

UNAMIR

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

16 JAN - 18 MAY 1995

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COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

Kigali, 17 May 1995  
KIG 95/106 - JFS

Sir,

We have learned that on Friday, the 19 May 1995, a meeting of the Rwanda Operational Support Group (ROSG) will be held at the Hotel Meridien in Kigali.

The main issue of this conference will be the financing of the International Tribunal under Judge Goldstone who will be present himself.

Given the close link between the justice and the penitentiary system, I would like to ask you whether the subject of places of detention in Rwanda will also be an issue in this conference?

I am looking forward to meet you, Mr Ambassador, in order to present to you my successor, Mr Philippe Lazzarini.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, with the highest consideration.

Jean-François Sanguet  
Head of Delegation



S. Khan  
Special Representative of the Secretary General  
UNAMIR  
  
KIGALI



F/IN -1659

El Embajador de España

Nairobi, 18 May 1995

UNAMIR

95 MAY 18 13 37

To : Mr. P.B. Dessande  
Chief Protocol Officer UNAMIR / Kigali

FAX : 000 1 212 963 3097

From : Ambassador of Spain to Kenya / Nairobi

FAX 254-2-332858

Dear Mr. Dessande:

I would like to confirm to you that tomorrow, 19th May, I will attend the meeting of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, as a Representative of the Spanish Government.

I will arrive to Kigali in the flight of TRANSWORLD Safaris (Kenya)Ltd, which has been chartered for the Minister of International Cooperation of the Netherlands.

I will leave Kigali for Nairobi tomorrow, in a flight of UNAMIR.

I hope there will be a vacant seat for the trip Airport-City of Kigali-Airport, in the vehicle transporting participants to the Meeting, some of them, Ambassadors in Nairobi.

I thank you very much in advance, and remain,

Yours sincerely,

Fermín prieto-Castro

Recd 18/495 ef.  
① CARMEN  
V - 1 copie a Mr DAO  
- 1 copie au Tribunal International  
- téléphone au Protocol d'Etat pour  
l'informe de l'arrivée  
- Préparer les formulaires  
pour le voyage retour de  
Kigali-Nairobi

1995-05-18

11:49

PAGE = 01



With the compliments  
of the Chief, Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda

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Avec les compliments  
du Chef. du l'Operation des Droits de l'Homme sur le Terrain au Rwanda



Interesting.

Sus.  
175.

Izel  
Dr Dai

OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A GENÈVE



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA

HAUT COMMISSAIRE AUX DROITS DE L'HOMME

~~Restricted~~

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS



UPDATE ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE  
HUMAN RIGHTS FIELD OPERATION IN RWANDA (HRFOR)  
7 APRIL 1995 - 5 MAY 1995

I. STATUS OF DEPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL SITUATION

As of 5 May 1995, there are 124 members of the HRFOR, composed of the following: 53 fixed-term staff; 36 UN Volunteers; 32 human rights field officers contributed to the HRFOR by the European Union and 3 Experts, provided by Governments for the purposes of investigation (at present, Norway and Switzerland).

The HRFOR has its Headquarters in Kigali, and currently, has 11 field offices: 9 as prefectural headquarters (Butare, Cyangugu, Gikongoro, Gisenyi, Gitarama, Kibungo, Kibuye, Kigali and Ruhengeri) and two additional offices in the southwest (Rwamagana and Rilima).

To meet the challenge of the human rights situation in the aftermath of the forcible closure of the IDP camps in Gikongoro Prefecture, HRFOR has taken emergency measures in those areas to which IDPs are returning. Thus, an emergency coordination structure has been established in Butare, covering the principally affected areas of Gikongoro, Butare and Bugesera: an additional 20 field officers have been moved in from other teams elsewhere (8) and from the newly arrived group of EU-contributed personnel who had just finished their training (12).

A statement of pledges and contributions is attached which indicates the situation as of 4 May 1995. The statement shows that the HRFOR has to that date received voluntary contributions to the amount of US\$ 6,296,768.19. This, together with the US\$ 3 million, advanced from CERF, has enabled the entry into spending commitments for the months September 1994 to end of June 1995 of US\$ 8.3 million. The remaining US\$ 1 million, will enable the Operation at current strength, to continue until around the end of the month of August 1995. This estimate does not include repayment of the CERF advance of US\$ 3 million.

II. HRFOR ACTIVITIES

A. Status of Genocide Investigations

An important part of the mandate of the HRFOR has been to carry out investigations into violations of human rights and humanitarian law. Since mid-September 1994 a special unit of the HRFOR named "Special Investigations

On 19 April, the HRFOR Gikongoro team had been present since early morning. IDPs had been leaving in small numbers while the RPA registered them. At that time, shooting, apparently for crowd control, was heard in the morning and afternoon. IDPs threw stones at RPA soldiers at which point the RPA shot at the IDPs. In the event, 16 people were killed by gunshot, two were trampled to death and two macheted to death presumably by hardline elements inside the camp, to total 20 persons killed. Some IDPs were apprehended by UNAMIR on suspicion of being responsible for having injured 44 IDPs by machete. There were individual cases of people arrested and having been taken away by the RPA. Areas along the road from Kibeho camp to Gikongoro were occupied by RPA soldiers. At 11.30 a.m., the local UNAMIR commander estimated that the number of IDPs who left, reached around 6,000. In the afternoon, more than 5,000 IDPs were leaving by foot.

On 20 April, some 20 people were arrested by the RPA on suspicion of having perpetrated acts of genocide. Some isolated killings occurred when a number of IDPs tried to escape from RPA custody.

On 21 April, road conditions had deteriorated very badly because of heavy rain. These conditions impeded the movement of IDPs by truck. However, around 900 IDPs were transported by six UNHCR trucks to Nyakizu. Around four hundred IDPs left the camp by foot for Nyakizu. At about 4:00 p.m., field officers witnessed a group of some 100 IDPs being pushed back into Kibeho camp despite the fact that they had been allowed to leave the camp only two hours prior. No explanations were given by RPA soldiers concerning this situation. In N'Dago camp, IDPs left the camp in large numbers during the morning.

In the early morning of 22 April, shooting started at Kibeho camp and did not stop until 11:00 a.m. Shooting resumed in the afternoon. Two members of Gikongoro team were at the UNAMIR compound, but were not able to ascertain who had started the shooting. It was following this development, that the greatest number of casualties were suffered. Around 6:00 a.m., one of the human rights field officers assisted a UNAMIR escort to collect about 30 severely injured IDPs and to bring them to the MSF Hospital. The injuries were the result of bullets, machete blows and beatings. According to local MSF staff, more than 200 IDPs were brought into the Hospital that night.

At 09:20 a.m. on 22 April, the RPA shot several volleys into the air, to force IDPs towards a registration point. IDPs threw sticks and stones at the RPA soldiers at which point the RPA shot into the crowd. At this moment, groups of IDPs tried to escape. However, a possible escape route was blocked because the RPA had surrounded the hill. Many IDPs panicked. At 9:30 a.m., in their panic, IDPs broke the main UNAMIR gate, invaded the parking place of the Zambian Battalion camp and then sought protection from UNAMIR. Thousands of IDPs then tried to force their way into the UNAMIR camp. Human rights field officers reported that IDPs threw their children over the gate to make them safe.

Field officers witnessed 15 RPA soldiers firing on IDPs. The UNAMIR escort reported hearing the firing of a rocket propelled grenade and one mortar. From just

after noon to 1:30 p.m., heavy firing was heard. Some 500 dead bodies were found laying in front of the main door of the UNAMIR camp.

At 4:00 p.m., heavy shooting started again until 5:45 p.m. Grenades, some launched by rocket propulsion, were witnessed. The shooting continued sporadically into the night.

On 23 April, further killings and arrests were reported on the road between Kibeho and Butare. Human rights field officers reported hundreds of essential items (plastic sheets, pots, shoes, food, etc.) abandoned on the road. Very young children were found nearby unaccompanied by adults. Human rights field officers together with UNICEF personnel took them to a Save the Children facility in Butare.

RPA soldiers ordered NGOs to transport all injured people only to Butare Hospital. Access of human rights field officers to the Butare Hospital was prevented by the RPA.

A group of people refused to leave Kibeho camp and sought refuge in the Médecins sans frontières (MSF) installation there. While food and water were denied to them, MILOBS and ICRC were allowed access. The RPA maintained an armed guard over the installation, and had given those inside several deadlines to leave or face an attack. However, each deadline passed without action on the part of the RPA after continued intervention by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

Two human rights field officers gained access to the camp on 29 April to assess the situation. They estimated the number of people remaining in the camp to be around 800, mostly women, children and the elderly. Conditions inside were atrocious with excrement everywhere. The only drinking water available was whatever could be gathered from rainfall. There was no apparent access to food. It has been reliably reported that there were armed elements in the camp.

Harassment, assaults and in some cases killings, continue to be perpetrated against those seeking to return to their home communes. The HRFOR has taken all measures at its disposal to facilitate the return of displaced persons and to promote establishment of mixed commissions in a number of communities to receive persons from the Kibeho camp. Human rights field officers are following up on the situation of returnees. Another important function of the HRFOR during the crisis was to help efforts launched by NGOs and such agencies as UNHCR and ICRC for humanitarian assistance.

In Butare, lack of food and shelter is reported as a problem for returnees. In the University Hospital at Butare, of the 300 people from Kibeho camp treated, some 20% had bullet wounds and the rest appear to have been injured by machetes or sticks. Some 5% appear to have suffered from dehydration as a result of having walked the distance from the camp without food or water. Eight deaths were recorded. At the MSF Hospital in Butare, around 300 people had sought assistance since 22 April. Of these, some 70% exhibited bullet wounds, and some 30% had been injured by machete.

Given the chaotic circumstances surrounding closure of the Kibeho camp, the HRFOR was not in a position to arrive at precise figures of persons killed. The revised UNAMIR estimate of up to 2,000 casualties roughly corresponds to HRFOR observations. Counting the number of casualties was complicated by the fact that following the shootings, the RPA at certain times was evidently transporting dead bodies out of the area.

At present, the main thrust of HRFOR response on the ground in the affected communes to which IDPs are returning, is:

- a) At the commune level, to establish working relations with the local officials, particularly for the purpose of getting the proposed joint committees of local and international officials (including UNAMIR and HRFOR) established and functioning; and
- b) At the sector level, to gain access and actively monitor abuses, particularly through checking on conditions of detention in which arrested IDPs are being held.

The HRFOR is working closely with the Minister of Interior in facilitating his visits on the ground to obtain or improve the cooperation of local authorities who report to him. It is to be noted that very recently there has been an improvement in the attitude of the RPA towards the HRFOR's gaining access to the sectors to which the IDPs have returned.

### 3. By Prefecture

#### Cyangugu

Tension has increased in Cyangugu as a result of the killing of 16 villagers in Bugarama commune on 14 April, following an exchange of gunfire between the RPA and former government army soldiers. According to the RPA, the people were killed by members of the former government army / Interahamwe. Both human rights field officers and the ICRC attempted to gain access to the detention centre where 2 of the attackers who were captured were said to be held, but both were denied access.

Regarding this incident, relatives of the victims reported shooting in the morning of 14 April in the village of Nyabishungu. At 1:00 p.m., a number of RPA soldiers arrived, and asked if any Interahamwe had been spotted in the area. The RPA threatened the villagers and beat some. On this occasion, 17 villagers were arrested. Their ID cards were later found at the site where 16 of them were killed. One witness said he saw men brought to the river with their hands tied behind their backs. They were lined up and shot. The day after the killing, MILOBs observed the villagers dragging the dead from the river. Sixteen persons were thereby confirmed dead.

The prefect of Cyangugu is a noted human rights defender who has cooperated closely with the HRFOR to the extent that circumstances permit.



Gikongoro

The Gikongoro team has for the last week to ten days been fully engaged in monitoring the activities at Kibeho camp (see above) and the situation concerning returnees in the prefecture. A total of 1,789 IDPs have returned to Gikongoro thus far by truck, although additional returnees have travelled on foot. An armed attack has been recorded against one family in which one person was killed.

