

UNCLASSIFIED

EL/WG APR 2009

**PLEASE RETAIN  
ORIGINAL ORDER**

UNARCHIVES

SERIES S-1120

BOX 39

FILE 5

ACC. 1998/0278



Ministère de la Réhabilitation  
et de l'Intégration Sociale  
B.P. 2034 KIGALI

Tel. : (250) 7 6169  
Fax : (250) 7 2338

NRéf.: 22/95/D/BK/CN/228

VRéf.:

Objet

Le 15th December 1995  
N°.....

*MwDad*

*8*

## PRESS RELEASE

On the 6th December 1995 a decision was taken by Government to suspend 18 NGOs that are operating in Rwanda pending individual explanations by each NGO so as to facilitate the process of further discussion.

Of the 18 NGOs that were called to report, only 8 have come for a discussion with MINIREISO and after the review they are hereby allowed to continue their operations.

These are:-

1. Aid at Action
2. Associazione Solidarieta'per lo Sviluppo
3. Food for the Hungry
4. Christian Unity Fellowship
5. Croix Rouge de Belgique
6. Sentinelles
7. ADRA: Adventist Development Relief Agency
8. British Direct Aid

The rest have not appeared. Therefore, they are to cease operations. (It is possible that some of them had already left the country).

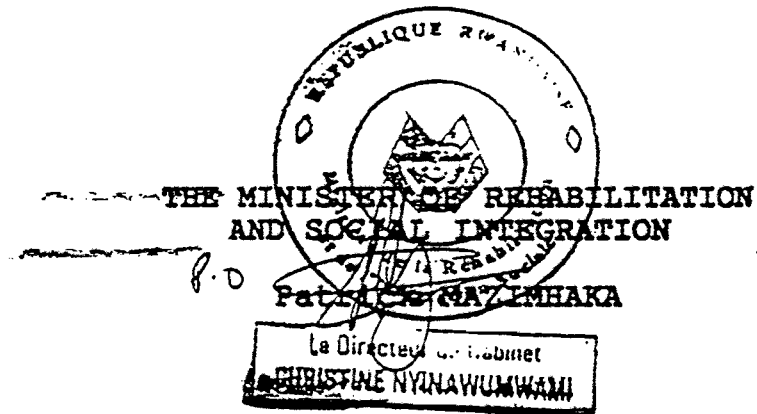
These are:-

1. Christian Reformed World Relief Committee (CRWRC)
2. CESAL
3. DELIPRO
4. Initiative Humanitaire Africaine (IHA)
5. Bornefonden Rwanda
6. Espoir Sans Frontières
7. Friends in the West

N.B: The following Organisations are not clear about their status. Whether they are Churches or NGOs. They are required to clarify this issue -

1. Revival and Restoration Ministries - Rwanda
2. Christian Life Mission to Rwanda

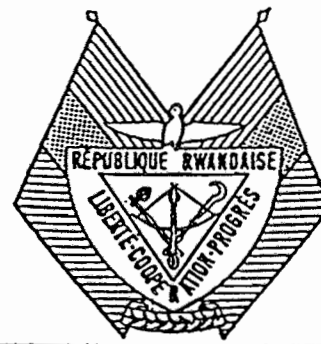
: Johanniter - Unfallhilfe e.v. works with HELP. These two are supposed to decide which one will be the Official Organisation to be recorded with MINIREISO.



**CONSULTATION THEMATIQUE**

**SUR**

**LE RAPATRIEMENT, LA REINSTALLATION  
ET LA REINSERTION SOCIALE**



**PRESENTATION GENERALE  
DE LA CONSULTATION**

**KIGALI, Novembre 1995**

**REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE**

## **CONSULTATION THEMATIQUE**

### **PRESENTATION GENERALE**

#### **Introduction**

Depuis les massacres et le génocide de 1994, le Gouvernement d'Union Nationale en place depuis juillet 1994, a souligné à maintes reprises son souci de voir rapidement s'effectuer le retour de 1.700.000 Rwandais vivant dans les pays limitrophes, y compris les auteurs du génocide.

En effet, le Gouvernement Rwandais, conformément aux accords d'Arusha souhaite le retour rapide des réfugiés dont les ressources humaines seront mises à profit pour la reconstruction du pays, y compris le retour des responsables du génocide pour les traduire en justice.

Cet objectif a été rappelé lors de la première Table Ronde de Genève en janvier 1995, confirmé à la revue à mi parcours de Juillet 1995, et réaffirmé spécifiquement à la Consultation Thématique actuelle.

#### **OBJECTIFS**

Les objectifs spécifiques de la Consultation sont:

- \* de réaffirmer la détermination du Gouvernement à promouvoir le rapatriement et la réinsertion des réfugiés, base d'une véritable réconciliation nationale.
- \* de partager avec la communauté nationale et internationale les programmes et les mécanismes identifiés pour mener à bien cet objectif.
- \* de solliciter le concours de la communauté internationale pour couvrir les besoins complémentaires de financement relatif au programme de rapatriement et de réinsertion sociale.

Dans cette optique, la Consultation Thématique a un double but:

1. Rappeler l'urgence à laquelle le Rwanda a à faire face pour assurer un retour massif et organisé de la population.
2. S'entendre sur les moyens et les modalités d'assurer rapidement le processus de réinstallation et de réinsertion de ces rapatriés ainsi que des autres composantes de la population affectée par les conséquences de la guerre et du génocide.

Pour le Gouvernement ces actions ne peuvent se réaliser sans efforts coordonnés de la communauté nationale et internationale dans le cadre du PRRD dont il constitue une composante principale.

Les mesures d'urgence envisagées sont onéreuses et dépassent la capacité financière du Rwanda pour les exécuter. Le Gouvernement est extrêmement reconnaissant à la communauté internationale pour l'aide que celle-ci lui a promise et s'est attelé avec enthousiasme à préparer dans des délais très brefs un Plan d'Action triennal qui fut présenté à Kigali en juillet 1995.

Force lui est cependant de constater que quelques mois après cette revue à mi parcours, les déboursements malgré une légère amélioration demeurent toujours lents et face aux exigences du retour massif, les engagements pris par plusieurs Bailleurs de Fonds sont insuffisants.

Il est donc impératif pour le Gouvernement de partager avec ses partenaires les orientations retenues et d'analyser les raisons fondamentales qui expliquent la lenteur des déboursements.

Le Gouvernement fonde beaucoup d'espoir dans les résultats de cette consultation thématique espérant que chaque partenaire pourra y exprimer pleinement et franchement ses positions de manière à définir une stratégie de mise en oeuvre rapide de ce programme.

Dans cette optique, les discussions qui se feront au sein des ateliers sont de la plus haute importance et devront permettre de définir de commun accord les programmes et actions pour 1996 afin de dégager un consensus technique et financier sur les mesures à mettre en oeuvre pour les réaliser.

#### THEMES DE DISCUSSION

Trois thèmes sont proposés à la discussion:

- A. "Rapatriment, conditions et organisations": il s'agit de définir les dispositions optimales propres à encourager le retour volontaire des rwandais réfugiés à l'étranger ainsi que les modalités pratiques d'organisation de leur retour, depuis les camps jusqu'à leurs communes d'origine en passant par les centres de transit;
- B. "Réhabilitation et réinsertion": le rapatriement physique ne constitue qu'une première étape de tout un processus. Une fois les populations revenues dans leurs foyers, il est nécessaire de leur assurer un environnement économique et social qui leur permette de retrouver une vie normale; cela concerne également les rapatriés et les populations restées sur place qui ont néanmoins souffert des effets de la guerre et du génocide.

C. "Actions en faveur des groupes vulnérables": du fait de la guerre et du génocide, le pays connaît une situation exceptionnelle. La proportion de femmes et d'enfants et, plus généralement, de groupes vulnérables (traumatisées, veuves et orphelins....) y est anormalement élevée, ce qui implique la recherche de mesures pour adapter les structures économiques au nouveau paysage social.

#### RAPATRIEMENT

En ce qui concerne les conditions et l'organisation du rapatriement, le Gouvernement insiste sur un rapatriement ordonné de tous les rwandais. Bien qu'un rapatriement séquentiel soit souhaitable, le Gouvernement est prêt à faire face à la perspective d'un rapatriement rapide et massif. En effet, il ne s'agit pas d'un déplacement de population mais, dans la grande majorité des cas, d'un retour chez soi d'une population forcée à quitter le pays. Pour que cette opération réussisse, il faut d'abord rétablir la confiance, ensuite donner les moyens matériels de redémarrer le cycle de production économique. Le rétablissement de la confiance dépend de deux éléments fondamentaux tels qu'exprimés par les réfugiés dans les camps, à savoir la question des propriétés et de la sécurité.

Le Gouvernement a maintes fois affirmé sa position sur ces points, basés sur les accords d'Arusha et la garantie de la sécurité des personnes et des biens. Les documents de base des trois ateliers donnent les détails sur l'application de ces dispositions dans le cadre du retour.

En ce qui concerne la sécurité, le Gouvernement entend garantir la sécurité de tous les Rwandais en remettant en route le système judiciaire dont il compte accélérer les procédures. Un effort important doit être fait en ce qui concerne l'information tant à l'égard des réfugiés que des autorités et institutions nationales chargées de la mise en oeuvre des procédures de réintégration.

De même un effort particulier doit être consacré à la formation, à l'équipement des organes chargés d'assurer la sécurité et la réinsertion sociale des populations concernées.

La logistique de rapatriement ne devrait pas poser des problèmes fondamentaux tant que le Gouvernement est assuré du soutien du HCR et de ses partenaires opérationnels dont le mandat international et l'expérience sont reconnus dans ce domaine.

De même la capacité d'absorption des communes ne constitue pas un problème en soi, tant que le retour s'effectue sur les propriétés individuelles. Le problème serait plutôt de fournir aux populations aussi bien du monde rural qu'urbain les moyens nécessaires pour redémarrer la production et de ce fait de s'insérer de façon durable dans la société. Cependant, au niveau de l'administration communale, des efforts sérieux de reconstruction restent à faire tant sur le plan physique

qu'humain et le retour de nombreux cadres communaux non compromis dans les actions du génocide est un élément à encourager.

Le Gouvernement est confiant que les conditions et l'organisation du rapatriement avec l'aide des institutions internationales et de ses partenaires opérationnels (ONG...) ne poseront pas de problèmes fondamentaux et que les dérapages éventuels seront maîtrisés, comme il l'a déjà démontré.

#### REHABILITATION ET REINSERTION

Le Gouvernement souhaite insister sur l'urgence de la mise en oeuvre de son Plan Accéléré et Actualisé de Réhabilitation et Réinsertion (PAAR) sans lequel, le processus de reconstruction et de réconciliation ne peut être amorcé.

Ce Plan d'Action la pièce maîtresse de la stratégie de développement mise en place par le Gouvernement. Alors que les opérations de rapatriement se font sous le signe de l'urgence, le PAARR se veut être la passerelle entre l'urgence et le développement. Toutes les opérations proposées par le PAARR s'inscrivent dans une politique stratégique programmée pour un développement équilibré tel que reflété dans le PRRD.

Les bases du PAARR sont le droit inaliénable au retour, la garantie de sécurité des personnes et des biens, la réconciliation, l'égalité devant l'appui et l'assistance au développement et la meilleure gestion et utilisation des ressources naturelles.

Le PAARR est une actualisation et une accélération du plan d'action présenté en juillet 1995.

L'accélération est justifiée par la menace d'un retour massif. Sur la base d'éléments d'informations disponibles depuis juillet 1995, l'actualisation est devenue indispensable. En conséquence, deux nouvelles dimensions ont pu être ajoutées: **le rapatriement et les groupes vulnérables.**

Le PAARR est ainsi devenu un exercice annuel (1996) tout en préservant, comme expliqué plus haut, la stratégie de programmation pluriannuelle.

**En le redimensionnant sur une échéance d'un an le Gouvernement a identifié les actions qui lui semblent essentielles, pour réussir à réinstaller et réinsérer les rapatriés dans la dynamique du pays.**

L'approche adoptée est la même que celle de juillet 1995, à savoir une approche intégrée participative et programmée basée sur un choix d'économie de marché.

Le Gouvernement est conscient que la multiplicité des efforts, des actions et des aides appelle une concertation et un suivi permanent pour rationaliser l'utilisation des ressources disponibles et maximiser ainsi l'impact de l'assistance.



C'est pourquoi, l'établissement d'une structure de coordination à la fois forte politiquement, techniquement et souple dans ses opérations s'impose. Une telle structure viserait à intégrer le rôle de cohérence macro-économique du Ministère du Plan et celui opérationnel de coordination avec le MINIREISO.

Une Cellule Centrale de coordination, définira les choix du Gouvernement et le cadre d'intervention des projets et des programmes. Elle veillera à la cohérence de ceux-ci avec le cadre macro-économique du pays. Au MINIREISO sera mise en place une unité opérationnelle de pilotage qui sera chargée de la coordination des programmes exécutés par les différents départements techniques concernés. Cette unité sera multidisciplinaire et ferait appel à l'expertise nationale et internationale de façon ad-hoc.

#### **GROUPES VULNERABLES**

Les séquelles du conflit de 1994 ont profondément marqué la population Rwandaise. Certains groupes risquent d'en garder à vie les marques physiques ou morales. Ces groupes sont principalement les veuves (ou veufs), les familles monoparentales, les enfants non accompagnés, enfants-soldats, enfants et femmes en prison, les personnes traumatisées et les personnes handicapées.

La réinsertion de ces groupes dans la société - donc dans la dynamique du développement par le biais d'actions spécifiques - est un des facteurs de la réconciliation et de la reconstruction du pays. Ces actions spécifiques viseront à promouvoir l'amélioration des conditions de vie et le soutien aux actions génératrices des revenus.

La réinsertion sociale des enfants dans des familles d'accueil et le soutien de celles-ci sera fortement augmenté, le but étant d'éviter de garder des enfants dans des centres spécialisés. La réinsertion des personnes traumatisées - personnes de tous âges - sera activement poursuivie à travers des programmes d'aide animés par des agents sociaux formés spécialement à cette tâche.

L'assistance d'urgence lors du rapatriement sera essentiellement conduite dans le secteur de la santé, de la nutrition, de l'eau et de l'assainissement, et apportera un soutien essentiel psychosocial aux enfants traumatisés et aux femmes enceintes. Le relais sera pris lors du retour dans les communes d'origine par les actions décrites ci-dessus.

Enfin, et c'est peut-être là le plus important, la mobilisation sociale de la jeunesse autour des valeurs de paix, de résolution non violente des conflits et du respect de l'Etat de Droit sera très fortement encouragée par le biais de programmes exécutés par les ministères techniques concernés et les organisations spécialisées.

**COÛTS**

Le coût des mesures présentées ici s'élèvent à US\$ 184,6 millions.

	Acquis	Recherché	Total
Thème A	15,0	8,0	23,0
Thème B	72,9	59,0	131,9
Thème C	24,0*	5,7	29,7
TOTAL	111,9	72,7	184,6

L'enveloppe budgétaire complémentaire s'élève à US\$ 72,7 millions. Ce montant représente les ressources financières nécessaires que le Gouvernement Rwandais souhaite obtenir de ses partenaires pour une exécution effective et efficace de ses interventions dans le cadre proposé dans le présent document.

\* Montant affecté , fiches des Projets en préparation.

**REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE**  
Ministère du Plan

Consultation thématique sur le rapatriement,  
la réinstallation et la réinsertion sociale  
Exposé du Ministre du Plan  
à la séance d'ouverture d'ouverture du 21 novembre 1995

Place du programme de rapatriement et de réinsertion sociale  
dans le processus de réconciliation, de réhabilitation et de développement

Permettez-moi de revenir près de cinq mois en arrière, aux propos que nous avons tenus à l'ouverture de la Revue à mi-parcours du Programme adopté par la Conférence de la Table Ronde. Nous disions que "Nous ne saurions trop souligner que le Gouvernement Rwandais souhaite dorénavant se placer dans une perspective de reprise du développement. La réconciliation nationale, que les hommes de coeur appellent de tous leurs voeux, ne sera possible que dans un contexte où chaque rwandais et chaque rwandaise aura sa place, contribuera au développement de la nation et recueillera les fruits de l'effort commun. La réconciliation est au bout de cette démarche, on ne peut exiger qu'elle la précède artificiellement.

Dans ce contexte, nous accordons une importance majeure au Plan d'action pour la réintégration des réfugiés et personnes déplacées."

Le Gouvernement rwandais vous a soumis ce Plan d'action pendant la Revue à mi-parcours et vous l'avez apprécié. Quelques uns des pays amis et des organisations que vous représentez se sont engagés à le soutenir et certains sont déjà fort avancés dans la mise en oeuvre de leur contribution. D'autres cependant manifestent encore une attitude attentiste.

Depuis lors, la petite crise qui a éclaté en août dernier au Zaïre avec l'expulsion de quelques milliers de nos compatriotes qui s'y trouvaient réfugiés, a fait l'effet auprès de la Communauté Internationale d'un signal d'alarme et ses membres ont compris, croyons-nous, qu'il n'est plus temps de tergiverser, si nous voulons éviter une crise majeure. Pour le Gouvernement et le peuple rwandais, le retour accéléré de la nouvelle diaspora ne constituerait pas une catastrophe. Au contraire, il permettra à notre pays de reconstituer son tissu social et économique, et de tourner la page sur la période la plus sombre son histoire.

Nous vous remercions d'avoir accepté de réfléchir avec nous pendant ces deux journées sur les meilleurs moyens d'atteindre nos objectifs communs, communs puisque nous partageons les mêmes préoccupations. Au moment où nous commençons nos travaux, permettez-moi de vous faire part de mes propres réflexions sur les conditions de succès du rapatriement et de la réinsertion.

Même si pour des raisons pratiques évidentes, nous avons nous-mêmes présenté en janvier à Genève un programme en plusieurs composantes, parmi lesquelles un Programme de Rapatriement et de réinsertion, il importe absolument d'éviter de considérer que le peuple rwandais est fragmenté en deux parties, l'une à l'extérieur, l'autre au pays. Nous avons élaboré un seul programme, pour la réconciliation, la réhabilitation et le développement. Ce programme doit poser les bases du redressement de l'économie, seul susceptible d'assurer le développement durable dans un Rwanda réconcilié.

est bien évident que toutes les actions de reconstruction et de développement que nous prévoyons dans le cadre de ce programme peuvent et doivent concourir à la réintégration de nos compatriotes momentanément réfugiés à l'extérieur et à l'amélioration des conditions de vie des personnes déplacées revenues chez elles, des réfugiés revenus au pays et des populations vulnérables en général.

L'objet de la présente réunion n'est pas de répéter l'exercice que nous avons fait ensemble en juillet à la Revue à mi-parcours et de dresser un bilan du Programme de Réhabilitation. Toutefois, il est bon d'en dire quelques mots, puisque aussi bien le Programme de rapatriement et de réinsertion constitue pour nous et, nous l'espérons pour vous aussi, une composante prioritaire.

Vos pays et vos institutions ont manifesté leur intention de consacrer au cours des deux ou trois prochaines années, l'équivalent de plus d'un milliard de dollars à la reconstruction et au développement du Rwanda, dont environ un tiers sous forme de crédit et deux-tiers de subventions. Sur ce montant, 730 millions sont aujourd'hui engagés.

J'aimerais attirer votre attention sur le fait que la distribution des fonds engagés en faveur de la réhabilitation proprement dite (càd en dehors de l'aide financière et des opérations de rapatriement) ne favorise pas l'équilibre nécessaire entre les secteurs productifs et les secteurs administratifs et sociaux. Sur un total engagé de 484 MUS\$, les secteurs sociaux représentent à ce jour 25% des projets et l'appui à l'administration 12, alors que les secteurs productifs ne comptent que pour 29% - dont seulement 9 pour l'industrie, l'artisanat et le commerce. Il est vrai que la réhabilitation et le développement des infrastructures, générateurs d'emplois, interviennent pour 34%. Si l'on tient compte des 125 millions de dollars qui ont transité en 1995 par les agences internationales et les ONG dans le cadre de l'aide humanitaire, mais sont fournis en fait par des bailleurs bilatéraux, l'excessif gonflement des dépenses sociales et humanitaires se trouve aggravé. Il en résulte une dispersion des ressources au détriment du financement du développement durable.

Le programme de rapatriement et de réinstallation des réfugiés ressort de l'ensemble des secteurs, puisqu'il inclut, à côté d'opérations à caractère social et humanitaire, des actions de réhabilitation, de construction et d'appui à la production. Mais à ce jour, à peine 70 MUS\$ ont été engagés en faveur de ce sous-programme, soit moins du tiers de ce qui nous paraît nécessaire. Les volets d'appui à la production de ce sous-programme (appui aux PME, crédit, pôles de développement, activités agricoles et d'élevage...) sont d'ailleurs particulièrement sous-financés.

Le Gouvernement, à l'écoute de la population, sait ce qu'elle éprouve. Cette population, à 90% rurale et à 80% composée de femmes et d'enfants, attend encore, dix-huit mois après les tragiques événements d'avril 1994 et dix mois après la Conférence de Genève, que se concrétisent physiquement sous ses yeux et à son profit les promesses qui lui ont été faites de soutenir les efforts remarquables qu'elle a elle-même consentis pour la reconstruction.

Le Gouvernement reconnaît et apprécie l'aide que lui apporte la Communauté Internationale, soit directement, soit au travers des Agences internationales et des ONG. Cette aide lui a été et lui est toujours précieuse. A la lumière de l'expérience acquise depuis la Conférence de Genève, le Gouvernement aimerait cependant proposer à ses partenaires de modifier quelque peu la logique de leurs interventions et d'en discuter avec eux dans le cadre du deuxième Groupe de travail. Le Gouvernement recommande:

- que toute aide s'inscrive dans le cadre du programme de réhabilitation et de développement, d'ailleurs approuvé par la Communauté internationale à la Table

Ronde, avec une attention particulière au Programme de réinsertion dont la finalisation conditionne la réconciliation et la paix intérieures,

- qu'un équilibre soit respecté entre les composantes du programme (notamment entre la promotion des activités productives et les actions en faveur des secteurs sociaux);

- que les procédures de mise oeuvre soient accélérées et assouplies,

- que les Agences spécialisées remplissent leur mandat en assistant directement le Rwanda dans la mise en oeuvre de ce programme en renforçant la capacité nationale d'identification et de formulation, afin d'accélérer la mobilisation des fonds disponibles plutôt que de les disperser,

- qu'une transparence plus grande soit instaurée dans la mise en oeuvre des aides indirectes.

Dans cet esprit et afin d'optimiser l'utilisation des ressources mises à la disposition du Rwanda, le Gouvernement propose la création d'un Fonds international pour la Réhabilitation et la Reconstruction. Ce Fonds serait alimenté par diverses sources et rassemblerait des ressources qui ont été jusqu'à présent souvent dispersées, notamment quand elles étaient fournies par des donateurs, publics ou non, non-représentés dans le pays. Le Fonds serait co-géré paritairement par les représentants du Gouvernement et ceux des bailleurs de fonds.

Nous avons souvent émis le voeu que face aux circonstances exceptionnelles que traverse le Rwanda, réponde une stratégie tout aussi exceptionnelle. Nous espérons que les débats qui animeront ce deux journées contribueront à la définition de cette stratégie.

**REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE**  
Ministère du Plan

Consultation thématique sur le rapatriement,  
la réinstallation et la réinsertion sociale  
Exposé du Ministre du Plan  
à la séance d'ouverture d'ouverture du 21 novembre 1995

Place du programme de rapatriement et de réinsertion sociale  
dans le processus de réconciliation, de réhabilitation et de développement

Permettez-moi de revenir près de cinq mois en arrière, aux propos que nous avons tenus à l'ouverture de la Revue à mi-parcours du Programme adopté par la Conférence de la Table Ronde. Nous disions que "Nous ne saurions trop souligner que le Gouvernement Rwandais souhaite dorénavant se placer dans une perspective de reprise du développement. La réconciliation nationale, que les hommes de coeur appellent de tous leurs voeux, ne sera possible que dans un contexte où chaque rwandais et chaque rwandaise aura sa place, contribuera au développement de la nation et recueillera les fruits de l'effort commun. La réconciliation est au bout de cette démarche, on ne peut exiger qu'elle la précède artificiellement.

Dans ce contexte, nous accordons une importance majeure au Plan d'action pour la réintégration des réfugiés et personnes déplacées."

Le Gouvernement rwandais vous a soumis ce Plan d'action pendant la Revue à mi-parcours et vous l'avez apprécié. Quelques uns des pays amis et des organisations que vous représentez se sont engagés à le soutenir et certains sont déjà fort avancés dans la mise en oeuvre de leur contribution. D'autres cependant manifestent encore une attitude attentiste.

Depuis lors, la petite crise qui a éclaté en août dernier au Zaïre avec l'expulsion de quelques milliers de nos compatriotes qui s'y trouvaient réfugiés, a fait l'effet auprès de la Communauté Internationale d'un signal d'alarme et ses membres ont compris, croyons-nous, qu'il n'est plus temps de tergiverser, si nous voulons éviter une crise majeure. Pour le Gouvernement et le peuple rwandais, le retour accéléré de la nouvelle diaspora ne constituerait pas une catastrophe. Au contraire, il permettra à notre pays de reconstituer son tissu social et économique, et de tourner la page sur la période la plus sombre son histoire.

