of the approaches to the repaired bridges. The FEO informed that Force Engineer Company would be able to undertake the task.

**Action - Force Engineer Company**

18. **Transportation of Red Cross Tanks.** The Chairman informed the Group of the request received from Belgian Red Cross for transportation of two tanks. A crane and truck were required for the purpose. The meeting decided that the request may be undertaken by 95 CMSG.

**Action - CLOGO**

19. **Transportation of Accident Vehicle.** The Secretary informed the Group of the request received from NGO AICF (USA) for assistance in towing of their accidented Toyota Hilux vehicle from NGO AVSI compound in Nyanza, Butare to Kigali. The meeting decided that the request may be undertaken by 95 CMSG.

**Action - CLOGO**

20. **Septic Sucker Truck for Nkamira Transit Camp.** The Secretary informed that a request had been received from NGO COOPI for septic sucker truck for Nkamira Transit Camp. The meeting decided that the request be undertaken once the pending requests had been cleared.

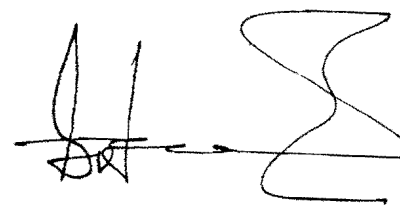
**Action - STO**

C 21. **Request for Vehicles by MINADEF.** The CAO rep put up the request received from Directorate of Communication & Technical Services (MINADEF) for provision of two vehicles for improving coordination work with UNAMIR and other UN agencies. The meeting reiterated that all requests from government agencies had to come through the Rwandese Ministry of Planning. The UNAMIR also did not have any surplus vehicles at present.

22. **Request for Vehicle by NGO.** The CAO rep put up the request received from NGO WCS (The Wildlife Conservation Society) for a vehicle for Nyungwe Forest Conservation Project. The meeting decided that the request could not be met at present as UNAMIR did not have any surplus vehicles. However, the request could be considered if and when vehicles became available.

**ITEM VI - CONCLUSION**

C 23. The meeting concluded at 1550 hrs.



(S K Prasad)  
Major  
Secretary UHAAG

**DISTRIBUTION :**

SRSG/  
CAO/  
Hum/Rehab Offr (Office of SRSG)  
STO (Office of CAO)

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C COS

DCOS OPS

DCOS SP

G3 OPS

CLOGO

FEO

FSO

FMO

MILOB GP HQ

MILOB SECTOR 1A

MILOB SECTOR 1B

MILOB SECTOR 2A

MILOB SECTOR 2B

MILOB SECTOR 3A

C MILOB SECTOR 3B

MILOB SECTOR 4

MILOB SECTOR 5A

MILOB SECTOR 5B

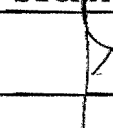
MILOB SECTOR 5C

HAC

File

DFC's OFFICE

SEEN STAMP

APPT	SIGNATURE	DATE	REMARKS
DFC		13-6	
MA			
ADC			
CC			

1076/UN/ET/ 140 /G

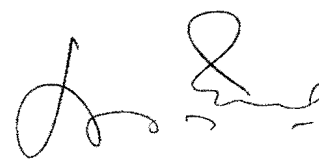
12 Oct 95

From : Force Engr Coy

To :

Subject : ENGINEER SUPPORT TO REHABILITATION OF PRISONS

1. Reference your letter dated 10 Oct 95.
2. As requested vide para 3 (b) of your letter under reference, 85 Long Angle Iron Pickets have been sent to Butare for security fencing of Butare prison. Please inform the concerned people to collect it from our detachment located at Milobs HQ at Butare.
3. Stores required for sentry post and security lights for Nyanza prison has not been made available by CBMS. As soon as all the stores are made available party will be despatched to the location. You are requested to expedite issue of stores for the same.



( B D Pandey )  
Maj  
OC

c.c. : DCOS Ops

CBMS

Force Engr Offr



REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE  
PREFECTURE DE KIGALI - NGALI  
COMMUNE RUBUNGO

1000 7/6/3  
RUBUNGO, Le 27/09/1995

OBJET : Demande d'aide  
Entretien Route  
ZINDIRO - KARAMA

✓ Force Commander  
HQ UNAMIR II  
Hôtel Amahoro

①

C

Nous avons l'honneur de venir auprès  
de votre autorité, pour vous solliciter une aide d'entretien de la route qui  
mène à la carrière de Karama. Cette route vient de Zindiro jusqu'à la carrière  
de Masizi - Karama. La route a une distance de 6 Km.

Espérant une suite favorable à ma  
demande de vous en souhaite bonne réception.

② DFC  
In your action.  
DFC  
14 OCT 95

Bourgmestre de la Commune RUBUNGO

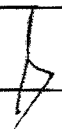



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C.P. à  
Minitrape

DFC'S OFFICE

SEEN STAMP

APPT	SIGNATURE	DATE	REMARKS
DFC		11/10	
MA		9/1/10	
ADC			
CC			



TO : RADIO UNAMIR

INFO : See list attached

FROM : Database Officer,  
Humanitarian Assistance Cell

DATE : 09 Oct 95

SUBJECT : HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BY UNAMIR  
( FOR THE WEEK ENDING 07 OCTOBER 95 )

MEDICAL SUPPORT

1. Medical Treatment.

- (a) The Indian Battalion provided medical treatment to 438 local patients in Kigali and dental treatment to 30 local patients. The medical team also visited Butamwa commune and treated 50 local patients.
- (b) The Ghanian Companies provided medical treatment to 274 local patients in Kibungo.
- (c) The Mali Company provided medical treatment to 17 local patients in Gikongoro.
- (d) The Nigerian Company treated 14 children at Imbabazi orphanage, 32 local patients in Kayove commune, and four local patients at Nyundo camp

ENGINEERING SUPPORT

- 2. Transit Camp at Byumba. The Force Engineer Company has completed levelling of an area of approximately 5,600 square meters for the new transit camp at Byumba. The task involved 32 hours of dozer work.

3. Nsinda Prison. The Force Engineer Company carried out improvement of 200 m long approach track to Nsinda prison. Two dump trucks were employed for the purpose.

4. Rehabilitation School in Butare. The Force Engineer Company is continuing work at the Rehabilitation School. The details of tasks undertaken are :-

(a) Electrification work in the school is in progress. New fittings and wiring worth \$3,500 have been installed during the week.

(b) Water supply restoration work at the school is continuing.

5. Support to Orphanage. The Indian Battalion engineers carried out repairs of water pipeline, water supply fittings and electrical repairs in the Missionaries of Charity (Mother Teresa Group) Orphanage in Kigali.

#### **DONATIONS**

6. The Indian Battalion donated ten packets of essential life-saving drugs to Butamwa commune local dispensary. The drugs were provided by the Indian Red Cross Society.

7. The Nigerian Company donated 50 mattresses for returnees, to the Prefect of Gisenyi on behalf of Federal Republic of Nigeria and UNAMIR.

#### **TRANSPORTATION SUPPORT**

8. Transportation of Food.

(a) The Indian Battalion provided three trucks to the government for transportation of 15 tons of rations from Kigali to Butare on 03 Oct.

(b) The Ghanaian Companies provided two trucks to WFP on 02 Oct for transportation of food from Rwamagana to Sake, for distribution to the locals.

(c) The Mali Company provided following transport support during the week for move of food items :-

- (i) Two trucks to NGO CARE.
- (ii) Four trucks to NGO TROCAIRE.
- (iii) Four trucks to NGO CARITAS.
- (iv) Five trucks to NGO PAM

9. Transportation of Aid Items.

- (a) The Indian Battalion transported eight tons of seeds from Kigali to Butamwa commune on 06 Oct.
- (b) The Indian Battalion transported 14 tons of fertilisers from Kigali to Gitarama, Runda and Musambira communes on 05 Oct.
- (c) MILOBS in Gitarama prefecture transported 52 boxes of UNICEF schooling materials from Gitarama to various communes in the prefecture.
- (d) MILOBS in Kibungo prefecture transported and organised distribution of 150 blankets each to Kibungo, Rwamagana and Rwinkwavu hospitals. The blankets were provided by Austrian Relief Programme.
- (e) MILOBS in Kibuye prefecture delivered, by helicopter, humanitarian aid comprising of medicines from UNAMIR, 500 kg of seeds from PAM and 100 kg of plastic sheets from UNHCR to Bwiza commune for the returnees.

10. Miscellaneous Transportation Support.

- (a) The Indian Battalion provided transport as follows :-
  - (i) One truck to WFP for transporting Rubhalls from Kigali to Kibungo on 02 Oct.
  - (ii) One truck for transporting firewood from Kigali to Runda commune on 07 Oct.
- (b) The Ghanian Company provided one truck to NGO GOAL for transportation of construction material to Byumba transit centre on 5th and 6th Oct.
- (c) The Mali Company provided three trucks to Butare Prefecture on 3rd, 6th and 7th Oct for transportation of remnants of genocide victims.
- (d) The Nigerian Company assisted in transportation of returnees from Zaire border to transit camps and further to communes.
- (e) The Force Signal Company provided a truck from 2nd to 7th Oct for transportation of wood and other items for a local NGO ARDEC. Total tonnage transported was approximately 60 tons over a distance of about 120 kms.

INFORMATION :

SRSG  
CAO  
Hum/Rehab Officer  
UNAMIR Spokesman

FC  
DFC  
COS  
DCOS OPS  
DCOS SP  
INDBATT  
GHANCOY  
MALAWICOY  
MALICOY  
NICOY  
FORCE ENGINEER COY  
FORCE SIGNAL COY  
95 CMSG  
NORMED

MILOB GP HQ  
MILOB SECTOR 1A  
MILOB SECTOR 1B  
MILOB SECTOR 2A  
MILOB SECTOR 2B  
MILOB SECTOR 3A  
MILOB SECTOR 3B  
MILOB SECTOR 4  
MILOB SECTOR 5A  
MILOB SECTOR 5B  
MILOB SECTOR 5C

HACU (MINIREISO)  
File

HAC  
UNAMIR HQ  
Kigali

25 August, 1995

See Distribution

WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 13 - 19 AUG 1995

GENERAL SITUATION

1. The humanitarian situation all over the country is very tasking due to the number of returnees forced into the country.
2. Most of the requests received indicate that water is the problem of the local population. If some of the water projects are rehabilitated, these requests will drastically reduce.

HAC ACTIVITIES

3. The Chief Humanitarian Assistance Officer visited the various points of registration of returnees to assess the situation. There had been series of meetings held in operation centre for relief and rehabilitation to discuss the development strategy of pulling human and material resources of Government and international communities.

4. Sector 1A

- a. Gen Situation. The past week has seen continued humanitarian activities in Sector 1A. The general situation in communes continue to show signs of normalizing. There was an increase in the inflow of returnees from Burundi. The availability and distribution of food and water in rural areas continue to be of concern.

- b. Own HAC Activities. The Humanitarian Team undertook a number of humanitarian activities during the week.

- c. General Living Conditions

- (1) Water. Water supply in rural areas is insufficient and is likely to continue thus until the onset of rains.

25/8/95

(2) Education. Most rural schools have reopened, they lack reading, writing and teaching materials. There is also lack of furniture in these schools.

(3) Housing. It has been observed that in most communes all available houses have already been occupied. New returnees are therefore having serious problems in obtaining shelters for themselves. UNHCR is however, providing plastic sheeting as an interim relief measure.

(4) Food. The availability and supply of food in rural areas require to be improved upon. The rural population need to be encouraged to become self reliant in food production.

d. People With Special Needs

(1) Orphanages. The Orphanage at Gikoro has twenty six (26) children being looked after by Belgium Red Cross, the orphanage requires food and bedding.

(2) Hospitals. The Medical Centre at Rutungo needs regular supply of water.

(3) Refugees. Refugees arriving at Dihiro and Ndera transit camps are being look after by UNHCR.

e. Conclusion. Humanitarian activities in Sector 1A are being given top priority. Determined efforts are being made by all concerned to obtain maximum information and to monitor the existing situation. It's once again requested that some priority requirements for assistance be sanctioned in our sector so that the confidence of locals in Milobs is further enhanced.

5. Sector 1B

a. Gen Sit. The general situation has not noticeably changed during the last week.

b. Own HAC Activities. Indbatt provided transport for various humanitarian activities during the week under review.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Food. Situation has not changed in general. Shortage of food is a standard complaint from various communes. This week food shortage was reported from the communes of Kigoma(7649) (where the last food distribution took place in January 1995), Musambira (8274) and Nyamabuye (7570).



(2) Water. There is no change in water situation in the sector. In Kigoma Commune Milobs reported that water was drawn from rivers.

(3) Health Care. Milobs reported from Gatikabizi Sector that the nearest medical centre is ten kilometers away and medications are too expensive for the local populace.

(4) Electricity. The coordinator of SEVOTA in Taba Commune (8883) and the Taba Bourgmestre requested UNAMIR for aid to equip the local Orphans and Handicappers Centre (Structure d'Encadrement des Veuves et des Orphelins) with a solar system of a total price of 851,000 FRW.

d. People with Special Needs

(1) Nyamabuye Commune Orphanage. The authorities requested clothes for children, medicines and food.

(2) Gatagara Handicap Centre. The centre requires sport equipment for the handicapped children.

e. Conclusion. In spite of the activities conducted by various NGOs and UNAMIR the number of humanitarian problems still remains great. We receive numerous requests which can not be satisfied by the UNAMIR resources only.

6. Sector 2A

a. General Situation. The general situation within the Sector is improving steadily. Returnees continue to cross into Rwanda from Uganda and Tanzania through the border posts of Gatuna, Buziba and Kagitumba. There are still movements of IDPs returning to their home communes.

b. Own HAC Activities. The Humanitarian team visited the following areas:

- (1) Nyagatare Reception Centre.
- (2) Visited Gakoni orphans Home.
- (3) Visited ICRC office in Byumba.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Water

(a) Muvumba Commune. There is a general shortage of water for the newly settled returnees and their livestock. An NGO-OXFAM, is drilling bore-holes to improve the situation.

(b) Bwisige Commune. Bwisige Dispensary (GR171259) is facing a critical shortage of water. The med staff are buying water drawn by locals from springs at the cost of 50 FRW a bucket. This is a bad situation since the dispensary attends to an average of 30-50 patients a day.

(2) Health. The standard of medical services in Byumba Prefecture is steadily improving with most commune health centres and dispensaries now being operational. However during the week under review, the following were observed.

(a) Cyumba Commune. Cyumba Commune health centre is critically running short of drugs. Locals are appealing for immediate help. The entire health centre needs extensive repairs. At least 20 more beds are required. AMREF runs this centre and has promised to improve the situation.

(b) Ambulance Services. This remains a major problem in most communes of Byumba Prefecture. Locals are continuing to carry patients on improvised stretchers due to the lack of the above.

(c) Cattle Diseases. In Muvumba, Ngarama, Gituza, Muhura and Murambi Communes, cattle continue to die from CBPP Anthrax and Black-leg diseases. The locals are appealing for assistance to acquire the necessary drugs for vaccinations.

(3) Food. Most of the locals in Byumba Prefecture have managed to produce adequate food for consumption and a small percentage for sale (coffee and sorghum). However, newly resettled returnees and IDPs face a problem of food since they came too late for starting their own cultivation. Food for work Programme sponsored by ADRA, WFP and PAM continues in Nyagatare, Muvumba, Muhura, Bwisige and Kinyami in a bid to construct/repair roads in these communes.

d. People With Special Needs

(1) Orphanages

(a) Murambi Commune. At Gakoni Orphanage (GR 4698), the situation has improved. Doctors from an NGO, MALTESER, based at Kiziguro Health Centre are vaccinating the orphans.

(b) Kibali Commune. Urumulli Orphanage has a total of 150 orphans. The centre is run by World Vision. This centre has no electricity or sports facilities such as playgrounds, balls and see-saws.

(c) Cyungu Commune. The commune authorities informed us that a total of 600 orphans live with foster-parents in this commune. These orphans lack food and clothing.

e. Conclusion. Normal humanitarian activities in the sector continue. Locals continue to request transport assistance. We continue to monitor the condition of returnees and IDPs. Coordinated efforts with NGOs, UN Agencies and local authorities continue.

f. Recommendations

(1) Transport be readily available for humanitarian assistance.

(2) Orphans living with foster parents be issued with food and clothing.

(2) Returnees and IDPs who report to their home communes be issued with food, seeds and farming tools.

7. Sector 2B

a. General Situation.

(1) The humanitarian situation remained quite stable. There was little rainfall in this week but it is not sufficient for agriculture activities to begin. People have started cultivation mostly in the low lying areas of the lakes. Other people are preparing their lands for cultivation. Shortage of water is still an acute problem in most parts of the sector.

(2) A Rwandese delegation along with a representative of UNHCR held a tripartite meeting with the Tanzanian counterpart at Ngera refugee camp last week on the issue of the refugees in future.

b. Own HAC Activities

(1) Milobs patrol teams patrolled and visited communes 2 in the sector. They liaised with Bourgmestres, Commune leaders and interacted with the population and found out their needs for possible assistance.

(2) The Weekly meeting among UN Agencies, NGOs and Milobs could not be held due to their commitments and absence of key personnel from the station.

c. General Living Conditions.

(1) Food. Due to the prevailing dry season people can not cultivate any crops. Therefore, there are shortages of food stuffs in the communes.

(2) Water. There is shortage of drinking water in the sector. At some places local have to travel long distances to fetch drinking water.

(3) Health Care Problems. The health situation has been quite stable throughout the week. However, there is a report of shortage of medicine in ZAZA 4859 Health Centre run by IMC.

d. People with Special Needs. A total of 450 returnees came back from Burundi this week and some more returnees are expected to return at the end of this week.

UN Agencies/NGOs

(1) ICRC distributed mugs and plates in the Rukara Commune.

(2) Africare distributed food and medicine in Nasho and Kankowba areas.

8. Sector 3A

a. Sit Gen The general situation in the Sector has remained calm except that there has been a suspicion of harassment of of locals after massive arrests being carried out by the RPA.

b. Own HAC Activities The Humanitarian Cell of the Sector conducted patrols to a number of communes during the week under review.

c. General Living Conditions. The general living conditions of all the communes patrolled this week showed significant improvement.

9. Sector 4

a. Gen Sit. During the period under review the situation is in the sector is termed to be calm.

b. Own HAC Activities The HAC of this sector carried out a number of humanitarian activities during the week under review.

c. General Living Conditions.

(1) Water. In the Gitambi Primary School at Bugarama Sub Sector (GR 8714) there is no water system.

(2) Orphanage. The Rusayo Orphanage in Ghisoma Commune was visited. Their request for generator has not yet been fulfilled. It is requested that a generator be provided at the earliest.

10. Sector 5A

a. General Situation. The overall security situation for the week remained calm. A total of 26 returnees arrived in the sector.

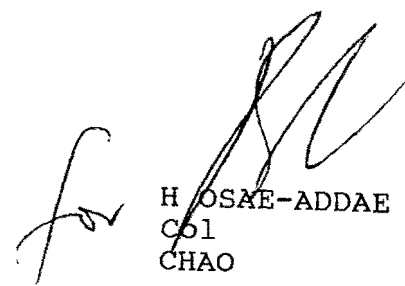
b. Own HAC Activities. The Humanitarian Team of the sector visited a number of communes to acquaint itself with the humanitarian situation in these communes.

c. People With Special Needs.