The present prison population has reached 704 detainees. Some 46 persons have been transferred from the Military Prison. Generally, prisoners have been treated correctly. The prefect of Gikongoro has told the HRFOR that soon a number of prisoners will be transferred from the prisons of Butare and Gitarama to lessen overcrowding there.

A local association for the development of rural women has requested HRFOR to produce a seminar on the rights of women to be held in Gikongoro, which was agreed upon.

It is to be noted that the efforts of the HRFOR in Gikongoro meet with good cooperation from the Prefect and other local authorities, including a few judicial officials. This cooperation is being further developed.

Gisenyi

On 11 April, an HRFOR vehicle hit and fatally injured a young Rwandan girl. The HRFOR issued a press release on this accident indicating, inter alia, that a Board of Enquiry in accordance with United Nations regulations will be established.

Incursions into Rwanda from Zaire and a parallel rise in human rights violations were reported. The worst incident in recent weeks took place on 13 April, when 8 people were killed and a child was wounded.

On the night of 15 April at around 6 pm, a grenade was thrown at an RPA patrol. One RPA soldier was killed during the incident and one was seriously injured. An RPA patrol was also attacked around 1 am near Lake Kivu. The exchange of fire lasted for about 5 minutes until the RPA threw a grenade and the attackers fled toward Zaire. There were no injuries. The RPA has since suspended all activity along the lake from 6 pm on.

According to Milobs, one person was killed in the commune of Rubavu on 20 April, following a drunken quarrel with the RPA. Six RPA soldiers held up and robbed a local businessman.

The prison director at Gisenyi complained that prisoners previously detained at the military detention centre in Gisenyi were regularly arriving "half dead" from beatings and other torture. He requested HRFOR intervention to ameliorate conditions at the military prison. Human rights field officers have discussed the issue with an officer of the RPA and have attempted to meet with the Officer in charge of the prison but have been refused four times.

Human rights field officers also visited the prison at Byumba (prefecture to the north of Kigali) and arranged for the visit of a nutritionist to examine the prisoners. The Prison director maintains that he can do no more to alleviate conditions there because of insufficient personnel and resources.

From 11 to 14 April, a series of public talks and discussions were held at the prefecture about the genocide, its causes and consequences and what needs to be done to rebuild Rwandan society. Talks were given by local representatives of the Ministries of Rehabilitation, Social Affairs and the Family, a local Bishop, the Bourgmestre and the RPA Commander. Human rights field officers assisted the Ministry for the Family in its contribution.

#### Gitarama

The situation in Rwandan detention centres, continues to be of prime concern to the HRFOR. According to latest estimates, the number of detainees in Rwandan prisons is 35,000. Construction of a number of additional prison facilities has begun and some have already been completed in the following locations: Kibuye; Gitarama; Byumba; Nyanza and Ntsinza. Although the construction of additional prison facilities was intended to relieve the critical overcrowding crisis in Rwandan detention centres, it is still largely insufficient, given the fact that arrests continue. However, it is to be noted that most recently, the rate of arrests per week, has decreased.

A serious incident at Gitarama Prison followed the attempted escape of some inmates. One person was shot to death while trying to scale a wall. Four others were wounded by bullets and six others sustained injuries incurred by scaling walls and a roof spiked with nails. Human rights field officers viewed a cell which had clearly been shot into. Human rights field officers met with the Director of the Prison, the Prefect of Gitarama and the commander of the RPA, who were cooperative and allowed the field officers to speak with the prisoners. Prisoners were allowed to pose questions. Despite this cooperation, the RPA commander refused to speak to the prisoners and would not allow translation of the prisoners' questions.

One hundred and four persons sought protection from UNAMIR in one day in April. After protracted negotiations by human rights field officers during seven days with local, civil and military authorities and with the protection seekers, the latter returned to their homes in UNAMIR vehicles. The HRFOR later initiated a meeting with local inhabitants and with the prefect, also with the RPA commander and a number of chiefs of Sector and the Bourgmestre to promote confidence in the local authorities.

#### Kibungo

The Rwamagana and Kibungo teams in Kibungo Prefecture have been following a number of cases of people who have sought refuge in UNAMIR.

Kibungo is the prefecture where most of the abuses have been reported. An account is provided in the general section above. In addition to this account, the following should be noted.

On 21 April, the team was informed that 17 IDP families had left the open relief centre at Sake for Burundi. It is the considered opinion of the HRFOR team, as well as that of UNAMIR and MILOBs that the people had fled towards the border because of a general climate of repression in these communes. Upon investigation, the team found that 14 people from the Sake/Mugesera area, had been arrested by the RPA, close to the border with Burundi. UNHCR have been asked to confirm that IDPs from the Sake/Mugesera area have sought refuge in camps across the border.

#### Kibuye

The Kibuye team has registered major concerns about its security during the past two weeks. A large and hostile crowd gathered around the team's house on 20 April. Later in the week, the Prefect warned the HRFOR that they might no longer be authorised to work or live in the area.

There are 842 prisoners presently detained in the Kibuye prison. It was originally built to accommodate a prison population of 250. Work is currently progressing on the extension of the facilities. Prisoners will then be transferred from Gitarama prison bringing the population of the Kibuye prison to over 1,000 and the total number of detainees in the Prefecture to nearly 2,000, which is eight times the intended maximum capacity.

#### Kigali

The population of Kigali prison has reached 8,460 (20 April) as follows: 7,890 men; 279 women; 69 children (with their mothers) and 222 minors.

The Kigali team participated closely with the Integrated Operations Centre (IOC) to establish the process for involvement of the HRFOR in joint committees to be set up around the country to ensure effective and safe reintegration of IDPs into their home communes.

Renovation work has begun on a building at Gitagata to house 200 child detainees. The children are expected to be transferred shortly.

The military in charge of the prison has been subjecting the human rights field officers to some harassment as of late, insisting on being present at interviews and asking to read human rights field officers' notes. Cases of torture have been recorded.

#### Rilima

The Rilima team has also been involved in the last week with monitoring the large influx of returnees into the Bugesera area. The commune receiving the largest number of returnees is Ngenda. When the first group of three thousand arrived, most of the men were arrested and put into a communal room. When the room became full, those IDPs still on trucks were not allowed to disembark for

several hours. The Minister of the Interior visited the area, was briefed by HRFOR and he instructed the RPA to cooperate with UNAMIR. After that, matters quietened down in the commune. The team has reported that all is proceeding reasonably smoothly. UNHCR and ICRC are supplying blankets and food to the returnees before they leave the reception centre. No official arrests have been made, although fifty persons have been detained so that the Inspector of the Judicial Police can interview them. In Ngenda, 150 people have been detained.

Human rights field officers were heavily involved all week, trying to improve the conditions of returnees and trying to lift restrictions on returnees. For instance, human rights field officers, strongly protested the inhumane treatment of detained persons and procured medical assistance from the local dispensary.

#### Ruhengeri

Human rights field officers organized the transfer of 14 prisoners from the detention centre at Ruhondo commune to the brigade at Ruhengeri because of serious overcrowding. Around 30 returned refugees complained that they had been ordered to appear before the commune authorities to prove their innocence of any involvement in the genocide. In Kidaho commune, human rights field officers persuaded the Bourgmestre to provide better detention facilities for a woman and her child in the communal building.

#### Rwamagana

Please see Kibungo section.

#### 4. Security of human rights personnel

In the last three weeks, an increase in the incidence of armed robberies by men, mostly in military uniform, has been reported in connection with human rights personnel, Rwanda. The administration building of a contractor supplying logistic support for UNAMIR was the subject of armed robbery in which some US\$ 50,000 was stolen.

On one occasion, some human rights field officers were robbed at gunpoint by men in RPA uniform. One human rights field officer arrived home to find the house being ransacked. She was able to radio for help and the men were arrested by the UN Military Police and handed over to the Gendarmerie.

A second case was even more serious. A man in civilian clothes, driving a stolen UNAMIR vehicle, requested entry to a house in which a number of human rights officers live. The guard, having seen the UN vehicle, opened the gate, and then four or five armed men in RPA uniform appeared and forcibly entered into the house. They threatened to kill the three human rights field officers, in retaliation for UN reporting on RPA killings in Kibeho camp. They struck one human rights field officer with the barrel of a gun leaving very visible marks and significant bruising. They told one female human rights field officer that she had to leave with them, but she repeatedly refused and remained behind. They took two

HRFOR vehicles, hand held radios, computers and the luggage of one human rights field officer who was set to go on leave. They also took the keys to two other vehicles but apparently did not have sufficient drivers to take those as well.

### C. Technical cooperation programme

A number of projects aimed at rehabilitating the justice system and the promotion of a culture of rights and tolerance in Rwanda have been initiated. The following projects are currently under implementation:

#### 1. Advisory services in the administration of justice

A project aimed at providing advisory services in the administration of justice is already in the implementation phase. Six experts will be working for a period of six months with different departments within the Ministry of Justice, providing advisory services and on-the-job training to the relevant Rwandese legal personnel.

The project cost comes to US\$ 200,000, and is funded by the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights. Recruitment of these experts was done in cooperation with United Nations Volunteers (UNVs). Two UNVs have already been deployed in Rwanda, the other four will soon join the Ministry of Justice.

#### 2. Human rights seminars

The Technical Cooperation Unit has successfully organized two human rights seminars for women. Another seminar for government officials is being held this week.

#### 3. Project in cooperation with the UNDP to provide 50 legal professionals

There is an urgent need to provide the necessary legal assistance to the Government of Rwanda in order to process the large number of detainees, which comes to 35,000 persons in various prisons and detention centres throughout the country. The experts will assist the Parquet in the preparation of case files. A project to provide up to 50 legal professionals for a period of at least six months in cooperation with the UNDP, has been prepared. The project aims also at providing training of local judicial personnel and some infrastructure support. While the process of selected candidates continues, the first group of selected candidates is being presented to the Minister of Justice, who will make the final decision. These professionals will be deployed throughout May, June and July 1995.

The project is estimated to cost more than US\$ 5 million.

Restructuring of the Technical Cooperation Unit of the  
Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (HRFOR)

The technical cooperation mandate of the HRFOR is becoming increasingly important. In March 1995 a comprehensive technical cooperation programme was developed, based on a systematic needs assessment survey which was conducted by staff of the Technical Cooperation Unit (TCU) of the HRFOR, who identified the assistance needs in rehabilitating the justice system and rebuilding civil society, particularly in the area of the administration of justice and human rights education. The Unit also proposed specific projects to address these needs and the necessary financial resources required.

The Chief of the Advisory Services and Technical Assistance Branch of the Centre for Human Rights visited Kigali at the end of April 1995 to help strengthen the activities of the HRFOR in the area of technical assistance. This led to a process of restructuring the Technical Cooperation Unit (TCU) and to focus its work on this area.

This new focus of the work of the TCU in Kigali is reflected in the following key components in the technical assistance programme of the HRFOR.

1. Administration of Justice

**Advisory Services on Legislation and Policy Making:**

The Government is in the process of reviewing existing legislation and considering the passage of new bills. The TCU will provide the necessary technical assistance in the legislative drafting process in order to ensure that the new laws are compatible with international human rights standards.

**Project of 50 Legal Professionals:**

The scale and nature of this project requires significant backup support from the Technical Cooperation Unit. In this connection, a staff member will be responsible for all matters related to logistics. Another will be in charge of matters related to the substantive work of the 50 legal professionals and locally recruited staff as well as liaison with the Ministry of Justice and other organizations involved.

**Training of Lawyers and Judges:**

The recent tragic history has caused a severe lack of legal professionals in Rwanda. Some have left the country. Some have been killed. The remaining available lawyers include persons from a mixture of backgrounds: coming from the traditional Rwandese system; those trained and practised in the common law system; and those trained in the Napoleonic legal system. There is a real need to train these different groups of lawyers on the application of international norms and standards in the administration of justice. A training programme that responds to these needs is currently planned and will be carried out by staff of TCU.

## 2. Human Rights Education

### Human Rights Training to the Military:

The military has a critical role to play in the stability of the country. Building upon the experience gained from a recent initiative in Burundi, similar training in Rwanda is being organized following an initiative of the High Commissioner. An expert staff member from the Centre is now on mission in Rwanda to finalize the content of the programme and other arrangements with the military authorities. It is envisaged also that a staff member will be deployed to follow up an on-going programme of activities in this field.