Nous vous remercions d'avoir accepté de réfléchir avec nous pendant ces deux journées sur les meilleurs moyens d'atteindre nos objectifs communs, communs puisque nous partageons les mêmes préoccupations. Au moment où nous commençons nos travaux, permettez-moi de vous faire part de mes propres réflexions sur les conditions de succès du rapatriement et de la réinsertion.

Même si pour des raisons pratiques évidentes, nous avons nous-mêmes présenté en janvier à Genève un programme en plusieurs composantes, parmi lesquelles un Programme de Rapatriement et de réinsertion, il importe absolument d'éviter de considérer que le peuple rwandais est fragmenté en deux parties, l'une à l'extérieur, l'autre au pays. Nous avons élaboré un seul programme, pour la réconciliation, la réhabilitation et le développement. Ce programme doit poser les bases du redressement de l'économie, seul susceptible d'assurer le développement durable dans un Rwanda réconcilié.

est bien évident que toutes les actions de reconstruction et de développement que nous prévoyons dans le cadre de ce programme peuvent et doivent concourir à la réintégration de nos compatriotes momentanément réfugiés à l'extérieur et à l'amélioration des conditions de vie des personnes déplacées revenues chez elles, des réfugiés revenus au pays et des populations vulnérables en général.

L'objet de la présente réunion n'est pas de répéter l'exercice que nous avons fait ensemble en juillet à la Revue à mi-parcours et de dresser un bilan du Programme de Réhabilitation. Toutefois, il est bon d'en dire quelques mots, puisque aussi bien le Programme de rapatriement et de réinsertion constitue pour nous et, nous l'espérons pour vous aussi, une composante prioritaire.

Vos pays et vos institutions ont manifesté leur intention de consacrer au cours des deux ou trois prochaines années, l'équivalent de plus d'un milliard de dollars à la reconstruction et au développement du Rwanda, dont environ un tiers sous forme de crédit et deux-tiers de subventions. Sur ce montant, 730 millions sont aujourd'hui engagés.

J'aimerais attirer votre attention sur le fait que la distribution des fonds engagés en faveur de la réhabilitation proprement dite (càd en dehors de l'aide financière et des opérations de rapatriement) ne favorise pas l'équilibre nécessaire entre les secteurs productifs et les secteurs administratifs et sociaux. Sur un total engagé de 484 MUS\$, les secteurs sociaux représentent à ce jour 25% des projets et l'appui à l'administration 12, alors que les secteurs productifs ne comptent que pour 29% - dont seulement 9 pour l'industrie, l'artisanat et le commerce. Il est vrai que la réhabilitation et le développement des infrastructures, générateurs d'emplois, interviennent pour 34%. Si l'on tient compte des 125 millions de dollars qui ont transité en 1995 par les agences internationales et les ONG dans le cadre de l'aide humanitaire, mais sont fournis en fait par des bailleurs bilatéraux, l'excessif gonflement des dépenses sociales et humanitaires se trouve aggravé. Il en résulte une dispersion des ressources au détriment du financement du développement durable.

Le programme de rapatriement et de réinstallation des réfugiés ressort de l'ensemble des secteurs, puisqu'il inclut, à côté d'opérations à caractère social et humanitaire, des actions de réhabilitation, de construction et d'appui à la production. Mais à ce jour, à peine 70 MUS\$ ont été engagés en faveur de ce sous-programme, soit moins du tiers de ce qui nous paraît nécessaire. Les volets d'appui à la production de ce sous-programme (appui aux PME, crédit, pôles de développement, activités agricoles et d'élevage...) sont d'ailleurs particulièrement sous-financés.

Le Gouvernement, à l'écoute de la population, sait ce qu'elle éprouve. Cette population, à 90% rurale et à 80% composée de femmes et d'enfants, attend encore, dix-huit mois après les tragiques événements d'avril 1994 et dix mois après la Conférence de Genève, que se concrétisent physiquement sous ses yeux et à son profit les promesses qui lui ont été faites de soutenir les efforts remarquables qu'elle a elle-même consentis pour la reconstruction.

Le Gouvernement reconnaît et apprécie l'aide que lui apporte la Communauté Internationale, soit directement, soit au travers des Agences internationales et des ONG. Cette aide lui a été et lui est toujours précieuse. A la lumière de l'expérience acquise depuis la Conférence de Genève, le Gouvernement aimerait cependant proposer à ses partenaires de modifier quelque peu la logique de leurs interventions et d'en discuter avec eux dans le cadre du deuxième Groupe de travail. Le Gouvernement recommande:

- que toute aide s'inscrive dans le cadre du programme de réhabilitation et de développement, d'ailleurs approuvé par la Communauté internationale à la Table

Ronde, avec une attention particulière au Programme de réinsertion dont la finalisation conditionne la réconciliation et la paix intérieures,

- qu'un équilibre soit respecté entre les composantes du programme (notamment entre la promotion des activités productives et les actions en faveur des secteurs sociaux);

- que les procédures de mise oeuvre soient accélérées et assouplies,

- que les Agences spécialisées remplissent leur mandat en assistant directement le Rwanda dans la mise en oeuvre de ce programme en renforçant la capacité nationale d'identification et de formulation, afin d'accélérer la mobilisation des fonds disponibles plutôt que de les disperser,

- qu'une transparence plus grande soit instaurée dans la mise en oeuvre des aides indirectes.

Dans cet esprit et afin d'optimiser l'utilisation des ressources mises à la disposition du Rwanda, le Gouvernement propose la création d'un Fonds international pour la Réhabilitation et la Reconstruction. Ce Fonds serait alimenté par diverses sources et rassemblerait des ressources qui ont été jusqu'à présent souvent dispersées, notamment quand elles étaient fournies par des donateurs, publics ou non, non-représentés dans le pays. Le Fonds serait co-géré paritairement par les représentants du Gouvernement et ceux des bailleurs de fonds.

Nous avons souvent émis le voeu que face aux circonstances exceptionnelles que traverse le Rwanda, réponde une stratégie tout aussi exceptionnelle. Nous espérons que les débats qui animeront ce deux journées contribueront à la définition de cette stratégie.



**CONSULTATION THEMATIQUE SUR LE  
RAPATRIEMENT LA REINSTALLATION ET LA  
REINSERTION**

**LIEU** : **HOTEL DES MILLE COLLINES (4ème ETAGE)  
MILLE COLLINES HOTEL (4th FLOOR)**

**8H00** : - **Arrivée des participants  
Arrival of the participants**

- **Distribution des documents  
Distribution of the documents**

**8H15** : **Accueil à la salle de conférence  
Seating in the conference room**

**8H30** : **Ouverture officielle  
Official Opening**



**14:40      Group Working Session**

**Group A - Repatriation, Organization and Conditions  
Group B - Rehabilitation and Reintegration  
Group C - Actions in favour of vulnerable groups**

**18:00      End of Sessions of the First Day**

**18:30-19:30    *Cocktail (Hôtel des Mille Collines)***

**20:00                      Cultural Spectacle "Soleil de la paix"(URUKEREREZA)  
at the French-Rwanda Cultural Centre**

**Wed. 22 November**

**8:30              Presentation of the Reports of the Working Groups**

**10:00              Coffee Break**

**10:30              Statements by Representatives of Donor Countries**

**12:00              Closing Session**

**12:25              Arrival of the Prime Minister**

**12:30              Closing Speech by H.E.the Prime Minister, Mr. Pierre Célestin RWIGEMA**

**13:00              Press Conference**

**13:30                              *Lunch Hosted by the Prime Minister***

**15:00              Visit to**

- Transit Camp for Returnees
- Resettlement Site
- Vulnerable Groups : Orphanage, Widows, Handicapped people
- Actions of Vulnerable Groupes : Houses and Utilization

**Thu. 23 November**

**08:30              Conclusion Meeting of Donors and the Government in the Ministry of  
Planning.**

\*\*\*\*\*

# **CONSULTATION THEMATIQUE**

## **LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS**

(PROVISOIRE)

### **GOUVERNEMENT D'UNION NATIONALE**

#### **PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE**

S.E. M. Pasteur BIZIMUNGU	Président
M. Frank MUGAMBAGE	Directeur de Cabinet
M. Faustin MUSARE	Conseiller

#### **VICE-PRESIDENCE ET MINISTERE DE LA DEFENSE**

Major Frank RUSAGARA	Directeur de Cabinet
Major John ZIGIRA	Conseiller
M. Claude DUSAIDI	Conseiller Politique

#### **PRIMATURE**

S.E. M. Pierre Célestin RWIGEMA	Premier Ministre
M. Antoine BIZIMANA	Directeur de Cabinet
M. Jean Marie KAREKEZI	Conseiller Economique
Col. Epimaque RUHASHYA	Conseiller

#### **MINISTERE DE LA FONCTION PUBLIQUE**

M. S.A.K HARELIMANA	Ministre
M. Gérard GAHIMA	Directeur de Cabinet

#### **MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES ET DE LA COOPERATION**

M. Joseph RURINDA	Directeur Général
-------------------	-------------------

---

*Rwanda*

*Consultation Thématique*

M. Ananstase NDEREBEZA	Directeur de la Coopération
M. Thaddée HIGIRO	Chef Division de la Coopération Bilatérale

**MINISTERE DE L'INTERIEUR ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT COMMUNAL**

Col. Alexis KANYARENGWE	Ministre
M. MUTSINDASHYAKA	Directeur de Cabinet
M. Marcel BAHUNDE	Directeur Général

**MINISTERE DE LA JUSTICE**

Mme Marthe MUKAMURENZI	Ministre
Capt. Gérard NTASHAMAJE	Directeur Général
M. Sande MUDAHERANWA	Contentieux de l'Etat

**MINISTERE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT PRIMAIRE ET SECONDAIRE**

M. Laurien NGIRABANZI	Ministre
M. Pascal HABUFITE	Directeur Général

**MINISTERE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPERIEUR ET DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE**

Dr Joseph NSENGIMANA	Ministre
M. Tharcisse MUTAKE	Directeur de Cabinet
Mme B. MUKABARANGA	Directrice Générale

**MINISTERE DES FINANCES**

M. Marc RUGENERA	Ministre
------------------	----------

**MINISTERE DU COMMERCE, DE L'INDUSTRIE ET DE L'ARTISANAT**

M. Prosper HIGIRO	Ministre
-------------------	----------

---

*Rwanda*

*Consultation Thématique*

---

M. Bosco RUTAGENGWA                      Directeur de Cabinet  
M. J. MUSONI RUTAYISIRE                      Directeur Général

**MINISTERE DE LA SANTE**

Dr Colonel Joseph KAREMERA                      Ministre

**MINISTERE DES TRANSPORTS ET DES COMMUNICATIONS**

M. Charles MULIGANDE                      Ministre

**MINISTERE DU TRAVAIL ET DES AFFAIRES SOCIALES**

M. Pie MUGABO                      Ministre  
M. Théodor SIMBURUDARI                      Directeur de Cabinet  
M. Straton NSANZABAGANWA                      Directeur Général  
Mme Rosemary MUSEMINARI                      Directrice des Affaires Sociales

**MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DU TOURISME**

M. Jean Nepomuscène NAYINZIRA                      Ministre  
M. Emmanuel NSANZUMUGANWA                      Directeur  
M. Protais KAREMERA                      Chef de Division

**MINISTERE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS ET DE L'ENERGIE**

M. Charles NTAKIRUTINKA                      Ministre  
M. James GASARASI                      Conseiller

**MINISTERE DE LA FAMILLE ET DE LA PROMOTION FEMININE**

Mlle Aloysie INYUMBA                      Ministre  
M. Aimable NIBISHAKA                      Directeur Général

---

*Rwanda*

*Consultation Thématique*

**MINISTERE DE LA JEUNESSE ET DU MOUVEMENT ASSOCIATIF**

M. Jacques BIHOZAGARA	Ministre
M. Marc KABANDANA	Directeur de Cabinet
M. Pierre KAREMERA	Directeur Général

**MINISTERE DE LA REHABILITATION ET DE L'INTEGRATION SOCIALE**

Dr Patrick MAZIMPAKA	Ministre
Mlle Christine UMUTONI	Directeur de Cabinet
M. Justin MURARA	Directeur Général
M. Antoine SENDAMA	Directeur HACU
M. François BUCYANA	Chef de Service Mobilisation des Ressources
M. Dominique MUYANGO	Chef de service Planification
Mme Margaret J. BIHABANYI	Division Gestion de crédit

**MINISTERE DE L'INFORMATION**

M. Jean Pierre BIZIMANA	Ministre
-------------------------	----------

**MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DE L'ELEVAGE**

Dr Augustin IYAMUREMYE	Ministre
M. Anastase MUREKEZI	Directeur de Cabinet
M. Alfred MUTEBWA	Directeur Général
M. Anastase NZIRASANAHO	

**MINISTERE DU PLAN**

M. Jean Berchmans BIRARA	Ministre
Mme Edith GASANA	Directeur de Cabinet

---

*Rwanda*
*Consultation Thématique*

M. Gérard RUTAGENGWA	Directeur Général a.i
M. Antoine de HAULLEVILLE	Consultant
M. Patrick McCLAY	Consultant
M. Théodore HAKIZIMANA	Liaison S.T.P

**ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE**

S.E. Mr Juvénal NKUSI (à confirmer)	Président
-------------------------------------	-----------

**BANQUE NATIONALE DU RWANDA**

M. Gérard NIYITEGEKA (à confirmer)	Gouverneur
------------------------------------	------------

---

*Rwanda*

*Consultation Thématique*



**PAYS PARTICIPANTS****ALLEMAGNE**

S.E. M. August HUMMEL	Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire de la République Fédérale d'Allemagne au Rwanda Chef de délégation
M. Bernhard ABELS	Premier Secrétaire de l'Ambassade de la République Fédérale d'Allemagne Kigali/RWANDA
M. Michael PISTOR	Coordinateur de Coopération Technique de la GTZ au Rwanda, Conseiller Kigali/RWANDA

**AUSTRALIE**

Mme Patricia DUGGAN	Premier Secrétaire/Assistance au Développement, Haut Commissariat pour l'Australie Chef de délégation Nairobi/KENYA
Mme Teresa BARNES	Troisième Secrétaire/Politique Membre délégation Nairobi/KENYA

**AUTRICHE**

Mme Mari Cdliti ZELETZKI	Membre Délégation Kigali/RWANDA
--------------------------	------------------------------------

**BELGIQUE**

S.E. M. Frank DE CONNINCK	Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire de Belgique au Rwanda Chef de délégation Kigali/RWANDA
M. Robert F. SCHRIEWER	Chef de Mission de Coopération Bilatérale de l'Ambassade au Rwanda Kigali/RWANDA
M. Herman VAN BRANDT	Chef de Mission Adjoint, Coopération Belge Kigali/RWANDA

---

*Rwanda*

*Consultation Thématique*

M. Luc VERBEECK  
 Chef du Secteur Aide Humanitaire,  
 Coopération Belge  
 Kigali/RWANDA

Dr Marie Madeleine GERNIERS  
 Chef du Secteur Médical  
 Coopération Belge

**CANADA**

S.E.M. Bernard DUSSAULT  
 Ambassadeur extraordinaire et  
 plénipotentiaire du Canada  
 Kigali/RWANDA

M. Don McMASTER  
 Directeur Général  
 Programme Afrique de l'Est ACDI

M. Claude LATULIPPE  
 Chef de Bureau et Consul, Ambassade  
 Kigali/RWANDA

Mme Francine GAGNE  
 Chef des Opérations  
 Programme Rwanda ACDI  
 Kigali/RWANDA

M. André GOSELIN  
 Premier Secrétaire et Consul  
 Bureau d'Ambassade  
 Kigali/RWANDA

M. Jacques POULIN  
 Firme SITREC, Secteur Social  
 Kigali/RWANDA

M. Gérard DUCHARME  
 CEGEP Saint-Jean  
 Formation professionnelle  
 Kigali/RWANDA

M. George DRAGON  
 Agent de suivi  
 Secteur social  
 Kigali/RWANDA

**CHINE**

M. Liqing YAO  
 Premier Secrétaire à l'Ambassade de Chine  
 Kigali/RWANDA

**ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE**

S.E. Mr David RAWSON  
 Ambassadeur extraordinaire et  
 plénipotentiaire au Rwanda  
 Kigali/RWANDA

---

*Rwanda*

*Consultation Thématique*

M. Myron GOLDEN	Directeur USAID Kigali/RWANDA
Mme Carol COLLOTON	Coordinatrice Régionale des Réfugiés auprès du Département d'Etat Ambassade Kigali/RWANDA
M. Gene TUTTLE	Conseiller d'Ambassade Kigali/RWANDA
M. Peter WHALEY	Chargé des Affaires Politiques Ambassade Kigali/RWANDA
M. Cornelius STEK	USAID
M. Kate CRAWFORD	USAID
M. Monty CRISP	USAID
M. Bonaventure NIYIBIZI	USAID
<b>FRANCE</b>	
S.E. Mr Jacques COURBIN	Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire au Rwanda Kigali/RWANDA
<b>ITALIE</b>	
Ms Augusta ANGELUCCI	Coordinatrice Kigali/RWANDA
Ms Lucia CASTELLI	Coordinatrice Kigali/RWANDA
<b>JAPON</b>	
M. Matsuda KENICHI	Officier, Chef de délégation Nairobi/KENYA
M. Shigeru KONDO	Secrétaire d'Ambassade Nairobi/KENYA

---

*Rwanda*

*Consultation Thématique*

**NORVEGE**

Tom ERIKSEN

Chargé de la Section Réfugiés  
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères  
Norvège**PAYS-BAS**

M. Michiel A. VAN DER VEN

Chargé d'Affaires a.i.  
Ambassade Royale des Pays-Bas au  
Rwanda  
Kigali/RWANDA**ROYAUME UNI**

Ms Lilian WONG

Représentante Diplomatique  
du Royaume-Uni au Rwanda  
Kigali/RWANDA**FEDERATION DE RUSSIE**

M. Y. BRAJNIKOV

Directeur de la Coopération Internationale  
Ministère de la défense civile, urgences et  
et élimination des conséquences de  
désastres naturels (EMERCOM)  
Chef de délégation  
RUSSIE

S.E. M. Anatoli SMIRNOV

Ambassadeur extraordinaire et  
plénipotentiaire de la République Fédérale  
de Russie au Rwanda

M. A. RIGEOV

Chef de Département de l'Aide Humanitaire  
Urgente de l'EMERCOM  
Membre de la Délégation  
RUSSIE

M. V. MORGOUNOV

Responsable de l'EMERCOM  
Membre de la Délégation  
RUSSIE**SAINT SIEGE**

Mgr. Juliusz JANUSZ

Nonce Apostolique  
Kigali/RWANDA**SUEDE**

Ms Bie GRANBOM

Chargé de Programme

---

*Rwanda**Consultation Thématique*

M. Bengt HERRING

Coordinateur Régional  
Assistance Humanitaire

**SUISSE**

M. Antoine GOLAY

Chef de Mission  
Kigali/Rwanda

M. Thomas FREY

Attaché pour les Affaires Humanitaires  
Kigali/Rwanda

**ORGANISATIONS MULTILATERALES**

**UNION EUROPEENNE**

**DELEGATION DE LA COMMISSION EUROPEENNE**

M. Achim KRATZ

Envoyé Spécial de la Délégation  
Européenne  
Kigali/RWANDA

M. Michel GADOULET

Conseiller à la Délégation Européenne  
Kigali/RWANDA

M. Marc DENYS

Responsable du projet Sécurité Alimentaire  
Kigali/RWANDA

M. Hubert ONIDI

Chef de l'Unité ECHO  
Bruxelles/BELGIQUE

Mme Marie SPAAK

Représentante d'ECHO dans les Région  
Grands Lacs  
Kigali/RWANDA

M. Marc HIEL

Expert d'ECHO  
Kigali/RWANDA

**FONDS MONETAIRE INTERNATIONAL (FMI)**

M. El Qorchi

Economiste pour le Rwanda  
Département Afrique du FMI

**BANQUE MONDIALE**

M. François MUNYANTWALI

Représentant Résident a.i.  
Kigali/RWANDA

M. François KANIMBA

Economiste Principal  
Kigali/RWANDA

---

*Rwanda*

*Consultation Thématique*

**ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DES  
MIGRATIONS (OIM)**

M. Joost VAN DER AALST	Chef de Mission OIM au Rwanda Kigali/RWANDA
M. R. DANZIGER	Coordinateur Régional des Opérations Kigali/RWANDA
Mme Lucie JEAN	Chargé de Programme pour le retour des réfugiés Rwandais Kigali/RWANDA

**COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX  
ROUGE (CICR)**

M. Philippe LAZZARINI	Chef de la délégation du CICR au Rwanda Kigali/RWANDA
Ms Elisabeth TWINCH	Coordinatrice de Programme du CICR Rwanda Kigali/RWANDA
Mme Huong HUYNHT	Déléguée Juriste CICR au Rwanda Kigali/RWANDA

**ORGANISATIONS DU SYSTEME DES NATIONS UNIES**

**MISSION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR  
L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA (MINUAR)**

S.E. M. l'Ambassadeur S. KHAN	Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations-Unies, MINUAR Kigali/RWANDA
M. Diego ZORILLA	Chargé des Affaires Légales MINUAR Kigali/RWANDA
M. J.M. KHAN	Chargé des Affaires Economiques et Politiques de la MINUAR Kigali/RWANDA
M. Aboubacar Sidique DAO	Chargé des Affaires Humanitaires et de la Réhabilitation

---

*Rwanda*

*Consultation Thématique*

**BUREAU DES SERVICES D'APPUI AUX PROJETS  
DES NATIONS UNIES (UNOPS)**

M. Dimitri SAMARAS	Gestionnaire de Programme Chef de délégation OPS, New York
M. Jean Marc SEGERS	Gestionnaire de Programme Ministère du Plan Kigali/RWANDA

**DEPARTEMENT POUR LE SUPPORT AU DEVELOPPEMENT  
ET LA GESTION DES SERVICES (DDSMS)**

M. Sékou SOUMAHORO	Coordonnateur du Groupe Afrique II DDSMS/NEW YORK
Mme Micheline GILBERT	Expert Gestionnaire de Programme RWA/95/007 Kigali/RWANDA

**FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES POUR  
L'ENFANCE (UNICEF)**

M. Daniel TOOLE	Représentant de l'UNICEF au Rwanda Chef de délégation Kigali/RWANDA
M. Tom BERGMANN	Coordonnateur de Programme UNICEF Kigali/RWANDA
M. Gary STAHL	Chargé des Opérations de Terrain UNICEF Kigali/RWANDA
M. Jean Michel DELMOTTE	Chargé de la Planification de Programme UNICEF/Rwanda Kigali/RWANDA
M. Luc CHAUVIN	Chargé des rapports , UNICEF Kigali/RWANDA

---

*Rwanda*

*Consultation Thématique*

---





M. Doudou M'BYE

Conseiller Technique Principal Projet  
RWA/94/010  
Kigali/RWANDA

**FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES POUR  
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE  
(FAO)**

M. Jean François GASCON

Représentant a.i. de la FAO  
Kigali/RWANDA

M. Daniele DONATI

Consultant - FAO  
Kigali/RWANDA

**ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE (OMS)**

Dr Amidou Baba MOUSSA

Représentant Spécial  
Kigali/RWANDA

M. Anaclet BAZA

Consultant OPHAR  
Kigali/RWANDA

**FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'EDUCATION,  
LES SCIENCES ET LA CULTURE (UNESCO)**

M. Brusten JOHAN

Chargé de Bureau à Kigali  
Chef de délégation  
Kigali/RWANDA

**PROGRAMME ALIMENTAIRE MONDIALE (PAM)**

M. Techeste ZERGABER

Directeur des Opérations  
Kigali/RWANDA

M. Francesco DEL RE

Chef Section Programme  
Kigali/RWANDA

**FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LA  
POPULATION (FNUAP)**

Dr Alphonse MUNYAKAZI

Chargé de Programme  
Kigali/RWANDA

---

*Rwanda*

*Consultation Thématique*

---

**DEPARTEMENT DES AFFAIRES HUMANITAIRES  
(DHA)**

M. Anthony WOOD

Coordinateur Humanitaire Adjoint  
Kigali/RWANDA

M. Chris HURD

Chargé de l'information, Affaires  
Humanitaires  
Kigali/RWANDA

**ORGANISATIONS NON GOUVERNEMENTALES**

**A. ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES**

**AFRICAN HUMANITARIAN ACTION**

à confirmer

**CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICE (CRS)**

M. William RASTETTER

Représentant Résident du CRS  
Kigali/RWANDA

M. David NTAMBARA MUSSA

Directeur de la Programmation CRS  
Kigali/RWANDA

**AFRICAN HUMANITARIAN ACTION (AHA)**

Dr Michael TAMRAT

**SCF UK**

M. Steve PARKINS

**OXFAM UK**

à confirmer

**LUTHERAN WORLD FOUNDATION**

M. John COSGRAVE

Coordinateur  
Kigali/RWANDA

---

**Rwanda**

***Consultation Thématique***

**B. ORGANISATIONS NATIONALES NON GOUVERNEMENTALES**

**DUTERIMBERE**

Mme Judith KANAKUZE

**ASSOCIATION DE SOUTIEN AUX RESCAPES DU GENOCIDE  
à confirmer**

**CONSEIL DE CONCERTATION DES ORGANISATIONS  
D'APPUI AUX INITIATIVES DE BASE (CCOAIB)**

M. Silas KANYANZIRA

Représentant  
Kigali/RWANDA

**AGENCE RWANDAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT  
ET DE COOPERATION**

M. Jean CARBONARE

Représentant Adjoint  
Kigali/RWANDA

---

**Rwanda**

***Consultation Thématique***

**PROGRAMME DES NATIONS-UNIES POUR  
LE DEVELOPPEMENT (PNUD)**

M. Sukehiro HASEGAWA	Coordonnateur Résident des Activités Opérationnelles pour le Développement au Rwanda et Représentant Résident du PNUD
M. Emmanuel DE CASTERLE	Chef de la Division I, Bureau Régional pour l'Afrique PNUD/New York
M. Babacar CISSE	Représentant Résident Adjoint Kigali/RWANDA
M. Luong NGUYEN	Economiste Principal PNUD Kigali/RWANDA
Melle Florence NAVARRO	Assistante au Représentant Résident (Programme), Kigali/RWANDA
M. M. CARLSON	Consultant
M. P. VAN DE VELDE	Consultant

---

*Rwanda*

*Consultation Thématique*

**UNITED NATIONS**  
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



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

UNAMIR - MINUAR

December 29, 1995

Dear Sir

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General to Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan, has asked me to distribute copies of the attached provisional minutes of the 3605th Meeting of the Security Council to all Heads of UN Agencies concerning the Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR).