(1)

CONCLUSION

11. HAC for the past days received some requests for assistance. All the requests were directed to an appropriate authority for implementation.

  
H/OSAE-ADDAE  
C61  
CHAO

Distribution:  
Internal:

SRSG  
FHQ(OPs)  
FC  
DFC  
COS  
MILOB GP HQ  
MILOB HQ SEC 1A (HUM REP)  
MILOB HQ SEC 1B (HUM REP)  
MILOB HQ SEC 2A(HUM REP)  
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MILOB HQ SEC 4 (HUM REP)  
MILOB HQ SEC 5A(HUM REP)  
MILOB HQ SEC 5B(HUM REP)  
MILOB HQ SEC 5C(HUM REP)

External:

UNREO  
UNICEF  
UNHCR  
WFP  
HACU

SHEET NO.1

SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT  
Date: 13 - 19 AUG 95

SECTOR	FOOD	WATER	ELECTRICITY	HEALTH	ROAD/BRIDGE
1.	Food shortage reported at Kigoma, Musambira and Nyamabuye.	erratic water supply in Kigali Prefecture.	Structure d'Encadrement des Veuves et des Orphelins request for a solar System at the cost 851,000FRW	The Health Centre at Rutungu requires regular supply of water.	
2.	Cyumba Commune needs food, farming tools and seeds.	Shortage of water in Muvumba Commune.  Bwisige Dispensary (GR171259) is facing a critical shortage of water. Acute water problem in Sec 2B.		Cyumba Commune Health Centre needs repairs. Ambulance Services required in Cyumba Commune.  ZAZA Commune Health Centre requires medicine.	
3	Returnees in MUYIRA Commune need food. Rustaria Clinic run by IMC needs food.	Water shortage reported in Muyira Commune.(GR8639)			
4.		Water shortage reported in Kinige Commune. No water system in Nkuli Comune.		MSF Clinic in Nyamugali Commune requests for one vehicle 30 beds and mattresses each.	

# SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT

SHEET NO. 2

EDUCATION	PRISON	ORPHANAGES	RETURNEES	HOUSING	REMARKS
Most rural schools lack educational materials.		Nyamabuye Commune Orphanage requests for clothes, medicines and food.	New returnees facing housing problems.		
		Urumuli Orphanage in Kibali Commune needs electricity, sports facilities, play grounds and balls	450 Returnees arrived in sector this week.		
All Primary and Secondary Schools in the prefecture are in urgent need of stationery, text books and furniture.		Rusayo Orphanage in Ghisoma Commune request of generator or the orphanage.			





UNAMIR - MINUAR

FROM : Lt Col Ahsanullah  
S O O , MILOB GP HQ

FILE : MILOB/CONF/7

TO : All MILOB Sects

INFO : SRSG's OFFICE  
CMO ✓  
COS

DATE : 28 Aug 95

SUBJECT : REPORT ON IMPORTANT ISSUES FOR SRSG's OFFICE

1. Kindly refer to Sect Commanders Conference held on 25 Aug 95 in Sect 1A (GITARAMA).

2. During the Sect Commanders Conference a number of issues were discussed related to the security situation in Rwanda and the problems connected with the repatriation of refugees from Zaire. These refugees are being brought to Border posts in Gisenyi and Cyangugu under the arrangements of UNHCR/ Zairean authorities. From border they are taken to Transit camps using UNAMIR transport. At the Transit camps they are held for limited period. From the Transit camps they are being transported to their home communes by UNHCR. In this process each stage plays an important role and needs adequate resources. It is important that UN and other agencies involved in the repatriation be fully conversant with the facilities available, shortcomings and resources required to make this process a success. SRSG had desired that MILOBs should obtain various data related to these issues. In view of foregoing you are requested to obtain following data and forward the same to us by 10 Sept 95 for our information :-

(a) Transit Camp.

- (i) Existing capacity.
- (ii) Facilities available.
- (iii) Possibilities of expansion and the expanded capacity.
- (iv) Additional place(s) for establishment of transit camp(s), their capacity and effort required, time frame and agency involved.

(b) Communes. Communes that are / likely to be affected by the influx of refugees:-

- (i) Food, water, medical, housing and other related problems.
- (ii) Number of refugees arrived so far and where have they been settled?
- (iii) Agencies assisting the commune, type of assistance and its adequacy.
- (iv) Existence or other wise of any crisis management cell and the advance preparations if any by commune officials.

95-8-30

- (c) **Prisons.**
  - (i) Number of prisons and the inmates prefecture/commune wise.
  - (ii) Existing problems.
  - (iii) Possibilities of expanding their capacity.
  - (iv) Rough cost of expansion and material required.
  - (v) Alternate location for construction.
- (d) **Judiciary System in Prefecture.**
  - (i) Existing facilities and cases so far dealt after the war.
  - (ii) Requirements.
  - (iii) Whether any screening has been done in the prisons. If so, when and how many were released?
- (e) **Radio UNAMIR.**
  - (i) Whether the Radio UNAMIR is heard all over your Prefecture.
  - (ii) Whether Radio UNAMIR is heard in the nearby camps across the border (if info available).
- (f) **Housing.**
  - (i) Is there any housing policy of the Govt?
  - (ii) How far is it being implemented on ground?
  - (iii) Difficulties being faced.

3. **Monitoring Movement of Returnees.** It is important to monitor the movement of returnees right up to their settlement in their home communes. Following data should be obtained and forwarded as follows:-

- (a) **Daily SITREP.**
  - (i) Total number of returnees arrived in the Sect/Prefecture.
  - (ii) Total number in transit camp(s) in Prefecture/communes.
  - (iii) Total number of returnees sent to various communes.
  - (iv) Number of returnees left at Transit camps (Gisenyi & Cyangugu).
- (b) **Weekly Report.** At the end of the week, as at 1900 hrs on Saturday to reach this HQ by 1600 hrs on Sunday, to include above figures consolidated for the whole week. It should also include their settlement in sects within the commune.

4. **Monthly Report.** A monthly consolidated report should be prepared to include details as given in sub paras 2 (a), (b), (c), (f) and 3(a), (b) at the end of the month and should be forwarded to this HQ by 03 of each month.

- 4. **Bridge in Sect 2B.**
  - (a) Location of the Bridge in question.
  - (b) Extent of damage.
  - (c) Its importance for the returnees from Tanzania.
  - (d) Suggestions for its reconstruction/repair.

*Ahsanullah*  
 (Ahsanullah)  
 Lt Col  
 S O O



FROM : LTCOL A. CHABIR , MA/DFC

TO : G3 ENG

INFO : ED- CAO

DFC- COS- DCOS OPS-DCOS SP- CO F ENG COY

SUBJECT : ENGINEER SUPPORT TO THE REHABILITATION OF DETENTION  
CENTERS

DATE : 30 AUG 1995.

*Alm J.*

- 1- THE REHABILITATION OF KABUGA COFFEE WAREHOUSE IN GIKONDO IS NOW UNDERWAY. AS WE HAVE DONE IN ONATRACOM, UNAMIR IS REQUESTED TO ASSIST IN DIGGING THE LATRINES AND POSSIBLY IN LEVELLING THE GROUND.
- 2- IN THE OTHER HAND AND TO HAVE AN ACCESS TO FILL THE WATER TANKER AT ONATRACOM, IT WAS DECIDED TO OPEN A TRACK LEADING TO THE REAR GATE . THE ESTIMATED LENGTH OF THIS TRACK IS 100 M.
- 3- YOU ARE REQUESTED TO TASK THE ENGINEER COMPANY TO CARRY OUT THE ABOVE TASK . AN EXCAVATOR AND BULLDOZER OR GRADER ARE REQUIRED.
- 3- ICRC REPRESENTATIVE WILL LIAISE WITH THE ENG COY TO CONDUCT RECONNAISSANCE ON THE SITE.
- 4- REGARDS.

H A C  
UNAMIR HQ  
Kigali, RWANDA

5000.1/UHAAG/

31 August 95

See Distribution

MINUTES OF UHAAG MEETING OF TUESDAY 29 AUGUST 95

HELD AT 0930 HRS AT UNAMIR CONFERENCE ROOM

PRESENT	:	Lt Col T J Fox	- CHAO
		Maj T Pitre	- FHQ Ops
		Maj S Mongeon	- FHQ Log
		Maj S Agarwal	- FEO
		Mr J Lombardo	- CAO Rep
		Maj S K Prasad	- Secretary

NOT PRESENT : FMO  
Hum/Rehab Offr (O SRSG)

INTRODUCTION

1. The Chairman opened the meeting at 0940 hrs and introduced himself, this being his first meeting as the Chairman. He also gave out his expectations of humanitarian assistance in Rwanda.

1-09-95

MINUTES OF LAST MEETING

2. The Secretary read out the minutes of the last meeting. The minutes were adopted.

POINTS FROM LAST MEETING

3. School For Demobilised Children Project. The Secretary gave the details of the fund allocations of US\$50,000 from UN and US\$30,000 from British Trust Fund for the project. He also gave out the findings of special HAC patrol which had visited the school on 21 Aug 95. The problems seen in the school were primarily sewage, water supply, electricity and school materials. Mr Lombardo explained the present state of availability of the funds and requirement of working out the details of project to be undertaken for fast utilisation of these funds.

4. The FEO explained the work already undertaken by the Force Engineer Company from its own resources including making of pit latrines and partial repairing of water supply. The priority of work has to be the establishment of sewage system and restoration of the water supply system. FEO will work out the detailed utilisation of the available funds in conjunction with CAO rep.

5. Repair of Road RUYENZI - KABUGA. The request from Coordinator of Development Center of Kabuga for levelling of the road Ruynzi - Cyogo - Kabuga and transportation of bridge repair material was accepted. The task will be undertaken by the Force Engineers ASAP.

REQUESTS DEALT WITH BY HAC

6. Request for loan of vehicle. The request for loan of a Karonda type vehicle for six months by WFP was rejected by the CAO due to non-availability of surplus vehicles with UNAMIR.

7. Request for extension of loan of vehicle. The request by Rwandan Ministry of Information for extension of loan period of the vehicle on loan with them was accepted by the CAO.

8. Request for loan of vehicle. The request by Rwandan Ministry of Information for fresh loan of a minibus for the period Sept-Oct 95 has been pending by CAO for consideration in September only.

---

9. Request for Bridge repair and Digging of Latrines. The request by NGO CONCERN for repair of bridge and digging of pit latrines at Ndera was accepted by HAC and forwarded to FEO for action. The task has since been completed.

10. Request for Combat Rations for Returnees. The request by WFP for supply of 200 combat rations as an emergency measure to cater to the sudden influx of returnees was accepted by UNAMIR. SO(Food) has directed 95 CMSG to provide the same.

11. Request for Water at Remera Orphanage. The request for provision of water at Remera Orphanage was accepted and forwarded to CLOGO for action.

12. Request for Transportation of Water Treatment Chemicals. The request from Electrogaz for transportation of water treatment chemicals ( five tons ) from Kigali to Butare was accepted and forwarded to Force HQ Ops for provision of transport.

13. Donation of Books by Candian Society. HAC had been approached by Canadian Society for supplying educational books to Rwandan people. The matter was discussed with Rwandan Ministry of Education and the books are being handed over to the Ministry.

#### REQUESTS FOR CONSIDERATION BY UHAAG

14. Repairs in Kamembe Hospital, Cyangugu. A request was received from Hospital Administrator of Kamembe Hospital for repair and rehabilitation of the hospital. The hospital had been earlier occupied by Ethiobatt and is now to be put back into operation. The hospital authorities have sent in a estimate of US\$ 49,000 for the work required.

15. The CAO rep informed the meeting that the task of bringing the Hospital back to the state in which it was taken over by Ethiobatt had been completed. Further repairs and other works were in progress to improve the Hospital further. In view of the work already done by UNAMIR the request for any further action was rejected by the Group.

16. Request for Generators. Requests were received for provision of generators for Centre for Malnourished Children at Butare, Rusayo Orphanage and Buweye Health Centre in Cyangugu and Murambi School in Gikongoro. Consideration of these requests were pended and CLOGO was directed to provide a detailed state of availability, present deployment and requirements of generators, in the next meeting.

17. Temporary Housing for LWF Staff. Request from LWF for provision of temporary housing for its staff at Nyagatare was rejected by the Group due to non-availability of surplus accomodation shelters.

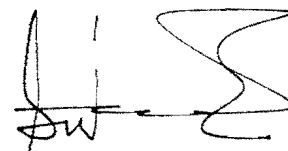
18. Provision of Office Equipment and Generator Repairs at HACU. The Rwandan Government coordination unit HACU has requested for provision of office equipment including telephones, facsimile machine and photocopier. They have also requested for repairs of their generator. The Group rejected the request for office equipment. The repair of generator, however, will be undertaken if within capability.

#### MISCELLANEOUS POINTS

19. Communication Support. The Secretary suggested that the communication support being provided from UNAMIR resources be through UHAAG. The recent rehabilitation of a number of telephones in Gisenyi Prefecture, which included repairs of the microwave equipment as well as the telephone cables was a case in point. The Group decided to include communication support as part of the UHAAG agenda.

#### CONCLUSION

8. The Chairman concluded while emphasising his view that the humanitarian aid has to be mainly directed towards supporting the weaker segments of society viz orphans, widows and returnees and only partly towards rehabilitation of the country's infrastructure.



(S K Prasad)  
Major  
Secretary UHAAG

## Distribution :

SRSG  
CAO  
ED  
Hum/Rehab Offr (OSRSG)  
CAO Representative  
UNAMIR Spokesman

FC  
DFC  
COS  
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HAC  
File





UNAMIR - MINUAR

INTERNAL MEMORANDUM  
MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

Date: 28 August 1995

To: ED  
DFC  
COS

From: Shaharyar M. Khan  
SRSG

*Shaharyar M. Khan*

Subject: Ghana Band

I have received two requests from the Vice-President requesting that members of the Ghana contingent who have so successfully trained the Rwandese Army Band may not be rotated for the present. They could be rotated after imparting the full training course with the Rwandese contingent.

In view of the high level of the request, the Ghana band contingent may stay back temporarily. If necessary, I shall intercede with the Ghana government.

*15 members of Ghana Band  
will remain among the Ghana CF  
which is a change of Training Security  
28-8-95  
*[Signature]**

*[Signature]*  
28/8

NATIONS UNIES  
HAUT COMMISSARIAT  
POUR LES RÉFUGIÉS  
Délégation pour le Rwanda

Satfax: 00.871.175.4312  
Satfone: 00.871.175.4311



UNITED NATIONS  
HIGH COMMISSIONER  
FOR REFUGEES  
Branch Office for Rwanda

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

Copy TIKOCA  
25/8/95

28 ADUT 1995

HCR/RWA/REP/95/0767

Excellency:

With the expected arrival of large numbers of refugees from camps in Zaire, we have decided to expand the transit centre at Nkamira in Gisenyi so that it can accomodate more returnees. In this regard and further to our discussion, we would like UNAMIR engineers to bulldoze a section of the centre. The same job may be required in Cyangugu; however we will inform you as soon as we receive the request from Field Office Cyangugu.

Thanking you in advance for your assistance regarding this matter.

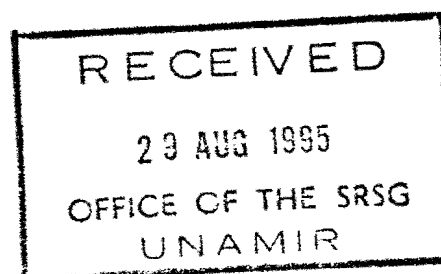
Sincerely,

W. R. Urasa  
Representative

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

*we may assist  
Shaharyar Khan  
29/8*

*Ami Gato  
DFC  
COS*



FC - TSOR

DFC

*See 29/8/95*

OC Engr Coy and PGO have  
carried out recce and coord  
today. Wk as desired will  
commence soon. For info  
Please

*A  
29/8*

H A C  
UNAMIR HQ  
Kigali, RWANDA

5000.1(HAC)/A/1

28 August 95

See Distribution

**MINUTES OF UHAAG MEETING OF MONDAY 21 AUGUST 95**  
**HELD AT 0930 HRS AT UNAMIR CONFERENCE ROOM**

**PRESENT :** Col H Ossae-Addae - Chairman/CHAO  
Lt Col T J Fox - DCHAO  
Lt Col Moussa Mahamat - CLO  
Mr Siddique Dao - Hum/Rehab Offr (OSRSG)  
Maj S K Prasad - Secretary

**NOT PRESENT :** CAO Representative  
FEO  
FMO

**INTRODUCTION**

1. The Chairman opened the meeting at 0930 hrs while expressing his unhappiness at the continuing low attendance for the meetings of the Group.

**MINUTES OF LAST MEETING**

2. The Secretary read out the minutes of the last meeting. The minutes were adopted.

20.8.95

### POINTS FROM PREVIOUS MEETING

3. Butare School Project. The Chairman gave the details of the fund allocations for the project. Mr Dao explained the background of the allocation of US \$50,000 by UN through UNREO and further assistance of US \$30,000 authorised from the British Trust Fund on request by the SRSG. Mr Dao brought up the need of a project report from Force Engineers for utilisation of the funds from British Trust Fund. The Chairman directed the Secretary to liaise with Engineers for working out the utilisation of the funds.

### REQUESTS FOR CONSIDERATION

4. Road Levelling. A request has been received from Coordinator of Development Center of Kabuga for levelling of road RUYENZI - CYOGO - KABUGA (distance 13 Kms). The projects undertaken by the Development center at Kabuga includes hospital, orphanage, bridges and other schemes. The Chairman directed the secretary to take up the project with Force Engineers.

5. Transportation of Material for Road. The Coordinator has also requested for two vehicles for ten days for transporting material for repair of the road and the two bridges on the road. The Chairman directed the secretary to confirm the type of vehicles required and forward a request to Force HQ.

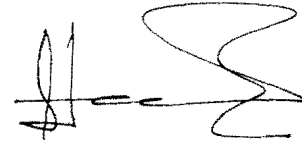
### MISCELLANEOUS POINTS

6. UHAAG Meetings. The Secretary suggested that the present frequency of H A C meetings, of two meeting every week, is more than what is necessitated by the number of requests received for consideration by the Group. The Group agreed that requests received by H A C during the period between meetings be processed by H A C, as a matter of routine, and a report on them be presented during UHAAG meeting. Any request requiring consideration by the Group should be pended till next meeting except in case of urgent requests when a special meeting can be convened. The Chairman directed that meetings will now be held once a week, on every Tuesday, starting at 0930 hrs.

7. Aid Requests. Mr Dao informed the meeting that the SRSG had written to the Government of Rwanda for channeling all their aid requests through one agency, as that would facilitate processing of such requests. The requests could be channeled through the Rwandan Ministry of Planning.

CONCLUSION

8. The Chairman informed the Group that future meetings will be chaired by Lt Col T J Fox, the incoming CHAO. He concluded the meeting with expectation that future meetings will be better attended.