### Human Rights Training to the Police:

UNAMIR is currently providing training to the gendarmerie on technical aspects of policing. Human rights training to the police is one of the most developed programme components of the technical cooperation programme in the Centre for Human Rights. Training needs are being assessed, which will result in an ongoing programme in this area.

### Human Rights Education and Civil Society:

The genocide has damaged the social, psychological, and cultural fabric of the society. The building of a culture of human rights, peace, and tolerance will require massive efforts. On-going activities are planned in this area, including the use of the mass media (for example national radio and television, Radio UNAMIR) for human rights promotion, support to NGOs, women and youth groups.

### Human Rights Education in the Formal Educational System:

To break away from the past legacy and to deal with the trauma caused by the genocide, education has a prime role to play in the process of national reconciliation. Human rights education programmes at the primary, secondary, and high education levels, have been planned and will be implemented in cooperation with relevant government ministries.

### Human Rights Training to Government Institutions:

Several activities are underway and are carried out in partnership with government ministries, particularly the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defense, and Ministry of Justice. The High Commissioner's objective is to assist the Government to build a human rights training capacity within each of the ministries and institutions so that the capacity of training on human rights will be sustained.

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### IMMEDIATE PRESS RELEASE

KIGALI 24 APRIL 1995

### IOM IN THE RWANDA EMERGENCY

CONVINCED OF THE HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY, AND FORCED BY THE EXTREME CONDITIONS AND THE AFTERMATH FOLLOWING THE EVENTS AT KIBEHO IDP CAMP, IOM FELT THAT IT SHOULD ACT AND THEREFORE MADE AVAILABLE ALL ITS HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES IN ORDER TO ASSIST PEOPLE IN NEED AND ALLEVIATE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE TRAGEDY.

SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE CRISIS IN THE SOUTHWEST OF THE COUNTRY, IOM HAS TRANSPORTED AND ASSISTED ABOUT 5000 IDPs ON A DAILY AVERAGE. THEY WERE EITHER PICKED UP FROM KIBEHO IDP CAMP, ON THE ROAD OR TAKEN FROM WAY-STATIONS TO THEIR COMMUNES MAINLY IN BUTARE AND GIKONGORO PREFECTURES. HOWEVER, IOM WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS ITS DEEP CONCERN AND LAUNCH A STRONG APPEAL TO THE AUTHORITIES REGARDING THE FOLLOWING:

1. **ARMED MILITARY ESCORTS ARE ACCOMPANYING RETURNING IDPs INSIDE EVERY TRUCK AND BUS RUN BY IOM;**
2. **UNACCEPTABLE NUMBERS OF IDPs BOARD THE VEHICLES WHICH PUTS THE PASSENGERS AT GREAT RISK DURING THEIR JOURNEY;**
3. **IOM HAS WITNESSED AT THE RETURN OF IDPs IN HOME COMMUNES THAT SOME RETURNEES HAVE BEEN STONED BY THE LOCAL POPULATION, THEIR LIVES HAVE BEEN THREATENED AND MANY HAVE BEEN ARRESTED BY THE AUTHORITIES WITHOUT ANY MONITORING BY NEUTRAL OBSERVERS.**

IOM REITERATES ITS COMMITMENT TO WORKING HAND IN HAND WITH THE GOVERNMENT AS WELL AS ITS PARTNERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT AN ORDERLY AND SAFE OPERATION. IOM WOULD BE GRATEFUL IF THE THREE POINTS OF CONCERN MENTIONED ABOVE COULD BE ADDRESSED AND THE SECURITY SITUATION BE IMPROVED.

- 30 -

FOR ANY FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT  
JEAN VICTOR NKOLO, TEL/FAX: +(250) 72053, IOM KIGALI, RWANDA.



UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE PROSECUTION  
OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR GENOCIDE AND  
OTHER SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF  
INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW COMMITTED  
IN THE TERRITORY OF RWANDA,  
BETWEEN 1 JANUARY 1994 AND 31 DECEMBER 1994

TRIBUNAL PÉNAL INTERNATIONAL CHARGÉ DE  
POURSUIVRE LES PERSONNES PRÉSUMÉES  
RESPONSABLES DU GÉNOCIDE ET D'AUTRES  
VIOLATIONS GRAVES DU DROIT  
INTERNATIONAL HUMANITAIRE COMMISES  
SUR LE TERRITOIRE DU RWANDA,  
ENTRE LE 1<sup>ER</sup> JANVIER 1994 ET LE 31 DÉCEMBRE 1994

Aegon Building, Churchillplein 1, 2501 EW The Hague, The Netherlands Telephone: 31 70 344-5347 Fax: 31-70 344-5345  
UNAMIR OFFICE, Kigali, Rwanda

Monsieur Gedeon Rudalunga  
Directeur du Protocole d'Etat

Kigali, le 16 mai 1995

Monsieur le Directeur du Protocole,

Faisant suite à notre réunion tenue hier après midi dans le bureau de Monsieur Dessande, veuillez trouver ci-joint la liste des membres du "Rwanda Operations Support Group".

A cette date, les pays suivants ont confirmé leur participation à la conférence:

Allemagne :	Ambassadeur Hummel
Belgique :	Ambassadeur De Coninck
Canada :	Claude Latulippe , Chef du Bureau ( Kigali)
Etats- Unis :	John Shattuck, Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights David Bernstein, assistant de Shattuck Roberto Powers, foreign affairs officer
France :	Ambassadeur de France
Norvege:	Martin Huslid, Amdassadeur en Belgique et au Burundi
Pays- Bas :	Ministre Pronk Mme Van der Heyden (desk officer, La Haye) Mr Van Loosdrecht Bengt
Russie :	un membre de l' ambassade

Canada	Amb. Dussault (unconfirmed)
China	No response yet
France	Probably French Amb to Kigali (unconfirmed)
New Zealand	No Response
Tunisia	Col-Major Abdelazid Skik
Russia	No response yet
Uganda	No response yet
Switzerland	Amb. Erismann, Swiss Amb to Nairobi (confirmed)
Germany	No response yet
Norway	Amb to Belgium/Burundi, Amb Martin Huslid (confirmed)
Kenya	No response yet
Sweden	No response yet
U.S.	John Shattuck, Ass't Secretary of State for Human Rights David Bernstein, Roberto Powers (all confirmed)
Spain	No response yet
Netherlands	Minister of Development Cooperation Jan Pronk Kitty van der Heijden, MFA (you have name of 3rd)
Belgium	Probably Belgian Amb to Kigali, De Coninck (unconfirmed)
OAU	No response yet
Euro Commission	No response yet
Zaire	No response yet (we don't plan to pursue this invitation)
Japan	No response yet
UK	No response yet
Tanzania	No response yet
World Bank	No response yet
Red Cross	Mr. Philippin (Geneva) and head of delegation in Rwanda. (confirmed)
South Africa	No response yet

Gavin/Catherine/Brenda - we have contacted everyone except Zaire. Hope to have more confirmations by end of the day.

Regarding UN participation, Peter Hansen, USG for Humanitarian Affairs, sent a fax to Goldstone saying that Khan would represent the UN! That takes care of UN New York representation.

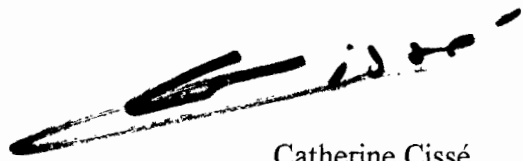
Gavin - call about cost issues of lunch and interpretation. Believe this will be resolved between Golo and Ken Lasiuk based on my conversation with Ken late last night.

Reid

Suisse :                   Ambassadeur Hans Peter Erismann au Kenya

Union Européenne : Achim Kratz , Représentant Permanent

Je vous prie d' agréer, Monsieur le Directeur du Protocole, mes salutations distinguées



Catherine Cissé  
Conseiller juridique auprès du Tribunal Pénal

International pour le Rwanda

## UNICEF IN RWANDA 1994-95

### **WATER AND SANITATION:**

- Provided drinking water to 85 percent of the urban population and 50 percent of the rural population.
- 85 percent of the population in Kigali now have access to potable water every day or on alternate days
- Supply, together with ICR, of chemicals to 13 water treatment plants nationwide and of diesel to run 16 generators in the water pumping stations in Kigali.
- Assisting, with GTZ and BritCon, Electrogaz rebuild the national grid line system for the restoration of electricity supply. To date, 7 out of 11 towns including Kigali have been reconnected to the national grid. At the beginning of March, UNICEF procured US\$ 500,000 of materials for Electrogaz for the further rehabilitation of the national electric grid line.
- Restored sanitation facilities to about 70 percentage of the urban and 40 percent of the rural population
- Provided water and sanitation services to refugee camps and unaccompanied children's centres in Goma and Bukavu and developed 30 deep borehole wells in Ngara for some 300,000 refugees.
- ▶ Supported training on water quality control for 40 Rwandan technicians, and for 144 water technicians and bourgmesters on operation of water plants.
- ▶ Concluded an agreement with the Ministry of Public Works and an Italian NGO for the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in 34 schools in the Gysenyi prefecture.
- ▶ Purchased from a San Francisco-based company the Kibeho water treatment unit. The unit provides roughly 500,000 liters per day for the IDPs in that area.
- ▶ Supported the operational capacity of the Ministry of Public Works, Energy and Water by deliveries of vehicles, office equipment and payment of salaries to Electrogaz personnel.
- ▶ Installed five mobile water treatment plants, rehabilitated 17 gravity flow pipelines, protected four springs, installed 160 Oxfam tanks and water bladders, reconstructed some 7 km of water pipelines. Eleven UNICEF water tanker trucks are distributing an estimated 200 cubic meters of water per day in various parts of the country.

### **HEALTH**

- ▶ Rehabilitated the central EPI cold store to allow for the resumption of immunization activities and Vitamin A supplementation throughout the country and in both IDP and refugee camps.
- ▶ Strengthen the operational capacities of both the national and regional health authorities.
- ▶ More than 100 of the 280 pre-war vaccination centres have been re-opened in Rwanda so far.
- ▶ With the support of UNICEF, the Government distributed over 1,700,000 vaccines since September 1994 and administered over 300,000 vaccinations in the period September-December 1994.
- ▶ A UNICEF-supported measles vaccination campaign launched in Kigali in February covered over 48,000 children between 6 and 12 years of age.
- ▶ Rehabilitated the Central Medical Drug Store and supported the rehabilitation of 150 health clinics.

- ▶ Supported to the HIV/AIDS programme launched by the Ministry of Youth.
- ▶ 220 youth animators from Kigali have been trained in basic preventive measures.
- ▶ UNICEF will support training of a total of 5,000 adolescents aged 15-19 years, involving mostly the young people from the urban centres where the HIV seroprevalence is dramatically high. In schools a special programme will be initiated to teach basic knowledge about HIV/AIDS.
- ▶ Trained a total of 367 commune health animators countrywide to disseminate messages on adequate personal hygiene and the proper treatment of food and fluids.

#### **NUTRITION**

- Provided 700 MT of seeds and 80,000 hoes for planting of subsistence food crops.
- Supported harvesting activities in the eastern region last summer recuperating 4,000 metric tons of beans and sorghum.
- Distributed high-energy protein biscuits, special child foods (Unimix) and other foods and material for supplementary feeding programmes benefitting children, particularly children in unaccompanied children's centres and lactating and pregnant women.
- ▶ Re-opened 26 of the 100 nutritional centres scheduled in 1995.
- ▶ Trained 40 nutritional and health workers from all Rwanda.