Please accept our highest regards; with warm wishes of a happy and prosperous New Year.

Yours Sincerely

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

A.B. Sidique Dao  
Humanitarian/Rehabilitation Officer

The ICVA Representative  
KIGALI  
RWANDA



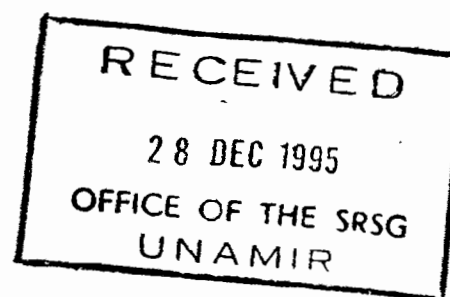
# Security Council

Fiftieth Year

## 3605<sup>th</sup> Meeting

 Tuesday, 12 December 1995, 4 p.m.  
 New York

Provisional



<i>President:</i>	Mr. Lavrov .....	(Russian Federation)
<i>Members:</i>	Argentina .....	Mr. Cárdenas
	Botswana .....	Mr. Legwaila
	China .....	Mr. Qin Huasun
	Czech Republic .....	Mr. Rovensky
	France .....	Mr. Ladsous
	Germany .....	Mr. Henze
	Honduras .....	Mr. Martínez Blanco
	Indonesia .....	Mr. Wibisono
	Italy .....	Mr. Fulci
	Nigeria .....	Mr. Gambari
	Oman .....	Mr. Al-Sameen
	Rwanda .....	Mr. Bakuramutsa
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	Sir John Weston
	United States of America .....	Mr. Gnehm

## Agenda

### The situation concerning Rwanda

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1995/1002)

95-87016 (E)



This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned *within one week of the date of publication*, to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

*The meeting was called to order at 4.25 p.m.*

**Adoption of the agenda**

*The agenda was adopted.*

**The situation concerning Rwanda**

**Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1995/1002)**

**The President** (*interpretation from Russian*): I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Canada in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

*At the invitation of the President, Mr. Fowler (Canada) took the seat reserved for him at the side of the Council Chamber.*

**The President** (*interpretation from Russian*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda, document S/1995/1002. Members of the Council also have before them document S/1995/1015, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The first speaker is the representative of Canada. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

**Mr. Fowler (Canada)** (*interpretation from French*): I should like to congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the month of December and to thank your predecessor, the Permanent

Representative of Oman, for a successful presidency during the month of November.

As you know, Sir, Canada made its views on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) very clearly known to the Security Council during the troop contributors' meeting of 6 December. I should now like to express the views of my Government on the draft resolution before the Council.

Canada welcomes all signs of potential progress in the Great Lakes region, such as those contained in the Cairo Declaration. We remain concerned, however, that the situation in the area is inherently unstable due, in considerable part, to the presence of 1.6 million refugees around Rwanda's perimeter.

In this context we would have viewed the renewal of UNAMIR's mandate, with its current strength and composition, as a very modest but minimal and necessary stabilizing presence. We believe that UNAMIR's activities in assisting in confidence-building and in the peaceful and orderly repatriation of refugees still deserve the full support of the Government of Rwanda and of the international community.

The situation in Rwanda is indeed a complex one. The genocide of 1994 is the most recent and the worst of six separate spates of inter-tribal massacres since Rwanda gained its independence in 1962. The prognosis for an end to such vicious events is not bright. A huge proportion of the population of Rwanda has taken refuge outside its national territory. As the Secretary-General has indicated, national reconciliation, essential for stability, will be achieved only when the refugees have come home in dignity and the perpetrators of genocide have been brought to justice.

Since last June, however, the Government of Rwanda has indicated a growing reluctance to have a peace-keeping mission on its territory. A number of countries which care deeply about the plight of Rwanda, including my own, have tried to convince the Government in Kigali that it was in its interest to maintain an effective peace-keeping operation in Rwanda for the purposes of confidence-building and national reconciliation and to assist in the safe return of the refugees.

UNAMIR is also the backbone and the rallying element of a large part of the international humanitarian

assistance effort in Rwanda. Many non-governmental organizations depend on it for logistical and other support and, *in extremis*, for protection. The psychological value of the force, given the horrendous events of 1994, has been extremely important.

In this context, we deplore the order given to 38 non-governmental organizations, among them some of the most prestigious and internationally recognized, to leave Rwanda. We also continue to be concerned over arbitrary arrests and detention in Rwanda, as well as over the conditions of detention of prisoners.

*(spoke in English)*

During the discussions between the United Nations and the Government of Rwanda over the past six months, the Government of Rwanda has tried to dictate the force structure necessary to accomplish the mandate which you, the members of the Security Council, will assign to the force. It has even refused to accept that UNAMIR should contribute to the safety of international personnel in the case of need. In short, the Government of Rwanda has, ever more stridently, sought to impose unacceptable and unworkable constraints on the continuation of UNAMIR. In June a troop reduction from 5,500 to 1,800 was accepted by the Council. It was understood by the members of the Council, by the Secretariat and by troop contributors alike to be below the bare minimum for a credible mission.

At a force level of 1,800, in addition to 300 observers, UNAMIR's presence in the provinces beyond Kigali has, since June, been inadequate to accomplish its mandate. This size force offered no protection to United Nations observers in a number of areas, and in these areas few useful observations were made. Notwithstanding these very real shortcomings, UNAMIR played a positive role when the Government of Zaire decided to expel refugees from its territory.

The further reduction of the strength of UNAMIR by one third, which the Council is about to decide, is, we believe, an unfortunate development. It is unfortunate because we have allowed the Government of Rwanda to set its own conditions on the mandate and the structure of the Mission, independent of expert advice as to what is required. It is unfortunate, as well, because the Security Council will be compromising the integrity of a peace-keeping mission and the credibility of the Organization to fulfil the short-term, politically expedient requirement of retaining the Mission in place at all costs. It is particularly

unfortunate because UNAMIR will not be able to do the job which it was designed to accomplish.

Mandates and force structures do not have separate existences. We should have learned this in the early days in Mogadishu, when United Nations troops were unable to move beyond the airport while anarchy raged outside their perimeter. Surely we should also have learned from the tragic lessons of the creation of safe areas in Bosnia, which we knew we could not keep safe with the forces the Security Council and Member States were prepared to make available. Indeed, we should have learned from our tragic experience in Rwanda in April 1994, when an under-manned, ill-equipped Mission was unable to deter civil unrest, let alone confront genocide. Surely we should have learned that politically motivated creative ambiguity, the willingness to endlessly compromise essential Mission elements, has repeatedly compromised the United Nations, our peace-keepers and the people and interests they are meant to protect.

The issue here is not so much whether UNAMIR should have 800, 1,200, 1,400, 1,800 or 5,500 troops but, rather, whether the force structure as a whole will or will not be able to accomplish the mission the Council will assign to the force. UNAMIR will, with one third fewer troops, now be confined, largely in a garrison mode, to Kigali, yet will retain a mandate essentially unchanged from the one it received in June.

The peaceful repatriation of refugees is crucial if we expect to make progress towards the peace in the Great Lakes region. How will a UNAMIR with a limited presence outside Kigali be able to perform the task of assisting

"the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the voluntary and safe repatriation of refugees and, to this end, to support the ... ongoing efforts to promote a climate of confidence and trust through the performance of monitoring tasks" (*S/1995/1015, operative paragraph 2 (b)*)?

How, from Kigali, will the force acquit the task of assisting the

"United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international agencies in the provision of logistical support for the repatriation of refugees" (*ibid., operative paragraph 2 (c)*)?



Is it realistic to presume that such a force will be able to provide effective support for the Human Rights Field Operation, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations? How could the Security Council agree to withdraw, at the request of the Government of Rwanda, one crucial element of the mandate, that is, UNAMIR's fundamental role of protecting the international personnel in case of need?

Has the Security Council seriously considered these issues? Has it given sufficient consideration to the military advice that it, and we troop contributors, have received on this question?

How can UNAMIR, by withdrawing yet more troops and military observers from the provinces, be able to assist in any significant way in the return of the refugees or in confidence-building in Rwanda? Given the extreme volatility in the region, the United Nations runs the risk once again of witnessing horrible events that it will be powerless to prevent or even influence. In such circumstances the United Nations force would be roundly criticized for its inaction and, this time, would merit the international opprobrium it would attract.

By creating false expectations about what UNAMIR can realistically achieve, the Security Council would be demonstrating, in our view, that it has not yet fully absorbed lessons learned from the recent past in peace-keeping operations. If we have learned one thing from our experiences in Somalia, the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda itself, it is that we must provide to the United Nations the resources it needs to perform the tasks assigned by Member States — effectively by the members of the Security Council. If we, the Member States, are not prepared to provide adequate resources, the United Nations should not be involved.

It appears that the Government of Rwanda is not prepared to accept the presence of a United Nations peace operation with the force structure necessary to accomplish the mandate Rwanda had agreed it should perform. The United Nations must not allow itself to be put in the position of supplicant, of pleading with any Government to receive or retain a peace-keeping operation. In this case we believe it would have been preferable to withdraw UNAMIR immediately, as the Secretary-General had indicated in his report he intended to do.

Given the new force structure of a limited and possibly ineffective operation, Canada will have to consider

its options carefully regarding its own participation in UNAMIR.

In closing, I would like to underline Canada's continuing commitment to encouraging stability in the Great Lakes region. We have participated in UNAMIR since its inception and have buttressed that participation with substantial support to United Nations agencies working in Rwanda, as well as through our bilateral aid programme. We will continue to work with the Government of Rwanda in its efforts to rebuild its ravaged country.

**The President** (*interpretation from Russian*): I thank the representative of Canada for the kind words he addressed to me.

It is my understanding that the Security Council is ready to proceed to vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

I shall first call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements before the voting.

**Sir John Weston** (United Kingdom): The British Government warmly welcomes the draft resolution before the Council, extending the work of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) for a further three months, and we shall vote in favour of it. We pay tribute to those States — Canada, India, Nigeria, Mali, Ghana and Malawi — that are contributing troops to UNAMIR. We also welcome the Government of Rwanda's support for and agreement to the continuation of UNAMIR's work in its country.

As the Secretary-General has reported, a climate of relative security and stability has continued to prevail in Rwanda. The Government of Rwanda deserves every credit for its efforts in this regard. We take particular note of the Government of Rwanda's recommitment to ensuring the safety of international personnel in Rwanda. At the same time, we know that the international humanitarian personnel in Rwanda attach importance to UNAMIR's continued presence, and this draft resolution will, we believe, be important in that regard. We trust that the Government of Rwanda will seek the assistance of UNAMIR in that task should the need arise.

The presence of 1.6 million refugees in States neighbouring Rwanda continues to give cause for concern. We welcome the fact that, at the summit of Heads of State of the Great Lakes region, held in Cairo on 28 and 29 November, leaders in the region pledged to encourage the return of refugees to their home countries. A primary objective of the international community is to assist the Government of Rwanda by creating the conditions for the voluntary and safe return of those refugees. The Cairo Declaration has given grounds for renewed hope in this context, and the new mandate of UNAMIR rightly focuses on this. We welcome the Government of Rwanda's agreement to the extension of UNAMIR's mandate, with the return of refugees as its primary focus. If, as we hope will be the case, there is to be a substantial return of refugees to Rwanda in the next few months pursuant to the Cairo Declaration, we believe that UNAMIR's continued presence with its new mandate focusing on this issue, on assisting the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in that process, will be the key to ensuring that the refugees return home in conditions of dignity.

It is also a matter of the greatest importance to the British Government that the perpetrators of the genocide be brought to justice. This is an important element in the return to normality in Rwanda. We note that the International Tribunal for Rwanda has now begun the significant task of identifying the perpetrators of genocide and of bringing them to justice, and only today has issued an indictment. We call on all States in the region to cooperate with the Tribunal as it goes about its work. We welcome the fact that UNAMIR will continue to assist in the coming period in providing security for the Tribunal until the arrangements worked out between the Government of Rwanda and the Tribunal are put in place. We call on all States in the region to cooperate with the Tribunal as it goes about its work.

We note that this is the final extension of UNAMIR's mandate. But we believe that the United Nations and the international community at large will continue to have an important role to play when UNAMIR leaves on 8 March 1996. The British Government will continue to assist the international community at large in building peace and in helping in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda. In this context, we hope that discussions can soon begin on a possible future role for the United Nations in restoring confidence and building stability in Rwanda once UNAMIR leaves.

**Mr. Qin Huasun** (China) (*interpretation from Chinese*): Please allow me at the outset, Sir, to

congratulate you on your assumption of the presidency of the Council for this month. I am convinced that, with your outstanding abilities and wealth of diplomatic experience, you will guide the Council's work to success during the final month of 1995. I wish also to take this opportunity to thank your predecessor, His Excellency Ambassador Salim Bin Mohammed Al-Khussaiby, for his contribution to the complete success of the Council's work last month.

The dawn of peace and stability has finally come to Rwanda after repeated setbacks. We are pleased to note that the improvement of the security situation in Rwanda has brought about a further improvement in the humanitarian situation and has enabled Rwanda to embark gradually on the road of rehabilitation, reconstruction and development. The Government and the people of Rwanda have made tremendous efforts to this end, with gratifying successes.

Today the core of the question of Rwanda is national reconciliation, the most important element of which is the voluntary repatriation of the 1.6 million refugees. The protracted presence of large numbers of refugees has brought huge pressure and difficulties not only to Rwanda but also to the region as a whole. Therefore, the international community has the responsibility to assist Rwanda and other countries in the region in the return of Rwandese refugees to their homeland to live a stable life.

In the light of the favourable changes in Rwanda, and with the consent of the Rwandese Government, the Council has decided to extend the mandate of UNAMIR and to adjust its size and mandate, under which it will mainly play a mediating role, assist the voluntary return of Rwandese refugees and help Rwanda achieve national reconciliation within the framework of the Arusha peace agreement. This conforms to the interests of the Rwandese people. Therefore, the Chinese delegation, based on its consistent support for the peace process in Rwanda, will vote in favour of the draft resolution before us.

We hope that the adoption of the draft resolution will further promote peace and stability in Rwanda and contribute to national reconciliation and a peaceful and stable life for the Rwandese people at an early date.

**The President** (*interpretation from Russian*): I thank the representative of China for the kind words he addressed to me.

**Mr. Wibisono (Indonesia):** Let me begin by congratulating you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the month of December and by assuring you of my delegation's full cooperation in the discharge of your demanding duties. We are fully confident that given your wisdom and well-known leadership qualities, we can be assured of substantial progress. I should like also to congratulate your predecessor, His Excellency Ambassador Al-Khussaiby of Oman, for his skilful stewardship during the month of November.

The Indonesian delegation would like to express its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General for his comprehensive and insightful report (S/1995/1002) concerning the current situation in Rwanda. We are encouraged by the report that some definite progress has been registered regarding political and socio-economic developments and that, as a result, a climate of relative security has continued to prevail in Rwanda. This progress is reflected by the recent re-establishment of the national judicial system through, *inter alia*, the appointment of the Supreme Court and the establishment of "triage committees" by the Government of Rwanda. In this context, we applaud the Government of Rwanda's efforts in fostering peace and security, especially in its determined efforts to reconstruct and rehabilitate the country. We are confident that the Government of Rwanda and the international community will continue their commitments to maintain and build upon the important progress already achieved.

While we fully recognize the important progress that has been made, we are nevertheless very concerned by the continuing atmosphere of tension and instability prevailing throughout the region. This is due in particular to persistent acts of insurgency, infiltration and sabotage perpetrated by the former Rwandese Government Forces in refugee camps along the Zaire-Rwanda border. It cannot be denied that the problems now confronting Rwanda are of a very complex nature and thus require an integrated approach that takes into account the many underlying aspects and considerations.

In my delegation's view, a stable and lasting peace will continue to be elusive until protracted problems such as refugee repatriation and national reconciliation are adequately addressed. In this regard, we support the suitable approach set forth in the draft resolution, which includes a modified role for the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR). In particular, we can foresee the possibility of transferring non-lethal equipment

to the Government of Rwanda, as expressed in paragraph 7 of the draft resolution, as it assumes greater responsibility in refugee repatriation and national reconciliation. My delegation is confident that through continued cooperation between the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR, the difficult tasks that still lie ahead will prove to be less cumbersome. We believe that this close cooperation will more than adequately compensate for the concerns associated with the reduction in the number of UNAMIR personnel, as mandated in the draft resolution.

Additionally, these endeavours can be bolstered by the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda, which constitute the key elements for a lasting peace.

We therefore call upon United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to continue to lend their valuable assistance to the Government of Rwanda.

Having said this, and upon careful reflection and deliberation, my delegation will vote in favour of the draft resolution before us today. The draft, in our opinion, provides for good offices and logistical support for the voluntary and safe repatriation of Rwandan refugees, and should contribute to the promotion of a climate of mutual trust and confidence through the performance of monitoring tasks. Moreover, we also endorse the call for United Nations agencies and non-governmental agencies to continue their critical support in the essentially important area of humanitarian assistance. Needless to say, these objectives would be significantly promoted if they were implemented within a secure and safe environment, the maintenance of which is primarily up to the Government of Rwanda, a sovereign nation.

In conclusion, we believe that this draft resolution offers a renewed hope of fostering peace and prosperity for Rwanda after years of deprivation and a tremendous toll in human suffering. Furthermore, it should contribute greatly to the prospects that one day the people of Rwanda and throughout the Great Lakes region will be able to advance their lives in a more productive and peaceful environment, free from fear and the ravages of war.

**The President (interpretation from Russian):** I thank the representative of Indonesia for the kind words he addressed to me.

**Mr. Legwaila (Botswana):** The delegation of Botswana congratulates you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council. I assure you of the full support and cooperation of my delegation. I also wish to thank the Ambassador of Oman for the efficient manner in which he guided the work of the Council in November.

The United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) has made a tremendous contribution to peace and stability, not only in Rwanda but in the Great Lakes region. With respect to Rwanda itself, a country that at one point had more than 2 million of its inhabitants outside its borders as refugees, the presence of UNAMIR is an important catalyst in the process of national healing and a reassurance to the refugees that they can return to their country safely, in honour and dignity. It is regrettable that 1.6 million of these refugees are still in camps in neighbouring States. Their return and resettlement is a key element in the process of national reconciliation.

The report of the Secretary-General indicates that a lot still needs to be done before agreement can be reached on convening a regional conference under the auspices of the United Nations. We are of the view that the Cairo Conference was not intended to be a substitute for the regional conference proposed by the United Nations. While the efforts made by President Carter have certainly advanced the cause of peace and security in the region, as evidenced by the results of the Cairo meeting, the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity should continue their efforts aimed at enabling the Governments of the region to find common ground on an agenda for the conference. The report of the Secretary-General clearly shows that there are issues concerning relations between Rwanda and some neighbouring States that the Security Council cannot afford to ignore. The Security Council is unanimous in its recognition of the fact that Rwanda's current difficulties have subregional dimensions that require political and diplomatic solutions.

My delegation has carefully considered the draft resolution contained in document S/1995/1015. The draft has been the subject of intensive and painstaking negotiations. We are pleased that the spirit of compromise prevailed, and we now have a consensus text. Botswana's preference would have been for UNAMIR's mandate to be extended by a further six months, for the reasons stated in paragraph 47 of the report. UNAMIR plays an important role as the eyes and ears of the international community, as we have stated. This is even more crucial in view of the increased infiltration and acts of sabotage perpetrated by the former Rwandese Government Forces.

We have noted that the Government of Rwanda had originally requested that the mandate of UNAMIR be terminated on 8 December 1995. However, it has demonstrated flexibility by accepting a further three-month extension in response to our collective view that the continued presence of UNAMIR in Rwanda is in Rwanda's interest.

The assistance of the international community will continue to be critical in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the socio-economic sectors of the Rwandese national economy. The greatest challenge facing the Government and the people of Rwanda is the return and resettlement of the refugee population.

In the short term, it will be necessary to assist Rwanda to develop the capacity to receive a large number of returning refugees. In the long term, substantial resources will be needed to embark on an accelerated housing programme, in view of the complex problems related to ownership of property. In all these challenges, the international community should not abandon Rwanda.

In this respect, we have noted the Government of Rwanda's request that it receive assistance by way of UNAMIR's equipment and material when the mandate of the Mission ends. The difficulties that the Government of Rwanda is experiencing as a result of inheriting a country which was brutally and severely looted are well known. This has made the task of reconstruction and rehabilitation extremely difficult. We therefore fully support operative paragraph 7 of the draft resolution and hope that a way will be found to respond positively to the genuine request of Rwanda.

**The President (*interpretation from Russian*):** I thank the representative of Botswana for his kind words addressed to me.

**Mr. Gambari (Nigeria):** Permit me, at the outset, to congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the month of December. Your well-known diplomatic skills and experience and, in particular, your great sense of humour assure my delegation that, this month at least, the Council will be in excellent hands and that we shall have a quiet Christmas, for which we thank you in advance.

Let me also take this opportunity to thank Ambassador Al-Khussaiby and all the other members of the delegation of Oman for their effective stewardship of the Council's affairs during the month of November.

My delegation is grateful to the Secretary-General for his comprehensive report on the situation in Rwanda, including the activities of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR). We are happy to note that a climate of relative security and stability continues to prevail in Rwanda and that some improvements in the socio-economic sectors have occurred. Another positive and significant development is in the area of justice, where the first effective steps towards revival of the national judicial system have occurred, with the appointment of the Supreme Court on 17 October.

None the less, we remain concerned about the tense security situation, particularly along the borders. The continued infiltrations of armed persons from the refugee camps in countries neighbouring Rwanda, particularly Zaire, are largely responsible for this situation. We hope that the International Commission of Inquiry investigating reports of military training and illegal arms transfers will complete its work soon and that its findings will enable the Security Council to find ways of addressing the problems.

My delegation agrees that a return to stability, security and harmony in Rwanda is largely dependent on national reconciliation. This process can be facilitated only if conditions conducive to the return of the approximately 1.6 million refugees currently residing precariously outside Rwanda are created and if those suspected of involvement in last year's genocide are brought to justice. We know that the Government of Rwanda has been doing its best, within its very limited resources, to create those conditions. However, the Government cannot do it alone. We therefore urge the international community to provide the necessary support and assistance.

Concerning the problem of the Rwandan refugees, my country believes that repatriation must be voluntary, safe and orderly. This inevitably has a regional dimension. In this connection, our hope is that the impetus generated by the Cairo Conference, under the auspices of President Carter, will not be allowed to dissipate and that all concerned will indeed implement faithfully and promptly the agreements and commitments registered at that Conference.

None the less, it is the view of my delegation that the Cairo Conference, useful as it was, cannot be a substitute for a United Nations conference co-sponsored by the Organization of African Unity. We therefore request the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the countries of the region in order to find a basis for the holding of such an important and useful conference.

With regard to the International Tribunal for Rwanda, we hope that it will soon overcome its remaining administrative and procedural problems so that it can contribute to the process of national reconciliation. This is why we are particularly encouraged by the news, which we heard this morning, that the Tribunal has already handed down its first indictments. We therefore thank those countries that have contributed investigators for the Prosecutor's Office.

With respect to UNAMIR, we believe that it has discharged effectively the tasks and duties assigned to it. My country is happy to have contributed troops to UNAMIR. The concern of the Government of Rwanda that the existing mandate of UNAMIR is not well suited to the current needs of the Government and people for reconstruction, rehabilitation and rebuilding has much merit. My delegation sympathizes with this view, which was taken by the Rwandan Government not lightly but, rather, as the result of a thorough assessment of the situation on the ground. We respect the position taken by the Government of Rwanda in its sovereign decision.

None the less, given the efforts that were exerted to ensure the second deployment of UNAMIR last year, and on the basis of our conviction that even in this relatively improved security climate UNAMIR still has useful contributions to make to improving the overall situation in Rwanda, we certainly do not want UNAMIR's mandate to be terminated abruptly. We are therefore happy to note that it has been possible, in this draft resolution, to find a basis for the renewal and continuation of UNAMIR, with a mandate that is appropriate to the current realities in Rwanda.

We thank the Government of Rwanda for having demonstrated such flexibility and understanding of the views and sentiments not only of the friends of Rwanda, but also of members of the international community as a whole that are willingly committed to doing something positive and right for Rwanda at this time of national difficulty.