(S K PRASAD)  
Major  
Secretary UHAAG

**Distribution :**

SRSG  
CAO  
ED  
Hum/Rehab Offr (OSRSG)

FC  
DFC  
COS  
DCOS OPS  
DCOS SP  
G3 OPS  
CLOGO  
FMO  
FEO  
MILOB GP HQ  
HAC  
File



INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: 17 August 1995

Note to Messrs Clive, Lessanu, McNeill and Valdes

RE: Rehabilitation of the Butare School

1. In the context of UNAMIR assistance to Rwanda, the Government of Rwanda requested our assistance in rehabilitating a boarding school in Butare, where some 2,500 school-age children board and study, having been demobilized from the RPA. (Some 2,200 of the expected 2,500 are already at the school). The SRSG has pledged to the Government our assistance in the rehabilitation, as a matter of immediate urgency.

2. In a survey of the school made a few days ago by the persons listed below<sup>1</sup> it was very apparent that there are 3 areas of immediate priority where assistance is urgently needed and can be provided by UNAMIR. (These priorities were subsequently confirmed and agreed upon with the Ministry of Education, at a meeting Mr. B. Mayhew of UNREO and myself held on 9 August 1995 with the Directeur de Cabinet of the Ministry):

(a) Sanitation:

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

(b) Water:

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

(c) Electricity:

<sup>1</sup> Mr. C. Ouziel, CAO; Mr. S. Dao, office of the SRSG; Mr. F. Velanzuela, Procurement; Major Agrawal and Capt. Janbaz, G3 engineering; Mr. A. Khan (UNEP) and Mr. R. Nordberg (UNCHS).

6/3

FC TSOR  
b DPC (fminyo) 23/8

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

Note The school also requires major rehabilitation in the physical structures and the kitchen. However, these are of a lesser priority to the school and will require technical and financial means beyond those presently available to UNAMIR. They will also require some 9-12 months of work. These works will thus not be carried out by UNAMIR.

3. The UNAMIR "Project Manager" for the works will be Major Pandey (India) of OC Force Engineers. He will require our assistance in procurement, or delivery to him ex-stock of the required materials, viz - disinfectant chemicals, pitlatrens, water-pipes, electrical fixtures etc. Kindly provide to him at his request all needed material if available in our stocks, or process a purchase order for items needing procurement. Also, funds are required for local labor, which should be provided to Major Pandey directly or through the FSA .

4. Financial aspects: As UNAMIR does not have specific allocation for these works, funds have been arranged from two sources: \$50,000 from the DHA/UNREO Trust Fund; and \$30,000 from the British Embassy (from assistance funds they have for Rwanda). However, while the funds are available to UNAMIR they are not deposited with us, because of donors' restrictions. Availing of each source thus requires a certain procedure outlined below, but in the first place, the costs will have to be clearly distinguished from any others. Thus, all our costs associated with this project should be carried in a special, separate account. The costs could then be either charged directly or recovered from the two sources as follows.:

- (a) The British funds are with the British Embassy (contact: Ms. Lillian Wong, First Secretary, Tel. 82550) who will disperse them at our request to her as per the enclosed letter from her<sup>2</sup>. We could thus either ask Ms. Wong to issue cheques directly to suppliers, or we could pay these suppliers and ask her to issue a cheque to us in recovery of the specific costs incurred.
- (b) The UNREO funds, by UNREO's rules, have been made available to the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education (contact Mr. Gérard Ngendahimana, Directeur de Cabinet of the Ministry, Tel. 85155), and placed there in their account with the Banque National du Rwanda No. 1201245). As per the enclosed letter from that Ministry<sup>2</sup>, we will similarly draw on the account, up to the \$50,000, as necessary.

Chaim Ouziel

cc: SRSG  
FC  
ED  
Mr. Dao  
Major Pandey  
FSA Coordinator

---

<sup>2</sup> Letter now in draft, to be formally sent to us.

Draft

Dear Mr. Khan,

I would like to thank you for extending to us UNAMIR's assistance in the rehabilitation of the Butare School for demobilized children. As discussed between our respective staff, we agree that the assistance should be in the three areas where the needs have been identified to be most immediate, vis

(a) Sanitation:

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

(b) Water:

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

(c) Electricity:

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

The UN Trust Fund for Rwanda has made available to us, through the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office (UNREO), the sum of \$50,000 to meet UNAMIR's costs for the above works. Since under UNREO's policy the funds can only be allocated to a Rwandan Government Ministry, these funds were allocated to us; we, in turn, have placed them in account No. 1201245 at the Banque Nationale du Rwanda. However, we understand and agree that these funds have been given to us wholly and solely in order to meet the cost of UNAMIR's works for the Butare School and to this effect we will make available to UNAMIR these funds as will be required and requested by UNAMIR. The funds will be made available either in US dollars or in Rwandese Francs, as will be requested by

---



UNAMIR, and will be transferred to UNAMIR itself or to other payees, as UNAMIR may indicate. Funds will be so transferred no later than 3 working days after UNAMIR has requested the transfer.

At the end of the work in Butare UNAMIR will render to us a detailed statement on the cost incurred. I understand that UNAMIR expects to complete the works by 30 November 1995.

Dr. Gérard Mgendahimana of my office will be the liaison at our Ministry for this project.

Sincerely,

**Pierre Celestine Rwigema**  
**Minister of Primary & Secondary Education**

Mr. Shaharyar Khan  
SRSG to Rwanda  
Kigali

Draft

Dear Mr. Khan,

**RE: UK funds for UNAMIR's assistance to the Government of Rwanda in the rehabilitation of the Butare School**

This is to confirm that UN funds in the amount of US\$30,000 are available to finance UNAMIR's costs on rehabilitation works at the Butare School for demobilized youth. I understand that UNAMIR's assistance will be concentrated in the areas of sanitation, water and electricity, which have been identified as priorities needing immediate works.

Since the UK funds in question cannot be deposited with the United Nations, I am confirming that we will make payments with this fund as per your advice, or transfer to you amounts necessary to recover costs you had incurred for the works. We will pay or transfer the funds no later than 3 working days after receipt of your request.

At the end of the work UNAMIR will render us a detailed statement on the cost incurred. I understand that UNAMIR expects to complete the works by 30 November 1995.

Sincerely,

**Lillian Wong  
First Secretary**

Mr. Shaharyar Khan  
SRSG to Rwanda  
Kigali

---

UNITED NATIONS



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RECEIVED

23 AUG 1995

OFFICE OF THE SRSG  
UNAMIR

F/w 1955

DATE: 22 August 1995

TO: KHAN UNAMIR Kigali	FROM: ANNAN DPKO New York <i>H. Annan</i>
FAX NO: 3-3090	FAX NO: (212) 963-4879 ROOM S-3720
SUBJECT: Forcible repatriation of Rwandese refugees by Zaire	

TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE: 3

Please find attached, for your information, a Reuter report regarding the US position on the above, as well as a UPI report regarding the proposed visit of Mrs. Ogata to Zaire. Regards.

Copy

DFC  
ED

Spoke person

23-8-95

COS

For your information  
and Retire Please*A*  
24/8

SG

4/3

## U.S. condemns Zaire's expulsion of Rwanda refugees

WASHINGTON, Aug 22 (Reuter) - The United States on Tuesday condemned Zaire's expulsion of Rwandan refugees, calling it a violation of humanitarian principles that could lead to disaster.

"The United States is very concerned that Zaire has chosen to take action that not only violates international humanitarian principles but could precipitate a human disaster if tens of thousands of refugees continue to be uprooted," State Department spokesman David Johnson said.

"We are also concerned about the spillover in the rest of the region," Johnson told reporters.

Zaire, fed up with the one million Rwandan refugees who fled during last year's civil war, as well as 70,000 Burundians, began expelling them on Saturday by dumping them on Rwanda's and Burundi's western borders.

The expulsions followed last week's decision by the United Nations to suspend its arms embargo against Rwanda, a move that upset the authorities in Zaire, diplomats in Rwanda said.

Johnson said the United States had supported the decision to suspend the embargo, believing the government that took power after the civil war needed access to arms.

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Reut16:51 08-22-95

REULBviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: RWANDA-ZAIRE-USA  
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## U.N. Refugees chief on mission to Zaire

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 22 (UPI) — U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali decided Tuesday to send the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees on a mission to Zaire to discuss the Zairian government's expulsion of 10,000 refugees from Rwanda and Burundi.

U.N. Deputy Spokesman Fred Eckhard said more than 80,000 other refugees have fled into the surrounding hills to avoid forced repatriation.

"The secretary-general has asked Sagato Ogata, the High Commissioner for Refugees, to travel to Zaire urgently to seek an understanding with the government that can calm the crisis," Eckhard said.

He said the crisis potentially threatened to destabilize the entire Great Lakes region in Central Eastern Africa.

Zaire's move to expel refugees from camps within its borders began Saturday after the U.N. Security Council decided to suspend an arms embargo in neighboring Rwanda. The Zairian government said it considered the temporary lifting of the arms embargo a threat to its own stability.

About 2 million refugees fled to Zaire after massive Rwandan civil strife in April 1994. An estimated 500,000 Rwandan civilians, mostly ethnic Tutsis, were killed by the former majority Hutu-led government.

U.N. officials have since reported acts of violence in camps in neighboring Zaire, saying armed members of the former Hutu army were threatening refugees and organizing military incursions in Rwanda and Burundi.

Burundi also has been destabilized by a coup attempt and the assassination of its president. The events triggered a renewal of fighting between the majority ethnic Hutus and the minority Tutsis there as well, in which tens of thousands were killed.

Eckhard said Boutros-Ghali attached a great deal of importance to Ogata's mission concerning the refugees in Zaire.

He said there was an exchange of letters between Boutros-Ghali and the Zairian prime minister regarding the expulsions.

"There have been indications from the Zairian government that it is willing to cooperate," he said, "it is a matter of pinning down the details."

UPIviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: ZAIRE-REFUGEES-UN

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UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

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

*With the compliments of*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J. Smith' or similar, written over a horizontal line.

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

NATIONS UNIES  
DEPARTEMENT  
DES AFFAIRES HUMANITAIRES



DHA Geneva

UNITED NATIONS  
DEPARTMENT  
OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

## F A C S I M I L I E

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16 AUG 1995

DATE: 16 August 1995

SUBJECT: Summary Record of the Donor Briefing on the Prison Conditions in Rwanda

Pages: 9

Reg Ref: 9510966  
File: MTG

Please find attached for your information, a copy of the informal records of the above-referenced meeting. Also for your information, please find below the list of speakers, from the Permanent Missions:

Belgium	Mr. M. de Schoutheete
Canada	Mr. D. Potvin
Denmark	Mr. C. Lotz
France	Mr. A. Sortais
Germany	Mr. K. Holderbaum
Netherlands	H.E. Mr. T.P. Hofstee
Sweden	H.E. Mr. Lars Norberg
Switzerland	Mr. A. Guidetti
United Kingdom	Ms. J. Helke

With best regards.

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**SUMMARY RECORDS OF THE DONOR BRIEFING ON THE  
PRISON CONDITIONS IN RWANDA<sup>1</sup>  
Monday, 14 August 1995, Geneva**

1. The meeting was informed that, following the recent visit of the Secretary-General to Rwanda, discussions concerning the serious situation of the detention centres ensued with a number of colleagues, as well as a Minister from Germany, who had also visited the region. It was clear that, although many organisations and governments are providing assistance, it is not sufficient and urgent action needs to be taken to address the problem. DHA took the initiative to convene this meeting in order to establish a plan which could then be agreed upon by the Government of Rwanda and which would have commitment of donor support, to address both the improvement and expansion of prisons, as well as improvement and acceleration of the judicial processes to deal with 51,000 detained prisoners. In order to act with speed, it was suggested that MODA be utilized speedily to create the necessary improvement in the prison facilities and their expansion.

**AGENCY ACTIVITIES**

2. The ICRC has accepted a large responsibility for extending care to the 51,000 prisoners. In the future, it was agreed that there will have to be burden-sharing among other international and UN organisations, as well as the Government of Rwanda who must be encouraged to accept responsibility for the conditions of the prisoners they have detained.
3. For several months a number of organisations, including ICRC and the Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights, have been calling the attention of the international community to the critical situation of the prisons. The Centre for Human Rights (CHR) has experienced a lack of financial resources, as have many other agencies and organisations, to act in a rapid and timely fashion. The CHR Field Operations Unit has implemented its policy through visits and monitoring, by field officers, at places of detention, interaction with competent officers in the Ministries of Justice, Interior and Defense, provision of advisory services and expertise and working with the Government of Rwanda to facilitate the creation of a viable and sustainable policy response to the genocide, which will produce ways to reduce the number of those held in detention.
4. Currently, the CHR Field Operations Unit works closely with UNAMIR on the registration of detainees and is assisting with the creation and implementation of a project that will provide photographic identification of individual detainees, finger printing, a computerised database, and training of Rwandan authorities in these methods. The Field Operations Unit also provides the Minister of Interior with the registers for the systematic detailed recordings of persons detained in the cells at communal headquarters. The Field Operations Unit will provide on an ongoing basis, an International Penitentiary expert for the Prison Administration Unit in the Ministry of Justice and will facilitate government policy response which will establish levels of accountability for the genocide and other mechanisms to reduce the number of detainees. They will also train prison staff in the Gitegata Centre for Minors, as regards human rights with a focus on the rights of children detainees.

<sup>1</sup>This is an informal and internal record of the meeting: the contents have not been verified and any use thereof should be checked with the source. It should not be given any further distribution.



5. ICRC was able to visit detainees in July 1994, when the first detainees were arrested. It appeared that by September 1994 there was an urgent need for something to be done to ensure that the prisoners could receive the minimum for their survival. ICRC has fulfilled its traditional role by registering more than 51,000 prisoners in places of detention and looking after their conditions of detention treatment. However, ICRC has had to place a strong focus on keeping detainees alive, in the 13 main prisons. Currently, ICRC is completely responsible for feeding 39,000 prisoners, and has had to upgrade facilities (water, sewage water, latrines, curative care, delivery of medicine, etc.) of prisons that were never meant to host such large numbers. ICRC has teams of specialists in water, construction, relief, food, kitchen programmes, etc., working in the prisons, as well as the classical delegates, who are trying to keep the detainees alive. More than 2,000 have died since September last year, and this number could increase rapidly at any time with an epidemic or security incident. In June 1995, ICRC renewed its budget, which now stands at CHF 96 million.
6. UNICEF is concentrating its efforts on women and children caught up in the appalling prison conditions, with a view to alleviating immediate physical threats, as well as urgent support to systems to accelerate due process for children. In a survey carried out at the end of 1994, at least 56% of all children had seen children used in different ways in the massacres, 47% had seen children kill children. At the end of 1994, there were 400 children in prison accused of genocide. The number had increased to 1,100 by April 1995. The Ministry of Justice confirmed that there are currently 1,028 minors detained in 13 major prisons and juvenile centres. One hundred and ninety three of these children have not been charged, but are in prison with an accused parent, usually their mother.
7. In support of the Ministry of Justice, UNICEF actions have included transferring, resettling and rehabilitating centres for 150 child prisoners under the age of 14 years in facilities separate from the adults. It has established two centres to house 170 women prisoners with children and has engaged ten lawyers to accelerate the preparation of files and due process consistent with international norms for children. It was announced that the Prosecutor's Office in the Ministry of Justice had finalised the compilation of all legal cases for the children in the juvenile rehabilitation centre at Gitegata. UNICEF lawyers have started working on the defense cases and last week three children, all aged 14 years, were released from the Gitegata Centre after the Ministry of Justice reviewed their cases. It is expected that more will be released in the next few days. UNICEF Kigali office has reviewed the unfunded actions for children and women prisoners, and developed an updated project aimed at tackling the immediate bottlenecks and supporting capacity building which amounts to US\$ 330,000.
8. WFP is currently distributing some 5,000 MTS of food to about 350-370,000 beneficiaries every month. It was given, free of charge by the Rwandan Government, five warehouses in three different locations for storing food commodities. Last month WFP were approached by the Government to vacate these warehouses in order to accommodate detainees. WFP has vacated one and is in the process of vacating four others.
9. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Office at Vienna has been involved in contributing to human rights operations in Rwanda. The Branch has a large amount of professional expertise in the field of administration of justice and, if required, is willing to cooperate further.

### *PRISONS AND DETENTION CENTRES*

10. The UN system and ICRC responded to the appalling conditions of prisons two months ago to work on the expansion of existing detention centres. Additional space has been created for 4,000 detainees in various centres. It was stressed that more detention places are urgently needed to cope with the approximate 19,000 prisoners who require housing. One large site at Nsinda was started some months ago with ICRC, UNDP and UNAMIR. ICRC accepted responsibility to provide water facilities, tents, latrines, kitchens, etc., while UNDP and UNAMIR were involved with the construction and security system. This site is expected to be completed soon and should hold 5,000 detainees. However, it is a temporary site and will be strictly used to ease the existing overpopulation in prisons and not to hold new detainees.
11. A Governmental Commission was set up in early June 1995 to see which existing buildings could be provisionally used to house detainees. Seven temporary sites were elected and work has already begun with ICRC establishing some basic commodities. The Government of Germany has agreed to provide tents for the available additional capacity in one of the seven detention centres, which is located in Kigali bus station and is supposed to be able to house up to 12,000 prisoners. Five other sites, which are warehouses, will be expanded and the standards of the detention centres have yet to be decided. These temporary sites are being fitted out in such a way that they may be later used as bus stations, clinics, schools, etc.. It was agreed that, as the creation of prisons is not a permanent solution, there is a need to reduce arrests and to begin the processing of cases of those already detained.
12. It was proposed that, instead of bringing in labour and materials, the Rwandans be influenced to carry out the labour themselves, with their own resources (where possible), so that they are a part of the process. There was a suggestion to use RPF soldiers in assisting with the conversion of certain sites into detention centres and it was felt that this may encourage the idea of giving "ownership" to the Rwandans and make them responsible.

### *ARREST/DETENTION POLICIES AND THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM*

13. The alarming rate of arrests have reduced from 1,500 every week, in April/May 1995, to a current figure of 600 every week. However, this is still extremely high. It is necessary to start building a working relationship in order to transfer the burden, currently carried by the international community, to the Government, so that the Rwandan authorities can build a real detention policy. In this regard, it was agreed that they need assistance and working mechanisms to maximise the use of the necessary funds. It is also important for the Government of Rwanda to decide what basic criteria should be applied for the arrest procedures. To begin the process of prosecution, it was suggested that prisoners, already held in the detention centres, be categorized in one of the five following groups: 1. those who planned and organised mass killings and incited others to do so; 2. those who participated willingly in the killings; 3. those who acted as informers; 4. those who witnessed killings but did not attempt to stop them; and 5. those who stood by in their homes and did nothing.
14. The importance of strengthening the capacity of the Comité de Triage was acknowledged. UNDP, with UNAMIR, has begun a training programme for 15,000 communal police, as well as gendarmerie, in an effort to create better understanding of what needs to be done and the most efficient way to achieve it.