#### **EDUCATION**

- Supported re-establishment of primary education, including preparation (with UNESCO) of 9,000 Teacher Emergency Packages (TEP); training of teachers and educational administrators; reprinting of text books and teachers' guides; establishing of a curriculum development.
- Over 7,000 UNICEF/UNESCO Teacher Emergency Packages (TEP) have been distributed inside Rwanda to date, supplying essential classroom materials and an emergency curriculum to at least 560,000 primary school children.
- UNICEF and UNESCO have trained over 6,000 teachers in the use of the TEP so far greatly supporting the general upgrading of their teaching skills.
- Rehabilitated the printing press enabling the printing of mine and cholera awareness booklets and posters, as well as text books.
- ▶ Introduced 600 TEPs in the refugee camps in Tanzania. Goma and Bukavu have also received their first consignments of the TEPs

#### **CHILDREN IN ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES**

- ▶ There are an estimated 95,000 unaccompanied children as a result of the war, 40,000 of whom are in Rwanda.
- ▶ 41,800 have been registered: 10,000 in Rwanda, 15,000 in Goma, 8,800 in Bukavu and 8,000 in Ngara.
- ▶ At least 3,000 family reunifications have occurred up to date.
- ▶ To assist in the reunification programme, a UNICEF-led photo team photographed 12,500 children in Goma and 3,300 children in 19 unaccompanied children's centres in Rwanda. In Rwanda there are of 12,500 children in 64 centres.
- Started a child trauma recovery programme through the schools, community social workers and the mass media.
- Trained over 17000 teachers, social and health workers, religious leaders, representatives of government and NGOs in trauma alleviation.

- Supported policies and guidelines for the care of traumatized children have been issued.
- A large scale psycho-social network has been established with NGOs.
- Conducted a pilot survey (December 1994-1995) on levels of exposure to traumatic events of children in Rwanda. The survey confirmed an unprecedented level of exposure to war related violence among children and adult survivors (see attached).

#### **Child Rights**

- ▶ Initiated a sensitization programme on the Convention on the Rights of the Child as an essential instrument to address the special needs of vulnerable groups of children.
- ▶ Developed a programme for children in prison. The programme includes moving the detained children to a separate location and retaining lawyers to provide legal representation.
- ▶ Developed a programme to demobilize some 3,000 children attached to military units.

#### **OTHER**

- ▶ Restoration of essential national support facilities, including Radio Rwanda which is critical to the dissemination of preventive health messages, as well as messages for family reunification education and of peace and reconciliation.
- ▶ Provision of immediate relief aid shelter materials in refugee and internally displaced camps. Rehabilitation of IDP places of origin to make possible and encourage their return.
- ▶ Release of funds to eleven government ministries for basic repairs and equipment.

17 March 1995

Table 1.

## RWANDESE CHILDREN'S EXPOSURE TO WAR SCENES

Exposure	Yes	No
1. Have you experienced death in your family due to the war?	91.1	8.9
If yes, were both parents killed?	42.2	
Sister(s) or brother(s)?	76.5	
Other relatives?	75.1	
2. Have you witnessed with your own eyes someone being injured or killed?	55.6	44.4
3. Did you hear someone being injured or killed?	53.1	46.9
4. Have you been threatened to be killed?	48.4	51.6
5. Have you been physically injured during the war?	25.4	74.6
6. What kind of violence have you witnessed?		
Someone being shot	32.3	
Killings/injuries with "pangas"	50.1	
Rape or sexual assault	20.3	
Destruction/ looting of your house	53.0	
Shelling/mortar fire	45.0	
Landmine explosion	51.5	
People being beaten with sticks	56.1	
Many people killed at one time (massacres)	64.0	
Killing/ injuring by other children	46.9	
Killing/ injuring by family members	32.8	
7. Did you hide to protect yourself during the war?	90.6	9.4
8. If yes, did you have to hide alone?	45.3	

N = 64, girls = 53.1 % boys = 46.9 %  
 Answers shown in percentages.

Please mark the response that characterizes how it has been for you during the last two weeks:	Not at all	Rarely	Sometimes	Often
17. Do you often protect yourself because you are afraid that something bad will happen?	5.0	24.5	26.2	44.3
18. Do you have difficulty remembering what happened?	52.4	8.0	25.3	14.3
19. Have you been less interested in activities that you used to enjoy (sport, hobbies, games)?	47.6	6.4	22.2	23.8
20. Do you feel that it is a waste of time to plan for the future because you do not expect to live long?	31.8	6.3	33.3	28.6
21. Do you feel guilt about what happened for not protecting family members?	65.0	6.7	13.3	15.0
22. Have you put off your feelings when you have thought about what happened or been reminded of it?	27.0	14.3	26.9	31.8
23. Have you woken up because of thoughts or memories of the event?	27.0	14.3	33.3	25.4
24. Have you had dreams about what happened?	29.0	19.4	30.7	20.9
25. Have you felt as if the event was unreal, as if it did not happen?	71.0	11.3	9.6	8.1
26. Have you had many feelings about what happened that you have pushed away?	16.1	8.1	27.4	48.4
27. Do you have feelings when you are reminded of the event (sadness, fear, anger)?	3.2	8.0	23.8	65.0
28. Have your feelings associated with the event been sort of paralyzed?	22.6	12.9	30.7	33.8
29. Have you been fearful?	30.1	9.6	22.2	38.1
30. Has it been difficult for you to complete things?	43.5	4.8	33.9	17.8
31. Have you been so distressed that you have had problems falling asleep?	36.5	9.6	33.3	20.6
32. Have you kept yourself busy (playing, sports, games) to avoid thinking about what happened?	15.8	7.9	30.3	46.0
33. Have you tried to avoid thinking about what happened by thinking about something else?	12.9	12.9	38.7	35.5



**BRIEFING NOTE ON UNFPA ACTIVITIES IN RWANDA**

UNFPA resumed activities in Rwanda in August 1994, following the approval of a UNFPA policy on "Assistance in Emergency Situations", which endorsed UNFPAs role in the protection of the reproductive rights of populations in crisis. A mission to assess the reproductive health needs of Rwandan refugee and displaced populations was undertaken between 15 August and 13 September, 1994, by the UNFPA Senior Advisor on Emergency Operations. The mission which visited Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania, worked in close collaboration with other United Nations agencies and NGOs to rapidly formulate projects for emergency assistance to the Government of Rwanda and to Rwandan refugees in Burundi and Tanzania.

In Rwanda, in order to meet the emergency reproductive health needs, UNFPA formulated an emergency project, RWA/94/PO1 "Emergency/Rehabilitation Assistance to the National Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning Programme". The specific objectives of this one year project, approved in September 1994, for the amount of US\$748,880, are: the operationalization of the Ministry of Health's MCH/FP Division at the central and district levels; the rehabilitation of MCH/FP services in eight rural hospitals; the elaboration of an integrated training programme which incorporates MCH/FP, STD/AIDS prevention, and Safe Motherhood; and, the reactivation of the MCH/FP services of national NGO counterparts working in the area of MCH/FP. The project, which was formulated in collaboration with other United Nations Agencies and NGOs, is executed by UNICEF.

Since its approval, several project activities have been realized, including, the identification of the rural hospitals to be covered by the project; the appointment of MCH/FP personnel at the central and district level; the inventory of stock in contraceptives; the ordering of medical and transportation equipment; and finally, the elaboration of an integrated training of trainers programme by an international consultant recruited for the project.

In addition to the area of *reproductive health/family planning*, UNFPA has contributed the sector of *population data collection*. As all population data was outdated after the war, there was an urgent need for reliable population data on refugee, displaced persons and settled populations on the part of government, donors and NGOs trying to meet emergency needs and plan programmes for rehabilitation. To respond to this need, UNFPA financed two missions in late 1994 to assist in the area of emergency population data collection. The first mission reviewed the various population estimates made by Government, UN agencies, and NGOs; evaluated data collection and estimation methodologies; identified population data needs; and made recommendations aimed at addressing existing data needs. The mission was able to provide an estimated population for Rwanda taking into account the effects of war. The second mission, requested by the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office (UNREO) provided recommendations to UNREO's Integrated Operations Center (IOC) in its task of establishing a reliable database on population and socio-economic information.

Finally, in order to assist the Government of Rwanda in meeting urgent population data needs, pending the organization and planning of the 1997/98 Population and Housing Census, UNFPA has funded a third mission to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Planning (Department of Statistics) in finalizing a project document for a Socio-Demographic Survey and in elaborating the survey questionnaire. The estimated UNFPA contribution will be US\$500,000. The project, if approved, should begin activities in May 1995.

Future assistance is being studied for the sectors of Gender, Population and Development and Information, Education and Communication.

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## FAO AND FOOD SECURITY

FAO is specialized agency of the UN with its HQs. in Rome. It has maintained an office in Rwanda since 1985. Projects approved by the Government for FAO implementation over the years have varied from research and development in agronomy, livestock production, forestry and fisheries. More recently FAO has concentrated its efforts on alleviating urgent needs for farmers throughout the country.

FAO reports that international assistance provided by more than 25 organizations - United Nations and Non-Governmental - to plant crops during the 1995 A season (Sept.94 - Jan.95) has been very successful since more than 80% of the minimal needs for bean seeds, the principle food crop of the season (7 053 tons), were distributed. For maize, distribution covered 100% of these needs with 1 822 tons. Distribution of garden seeds and hoes followed with 3 800 Kg of the former and 480 000 pieces of the latter having been distributed. The anticipated harvest is expected to provide 54 000 tons of beans and 11 000 tons of maize, which represents a saving of food aid equivalent to US\$ 37 million.

In 1994, only emergency operations were conducted. In 1995, a transition must be developed between emergency aid (in the form of short-term actions highly dependent on the agricultural calendar) and actions in the agricultural sector that will extend for a relatively longer period of time (up to one year), with one significant part dedicated to development of human resources and institutional capacity building.

The general objective is to revive production in the agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry sectors without delay. More precisely, that goal is to provide producers with the means for production that they are currently lacking and allow Agricultural Services a bare minimum of functional capacity to follow and assist this revitalisation process.

Projects proposed by FAO for emergency needs in 1995 can be placed into three groups:

- 1) Projects linked to the supply of emergency inputs and essential elements for the revival of agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry;

- 2) Projects that will allow the government to better coordinate and pilot emergency assistance; reinforce the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture to manage emergency assistance, put in place a monitoring system for food security and early warning, assist the restart of agriculture programmes on national radio, put in place a mobil unit for seed quality control in the Ministry of Agriculture and assist in the urgent development of livestock and control of animal diseases;
- 3) Projects constituting the first stage of revival of certain sectors of activity i.e. controlled seed multiplication and urgent attention to reinforcing the national capacity of plant production.

For season 1995 B (Jan.-June) efforts by FAO have been concentrated on distribution of :

- 178 067 hoes
- 284 MT bean seeds
- 125 MT fertilizers
- 368 MT soya seeds
- 314 MT garden peas seeds
- 142 MT wheat seeds

Other Organisations and NGO's are also actively involved. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock has commenced a review of the livestock sector, with special emphasis on disease control and restocking of small animals at farm level.

A crop assessment team consisting of officials from FAO, WFP, and MINAGRI have recently visited all parts of Rwanda. The report on the past harvest and projected results of season 1995 B is to be issued shortly.



# WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

## WHO/RWANDA

To Mr Kent Randolph UNREO Kigali

Kigali the 24 March 1995

### WHO ASSISTANCE TO RWANDA

Since the end of the war in Rwanda in July 94, WHO has decided to support the Government to relaunch all priority health programs in the country. The aim of this cooperation is to strengthen the management capacity of the Ministry of Health (MOH) to plan health activities for the control of major causes of morbidity and mortality. A particular attention was paid to be training of health worker the management of occurring epidemics.

#### **1. STRENGTHENING THE COORDINATION ROLE OF MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

- Technical assistance : WHO Health Advisor
- Elaboration Health Policy and national health plan. It is expected that the Health Policy document will be adopted (Ministry Cabinet and parlement) by the end of May.
- Provision of equipment : computers and vehicules
- Survey conducted in September needs of assessment of the health sector and a follow up is on going now. The results of the survey have been used as a basis for the National Rehabilitation Plan of MOH.

#### **2. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.**

A new surveillance system was developped in August. WHO provided the technical assistance and the equipment to start weekly reporting on priority health problems and to set up an early warning system ...

An appropriate software tools to enter, process and disseminate data have been created. The system is being now reviwed to introduce new parameters such as information about follow up of rapatrition (IDP's and refugees) and other information needed for a health information system. With the support of World Bank a wide surveillance project is being implemented since January 1995 including monitoring system for epidemic prevention and disease control. The other important component is training of National and Regional health officers in management of epidemiological surveillance and the supply of laboratory equipment for the public health reference.