There is no doubt that what the Government and people of Rwanda now need most is economic and financial assistance for reconstruction, rehabilitation and rebuilding. UNAMIR will not be able to deliver assistance in those concrete forms — at least, not directly — but it could help create and contribute to something that is intangible and unquantifiable, yet very essential: a climate conducive to the provision not only of assistance but also of reassurance for the refugees.

My delegation will therefore vote in favour of the draft resolution. We shall do so, however, on the understanding that, even when UNAMIR's mandate expires on 8 March 1996, the continued presence of the United Nations, as stated by the Secretary-General in paragraph 51 of his report, will be necessary. In this connection, we shall support the continuation of the good offices mission of the Secretary-General, headed by his Special Representative.

Let me, finally, appeal to all members of the international community to see to it that the end of UNAMIR's mandate in March 1996 is not used as a pretext to curtail worthwhile and badly needed financial and material assistance to the Government and the people of Rwanda. There should be life for the United Nations in Rwanda after the departure of UNAMIR. Even as they take their destiny into their own hands, Rwandans of all persuasions will still need our help for a very long time to come.

**The President** (*interpretation from Russian*): I thank the representative of Nigeria for his kind words addressed to me.

**Mr. Henze** (Germany): As this is the first time this month we have spoken in this Chamber, I, too, should like, on behalf of my delegation, to congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the month of December. Your skills, your eloquence and your ability to persuade will certainly help us do our work. My delegation pledges its full cooperation.

I should also like to take this opportunity to thank Ambassador Al-Khussaiby for the dedicated and efficient way in which he and his delegation conducted the Council's work last month.

My delegation is one of the sponsors of the draft resolution on which the Council will vote, by which the peace-keeping assignment of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) has been extended for three months, with a revised mandate. The revised mandate reflects the progress made within Rwanda towards stability and security. The overriding requirement now is to assist the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the safe and voluntary return of refugees. The presence of 1.6 million Rwandan refugees outside Rwanda's borders continues to be a major burden for Rwanda and for the whole subregion. Their voluntary and safe return will be an essential contribution to national reconciliation within the country. Their repatriation is also essential for improving

the general security situation in the Great Lakes region. My Government is satisfied that, with this draft resolution, UNAMIR continues to have a mandate which allows it, as we hope, effectively to assist in this process. In this respect, we welcome the declaration of the Heads of State of the Great Lakes region made in Cairo on 29 November.

With the adoption of the present draft resolution, the Security Council will furthermore decide upon the request of the Government of Rwanda to withdraw UNAMIR after 8 March. My Government would have preferred not to decide now on the end of UNAMIR's mission, but, of course, we respect the wish of the Rwandan Government. We are certain that it will provide full cooperation to UNAMIR while the Mission is still on the ground.

UNAMIR continues to provide protection for the International Tribunal for Rwanda. The Government of Rwanda, however, has insisted that it alone will now provide protection for other international personnel. It is no secret that we would have liked a mandate with a longer term and a larger UNAMIR force. In the view of my Government, international agencies and non-governmental organizations on the ground will not be able to carry out their important humanitarian and reconstruction tasks unless their safety is ensured. That will now be the task of the Government of Rwanda. It will have to fully cooperate with them. My Government is confident that Rwanda will fulfil this task. It intends to continue its substantial assistance to Rwanda's reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts on this basis.

I would like to conclude by paying a particular tribute to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Rwanda, to the Force Commander of UNAMIR, and to all other UNAMIR personnel for their dedicated work in this important United Nations Mission.

**The President** (*interpretation from Russian*): I thank the representative of Germany for his kind words addressed to me.

**Mr. Martínez Blanco** (Honduras) (*interpretation from Spanish*): I wish to congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the current month. We are fully convinced that under your leadership the work of the Council will be successful. My delegation therefore pledges its full cooperation. I also wish to congratulate the Ambassador of Oman, as well as his entire delegation, on his

successful and brilliant guidance of the work of the Security Council during the month of November.

The report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), dated 1 December of this year, indicates that there have been improvements in the economic and social fields in Rwanda, as well as in the restoration of its judicial system. However, it is also apparent from the report that a climate of tension still persists in that country as a result of the lack of progress made in the field of national reconciliation and the relative deterioration of the conditions of regional security.

In fact, the Secretary-General points out to us in his report that

“the main factor that prevents a return to stability, security and harmony in Rwanda is the absence of a process of national reconciliation. This depends on the creation of conditions conducive to the return of the 1.6 million refugees currently outside Rwanda and for the judgement of those accused of genocide.”  
(S/1995/1002, para. 9)

My delegation agrees with this statement. In fact, there has been no major progress with respect to the number of Rwandan refugees returning voluntarily to their country, because an intimidation campaign still persists in the refugee camps, because the refugees continue to fear accusations, upon their return to Rwanda, of having participated in the genocide perpetrated last year or because they face uncertainty about finding their homes or their property upon their return.

Voluntary and safe repatriation is an essential element for national reconciliation, but the return of Rwandan refugees must be voluntary and must take place in safe and dignified conditions. This is why we agree with the statement in the report that forced repatriation could give rise to acts of violence and, consequently, to another humanitarian disaster. Voluntary repatriation must take place in accordance with the basic framework provided by the Nairobi Declaration and the Bujumbura plan of action, and an effort must be made to eliminate obstacles impeding the achievement of that objective.

The other element that gives rise to tension in Rwanda is the infiltration of armed forces and militias of the previous Rwandan regime from the refugee camps found in neighbouring countries. Those acts, in our view, contribute to increasing tensions at the local level and to a

deterioration of the conditions of regional security. My delegation wishes to emphasize in this regard the importance of the Secretary-General's initiative to hold a regional conference of the Great Lakes countries, under the auspices of the United Nations, to deal with questions of regional security and stability. We have taken note with satisfaction that at the regional Conference held recently in Cairo a declaration was issued in which the countries of the region pledge to take specific measures for peace, justice, reconciliation, stability and development.

In view of the current situation in Rwanda and in the region as a whole, we believe that UNAMIR must remain in that country to facilitate the voluntary return of the refugees to their home communities; to contribute to the security of the International Tribunal, the Human Rights Operation and the personnel and premises of humanitarian-assistance agencies; to lend assistance to the rebuilding of basic infrastructure; to provide medical attention; or to participate in monitoring activities. Given that the presence of the Mission also contributes to giving the refugees confidence to return to the country, we share the Secretary-General's view that

“if UNAMIR was to be perceived as abandoning Rwanda at this critical time, it would send a discouraging message to the refugees, to the region and to the international community at large”,  
(S/1995/1002, para. 48)

and we agree with his comment that the purpose of restoring peace and stability has to do not only with Rwanda but with the region as a whole, and that it requires the achievement of reconciliation, the return of refugees and justice.

Taking these views into account, my delegation believes that we should spare no effort in assisting the Government of Rwanda to promote a climate of stability and confidence in the country. In addition, we agree that the level of international assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda shall be increased. We shall therefore vote in favour of the draft resolution, which renews the mandate of UNAMIR until 8 March 1996.

We urge the Government of Rwanda to continue to cooperate with UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate.

**The President** (*interpretation from Russian*): I thank the representative of Honduras for his kind words addressed to me.

I now put to the vote the draft resolution in document S/1995/1015.

*A vote was taken by show of hands.*

*In favour:*

Argentina, Botswana, China, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Nigeria, Oman, Russian Federation, Rwanda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

**The President** (*interpretation from Russian*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1029 (1995).

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the voting.

**Mr. Gnehm** (United States of America): I should like to join other members of the Council in congratulating you, Sir, on your assumption of the responsibilities of President of the Security Council for this month, and to express again my appreciation to Ambassador Al-Khussaiby for his good stewardship last month.

The situation in Rwanda has changed significantly over the course of the presence in that country of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR). Internal conditions, we are gratified to note, are fairly stable, due to the combined efforts of the Government of Rwanda, the donor community and UNAMIR itself. UNAMIR has been a factor in helping to foster a climate of security within Rwanda.

Unfortunately, the situation in the region of which Rwanda finds itself a part still faces instability, due to the presence of over a million refugees just over Rwanda's borders. As former President Carter, the President of Rwanda and the leaders of Rwanda's neighbours all acknowledged at the Cairo Summit last month, the repatriation of those refugees is a critical element in bringing peace and stability to the region.

We believe UNAMIR can play an important role in facilitating the voluntary and safe return of refugees to their former homes in Rwanda. To that end, the mandate of UNAMIR for the next three months has been refocused

on the range of tasks it can perform to help smooth the way for the refugees' repatriation.

Another element in bringing about the return of the refugees and national reconciliation is the work of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. We are heartened that, after a regrettably slow start, the Tribunal is on the verge of having an impact on the culture of impunity which permeates society. It is vitally important that the Tribunal, as an institution and as individuals working in the cause of justice, have the sense of security needed to continue their impartial investigations and prosecutions. Clearly, they cannot do so without the protection and goodwill of the Government of Rwanda. It is equally clear that they need the added guarantee of an impartial third party to ensure their independence. The Tribunal, we understand, is arranging for a United Nations presence that would replace UNAMIR in ensuring its independence, and we appreciate the cooperation of the Government of Rwanda in that effort. However, that new presence is not yet in place. We firmly believe that the duties of UNAMIR must continue to include assisting in the protection of the Tribunal's personnel and premises until alternate arrangements are operational.

UNAMIR has provided invaluable support and assistance to the various United Nations agencies and humanitarian organizations which have been working to assist the people and Government of Rwanda. The presence of the peacekeepers has helped to reassure these international aid personnel as they carry out their tasks in a volatile and unstable environment. We fully expect UNAMIR to continue to assist the humanitarian agencies as the need arises. United Nations forces have the right — indeed, the obligation — to come to the aid of other United Nations and other international personnel in times of need.

The resolution we have just adopted renews UNAMIR for a final period of three months. After that time, UNAMIR will be terminated and all its military personnel withdrawn within six weeks. Following the departure of UNAMIR, however, the international community should not abandon Rwanda. The United Nations needs to retain a strong presence in Rwanda to provide the assistance in reconstruction, rehabilitation, justice and political reconciliation that is so sorely needed there. This includes non-governmental organizations, some of which have been essential in helping United Nations agencies, such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to carry out their work. The expulsion of non-governmental



organizations is a matter which causes concern for my Government.

The last three months of the mandate should be used to put into place a non-military logistics lifeline to sustain the various United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, including the International Tribunal and the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda, which have benefited from the presence of UNAMIR's extensive logistics and communications network.

UNAMIR has been successful in its mission. I would like to take this opportunity to commend all the men and women who have served with UNAMIR throughout its difficult tenure in Rwanda, from Special Representative Khan and the Force Commanders to the support staff. They will continue to rely on the active cooperation of the Government of Rwanda to carry out their mandate and draw their mission to a close.

Peace and security have been restored to Rwanda, after devastating events. We hope the people of Rwanda can finally put the horrors of the past behind them and move into a phase of rehabilitation, reconstruction and reconciliation.

**The President** (*interpretation from Russian*): I thank the representative of the United States for the kind words he addressed to me.

**Mr. Fulci** (Italy): At the outset I wish to congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the month of December. I am sure that under your skilful and experienced guidance our work this month will be smooth and fruitful. I also wish to assure you of the full cooperation of the whole Italian delegation.

At the same time, I should like to thank very warmly Ambassador Salim Al-Khussaiby, the Permanent Representative of Oman, for a most successful and prestigious presidency for the month of November.

Like other members of the Council, I should like to underline that it is very important that today the Security Council was able to adopt a resolution to renew the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) for three months. Failure to do so could have jeopardized the prospect of further normalization and increased stability in the Great Lakes region.

In the past 12 months, the situation in Rwanda has steadily normalized. Significant progress has been made in many sectors of the country's life, with the resumption of productive activity, the first steps towards re-establishing the judiciary and improvement in the humanitarian situation. The Rwandese Government deserves credit for these results.

On the other hand, many serious problems remain unresolved. They are, first, the question of refugee repatriation; secondly, bringing to justice those responsible for the genocide — although we welcome the fact that today a first order was issued for the arrest of one of the guilty; thirdly, conditions of life in the prisons, which are barely at the subsistence level; and, fourthly, the urgent need to fully reactivate the judicial system.

All these issues must be addressed. Ending the United Nations Mission to Rwanda would certainly not have helped the United Nations to mobilize the support and the international assistance needed to address the foregoing issues and to rebuild the country or ease the growing tension in the Great Lakes region.

Moreover, to achieve the common goal of the voluntary repatriation of refugees, which, let us recall, Rwanda and other interested countries solemnly pledged to do at the Cairo conference, a climate of trust and confidence must prevail in the country and throughout the region. The authorities and people of Rwanda are undertaking the difficult job of reconstruction and development after the devastation and horror of the genocide. However, efforts in this direction cannot produce any long-term effects until stability has been assured both inside the country and on its borders. There can be no development without peace, reconciliation and stability.

We further wish to express our hope that in the next three months a new relationship will be forged between Rwanda, the United Nations and the international community. Distrust and suspicion are certainly not the ingredients that will help foster international cooperation in the area, and the statement of our colleague from Canada, Ambassador Robert Fowler, could not have been more eloquent in this regard. Indeed, dialogue always pays much more than confrontation, in all areas and in all questions.

Italy remains convinced that the root causes of the instability afflicting the Great Lakes region must be

radically addressed. While we welcomed the conference in Cairo, we reiterate the need to convene a broad-ranging conference on peace, stability and development in the area, under the auspices of the United Nations and other international organizations — and the sooner it takes place, the better.

**The President** (*interpretation from Russian*): I thank the representative of Italy for his kind words addressed to me.

**Mr. Ladsous** (France) (*interpretation from French*): Allow me, first of all, to extend to you, Sir, my delegation's congratulations on your accession to the presidency of the Council for the month of December and, at the same time, my gratitude to the Ambassador of Oman, as well as his delegation, for the way in which he presided over the Council in the month of November.

The delegation of France voted in favour of the draft resolution which was put to a vote today, but, I must emphasize, we did so without fully supporting it.

Clearly, the Government of France has taken note of the developments in the situation in Rwanda, as highlighted by the Secretary-General in his report. We must point out that in an area as critical as justice, developments — positive developments — are taking place. It remains no less true — and here we share the concerns of the Secretary-General — that Rwanda and, more generally, the Great Lakes region continue to face very serious problems. Efforts to forge national reconciliation in Rwanda are not bearing fruit. The refugees — numbering 1,600,000 — are still in the very place where they installed themselves more than a year and a half ago, and there is no real hope for them to return home in the short-term. It must, finally, be recognized that stability and security in that region of Africa have not been re-established. Tension remains high in the region and there is cause for concern for the future.

In this context, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) has so far played a positive role, as has the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, a role which the delegation of France would like to emphasize. For this very reason, the Government of France had hoped that this operation would remain in place to carry out the tasks entrusted to it by the Security Council last June.

The text we have just adopted allows the Blue Helmets to extend their mission for a final period of three months, within the framework of a slightly changed

mandate. Frankly speaking, we would have preferred not to take a decision today to end the operation in March 1996. But the Government of Rwanda took a different decision. We note that decision but hope that the ultimate departure of the United Nations does not coincide with a deterioration in the situation in that part of Africa.

The Government of France followed with particular attention the talks held by the Heads of State of the region in Cairo and the Declaration they adopted on 29 November 1995. We have taken due note of the commitments they made on that occasion and we continue to believe that the countries that participated in the talks will, in due course, need assistance from the international community to promote a lasting settlement of the problems in the region, of course within the framework of a conference organized to that end under the auspices of the United Nations and in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Similarly, the Government of France believes that it will be even more necessary for the United Nations to play a role in Rwanda once UNAMIR has departed. For that reason, we urge the Government of Rwanda to be flexible in the negotiations with the Secretariat on this question, which will begin shortly.

We can understand that the Government of Rwanda is hoping that the international community will provide assistance for reconstruction and development. There is no doubt, in our view, that a positive and understanding attitude on the part of the Government can only serve to encourage countries, international institutions and non-governmental agencies that want to help Rwanda to do just that.

**The President** (*interpretation from Russian*): I thank the representative of France for his kind words addressed to me.

**Mr. Bakuramutsa** (Rwanda) (*interpretation from French*): It is a pleasure for my delegation to see you, Sir, presiding over the Security Council for the month of December. We are confident that your wisdom and skill will help to expedite the Council's work. My delegation has always thought that you have a quiet strength that can move mountains. My delegation is at hand to assist you in your task.

My delegation takes this opportunity to thank Ambassador Al-Khussaiby for the way he presided over the Council last month. Thanks to his great wisdom, skill

and diplomacy, he was able to help the Council make remarkable progress in its work. My delegation also wishes to thank the Secretary-General for his report on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR). Furthermore, we would like to thank those who drafted today's resolution and the countries contributing troops to UNAMIR. I wish to assure them of the cooperation of the Government of Rwanda with UNAMIR during the period of this new mandate.

*(spoke in English)*

I have promised to speak in English. I would like to address the contradictions based on the positions taken by the Secretariat and the Security Council decision on the recent situation faced by Rwanda.

The first contradiction is based on the fact that appropriate action was taken before and during the genocide in Rwanda.

I would begin by reminding the Council of the history of UNAMIR. The Mission was established on 5 October 1993 by Security Council resolution 872 (1993) with a mandate to, among other things, assist in ensuring the security of Kigali — I repeat, the security of Kigali; monitor the security situation during the final period of the transitional Government's mandate, leading up to the elections agreed on in the 1993 Arusha peace agreement; and investigate and report on incidents regarding the Rwandese gendarmerie and police.

In the early part of 1994, high-ranking personnel of UNAMIR, United Nations agencies and the diplomatic corps in Kigali were aware that members of the former Government were planning mass killings of Rwandese. That information was also well known at United Nations Headquarters and some influential members of the international community. Despite that clear knowledge and UNAMIR's mandate to ensure security, at least in Kigali, UNAMIR personnel, as soldiers and human beings, appeared unable to assist innocent unarmed civilians, women and children among them, as well as hospitalized patients.

In April, when genocide was launched on an unprecedented scale, the response of the Security Council was to withdraw UNAMIR. In response to that grave situation, this decision seemed peculiar. On 21 April, two weeks after the killings began, the members of this very Council decided, by resolution 912 (1994), to reduce UNAMIR's force level from 2,500 to 270, a number

incapable of responding to the extensive trauma being experienced by Rwandese society at that time. The mandate and size of this symbolic force made it ineffective in the face of the mass slaughter organized by the State.

As a result, by the end of June 1994 — after only three months — approximately one million Rwandese had been massacred in a genocide unprecedented in Africa, the third genocide of this century, watched by the entire world on international television. In the meantime, the Member States that had ratified the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide were hesitating to act. In a three-month period, one eighth of Rwanda's population was exterminated.

Operation Turquoise, another solution proposed by the Security Council, only exacerbated an already complex situation. In spite of its mandate to provide security and to protect displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk, Operation Turquoise provided a safe haven for the perpetrators of genocide, who would later use it as a base to attack innocent civilians and the forces of the new Government of Rwanda. The camp at Kibeho was a typical example of this. It was the Rwandese themselves who, single-handedly, took on the mammoth task and stopped the massacres on 4 July.

The second contradiction is based on the implementation process based on earlier decisions taken by the Security Council. Four months later, in September 1994, UNAMIR was redeployed at a strength of 5,500 — a redeployment that was far too late and too large. That is why its mandate, which was defined on 17 May by Security Council resolution 918 (1994), was not appropriate. The situation had drastically changed inside Rwanda.

In fact, UNAMIR's mandate could have been best implemented outside Rwanda in refugee camps to prevent the intimidation of refugees in the camps outside Rwanda, facilitate the refugees' return to Rwanda and implement the Security Council's resolution on the arms embargo against the former Rwandese Government, which has been consistently violated. Simultaneously, the international community had an obligation to arrest and detain those responsible for planning and committing genocide and to ensure the speedy functioning of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. All of this had to be done outside Rwanda.

Following the Rwandese victory over genocide, a policy of national reconciliation, as established in the Arusha Agreement, has been fundamental in the reconstruction of a traumatized Rwandese society. In that context, a Government of National Unity comprising the main opposition parties was formed. A National Parliament representing all political parties was constituted. Over six million Rwandese, including new and old returning refugees, are living together peacefully inside the country. Intensive contacts are in progress with Governments and refugees in neighbouring countries to facilitate the return of more recent refugees. There has been a reintegration of former administrative personnel into the new public service and the new Rwandese army has reintegrated large numbers of soldiers and high-ranking officers of the former regime.

All of these policy decisions and actions constitute national reconciliation for the Rwandese. This contrasts with other interpretations of what national reconciliation should be, such as implicit proposals for the integration of the leaders/planners of genocide into the Government by various strategies, including regional conferences.

As far as we Rwandese are concerned, national reconciliation is in progress. The new Government of Rwanda, with the cooperation of a large number of Member States, has been able to accomplish a great deal in the past few months, in spite of an acute lack of resources and limited and conditional support from some sectors of the international community. It has been able to establish a climate of security and stability within the country. Much progress has been made in economic and social rehabilitation. The recent appointment of Supreme Court judges by the Rwandese National Assembly has contributed to the revival of the national judicial system, which is essential to putting an end to the spirit of impunity which has prevailed in Rwanda for decades.

Despite the tremendous efforts of the Rwandese Government, it is important to understand some of the problems facing Rwanda. They include bringing the perpetrators of genocide to justice, both nationally and internationally; putting an end to infiltration and sabotage by the former Rwandese armed forces along Rwanda's western border; the intimidation of refugees in the refugee camps; and the economic and social reconstruction of Rwanda.

At the present time, UNAMIR cannot and is not expected to respond to any of these priorities. Nevertheless, the Government of Rwanda has appreciated

the assistance provided by the Mission, particularly by the small force left in Rwanda during the dark days of genocide, and by its commander, his staff and others who lost their lives assisting Rwandese. UNAMIR has played an important role in facilitating transportation and providing logistical support in areas of need in Rwanda. In that respect, UNAMIR's departure will leave a gap in those areas. The loss of transportation and office, communication and medical equipment, to name a few things, as a result of pillage by the former Rwandese Government and the former armed forces has left Rwanda in great need.

For that reason, the Government of Rwanda has requested the donation of some of UNAMIR's non-lethal equipment to the Government and the people of Rwanda on UNAMIR's departure. The entire world knows that Rwanda is in need and that such donations would be a gesture of good will on the part of Member States and the Secretariat to a people who have experienced an unprecedented tragedy and its aftermath during the past 20 months. Rwanda's request is based on precedents in the case of Cambodia and other United Nations peace-keeping missions.

Regarding the present status of UNAMIR, the Government of Rwanda is willing to extend the presence of UNAMIR for three months on condition that its mandate be adjusted accordingly. During that period and later, the Government of Rwanda will continue to ensure the security of all persons in Rwanda, including UNAMIR personnel, personnel of international organizations, members of the international community and personnel of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. Additional measures have already been agreed on between the Government of Rwanda and the International Tribunal to ensure the protection of the Tribunal personnel. Any other needs in the area of security will be considered by the Rwandese Government, as appropriate.

**The President** (*interpretation from Russian*): I thank the representative of Rwanda for his kind words addressed to me.

**Mr. Ladsous** (*France*) (*interpretation from French*): I apologize for speaking again, but I cannot help but react to the assertion made by the Permanent Representative of Rwanda when he said that:

"Operation Turquoise ... only exacerbated an already complex situation. In spite of its mandate to provide security and to protect displaced persons ...

Operation Turquoise provided a safe haven for the perpetrators of genocide" (*supra*, p. 42).

I should simply like to recall two facts. First, Operation Turquoise was a humanitarian operation, an operation intended strictly to save human lives at a time — and we must remember this — when the international community had been unable to mobilize to reinstall the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) at the level required to act effectively against genocide and to resolve all the tragedies that were taking place at that time. I would merely point out in passing that that humanitarian mandate was carried out by a multinational force in which many African countries participated.

Secondly, and this fact is also unchallengeable, Operation Turquoise was undertaken on the basis of a mandate given by the Security Council in resolution 929 (1994) of 22 June 1994. My country was an active participant in that force. We did not do so, obviously, to be thanked later; we did so simply because there was a human tragedy to be resolved and because hundreds of thousands of people were being threatened with massacre, and I believe that any satisfaction we may feel is at having prevented those persons from being massacred in their turn.

**Mr. Bakuramutsa (Rwanda)** (*interpretation from French*): My delegation does not wish to engage in polemics, since we have great respect for the French delegation. However, since we are called upon to furnish some explanation here, I should like to state the position of the Government of Rwanda in this respect.

First, with regard to Operation Turquoise, it is our view that it came too late. It may very well have been done with good will, but it was too late: a million Rwandans had already been exterminated. In any event, we do thank its participants for having come.

Secondly, as for its being a multinational force, I should like to make a correction. The multinational part of the force was symbolic. The force was made up of people from one country only and its other members were symbols to lend it an international flavour.

Thirdly, I should like to say that as for calling it a humanitarian operation, that was not at all the case, especially if one considers the *matériel* utilized by the force upon its arrival. That *matériel* was far more military than it was humanitarian.

Fourthly, I should like to point out that, whether purposely or not — and again, I do not want to enter into polemics — the zone created, known as Zone Turquoise, was one in which all the criminals who had been unable to cross the frontier came to take refuge. Their last chance was the camp at Kibeho, where all their arms were stockpiled — and everyone knows what happened when they tried to get them out.