15. It was concurred that the need for extension of prison space is closely linked to the arrest policy of the Rwandan Government. This is particularly important in light of the current statistics which indicate that, if arrests continue at the current rate, the number would reach nearly 20,000 per year. The international community must ensure that the Rwandan Government is able to liberate those not capable of enduring being detained in the prisons and those who are obviously not guilty. It must also help the Rwandan Government to reestablish and reconstruct the judicial system. In this regard, there needs to be a commitment on behalf of the Government.
16. It was crucial to many donor governments that the structure of responsibility for the intervention is made clear between the UN system, Government of Rwanda, and other possible actors. In this regard, it was questioned whether the Government of Rwanda is prepared to postpone arresting additional prisoners until the conditions of the detention centres have been sustainably improved.
17. The section within the Rwandan Government responsible for making the arrests requested UNDP for assistance in the strengthening and training of gendarmerie, and the Ministry of Interior has asked for the training of 1,500 persons in the communal police force. The idea was also raised to use the local security forces to aid the UN and international community in their work and make them feel a part of the overall process. It was also suggested that the process of trials in areas outside Rwanda begin. However, the involvement of the international community is crucial in fielding the proposed 50 defense lawyers to prepare for the trials.
18. A concern of the Government of Rwanda, relayed to UNDP, related to the effects that the releasing of prisoners *en masse* would have on the civilian population. They expressed the worry that this may create another serious crisis situation.

#### **PROPOSED UNITED NATIONS MISSION TO KIGALI**

19. UNDP welcomed the initiative taken to field a mission to Kigali. The German Government requested that a mission be sent to Kigali to discuss all the outlined problems with the Rwandan authorities, but actual details were requested. The original concept of a mission was to prepare a plan, based on the ideas and suggestions from this meeting, which the Special Representative of the Secretary-General could then take to the Government of Rwanda. The Netherlands and UK asked what was the objective of the mission. The Netherlands stated that a mission at a very high level may be necessary to instigate dialogue with the Rwandan Government to obtain their cooperation. It was agreed that the mission could be used to put pressure on the Government to make improvements in the justice system and on arrest and detention policies. In this regard, experts from donor governments, as well as NGOs, might accompany the mission. Finally, it was decided that the idea of a high-level mission would be considered at a future time, after a paper is prepared in Kigali and then discussed with the Government of Rwanda by the Special Representative.

#### **MILITARY AND CIVIL DEFENSE ASSETS (MCDA)**

20. It was pointed out that there are currently additional requirements for expanding prison space, where quick action, possibly through the MCDA, could help to improve the situation. The MCDA project was originally conceived to add resources when responding to natural disasters. Guidelines, on the basis of international cooperation, were developed and accepted for use on a non-binding basis at a conference in January 1994. At a roundtable discussion earlier this year, it was considered that these resources could also be used in the context of complex emergencies. MCDA is a supplement, not a replacement, of resources available, and possible use of MCDA

in Rwanda should be purely humanitarian in terms of improving prison conditions. The possible advantages of using MCDA are that resources are rapidly mobilised and deployed, they come with logistical support, and have an established structure of cooperation between the different areas of expertise.

21. A number of donor governments reminded that MCDA was conceived for natural disasters and expressed scepticism as to whether it was the right approach in terms of the current situation in Rwanda and whether the Rwandan Government would indeed accept this. The Swedish Government is looking into how the capacity of the Swedish Rescue Service Agency could be made available for an internationally financed, joint bilaterally- and multilaterally-implemented operation. If engaged, the Agency's manpower and equipment should only be used in such situations where particular needs justify the bringing of resources from far away, such as particular immediate life-saving measures, while the overall approach should be to use local manpower, equipment and materials. If an assignment is undertaken by the Swedish Rescue Service Agency, it has to be limited in time and thoroughly defined prior to its use.

## ● HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

22. Many donors expressed gratitude in time for convening this extremely important meeting, especially at such short notice.

23. The German Government reported that they will continue to provide financial support, especially to the relief operations of the ICRC, who in their opinion have done the most efficient work so far in terms of survival of the prisoners. The German Red Cross will provide tents for provisional shelters for prisoners. But this is a measure in order to alleviate overcrowding of existing prisons, not to allow the Rwandan Government to fill them with new prisoners. Germany is committed to assisting Rwanda for the reconstruction of its economy, amounting to approximately DM 158 million.

24. The Swedish Government has so far made available SEK 350 million (US\$ 40 million) for disaster relief to the people of Rwanda. Most assistance has been channelled through the UN system and in some cases the Swedish Rescue Service Agency has been contracted by the UN system to implement relief activities. Earlier this year, the Swedish Government made available an additional contribution of SEK 20 million (US\$ 3 million) for rehabilitation activities in four of the crucial areas suggested by the Government of Rwanda in the roundtable appeal. These included: accompanied and unaccompanied children, rehabilitation of the justice system, resettlement of refugees from the earlier exodus and the rehabilitation of the radio communication system. The Swedish Government is prepared to consider a limited modification of their support programme in order to make some funds available for a UN coordinated relief operation directly targeting the appalling conditions in the prisons.

25. The Netherlands Government raised the important issue concerning the length of time needed to complete the Nsinda project, reasoning that it was due to the lack of political will on behalf of the Rwandan Government, as well as the lack of funding. It was reminded that it is extremely difficult for donors to spend funds, originally planned for humanitarian purposes, on the development and construction of prisons. The Netherlands Government strongly voiced that the international community and donors should all share the financial burden of solving the current prison problem. In this regard, it was suggested that donor representatives report to their capitals to get an indication of whether they are willing and able to provide financial assistance.

26. The Government of Switzerland reported that they would be able rapidly to assist in the creation of temporary detention centres, with provision of technical expertise, as well as material assistance and, if required, with cash contributions.
27. The Government of Belgium intends to co-finance UNICEF and ICRC to create a detention centre for children and pregnant women. They have begun a project of sending a group of Judiciary Police who will progressively replace the army, in terms of arresting prisoners. This activity will finish at the end of November 1995, but the Belgian Government is prepared to extend this if it is required. They are also assisting the Comité de Triage concerning arrests and in identifying and releasing those prisoners detained who have not played an active role in the genocide.
28. The Danish Government strongly supports the DHA initiative and intends to contribute financially to it. The Government is also ready to consider a request for specific personnel resources for the operation.
29. The French Representative reported that his Government have already contributed this year.
30. The Government of Canada stated that they contributed at the end of July 1995 Cnd\$ 1.5 million to the ICRC. They have also given Cnd\$ 1 million for the establishment of a project to register detainees.
31. World Vision expressed support for UNICEF's activities in terms of provision for women and children and also for the efforts of UNDP and the ICRC. Concern was raised regarding the possible psychological problems of international staff on the ground, in terms of shifting the focus of assistance to prisoners, and any possible help in this regard was requested.

Permanent Mission of Australia	Mr. C. Wills, Deputy Permanent Representative
Permanent Mission of Austria	Colonel Fritsch, Counsellor (Disarmament) Mr. M. Desser, First Secretary
Permanent Mission of Belgium	Mr. M. de Schoutheete, Deputy Permanent Representative Ms. M. Deneffe, Second Secretary
Permanent Mission of Canada	Mr. D. Potvin, Counsellor
Permanent Mission of Denmark	Mr. C. Lotz, Embassy Secretary
Permanent Mission of Finland	Ms. H. Rikkinen, Counsellor Ms. U. Panstar, Trainee Counsellor
Permanent Mission of France	Mr. A. Sortais, Minister Counsellor
Permanent Mission of Germany	Mr. K. Holderbaum, Head of Division, Humanitarian Assistance Mr. U. Rosengarten, Minister Counsellor Dr. P. Schoof, First Secretary Dr. C. Hellbach, First Secretary Ms. M. John, Third Secretary
Permanent Mission of Italy	Mr. R. Toscano, Deputy Permanent Representative
Permanent Mission of Japan	Mr. J. Fujiza, First Secretary
Permanent Mission of the Netherlands	H.E. Mr. T.P. Hofstee, Ambassador Ms. P. Sastrowijoto, Second Secretary
Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation	Mr. S. Fedossov, First Secretary Mr. A. Lyjenkov, Second Secretary
Permanent Mission of Spain	Mr. A. Andrada Vanderwilde, First Secretary
Permanent Mission of Sweden	H.E. Mr. Lars Norberg, Ambassador Mr. D. Friberg, Counsellor
Permanent Mission of Switzerland Swiss Disaster Relief	Mr. A. Guidetti, First Secretary Mr. B. Huwiler, Coordinator, Africa Desk
Permanent Mission of the UK	Ms. J. Helke, First Secretary
Permanent Mission of the US	Mr. W. R. Brownfield, Counsellor Mr. L. Arreaga-Rodas, First Secretary Ms. M. Artificio-Rogers, Officer
European Commission	Mr. A. Mollard, Attaché Mr. M. Hiel, Regional Desk, ECHO
Centre for Human Rights	Mr. J. Ayala-Lasso, High Commissioner for Human Rights Mr. T. McCarthy, Senior Advisor Mr. J. Gomez del Prado, Deputy Chief, Special Procedures Mr. J. Benomar, Chief Advisor, Service & Technical Assistance Ms. H. Wu, Human Rights Officer Mr. S. Jeannet, Human Rights Officer

ICRC	Ms. D. Coquoz, Deputy-General, Delegate for Africa Mr. C. Wieser, Desk Officer, Rwanda Mr. F. Perez, Delegate
UNDP	Mr. S. Hasagawa, Resident Representative, Rwanda Mr. A. Doss, Director, European Office
UNHCR	Ms. A. Liria-Franch, Head of Desk (Rwanda/Burundi) Mr. R. Saldy, Senior Legal Advisor Mr. D. Mineur, Research and Information Officer
UNICEF	Ms. M. Hart, Deputy Director, EMPOS Ms. M. Amodéo, Emergency Information Officer
UNOV	Mr. C. Kuhn, Consultant, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch
UNV	Mr. K. Inoue, Programme & Trust Fund Manager
WFP	Mr. B. Udas, Deputy Director
WHO	Mr. J.P. Menu, Emergency Coordinator Ms. K. Kaojaroen, Desk Officer, African Unit
DHA	Mr. Q. Fareed, Director, New York Mr. M. Griffiths, Director, Geneva Mr. R. Souria, Chief, RCB Mr. P. Hebert, Senior Humanitarian Affairs Officer, CESU Mr. M. Elmquist, Senior Relief Coordinator, RCB Mr. F. Gentiloni, Senior Relief Coordinator, RCB Mr. S. Piazzi, Relief Coordinator, RCB Mr. T. Peter, Relief Coordinator, RCB Mr. G. Hartl, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, RCB Ms. E. Hazbun, Financial Tracking Officer, CESU Ms. M. Bell, Operations Assistant, CESU Ms. R. Rosetti, Documents/Office Clerk, CESU Ms. J. van Zanten, Secretary Africa Desk, CESU
DPKO	Mr. de Souza
<hr/>	
International Commission of Jurists	Mrs. T. Ige, Legal Officer for Africa
ICVA	Ms. J. Dec, Programme Intern
MSF Belgium/France	Mr. T. Coppens, Desk Officer, Rwanda
MSF Geneva	Mr. R. Muller, Chief of Liaison Officer
SCHR	Ms. K. Donovan, Secretary
World Vision International.	Dr. E. Ram, Director

HAC  
UNAMIR HQ  
Kigali  
Rwanda

18 August, 1995

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MINUTES OF UHAAG MEETING  
HELD ON MON 07 AUGUST 1995  
AT THE UNAMIR HEADQUARTERS  
CONFERENCE ROOM AT 0930 HRS

Present: Col Osae-Addae - CHAO/Chairman  
Lt Col Moussa - CLO  
Capt Nerney - FMO Rep  
Capt Tlili Ali - FEO Rep  
Mr. Sidique Dao - OSRSG  
S/Sgt Okai IA - Minutes Clerk

Absent: Mr. Joe Lombardo - CAO Rep  
Mr. Lewis Rupert - SUMMO  
Mr. Eric Ball - CISS

INTRODUCTION

1. The meeting with very low attendance started at 0930 hrs. The Chairman read through the previous minutes for comments and observations. The minutes was adopted as there were no observations.

PRIORITIZING OF REQUESTS RECEIVED

2. The Chairman informed the meeting that the FC has asked for UHAAG's immediate priority in terms of requests received. He explained that the FC told him there were some funds available for humanitarian assistance, he therefore wanted to know UHAAG areas of concern.

3. The Chairman further told the meeting that the Butare School Project, purchase of chemicals for water purification in Kigali, the Kanombe water project and the Runda Brick Factory were indicated to the FC as UHAAG's immediate priorities. The Chairman said he hoped this would receive a positive response.

VISIT TO BUTARE SCHOOL PROJECT

4. The Chairman informed the meeting of a visit to the Butare School for Demobilized Children by a team headed by the CAO. He said reps from the OSRSG, Force Engineer and HAC accompanied the team. He called on Mr. Sidique Dao who was among the team to brief the meeting on the out come of the visit.



5. Mr. Sidique Dao briefed the meeting on the trip to Butare Demobilization School. He explained that the problems associated with the school was not rehabilitation of structures as thought earlier but rather the problems were sanitation, water and electricity. He further explained that the school authorities deemed these areas as their top priorities and called for assistance.

6. Mr. Sidique Dao further said the CAO promised the authorities that he would tackle the sanitation problems immediately and further construct latrines for the school.

7. Mr. Sidique Dao also told the meeting that UNICEF claim of having completed its part of the project was found to fall short of expectation. He said nothing worth mentioning had been done by UNICEF. He promised to get in touch with UNICEF to draw their attention to the pledge they made towards the sanitation of the school.

#### RUNDA BRICK PROJECT

8. The Chairman briefed the meeting on a visit he made with some personnel of HAC to the brick factory. He explained that the project was infact a commercial one. He further explained that the project has about 600 workers with each worker producing 400 bricks a day.

9. On assistance needed by the factory, the Chairman said, assistance in the form of transport for water supply and conveyance of bricks, wood for windows and doors making were required. He said a formal request by the project authorities has been submitted. He also mentioned that WFP also assist the project by their food for work programme. The US Embassy also offers assistance by supplying iron sheets to the factory.

#### UNDP TRUST FUND

10. Mr. Sidique Dao briefed the meeting on the procedure to go through to have funds released from the trust fund. He explained that money is not released direct to an organization or individual from the trust fund. He said what happens is that if a school needs assistance, the school will be assisted through the Ministry of Education. He said the funds will go to the Ministry of Education and the ministry will in turn under take the project required from the funds provided.

#### WATER SUPPLY TO BUTARE SCHOOLS

11. On the water problems facing Butare Schools, the Chairman said information received indicate that the tanker which supply water to the schools has been involved in an accident hence the water problem.

#### OTHER MATTERS

12. Mr. Sidique Dao suggested that UHAAG meets three (3) times a week in view of the numerous requests coming in. He also suggested that an agenda be prepared for each meeting.

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13. Mr. Dao appealed to the Chairman to find out from UNAMIR Administration the budget allocation made for humanitarian needs in the new mandate.

14. The FMO representative on the meeting informed members that an amount of Forty thousand dollars (\$40,000.00) has been approved for the purchase of drugs.

CONCLUSION

15. The meeting ended at 1045 hrs with the Chairman calling on members to be punctual to meetings.

  
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CAPT  
CAPT TLILI ALI  
MR. AB SIDIQUE DAO  
MR. JOE LOMBARDI  
MR. LEWIS RUPERT  
MR. ERIC BALL

HAC  
UNAMIR HQ  
Kigali  
Rwanda

21 August, 1995

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MINUTES OF UHAAG MEETING  
HELD ON FRIDAY 18 AUGUST 1995  
AT 0930 HRS AT THE UNAMIR  
HEADQUARTERS CONFERENCE ROOM

Present: Col Osae-Addae - Chairman/CHAO  
LtCol Fox - DCHAO  
LtCol Moussa - CLO  
Maj Prasad - HAC  
LtCdr YD Gunat - FMO Rep  
LtCdr BE Dukobu - HAC  
MR. AB Sidique DAO- Hum Rehab Offr(OSRSG)  
S/SGT Okai IA - Minutes Clerk

Absent: Mr. Eric Ball - CISS  
Mr. Lewis Rupert - SUMMO  
Mr. Joe Lombardo - CAO Rep

INTRODUCTION

1. The Chairman opened the meeting at 0935 hrs by lamenting on members attitude towards meetings. He expressed serious concern about absenteeism. He asked the secretary to write to regular absentees to remind them of their responsibility to attend meetings.

INTRODUCTION OF LT COL FOX

2. The Chairman took the opportunity to introduce Lt Col Fox to members present. He explained that the LtCol was to take over from him as the Chief Humanitarian Assistance Officer. He asked members to extend to him the same cooperation given to him.

MINUTES OF LAST MEETING

3. The Secretary was called upon to read the last minutes. The minutes was adopted.

POINTS FROM PREVIOUS MEETING

4. Some selected points from the last meeting were further explained and discussed.

PREVIOUS REQUESTS RECEIVED

5. The Chairman gave details of requests which have been received for the past few weeks and the action so far taken. It was noted that most of the requests received had already been actioned by HAC. Decision was taken on the few which had not yet received attention.


6. A suggestion for a follow up on those already actioned was made by Mr. Sidique Dao. He explained that this will enable the committee know decisions taken on requests forwarded to other areas for necessary action.

RELEASE OF US\$30,000.00 PLEDGE MADE BY UK

7. Mr. Sidique Dao informed the meeting that following request by the SRSG to Mrs Wong, the British Representative in Rwanda, US\$30,000.00 has been authorised from the British Trust Fund for Rwanda towards the School for the demobilized children.

CONCLUSION

8. In view of the poor attendance, the meeting took a short time. The Chairman closed the meeting at 1030 hrs by calling on all members of the committee to show commitment towards their responsibilities.

  
OKAI IA  
S/Sgt  
Minutes Clerk

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LTCDR YD GUNAT  
MR. AB SIDIQUE DAO  
MR. LEWIS RUPPERT  
MR JOE LUMBARD

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11 August 1995

UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS TO COORDINATE  
INTERNATIONAL MEASURES TO IMPROVE RWANDAN PRISONS

Concerned over the recent reports of appalling conditions in Rwandan prisons in which 50,000 prisoners are being held, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has asked the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Peter Hansen to coordinate urgent measures with the Government of Rwanda and the international community to expand and improve prisons. At the same time, they will assist the Government to process expeditiously judicial proceedings against those accused of participating in the Rwandan genocide.

The official capacity of the 12 principal prisons is 12,250; these now hold over 38,000 inmates. Many other prisoners are detained in communal lock-ups. In the Gitarama prison, where the worst conditions are reported, there are 6,425 men, women, and children crammed into a space built for 600 people. The medical conditions of a large number of detainees, as well as the prospects for the spread of epidemics, are horrific. As a result, a significant number of detainees have been reported to have developed gangrene.

"The prison situation in Rwanda is a humanitarian nightmare" says Peter Hansen. "Prisons are filled up to nine times their capacity. In some instances, there are four prisoners per square metre, with no shelter from baking sun or pouring rain."

Urgent consultations are currently being held in New York, Geneva and Kigali to develop a plan to address this problem in a comprehensive manner. In order to move with utmost speed, consideration is also being given to the utilisation of military and civil defence assets to implement the plan which will be presented by the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Rwanda, Shahryar M. Khan, to the Government of Rwanda in Kigali next week.

END OF TRANSMISSION  
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

=0811952207GMT

NNNN

7-8-95

SARG

FC

OMD

100-7/4/3

TO : HAC  
FROM : TM 1 LDR  
DATE : 10 AUGUST 1995  
SUBJECT : REPORT ON HAC SPECIAL PATROL  
TO KANOMBE WATER PROJECT

GENERAL

1. A special HAC Patrol Team comprising the under-mentioned Officers and two specialists from the MINITRAP undertook a patrol to Karengé Commune (Sector 1) to ascertain facts relating to water problem in Kanombe Commune.