- Technical assistance is provided and short term when needed
- Computer/Equipment for central level and each regions
- Running cost provided for one year
- Programs over : Tuberculosis, Diarrheal Disease, ARI, Malaria EPI, STD/AIDS benefit from technical and financial support.

### **3 STRENGTHENING LABORATORY CAPABILITIES AT THE KIGALI CENTRAL HOSPITAL**

- To build a Public Health Laboratory for the diagnosis of meningitis, cholera and bloody diarrhoea
- Reagent/equipment.
- Study on resistance of shigella is on going in order to improve the national protocole for bloody diarrhoea continue.

### **4. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH**

The Ministry of Health agreed that the WHO mother baby package is the frame work adopted for the Rehabilitation of the minimum health services to be provided to mothers and new borns both in health facilities. Safe Motherhood project is being implemented in five prefectures involving 10 district hospitals and 100 health centres.

Component : training, equipment and logistic support, information, education and communication.

In collaboration with UNFPA (financing nearly same activities) a joint mission is now helping the Ministry of Health in the development of a national curriculum for health workers.

### **5. STD/AIDS PREVENTION CONTROL**

- Blood transfusion safety including HIV testing
- Restarting of HIV laboratory network in the country
- training
- IEC youth, women, high risk groupes (militaries
- Strengthening management of the AIDS programme
- AID's policy development
- Community based care
- Decentralization
- Salaries focal point at the Regional level and 10 drivers
- Equipment/logistics 12 vehicules
- Running cost central and regional level
- Long term technical assistance and short term if needed.

### **6. DRUG MANAGEMENT AND POLICIES**

The central pharmaceutical office (OPHAR) restarted in September with help of WHO UNICEF and «Pharmaciens sans frontières».

Office had regained most of his former capability for providing drugs to health institutions. WHO with the support of World Bank is helping the Ministry of Health in procurement:

- Procurement of essential drugs
- Technical assistance to the reorganization and reactivation of drug distribution system in the country, revision of pharmaceutical procedures and development of national policy.

#### **7. MENTAL HEALTH**

- Rehabilitation of NDERA, neuropsychiatric hospital.
- Salary for national psychiatrics
- Running cost
- Technical assistance
- Training Health Personnel

#### **8. WATER, SUPPLY AND QUALITY CONTROL AT THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVEL**

- Equipment of kits quality control for Electrogaz, Ministry of Health and each region
- Reagent
- Training

#### **9. ENVIRONNEMENTAL HEALTH**

- Disposal of corps
- Assistance to Ministry of Social Affairs
- Equipment and logistic
- Running cost

#### **10. HUMAN RESSOURCES BUILDING**

- Assistance to the School of Medecine
  - \* running cost
  - \* visiting teachers
- Assitance to the Nursing School
  - \* running cost
  - \* technical assistance
- Fellowships
  - \* Specialization of medical doctors abroad
  - \* Nurse specialization abroad

#### **SECURITY ISSUES**

Since the beginning of the year WHO never had security problems in the office, in the private appartments and during travel. Our cars are stopped at the check points during their mission in the prefectures. No harm and no damage have been encountered until now.

## **UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE (UNREO)**

### **A Brief History**

The United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office (UNREO) was created on 14 April 1994 in the midst of the conflict in Rwanda. Established by the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) to facilitate coordination of UN efforts and to provide a comprehensive relief response to the emergency in Rwanda, UNREO initially operated under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Nairobi and maintained a skeleton staff in Kigali. From mid July 1994, UNREO's operations were carried out entirely from Kigali. In October 1994, a UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Rwanda was appointed and UNREO became the Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator.

### **The Role of UNREO**

At its inception in April 1994, UNREO's primary role was to facilitate the coordination of humanitarian assistance by UN agencies and other humanitarian organisations. During the Rwandan civil war, despite the prevailing insecurity at the time, UNREO was able to conduct assessment missions to evaluate humanitarian needs throughout most of the country. UNREO soon proved to be a focal point for the emergency operation and an effective mechanism for collecting and disseminating information on the civil conflict, predominantly information pertaining to areas that required humanitarian intervention. Throughout this period, UNREO continued to provide fora for the humanitarian and donor community based in Nairobi as well as in Kigali to outline priority areas of intervention.

In the post-war period, the role of UNREO has broadened significantly. UNREO, through its network of staff in Kigali and the field, has continued to support and work with Government, UN agencies, and NGOs not only in the delivery of humanitarian assistance but also in addressing key issues relating to recovery and rehabilitation. Principal among these areas is the resettlement of internally displaced persons (IDPs). Recognising a pressing need for a more consolidated Government-UN-NGO effort in the resettlement of IDPs, UNREO introduced the "Integrated Humanitarian Response" (IHR) strategy which has been assisting IDPs to return to their home communes. (The IHR is a network of partners comprising Government, UN agencies, UNAMIR and NGOs.) In this regard, UNREO also facilitated the creation of an Integrated IDP Task Force (ITF) which is charged with developing strategies and plans of action relating to IDP issues. UNREO was instrumental in the setting up of an Integrated Operations Centre (IOC) which consolidates all information relating to humanitarian action and coordinates operational resources pooled under the Integrated Humanitarian Response. UNREO recently undertook measures to provide the IOC with a state-of-the-art extensive database, which will further enhance the Centre's capacity to maintain an updated mapping of operations, resources and needs which should enable policy planners to accurately map out their strategies.

With the most critical phase of the emergency now over, UNREO's priority role at present is that of enhancing coordination of activities being undertaken in home communes by the IHR to rehabilitate and/or establish support structures such as shelter, health facilities, means of communication, protection and security that will enable returnees to integrate into the community and also encourage the return of those still in camps in and out of Rwanda. The IOC through its sector-specific cells has been coordinating these efforts to rehabilitate areas affected by the civil war and by population movements, with a view to enabling these areas to absorb and integrate the returnees.

#### UNREO and Capacity building

The establishment of the IOC within the Ministry of Rehabilitation was a deliberate effort to enhance the Government's capacity to respond to humanitarian crises and to coordinate humanitarian activities in both the emergency and recovery/rehabilitation phases. To this end, personnel from Government ministries have been assigned to the IOC to work alongside international counterparts as part of preparation to hand over the IOC operation to capable Government personnel. Further to this Government capacity building effort, UNREO recently donated two vehicles to the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration which will go a long way towards enabling the Ministry to carry out its responsibilities.

On the local level, three UNREO Field Offices have been established to liaise with local authorities with the aim of enhancing the latter's capacity to coordinate activities in the delivery of humanitarian assistance. These Field Offices have instrumental in providing information to the IHR regarding priority areas in the home communes that need humanitarian intervention. The Field Offices have also been facilitating coordination of rehabilitation activities in their areas of operation.

Recognising the urgent need to provide the Government of Rwanda with the means that will enable her to meet immediate and long-term needs, UNREO served as the focal point during the preparation of the 1995 UN Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal to the donor community. In addition, UNREO represents DHA on the three-person committee of the Secretary-General's Trust Fund for Rwanda.

#### Other Activities

UNREO facilitated in mid February visits by members of the National Assembly to IDP camps, prisons orphanages and Unaccompanied Children Centres. The visits provided the legislators with the opportunity to familiarise themselves with some of the pressing issues being addressed by the Integrated Humanitarian Response.

UNREO, in conjunction with UNAMIR, recently facilitated international media coverage for national celebrations organised by the Ministry of Family and Women Affairs to mark the 1995 International Women's Day.

UNREO produces regular situation reports for the humanitarian community in Rwanda as well as for the international community. These reports reflect the inputs

from UN agencies, UNAMIR, the Office of the Special Representative to the Secretary-General and the NCO community.

UNREO has also taken the lead in the drafting of a Media Strategy for the IHR with special emphasis on Operation Retour and is soon to undertake, in collaboration with UN agencies, elaboration of a fact-sheet that will take stock of the UN's humanitarian activities in Rwanda one year after the civil war.

Through its Information Unit, UNREO has become a "port of call" for members of the international press visiting Rwanda. At UNREO, they are briefed on and orientated towards current major concerns on the humanitarian front.

UNREO through its NGO and Donor Liaison Unit serves as a first-stop source of information and clearing house for newly arrived NGOs. The Unit now focuses its activities on building the capacity of the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Centre (HACU), a department of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration. The Unit is also compiling an NGO directory that details the NGOs' areas of operation.

Following the UN Security-Council Resolution 975 (1994) regarding the establishment of an effective mine clearance programme in Rwanda, UNREO has been asked to assume coordination of demining activities on behalf of the UN system.

#### **UNREO and the Future**

With the emergency phase of humanitarian assistance receding, UNREO will begin working with UN agencies and relevant Government authorities to determine ways to phase out its involvement in Rwanda and hand over ongoing projects and activities to the international development community.

At the same time, UNREO has assisted and continues to assist in contingency planning for events in the region that may impact on the humanitarian situation in Rwanda. In this respect, an UNREO/DHA liaison office in Bujumbura is constantly monitoring the political crisis in Burundi. UNREO is also represented in Task Forces that are currently making contingency plans for possible population movements in the event of volcanic eruptions in the Goma area in Zaïre, and for the current food crisis that poses a threat not only to Rwanda but to the entire region. UNREO is also part of the UN agencies Task Force that is devising new strategies relating to the closure of the remaining IDP camps in the southern part of the country.

Kigali, 17 March 1995

**PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR  
HEADS OF AGENCIES MEETING**

**29 MARCH 1995**

- [1] CONTINGENCY PLANNING EXERCISE
- [2] SITUATION IN BYUMBA
- [3] SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY/UNFPA
- [4] UNAMIR REQUEST ON THE PREFECTURE OF KIBUYE
- [5] UPDATE ON COMMEMORATION PLANS
- [6] MEDIA STRATEGY
- [7] ANOTHER OTHER BUSINESS

**SUMMARY POINTS AND DECISIONS  
ARISING OUT OF THE HEADS OF AGENCIES  
MEETING  
22 MARCH 1995**

[1] UN Press Briefings. The SRSG stated that there would be a UN press briefing every Wednesday, and that he looked forward to agency contributions to the weekly and monthly UN newsletters.

In light of the number of journalists that were going to be in Rwanda during April, it was agreed that

[i] UNAMIR helicopters would be at the disposal of UN agencies that would wish to organise individual agency briefings. Forty-eight hours advance notice to UNAMIR would be required, according to the SRSG;

[ii] The Heads of Agencies agreed that there should be an inter-agency press trip, eg, the North-East, organised, and that the use of helicopters would facilitate that exercise;

[iii] Peripherally related to this subject was the general agreement that more had to be done to organise information meetings with diplomatic missions in Kigali.

[2] Contingency Planning Exercise. As agreed on 15 March, a small team would soon finalize a draft proposal regarding a contingency planning exercise. The draft would be distributed by 23 March, and would most likely call for the establishment of a DMT/CT.

[3] Commemoration Plans. The plans as proposed in summary form in the *Heads of Agencies Summary Points and Decisions* of 15 March were adopted. The SRSG agreed that his office would undertake overall coordination of these activities. He also would attempt to have a Presidential statement from the Security Council be issued regarding the genocide and the present security dangers within the region.

It was also announced that the Ministry of Information intended to hold workshops on 5-6 April on the role of the media in reconciliation and the role of the media in genocide.

[4] Review of Experts. The meeting was informed that the Government may be reviewing all posts in order to ensure that experts will have appropriate positions within the Government.

[5] Reports:

[i] Women and Rehabilitation. UNICEF announced that the Ministry of Family and Womens Affairs was moving towards an overall strategy. This strategy process would include a meeting with all interested agencies and relevant Government ministries and NGOs.



It was also reported that an oversight group consisting of relevant representatives of Government ministries would review the work of the ITF/IOC to assess output in terms of women's interests.

[ii] "Old Caseload Returnees". UNHCR reviewed the three phases of assistance to old caseload refugees, viz, [a] institutional support and enlargement of receptions centres, [b] survey equipment and shelter assistance, and [c] developmental phase. It noted the unfolding tragedy and linkage between approximately 750,000 cattle and the emergency facing the returnees.