**The President** (*interpretation from Russian*): There are no further speakers inscribed on my list. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

*The meeting rose at 6 p.m.*

Copy

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES  
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT



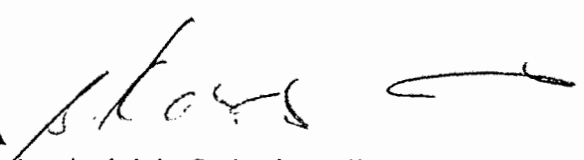
UNITED NATIONS  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

Kigali, 02 January 1996  
Dossier : ADM/250/14  
Réf. N° 009/96

A : Mr. l'Ambassadeur Shaharyar M. KHAN  
Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général  
des Nations Unies au Rwanda  
KIGALI

De : Sukehiro HASEGAWA   
Coordonnateur Résident des Activités Opérationnelles  
du Système des Nations Unies au Rwanda  
et Représentant Résident du PNUD/Kigali

Veillez trouver ci-joint, pour suite appropriée, la liste des besoins en équipement des Agences des Nations Unies.

Je vous en souhaite bonne réception.

UNDP EQUIPMENT NEEDS FROM UNAMIR: (ALL SECTIONS AND UNITS)

*Off-Road Motorcycles 125 or 175 cc--each w/helmet & rear cargo carrier	15
Walkie-Talkie Radios w/chargers	65
Fax machines	5
Computer, desktop (486/66 Mhz)	15
Computer, desktop (486Dx33 or faster)	1
Desk Jet Colour Printer	2
Laser Printers HP Laser III or 4	8
SMART-UPS 600	16
Computer Scanner	1
Lan card adapter (Novell or 3COM)	15
Computer Tables	8
Typewriters	2
LAN Cards (Ethernet)	4
RAM 4megabytes	4
Coaxial cable	100 meters
Coaxial Connectors	6
Parallel: Parallel LapLink Cable	1
CD Rom Driver	1
Toner Cartridge - Canon BJ-10e	4
Toner Cartridge - LaserJet 4	4
Generators (4KVA)	2
Refrigerator	3
Coffee-maker	1
Satellite TV Receiver,LNB & disk	1
TV & VCR (w/blank tapes) each	2
Polaroid Camera (c/w extra film)	2
Camera(s) w/30 rolls of film)	2
Tripod	1
Rations	10 - 14 days
Bottled Water	10 cases
Jugs (10-20 liters)	2
Desks w/drawers	12
Swivel Chairs, Executive-style	10
Typist Chairs	3
Visitors Chairs	18
Etagere & Bookshelves(1m wide x 2m high)	4
Water Filters	5
12v:220v Adapters	2
Voltage regulators and UPS	12
Sedan vehicles	12
Land Cruisers (4x4) incl.7 Toyota w/5 door, 4WD sta.wagon	12
Saloon Vehicles	1
Minibus (seating 20-25 persons)	1
Filing cabinet, metallic (5- and/or 2-drawer)	3
Filing cabinet, metallic (for suspension or hanging files	4
Pre-fab houses and offices:	maximum possible
Coat Rack (free-standing)	2

/...

EQUIPMENT NEEDS FROM UNAMIR (CONT'D.) - 2 -

RWA/95/B11: Repatr.et Reintegr.(Navarro/Bucyana) --

Desktop Computer w/volt.regs. & UPS: . . . . .	9
each w/fused multi-plug ext.board, & HP 4L Laser Jet Printer per location	
Balance of printers equiv.to HP 660C Desk Jet(ink jet printers) . . . . .	total 18
Specs.:(100 MHz Pentium processor, 12-16 MB RAM, 540-1 GB hard drive, 3.5" diskette drive, 15-17" colour monitor, 104 keyboard, MS Windows, MS Office Professional)	
+Spare Parts--	
one(1) spare voltage regulator, UPS & fused multi-plug ext.board per location	
20 automatic printer sharing boxes, printer cables, printer cartridges (adequate supply of spare parts for a year)	
+Tools -- . . . . .	9
cleaning fluid, screwdrivers, operation/repair manuals(1 Eng./1 Fr. per location)	
Photocopier(s) -- each w/heavy duty voltage regulator . . . . .	8
heavy duty medium volume equiv.to Canon 3050 or 4050 OR Rank Xerox 5331 or 5332 ALL machines same make & model.	
+Spare Parts --	
one(1) spare copy drum per machine . . . . .	7
6 toner cartridges per machine . . . . .	42
+Tools --	
operation/repair manuals (1 Eng./1 Fr. per location) . . . . .	9
**Generator(s) -- heavy duty 3-phase silent 35 KVA electric . . . . .	7
equiv.to Denyo brand 35 KVA. Water-cooled, Diesel engine, exhaust silencer. ALL generators same make & model. See **Option below	
+Three phase cut-Out/fuse box to connect w/building.	
+Spare Parts -- for each of 7 generators/adequate supply for a year and including regular maintenance. (air, fuel & oil filters, oil, coolant, grease, fan belts, fuses, spare batteries).	
+Tools -- basic maintenance & tool kit per location . . . . .	7
catalogue for spare parts; operation/repair manuals (1 Eng./1 Fr.) for diesel engine for each location . . . . .	9
VHF Base Stations - Motorola(GP300--16 channel base sta.or Spectra Model) . . . . .	7
incl. 7 Repeater Stations w/4-loop dipole antenna, solar-powered battery charger, batteries, antenna mast, etc.)	
+Spare Parts -- at least one complete base sta. in stock to repair/replace equipment in the prefectures, fuses, spare batteries (adequate supply for one year).	
+Tools -- basic maintenance & tool kit, one per location . . . . .	9
catalogue re spare parts; operation/repair manuals(1 Eng./Fr.per location) . . . . .	9
**Option: procure two 15-20 KVA silent generators per location(same specs.as above), & operate alternatively w/one standby backup . . . . .	14



N.B. Cost approx.same for eighteen(18) 15-20 KVA as for nine(9) 35 KVA generators.

HF Pactor Base Stations w/following specs. . . . .	7
(Icom equiv.HF radio compatible w/Pactor modem, solar panels, batteries, battery charger, laptop computer, voltage regulator, antennas, two (2) antenna masts).	
+Spare Parts -- adequate supply for one year; at least one (1) complete base station to be kept in stock to repair communication stations in the prefectures.	
+Tools -- operation/repair manuals (1 Eng./1 French) per location . . . . .	9
VHF Vehicle Sets - Motorola (GP300--16 channel veh.sets or Spectra model) . . . . .	12
w/vehicle-mounted roof antennas (& metal roof racks for the antennas made locally to avoid drilling holes directly in vehicle roofs)	
+Spare Parts -- At least two complete vehicle sets & 12 roof antennas kept in stock to repair/replace equipment in vehicles, fuses (adequate spares supply for a year)	
+Tools -- Spare parts catalogue; operation/maintenance manuals . . . . .	9
(1 English and 1 French for each location)	
Scale . . . . .	2
Repeater (Ethernet) 8 -12 Ports . . . . .	1
BNC Terminators 50 Ohms . . . . .	10
BNC Female Connectors . . . . .	10
Medical kit for UNDP Dispensary and official vehicles . . . . .	105
Trauma kit w/field dressings & stretchers . . . . .	10

\*N.B. Honda XL 125 or 185, Yamaha DT 175 or AG 200 are preferred Motorcycles brand names.

PLS READ HEREUNDER IN CONJUNCTION W/ATTACHED UNDP "GARAGE LIST" --

As UNDP's Business Centre maintains a garage, we request maximum relevant equipment for daily garage operations and vehicles maintenance(petrol/oil/transmission fluid/air, oil & fuel filters/diesel filters, coolant, tires, brakes/brake-shoes (front & back) and related accessories. These items are needed for the following VEHICLES: TOYOTA COROLLA/CORONA/HILLUX/LAND CRUISER (Diesel & Regular), MITSUBISHI PICKUP.

As requested, the equipment needs for all other UN Agencies are attached to this UNDP list.

UNDP/es  
04 January 1996

**LIST OF ASSETS NEEDED FROM UNAMIR**

Submitted by UNHCR Rwanda – December 29, 1995

ITEM	QUANTITY
Trucks	Between 24 and 102
Light vehicles (4x4)	40
Saloon cars (Mitsubishi, Toyota, etc.)	10
Minibuses	5
Recovery trucks	4
Container Load Trailers	5
Buldozers (Surface grader)	3
Motorcycles	10
Tents (16 men capacity)	500
Tents (30 men capacity)	500
Tents (40 men capacity)	500
Ablution blocks	50
Prefabricated houses	20
Water tankers	5
Water bladders	50
Water pumps	30
Water storage tanks	30
Water purification units	10
Rubb halls (warehouses)	10
Generators (all kinds)	10
Fire extinguishers	10
Containers (20ft)	20
Telephones (Rural links)	10
Telecommunication equipment (handsets, mobile telephone, pactor stations etc.)	as many as possible
Power stabilizers (UPS)	30
Typewriters	10
Computers and printers	10 of each
Photocopy machines	10
Fax machines	5
Shredding machines	10
Safes (small/large heavy duty)	10
Paper cutters	10
Projectors overhead	5
Screen projection	5
TVs and VCRs	10 of each
Laminating machines	5
Cameras (photo polaroid)	5
Megaphones	10
Airconditioners	10
Refrigerators	10
Freezers	10
Cookers	10
Vacuum cleaners	5
Desks	10
Chairs	10
UN Flags	10
Miscellaneous furniture	as many as possible
Stretchers	10



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Programme for Education for Emergency and Reconstruction (PEER)

P.O. Box 30592  
Nairobi

Tel: 254 - 2 - 622710 / 622713  
622314 / 622724  
Fax: 254 - 2 - 622324

PEER RWANDA  
PO BOX 381 Kigali  
Tel: + 250 85318  
Fax: + 250 85318

To: Andre Dehondt  
Administration Officer UNDP

Date: December 7, 1995

From: Johan Brusten  
Officer in Charge  
UNESCO Peer  
RWANDA



Subject: UNAMIR equipment

J'ai le plaisir de vous envoyer la liste du materiel dont dispose l'UNAMIR et que l'UNESCO PEER voudrait acquérir à la fin de leur mandat. Il s'agit de

- un minibus pour transport personnel
- un ordinateur (capacité 486 DX2) et onduleur et imprimante
- un frigo.

Salutations cordiales

⇒ P/s U. Lynch

*Dariusz Bogdal*  
*Please provide this to U. Lynch in my absence. John C. to assemble*

**INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM**

*s.f. 16/12*

**TO:** Sukehiro Hasegawa  
Représentant Résident  
PNUD, Kigali

*s.f.*

**DATE:** 13 décembre 1995

**FROM:** Thomas Bergmann  
Chargé d' Affaires  
UNICEF Kigali

*Rejman*

**SUBJECT:** Equipement à vendre par la MINUAR.

Après avoir parcouru la liste des objets qui seront vendus par la MINUAR, nous vous prions de trouver ci-dessous la liste des articles qui intéressent notre Organisation.

- 6 desks + chairs, 4 exec. + 4 secy.
- 4 generators \*
- 6 photocopiers
- 2 refrigerators
- 1 wrecker ( heavy duty vehicle)
- 3 pref. huts
- 1 Fax machine

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Représentant Résident, notre franche collaboration et vous souhaitons un joyeux Noël !

\*Annexe : Liste des groupes électrogènes (15) que la MINUAR avait prêtés à l'UNICEF à inclure dans le nombre de groupes électrogènes dont l'UNICEF a besoin.

TB/wa

RECEIVED on:	14 DEC. 1995
Req No:	2734
File No:	006/134/UNICEF
APPROVED BY:	RC
DATE:	

LIST OF GENERATORS NEEDED BY FIELD OPERATIONS UNICEF -KIGALI

SL	DESCRIPTION	SERIAL #	ENGINE
1.	7 KVA	59850	LOMBARDINI #9LD561-2L 3371295 K 621051
2.	7 KVA	59849	LOMBARDINI #9LD561-2L 3371022 K 621051 VOLTAGE : 22V
3.	7 KVA	59857	LOMBARDINI #9LD561-2/L 3371581 K 621051
4.	7 KVA	59843	LOMBARDINI #9LD561-2/L 3371017 K 621051
5.	7,5 KVA	59884	LOMBARDINI #9LD561-2/L 337611 K 621051
6.	7 KVA	59861	LOMBARDINI #9LD561-2/L 3371308 K 621051
7.	7 KVA	59865	LOMBARDINI #9LD 561-2/L 3371623 K 621051
8.	7KVA	59881	LOMBARDINI #9LD 561-2/L 3371587 K 621051
9.	7 KVA	59824	LOMBARDINI #9LD561-2/L 3371290 K 621051
10.	7 KVA	59806	LOMBARDINI #9LD561-2/L 3371588 K 621051

11.	14 KVA	59974	LOMBARDINI #5LD825-2/L 3370032 K 621061
12.	14 KVA	59981	LOMBARDINI #5LD825-2/L 3370033 K 621061 VOLTAGE: 220V
13.	14 KVA	59977	LOMBARDINI #5LD825-2/L 3370046 K 621061
14.	14 KVA	59977	LOMBARDINI #5LD825-2/L 33692246 K 621061
15.	14 KVA	59985	LOMBARDINI #5LD825-2/L 3368891 K 621061

## UNAMIR ASSETS (SECURITY STORES REQUESTED BY UNICEF)

### Defence Stores:

- a. Cylindrical maze double coil razor wire (120 coils) equates to 2000 meters approximately
- b. Single strand barbed wire (3000 meters)
- c. Angle iron securing pickets (300)
- d. Binding wire (100) meters
- e. Corrugated sheeting (100) plus sand bags (1000).

### Auxiliaries:

- e. Portable security lights halogen/ quartz ( as available )
- f. Portable generators, depending on capacity possibly up to (8) required to supplement field operations.
- e. Fire extinguishers for residence/office and vehicle use (depending on availability) plus any other available fire fighting equipment.

### Field Rations:

- a. Pending availability and based on UN phase three requirements to maintain seven days emergency rations per person and calculated on an average UNICEF strength of 140 x 7= 980 (1000 ration packs)
- b. Jerry type cans (for water) calculate on 4 per residence (for fuel) calculate on 2 per residence. (200 for water) (100 for fuel)

### Communications:

- a. Common to all UN agencies will be the need to obtain a spectrum analyzer and a communications analyzer this equipment will be required to tune repeater duplexers in the event of frequency changes being activated. Currently UNAMIR is the sole agency holding this expensive equipment.

### ✓ Medical Kits:

- a. Medical kits to equip all UNICEF locations/ staff residences and vehicles (100)
- b. Trauma kits, field dressings and stretchers depending on availability.

#### Security Ancillaries

a. ID processing equipment to include camera/s and laminator. b. Any available body armour, helmets or ballistic shields.

3. The desired defence stores may seem excessive, however the stores can easily be stock piled and physical security measures can be improved as required, or generally upgraded to counter any increased threat in any particular area,



**EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR WFP RWANDA**

ITEM	UNIT	REMARKS
<b>1- VEHICLES</b>		
Light 4 x4	4	Land Cruiser or Hilux style for field logistics assistant
Trucks ( preferably 4 x 4 )	40	Capacity 7 - 10 MT to be used for food distribution at commune level for on-going development projects and follow up projects after resettlement. Actual 5500 MT planned to increase up to 12 000 MT
Mobile Jack	1	Capacity 5 to 10 tonnes
Mechanic Tool	2	Sets Complets
Greasing Machine	1	
<b>2- RADIOS</b>		
VHF and Charger	20	Preferably Motorola Radius GP 300 model as this type already in use by WFP
HF	4	Mobile station CODAN to be used in vehicles
	3	Base station CODAN to be used by SO and TC
<b>3- COMPUTERS</b>		
Lap-Top	3	min. 486 SX / 25 MHz
Desk- Top	3	min. 486 SX / 25 MHz
Printer	3	Preferably Bubble jet / Inkjet
<b>4- GENERATOR</b>		
Welding	1	Central workshop Kigali
Log-base	1	Power supply of the logistics base in Kigali ( offices, Warehouse, yard ). Mini 40 Kva
Sub-offices	5	3 Kva for minimum office equipment running
<b>5- ELECTRICAL</b>		
Outside projector	10	Warehouse security 1000 w
Cable	1000 m	3 x 2.5 mm
Light tubes	60	Sub-Offices warehouse and TC storage tents security
Cable	1000 m	Basic for light tube
<b>6- VARIOUS</b>		
Housing container	3	Drivers accommodation at Log-base
Water tank	1	Mobile type 1000 liters for Log-base
Water pump	1	For Log-base water tank
Portable toilets	5	For Log-base
Weighing Scale	15	For warehouses up to mini 150 Kg
Fire extinguisher	30	For warehouses
Barbed wire		15 Warehouses and 15 storage tents security

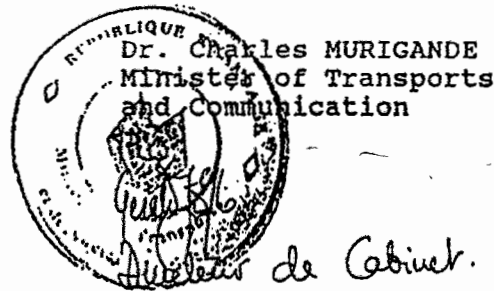
Frequency management and co-ordination fees  
for communication equipment.

1. Rural Telephone Links : Not permitted
2. Very High Frequency (VHF) : 100,000 FRW/year  
Ultra High Frequency (UHF) : 100,000 FRW/year  
35,000 FRW/repeater/year  
10,000 FRW/mobile or portable  
walkie talkie
3. High Frequency (HF) : 100,000 FRW/year  
100,000 FRW/year/HF system
4. Portable Satellite phone : 560,000 FRW/year  
(STD-M,D and various  
INMARSAT)
5. Broadcast radio (AM/FM) : 800,000 FRW/year
6. Very Small Aperture  
Terminals (VSATS) : USD 5,525/year  
+ 30% for 1/2 of the space segment  
cost per month.

. Fine will be levied for those who operate without licence,  
their equipment will be confiscated; the offenders may be  
imprisoned and/or may be expelled from the country.

. Coordination fees will be paid on the frequency Allocation  
Account number 10247-01-06 at BCDI.

Meeting on Tuesday 8pm  
also on Friday 3pm. W  
expat any M. a heart  
Jul.  
Mudici



S234

OIC, Comm. - Lindberg Reynolds

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF ADMINISTRATORS AND  
TECHNICAL OFFICERS OF AGENCIES

The meeting was called at the request of Heads of Agencies to discuss the technical aspects of the notes verbale (nos. 16.05.00/1442 and 1443 dated 15 December 1995) received from the Ministry of Transport and Communications on the subject of "frequency management and co-ordination fees for communication equipment". The discussion centred on the present status of the communication equipment : what remains to be done by individual agencies to conform with the terms of the aforementioned notes verbale.

Present were :

Mr. Mahen O. SANDRASAGREN (UNHCR)  
Mme Cecilia McGill (WFP)  
Mr. Diop Boubacar (UNAMIR)  
Mme Anne CARLSSON (HRFOR)  
Mme Rose BYUKUSENGE (FAO)  
Mme Bibiane UNERA (World Bank)  
Mr. Gonzalve TWAGIRAYEZU (UNICEF)  
Mr. Colin CONNOR (UNICEF)  
Mme Urmiah LYNCH (UNDP)  
Mr. Daniel FERRARI (OMS)  
Mr. Albrecht FUCHS (IOM)  
Mr. Frank HIRSCHI (ICRC)

Status on response to notes verbale

UNHCR : In order to be assigned frequencies agency submitted list with kinds of usage

IOM : Was not asked to submit list

WFP : List of mobile (satellite) equipment (in cars) submitted to Ministry of Transport in March

UNAMIR : List submitted

FAO : Requested licence of Codan. Given verbal permission to install CODAN in cars.  
have satellite phones

World Bank : List submitted in May. Radios received later. not included.

- Portable satellite phone: Since RWANDATEL lines are not found country-wide or connected to some countries, there is no need for coordination.
- Procedures for importation of communication equipment and approval of their use should be clarified and communicated in writing to agencies to prevent lengthy storage in the customs department and/or refusal to utilize equipment once purchased.
- VSATS: Approval should be in writing. The operational cost (30%) is excessive.

The present is intended to serve as a briefing note for SRSB & the RC.

PLEASE FIND ATTACHED FOR YOUR REFERENCE  
THE ATTACHED OF A BUREAU OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY



ED  
info.  
Hc

8 January 1995


Dear Members of the Working Group,

Attached is the draft note to the UN Resident Coordinator. I hope that it meets your approval. One aspect that I feel we did not address was how this issue can be resolved on behalf of the NGO's. If you could think of a paragraph through which we could address this matter within this draft I would be grateful.

The meeting scheduled for this afternoon at 12.30 pm has been postponed to 7 pm today. It was felt it would be more useful to all of us to await any guidance on this matter from New York, which will only arrive latter this afternoon. The venue has also been changed to The American Club. It was chosen to accommodate some people's need for appropriate refreshments after work. I hope that all of you approve and can attend.

I look forward to your comments on the draft.

Best regards.

  
Nita Yawanarajah

DAO  
+  
ED

DRAFT, 8 January 1995

**NOTE TO THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR FROM  
THE UN WORKING GROUP<sup>1</sup> ON FREQUENCY MANAGEMENT FEES**

The Ministry of Transport and Communication of the Government of Rwanda<sup>2</sup>, in its Administrative Instruction 720, dated 15 December 1995, reminded all users of communication equipment, that it is illegal to operate without a license and that by the dead line of 12 December, 1995 all users had to:

- a) declare all categories of communication,
- b) pay the published management and coordination fees,
- c) collect licenses.

The GOR has stated in the said instructions that failure to comply with the above request will result in enforcement measures which include fines, confiscation of equipment, imprisonment and/or expulsion from the country. The initial deadline however, was extended to 7 January 1995 and subsequently extended further to the 17 January 1995 by Mr. Sam Nkusi, Chairman of the Frequency Management Commission during the meeting on 5 January 1995.

On behalf of the UN, the Working Group declares that the UN is fully supportive of the GOR's initiative and sovereign right to manage and coordinate the use of frequencies in Rwanda. The Working Group also felt confident that such initiatives of the GOR will be undertaken in accordance with both provisions contained in international legal instruments which apply to UN agencies and subsidiary organs, as well as the particular agreements which Rwanda has entered into with each UN Agency or subsidiary organ.

In accordance with the 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations<sup>3</sup>, "The United Nations, its assets, income and other property shall be exempt from all direct taxes"; it is understood, however, that "the United Nations will not claim exemption from taxes which are, in fact, no more than charges for public utility services;"<sup>4</sup> unless such exemption has been granted specifically by the GOR in subsequent agreements with UN agencies or subsidiary bodies.

---

<sup>1</sup> The Working Group on Frequency management was created by the UN Resident Coordinator on 5 January 1995 after the meeting with Mr. Sam Nkusi, to find an appropriate response for the UN to the request of the GOR on this issue. The working group was comprised of representatives from UNAMIR, UNICEF, UNECR, UNHCHR, UN Field Service Communications Department and an observer from ICRC.

<sup>2</sup> Henceforth referred to as the GOR.

<sup>3</sup> Henceforth referred to as The Convention.

<sup>4</sup> Article II Section 7 of The Convention.

1. The Working Group advises the UN Resident Coordinator that the issue of payment for "the services of monitoring and coordinating communications activities" will be understood as follows:

- a) the charges requested for frequency management, which may be interpreted as no more than charges for a public utility service, and as such the UN will not claim exemption,
- b) the charges requested for all communications equipment, however, shall be interpreted as a direct tax on the property and assets of the UN, and as such the UN will claim its exemption.

2. Based on this framework of understanding, the Working Group advises the Resident Coordinator, pending further instruction from the UN headquarters in New York, that the UN agencies and subsidiary organs should respond to the request of the GOR as contained in Administrative Instruction 720 in the following manner:

i. Rural telephone links: which only applies to UNAMIR, will be adhered to according to the relevant provisions on the Status of Mission Agreement with the Government of Rwanda<sup>5</sup>.

ii. Very High Frequency/VHF: Payment in full of 100,000 FRW per frequency per year, as a charge for a public utility service.

Ultra High Frequency/UHF: Payment in full of 100,000 FRW per frequency per year, as a charge for a public utility service.

No payment shall be rendered for communication equipment, including repeaters, mobile or portable walkie talkies, in this connection as it is seen as a direct tax on UN property.

---

<sup>5</sup> Section 4 paragraphs 10 a-c.

- iii. High Frequency/HF: Payment in full of 100,000 FRW per frequency per year, as a charge for a public utility service.
- No payment shall be rendered for any communication equipment, in this connection, as it seen as a direct tax on UN property.
- iv. Portable Satellite Phone: (STD-M,D and various IMMARSAT) No payment shall be rendered. As there is no frequency management required, no charge for public utility service should be requested. The charge is therefore seen as a direct tax on UN property.
- v. Broadcast radio (AM/FM): Payment in full of 800,000 FRW per frequency per year, as it is seen as a charge for a public utility service.
- vi. Very Small Aperture: Terminals (VSATS) No payment shall be rendered. As there is no frequency management required, no charge for a public utility service should be requested. The charge is therefore seen as a direct tax on UN property.
3. The Working Group advises the UN Resident Coordinator to request all UN agencies and subsidiary organs to declare all categories of equipment to the Ministry of Transport and Communications.
4. The Working Group advises the UN Resident Coordinator to request all UN agencies and subsidiary organs in Rwanda to comply with the GOR's request for a frequency management fee, which may be seen as a form of charges for public utility service, and collect their licenses, in compliance with the deadline of 17 January 1995 as issued by the GOR.