- a. Major Debali Ahmed - Team Leader
- b. Capt Tlili Ali - FEO Rep
- c. Two representatives from MINITRAP.

TRIP TO KARENGE COMMUNE

2. The team left Kigali at 1000 hrs and arrived at the main pumping station in Karengé Commune after an hour's drive.

3. The team was met on arrival by the Responsible who is running the station of water which supplies 4 communes namely:

- a. Kanombe
- b. Karengé
- c. Masaka
- d. Kicukiro

4. Actually, there is a lack of portable water in these communes. The water shortage in these communes is due to the wear and tear of water pipes which have been laid in 1974. It is 35Km long.

5. The team asked for an estimate for repairs but was not immediately available, however, the team was promised that it would be submitted the next day.

6. The estimate for the project was submitted to the team the following day as promised. A copy of the estimate is attached as Annex "A".

11-8-95  
1000.7/6/3

CONCLUSION

7. The water shortage in the four communes is the result of the breakdown of the Kanombe water project.



AHMED DEBALI  
Major  
Tm 1 Ldr

Information:

Internal:

FC  
DFC  
COS  
DCOS OPS  
DCOS SP  
FMO

External:

IOC  
UNREO



Etablissement Public de Production,  
de Transport et Distribution  
d'Electricité, d'Eau et de Gaz

E L E C T R O G A Z

Remplacement de la conduite principale d'eau :  
Karenge - Masaka - Kanombe - Kicukiro

Plan : - plan A.I.D.R n° RW - 1012 - 74 : plan d'ensemble  
- plan A.I.D.R n° RW - 1019 - 74 : profil en long  
de la conduite principale Karenge - Kicukiro

Dossier de consultation

Juillet 1995

Remplacement de la conduite principale  
Karenge - Kanombe - Kicukiro

---

I) Exposé des motifs :

Dans le but d'améliorer l'alimentation en eau potable des zones de Kanombe, Kicukiro et Gahanga, il est proposé de remplacer la conduite principale qui alimente ces quartiers. En fait, l'adduction Icyanya global avait été réalisée par l'A.I.D.R, Association internationale de Développement Rural dans les années 1974. Cette conduite principale et bien d'autres conduites secondaires accusent des fuites régulièrement de telle sorte que l'eau n'arrive presque pas au bout des réseaux. La conduite proposée au remplacement a une longueur totale d'environ 35 Km et part du Mont Bihembe (Karenge) jusqu'au dispensaire de Gahanga à Kicukiro en passant par l'Ecole adventiste de Nyakaliro, la mission masaka, Camp Militaire Kanombe, Aéroport Kanombe, Ecole technique (ETO) Kicukiro.

II) Le Système proposée :

La conduite existante était composée principalement par des tuyaux en acier ECH 133 \* 4 et qui répond à des anciennes normes. Ce genre de tuyaux n'existent plus sur le marché mondial et n'ont plus de pièces de raccords. Il a été constaté qu'ils ont été corrodés et accusent des fuites partout. Il est proposé de les remplacer par des conduites P.V.C avec des pressions nominales différentes et partiellement par des conduites en fonte dans les endroits marécageux.

Si l'on se réfère aux plans A.I.D.R n°

- Rw - 1012 - 74 : plan d'Ensemble

- Rw - 1019 - 74 : conduite principale : Bihembe - Masaka -  
Kanombe - Kicukiro - Gahanga;

Le remplacement de ces conduites est proposé comme suit :

n° tronçon	point de stationnement	longueur du tronçon (ml)	type de conduite proposée
1	8 à 28	6.240	PVC Ø 160 PN 16
2	28 à 82	5.604	PVC Ø 125 PN 25
3	82 à 88	a) 5.682 b) 1.494	Fonte DN 125 PVC Ø 125 PN 25
4	88 à 94	3.216	PVC Ø 125 PN 10
5	94 à 100	6.396	PVC Ø 110 PN 10
6	100 à 102	4.830	PVC Ø 90 PN 10
7	102 à 107	1.380	PVC Ø 75 PN 10
TOTAL		34.842	

III) Consistance des travaux :

- Fourniture des tuyaux
- Fourniture des pièces de raccords
- Terrassement
- Pose des tuyaux et des raccords
- Génie civil et ouvrages d'art

### III) Récapitulatif des coûts

- Tronçon n° 1	= 33.400.224 FRW
- Tronçon n° 2	= 27.692.025 FRW
- Tronçon n° 3 (a)	= 60.680.209 FRW
- Tronçon n° 3 (b)	= 7.382.563 FRW
- Tronçon n° 4	= 12.967.581 FRW
- Tronçon n° 5	= 26.144.289 FRW
- Tronçon n° 6	= 17.299.128 FRW
- Tronçon n° 7	= 4.418.898 FRW
<b>Total Général</b>	<b>= 189.984.917 FRW</b>

### IV. Estimation des coûts

#### 1) Tronçon n° 1

Désignation	Quantité	P.U en FRW	P.T en FRW
- Fourniture des tuyaux PVC Ø 160 PN 16 y compris joints ou graisse et autres sujétions	1.040 tuyaux	21.120	21.964.800
- Fourniture de raccords et pièces divers (15 % de la fourniture)	-	-	3.294.720
- Terrassement	6.240 ml	583	3.637.920
- Pose des tuyaux et des raccords	6.240 ml	656	4.093.440
- Génie Civil et ouvrages d'art (regards, chambres de vannes etc .. 10% de la pose)	-	-	409.344
<b>S/Total I</b>			<b>33.400.224</b>

2) Tronçon n° 2

Désignation	Quantité	P.U en FRW	P.T en FRW
- Fourniture des tuyaux PVC Ø 125 PN 25 y compris joints ou graisse et autres sujétions	934 tuyaux	18.975	17.722.650
- Fourniture de raccords et pièces divers (15 % de la fourniture)	-	-	2.658.397
- Terrassement	5.604 ml	583	3.267.132
- Pose des tuyaux et des raccords	5.604 ml	656	3.676.224
- Génie civil et ouvrages d'art (regards, chambres de vannes etc .. 10% de la pose)	-		367.622
S/total II			27.692.025

3) Tronçon n° 3 (a)

Désignation	Quantité	P.U en FRW	P.T en FRW
- Fourniture des tuyaux en FD DN 125 à joints mécaniques y compris joints, graisse et autres sujétions	947 tuyaux	47.655	45.129.285
- Fourniture de raccords et pièces divers (15 % de la fourniture)	-	-	6.769.393
- Terrassement	5.682 ml	583	4.971.750
- Pose des tuyaux et des raccords	5.682 ml	875	497.175
- Génie civil et ouvrages d'art (regards, chambres de vannes etc .. 10% de la pose)	-	-	
S/total III			60.680.209

4) Tronçon n° 3 (b)

Désignation	Quantité	P.U en FRW	P.T en FRW
- Fourniture des tuyaux PVC Ø 125 PN 25 y compris joints ou graisse et autres sujétions	249 tuyaux	18.975	4.724.775
- Fourniture de raccords et pièces divers (15 % de la fourniture)	-	-	708.716
- Terrassement	1.494 ml	583	871.002
- Pose des tuyaux et des raccords	1.494 ml	656	980.064
- Génie civil et ouvrages d'art (regards, chambres de vannes etc .. 10% de la pose)	-	-	98.006
S/total			7.382.563

5) Tronçon n° 4

Désignation	Quantité	P.U en FRW	P.T en FRW
- Fourniture des tuyaux PVC Ø 125 PN 10 y compris joints ou graisse et autres sujétions	536 tuyaux	14.231	7.627.816
- Fourniture de raccords et pièces divers (15 % de la fourniture)	-	-	1.144.172
- Terrassement	3.216 ml	583	1.874.928
- Pose des tuyaux et des raccords	3.216 ml	656	2.109.696
- Génie Civil et ouvrages d'art (regards, chambres de vannes etc .. 10% de la pose)	-	-	210.969
S/total V.			12.967.581

6) Tronçon n° 5

Désignation	Quantité	P.T en FRW	P.T en FRW
- Fourniture des tuyaux PVC Ø 110 PN 10 y compris joints ou graisse et autres sujétions	1.066 tuyau	14.520	15.478.320
- Fourniture de raccords et pièces divers (15 % de la fourniture)	-	-	2.321.748
- Terrassement	6.396 ml	583	3.728.868
- Pose des tuyaux et des raccords	6.396 ml	656	4.195.776
- Génie Civil et ouvrages d'art (regards, chambres de vannes etc .. 10% de la pose)	-	-	419.577
S/total VI			26.144.289

7) Tronçon n° 6

Désignation	Quantité	P.U en FRW	P.T en FRW
- Fourniture des tuyaux PVC Ø 90 PN 10 y compris joints ou graisse et autres sujétions	805 tuyaux	11.880	9.563.400
- Fourniture de raccords et pièces divers (15 % de la fourniture)	-	-	1.434.510
- Terrassement	4.830 ml	583	2.815.890
- Pose des tuyaux et des raccords	4.830 ml	656	3.168.480
- Génie Civil et ouvrages d'art (regards, chambres de vannes etc .. 10% de la pose)	-	-	316.848
S/total VII			17.299.128

8) Tronçon n° 7

Désignation	Quantité	P.U en FRW	P.T en FRW
- Fourniture des tuyaux PVC Ø 75 PN 10 y compris joints ou graisse et autres sujétions	230 tuyaux	9.900	2.277.000
- Fourniture de raccords et pièces divers (15 % de la fourniture)	-	-	341.550
- Terrassement	1.380 ml	583	804.540
- Pose des tuyaux et des raccords	1.380 ml	656	905.280
- Génie Civil et ouvrages d'art (regards, chambres de vannes etc .. 10% de la pose)	-	-	90.528
S/total VIII			4.418.898



1076/UN/ET/ 147 /G

07 Aug 95

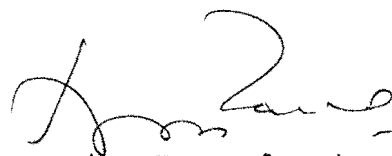
From : Force Engr Coy

To : Force Engr Officer

Lt Col A. Chabir, MA/DFC ✓

Subject : STORES FOR DETENTION CENTRE (ONTRACOM)

1. Reference our letter No 1076/UN/ET/133/G dated 30 Jul 95.
2. Concertina coil (90 coils) have been collected from 95 CMSG but it is the one returned by various contingents and is not in a good condition. Effort is being made to use as much as possible from the concertina coil issued to us but we will fall short and will need additional coils (approximately 50 coils). It is requested that if possible, concertina coil in good condition (new) be issued since this is a important project and the quality of work will project the image of UNAMIR.
3. Also please arrange to issue stores required for sentry posts and security lighting. An early action will facilitate timely completion of project.

  
( B D Pandey )  
Maj  
OC

c.c : COS  
DCOS Ops

9-8-95

1000-7/6/3



UNAMIR - MINUAR

FROM : LTCOL A. CHABIR , MA/DFC

*Agency*

TO : FC

ED

CAO

INFO : DFC- COS- DCOS OPS- DCOS SP

SUBJECT : REHABILITATION OF TEMPORARY DETENTION CENTERS

DATE : 7 AUG 95

1- DURING THE WEEKLY MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRISONS, HELD AT THE UNDP HQ ON FRIDAY 4 AUG 95, THE FOLLOWING ISSUES HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED:

a- ONATRACOM : ICRC HAS AGREED TO PROVIDE THE REQUIRED TENTS FOR THIS SITE. THE ONLY POINT WHICH REMAIN UNSOLVED IS THE TRANSPORTATION OF THESE TENTS TO RWANDA. UNDP IS INVESTIGATING THE POSSIBILITY TO PROVIDE FUNDS FOR THE SHIPMENT.

UNDP HAS ALSO AGREED TO MOBILIZE CIVILIAN WORKERS TO LAY THE BARBED WIRE AND CONCERTINA UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF UNAMIR ENGINEER PERSONNEL.

REGARDING THE RELEASE OF UNAMIR CONTAINERS, THE DIRECTOR OF MAGERWA HAS BEEN APPROACHED BY THE PRESIDENT ADVISOR. A MEETING HAS BEEN HELD LAST FRIDAY AT MAGIRWA WITH MOVCON.

4 CUSTOMS OFFICERS ARE EARMARKED TO PROCESS THE ENTIRE UNAMIR CONTAINERS.

*9-8-85*

*100-7/4/3*

b- BUYUMBA SITE : PROVIDED, THE AVAILABILITY OF DEFENSE STORES AND MANPOWER, UNAMIR COULD START THE ERECTION OF THE FENCING.

c- KABUGA SITE ( KIGALI ) : THIS IS A COFFEE FACTORY WHICH IS WELL SUITED FOR A LARGE DETENTION CENTER. IT WILL BE VACATED IN THE NEAR FUTURE. NO MAJOR SECURITY IMPROVEMENT IS REQUIRED.

2- SUGGESTIONS:

a- UNAMIR IS REQUESTED TO IMPROVE THE SECURITY OF ONATRACOM WITH FLASH LIGHTS AND SENTRY POSTS (TOUR) AS WELL AS THE OTHER SIX SITES. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT CAO GIVES THE NECESSARY DIRECTIVES FOR COMMUNICATION SECTION AND BMS TO PROVIDE F. ENG COY WITH THE REQUIRED MATERIAL.

b- TO ALLEVIATE THE SHORTAGE OF MANPOWER IN THE F. ENG COY, IT IS RECOMMENDED TO MOBILISE THE EXPERTISE OF ALL CONTINGENTS. THIS WILL SHOW ALSO THE USEFULNESS OF ALL UNAMIR TROOPS. NICOY HAVE A SQUAD AND CO NICOY IS WILLING TO CONTRIBUTE IF ORDERED BY FC.

3- A NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON FRIDAY 11 AUG 1995.

TO : CHAO  
FROM : TEAM 1 LDR  
DATE : 5 AUGUST 1995  
SUBJECT : RECCE ON BUTARE SCHOOL PROJECT

#### INTRODUCTION

1. On Friday, 4th August, 1995 a HAC Rep was among the eight-man UNAMIR team that visited Kadogo School in Butare. The team was led by the UNAMIR Chief Administrative Officer(CAO). The team arrived in Butare by air at 0930 hrs and was back to Kigali at 1230 hrs same day. About two hours was spent on the school site inspecting facilities and interviewing both the School's Director, Mr. Frank Musonera and the UNICEF Rep on the ground, Mr. Valere Nzeyimana.

#### AIM

2. The aim of this paper is to present a report as observed by the HAC Rep in the team.

#### GENERAL OVER-VIEW

3. The school which presently has a population of 43 teachers and 2400 pupils has a maximum capacity of 2700 pupils to utilize the 8 habitable buildings available. According to the Director, some students can spend as short a time as three months and a maximum of six years depending on point of entry. The school which is basically a rehabilitation centre for boy soldiers has a lot of problems as mentioned here-under.

a. Kitchen. The large circular cookers which use wood have many leakages. These leakages adversely affect the capacity of these cookers. Some aluminum sheets are required for welding them to improve on their effectiveness.

b. Dinning Hall. The dinning hall which can accommodate all students lack chairs, tables, electricity and most of the window glasses are broken.

c. Toilets. They are all in a bad shape. There is no water to flush them as UNICEF only supplies water for drinking and cooking. Besides, most of the sewage pipes are broken. Some toilet seaters and bath-tubs/showers are also broken.

d. Classrooms. Most of the classrooms lack doors and most window glasses are broken. Electricity is not also in existence.

COS  
DCOS (OPS)  
DCOS (LOG)  
FMO

External:

IOC

UNREO



3326

Excellence Monsieur le Représentant  
Spécial du Secrétaire Général des  
Nations Unies à Kigali  
RWANDA

BK 000401132-16/RWF

Réf. CO/95-110

Kigali, le 03 Août 1995

Excellence Monsieur le Représentant,

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que le Centre de Formation et de Recherche Cooperatives - IWACU remercie infiniment la Mission pour l'Assistance au RWANDA (UNAMIR - MINUAR) de son appui à la réhabilitation de la route Nyakabanda - Centre IWACU/Kabusunzu.

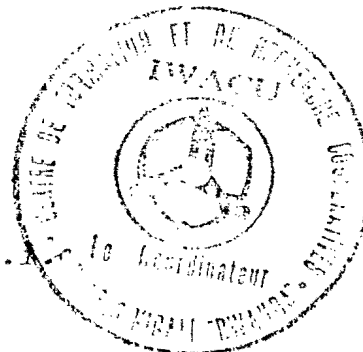
Toutefois, afin d'éviter que la prochaine saison de pluies (mi-Septembre 1995) endommage davantage la route en question, le Centre IWACU aimerait bénéficier encore une fois de votre aide. Il s'agit d'aménager les canalisations le long de cette route et de mettre du gravier sur la chaussée.

Espérant une suite favorable à ma demande, je vous prie d'agréer, Excellence Monsieur le Représentant, l'assurance de ma profonde gratitude.

① HAC

Please act  
and to give feedback  
to Mr DE SOZA (E.D.)

Eugène NKUBITO  
Coordinateur a.i.



DFC  
7 AUG 95



H.

**UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA  
CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS**

<b>TO:</b> Mr. W. Clarence HRFOR, Kigali	<b>FROM:</b> G. Mautner-Markhof SPECIAL PROCEDURES CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS	
<b>FAX #:</b> 26 3 9908	<b>FAX #:</b> 41/22/917.00.92 <b>PHONE #:</b> 917.33.57	
<b>SUBJECT:</b> Government Briefing of 13 July 1995 - 28 July 1995 on the activities of the HRFOR		
<b>DATE:</b> 31 July 1995	<b>PAGES ATTACHED</b> 28	<b>DRAFTER:</b> Karin Lucke

**MESSAGE:**

Please find following the UPDATE ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE HRFOR covering the period 13 July 1995 - 28 July 1995.

Best regards.

1800.7/4/3

those returning in UNHCR organized convoys varies by region, but the tendency seems to be that old caseload return in larger numbers spontaneously, and new caseload in UNHCR organized convoys.

In addition to the efforts of UNHCR to facilitate refugee repatriation, the willingness of local authorities to address the difficult issue of homes occupied by rescapés or old caseload returnees is having a positive impact. New caseload refugees from Burundi have been sufficiently encouraged by such efforts.

If current plans for improving the flow of information from the communes into the refugee camps outside of the country are fully implemented, the number of returning refugees could increase substantially in the coming weeks. A memorandum of understanding with UNHCR on the monitoring of conditions for returnees is currently under consideration.

## 2. Prison situation

The overpopulation in prisons and detention centres throughout the country remains a major preoccupation for the situation of human rights. The total number of detainees amounts to nearly 50,000. The 12 principal prisons, having a combined capacity of 12,250 detainees, quartered 38,364 individuals at the end of July (see annex). In addition, over 10,000 persons were held in communal cachots. Meanwhile, in certain prefectures, human rights field officers indicate that the populations in a number of prisons may be stabilising as a result of a decrease in arrests being carried out by local authorities. In particular, it seems that the arrests of returned IDPs and refugees in Butare and Gikongoro prefectures have occurred less frequently.