It was agreed that it was essential to alert the donor community about the unfolding crisis. At the same time, UNHCR and UNDP would determine what steps they can take to support the Government in its efforts to deal with the issue. WFP is planning a "quick action project", and UNICEF also has a relevant project in the area.

[iii] Inter-Agency Assessment Missions. It was reported that the Minister of Rehabilitation intends to call a meeting with heads of agencies to discuss forthcoming Government-led inter-agency assessment missions.

[iv] Data/Mapping Project. An early sample from the data/mapping project located in the IOC was presented. Agencies' regular inputs into the system were essential to ensure its utility.

[6] Any Other Business

[i] Deputy Prosecutor. SRSG announced the arrival of the Deputy Prosecutor of the International Tribunal.

[ii] Primary School Exam Distribution. UNAMIR had given logistic support for the distribution of examinations in four languages to an estimated 65,000 students.

[iii] Overcrowding in Prisons. The SRSG has written to senior officials in Government regarding the need to expedite the judicial process. UNICEF believed that it will soon be able to have children now in Kigali prison transferred to a UNICEF-supported centre.

[iv] Incidence Reports. The SRSG reiterated his request that a list of incidence regarding security be sent by individual agencies to Mr. Dao by Friday, 24 March.

SRSG DRAFT STATEMENT FOR THE WORKSHOP ON SECURITY AND STRESS

20/21 APRIL 1995

I WOULD LIKE TO THANK THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE FOR INVITING ME TO OPEN THIS WORKSHOP ON SECURITY AND STRESS.

THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS HAS INDICATED IN MORE THAN ONE OCCASSION THAT FOREMOST IN HIS MIND AT THIS TIME OF INCREASED DEMAND ON THE ORGANIZATIONS CAPACITY TO DELIVER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IS THE SECURITY OF THE STAFF AND THEIR WELL BEING. HE HAS PARTICULARLY REMARKED THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH MANY DEVELOPMENTAL AGENCIES PERSONNEL BOTH BELONGING TO THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AND NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ARE COMPELLED TO WORK; SOMETIMES EVEN WITH THE PROTECTION OF PEACE KEEPERS AND BLUE BERETS THE CONDITIONS ARE STRESSFUL AND DANGEROUS.

WE HAVE IN THIS PROCESS OF PROVIDING EMERGENCY AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE LOST FRIENDS AND COLLEAGUES.

AMBASSADOR TAKEHITO NAKATA, OUR GUEST, KNOWS VERY WELL THE TRAGEDY THAT HUMANITARIAN WORK SOMETIMES ENTAILS HAVING LOST HIS SON, A UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEER, WHILE SERVING IN CAMBODIA TWO YEARS AGO. AND YET, AMBASSADOR NAKATA HAS TAKEN UP THE TORCH CARRIED BY HIS SON TO CONTINUE SUPPORTING VOLUNTEER WORK WORLD WIDE. HIS ADMIRABLE COMMITMENT AND COURAGE DESERVE OUR DEEPEST RESPECT AND ADMIRATION.

THE UNITED NATIONS ACKNOWLEDGES THAT ITS PERSONNEL ARE THE ORGANIZATIONS GREATEST ASSET. AS THE DESIGNATED OFFICIAL RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SECURITY OF ALL UNITED NATIONS PERSONNEL IN RWANDA, I WISH TO COMMEND UNDP AND THANK THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT THROUGH THE AMBASSADOR FOR THE FINANCIAL SUPPORT PROVIDED TO MAKE THIS WORKSHOP POSSIBLE. I SINCERELY HOPE THAT THIS FORUM AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH WILL EMANATE FROM YOUR ILLUSTRATIONS WILL PROVIDE ALL OF US WITH GUIDELINES ON HOW TO MANAGE A STRESSFUL SITUATION. I ENCOURAGE ALL PARTICIPANTS TO EXCHANGE VIEWS AND THEIR INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCES AND THUS LEARN FROM EACH OTHER.

ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL, AND, I AM CERTAIN, ON BEHALF OF ALL COUNTRIES TO WHICH YOU HAVE SO GENEROUSLY GIVEN OF YOUR EXPERTISE, I THANK YOU, UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS, HOPING THAT YOUR PERSEVERANCE AND HOPE WILL REMAIN FIRM AND STEADY. I WISH YOU SUCCESS IN THIS WORKSHOP AND LOOK FORWARD TO RECEIVING ANY RECOMMENDATIONS YOUR WORKSHOP ADOPTS.

FINALLY, MAY I ASK ALL OF YOU TO OBSERVE A MOMENT'S SILENCE IN MEMORY OF THOSE COLLEAGUES WHO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES SERVING THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE.



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

MEMORANDUM

To: Heads of Agencies	
From: <i>RC</i> Randolph Kent, Humanitarian Coordinator for Rwanda <i>Not Bank</i>	
Subject: Humanitarian Situation Report (Draft)	
Date: 7 March 1995	

Attached please find the draft of UNREO's Humanitarian Situation Report for February for your comments, up-dates and further input. We kindly request that you transmit your response to the draft by midday on Friday, 10 March 1995.

We thank you for the various contributions received from you during the preparation of the draft.

● Kindest regards.

*Pl. share important  
areas. Shesway J. Wason  
7.3*

Humanitarian Situation Report for Rwanda  
February 1995

Overview:

Six months after the establishment of the Broad-Based Government of National Unity in Rwanda, the country has made significant strides towards a return to normality. Reconstruction of the country's devastated infrastructure is underway; electricity and water supplies in the capital, Kigali, and other urban areas are either fully or partially restored. Banks have reopened and the private sector is showing signs of recovery. In spite of this progress, the situation in Rwanda remains fragile. Security has deteriorated in some parts of the country, including border areas, in camps for the displaced and in home communes. In addition, some critical issues still need to be addressed. Chief amongst these are the challenges of rebuilding the nation's shattered social fabric, and the political and social accommodation on which long-term stability and security depends. These challenges include the successful reintegration and repatriation of displaced persons and refugees.

Faced with these daunting tasks, the Government continues to lack the resources to sustain basic governance, assure essential services and provide for the welfare of its people. Against the backdrop of genocide, massacres and war, a major concern is the absence of a functioning judicial system. Presently some 25,000 people, mostly accused of genocide, are in overcrowded prisons or detention centres, awaiting trial. The numbers of people being detained in some areas is as high as one thousand each week.

As a result of a high rate of arrests and perceived insecurity in home communes, the numbers of displaced persons willing to leave camps in the southwest of the country has declined significantly in the past few weeks. In addition, there are indications that substantial numbers of people who have returned to their home communes are moving back to camps. A further worrying trend is the large numbers of women and children who are returning on their own from camps for both displaced persons and for refugees. In some areas, it is estimated that up to 70% of returning populations are females.

In recent weeks, the Government has expressed concern over a perceived impartiality on the part of the humanitarian community towards displaced populations, some of whom are suspected to be guilty of crimes of genocide and destabilising elements. A contributing factor to this perception is the amount and type of aid being distributed in refugee and displaced persons camps, as compared to what is currently channelled into home communes and throughout the country in general.

Adding further pressures on the Government's capacity to ensure conditions in home communes are conducive to the reintegration of displaced persons and refugees is the return to Rwanda of large numbers of Rwandese who fled the country as far back as 1959. Many have arrived in the country with their herds of livestock, recently estimated at

500,000 head of cattle. This is causing particular concerns in northern areas because of lack of suitable grazing and water. In some areas, returning 59-ers are illegally occupying properties and land or are awaiting resettlement in other areas.

In the political arena, the Government has reaffirmed its commitment to the process of forging national unity and measures to bring to justice perpetrators of genocide remain central to this process. However, Government officials have reiterated that justice should not be traded for reconciliation and have further underlined their objection to the establishment of dialogue with those they believe to be responsible for genocide. Nearly one year after the genocide, the exhumation and re-burial of thousands of bodies of the victims have evoked fresh memories and have further emphasised the urgent need for an expedient trial of those suspected of genocide.

As regards humanitarian assistance, efforts are now focusing on rehabilitation, while at the same time providing essential aid to those who remain in need. Breaks in the food pipeline, however, are a pressing concern throughout the region. WFP is taking steps to remedy the present shortfall and is trying to obtain cereals to supplement existing stocks. Preliminary indications, meanwhile, from the recent FAO/WFP Joint Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission in Rwanda, are that while surpluses may be available in some areas, overall there will be a substantial food deficit in 1995.

## 1) Main Developments

### Political

The Rwandan Government of National Unity continues to receive increasing recognition from the International community with close to 15 foreign missions currently accredited to Rwanda.

Continuing progress has been made towards the forging of national unity. Steps taken include the reunification of the army into which some 2,242 members of the former Rwandan Government forces have undergone a five month retraining programme. Officers of the former Government forces have been given new appointments to the posts of Deputy Chief of Staff and Chief of the Gendarmerie.

It is evident, however, that the process of national reconciliation still has a long way to go. During public rallies held on the subject of national reconciliation it was made clear by senior Government officials, including the President, the Prime Minister, the Vice-President and the Minister of Defence, that foreign interference in this process would not be tolerated. At a recent burial ceremony in his home commune, Tambwe, Gitarama Prefecture, the Vice-President and Minister for Defence, Major-General Paul Kagame,

delivered a speech in which he questioned various interpretation of national reconciliation and dialogue.

In Parliament, the National Assembly officially installed in Kigali on 25 November has been in session since 12 December 1994 is expected to break for a one month recess on 12 March 1995.

### Security

Insecurity along border areas, in camps for the displaced and in home communes was a cause for concern in recent weeks. In addition to incidents within camps, an increasing number of people were robbed or assaulted in their home areas. Also in february, the Tunisian Battalion at Mutura was fired on by small arms fire by unknown elements. Eight Tunisian troops were also injured by a mine explosion in the subsequent search for the perpetrators of the attack.

On 18 Fenruary in seperate incidents, WFP trucks carrying food supplies for refugee camps in Zaire were held up and looted on the Zaire/Rwandan border. During one incident, two of the looters were killed.

### Economy

The civil war in Rwanda dealt a severe blow to an already fragile national economy. According to initial estimates, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) dropped by over 50% in 1994. Inflation rate rose to 40% in the same year and the exchange rate depreciated heavily. The situation of public finances has remained particularly critical with only 14.6 billion FRW in earnings expected in 1995. This figure represents 60% of the 1993 earnings.

The projected expenditure for 1995 was estimated at approximately 28 billion FRW which is 50% less that the 1993 expenditure and which in itself is indicative of the Government's commitment to austere budgetary measures. The Government anticipates funding from foreign grants to the tune of 10.2 billion FRW with an additional emergency credit of 9.4 million FRW. This is expected to reduce the country's balance of payments which stands at 5.5 billion FRW.

### Follow-up on Round-Table

The on-going process of coordination and follow-up on the utilisation of funds pledged at the January 1995 Round Table is being facilitated by the Government of Rwanda with support from UNDP and from other donors. To this end, the coordination/follow-up

team has set up the following structures:

- a steering committee headed by the Prime Minister and which comprises representatives for the donors;
- an intersectoral technical secretariat chaired by the Directeur du Cabinet in the Office of the Prime Minister;
- a permanent technical secretariat set up within the Ministry of Planning and supported by technical experts from UNDP.

Since February, UNDP has been assisting in the formulation of a US\$ 1 million project to support coordination and follow-up on the Round Table (RWA/95/002). More specifically this project's objectives are:

- to ensure coordination in the utilisation of donor funds;
- to assist in the preparation and the organisation of a mid-term project evaluation in June 1995 and preparation for next Round Table scheduled for January 1996.

#### Government Capacity building at the National and Local Levels

A DDSMS (UNDP to give full name) mission was in Kigali in February 1995 at the invitation of UNDP, to formulate a national programme for strengthening the Government's managerial/administrative capacity. The programme focuses on strengthening the government's capacity for administrative organisation and coordination, human resource management, management of the economy and of public finances. The programme which is part of the overall support for national capacity-building is estimated to cost US\$ 4,822,200.