5. The Working Group advises the UN Resident Coordinator to request all UN agencies and subsidiary organs to inform the GOR of any frequency sharing between implementing partners, with the understanding that the fee for management and coordination for shared frequencies shall be charged to and paid for only once by the party officially designated by the GOR to use the frequency.
6. The Working Group advises the UN Resident Coordinator to request the GOR, in the spirit of cooperation between the United Nations and the GOR, that any enforcement measures for non-compliance undertaken by the GOR, a member of the UN, will be fully respectful of the particular status of the United Nations. In this context, the Working Group advises the UN Resident Coordinator to urge the GOR not to undertake some of the enforcement measures which have been contemplated in Administrative Instruction 720, as it would be in direct violation of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations as stated in The Convention.<sup>6</sup>

N.Y./1/8/96

---

<sup>6</sup> Article II Section 3: The premises of the United Nations shall be inviolable. The property and assets of the United Nations, wherever located and by whomever held shall be immune from search, requisition, confiscation, expropriation and any other form of interference, whether by executive, administrative, judicial, or legislative action.

ANNUAL/MONTHLY RETURNEE STATISTICS BY COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM.

UNHCR Kigali

	1995												YEAR 1995	
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
BDI	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	15	3	0	49
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New	Sp.	0	46	362	480	0	200	37	213	1,050	0	0	0	2,446
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	BDI	0	46	362	480	0	200	37	213	1,050	0	0	0	2,446
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAN	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New	Sp.	0	1,149	718	39	1,328	4,176	3,439	7,792	6,723	116	124	124	344
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	BDI	0	1,149	718	39	1,328	4,176	3,439	7,792	6,723	116	124	124	344
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UGA	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New	Sp.	0	1,318	629	1,111	35	36	804	226	187	6	0	0	5,863
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	BDI	0	1,318	629	1,111	35	36	804	226	187	6	0	0	5,863
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZRE	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New	Sp.	0	14,625	20,964	16,652	17,513	3,376	2,474	1,860	1,076	65	160	362	99,753
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	BDI	0	14,625	20,964	16,652	17,513	3,376	2,474	1,860	1,076	65	160	362	99,753
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTH	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New	Sp.	0	4,400	3,795	667	467	275	1,412	4,067	7,449	3,568	1,951	47,979	85,988
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	BDI	0	4,400	3,795	667	467	275	1,412	4,067	7,449	3,568	1,951	47,979	85,988
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New	Sp.	0	1,440	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	BDI	0	1,440	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New	Sp.	0	6,031	4,946	769	1,970	5,123	5,087	23,503	11,587	4,571	9,352	92,766	1,134
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	BDI	0	6,031	4,946	769	1,970	5,123	5,087	23,503	11,587	4,571	9,352	92,766	1,134
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New	Sp.	0	26,421	30,347	23,051	23,245	11,199	10,829	27,044	20,468	6,702	13,583	240,388	1,134
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total	BDI	0	26,421	30,347	23,051	23,245	11,199	10,829	27,044	20,468	6,702	13,583	240,388	1,134
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: UNHCR, REPAIRATION, KIGALI, 02/01/96

217

ANNUAL MONTHLY REFUGEE STATISTICS BY RWANDESE ENTRY POINTS.

UNHCR Kigali

	1995												YEAR	
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		1995
BYU	Old	14,850	14,625	20,964	16,652	17,513	3,376	2,474	1,860	1,076	1,238	617	901	100,146
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUT	Old	18,850	14,625	20,964	16,652	17,513	3,376	2,474	1,860	1,076	1,315	621	901	100,227
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CYA	Old	3,019	1,140	718	39	1,328	4,176	3,439	7,792	6,723	415	105	119	296
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GYS	Old	4,152	4,601	3,456	4,038	3,627	2,452	2,398	1,242	0	1,348	1,096	1,191	3,635
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KYG	Old	1,570	1,470	3,755	687	467	275	1,413	15,286	4,067	6,760	3,188	1,451	46,419
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KBY	Old	1,850	1,566	1,062	1,174	210	672	227	425	797	2,039	619	160	6,476
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SKI	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTH	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Old	1,460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,448
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Old	23,045	19,026	24,420	20,690	21,140	5,828	4,872	3,102	1,076	2,530	1,866	4,016	131,611
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total	Old	24,904	20,390	25,401	22,282	21,275	6,076	5,742	3,541	1,076	2,530	1,866	4,016	131,611
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE UNHCR REPORTS AND KIGALI RECORDS

1/3

DECEMBER 1995 DAILY RETURNEE STATISTICS BY COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM

UNHCR Kigali		December 1995														
	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
BDI	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TAN	New	0	2	13	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
UGA	Total O/N	0	2	13	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Refouled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ZRE	Total O/N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Refouled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTH	Total O/N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Refouled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOI	Total O/N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Refouled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grand Total	Total O/N	265	94	89	292	286	216	241	64	5	172	490	234	164	172	
	Refouled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

SOURCE: UNHCR, REPATRIATION, KIGALI 02/01/96

4/2



DECEMBER 1995 DAILY RETURNEE STATISTICS BY RWANDESE ENTRY POINTS.

UNHCR Kigali		December 1995																
	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day
BYU	Old	39	44	44	35	29	10	24	12	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total O/N	Org.	39	44	44	35	29	10	24	12	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUT	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total O/N	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CVA	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total O/N	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GIS	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total O/N	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KBY	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total O/N	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SKI	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total O/N	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Org.	133	91	89	77	141	43	173	168	64	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total O/N	Org.	127	92	89	77	141	43	173	168	64	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: UNHCR, REPAIRS FOR KIGALI, 22/01/96

6/7



List of Equipment for Disposal

Generators  
Vehicles - Heavy Duty and Sedan  
Water Purification Units  
Pumps  
Tanks/Containers  
Tents  
Office Furniture/Equipment  
Photocopiers  
Radio/VHF equipment  
Freezers/Refrigerators  
Photograph/Microfilm Equipment  
TV/VCR Sets

P1. send to agencies - outline of lists

A x B

E1  
CAR

*Shawney*  
29.11

Reçu le 7<sup>e</sup> NOV. 1995





4 January 1995

Ambassador Shaharyar Khan  
Special Representative of the  
Secretary General  
UNAMIR  
Kigali

Dear Ambassador Khan,

I enclose herewith the monthly report to the Government of Rwanda for the period covering the month of November. Included are copies of the letters to the Vice-President, Minister of Justice and Minister of Interior, so that you may be appraised of some the substantive issues which I intend to address with respective members of the government.

I do so in confidence as the circulation of this report remains limited to members of government only. The only other organizations with whom I am sharing copies are UNHCR and ICRC. The edited English version used to brief governments in Geneva is circulated to diplomatic missions and others here.

*Any comments?*

As always, I welcome any comments you may have.

*LA  
hr/Dec. Su  
6/1*

Best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Ian Martin  
Chief, HRFOR

Encl. a/s

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



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

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

To:	Mr. SUKEHIRO HASEGAWA RESIDENT COORDINATOR PNUD - KIGALI RWANDA	Drafter:	V. DZUVEROVIC
Telefax No:	(250) 76.263 (873)150.7445 (871)137.0661	Room:	P-322 Ext.: 3117
From:	H. KULL, OIC, UNIT 1/TCD	Date:	4 JANVIER 1996
Subject:	RWA/94/B10-REV.BUD."B"; RWA/95/001-REV.BUD."B"; RWA/94/010-REV.BUD."B";	Account No.:	IP-RWA-94-010-53,01
Prefix No.:	HS 072 -01	Cleared by:	
		Authorized by:	H. KULL
			08 JAN. 1996
		RECEIVED on:	
		Reg. No.:	0053
		Action by:	DSM
		Info.:	AS
		Cl.:	RR

ATTENTION : MR. DOUDOU MBYE, CTP, PROJET RWA/94/010  
 MONSIEUR LE REPRESENTANT RESIDENT,

NOUS VOUS PRIONS DE TROUVER CI-JOINT LES REVISIONS BUDGETAIRES "B", DEJA SIGNEES AU NOM DE HABITAT, DES PROJETS RWA/94/B10 (REHABILITATION DES BATIMENTS PUBLICS) ET RWA/95/001 (REHABILITATION OF AMOHORO STADIUM IN KIGALI), FAITES AFIN DE REDISTRIBUER LES CHARGES ENTRE 1995 ET 1996 EN FONCTION DES DEPENSES ENREGISTREES JUSQU'A PRESENT.

NOUS VOUS SERIONS RECONNAISSANTS DE BIEN VOULOIR SIGNER LA REVISION DU PROJET RWA/94/B10 AU NOM DU PNUD, ET FAIRE SIGNER LA REVISION DU PROJET RWA/95/001 AU NOM DE L'UNAMIR.

NOUS SAISSONS CETTE OCCASION POUR VOUS INFORMER QUE NOUS N'AVONS PAS ENCORE REÇU LA COPIE SIGNEE DE LA REVISION BUDGETAIRE "B" DU PROJET RWA/94/010 (REHABILITATION DE LA VILLE DE KIGALI - CND) QUI VOUS A ETE ENVOYEE POUR SIGNATURE LE 7 DECEMBRE 95 PAR NOTRE FAX NO. HS 7363-12. PRIERE NOTER QU'IL ETAIT PREVU QUE, SUJET A VOTRE APPROBATION, CETTE REVISION SUBISSE UNE PETITE MODIFICATION AVANT LA SIGNATURE POUR PERMETTRE LE CO-FINANCEMENT DE LA COLLECTE DES INDICATEURS SUR LA LB 23.03.(S.V.P. VOIR NOTRE FAX NO. HS-7316-12 DU 7/12/95). SI VOUS APOUVEZ DE CE CO-FINANCEMENT, RECONNAISSANTS FAIRE TRANSFERER 10.000 USD (DE LB A ETRE DETERMINEE PAR NOTRE CTP) A LA LB 23.03 ET PRIERE SIGNER LA REVISION.

U N A M I R - PROJET DU GOUVERNEMENT RWANDAIS

REVISION BUDGETAIRE "B"  
-----

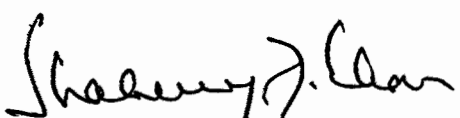
Pays: R W A N D A  
Numéro du projet: RWA/95/UNAMIR/001/B  
Titre du projet: REHABILITATION OF AMOHORO STADIUM IN KIGALI

LE BUDGET DU PROGRAMME EST REVISE AFIN DE REPROGRAMMER  
LA DISTRIBUTION DES CHARGES ENTRE 1995 ET 1996 SUR LA BASE DU  
RAPPORT SUR L'ETAT DES DEPENSES PENDANT LES PREMIERS 10 MOIS DE  
1995.

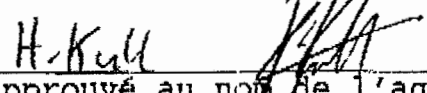
LA CONTRIBUTION DE L'UNAMIR S'ETABLI COMME SUIV:

APPORTS REVISES DE L'UNAMIR (REVISION BUDG."B"): \$EU 110.095...  
APPORTS PRECEDENTS DE L'UNAMIR (REVIS.BUDG."A"): \$EU 110.095...

AUGMENTATION/DIMINUTION DES APPORTS : \$EU 0...

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Approuvé au nom de l'UNAMIR

Date: 9.1.96

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Approuvé au nom de l'agence d'Exécution

Date: 4.1.96

PROJECT BUDGET COVERING RWANDA CONTRIBUTION  
(IN U.S. DOLLARS)

COUNTRY : RWANDA  
PROJECT : RWA/95/JUNAMIR/001

PROJECT : REHABILITATION OF THE AMOHORO STADIUM KIGALI (PHASE I)					
BL	PERSONNEL COMPONENT	M/M	TOTAL	M/M	1996
10.	PERSONNEL				
11.01	HABITAT ADVISORY SERVICES		15.000		15.000
11.99	COMPONENT TOTAL		15.000		15.000
20.	SOUS-CONTRATS				
21.01	DRAINAGE		3.839		3.839
21.02	RUNNING TRACK		6.130		6.130
21.03	SPORT FIELD		14.532		14.532
21.04	ELECTRICAL		34.150		34.150
21.05	GLAZING		4.338		4.338
21.06	DOORS		2.768		2.768
21.07	PLUMBING		3.615		3.615
21.08	INTERIOR PAINTING		15.723		15.723
21.99	COMPONENT TOTAL		85.095		85.095
59.01	CONTINGENCY		10.000		10.000
99.00	PROJECT TOTAL (PHASE I)		110.095		110.095



BUREAU DU COORDONNATEUR HUMANITAIRE DES NATIONS UNIES AU RWANDA

B.P 445 KIGALI, RWANDA  
Phone: (250) 75381, 76906  
Fax: (250) 76263

RECEIVED  
11 JAN 1996  
OFFICE OF THE SRSG  
UNAMIR

FACSIMILE

To: Ambassador Khan  
SRSG  
UNAMIR  
From: Sukehiro Hasegawa  
UN Resident Coordinator  
Date: 5 January 1996  
Subject: Request for assistance

*Stos*  
1/ we may  
2/ I shall  
exp  
oblige at 'A'  
approve  
FC (for A)  
must fund  
See  
11/1

I should be grateful for your consideration of the following requests which have been brought to my attention:

1. We should like to request funds of US\$12,000 from the SRSG's Trust Fund for a capacity-building computer training project for HACU at the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration. (These funds would be payable to the MINIREISO account 010-12556-07-230 at the Banque Commercial du Rwanda.)

'A'  
2. Part of UNAMIR's large contribution to the creation of the Integrated Operation Centre at MINIREISO was the installation of a telephone system. It has come to my attention that the system is now not functioning correctly. I should be grateful if a communication technician from UNAMIR could visit and make any necessary repairs. The UNAMIR communications unit could liaise with Mr Robert Turner (Tel: 73316) of my office on this matter.

Thank you for your assistance.



BUREAU DU COORDONNATEUR RESIDENT POUR LES ACTIVITES OPERATIONNELLES DU SYSTEME DES NATIONS UNIES AU RWANDA

B.P 445, Kigali Rwanda.  
Phone : (250) 75381, 76906, 72796, 75773  
Fax: 76263 or 73360

1995 DEC 27 A  
UNAMIR  
RECEIVED  
28 DEC 1995  
OFFICE OF THE SRSG  
UNAMIR

MEMORANDUM

TO: See attached list

FROM: Anthony Wood, Acting Deputy UN Humanitarian Coordinator  
Randall Harbour, Policy and Strategy Officer, UNDP

DATE: 23 December 1995

SUBJECT: Rwanda December UN Situation Report

*Anthony Wood*  
*R. Harbour*  
*we may send in*  
*A & B - JNK*  
*28/12*

Thank you once again for your organisation's inputs for the *November UN Situation Report*. Your assistance is greatly appreciated.

As always, we hope to improve the quality of the *December UN Situation Report* and distribute the report as quickly as possible, bearing in mind the difficulty of producing such a document during the holiday season. We would appreciate receiving your contributions, in a form which can be quickly inserted into the report, by Thursday 28 December at 5:00 p.m. We will send out a draft for your consideration as quickly as possible, probably on 5 January 1996.

Included herewith is a provisional outline for the *December Situation Report*. We request that you indicate under which category your inputs should be included and present information in a clear and concise manner (please follow table of contents format included herewith). It is extremely helpful if you summarise information in this way rather than present us with a lengthy document (your own weekly or monthly reports, for example) from which we must extract a few phrases. For lengthy passages, the text on computer diskette (Microsoft Word 6.0 or WordPerfect 5.1) along with the printed copy would be preferred. Please submit and/or address your contributions to Mr. Randall Harbour/Situation Report in the UNDP compound, main building, second floor.

At a meeting on 20 December 1995 in the UNDP conference room a *UN Situation Report* editorial board was constituted. Participation is open to those persons who wish to serve on the board and who: (1) are designated by a UN agency or other international organisation to contribute information for the *Situation Report*; (2) accept to read the entire draft version of the *Situation Report* and provide comments and corrections with a view to improving the report's content and quality; (3) are willing to attend occasional meetings (every 2-3 months) of the editorial board. A list of current editorial board members is included herewith. Others are invited to join. We look forward to your active participation in the *December UN Situation Report*.

Happy Holidays and warm regards.

*SRSG*

**Provisional Table Of Contents (December *UN Situation Report*)****Major Events (*suggestions requested*) -**

- I GENERAL SITUATION**
  - A) Political Developments
    - Extension of UNAMIR's Mandate
    - Expulsion and Suspension of NGOs
    - Indictments by International Criminal Tribunal
    - Other suggestions?*
  - B) Security Situation
    - 1) Infiltration / Banditry / Assassinations
    - 2) Mines / Sabotage
    - 3) Other Developments
  - C) Regional Developments / Repatriation
    - Other?*
  
- II HUMANITARIAN RELIEF**
  - A) Targeted Food Assistance
  - B) Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances
    - Other?*
  
- III REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT**
  - A) Economy / Financial Support
  - B) Capacity Building
  - C) Justice/Human Rights
    - 1) Judicial System
    - 2) Prisons
    - 3) Police and Gendarmerie
  - D) Infrastructure/Transport
  - E) Social Sectors
    - 1) Health
    - 2) Water / Sanitation
    - 3) Education
    - 4) Communications / Media
  - F) Productive Sectors
    - 1) Agriculture
    - 2) Livestock
    - 3) Food for Work
  - G) Resettlement and Reintegration of Refugees
  
- IV CONCLUSION**

**Annexes (*suggestions requested*)**



BUREAU DU COORDONNATEUR RESIDENT DES ACTIVITES OPERATIONNELLES DU SYSTEME DES NATIONS UNIES AU RWANDA

1995 DEC 27 A 10:19  
UNIAA/RP  
A 2:19

B.P 445, Kigali Rwanda.  
Phone : (250) 75381, 76906, 72796, 75773  
Fax: 76263 or 73360

MEMORANDUM

TO: Sec attached list

FROM: Anthony Wood, Acting Deputy UN Humanitarian Coordinator  
Randall Harbour, Policy and Strategy Officer, UNDP

*Anthony Wood*  
*R. Harbour*

DATE: 23 December 1995

SUBJECT: Rwanda December UN Situation Report

Thank you once again for your organisation's inputs for the *November UN Situation Report*. Your assistance is greatly appreciated.

As always, we hope to improve the quality of the *December UN Situation Report* and distribute the report as quickly as possible, bearing in mind the difficulty of producing such a document during the holiday season. We would appreciate receiving your contributions, in a form which can be quickly inserted into the report, by Thursday 28 December at 5:00 p.m. We will send out a draft for your consideration as quickly as possible, probably on 5 January 1996.

Included herewith is a provisional outline for the *December Situation Report*. We request that you indicate under which category your inputs should be included and present information in a clear and concise manner (please follow table of contents format included herewith). It is extremely helpful if you summarise information in this way rather than present us with a lengthy document (your own weekly or monthly reports, for example) from which we must extract a few phrases. For lengthy passages, the text on computer diskette (Microsoft Word 6.0 or WordPerfect 5.1) along with the printed copy would be preferred. Please submit and/or address your contributions to Mr. Randall Harbour/Situation Report in the UNDP compound, main building, second floor.

At a meeting on 20 December 1995 in the UNDP conference room a *UN Situation Report* editorial board was constituted. Participation is open to those persons who wish to serve on the board and who: (1) are designated by a UN agency or other international organisation to contribute information for the *Situation Report*, (2) accept to read the entire draft version of the *Situation Report* and provide comments and corrections with a view to improving the report's content and quality; (3) are willing to attend occasional meetings (every 2-3 months) of the editorial board. A list of current editorial board members is included herewith. Others are invited to join. We look forward to your active participation in the *December UN Situation Report*.

Happy Holidays and warm regards.

*No reply to my query*

*RECEIVED only TWO PAGES and NEVER RECEIVE THE ATTACHED LIST FOR THE DISTRIBUTION. PLS SUPPLY.*



Programme des Nations Unies  
pour le Développement



Développement Mondial

Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

UNAMIR  
1996 JAN -2 P 5:48

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

To : See Distribution List Below

From : Sukohiro Hasegawa  
Resident Representative  
UNDP Rwanda *S. Hasegawa*

Date : 2 January 1996

Subject: Meeting of Heads of Agencies, 3 January 1996

Please find the following Agenda of the Meeting of Heads of Agencies, which will be held at 8:00 on Wednesday 03 January 1996 at the UNDP Conference Room.

**AGENDA**

- Communication equipment management
- Evaluation of NGO Activities
- Round Table Preparation
- Harmonization of Programme Cycles
- Official Holidays for 1996
- Others

Best regards.

*8/1*  
*1/100*



**Distribution List:**

- Ambassador Shayaryar Khan, SRSG, UNAMIR(86877)
- Mr. Roman Urasa, Délégué, UNHCR(85104)
- Mr. Daniel Toole, Representative, UNICEF(73024)
- Mr. T. Zergaber, Operation Director, WFP(73550)
- Mr. Jean François Gascon, Representative a.i., FAO(73527)
- Dr. Amidou Baba-Moussa, Special Representative, WHO(74534)
- Mr. Ian Martin, Chief, HRFOR(73719)
- Mr. Johan Brusten, Officer-in-Charge, UNESCO(73719)
- Mr. François Munyantwali, Resident Representative a.i., World Bank(76385)
- Mr. Joost Van der Aalst, Representative, IOM(72053)
- Mr. Philippe Lazzarini, Chief of Delegation, ICRC(72783)



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



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

**TELEFAX TRANSMISSION**

To:	Ambassadeur Khan Special Representative of the Secretary General	Drafter:	Rainer Nordberg
Telefax No:	250 86877	Room:	N 211 Ext.: 3109
From:	Heinz Kull, OIC, Unit I	Date:	4 January, 1996
Subject:	Rehabilitation of Amohoro Stadium	Account No.:	RWA/95/UNAMIR/11.01
Prefix No.:	TCD1-01-018	Cleared by:	Sylvie Lacroux
		Authorized by:	Heinz Kull,

RECEIVED  
05 JAN 1996  
OFFICE OF THE SRSG  
UNAMIR

Dear Mr. Ambassadeur,

Referring to our telephone conversation of 3 January concerning the above, we are pleased to inform you that Mr. Rainer Nordberg will arrive in Kigali on Thursday, 11 January 1996 with a view to discussing the proposed rehabilitation works with short-listed contractors. In the meantime, we are going ahead with the bidding procedures as originally planned by inviting selected contractors to bid for the first contract, i.e. "the Green Works" including the repairing of the running track, drainage and irrigation systems and the football pitch.

Highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Heinz Kull

Officer in-charge, Unit I

Technical & Co-operation Division

CC. Mr. Dou Dou MByc  
CTA, AWA 94010  
UNDP Kigali  
Fax No: 250 76263

*Pl. informer  
Ministère chef de  
cabinet. Sel*

*M. Dao*

*chef de cabinet  
informed by phone*

1996  
JAN - 5  
UNAMIR

*J-1-96*

**UNITED NATIONS**  
ASSISTANCE MISSION TO RWANDA



**NATIONS UNIES**  
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA  
Mr. DAO.  
OFFICE OF SRSG

---

**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 Butarè, 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).

FC TSOR  
A

- 2 -

- 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, vis - 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.

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

Chaim Ouziel



---

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

**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

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

- 2 -

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



**UN HEADS OF AGENCIES MEETING  
6 December 1995**

**AGENDA**

1. Security/Communications
2. Plan d'Action de UNESCO pour le Rwanda (Mme E. Moundo)
3. Official holidays to be observed by UN in Rwanda
4. Other issues

**NOTE FOR THE FILE**

At the Heads of UN Agencies meeting which was held on Wednesday, 6 December 1995 at The UNDP, the following observations are significant:

The Rwandese government i.e. Ministry of Transport and Communications has decided to impose an annual fee or charge of 10,000 Rwandese francs in respect of each channel of every hand-held radio operated in Rwanda with effect from next Tuesday, 12 December 1995 when, it is reported, on-the-spot checks will begin. The penalty for non-compliance is confiscation of the equipment. Since nothing has been communicated in writing by the Rwandese government to UNAMIR or UN Agencies on this issue, it is not clear as regards the type or category of communications equipment that would be included. But the UNICEF Representative, Mr. Dan Toole, emphasized that the list would include all communications equipment including HF/VHF radios, base stations, repeaters, etc. installed anywhere including UNAMIR vehicles. Would Agencies be affected? What do their respective Protocols say on issues like this one? Would UNAMIR be affected? What does the SOMA say? UNAMIR's legal officers may wish to advise promptly against next Wednesday's December 15 meeting of Heads of Agencies.

**Official Holidays to be observed by UN in Rwanda**

The approved list of Official holidays for 1996 is at variance with that of the Rwandese government as publicized by the Minister of Public Works and Social Affairs. In view of the obvious need to streamline the two lists (herewith attached) of public holidays to be observed herein Rwanda, Heads of Agencies decided to refer the matter to UNAMIR for appropriate action against next Wednesday's Heads of Agencies meeting on 15 December 1995.