## 3. Commissions de Triage

A total of seven Commissions de Triage are currently functioning in the country. For instance, the Commissions in Cyangugu and Kibungo prefectures commenced proceedings in mid-July. In addition, two more Commissions in Gikongoro and Kibuye are scheduled to begin in the near future. Considering the number of individuals provisionally detained in the prisons of Rwanda, the rate at which the Commissions are reviewing case files remains insignificant. Presently, the Commissions alone do not seem to constitute an adequate solution to the problem of overcrowding in national detention centres. Only about 40 detainees have been released under the auspices of this institution during the month of July.

## 4. Incursions

Incursions have continued to occur on the western border of the country, though they no longer appear to be so closely related to banditry and theft. In Cyangugu Prefecture, a significant number of banditry acts was reported, particularly in the southern communes of Bugarama and Karengera. However, the majority of incidents that took place appear to have involved more targeted attacks



on certain individuals of the community. In the southern region of the Prefecture, two civil servants were killed and another attacked over the last two weeks. It is believed that all three attacks were perpetrated by Interahamwe. As a result, many inhabitants are particularly concerned about their safety and refuse to sleep in their homes at night.

In Gisenyi Prefecture, incursions have somewhat diminished, and those that have been reported do not involve incidents of theft. Instead, they are mostly related to an installation of Interahamwe in the Gishwati Forest and also to overnight stays with relatives. HRFOR (Gisenyi) reported one attempt to sabotage a local business in Gisenyi town for the period under review which may reflect a new phase in the strategy of those conducting infiltrations from Zaire. Yet, the fact that the individuals responsible for the attempted sabotage were, in fact, infiltrators has not been fully established.

In response to the deteriorating security situation in certain communes, local authorities have taken the initiative to develop a number of programmes to stabilise the area. In Cyangugu Prefecture, the bourgmestres in Bugarama, Cyimbogo, Karengera, and Gishoma communes have organised civilian patrols that operate in conjunction with the RPA. The patrols are made up of men from each cellule who guard a group of homes during the night. A patrol of this kind is also functioning in Runda commune, Gitarama Prefecture where incidents of theft have resulted in a number of deaths. In addition, authorities have recently made pleas to the local population to refrain from harbouring individuals from Zaire in their homes. The RPA has also shifted the positioning of their troops to protect threatened populations.

## B. Prefectures

### 1. Butare

The situation of human rights in Butare Prefecture appears to have improved in the last weeks. HRFOR (Butare) registers no major violations of human rights and indicates that the number of prefectural arrests has diminished.

Refugees from Burundi continue to return to the Prefecture at a significant and constant rate. Between 1 and 14 July, 1,650 persons, mostly from the Magara, Ruvumu, and Kibenzi refugee camps in Burundi, repatriated by way of the Akanyaru border post. Among these refugees, 1,215 returned by UNHCR organised convoy. The majority of those who have returned recently with UNHCR assistance had fled the country last year. They have settled in Kibembe, Nyaruhengeri and Gishamvu communes in the south of the Prefecture.

In Kigembe, the bourgmestre reports that 3,242 refugees have returned to the commune and registered with local authorities during the period from 13 June to 13 July. Of this number, only 185 have arrived via UNHCR organised convoy. Reception centres have been established in the sectors where UNHCR is providing

essential goods to assist the returned refugees. On 19 June, HRFOR (Butare) interviewed some ten returnees in Kigembe commune. The interviewees explained that repatriates in the commune have resettled in their former homes without incident. Apparently, a number of them currently cultivate crops at their former property during the day and return to the sector reception centres to sleep at night.

Human rights field officers recently visited the communes of Huye, Gishamvu, and Mugusa to evaluate the situation for returned IDPs. They indicate that most returnees have successfully reinstalled in their homes. Some of them have taken up agricultural activities with the material assistance of neighbours. Human rights field officers note their security to be satisfactory.

As of 20 July, 6,610 detainees were incarcerated at the Butare Prison, including 216 women and 91 minors. There were also 58 infants with their mothers. Overcrowding continues to be a problem although the population has recently stabilised, presumably due to the general reduction in the number of arrests. A kindergarten for the infants in the prison was recently established. Clothing was also distributed to the infants by Terre des Hommes at the end of June.

As of 20 July, Nyanza Prison quartered 1,368 detainees of which 81 were women and 24 minors. A detainee died of AIDS on 28 June. This is the seventh death from AIDS registered at the prison since its opening in April. In general, the conditions of the prison remain satisfactory despite the continued transfer of large numbers of detainees from communes. Most recently, 102 detainees were transferred to Nyanza from Rusatira and Rashasha communes on 8 July. In addition, 225 detainees were transferred from Gitarama Prison on 14 July. Transport for these detainees was provided by UNAMIR with an RPA escort. Human rights field officers and representatives from ICRC were present. An extension to Nyanza Prison is under construction to assist in receiving the increase in new arrivals. HRFOR (Butare) continue to provide office supplies to the prison authorities at Butare and Nyanza prisons to assist them in their work.

Human rights field officers visited six communal cachots over the last two weeks. Communal detention conditions are generally reported to be poor due to overcrowding. In Mugusa commune, for instance, 237 persons were detained at the time of the HRFOR visit. In Maraba, 170 people were quartered at the cachot. However, in Mbazi commune, human rights field officers indicate that detention conditions have improved since their last visit. In the six cachots visited, no signs of maltreatment were noted.

The Commission de Triage was finally established in the Prefecture at the end of June. It currently operates under the supervision of the Prosecutor of Butare. At the moment, members of the Commission are still reviewing case files and do not expect to make any releases before August.

## 2. Cyangugu (and Nvamasheke)

The current situation in the Prefecture is tense due to incidents which have occurred both in Cyangugu itself and across the border in the refugee camps of Zaire. Shooting took place at the Rwandan-Zairian border near Panzi refugee camp on 12 and 18 July, resulting in the death of 3 persons, including one RPA soldier. Local civil authorities believe that the incident of 18 July involved infiltrators from Zaire, since they have had an increased presence at the Cyimbogo border points in the last weeks.

Armed attacks have continued to occur regularly in the Prefecture. HRFOR (Cyangugu) registered ten such incidents for the period under review, most of which occurred in the southern communes of Bugarama and Karengera. In total, the ten incidents resulted in the death of seven people, two of which were civil servants.

The Counsellor of Muhehwe sector, Bugarama commune was killed by a group of armed men near 17:00 hours on 6 July. Witnesses claim that two of his assailants were former residents of the sector who fled to Zaire last year. The Chief of Mubombo cellule, Bugarama commune, was killed on 12 July by an unidentified group of armed men. In addition, the former Sector Counsellor of Muganza was killed on 11 July while on civilian watch patrol in the area. Apparently, the watch patrol, consisting on ten men, was attacked by six unidentified men armed with rifles and grenades. Three other civilian parolers were injured and hospitalised at the Medecins du Monde dispensary in Bugarama.

In Bugarama, many inhabitants are afraid to spend the night in their homes for fear of attack. Likewise, the security situation in Karengera commune is poor. A group of seven infiltrators, identified as former inhabitants of the commune, have entered Karengera a number of times in the last weeks to threaten civil authorities and wealthy members of the community. Most recently, the group came to the commune to perpetrate an attack against the Chief of Nyamuzi cellule on 10 July. The Chief was not injured.

In order to respond to the deteriorating security situation, Prefectural authorities have established unarmed civilian watch patrols to work in coordination with the RPA in the reported trouble areas. In Bugarama, Cyimbogo, Karengera, and Gishoma communes, civilian patrols are functioning nightly. In Bugarama commune, the bourgmestre explained that each household in the cellule is required to send one man to join the patrol. The watch patrol is responsible for guarding a unit of ten houses from 19:00 to 05:00 hours.

A steady influx of refugees returned to Cyangugu from Zaire during the month of July. The majority of refugees returned via unofficial border points. HRFOR (Cyangugu) reports estimated figures for several communes. In Kamembe, 400 refugees returned during the period from 30 June to 11 July, and in Gafunzo commune, 800 refugees returned since the month of June. Thus far, no attacks have been reported against returnees.

Human rights field officers learned that the Bourgmestre of Kirambo commune sent four recently returned refugees back to Ijwi Island during the first week in July in order to encourage other refugees to return to the country. Since that time, the four individuals have not returned to Kirambo commune. Certain sources indicate that they were captured by Interahamwe forces in Zaire and not allowed to return.

As of 17 July, 2,001 detainees were quartered in Cyangugu Central Prison. Among them were 26 women and 40 minors. Two detainees died of dysentery in the prison during the week of 10 to 17 July. Overcrowding is still a concern. Human rights field officers visited the former detention centre in Mibilizi commune with the Prison Director to evaluate the possibility of using the site as an annex to the central prison. The building measures 275 square meters which the Director believes could hold some 800 detainees.

Human rights field officers conducted visits to some 15 communal cachots and military detention centres over the last two weeks. Detention conditions were unsatisfactory in the Gatare, Kagano, and Kirambo cachots due to overcrowding. In Kagano, 196 people were detained at the time of the HRFOR visit. In Kirambo, 201 individuals were held in the cachot. Two new detention centres are scheduled to open soon. One centre will function as a brigade in Rwesero Sub-Prefecture, and the other as a communal cachot in Bugarama.

The Commission de Triage convened for the first time on 13 July. An earlier establishment of the Commission had apparently been blocked by the reluctance of certain military officials to participate. The Commission met a second time on 20 July during which time ten case files were examined and six detainees released. The members of the Commission include the Prosecutor, the Head of the Gendarmerie, an RPA representative, and a representative of the Service de Renseignements Préfectoraux.

HRFOR (Cyangugu) reported that the problem of local authorities imposing fines for the release of detainees has been for the most part resolved. In Nyamasheke commune, where it was a particular problem, there have been no reports of the imposition of fines since the Prosecutor met with RPA representatives in the area. Human rights field officers also indicated that four rescapés who allegedly attacked and killed a civilian in Gishoma commune on 20 June were released from the Gishoma communal cachot in mid-July. They have contacted local authorities to learn the precise circumstances surrounding the release of these four suspects.

The International Rescue Committee recently completed its rehabilitation work of the Tribunal de Première Instance and the Appeals Court. The Tribunal de Première Instance is scheduled to begin work on criminal cases in the end of July. Human rights field officers provided office supplies to the Parquet and the Tribunal de Première Instance and offered logistical assistance and transportation to the Inspectors of the Judicial Police last week.

HRFOR (Cyangugu) has continued an active programme of human rights education in the Prefecture. On 13 July, human rights field officers held a third seminar in Kagano commune, during which the President of IKIREZI, a local women's association, made a presentation. On 15 July, HRFOR (Cyangugu) participated in a two-day meeting organised by the Prefect to debate the role of married women in the structure of the Rwandan family. There, human rights field officers spoke to a group of some 300 inhabitants about the international protection of women.

In addition, HRFOR education seminars were held in Cyimbogo and Bugarama communes on 17 and 19 July respectively. Human rights field officers also conducted a session for students at the Frank Adamson Secondary School in Kibogora commune on 20 July. This was the first student seminar organised by HRFOR (Cyangugu). Roughly 300 students and 50 school teachers attended.

### 3. Gikongoro

No human rights violations were reported to HRFOR (Gikongoro) over the last three weeks. However, local authorities mentioned that several banditry incidents took place, the majority of which were perpetrated in Kivu and Mudasomwa communes. During the evening of 9 July, an inhabitant of Kivu commune, Muganza sector, was killed by unidentified bandits who were attempting to break into his home. On 4 July, in Musebeya commune, Nyarwungu sector, three assailants attacked two rescapés who had recently reinstalled in their former home. In each of these two incidents, the alleged perpetrators were apprehended by RPA and taken into detention.

During the period under review, HRFOR (Gikongoro) continued to evaluate conditions in the communes for returned IDPs in the Prefecture. In order to obtain the most accurate information concerning IDPs, human rights field officers focused much of their work on the Joint Communal Committees in Karama and Musebeya. The Committee in Musebeya commune now estimates that 1,995 IDPs have returned to the region in the last three months. A Joint Committee in Rukondo commune was also recently established and has been functioning for the last two weeks. Two new committees in Kivu and Nshili communes are scheduled to convene in the coming weeks.

According to the Bourgmestre of Kivu, 70 refugees from Burundi returned to the border commune during the period from 4 to 8 July. Additionally, some 10 refugees were reportedly arriving to the commune each day in late June. None of the refugees returned in the framework of UNHCR organised repatriation.

As of 13 July, the Gikongoro prison held 900 detainees, of which 12 were women and 17 minors. On that same date, seven detainees were released from the Gikongoro Brigade, while 28 others were arrested, according to Brigade authorities. Between 10 and 14 July, human rights field officers visited the cachots of Kinyamakara, Kivu, Musebeya, and Nshili. Conditions were generally satisfactory

although human rights field officers noticed that certain detainees in Kivu cachot may have been maltreated.

Human rights field officers gained access to the Musange communal cachot on 3 and 14 July. These were the first visits to the Musange detention centre in several months, due to the refusal by local authorities to grant field officers access to detainees. Conditions were poor. The 14 detainees were held in a dark cell with no windows. Several of them appeared to have been beaten and a number of them said they suffered from malaria. Following their visits, HRFOR (Gikongoro) alerted ICRC to the situation at Musange the detainees need for medical attention.

The Commission de Triage has not yet convened due to material and logistical problems. However, once established, the Prefect of Gikongoro has expressed his hope that human rights field officers would attend its proceedings and review of case files.

On 23 July, human rights field officers participated in a meeting organised by the Women's Network and Trocaire, a local and Irish NGO respectively. The focus of the meeting was to identify the particular needs of women survivors of the genocide and to put together a plan for taking their testimony.

Human rights field officers recently met with 16 child survivors of the genocide at an orphanage in Kirambo commune. The majority of them were seriously traumatised by the events of last year and were unable to follow a regular schooling programme.

The Bourgmestre of Musange was reportedly removed from his position during the first week in July after several rescapés publicly accused him of having participated in acts of genocide. Human rights field officers are presently looking into the case in all its aspects.

#### 4. Gisenyi

Incursions from Zaire continue to be a concern in the Prefecture. Interahamwe and former government forces are now reported to be passing through Kayove commune to establish small bases in the Gishwati Forest. Human rights field officers received reports that some infiltrators recently planted mines in the forest, but this information is not yet verified. Incursions involving incidents of banditry have occurred less frequently in the last two weeks. Instead, it appears that those infiltrating from Zaire may be concentrating on a more permanent installation in the area.

For instance, on 29 June, five persons were killed and two injured during an exchange of gunfire at a residence in Kayove commune, Kigeyo sector. The incident took place after four men armed with guns and grenades who identified themselves as Interahamwe entered a home and demanded a meal and a place to sleep. When RPA soldiers, who had been alerted by a member of the family, arrived

on the scene and surrounded the house, fighting broke out from both sides. Two members of the family were killed and another injured. In addition, three of the Interahamwe were killed. The fourth was apprehended by RPA and taken into detention.

An attempted act of sabotage, in which two night watchmen were killed, occurred on the night of 30 June at the Electrogaz water filtration plant near Gisenyi town. According to military authorities, the unidentified assailants set two TNT-type explosives to destroy the pumping mechanism of the plant. The Electrogaz plant is currently operational, but at reduced capacity. No arrests have been made in connection to the incident.

In Kayove commune, two armed individuals in military uniform fired at a private truck on 5 July at 23:30 hours. No one was injured, but the vehicle was fully burnt out by the gunfire. Following the event, RPA soldiers searched a number of nearby homes in pursuit of the assailants but were unable to locate them.

Human rights field officers report an increase in returning refugees from Zaire, through both spontaneous and organised repatriation. Most of the returnees continue to be those who had fled the country in 1959 although a greater number of refugees from 1994 are now coming back. From 3 to 14 July, 1,049 refugees from Zaire crossed the border spontaneously. Many of them were met at the border by UNHCR representatives and accompanied to their communes or to the refugee transit camp. In addition, from 10 to 14 July, 423 refugees arrived in Gisenyi Prefecture by UNHCR organised convoy from the Katale, Muginga, Kibumba, and Lac Vert camps in Zaire. The majority of them originate from Ruhengeri, Kigali, and Byuma prefectures. Human rights field officers plan to follow closely the movement of refugees from the transit camp to their home prefectures. Only a few arrests have taken place at the border, mostly of former government soldiers. It must be noted that, in general, RPA troops are said to be carrying out their work in a professional manner.

The refugee transit centre at the former UNAMIR camp in Mkamira commune is now fully operational. Cooperation Internationale, an Italian NGO, is in charge of logistics and the World Food Programme is handling all food distribution. UNAMIR troops are constructing sanitary facilities and providing security with the assistance of the RPA. Refugees normally stay at the transit centre for a maximum of three days, but apparently certain refugees from 1959 must stay longer because they do not have permanent homes in which to live. The Prefect is currently working to identify sites in the Prefecture for the resettlement of these refugees.

While lack of housing is a difficulty for many refugees from 1959, it is not reported to be a problem for those who fled the country last year. Upon arrival in their communes, refugees from 1994 have presented themselves to their sector chiefs who have then arranged for those living in their homes, often refugees from 1959, to vacate the premises within 15 days. In many cases, 1959 occupants have moved to another empty house before the deadline. In other cases, they are



reported to have moved to Kibuye or Kibungo prefectures in search of available housing.

Thus far, all disputes over property have been resolved at the communal level, though some local authorities indicate that property affairs are becoming too much for them to handle on their own. A commission was recently set up at the Prefecture to address the lack of housing in Gisenyi, but no projects have yet been approved. Human rights field officers are collecting information on the living conditions of returnees to assist authorities in managing the inflow and, thus, reduce the possibility of conflict.

HRFOR (Gisenyi) is also working with UNHCR, NGOs, and local authorities to formulate various approaches which may encourage refugees in Zaire to return to the country. One proposition under review involves the temporary going back of recently returned refugees to the camps in Zaire, in order to describe their repatriation experience and give factual information about the situation in their home communes. It is believed that such a process may help to combat adverse propaganda in the camps about the situation in Rwanda.

As of 21 July, the population of Gisenyi Central Prison was 1,244 detainees, including 26 women and 35 minors. In addition, there were 10 infants with their mothers. The Director of the Prison has again begun to accept prisoners without an arrest warrant as long as a case file has been opened for the detainee and transferred to the Parquet. On 13 June, Kabaya Prison held 32 detainees. Human rights field officers visited the cachots of Kayove, Mutura, and Rwerere communes last week. Detention conditions were satisfactory.

The Commission of Triage met on 12 July. During the meeting, 12 case files were reviewed, and seven detainees released. According to the Officier du Ministère Publique, logistical problems which inhibited members of the Commission from meeting regularly in the past have been resolved. The Commission is now scheduled to meet twice weekly. Thus far, 11 case files have been prepared for consideration. The Officier du Ministère Publique has signed a total of 279 case files. Apparently, the rate at which the Parquet is opening files has decreased in the last two weeks. In response to this decrease, the Chief Inspector of the Judicial Police has proposed that each Inspector of the Judicial Police open at least five case files each day he works at the prison. At this rate, nearly 100 new cases would be opened by the Parquet each week.

Human rights field officers recently visited Batwa communities in the southwest sectors of Kayove commune. Before the war, 307 Batwa lived in the commune. Today, there are only 50. Local authorities maintain that many of them fled the country last year and are now in refugee camps in Zaire.