The donor community through bi-lateral and multi-lateral cooperation has continued to support the Government's efforts to rehabilitate the economy and to stimulate recovery. The World Bank report No. T - 6483 - RW of January 12, 1995 outlines the Bank's response and strategy for the Government's Emergency Recovery Programme (ERP) for 1995. The World Bank through the International Development Assistance (IDA) is using a two-pronged approach. The first, through a pledge of US\$ 50 Million in the form of Emergency Recovery Credit (ERC) and the second, through the restructuring of on-going IDA credits that are financing 11 projects out of 13 that the bank was supporting before the war. These projects are in key sectors including institutional capacity building and the private sector.

Furthermore, the US\$ 50 Million ERC will support the Government's efforts in meeting



urgent post-war needs expressed by Government at the Round Table. The Bank has already disbursed US \$ 34.3 million of the ERC for economic reconstruction-related import needs of both Government and the private sector. Part of the funds will be used for quick reactivation of the financial system so that importers can go through import control regulations through the National Bank of Rwanda and the Ministry of Finance.

The Bank's ERC's will also be used to set up an agency to ensure efficiency in the procurement and utilisation of imports. IDA has pledged to fund a consultant and running expenses of the agency. The importance of such an agency as a mechanism to ensure strict control of limited funds cannot be over-emphasised.

The World Bank is also supporting an evaluation mission comprising a team from the World Bank, USAID, UNHCR, Belgium Bank and Government of Rwanda representative which will evaluate refugee resettlement and reintegration programmes.

## Justice

The Government of Rwanda has continued to reaffirm its priority commitment to bring to justice those responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law. In this connection, rehabilitating the national judicial system, and expediting the functioning of the International Tribunal for Rwanda have been urgent priorities. There were an estimated 1,100 magistrates before the war. Due to the massacres or population displacement fewer than 200 magistrates remain. Out of a pre-war civil police of 500, less than 50 were left after the war.

To help remedy the present situation, a number of steps are being taken by the Government and donor countries. These include the training of judicial police officers through the assistance of donor countries and NGOs. The Government has also repealed a law that barred foreign legal personnel from operating in Rwanda and recently appealed to foreign countries in particular French-speaking countries, to urgently provide the much needed legal specialists to expedite the process of bringing to trial suspected perpetrators of genocide.

To help rehabilitate the national judicial system, US\$ 900,000 has been made available from the Secretary-General's Trust Fund established for Rwanda to finance urgent projects initiated by the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights (UNHCHR). US\$ 500,000 will be used for the rehabilitation of judicial buildings including prison facilities. The remaining US\$ 400,000 will go towards provision of logistical support for the judiciary. A number of countries are also working with the Government to assist in the restoration and strengthening of the judiciary system. USAID has provided US\$ 450,000 for capacity building of the Ministry (vehicles, computers) while the US Government has

committed an additional US\$ 4 Million. Germany has provided US\$ 26,000 to evaluate the present situation in the judicial sector.

France will make available magistrates at a cost of US\$ 600, 000. Norway is also involved in the rehabilitation of the justice system in the Cyangugu prefecture. UNAMIR will lend engineers to support rehabilitation work. UNHCR has provided vehicles and motorcycles. Canada, Belgium and EEC have paid staff salaries in the Ministry of Justice. UNAMIR CIVPOL is training gendarmes. By June this year 450 gendarmes will have finished training. Holland and the UK have committed resources to Justice and to the International Tribunal running costs.

The Government of Rwanda hopes to try its first genocide case later this month, almost one year after the events of April 1994. This optimism on the part of the Government to soon start trials in its own courts sharply contrast with the slow-moving efforts of the International Tribunal for Rwanda which does not foresee commencing work before the end of the year. In this respect, the Security Council through Resolution 977 adopted on 22 February decided that Arusha will be the seat of the Tribunal. The Government of Rwanda had earlier expressed its misgivings on seating the tribunal outside Rwanda, but during the visit of a Security Council mission early February, the Government pointed out that it no longer insisted that Kigali be the seat of the tribunal and had even specifically reiterated a proposal of Arusha as host of the Tribunal.

The Security Council has also adopted resolution 978 that "urges states to arrest and detain persons found within their territories against whom there is sufficient evidence that they were responsible for acts within the jurisdiction of the International Tribunal for Rwanda." This jurisdiction includes acts of genocide, violations of international humanitarian law and acts of violence in refugee camps. The Government of Rwanda adopted this resolution but expressed its concern that the wording of the resolution was not strong enough and that the resolution should have been more binding. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Justice will soon publish a list of those believed to be responsible for the genocide.

#### *Prisons*

The delay in bringing to trial tens of thousands of arrested suspects has exacerbated conditions in the 13 functioning prisons and in over 100 detention centres nationwide. It is estimated that 99% of those in prison are held for genocide-related crimes. The inability on the part of the Ministry of Justice to ensure that arrest procedures are followed has also given rise to arrests sometimes on flimsy grounds of suspicion.

Due to the high rate of arrests, prisons and detention centres remain chronically overcrowded. Morbidity and mortality rate in these institutions is worrying. With the ever-increasing number of prisoners, provision of basic needs such as food, water and medical

services are often inadequate. The incarceration of minors in adult prison facilities has also raised questions of human rights violations, as has the lengthy detention without trial of people arrested.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has taken the lead in ongoing efforts that are currently focusing on improving and increasing the conditions and capacity of existing prisons. Prisoners are being relocated to less crowded facilities and the Ministry of Justice has promised to separate child in-mates from adults and to provide the former with some education programmes. Four sites have been proposed for opening new prisons. These measures coupled with the anticipated progress in taking suspects to trial are seen as significant steps toward alleviating the situation in Rwandan Prisons.

## 2. Humanitarian Assistance.

With the most critical phase of the emergency now over, extensive efforts by the Government of Rwanda and the humanitarian community are now focusing on rehabilitation activities in areas affected by war and population movements. As part of these efforts, a coordinating committee for the rehabilitation of home communes has been established within the Integrated Operations Centre (IOC) which is housed in the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration. The IOC, which has been established initially to facilitate the return of displaced persons, is part of the Integrated Humanitarian Response (IHR) which was launched last year. The IHR comprises the active participation of Government ministries, UN Agencies, International Organisations and NGOs.

### *Food and Agriculture*

Between the end of 1994 and early 1995, various food security and nutrition assessments were carried out to determine the situation of food security in-country and to assess priority areas for intervention in 1995. Assessments by CARE (November - December 1994), AMREF (November - December 1994) and FAO/WFP (February 1995) reveal that the Season A Harvest, September - January, has been successful in the northern part of the country and so the need for general distribution is not seen as a priority at present. In the southern and eastern part of the country, especially in border zones, a significant portion of fields have not been cultivated. Assessments are that while the harvest in various areas should be able to sustain its respective populations, the increasing number of displaced persons returning back to their homes with limited or no food supply will strain communities' available food resources. WFP anticipates that renewed food distributions will become necessary in the months of April- May 1995 when stocks from the harvest are largely depleted. Such need may arise in some traditionally food deficit areas in the south. FAO has estimated that during the six months beginning December 1994, Butare will need 30,000 metric tons of cereals and 10,000 MT of beans to supplement food stock for the

local population.

CARE and AMREF assessments have concluded that there are no dangerous levels of malnutrition in the prefectures of Byumba, Gitarama, Butare and Gikongoo. Expansion of supplementary feeding centres in the areas of survey beyond those now available is therefore not a pressing priority. The rehabilitation of nutritional services, meanwhile, has begun with the re-opening of 26 nutritional centres out of some 100. This has followed a UNICEF-supported training of some 40 nutritional and health workers from Rwanda as part of the comprehensive programme for the rehabilitation of the health and nutritional infrastructure. Several NGOs are cooperating with UNICEF in this programme.

According to these food security assessments, food productivity will however continue to be hampered by high population pressure exerted in part by returning populations and also from other factors such as limited land holdings that do not allow adequate food production, lack of access to new farmlands, inadequate farming methods and lack of farm inputs. Further constraints to recovery and progress in the food production is being exerted by the unwillingness of some people to resume cultivation as they express fears of possible renewed instability.

In its recommendations, CARE has stated that the most valuable development effort in the long term to boost this sector will be the creation and promotion of as great a variety as possible of in-come generating off-farm activities. It would be even better if some of these new off-farm employment opportunities were unrelated to the agricultural sector. CARE further recommends that valuable enterprises which could involve the agricultural economy be promoted. For example, instead of distributing tools, raw materials could be imported and people could be trained to make hoes, machetes and other implements.

The overall emergency food aid requirements for Rwanda in 1995 is estimated by WFP to be 117,460 MT representing nearly US\$ 67 Million. As of mid-February, WFP in-country stocks consisted of 2,251 MT of cereals, 4,542 MT of pulses, 350 MT of pulses, 350 MT of oil, 2007 Mt of Corn Soya Beans (CSB) and 428 High Protein Biscuits (HPB). By January 1995, WFP had only.....MT in stock in-country and there were fears of a break in the food pipeline due to stock-piling in Mombasa and Nairobi or in transfer.

By the end of February, WFP had successfully negotiated to borrow at least 10,000 MT of cereals to help ease the problem. WFP recently lost nearly 300 MT of food destined for Rwandan refugees in Goma, Zaire through a looting incident in Gisenyi. The quantities were however not from the stock allocated for the Rwanda operation.

Efforts to rehabilitate the agricultural sector have continued to focus on the distribution of seeds and tools. For the 1995 B farming season, the United Nations Organisations and NGOs have pursued the distribution of in-puts under the Ministry of Agriculture's

coordination supported by FAO. Distribution of over 2,000 T of various seeds as well as distribution of 225,000 hoes is being carried out up to 15 March 1995.

Parallel to the distribution of inputs, FAO has undertaken with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, a seed multiplication program for cuttings of cassava and sweet potatoes, bush and climbing beans. More than 550 farmers are to be hired under this seed multiplication project. For other farmers, rehabilitation operations including seeds multiplication, struggle against erosion, livestock reconstruction, wood production are going to be intensified

### *Health*

Health services in the country are being progressively reactivated with efforts aimed at rehabilitating the 350 health structures country-wide. However despite considerable progress a significant portion of health facilities remain non-functional.

In the prefecture of Butare, for example, out of a sample of 16 health centres in ten commune recently visited by the health cell of the Integrated Operations Centre (IOC) only half are functional and capable of caring for the returning IDP populations with the help of NGOs. Below is a table of functioning facilities as at February 1995.

Prefectures	Pre-war health facilities	Health facilities as at February 1995
Kigali	67	36
Gitarama	26	34
Butare	44	31
Gikongoro	28	33
Cyangugu	35	28
Kibuye	32	13
Gisenyi	37	21
Ruhengeri	31	33
Byumba	49	45
Kibungo	27	23

Despite considerable progress in the reestablishment of health services, the lack of personnel, an estimated 50% of whom were killed or have fled the country, lack of

logistics and medical material, such as drugs, equipment and laboratories have largely prevented these revived structures from assuming full responsibility in the delivery of health services. The Ministry of Health in conjunction with other health partners is seeking ways to:

- . further rehabilitate health facilities such as laboratories;
- . ensure an equitable distribution of health facilities and personnel countrywide;
- . strengthen and expand health facilities and services;
- . ensure uniform salary scales for all health personnel; whether recruited by MINISANTE or by NGOs.

The Ministry of Health, in collaboration with WHO, has since mid-January been carrying out a study to determine the effectiveness of anti-malarial drugs currently in use. The results of this study will enable MINISANTE to formulate new strategies for the National Treatment Protocol for Malaria. A similar study is being carried out with a view to modifying if necessary the National Treatment Protocol for bloody diarrhoea.

National Programmes such as the HIV/AIDS awareness programme supported by WHO and UNICEF have been resumed. Before the war, Rwanda suffered one of the highest incidence of AIDS in Africa: 91 cases per 100,000 persons. The number of people infected by HIV is expected to increase due to the high incidence of rape especially during the war. UNICEF is supporting the HIV/AIDS programme launched by the Ministry of Youth with the training of 220 youth animators from Kigali in basic preventive approaches, self sustainable programmes and recreational activities. This is the first in a series of upcoming training programmes which will involve mostly young people from urban areas where HIV is most prevalent.