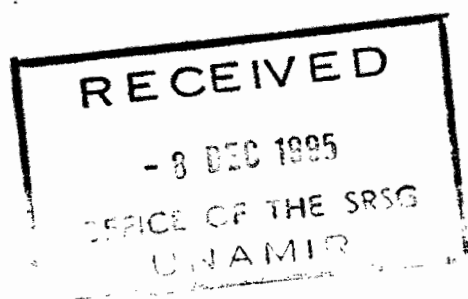
Submitted please.

cc: SRSG  
FC  
CAO  
Spokesman



BUREAU DU REPRESENTANT OMS POUR LE RWANDA  
Tél.: (250) 76 682 - 74 239

*M. PADO*



Mr le Représentant de l'UNAMIR  
KIGALI

*Avec les compliments*

*du*

*Représentant de l'OMS a.i.*

Veuillez trouver ci-joint, la Déclaration  
Officielle sur la fin de l'Epidémie de la Fièvre d'Ebola.

# OMIS

Organisation mondiale de la Santé • Bureau de l'information

## PRESS E

1211 Genève 27 Suisse • Téléphone: 791 2111 • Cables: UNISANTE-GENEVE • Telex: 419 416 • Fax: 791 0319  
Communiqué OMS/62  
24 août 1995

### L'ÉPIDÉMIE D'ÉBOLA OFFICIELLEMENT TERMINÉE

La Commission internationale de Coordination scientifique et technique, mise sur pied sous l'égide de l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé (OMS) au Zaïre, a officiellement proclamé aujourd'hui la fin de l'épidémie de fièvre hémorragique d'Ebola qui a récemment frappé la région de Kikwit. La cérémonie s'est déroulée en présence du Dr Ebrahim M. Samba, Directeur régional de l'OMS pour l'Afrique.

Le dernier cas identifié ayant été admis à l'hôpital de Kikwit le 24 juin 1995 et l'ayant quitté le 14 juillet 1995, un délai de 42 jours, correspondant à deux périodes d'incubation maximales, s'est donc écoulé sans qu'aucun nouveau cas n'ait été enregistré. Les conditions sont de ce fait remplies pour que l'épidémie puisse être officiellement déclarée terminée.

La surveillance active et le dépistage rétrospectif des cas et des décès survenus depuis le début de l'épidémie ont permis de faire remonter le tout premier cas de maladie déclarée au 6 janvier 1995.

Le bilan définitif de l'épidémie est de 315 cas avérés, dont 244 décès, ce qui représente une mortalité de 77%. Sur les 315 malades recensés, 166 étaient de sexe féminin et 149 de sexe masculin. La mortalité s'est révélée légèrement plus élevée chez les hommes (81%) que chez les femmes (74%).

En ce qui concerne l'âge des malades, il était en moyenne de 35 ans, le plus jeune ayant 3 jours et le plus âgé 71 ans. Vingt-six cas ont été enregistrés chez des enfants de moins de 17 ans et 13 chez des personnes de plus de 60 ans. L'âge moyen des survivants était de 29 ans et celui des morts de 35 ans.

Sur les 286 malades ayant une activité professionnelle connue, 75 (26%) étaient des infirmières ou des étudiants et 61 (21%) des femmes au foyer. La recherche rétrospective se poursuit pour tenter de mesurer la pleine amplitude de l'épidémie.

./.



**Communiqué OMS/62****Page 2**

Tous les cas sans exception ont été enregistrés dans la Province de Bandundu dans les sous-régions administratives de Kikwit et de Kwilu, sauf un dans la sous-région de Kwango. Deux cent soixante-six malades résidaient à Kikwit même, les autres à Bulungu (13 cas), Feshi (1), Gungu (4), Idiofa (1), Mosango (23), Mokala (1) et Vanga (6).

Comme le réservoir du virus est inconnu, au cours de l'épidémie et des études entreprises par la suite sur le terrain, les équipes de recherche ont capturé plus de 3000 oiseaux et mammifères, notamment des petits rongeurs, ainsi que plusieurs milliers d'insectes susceptibles d'être des vecteurs de la maladie. Tous ces échantillons font actuellement l'objet de recherches visant à isoler le virus.

Des échantillons de sang prélevés sur d'autres malades, sur des personnes ayant été en contact avec des malades et sur des personnels de santé susceptibles d'avoir été exposés sont en cours d'examen au centre collaborateur de l'OMS en matière de référence et de recherche sur les pathogènes spéciaux aux Centers for Disease Control and Prevention d'Atlanta, aux Etats Unis d'Amérique, ainsi qu'au centre collaborateur de l'OMS en matière de fièvres hémorragiques et d'Arbovirus, à l'Institut National de Virologie de Johannesburg, en Afrique du Sud.

---

Pour plus de renseignements, veuillez contacter Philippe Stroot, Communication pour la Santé et Relations publiques (INF), OMS. Téléphone (41 22) 791 2535. Fax (41 22) 791 4858.

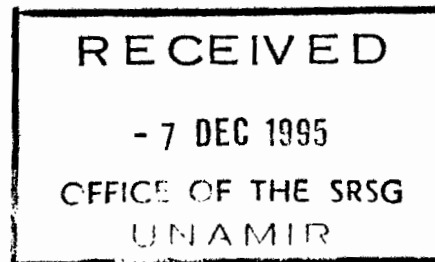
UNITED NATIONS  
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES  
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

ED  
TW/Dao  
Joa



DATE: 7 December 1995  
TO: Mr. Wilfrid de Souza  
Executive Director  
FROM: A.B. Sidique Dao  
Humanitarian /Rehabilitation Officer  
SUBJECT: PRESS RELEASE ON NGOs

1. The Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration yesterday, 6 December 1995, made a Press Release in respect of NGOs captioned Review of NGOs' Operations in Rwanda.
2. In a nutshell, this Press Release states that the total number of NGOs that have to-date been granted "legal permission by the Rwandese Government to operate in Rwanda" is one hundred and two (102); whilst the activities of thirty eight (38) have been terminated. The activities of yet another eighteen (18) have been suspended, pending further investigations into their operations and conduct.
3. A copy of the said Press Release is attached for your information.

Submitted please.

cc: SRSG  
FC  
CAO  
SPOKESMAN

# PRESS RELEASE

## REVIEW OF NGOS OPERATIONS IN RWANDA.

Following the mayhem which befell Rwanda between the month of April and July last year, it became obvious that the country was to be rebuilt from scratch.

This tragedy caused innumerable problems and many challenges to the Rwandese people: about one million people were brutally killed by militia and army men. This brought about thousands of orphans and unaccompanied children who had neither medical care nor basic protection: survivors were deprived of everything and most of the time were seriously wounded, we had many defenseless widows and the entire population was displaced. All kinds of infrastructure were either completely or partially destroyed, collective or individual equipment were looted, harvests vandalized all over the countryside. In short, the country was wrecked and populations in total confusion.

Given the situation, especially at the end of the drama, numerous humanitarian organisations offered to come and assist in rebuilding the country. The Rwandese government and the whole population of Rwanda appreciate these tireless efforts employed to give support to Rwanda at the time of need.

However, it is important to note that a big number of humanitarian organisations in such a short time required better co-ordination in order to maximize the use of the assistance rendered.

It is in response to the need of coordination that the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, whose mandate amongst other tasks is the coordination of Humanitarian Assistance, decided to set up a structure of the Humanitarian Assistance and NGOs operations Coordination Unit (HACU). It was created among other things to render all services required by NGOs and to be at the same time fully informed about their activities in the country on one hand, and on the other to follow up the evolution of the humanitarian assistance operations.

Today, the task is still big although it is clear that NGOs' coordination is now established. This will facilitate better working relationships and continuous reviews.

A year after the drama, it is important to note that some of these organisations have intervened successfully while others were not up to standard, either because of lack of adequate means and capacities, or not having clear programmes or even having no experience in the various field of intervention.

Therefore, after adequate consultation with the relevant Government authorities, the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration has resolved to review NGOs operations in Rwanda.

The review concerns particularly non-governmental organisations which have not been successful in setting up programmes that suit different needs of our country, or have failed to comply with the Government regulations by refusing to apply for the registration, and signing basic agreements with the Government.

Other organisations have individual problems -namely weak performances in the accomplishment of their programmes, failure to go through the local authorities and technical ministries plus other irregularities.

According to the regulations set up in the working procedures for NGOs, 102 NGOs have been registered and allowed to operate legally in Rwanda having satisfied all requirements.

38 NGOs have been requested to cease operations and leave the country. While 18 others have been asked to suspend their activities and explain their individual cases before any further action can be taken.

The Government of Rwanda wishes to take this opportunity to thank all those assisting Rwanda and to renew its assurances for the continued co-operation with its partners in the reconstruction and development of the country.

Kigali, the 6th, of December 1995.

Mazimhaka Patrick  
The Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Integration.

Le Directeur de Cabinet  
CHRISTOPHE NYINAWUMWAMU



## ITANGAZO RIGENEWE ABANYAMAKURU

### GUSUZUMA IMIKOPERE Y'IMIRYANGO ITEGAMIYE LETA, IKORERA MU RWANDA

Nyuma y'ibyago byagwiririyeye u Rwanda muri mata umwaka ushize byabaye ngombwa ko igihugu gisanwa bushya kuko ibintu byinshi byari byarangiritse.

Habayeho ingorane nyinshi kandi zikomeye, abantu hafi million barapfa bazize itsembabwoko n'itsembatsemba. Impfubyi ziba nyinshi zidafite kivurira. Abapfakazi n'abacitse kw'icumu bese bamererwa nabi, ibintu birasenyuka, ibindi biribwa, igihugu cyose gihinduka imiborogo.

Aho igihugu cyongeye kubonera amahoro haje imiryango itegamiye leta nyinshi gufasha abanyarwanda. Leta y'u Rwanda n'abaturage bese barashimira abo bese bitabiriye gufasha u Rwanda n'abanyarwanda.

Byabaye ngombwa rero ko habaho uburyo bunoze bwo gufasha guhuza ibikorwa by'iyi miryango yari ije ari nyinshi bidasanzwe. Leta yashinze Minisitari yo Gucyura Impunzi akazi ko guhuza ibyo bikorwa. Nayo ishyiraho ibiro bishinzwe gukora ako kazi by'umwihariko (HACU). Kugirango bifashe icyo miryango biyihuze neza nizindi nzego za leta n'ibikorwa byazo bikurikiranwe.

Akazi karacyari kenshi ariko hari ibimaze gukorwa. Imiryango yarasuzumwe dusanga hari imwe yakozwe neza igatunganya gahunda zayo igakurikiza n'amabwiriza ya leta kandi igakorana n'inzego z'ubutegetsi zo hasi.

Hari imiryango rero itarashoboye gukurikiza gahunda twumvikanye, hari idafite ubumenyi n'ubushobozi buhagije. Hari n'itunvira amategeko leta yashyizeho ndetse hakaba n'irenge inzego z'ubutegetsi bwo hasi ikikorera ibyo yishakiye.

Nyuma yo guhuza ibitekerezako nizindi nzego za leta zibishinzwe byabaye ngombwa ko Minisitari yo Gucyura Impunzi no Gusana ibyangijwe ifata imyanzuro ikurikira:

- ONG 102 zaranditswe, zifite uruhushya rwo gukorera mu gihugu;
  - ONG 18 zisabwe guhagalika ibikorwa byazo zigasezererwa;
  - ONG 18 zisabwe guhagalika ibikorwa byazo by'agateganyo
- Kugirango zibanze zisobanure mbere yuko hacira ibindi byemezo bifatwa.

Leta y'u Rwanda yongeye gushimira abadufashije bese kandi yishimiye guhora ifatanyaga n'abo bese bifuza gufasha u Rwanda mu nzira yo kwiyubaka no gushaka amajyambere.

Kigali, Itariki 06.12.1995

Patrick MAZIMHAKA

MINISTARI YO GUCYURA IMPUNZI  
NO GUSANA IBYANGIJWE

Le Directeur le Cabinet  
CHRISTINE NYIRAMUNYANA



Ministère de la Réhabilitation  
et de l'Intégration Sociale  
B.P. 2034 KIGALI

Tel : (250) 7 6169  
Fax : (250) 7 2338

N/Réf.: 22/95/J/MP/190

V/Réf.:

Objet

Le 06/12/95  
N°

To  
The head of missions  
Non-Governmental Organisations  
operating in Rwanda

The tragedy which befell Rwanda in April last year has generated numerous problems to the Rwandese people. Given this situation, Rwanda appealed to the International Community. Many Humanitarian Organisations responded to the appeal and offered tremendous help to the needy. The Rwandan Government and all Rwandese people are sincerely grateful for the timely assistance that was given.

A year after the drama, it is important to note that some of the NGOs operating in Rwanda have intervened successfully while others have not been up to standard either because of lack of adequate means and capacities, not having clear programmes and experience, or neglect of existing Government regulations.

Therefore, after consultations with different Government authorities, the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration has decided to review NGOs operating in Rwanda.

Working in accordance with the regulations set up in the working procedures for NGOs, the following has been done:

1. Non-Governmental Organisations on the list in Annex A (here attached) have been registered and legally accepted to operate in Rwanda.
2. Non-Governmental Organisations on the list in Annex B are requested to cease operations in Rwanda.

3. Non-Governmental Organisations on the list in Annex C are requested to suspend their operations in Rwanda and report to MINIREISO to explain each individual case to assist in the process of making a final decision on them.

Sincerely Yours,

Patrick MAZIMHAKA  
MINISTER FOR REHABILITATION  
AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION

La Directeur de Cabinet  
CHRISTINE NYINAWUMWAMI

C.C.:

H.E. The President of the Republic of Rwanda

H.E. The Vice President of the Republic of Rwanda

H.E. The President of the National Assembly

H.E. The Prime Minister

H.E. The Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Internal  
Affairs

Hon. Ministers (All).

All Embassies

Special representative of the Secretary General

Representatives of UN Agencies

Representatives of Donor agencies



Ministère de la Réhabilitation  
et de l'Intégration Sociale  
B.P. 2034 KIGALI

Tel. : (250) 7 6169  
Fax : (250) 7 2338

N/Réf.: 22/95/D/PM/191

V/Réf.:

Objet

Le 06/12/95  
N°

TRANSLATION

Ku bahagarariye imiryango  
itegamiye Leta.

Ibyago byabaye mu Rwanda muri Mata umwaka ushize byateye ingorane nyinshi mu gihuqu.

Ibi byatumye imiryango myinshi itegamiye Leta ihurura ikaza gufasha.

Umwaka urarangiye ariko haracyari byinshi byo gukora.

Hakurikijwe amabwiriza Leta yahaye NGOs kugira ngo zigendereho hamaze kukorwa ibi bikurikira:

1. NGOs ziri kuri list A ziri ku mugereka w'iyi nyandiko zaranditswe ziremerewe gukorera mu Rwanda.
2. NGOs ziri kuri list B zirahagaritswe kugira ibikorwa zikorera mu Rwanda.

3. NGOs ziri kuri list C zihagaritse by'agateganyo kugira ngo zigire ibyo zisobanura mbere y'uko ibyemezo bya nyuma byafatwa.

Tubaye tubashimiye.



Patrick MAZIMHAKA

MINISITIRI WO GUCYURA IMPUNZI  
NO GUSANA IBYANGIJWE

Le Directeur de Cabinet  
CHRISTINE NYINAWUMWAMI

Bimenyeshejwe:

Nyakubahwa Perezida wa Repubulika y'u Rwanda

Nyakubahwa Vice Perezida wa Repubulika y'u Rwanda

Nyakubahwa Peresida w'Inteko ishingira amategeko

Nyakubahwa Minisitiri w'Intebe

Nyakubahwa Vice Minisitiri w'Intebe akaba na Minisitiri  
w'ubutegetsi bw'igihugu n'amajyambere ya Kominisi

Nyakubahwa Minisitiri (bose)

Ambassade Zose

Intumwa yihariye y'Umunyamabanga mukuru wa ONU

Abahagarariye Imiryango ya ONU

Abahagarariye Indi miryango itanga inpfashyanyo (Donors  
Agencies)

A. NGOs WHOSE NAMES ARE ON THE FOLLOWING LIST HAVE BEEN REGISTERED WITHIN THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION, THEY HAVE BEEN GRANTED LEGAL PERMISSION TO OPERATE IN RWANDA.

- 1 Action Internationale Contre la Faim / USA
- 2 Action Nord-Sud
- 3 Action Technique pour le Développement Communautaire (ATEDEC)
- 4 Agence Rwandaise pour le Développement et la Coopération
- 5 APIDERBU
- 6 AEF International
- 7 Africa Evangelistic Entreprise (AEE)
- 8 Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA)
- 9 Africa Muslim Agency (AMA)
- 10 African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF)
- 11 Africare - Rwanda
- 12 Agro-Action Allemande
- 13 American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (AJJDC)
- 14 American Refugee Committee (ARC)
- 15 Amanda Marga Universal Relief Team (AMURT)
- 16 Armée du Salut
- 17 ASEAO Wihogora
- 18 ASOFERWA
- 19 Association Finistérienne de Solidarité avec le Rwanda
- 20 Association pour la Protection & le Développement de l'Enfant
- 21 Association pour le Développement Agro-Pastoral (ADAP)
- 22 Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA)
- 23 Association Rwandaise pour le Développement/Bugesera (ARDEBU)
- 24 ACORD
- 25 ARAMET
- 26 Association Rwandaise pour le Bien Etre Familial (ARBEF)
- 27 Association des Scouts du Rwanda (ASR)
- 28 ARDI
- 29 Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale (AVSI)
- 30 AVODI
- 31 Care International
- 32 Catholic Relief Service (CRS)
- 33 Children Relief
- 34 Centre Canadien d'Etudes et de Coopération Internationale
- 35 Centre des Services Coopératives / UGAMA
- 36 Centre Vétérinaire des Volcans (Morris Animal Fondation)
- 37 CINS (Cooperazione Italiana Nord-Sud)
- 38 Compagnie Fontainiers du Rwanda (COFORWA)
- 39 Compassion International Inc
- 40 Concern World Wide
- 41 Cooperazione Italianna (COOP)
- 42 CWA / ACIST
- 43 Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund
- 44 Disaster Relief Agency (DRA)
- 45 Duhamic Action pour le Développement Rural Interne (DARI)
- 46 Duterimbere
- 47 Enfants du Monde
- 48 Fondation Aide Dentaire Africaine (FADA)
- 49 Fondation BARAKABAHO
- 50 Feed the Children-Europe
- 51 Fourth Waves Mission
- 52 German Emergency Doctors
- 53 Goal Ireland

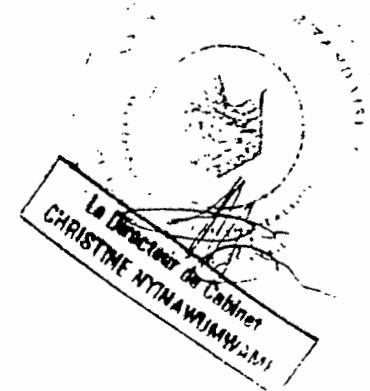
Le Directeur de Cabinet  
CHRISTINE NYINAWIMWA

Health Aid UK  
 Help e.v.  
 56 INADES Formation  
 57 Initiative Humanitaire Africaine (IHA)  
 58 International Hilfsfonds e.V  
 59 International Gorilla Conservation Programm  
 60 International Rescue Committee (IRC)  
 61 International Medical Corps (IMC)  
 62 Juristes Sans Frontières  
 63 Kora asbl  
 64 Lay Volunteers International Association (LVIA)  
 65 Lutheran World Federation (LWF)  
 66 Malteser - Hilfsdienst  
 67 Médecine pour le tiers monde  
 68 Médecins Sans Frontières Belgique  
 69 Médecins Sans Frontières Espagne  
 70 Médecins Sans Frontières Hollande  
 71 Medicus Mundi - Espagne  
 72 Medicos en catastrophe  
 73 Memisa Medicus Mundi (MMM) - Hollande  
 74 Medical Emergency Relief International (MERLIN)  
 Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)  
 76 Nutripa  
 77 OXFAM QUEBEC  
 78 OXFAM UK  
 79 PREFED  
 80 Pharmaciens Sans Frontières (PSF)  
 81 Population Services International (PSI)  
 82 Projet Suisse-Rwanda. "Enfant de Gahini"  
 83 Red Barnet Danemark  
 84 Refugee Trust  
 85 Réseau des Citoyens  
 86 Réseau des Femmes oeuvrant pour le Développement  
 87 Salem Rwanda  
 88 Samaritan's Purse  
 89 Save the Children USA  
 90 Save the Children UK  
 91 Service Social International (SSI)  
 92 SNV (Netherlands Development Organization)  
 93 Solidarités  
 94 SOS Children's Village  
 95 Tear fund  
 96 Trocaire  
 97 Wild life conservation Society  
 98 World concern  
 99 World Relief International  
 100 World Vision  
 101 Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)  
 102 Yca Refugee Care



B. NGOS WHOSE NAMES ARE LISTED BELOW ARE REQUESTED TO CEASE  
ACTIVITIES IN RWANDA

1. AICF France
2. Africa Center for Treatment and Rehabilitation-Torture  
Victimes
3. AIDAB Australia
4. American for African Adoption (A.A.A.)
5. Association Française de Sauvegarde de l'Enfance et  
Adolescence
6. Association pour l'Action Humanitaire (AAH)
7. Austrian Relief Program (ARP)
8. Les enfants avant tout-Action
9. Première Urgence
10. Safe Harbour International Relief
11. Terre des Hommes
12. APORWA
13. Médecins sans Frontières France
14. ORA International
15. SASO:Sustainable Agriculture Support for Orphans
16. Abundant Life International
17. Association Française des Volontaires du Progrès
18. Joint Relief Rehabilitation Service
19. ARDICI
20. Bureau Conseil Appui aux ONG de l'Afrique Central (BCA)
21. Hôpital sans Frontières (HSP)
22. APACOR
23. Atol
24. Care Australia
25. CIDSE :Coopération Internationale pour le développement et  
la Solidarité
26. ECO2TERRA International





27. Equilibre
28. Fraternité notre Dame
29. Médecins du Monde
30. Médecins Sans Frontières Suisse
31. Partage avec les enfants du monde
32. Triangle Génération Humanitaire
33. East Africa Development Services / Rwanda
34. RAFAD
35. SOS Racisme
36. CUAMM
37. Inter SOS
38. Terre Sans Frontières



C. NGOS WHOSE NAMES ARE ON THE FOLLOWING LIST ARE SUSPENDED AND ARE REQUESTED TO REPORT TO THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION TO GIVE INDIVIDUAL EXPLANATIONS WHICH WILL ASSIST IN TAKING FURTHER ACTION

1. Aide et Action
2. Associazione Solidarieta'per lo Sviluppo
3. Christian Reformed World Relief Committee (CRWRC)
4. CESAL
5. DELIPRO
6. Food for the Hungry
7. Initiative Humanitaire Africaine (IHA)
8. Johanniter - Unfallhilfe e.v.
9. Revival and Restoration Ministries - Rwanda
10. Christian Life Mission to Rwanda
11. Christian Unity Fellowship
12. Bornefonden Rwanda
13. Croix Rouge de Belgique
14. Sentinelles
15. ADRA: Adventist Development Relief Agency
16. Espoir Sans Frontières
17. British Direct Aid
18. Friends in the west

N.B: NGOS NOT APPEARING ON ANY OF THESE LISTS ARE STILL BEING REVIEWED.





UNAMIR COMMUNIQUE MINUAR

No.6  
30 Nov 95

UNAMIR Military Activity Highlights: Month of November 1995

KIGALI, RWANDA -- Did you know that during the month of November 1995, in addition to normal duties, the following UNAMIR military activities were conducted under the command of Canadian Forces Major General Guy Tousignant to help assist the people of Rwanda?

CONSTRUCTION/ENGINEERING

- a. provided an excavator cum digger to RPA for digging a canal in Gikongoro; a latrine at the Kigali Military Hospital and laying of pipes at a transit camp;
- b. deployed a bulldozer for preparing the shifting of the transmitter site in Gikongoro; for a rehabilitation project in Kigali; for the building of a playground in Rwamagana; for work on Nakamera Transit Camp; to improve the Zindoro-Krama road; and, to improve the road approaching the Ramagana commune police training school;
- c. completed work on building water supplies and on the electrification at the Butare Rehabilitation school;
- d. repaired a hand pump for the Gashora administration offices;
- e. recovered a minibus belonging to the RPA near Kanombe as well as a World Food Programme vehicle;
- f. prepared for the launching of the bridge at Gashora and assisted in repairing the bridging at Gitarama;
- g. deployed dumptrucks for transporting earth for the Nakamera Transit Camp in Gisenyi;
- h. continued to conduct rehabilitation work on the 8 km Birenga road;
- i. conducted lectures and demonstrations about mine awareness in Gitarama, Byumba, Butare and other communes throughout Rwanda;
- j. the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team defused grenades, mortar bombs, anti-pers mines around Kigali; and,
- k. activated local lines of Rwandatel.

Reçu le - 4 DEC. 1995

### **MEDICAL**

- a. evacuated two RPA soldiers injured in a mine and vehicle accident to Kanombe Hospital;
- b. medical personnel assisted in the national anti-polio vaccine campaign;
- c. evacuated the bourgemestre of Rubavu and an RPA soldier to Kigali Hospital;
- d. provided ambulance transport to injured locals to Kigeme Hospital as well as medical staff assistance to Kigeme Hospital;
- e. delivered oral rehydration salts to health centres and orphanages in Byumba;
- f. medical staff treated local Rwandese throughout the country; and,
- g. medical staff treated orphans at various orphanages around Rwanda.

