

- Canadian Forces aircraft were initially sent to participate in the evacuation of foreigners from Rwanda and later carried vast quantities of humanitarian relief cargo. From April until September 1994, a Canadian Forces Hercules aircraft airlifted humanitarian supplies and equipment provided by Canadian NGOs and by international organizations, and flew personnel on behalf of international agencies.
- From June to October 1994, Canada supplied a 218-person Canadian Forces medical unit to assist with the emergency health needs of Rwandan refugees. Engineers attached to that unit operated two water purification units supplied by Canada.
- Individual Canadians have responded generously to appeals from NGOs; more than \$16 million has been raised in private donations. Many Canadians are working for international agencies and NGOs in Rwanda and neighbouring countries.

Consular Assistance

- Approximately 200 Canadian citizens were evacuated from Rwanda during the crisis in April 1994; approximately 60 Canadians, mostly NGO aid workers, have gradually returned to that country.
- Four Canadians were killed during the crisis in 1994 and one in the crisis earlier this year.
- As the possibility of violence remains a serious concern, Canadians continue to be advised not to travel to Rwanda.
- Communication with emergency co-ordinators is effected through a radio system frequently tested by the Canadian embassy office in Kigali.

Immigration Measures

- After violence broke out in Rwanda in April 1994, the visa office in Nairobi facilitated the admission to Canada of Rwandan citizens who had close links to Canada and who were affected by the civil unrest.
- As international organizations promote the repatriation of Rwandan refugees rather than their resettlement in a third country, no special program has been set up for these refugees. However, the visa office in Nairobi continues to process individual applications for government-assisted as well as privately sponsored refugees on an ongoing basis.