Along with a number of local women's associations, human rights field officers participated in a seminar on the rights of women in Rwerere commune from 10 to 13 July. The seminar was organised by the Inspector of Schools and a



number of teachers who had attended an HRFOR human rights seminar in March. Over 70 people were present, including local civil and military authorities. Human rights field officers also met with the representative of the Ministry of Family and Women's Affairs as well as various women's groups in Kayove commune to identify the needs of women in the Prefecture in terms of human rights.

5. Gitarama

Between 12 and 22 July, HRFOR (Gitarama) has visited Kigoma, Mugina, Runda, Mussambira and Taba communes. Bourgmestres reported numerous banditry acts. The Bourgmestre of Runda has set up civil patrols to respond to the deterioration of the security situation. According to the bourgmestre, these civil patrols arrested several thieves who were handed over to the authorities.

Mugina, Mussambira and Masango were the communes that were most seriously affected by acts of banditry and thefts. On 7 July, a man was beaten by an RPA soldier. On 9 July, two RPA soldiers shot and killed one man and seriously injured two others. The reason for these crimes could not be determined in either of the two incidents. Local authorities indicated to human rights field officers that the suspected perpetrators have been arrested. They are to be transferred to Kigali in the near future to await their trial.

According to official sources, 739 refugees have returned from Zaire and Tanzania to Runda commune between May and July 1995. The reintegration of these refugees is facilitated by a project coordinated by Caritas, ARDEC and World Food Programme to rehabilitate 783 houses that were damaged during the war. A total of 170 houses has already been restored.

As of 25 July, the population of Gitarama Prison was 6,425, including 218 women and 64 minors. There were also 22 infants with their mothers. According to the director of the prison, 978 detainees have died at the prison and 72 have been released since July 1994. HRFOR (Gitarama) also visited the communal cachots of Mugina, Massambira and Runda. Detention conditions are generally unsatisfactory. Human rights field officers have noticed in one communal cachot that some detainees had been beaten.

On 1 July, one detainee was shot dead by a military guard at the communal cachot at Nyamabuye. According to official sources, the incident occurred near 22:00 hours when the detainee tried to escape from the cachot. The prosecutor indicated that the victim was a judge who had been arrested on 28 June. Apparently, the Bourgmestre of Nyamabuye had accused the man of having instigated the local population to "civil disobedience". The victim was scheduled for transfer to Kigali on 2 June for a meeting before a judge. Communal authorities indicated that the military guard who killed him was arrested. HRFOR (Gitarama) continues to investigate the case.

The Commission de Triage continues to examine dossiers of detainees. One human rights field officer assists in the preparation of the dossiers. At its session in the first week of July, the Commission de Triage released 7 detainees.

On 18 July, HRFOR (Gitarama) organised a seminar on tolerance. About 160 people participated at the seminar, among others, civil and military authorities of the Prefecture and 4 representatives of the National Assembly. The Deputy Chief of HRFOR presented the role and function of the human rights operation in Rwanda. The causes of the genocide as well as possible ways to establish a society of tolerance were discussed during this one day seminar.

6. Kibuye

HRFOR (Kibuye) reports that arrests have increased over the last two weeks. In certain communes, arrests are allegedly carried out by groups of soldiers and civilians, without proper arrest warrants. Human rights field officers are working with local authorities and the Inspectors of the Judicial Police (IPS) to put an end to these practices.

Local authorities have apparently instructed inhabitants to refrain from allowing people from Zaire to stay in their homes. Interahamwe elements are also reported to be present in the border area of Gitesi commune. Interahamwe coming from Zaire have reportedly been recently entering the northern commune of Rutsiro, where they are said to stay with relatives. In certain instances, they are alleged to have been responsible for incidents of banditry in the area.

On 2 July, fourteen people fleeing by boat to Zaire were shot, allegedly by RPA soldiers, in Gishyita commune, Mpembe sector. Following the incident, the RPA recovered seven of the corpses from the lake and buried them. HRFOR (Kibuye) is conducting an investigation to verify the number of casualties caused by the incident.

During the month of July, 700 refugees were transported by UNHCR to Kibuye Prefecture, Rutsiro commune, after voluntarily repatriating through Gisenyi border posts. Most of them had fled the country in 1959. They are currently being offered food and shelter at a UNHCR transit station at the commercial centre of the commune. Some 60 refugees originating from Gitesi commune immediately returned to their homes by foot upon their arrival in the Prefecture.

As of 13 July, Kibuye Central Prison quartered 1,758 detainees, of which 45 were women and 25 minors, as well as three infants with their mothers. The prison remains overcrowded. Human rights field officers have interviewed and registered 1,739 of the detainees. According to prison authorities, a female detainee attempted to escape during the first week in July. She had previously been transferred from the prison to Kibuye Hospital, after she had been beaten by other detainees. Upon her recovery, she escaped from the hospital to go home. On 6 July, she was apprehended by RPA soldiers and remitted into detention.

Human rights field officers received information that three individuals were detained for at least a week in a three-meter deep hole in Mabanza commune, Nyagatovu sector.

The Commission de Triage has still not convened due to the absence of a Prosecutor and Substitute Prosecutor in the Prefecture. However, a Substitute Prosecutor was named by the Ministry of Justice last week and is expected to arrive in Kibuye at the end of July. The Commission is scheduled to begin its work following his arrival.

Human rights field officers transported an Inspector of the Judicial Police to Gisovu commune in order that he visit the cachot and speak to the bourgmestre about certain case files. They also distributed office material to the Kibuye Parquet and the Bwakira communal court building.

HRFOR (Kibuye) located a mass grave containing victims from the genocide in Rwamatamu commune. The grave is located between a school and church in Butembo sector and measures two meters wide by 100 meters long. Human rights field officers are now endeavouring to locate witnesses in the area who may be able to give more detailed information regarding the massacre that took place at the site.

Human rights field officers recently accompanied the Subprefect of Ngoma to three communal meetings, where they made presentations on the promotion and protection of human rights. The meetings took place in Rwamatamu commune on 5 July, in Gishyita commune on 9 July, and in Gisovu on 14 July. During their presentations, human rights field officers underlined the rights of women and children. In addition, HRFOR (Kibuye) organised and conducted a one-day human rights seminar on 19 July for the Subprefects and Bourgmestres of the Prefecture.

#### 7. Kigali

In the last few weeks HRFOR (Kigali) experienced an increase of depositions and of requests for intervention with Government authorities. From 15 June until 22 July 1995, HRFOR (Kigali) received 23 depositions on alleged human rights violations, including one alleged involuntary disappearance, 18 alleged arbitrary and/or illegal arrests and detentions, one alleged threat to life and property disputes. It should be noted that half of the alleged arbitrary and/or illegal arrests and detentions were reportedly linked to property disputes. Most depositions referred to incidents that occurred a few months before they were reported to HRFOR (Kigali). Depositions on alleged current human rights violations have decreased. Moreover, Government authorities were generally willing to collaborate in investigating these incidents.

However, access to Kigali Prison has been difficult. Repeatedly, prison guards searched human rights field officers at the prison entrance. Moreover, on several occasions, be forced on prison guards insisted on reading documents before

and after prison visits. On 6 July, a human rights field officer was refused access for not allowing guards to read confidential documents before entering the prison. She went directly to the Muhima Brigade and met with the Commandant of the Gendarmerie of Muhima and with the RPA Captain overseeing the visits process, to protest against these practices, which violate the terms of the Agreement between the Government of Rwanda and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. With a note from the Commandant, the human rights field officer was allowed to enter the prison. The human rights field officer has since visited the prison without further problems.

As of 19 July 1995, the population of Kigali Prison was 9,080, including 335 women and 227 minors. There were also 75 infants in the prison with their mothers. Overcrowding of the prison still constituted its largest problem. The number of detainees continued to rise slowly by about 50 new arrivals per week. Few detainees manage to be freed on remand. At the end of June, six detainees were freed, all of whom had accused of common law offenses, not genocide. In July, the Commission de Triage met three times and released 12 detainees, all charged of participation in the genocide.

The Prison Director expressed his dissatisfaction that RPA soldiers arbitrarily decided who would be authorized to visit the detainees. Moreover, detainees complained about the presence of many RPA informants in the prison.

HRFOR (Kigali) has conducted 16 in-depth investigations in the last three weeks, including 12 alleged cases of arbitrary and/or illegal detention, and 4 cases of property disputes. The confidential nature of the cases and the necessity to continue investigations in collaboration with Government authorities does not allow to reveal more information about these ongoing investigations.

On 17 June, HRFOR (Kigali) was informed of the second arrest in six months of the coordinator of a local NGO acting on behalf of unaccompanied minors and child prostitutes. The victim was beaten, strangled and his life threatened during the interrogations, before being released after an intervention by a local RPA commander. Recently, the man has left the country for fear of his life.

On 3 July 1995, HRFOR (Kigali) was informed of the death on 1 July of a detainee in Kigali Prison, whose case had first been brought to the attention of HRFOR in March. The man had been arrested on 22 March 1995 on suspicion of having participated in the genocide. HRFOR (Kigali) had prepared a preliminary report on his case which indicated that the charges against him were groundless. Subsequent actions had been taken by high ranking Government authorities in order to have a full inquiry into the case. Despite the fact that the prosecutor's investigations had not revealed any conducted concrete evidence against him, he was transferred to Kigali Prison, where human rights field officers interviewed him. At the time of his transfer to the Kigali Prison, he was badly beaten by the RPA guards, and sustained life threatening injuries. HRFOR (Kigali) conducted 11 interviews, which revealed that the overwhelming contention of medical staff, as well

as of long time friends, was that the serious mistreatment before his incarceration had eventually provoked his death.

From 1 to 22 July, HRFOR (Kigali) visited eight communes in the two prefectures. Human rights field officers met with local authorities, interviewed local population and inspected communal cachots. On 20 July, HRFOR (Kigali) visited Gikoro and Gikomero communes together with the Prefect of Kigali Rural. Overcrowding constitutes a serious problem in most cachots. In Gikoro, for example, 439 detainees are held in inhumane conditions. A number of detainees are required to stand at all times because of the lack of space.

Human rights field officers continue to follow the proceedings of the Conseil de Guerre. On 21 July, a lieutenant was sentenced to four months in prison and 1,7000 Rwandese Francs damages for firing his weapon and accidentally wounding a soldier.

On 17 July, three human rights field officers visited the Tribunal de Première Instance in Kigali and met with the President of the Tribunal to assess needs for material assistance. The physical condition of the court building is deplorable. Throughout the conversation with the President he reiterated the enormity of the court's workload. The court has been trying civil cases since September 1994 and criminal cases since January 1995. It only tries cases concerning common law offenses, and genocide cases have not yet been tried.

Once a week, HRFOR (Kigali) holds a meeting with the Prefect of Kigali Rural to discuss the general human rights situation and to inform him on actions taken by human rights field officers. These common efforts have proven to be very helpful in addressing specific cases of alleged human rights violations, as well as in assessing the general human rights situation. Similar bi-weekly meetings are held with the Prefect of Kigali Ville.

#### 8. Rulima

The general situation in the Sub-Prefecture Kanazi is calm, with the exception of Ngenda commune, where IDP returnees were repeatedly harassed by old caseload returnees, in Kavumu, Nyakayaga and Burenge. According to UNHCR registration figures, 36,818 IDPs have returned to Kanazi, mainly from the IDP camps in Gikongoro Prefecture.

Organised repatriation by UNHCR of new caseload refugees continues, however, at a decreasing rate. Since February 1995, UNHCR has transported 3,712 new caseload returnees from Burundi via the transit centre in Dihiro, Gashora commune, to various locations, mainly in Kibungo. Of that number, only 478 have returned to communes in Kanazi Sub-Prefecture. At the same time, there is a steady influx of old caseload refugees returning from Uganda and Zaire to Kanazi. From May to July 1995, 723 old caseload refugees have returned to the three communes of Kanazi.

All three communes report problems between returned old caseload refugees and the local population. HRFOR (Rilima) continues to receive reports of property disputes and lack of housing for returnees. Frequently, IDP returnees have found their houses occupied by old caseload returnees. HRFOR (Rilima) has met with the Sub-Prefect of Kanazi, the local RPA Commander and the Bourgmestre of Kanzenze to discuss property rights and the need to provide housing to old caseload returnees.

On 7 July 1995, HRFOR (Rilima) was permitted to visit Rilima Prison for the first time. The prison currently holds 3095 detainees, including 300 (ex FAR soldiers) and 170 RPA soldiers. The maximum capacity of Rilima Prison is 1200. The 2325 civilian detainees included 12 women and 64 minors. In addition, there were two infants with their mother. Overcrowding presents the single largest problem and sanitary conditions are deplorable. However, detainees generally are well treated. No case files have been prepared. Human rights field officer did not receive access to RPA detainees and prisoners of war.

HRFOR (Rilima) also visited the communal cachots of Ngenda, Gashora and Nyamata. Overcrowding and bad sanitary conditions constitute serious problems. Human rights field officers initiated the transfer of 107 detainees from the overcrowded Ngenda communal cachot to Rilima Prison.

On 11 July 1995, 30 detainees accused of genocide were freed from the Gashora cachot due to the lack of evidence against them, following an intervention by human rights field officers. On 21 July, a human rights field officer visited the Ngenda communal cachot and discussed arrest and detention procedures with the local IPJ. After these discussions, the IPJ released three detainees, two charged of theft and one of genocide, because of lack of evidence.

On 21 July, a human rights field officer visited Nyakayaga (Ngenda commune) and met with the chief of the cellule. The chief was unwilling to cooperate. Later, he accused the human rights field officer of having assaulted him. As a result, the human rights field officer was held at a road block by RPA soldiers for half an hour and released only after another soldier could refute the charges. The next day, the human rights field officer was accompanied to the road block by the local RPA commander to discuss the matter and to avoid further incidents.

On 25 July, however, access to Nyakayaga was denied again by the same RPA soldiers. At a meeting with the bourgmestre of Ngenda and the local RPA commander, the human rights field officer was told that subsequently he would be allowed to interview local population only in the presence of local authorities. HRFOR (Rilima) has arranged bi-weekly meetings at the office of the Sub-Prefect with civil and military authorities of Kanazi to discuss human rights. Moreover, weekly coordination meetings are held in the communes with local authorities.

### 9. Ruhengeri

The situation in the Prefecture is quiet. HRFOR (Ruhengeri) does not report any grave violations of human rights and notes a significant improvement of the situation in certain communes. The improved situation is believed to be the result of HRFOR intervention at the local level and of an increased presence of human rights field officers in the area.

During the month of June, HRFOR (Ruhengeri) registered five reports of alleged arrests and detentions by RPA soldiers at the Institut Supérieur d'Agriculture et Elevage (ISAE) in Mukingo commune. In four cases, the detainees were held for a 24-hour period, during which time they were allegedly beaten with sticks. In the fifth case, the detainee was held for several days and beaten repeatedly with an electric cord. Upon receiving these reports, human rights field officers alerted the RPA commander in Ruhengeri and made increased visits to the commune. Presently, those individuals who were previously detained at the centre are not subjected to ill-treatment and threats by local RPA. At the same time, there are no further reports of illegal detention at ISAE.

As of 14 July, the population of Ruhengeri Central Prison was 1,428, including 20 women and 27 minors. In addition, there were 6 infants with their mothers. The prison remains overcrowded, though human rights field officers note a decrease in the number of weekly transfers. Two detainees died this month of illness, one on 4 July and the other on 11 July. Three detainees, none of whom were accused of genocide, were provisionally released by the Substitute Prosecutor on 12 July. These were the first releases from the prison since 23 June.

Human rights field officers visited the Ruhengeri Brigade on 6 July. While the population was officially reported to be 97, human rights field officers saw only 74 detainees during their visit. Sanitary conditions were poor and certain detainees had been held there for as long as four months. Last week, human rights field officers made visits to eight communal cachots where they found detention conditions to be satisfactory. They indicate that conditions in Nduso cachot have greatly improved since last month. The cell is now regularly cleaned, and there are no reports of maltreatment.

In conjunction with the Ministry of Family and Women Affairs, HRFOR (Ruhengeri) has begun a series of regular meetings with local women's associations to promote the rights of women and children. The first meeting was held in Nkuli commune on 7 July and attended by some 300 women. Human rights field officers made a presentation on women's rights with particular emphasis on principles of non-discrimination. Additional presentations were made in Nyakinama and Mukingo communes on 10 and 13 July respectively.

HRFOR (Ruhengeri) has begun working with the Batwa community in order to identify the effects of the genocide on this sector of the population. Last week, human rights field officers interviewed a number of Batwa families in Mukingo and



Nkuli communes. Before the war, 200 Batwa lived in the two communes, but today only approximately ten remain. According to those interviewed, only a small number of Batwa were killed in the Prefecture last year. Local authorities report that the rest of the Batwa population fled to Zaire following the war.

10. Rwamagana (and Kibungo)

The general situation in Kibungo Prefecture is calm. On 6 July, a delegation of refugees came from Burundi to visit the prefecture. The refugees expressed their satisfaction with the security situation in their communes of origin, and stated that they would encourage those still in Burundi to return to Rwanda. According to UNHCR, approximately 30,000 refugees in Burundi originally come from Birenga and Sake communes, in the south of the prefecture. Together with ICRC, WFP, and the MilObs from Kibungo, HRFOR (Kibungo and Rwamagana) has participated at three meetings organised by UNHCR to coordinate efforts in view of the expected return of refugees. It is anticipated that approximately 100 refugees per day will return to their communes of origin in the south of the prefecture in the coming weeks.

In June, 1,359 new caseload refugees returned from Burundi and 672 from Tanzania. In the same period, 29 old caseload refugees returned from Uganda and 190 from Zaire. From 6 to 21 July, 504 new caseload refugees returned from Burundi and 404 from Tanzania. Most resettled in Birenga, Mugesera and Sake communes. Moreover, 30 IDPs have returned from Ruhengeri and Gisenyi to Rukara commune. No major problems occurred during the reintegration of these returnees.

As of 16 July 1995, Kibungo Prison held 3,250 detainees, including 71 women, 58 minors and 55 RPA soldiers. There were also 9 infants in the prison with their mothers. A total of 258 detainees have been transferred to Kibungo Prison from the former prison in Zaza, all of whom were accused of common law offenses. The regular capacity of Kibungo Prison is 450 detainees. Overcrowding still constituted the single largest problem in the prison. Because of this, new detainees from communal cachots could not be received. The population of Nsinda Prison was 943, including 24 women, 25 minors and two infants with their mothers. Only 39 case files have been completed, all concerning genocide charges. Again overcrowding constituted a serious problem. The construction of a new prison in Nsinda with a regular capacity of 5000 detainees is under way. ICRC, in cooperation with UNDP, is coordinating these efforts.

The first meeting of the Commission de Triage had to be postponed twice due to absence of the representatives of the RPA and the Gendarmerie. The first meeting was held on 18 July, during which working procedures were discussed and it was decided that the Commission de Triage would meet twice a week.

HRFOR (Kibungo and Rwamagana) has developed excellent relations with Government authorities, which have led to an improved human rights situation in



Kibungo. Regularly, human rights field officers met with bourgmestres to discuss human rights matters. Moreover, human rights field officers repeatedly participated at meetings on the sector level. These meetings provide an occasion to present human rights issues, to promote non-violent conflict resolution and to forge working relations with local authorities. Monthly meetings of the working group on the rehabilitation of the judicial system are held in the office of the Sub-Prefect in charge of administrative and judicial affairs. Civil and judicial authorities as well as representatives of ICRC and HRFOR meet to discuss matters such as prison conditions, proceedings of the Commission de Triage and arrest procedures.