### **FIREFIGHTING**

- a. UNAMIR soldiers joined the Rwandan Fire Brigade to fight a fire at the Yamaha Spare Parts Centre in Kigali.

### **MILITARY OBSERVERS**

- a. assisted in the distribution of mine awareness campaign posters;
- b. monitored the transfer of prisoners to the Nsinda Prison;
- c. discovered live explosives and identified mines - local Rwandese made aware and Force Engineers defused the explosives safely;
- d. monitored the safe return of refugees, hospital and prison conditions, schools and consulted with Prefects/Bourgemestres to assist in local communes; and,
- e. advised human rights monitors of any possible human rights violations and investigated infiltrations, thefts, assaults, illegal arrests.

### **TRANSPORT ASSISTANCE**

- a. provided trucks to the Byumba Prefect to transport 10 tons of seeds and 20 tons of paddy seeds for the Ministry of Agriculture;
- b. provided transport for returning refugees to their home communes and from

Nyamasheke to the Nyagatare Transit Camp;

- c. provided trucks to the RPA for the transportation of more than 50 tons of food to RPA sub-units, for troop transportation, to transport laterite from to a firing range in Kigali, and to conduct RPA administration business;
- d. provided trucks to the local (Rwandan) organization "ARDEC" to transport wood;
- e. provided trucks for the transport of prisoners at Byumba and Kibungo to Nsinda and Rwamiko to ease the congested prison situation;
- f. provided vehicles for use by RwandaTel;
- g. provided trucks for the transportation of foodstuffs to: the ACEJ College Mushubati; Pons et Chaussures to Gasarenda; to the Remera Parents School for Street Children; to Rambura Girls Community School; and to Terres des Hommes for the transport of cereals;
- h. provided trucks for the transport of new recruits to the Gendarmerie School in Rwamagana and to transport gendarmes to Kibungo;
- i. provided trucks to assist in the transport and reburial of remains of genocide victims;
- j. provided trucks for the transportation of construction materials to: SOS Children's Village; for a mosque in Kigali; to ARDEC for the construction of houses; to TROCAIRE for the transport of cement and bricks; to CONCERN for the transport of gravel at Nyarushishi Transit Camp; to IRC for construction materials to Buyeye; and, to CARE in Gikongoro;
- k. transported 80 mattresses to Butare for the Groupe Scolaire;
- l. transported seven tons of fertilizer to Gisenyi for Hungry International;
- m. transported bridging material to Kayenzi for the Salvation Army; and,
- n. transported tons of stationary and school materials to the Karago and Kirambo communes.

#### **ORPHANAGES**

- a. medical teams visited orphanages throughout Rwanda to administer first aid and to receive any future medical/humanitarian requirements;

- b. screened movies for ophans at Missionaries of Charity orphanage, Kibungo;
- c. barbers from IndBatt and 95 CMSG donated part of their earnings to local orphanages;
- d. transported 18 tonnes of firewood and furniture to the Cyeza orphanage;
- e. donations provided to the MSF orphanage in Rubabu commune; and,
- f. delivered tentage, cleaning supplies, sandals and blankets to various orphanages in Kigali.

**Note to editors: For more information, please contact the UNAMIR Spokespersons, Mr Ismael Diallo at (212) 963-3582 or 963-9906, ext 11075 or Lt(N) Kent Page at ext 11124.**



8 November 1995

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

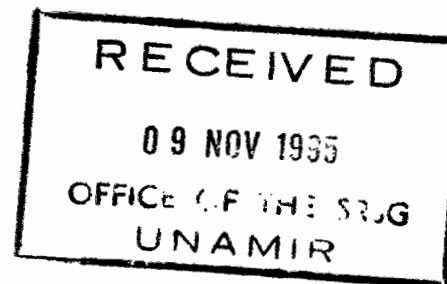
FROM: A. B. Sidique Dao, Humanitarian/Rehab. Officer *ASD*

SUBJECT: Meeting of Heads of Agencies- 7 June 1995

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

Submitted please.

cc: ED  
SA/SRSG



*I have the letter forwarded. I have made minor editorial changes.*

*SD*

*ASD*



7 November 1995

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

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

**1. UNAMIR ASSISTANCE**

The UNAMIR Engineering company will undertake the following:

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

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

**2. UNDP ASSISTANCE**

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

<sup>His</sup>  
<sup>Mr - name,</sup>  
Your Excellency Prime Minister  
Office of The Prime Minister  
P O Box 1334, Kigali



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

**3. NOVEMBER 21/22, 1995 THEMATIC CONSULTATIONS**

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

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

**4. LOW INCOME AND VULNERABLE GROUP**

To attract additional funding for site preparation and development, the Government is encouraged to consider among its priorities assistance to the low-income and vulnerable groups. Donors, particularly bi-laterals, are more <sup>inclined</sup> ~~keen~~ to assisting <sup>as distinct from</sup> this group given their plight <sup>in the world's poorest (i.e.)</sup> vis-a-vis the middle and high income groups. Perhaps, a portion (e.g. minimum of 40 % of the surface area) of every site should be accorded to this group to accelerate the process of funding and site development as a whole.

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

.....

HE Shaharyar Khan  
Special Representative of  
the Secretary General  
UNAMIR  
Kigali

.....

Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa  
Resident Representative  
UNDP  
Kigali



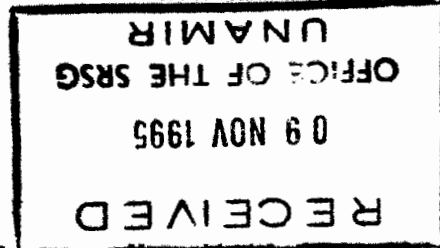
**NOTE TO MR. DAO**

**Subject: Visit of U.S. Inspectors**

1. Please prepare a code cable to Headquarters on the recent visit of U.S. inspectors to UNAMIR.
2. I recommend that you follow their programme when drafting the cable. I may have to supplement your draft if required.
3. Thank you for your cooperation.

*WS*

Wilfrid de Souza  
9 November 1995



8 November 1995

TO: Mr. Wilfredo de Souza, Executive Director

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

SUBJECT: Meeting of Heads of Agencies- 8 November 1995

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

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

On the Genocide Conference:

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

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

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

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

**On the Thematic Consultations:**

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

*VMCEF  
Should be  
pleased.*

Submitted please.


cc:   
CAO

Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

MEMORANDUM

6 November, 1995

To : All UN Agencies  
From : Sukchiro Hasegawa  
Resident Coordinator and  
Deputy Designated Official for  
Security in Rwanda  
Subject : Legal Mission to Rwanda



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

Cost Breakdown

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

**Total: \$ 70,000 USD**

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

UNDP	4 staff in detention	23.50 %	16,332.00	USD
WFP	1 "	6.00	4,100.00	
UNICEF	4 "	23.50	16,332.00	
UNHCR	6 "	35.00	24,533.00	
UNAMIR	2 "	12.00	8,201.00	
Total	17	100 %	70,000.00	USD

cc Mr. Benon V. Sevan  
UN Security Coordinator

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

Edward Cain, Director  
Rapid Reaction Division  
UNDP New York



**UNAMIR PROPERTY DONATED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA**

**Handing Over Form**

ITEM NO	CHASSIS/ DECAL NO	DESCRIPTION/ CONDITION	MAKE/ MODEL/YEAR	MINISTRY TO WHICH DONATED	SECTION DONATING	ISSUE DATE
1	HJ60-052374	GOOD	TOYOTA LAND CRUISER HZJ60LG-MN YEAR: 1989		TRANSPORT	09/11/95

- NOTE :** (1) UNAMIR shall not accept liability in cases of accidents involving vehicles and other equipment donated to the Government of Rwanda.
- (2) All UN insignia and Number plates on vehicles were removed prior to handover.
- (3) The UNAMIR is not obligated to maintain or contribute towards the road worthiness of these vehicles after their donation.
- (4) Fuel shall not be provided for these vehicles.

Received on behalf of UNAMIR by .....  
 Signature: *[Signature]* .....  
 Date: 11/11/95

Received on behalf of Ministry by .....  
 Signature: *[Signature]* .....  
 Date: 11/11/95

DAO

Visite au Rwanda de

Mme. Elizabeth Lindenmayer,

Chargé du Rwanda au Département

du Maintien de Paix, New York

10-14 novembre 1995

**Ammend. 1**

10 novembre 1995

\*\*\*\*\*

Samedi 11 novembre

- |             |   |  |
|-------------|---|--|
| 08H00       | - | Prière matinale (Grande salle de conférence au rez-de-chaussé)   |
| 09H30       | - | Rencontre avec le Représentant des Droits de l'Homme:<br>● M. Ian Martin (Bureau de M. Martin)   |
| 10H15-11H15 | - | Défilé Militaire de la Compagnie Canadienne<br>Place: TRAFIPRO   |
| 11H30       | - | Briefing avec le Directeur Exécutif<br>● M. Wilfrid De Sousa<br><br>● Participants: MM Condé, Diallo, Dessande, Dao, Tikoca, Zorilla, Ischlika |
| 12H00       | - | Rencontre avec par le Représentant Résident du PNUD<br>● M. S. Hasegawa<br><br>Déjeuner offert par le Représentant du PNUD                     |
| 15H00       | - | Programme avec le Commandant des Forces de la MINUAR:(Residence du FC)<br>● General-Major G. Tousignant  |

Dimanche, 12 novembre

- 10H15 - Départ pour Gisenyi en compagnie du Général Van Kappen
- 12H00 - Déjeuner à l'Hotel Meridien à Gisenyi
- 13H00 - Départ pour Nkamira (Camp de Transit)
- 13H10-13H30 - Visite au Camp de Transit de Nkamira
- 13H30 - Départ pour Kigali
- 14H10 - Arrivée à Kigali
- 14H20 - Visite à la Compagnie de Genie de la MINUAR
- 15H15 - Visite à ONTRACOM (Centre de detention temporaire)
- 15H30-16H15 - Visite à TRAFIPRO (95 CMSG et NORMED)
- 16H15-17H00 - Visite des Installations de la Compagnie de Transmission des Forces de la MINUAR
- 19H30 - Dîner offert par le SRSG à sa résidence

Lundi, 13 novembre

- 09H00-10H00 - Rencontre avec le Directeur Général du Ministère de la Justice:
  - M. Gerard Ntashmage
- 10H15-11H30 - Visite aux installations de la Radio MINUAR
- 11h45-13h00 - Réunion avec le CAO et les divers Chefs de Section de l'Administration (Grande salle de conférence du rez-de-chaussée)
- 15H00 - Visite de la prison de Kigali
- 20H00 - Dîner privé



Mardi, 14 novembre

- 10H00 - Réunion Conjointe Gouvernement/MINUAR présidé par le Représentant Spécial (Grande salle de conference du rez-de-chaussée)
- 15H00 - Briefing par le Représentant Spécial au Corps Diplomatique accredités au Rwanda et aux Agences du Système des Nations Unies
- 17H00 - Départ pour Nairobi.



ED

---

*Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General*  
*UNAMIR, Kigali*  
*Tel.: (212) 963-3582 & (250) 84265 - Fax.: (212) 963-3090 & (250) 86877*

---

DATE: 23 August 1995

Dear Mr. Rwigema,

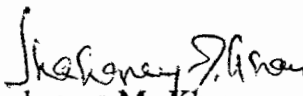
Thank you for your letter of 22 August 1995 in reference to the assistance that UNAMIR is providing to the rehabilitation of the Butare School for demobilized children.

I have taken note of the priority areas you have outlined where assistance is most needed, namely, sanitation, water and electricity, and have informed my staff accordingly.

In addition, I have also taken note that the funds recently made available for the above purpose from the United Nations Trust Fund for Rwanda in the amount of US\$50,000 have been deposited at the Banque Nationale du Rwanda and will be made available to UNAMIR as the rehabilitation work proceeds.

It is understood that a statement of the costs incurred will be furnished to your Ministry and UNREO when the assignment has been completed.

Sincerely,

  
Shaharyar M. Khan  
Special Representative of the  
Secretary-General

H.E. Minister Pierre Célestin  
Minister of Primary and  
Secondary Education  
Kigali  
Rwanda

FD

*Please copy to Mr DAO  
and Mr J. Khan*

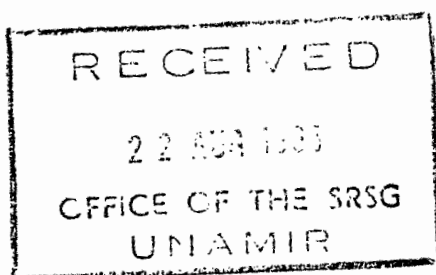
*2-10-95*

*WS*

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA  
MINISTER OF PRIMARY  
AND SECONDARY EDUCATION  
P.O. BOX 622 KIGALI.

Kigali 22 AOUT 1995

N° 08.00/ 44 38



Mr SHAHARYAR KHAN  
SRSG TO RWANDA  
KIGALI.

*Pl. discuss.  
Shaharyar*

Dear Mr. Khan,

*Bel.*

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 :

(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 N° 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.

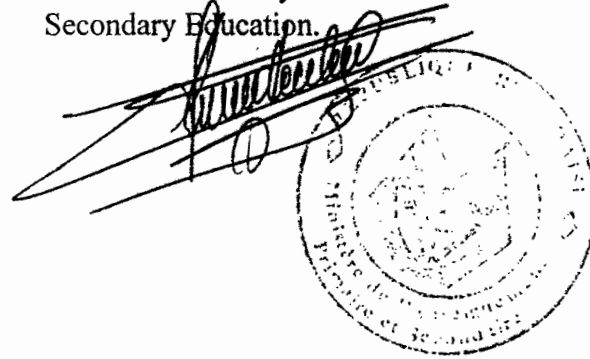
Dr. Gérard NGENDAHIMANA of my office will be the liaison at our Ministry for this project.

Sincerely,

RWIGEMA Pierre Célestin,  
Minister of Primary and  
Secondary Education.

CC

- Docteur Gérard NGENDAHIMANA  
Directeur de Cabinet au MINEPRISEC  
KIGALI.



Under the Arusha Accords, a Neutral Military Observer Group (NMOG)  
- to ensure the security of the distribution of humanitarian  
aids.

UNAMIR was established by Sec Co Resolution 872 (1993)

- establishment of UNAMIR
- to monitor the process of repatriation of Rwandese refugees and resettlement of displaced persons to verify that it is carried out in a safe and orderly manner.
- to assist in the coordination of humanitarian assistance activities in conjunction with relief operations.
- the parties should implement the Arusha Agreement in good faith.
- Member States, UN specialized agencies and NGOs to provide and intensify their economic, financial and humanitarian assistance in favour of the Rwandese population and the democratization process in Rwanda.
- UNAMIR's mandate is expected to terminate following National Elections and the installation a new government in Rwanda against Dec 1995.

Resolution 893

- reaffirms Resolution 872

Resolution 909

expresses The Sec Co's deep concern at the delay in the establishment of the BBTG and the Transitional National Assembly and the deterioration of the humanitarian and health situation.  
Note: This was the first time in Rwanda when no NGO and/or Agency, food convoys moved without UNAMIR cover. Yes, coordination was at its peak.

April 6: Death of President & PM led to renewed fighting in Rwanda.

- 10 Belgian soldiers of UNAMIR were killed.
- Belgium decided to withdraw its its battalion from UNAMIR.
- UNAMIR then found it impossible to carry on with its original mandate. Instead,

**UNAMIR concentrated on :**

- Securing an agreement on a ceasefire to be followed by political negotiations  
Protecting civilians in all possible ways
- Negotiating a truce with the 2 parties to permit the evacuation of expatriates;
- Assisting in evacuations;
- Rescuing those trapped in the fighting and
- **Providing humanitarian assistance to large groups of displaced persons under UNAMIR protection.**

**Resolution 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994**

- Reduced the strength of UNAMIR to serve only as an intermediary between the parties for a possible ceasefire.
- Assist in the resumption of humanitarian relief operations **to the extent possible.**
- Monitor developments in Rwanda
- Provide safety and security of civilians who sought refuge with UNAMIR; and
- recognizes the centrality of the Arusha Accords.

**Note: Humanitarian Activities temporarily suspended on 9 April 1994 and the evacuation of humanitarian personnel was recommended.**

- Disaster Management team stayed/coordinated by UNREO.
- Advanced Humanitarian Team (Inter-Agency) led by Peter Hanson assessed needs in Kigali area & in most of RPA-controlled areas as well.

**Note: This is the first sign of CO-ORDINATION among HCR, UNDP, DHA, UNICEF & WHO in close collaboration with UNAMIR. The provision of Humanitarian Aid is/ has always been dependent on the security situation on the ground.**

By 13 May 1995, UNAMIR had been reduced to 444 all ranks in a "highly unstable and insecure environment with widespread violence." A major humanitarian crisis had erupted with over 2 million people displaced/refugees.

UNAMIR, UNREO, agencies and NGOs

DAD

**COPY**

**NOTE VERBALE**

SRSG/NV/215/95

La Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR) présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération Internationale de la République Rwandaise et a l'honneur de porter à sa connaissance ce qui suit:

Une délégation de l'Association Etats-Unis/Nations Unies, composée des personnalités dont la liste est ci-jointe, visitera le Rwanda du 4 au 7 novembre 1995. La délégation arrivera à Kigali le samedi 4 novembre à 07h05 par le vol SABENA 563 en provenance de Bruxelles. Elle espère pouvoir rencontrer un certain nombre de personnalités rwandaises, notamment les Ministres des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération, de la Justice, de la Réhabilitation et de la Réintégration Sociale, du Plan, de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche et de la Culture et de l'Information.

Aussi la MINUAR serait-elle reconnaissante au Ministère de bien vouloir l'aider à obtenir ces audiences. Elle apprécierait également toute suggestion que le Ministère voudra bien faire en ce qui concerne une visite éventuelle à l'intérieur du pays et les dispositions qu'elle prendra à cette fin.

La Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda remercie le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération Internationale de la République Rwandaise de son aimable coopération et saisit cette occasion pour lui renouveler les assurances de sa très haute considération.

*E*



Kigali, le 28 octobre 1995

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

**UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

485 Fifth Avenue  
New York, NY 10017-5104  
Tel: 212 697-3232  
Fax 212 682-9185  
Cable UNASMER

Washington Office  
1010 Vermont Avenue, NW  
Suite 904  
Washington,  
Tel 202 347-5004  
Fax 202 628-5945

**UNA-USA 1995 PEACEKEEPING DELEGATION: RWANDA AND ANGOLA**

1. **Mr. Michael Sonnenfeldt**  
CEO, Emmes and Company, Inc.
2. **Mr. William Rouhana**  
CEO, Winstar Communications, Inc.
3. **Mr. Lowell Blankfort**  
Owner of a large chain of newspapers on the West Coast
4. **Mr. Frances Shattuck**  
Chairman, International Committee  
American Bar Association
5. **Mr. Robert White**  
Demining expert  
Booz, Allen & Hamilton Inc.
6. **Commander Kevin Donlon**  
Joint Chiefs of Staff, Pentagon
7. **Mr. Preston Niblack**  
Senior Analyst  
Rand Corporation
8. **Mr. Ralph L. Cwerman**  
Vice President, UNA-USA
9. **Ms. Sandrine Teyssonneyre**  
Program Officer, UNA-USA



MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF  
NGO ACTIVITIES IN RWANDA

Terms of Reference

CONTEXT

Today the number of NGOs registered with Minireiso is more or less 102. Around 18 others are in negotiation with the ministry, and the number of NGOs registered in the country could increase very soon. Besides, there are indications that other NGOs not yet registered or openly known could still be operating illicitly on Rwandan Territory.

Through past quick monitoring and evaluation done by MINIREISO in some areas of the country, we remark that the effectiveness of many NGOs is greatly lacking, without talking of their efficiency which leaves much to be desired. This is due to many reasons:

NGOs often embrace many fields at a time without particularly having at their disposal qualified human resources; it is therefore normal that they do not master/control all the activities that they carry out.

For certain NGOs the expatriate personal is so numerous that salaries, means of transport, accommodation and running costs cover more than 90% of the budget. This explains why none of the NGOs will accept budgetary controls even though the money they use comes from bilateral or multilateral aid granted to Rwanda.

The distribution of posts between expatriate personnel and the local personnel follows no rules and does not depend on anything but the judgement of the expatriate manager of the NGO, the beneficiary government having nothing to say whereas the budgetary implications for the expatriate personnel and sometimes few senior local personnel is very significant.

If all the NGOs have a general plan of action, rare are those who make available a detailed programme of their activities and a provisional budget assigned to each section/area. Because of this fact the direction and the management remain uncertain.

Besides, the geographical overlaps, the contiguity and the multiplicity of the actions and of the systems of approach of NGOs, which are normally supposed to collaborate with local institutions, create technological and psychological overlap which carries prejudice to the adoption of proposed innovations and to the sustainability of the results obtained.

It is also worthnoting that certain NGOs, under the hat of humanitarian aid, have other hidden goals. Others do not honor correctly their theoretical obligations, others go in for destabilising actions which cause problems of instability justifying then the prolongation of the emergency which means for

*This is seen generally as acceptable for NGOs*  
*Recd from Director of HACW 15/12/95*  
*MDao*

*Summary*



the expatriate personnel more months of salary and of excessive affluence.

Finally we note that there exists no true partnership between NGOs and local structures; on the one hand, the NGOs, because of lack of a thorough survey, impose programmes not based on the needs expressed by the beneficiary population; on the other hand the local structures do not have available human resources capable of defining and of prioritising the needs before formulating a request for support.

In view of all of this we can deduce that for most of cases there is a considerable waste of aid granted to Rwanda and managed by NGOs with no right of inspection by the government.

Next to this gloomy picture it is necessary to recognise that certain NGOs carry out their work correctly and lack perhaps certain management tools which would improve noticeably their effectiveness.

Furthermore, we have to underline that the work of NGOs is sometimes obstructed by blockages of the administrative order, the responsibility for which is incumbent on local institutions.

To remove all the inadequacies and lift the different blockages which hinder the actions of NGOs, we think that a strict evaluation is indispensable.

#### TERMS OF REFERENCE

This evaluation aims at taking stock of different NGOs working in each prefecture, their activities and especially their impact on the beneficiary populations. It will lead to conclusions and recommendations justifying the raison d'être of these NGOs in each commune and hence contributing to improving the effectiveness of their interventions.

#### OBJECTIVES

- Make contact with NGO representatives in the field to discuss the implementation of their projects.
- Visit projects carried about by NGOs to evaluate progress made so far and if this is in accordance with the timeline fixed by the NGO and the means put in place.
- Gather all the information necessary to take decisions with regard to management of the NGOs activities. This will allow, on the one hand, to make the NGOs actions efficient and to guide passage from emergency to development on the other hand.

Furthermore, at the end a rapid diagnosis, the evaluation will help us make a judgement on:

- the size/numbers/strength and qualification of NGO personnel
- the costs occasioned by these personnel

- the running costs
- the balancing between the budget and the provisional programmes
- the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of the programme and of the budget.
- the institutional blockages which hinder the actions of NGOs.
- the involvement of national partners at all levels.

#### COMMISSION

Following the seminar "to better serve the people of Rwanda" held at Gisenyi, with the participation of NGOs, from the 18-21 October 1995, this evaluation will make possible at the end of this diagnosis to:

- formulate recommendations which will help MINIREISO to better coordinate the NGOs.
- clearly define the framework and the institutional mechanisms so that they do not hinder the actions of NGOs.
- elaborate monitoring tools facilitating the follow up and automatic evaluation (autoevaluation) for NGOs by HACU.
- make concrete proposals to MINIREISO to help take wise decisions in the NGO sector.

Far from being a control, nor an accounting <sup>audit</sup> tool, this evaluation will serve to improve the working methods of different partners involved with the actions of NGOs.

It will contribute to a better geographical distribution of actors in terms of needs expressed by the target groups.

#### WORK SCHEDULE AND TIMEFRAME

Work in Kigali:

- 3 days: investigation of the documents and reports of NGOs available at HACU and discussion with the Monitoring and Evaluation DIVISION at HACU.
- 2 days: elaboration of the evaluation grid/matrix.
- 1 day: meeting with the NGOs to explain to them the objectives of the evaluation and to present to them the calendar of the work as well as the people to contact in each prefecture.

NGOs visits:

- It will be necessary to plan 3 days/prefecture, of which 2 are for field visits and one day for synthesis, that is to say 30 days.
- 10 days for the writing of the report.
- 2 days workshop with the NGOs, presentation of the provisional report and discussion on the recommendations.
- writing of the final report.

REQUIREMENTS

a) Human Resources:

- 3 Consultants: One medical doctor, one agronomist, one socio-economist
- 2 representatives of Minireiso/HACU
- 1 representative of the NGO Working Group.

b) means of transport (2 4x4 vehicles: to be provided by HACU)

c) Secretariat (stationaries + a secretary: to be provided by HACU)

BUDGET                      IN US \$

- 3 consultant's salaries at 100/day for 45 days= 13,500
- Per diem for 6 team members at 25/day for 30 days= 4500
- Petrol/diesel (around 3000km) at 210Frw/litre, 1200 litres (2.5km/litre)= 788
- secretariat (provided by HACU)
- vehicles (provided by HACU)

Grand Total: US DOLLARS 18,788