In cooperation with local authorities, HRFOR (Kibungo and Rwamagana) facilitated several small social and agricultural projects. In this regard, HRFOR takes on the role of intermediary between local authorities and local cooperatives on the one side, and international organisations, NGOs and foreign Governments on the other. For example, 37 NGOs have been contacted to assist more than 3,000 unaccompanied minors in Rukara commune. A representative of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs has visited Muhazi commune and three agricultural projects are being developed. These efforts not only address issues of economic and social rights, but also promote the freedom of association and the construction of civil society.

On 16 July 1995, HRFOR (Kibungo and Rwamagana) participated at a reburial ceremony in Nyarabuye. According to official sources, 17,000 people, mainly women and children, were killed in and around the church of Nyarabuye during the massacres in April 1995. The Vice-President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, seven Ministers, the President of the National Assembly and representatives of foreign Governments were present at the ceremony. The Bishop of Kibungo celebrated the first mass in the church since the massacres last year.

HRFOR (Kibungo and Rwamagana), together with TCU, organised, on 21 to 23 July 1995, in collaboration with the Commandant of the Gendarmerie in Rwamagana, a seminar on the role and function of the Gendarmerie in respect to fundamental human rights. The speakers included, inter alia, a representative of the Ministry of Defence, the Substitute Prosecutor of Rwamagana, a magistrate of the Tribunal de Première Instance, a representative of the ICRC and two human rights field officers. The presentations led to interesting and open discussions. More than 30 gendarmes participated in the seminar.

#### C. Prison Unit

The Prison Unit continued to conduct visits to prisons and detention centres over the last two weeks. In general, they noted a reduction in the number of deaths of detainees. They believe this to be a result of both improved medical care available to detainees and of the end of the rainy season, which generally carries a higher rate of mortality.

A National Commission established to identify additional detention facilities in Rwanda held several meetings with international agencies involved in the project. Seven sites were visited and provisionally approved earlier in the month. It was decided that the necessary work on four of the sites would begin on 25 July. The initial sites selected were the ONATRACOM building in Kigali, the RWANDEX warehouse in Butare, the Rilima Prison, and the Byumba Prison. Once construction is completed in late August, these four sites will have the capacity to hold some 8,600 detainees: 5,000 at ONATRACOM, 2,000 at RWANDEX, 600 in Rilima, and 1,000 in Byumba.

#### D. Legal Analysis and Coordination Unit (LACU)

LACU continues to be involved in both, genocide investigations and investigations into current gross human rights violations. With regard to genocide investigations, LACU recently discussed with the Deputy Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Rwanda the list of questions and investigative projects established by the Special Rapporteur. The Deputy Prosecutor expressed his interest in a comprehensive historical account of the genocide which would assist the International Tribunal in identifying starting points for investigations, and also in classifying genocide cases according to severity. Members of the International Tribunal have shown a particular interest in the role of the Batwa community during the genocide. In addition, they are looking into acts of rape and violence against women as instruments of the genocide.

As concerns the investigation of current human rights violations, LACU recently established contact with the Military Prosecutor-General to discuss ways in which human rights violations committed by RPA soldiers can be brought before the National Court Marshal. In two cases investigated by LACU, follow-up discussions with the Military Prosecutor and the witnesses involved in the case resulted in consent by the witnesses to testify before the Prosecutor.

LACU has intensified its investigations into the assassination of the former Prefect of Butare. A report of the Unit's findings will be presented to the Chief (HRFOR) in the next month.

#### E. Technical Cooperation Unit

##### I Goals and Objectives of Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights in Rwanda

The advisory services and technical assistance programme in Rwanda has two clearly defined goals:

- the strengthening of the administration of justice;
- the promotion of human rights education.

Within the Human Rights Field Operation In Rwanda (HRFOR), a Technical Cooperation Unit, structured according to the programme components and major activities, has been established to implement projects with the objective of reaching the above-mentioned goals.

Specifically, the advisory services and technical assistance programme in Rwanda has the following immediate objectives:

1. The Strengthening of the Administration of Justice
  - 1.1 to provide advisory services in the drafting of new legislation and the revision of existing laws;
  - 1.2 to provide policy advice on strategies for dealing with the prosecution of those involved in the genocide;
  - 1.3 to train local judges and lawyers on international standards for the administration of justice;
  - 1.4 to develop a national capacity for human rights training of law enforcement personnel;
  - 1.5 to develop a similar national capacity for the training of prison personnel;
  - 1.6 to facilitate the implementation of the project concerning the deployment of 50 legal professionals (training and logistical support).
2. The Promotion of Human Rights Education
  - 2.1 development of a national capacity for human rights training for members of the armed forces;
  - 2.2 introduction of human rights in the curriculum at all levels of education and training of educators;
  - 2.3 development of a human rights campaign through the mass media (national radio, TV, and Radio UNAMIR);
  - 2.4 promotion of women and children rights.

These objectives and programme of work were defined in April 1995 following a review of past activities of HRFOR and in line with the procedures of the Centre for Human Rights for project formulation.

#### II Current Activities/Update

##### Administration of Justice

#### 1 Provision of 50 legal Professionals in Cooperation with UNDP/DDSMS/UNV

It will be recalled that during the High Commissioner's visit to Kigali in April 1995, a project was formulated to import 50 legal professionals in an effort to assist

the judiciary system of Rwanda. The aim of that project is to provide legal professionals who would act as technical advisors in the investigation and prosecution process.

It is against this background that the High Commissioner identified well qualified legal professionals who would be able to undertake these tasks. The list of selected candidates was subsequently submitted to the Minister of Justice for approval. However, a recent bill introduced before the Rwandese National Assembly of Transition in order to allow foreign magistrates to practice in Rwandese courts was rejected. Efforts are currently being made in order to advise the Government to consider using the services of these legal professionals, as stated by the High Commissioner, by providing advisory services and on-the-job training for national magistrates and prosecutors, rather than acting as judges.

Human rights field officers from the Technical Cooperation Unit visited the court houses and parquets in Ruhengeri, Gisenyi, Gikongoro, and Cyangugu prefectures to finalise estimates for the UNDP/DDSMS/UNV project to rehabilitate primary judicial buildings.

## 2. Prisons and Detention Centres

The final details for the UNAMIR, HRFOR, and the Ministry of Justice's joint-project to register all detainees in the country were recently put into place. HRFOR training of personnel from the Ministry of Justice to implement the registration procedure will commence next week. In addition, training for the personnel in charge of Gitagata Juvenile Rehabilitation Centre has begun. HRFOR work with the Director of Gitagata to define more clearly the operational statute of the centre continues.

## 3. Advisory Services on Legislation and Policy Making

TCU staff met with the President of the National Assembly on 12 July to discuss how HRFOR might assist the Assembly in terms of legislative advisory services in the coming months. A number of proposals were discussed which will be followed up by TCU in August when the National Assembly reconvenes.

A research project on the Commissions de Triage established by the Ministry of Justice is currently conducted. The project focuses on certain limitations of the present structure of the Commissions and looks into ways they may work more effectively in the future.

The National Assembly of Transition will reportedly hold extraordinary sessions during its month of vacation to appoint six Rwandese magistrates to the Supreme Court. The qualifications of twelve candidates will be reviewed.

## 4. Impunity and Genocide Initiatives

TCU staff attended four meetings of the Presidential Working Group over the last two weeks. Working Group discussions centered on details of the genocide database

to be implemented by the President's Office. TCU staff also presented initial results of the customary law project to members of the Working Group. In particular, they asked for the Government officials' commentary on alternative sanctions based on traditional concepts of justice found in Rwandese society for those who participated in the genocide. Those present at the meetings included representatives of the President's office, the National Assembly, and the Ministries of Defence, Interior, and Justice.

HRFOR and Government officials scheduled a tentative date of late September/early October for the national Summit on Genocide. The summit will bring international scholars and practitioners with expertise relevant to genocide, the law regarding impunity, and gross human rights abuse to Rwanda for a three-day conference. The conference is meant to provide a forum to debate the most appropriate response for the genocide in Rwanda. It is also designed to encourage a greater discussion on the problem of impunity and its social and legal consequences. The Rwandese Government has developed a list of policymakers to participate in the conference. It is hoped that the Summit will act as a launching pad for similar conferences on genocide and impunity in each of the Prefectures.

### Human Rights Education

#### 1. Human Rights and Women

The conference on the rights of women organised by TCU in collaboration with a Committee of Rwandese experts at the National University in Butare has been postponed until 6 August. More than one hundred participants, mostly students and university teachers, are expected to participate.

TCU has contacted different Rwandese associations for widows. At present, TCU is supporting a project to create a national council of widows.

Under the auspices of a project to support female victims of violence during the war, 50 women will be trained to take on the position of legal advisor and social worker. TCU is collaborating with the Ministries of Family and Women's Affairs and Justice and with the women's association HAGURUKA in the preparation of this project.

#### 2. Human Rights and Children

TCU has developed an educational project for the juvenile centre of reeducation and production at Gitagata (CRPG). Following a request of the Director CRPG a training programme for the staff of the centre is being prepared. It will be implemented in close collaboration with Terre des Hommes and a local NGO.

#### 3. Human Rights and Civil Society

TCU is finalising a programme of Human Rights education for the informal sector, financed in part by the NGO Trocaire. The project consists of 10 theatre pieces dealing with the promotion of human rights, and in particular the rights of detainees to

due process. In a first phase, these theatre pieces will be transmitted by radio and enacted in the different prefectures. Later, the theatre pieces will be realised on video.

A series of drawings representing the principal themes of human rights in the Rwandese context is being created. These drawings will be distributed to the population to sensitise it for human rights issues. More than one hundred drawings have been printed for a pilot project in certain prefectures.

4. Human Rights and the Military/Gendarmerie

TCU awaits a response from the Ministry of Defence on a proposal of formation for the military developed by the Centre for Human Rights and submitted earlier this month.

5. Human Rights and Formal Education

The first phase of a training programme for educational and administrative staff of the University of Butare will be held in early September. The programme has been developed in conjunction with the Ministry of Higher Education. The Ministry of Higher Education accepted the proposal.

III New Projects to be Implemented in 1995

1. Assistance for the Development of a Governmental Policy regarding the Genocide

Through an alternative study on customary law and a workshop on the question of impunity, the project aims at providing the Government with necessary information and understanding on international standards concerning impunity and genocide and the experiences in other countries vis-à-vis possible alternatives in the Rwandese context for the development of a coherent and comprehensive policy in dealing with the genocide. The objectives of the project are two-fold. On the one hand, it aims to stop the cycle of impunity for human rights violators. On the other hand, it assists the Government to develop a policy regarding the handling of the many cases of detainees accused of involvement in the genocide. Such a comprehensive policy is essential not only in improving the current crisis situation in prisons and detention centres, but also in ensuring that there will be no impunity for genocide and other gross human rights violations.

The target beneficiaries of this project are Rwandese policy makers, who will devise appropriate policies and procedures in a context where leading international experts in this field are available for consultations. Consequently, the detainees, the judiciary and the general public will benefit indirectly from the project.

The workshop will be held approximately in September 1995.

2. Human Rights Training for the Military, the Gendarmerie, and the Communal Police

This programme has been further developed following a needs assessment mission of the Centre recently, during which detailed discussions were held with high level Government authorities. It is comprised of three elements aimed at the RPA, the Gendarmerie, and the Police Communale, each including a set of a human rights seminar for members of the high command and a human rights course for instructors and educators (political commissars).

While as a matter of policy and for methodological purposes, the objectives of each seminar and course are specific for the various target officer groups, the common aim is to contribute to the strengthening of an ethos of legality and a culture of respect for human rights within the armed forces and law enforcement personnel.

The training courses are scheduled for August 1995, pending final arrangements with the Government authorities.

3. Awards for Peace and Reconciliation

Through a public ceremony where five Rwandese citizens will be awarded for their courageous acts committed during the genocide, this project aims at sensitizing Rwandese public on peace building, national reconciliation and respect for human rights and dignity. It will publicly acknowledge the human rights culture that the awards recipients have demonstrated. The stories of the courageous and humanitarian acts will be published and used for human rights education programme.

The Project Document has been approved by the Centre for Human Rights. The Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda is assisting the Government in preparing the public ceremony.

F. Security of Human Rights Personnel

No security incidents involving human rights personnel occurred during the period under review.

## PRISONS IN RWANDA

Date: 26 July 1995

	Prison	Men	Women	Minors	Total	Infants	Capacity	Date
1	Butare	6303	216	91	6610	58	2000	20-Jul-95
2	Cyangugu	1935	26	40	2001	2	700	17-Jul-95
3	Gikongoro	871	12	17	900	0	700	13-Jul-95
4	Gisenyi	1183	26	35	1244	10	1000	21-Jul-95
5	Gitarama	6143	218	64	6425	22	800	25-Jul-95
6	Kibungo	3121	71	58	3250	9	600	16-Jul-95
7	Kibuye	1688	45	25	1758	3	800	13-Jul-95
8	Kigali	9080	335	227	9642	75	2000	19-Jul-95
9	Nianza	1263	81	24	1368	8	800	20-Jul-95
10	Nsinda	894	24	25	943	2	150	13-Jul-95
11	Rilima	2719	12	64	2795	2	1200	7-Jul-95
12	Ruhengeri	1381	20	27	1428	6	1500	14-Jul-95
	Total	36581	1086	697	38364	197	12250	



OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A GENÈVE



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVE

HAUT COMMISSAIRE AUX DROITS DE L'HOMME

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

**HUMAN RIGHTS FIELD OPERATION IN RWANDA (HRFOR)****Breakdown of academic qualification, field experience and geographical and gender distribution of members of the HRFOR**

At the outset of the operation, the personnel of the Human Rights Field Operation was recruited directly by the Centre for Human Rights. Subsequently, in close cooperation with the Centre, United Nations Volunteers were added and the European Union has contributed a fully equipped contingent of some 30 human rights monitors.

Standard recruitment criteria are applied, and all candidatures are examined and have to be cleared by the Centre for Human Rights. The academic qualifications, previous work experience and human rights background of each candidate are thoroughly reviewed for the purpose of selection.

The data set out below provides a breakdown of the qualifications of the human rights officers in the field in Rwanda on 24 July 1995. In addition, the gender and geographical distribution of the personnel is included.

■ Academic qualifications:

Law (including international human rights law):	57%
Political Science/International Relations/Sociology:	20%
Economics/Development/Administration:	12%
B.A. (Liberal Arts):	11%

■ Approximately one third of the personnel employed by HRFOR has previous field experience, be it with United Nations peacekeeping operations, election monitoring, UNHCR, or with non-governmental organizations.

■ The geographical distribution is as follows:

Africa:	23%
Asia and Pacific:	12%
Europe:	45%
Latin America:	6%
North America:	14%

■ There are 48 women and 63 men in the HRFOR. This represents a percentage of 43% women and 57% men.

\*This percentage figure includes the 26 field officers currently provided by the European Union.

**HUMAN RIGHTS FIELD OPERATION IN RWANDA  
STATEMENT OF PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS AS OF 24 JULY 1995**

COUNTRIES	Currency and Amount	Equiv. USS	Payment effected	Other services provided and remarks
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**1- GENERAL PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS**

AUSTRALIA	AS 100 000	63 500.00	73 690.00	
	AS 200 000	145 000.00	145 800.00	
AUSTRIA	Sh 500 000	45 000.00	46 643.97	
BELGIUM	FB 15 000 000	463 800.00	523 098.52	
CANADA	CANS 100 000	68 376.00	66 500.00	
DENMARK	US\$ 100 000	100 000.00	100 000.00	
FINLAND	FM 400 000	75 600.00	83 267.41	1 investigator - 11-12 months
FRANCE	FF 1 200 000	233 100.00	190 476.19	
			40 899.80	
GERMANY	DM 314 704	201 700.00	119 949.36	Office building in Kigali
			93 126.28	
IRELAND	Irish L 50 000	79 500.00	79 547.71	
	Irish L 50 000	76 923.00	80 930.00	
ISRAEL	US\$ 10 000	10 000.00	10 000.00	
JAPAN	US\$ 500 000	500 000.00	200 000.00	Payment made in N.Y.
			300 000.00	Payment made in Geneva
LIECHTENSTEIN	CHF 10 000	8 771.93	8 771.93	
LUXEMBOURG	Fr. L. 550 000	17 000.00	16 791.67	
NETHERLANDS	Dfl. 75 000	42 600.00	44 640.00	1 Prosecutor - 1 Forensic Doctor
	Dfl. 1 350 000	798 800.00	764 439.41	- 3 Criminal Investigators for 3 months
NEW ZEALAND	NZ\$ 50 000	29 600.00	29 597.74	
NORWAY	NOK 700 000	101 700.00	103 616.53	- 2 Procurement Experts - 3 months
				- 2 Criminal Investigators - 3 months
SPAIN	US\$ 9 880	9 880.00	9 880.00	2 Forensic Doctors - 2 months - 1
				Prosecutors (1 month) - US\$ 200 000
	US\$ 208 000	208 000.00		for 3 UNV for 6 months
SWEDEN	SEK 1 000 000	129 500.00		Contribution pending
SWITZERLAND	CHF 100 000	75 758.00	75 757.58	- 1 Criminal Investigator (9 months)
	CHF 150 000	113 636.00	113 636.36	
UNITED KINGDOM	L 250 000	383 200.00	383 155.00	- 4 vehicles in Kigali
	L 2 000 000	3 200 000.00	3 223 000.00	
UNITED STATES	US\$ 750 000	750 000.00	Payment made to UNDP	3 Criminal Investigators (3 weeks) - Airtel of vehicle from Kuwait to Kigali - 25 UNVs for 6 months
	US\$ 1 000 000	1 000 000.00		Contribution pending
<b>OTHERS</b>				
EUROPEAN UNION	ECU 5 000 000	6 377 551.00		33 fully equipped HRFOs
UNDP	US\$ 250 000	250 000.00		Contribution envisaged for recruitment of UNVs
ACCT, Paris	US\$ 180 000	180 000.00	150 617.65	Balance of 20 383 pending
ONFAM	L 30 000	30 000.00		In Kind 3 vehicles provided in Kigali
INDIVIDUALS	FF 1 000	200.00	195.31	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>15 821 695.93</b>	<b>7 089 028.44</b>	

**2 - PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME IN RWANDA**

ITALY	L 2 000 000 000	123 333.00	123 333.00	
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UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS  
FIELD OPERATION IN RWANDA

04 August 1995

*Dear Colonel Major*

**DONOR BRIEFING REPORT - HRFOR**

I have the honor to submit for your information another briefing report prepared by the Human Rights Field Operation on the current human rights situation in Rwanda and the activities of the Field Operation itself during the period under review.

Once again we would welcome any comments including further elements which you might consider useful.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. Clarence".

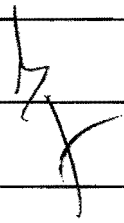
William Clarence  
Chief Human Rights  
Field Operation Rwanda

Colonel Major Abdelaziz  
Deputy Force Commander  
Kigali

*1000-7/4/3*

DFC'S OFFICE

SEEN STAMP

APPT	SIGNATURE	DATE	REMARKS
DFC		13-10	
MA		14/10	
ADC			
CC			