UNICEF will also support the training of a total of 5,000 adolescents between the ages of 15 and 19, while in schools a special programme will be initiated to provide basic information about HIV/AIDS to younger children.

### *Education*

The Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education has identified the sector's most urgent needs for 1995 as follows:

- Rehabilitation of school building (US\$ 10.5 million)
- Equipment and schools supplies (US\$7.6 M)

Text books and other teaching materials (US\$ 5.6 M)  
Vehicles (US\$2.8M)  
School feeding programmes (US\$2.4)  
Short training programmes for teachers (US\$800 M),  
Teacher assistance, (US\$ 200,000)  
Operating costs (US\$ 100,000)

Funding to meet these needs is expected to be made available from contributions from bi-lateral and multi-lateral assistance.

Most of primary schools have re-opened. Significant is the high enrolment in the first and second grades in primary school. UNICEF estimates that more than 50% of the total pupil population are to be found in these two grades. This high enrolment has resulted in overcrowding in classrooms and a high teacher-pupil ratio.

Ruhengeri and Byumba Prefectures have recorded the highest student enrolment per prefecture while Gikongoro and Butare have recorded the lowest student. Teacher distribution has generally followed the trends of student enrolment. Out of the current national teacher population, Ruhengeri has 15.7%, Gitarama 13.9%, Byumba has 13.3%, Gikongoro and Butare, 5.4%, Kibungo 5.1%, and Kigali Vile 3.7%.

The overall teacher population remains drastically reduced and has necessitated remedial course of action targeting graduating high school students to enable them to obtain their diplomas and thereby qualify for recruitment as teachers by the Ministry of Primary Education. It is worth noting that at present, 40% of the country's 17,000 primary school teachers lack pedagogic training.

There is a pressing need for logistical support for the transportation of Teacher Emergency Packages (TEPs) to home communes. The unexpected overpopulation of the first cycle of primary schools has forced authorities to concentrate on only these two years to the detriment of higher school grades. The linguistic diversity of returning students from the old caseload has necessitated a review of the medium of instruction in schools.

The secondary school programme is expected to be re-launched on 15 March 1995. The Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education (MINIPRISEC) will focus initially on the re-opening of 60% of all public schools and Government-aided private schools. To this end, classes are expected to be resumed in 67 schools for an estimated 36,000 students. In the mean-time, the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education has put out a document that outlines requirements for the re-launch of the secondary school programme. The document "SOS Education" estimates the needs for this re-launch to be RW. FRs. 849,850,000

Dates for the re-opening of the National University of Rwanda, meanwhile, will be fixed

by the University Council. A Council meeting is scheduled for 9 March 1995. The French Government has agreed to continue its cooperation in support of educational projects in Rwanda. It further agrees that the cooperation between the national university and 7 French universities will be reinforced with an exchange of lecturers and scholarships for Rwandan students to French universities.

### Water and Sanitation

To address the pressing needs of rehabilitating existing water and sanitation systems several partners, comprising UN Agencies, NGOs and Governments of Canada, Norway and Finland are working alongside Government Ministries to enhance capacity -building for policy development and service delivery in water, sanitation and hygiene. UNICEF which is the lead agency in the sector has appealed for US\$ 11 million for its 1995 water and sanitation programmes.

A summary of major achievement in the sector is presented below: (Source:UNICEF)

### Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances

#### *Unaccompanied Children*

UNICEF estimates that by the end of January 1995 there were 85,000 unaccompanied Rwandan children in country and in other neighbouring countries. There are an estimated 8,000 children in 22 main Unaccompanied Children Centres, another 3,000-5,000 are believed to be living with families while many more are in camps. According to the Goma headcount carried out in January 1995, there are as many as 9,000 unaccompanied children in camps in Goma. Reunification efforts carried out by ICRC have already led to the registration of 10,000 children. Save the Children (UK) has registered some 5,000 children. Almost all children in Goma have been photographed which is contributing to quicker tracing of parents. Successful efforts to improve living conditions of children in 50 centres and camps have been made with support from WFP and CRS. Spontaneous fostering has allowed many children to immediately find a family environment. In Kibungo Prefecture alone it is estimated that 15 - 20,000 unaccompanied children are living in foster homes.

As at 21 February 1995, 3,010 children had been reunified with their families. Areas of intervention continue to focus on improvement of day to day care of children in centres, provision of psycho-social counselling, family mediation, tracing and reunification.

#### *Children in Prison*

Of special concern are the numbers of children being held in prisons. At a meeting held



between representatives of UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR and ICRC it was agreed that the educational needs of children in the prisons must be addressed immediately. As an initial step, UNICEF/UNESCO emergency education kits have been distributed in prisons. The kits will be accompanied by a TEP-related training of teachers who have been identified among the prisoners. In addition, Save the Children (UK) is working in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and UNICEF in support of the psychological development for children between ages 0 - 5 through a programme of organised activities for mothers and their children. Some 316 children are detained in 12 major prisons and 80 detention centres. These range from those who have been accused of crimes related to genocide (age 11 - 17) and those children accompanying a charged parent. In Kigali prison alone, there are 170 detained adolescents.

#### *Child Soldiers*

Nearly 4,000 children of ages 10 - 17 are considered to be affiliated with the Rwandan Armed Forces. The Ministry of Defence has requested UNICEF's assistance in the launching of a demobilisation project of child soldiers in Rwanda. UNHCR and UNICEF have also been requested to assist in relocating and demobilising a large group of child soldiers in the areas of Goma.

#### **IDP resettlement**

Since its launch nine weeks ago, "Operation Retour" has assisted nearly 40,000 internally displaced people in Rwanda IDP camps with transport or foot escorts to return to their home communes. As many more have walked home without assistance during the same period. Six camps have been emptied and subsequently closed. It is estimated that remaining camps hold some 290,000 persons.

The last few weeks have seen a substantial reduction in the number of people willing to leave camps and in some areas there has been a significant return from home communes to camps. While it is evident that there are many people in the southern camps who can not return to their home communes because of guilt in the genocide, large numbers of people are afraid to return to home communes because of insecurity and/or being falsely accused of genocide.

In a recent Oxfam survey of camp populations, it was revealed that of those who moved camps, insecurity was the major factor in 85 % of cases. Asked reasons for staying in the camp where they were presently located 72% again said security was a major factor, compared to food supplies (6%) and health care (7%). This rather negated the argument that NGO services are a significant pull factor. 12% of the sample said they had moved to their present camp to be closer to home but 86% of those surveyed said that they were not planning to move home in the near future. Zaire was the favourite location if the present

camp closed. Security concerns prevented 92% of people going home. Lack of general resources came a poor second at under 5% with food behind that. Most people surveyed were female, with the greatest incidence in the 26 to 45 age group. To an great extent, this mimics the gender mix in the camps.

The combination of a large number of arrests in some areas and security incidents in camps and communes make it exceedingly likely that many more people will move south as more of the northern camps close. ICRC is presently providing food and other assistance in the southern camps. As food distributions have largely stopped in other camps, this is acting as both a magnet and a safety net. So far, IDPs are not crossing the border in large numbers. While the Government at Kigali level acknowledges the need for food to be continued, ICRC is increasingly under pressure from local authorities and the RPA to stop feeding these camp populations.

At the same time, the drift into camps like Kibeho, where there is a strong presence of former Government officials and ex-military, has increased the grip of the "hardcore" on camp populations. Through the use of intimidation, killings and misinformation, many people who may be able to return home are unable to leave these camps. There are indications from some elements within the Government and the RPA that their patience with the camps, and with the international community's response to IDP resettlement is fast running out.

The Integrated IDP Task Force, comprising senior representatives from the Ministries of Rehabilitation, Defence, Justice and Interior, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, UNAMIR, UNREO, IOM and UN Human Rights, has established its role as the policy making body for IDP issues and is taking up some of the issues mentioned above. However, a more concerted effort is required on the part of the Government and international community to resolve problems presently affecting the organised voluntary return and reintegration of displaced persons. A major effort must be made to resolve the problems associated with arrests and lack of judiciary. This is particularly important given the current increasing rate of refugees moving back to Rwanda.

The current trend of large numbers of women returning without their menfolk to home communes also call for a review of programmes to ensure that the demographic profile of communes is fully taken into account. In order for women to play a role in rebuilding Rwanda's social fabric, and well as its return to productivity, support for women must be based on a new legal framework from which existing discriminatory provisions have been eliminated. These include the lack of a right to inheritance, ownership of property and child custody which favours fathers.

*Income generation/employment*

The International Rescue Committee (IRC) has begun implementing commune level committees offering low interest loans to persons or groups within the communes to assist with the establishment of small scale enterprises such as tea shops and livestock purchases. The loan scheme has been designed to be sustainable. Hence communes have complete control over the programme through the election of loan committees. Cooperatives have been rehabilitated in several communes assisting groups of persons skilled in their trade and are willing to take on apprentices for training. In exchange for training IRC assist the cooperatives through the supply of in kind contributions and or funding. Activities undertaken include carpentry, tailoring, welding, soap manufacture, shoe making, bee keeping.

3. Regional Issues

The impact of events in Rwanda in 1994 have had severe repercussions across the region, exacerbating an already highly complex problem of refugees and displaced persons and creating a climate ripe for further political strife and violence. In turn, events in neighbouring countries, in particular, Burundi have in the past been extricably linked with the fortunes of Rwanda. Of particular concern are the 2 million Rwanda refugees presently residing outside the country. Many of these are former Government officials and ex-Government troops. The threats posed by such large numbers of armed military in the region are contributing to deteriorating security, as well as instability in the region.

As part of efforts to reach firm commitments on immediate, practical measures to address the serious security and humanitarian concerns, a Regional Conference was held in Bujumbura, Burundi 12-17 February 1995 under the auspices of the OAU and UNHCR. The Conference reviewed the problem of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes Region on a humanitarian and non-political basis.

The severity of the present problem was underscored by the Conference which reaffirmed that the impunity of those who have instigated, prepared or committed acts of genocide and other serious violations, including assassinations of democratically elected leaders can not be accepted. In this regard, the Conference expressed the hope that a broader United Nations Conference on peace, security and stability in the region, called for by the UN Security Council, would soon be held to examine the root causes of the problems in order to promote peace, security and sustainable development. The Conference also noted that the situation of many refugee and displaced women, as well as large numbers of unaccompanied children, was a particular concern.

A draft Plan of Action, arising from the Conference, has been drawn up examining the

roles to be played by the countries of origin, the donor community, UN Agencies, the OAU, CEPGL, ICRC and Non-Governmental Organisations. The draft Plan of Action will be reviewed periodically to determine progress which has been made in its implementation.

### *Refugees*

Although voluntary repatriation of Rwandese refugees from camps in the region continues to pick up and more than 4,300 refugees have been transported home from Goma since mid-December, mostly to Gisenyi and Ruhengeri prefectures, conditions in Rwanda and in countries of asylum remain precarious. Chief threats continue to be those posed by the large number of weapons within refugee camps, the continued presence of former military and hardliners, the present insecurity and political instability in Burundi and the possibilities of major volcanic eruptions in Zaire.

#### i. Burundi

Due to the deteriorating situation in Burundi, the UN Secretary General recently dispatched a Security Council Mission to Burundi. The Mission noted that the situation remains precarious and potentially explosive due to extremist elements amongst the Tutsis and Hutus, within and without the coalition government, who have not accepted power sharing as outlined in the Convention of Government.

The Mission recommended that the Secretary-General establish an international commission of inquiry into the October coup attempt and massacres that followed, as requested by the President of Burundi. The Mission also recommended that the Secretary-General consider augmenting the UN presence in Burundi under the direction of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in order to assist in capacity building in judicial system, civilian police, administrative presence in the provinces. Other recommendations include the increased number of Human Rights monitors. While the situation has somewhat eased in recent weeks, some 20,000 refugees from Burundi are reported to have fled to Tanzania because of political instability.

Repatriation of some of the estimated ---- Rwandese refugees in Burundi, meanwhile, is underway. In February, some 300 people were repatriated from camps in Ngozi and Muyinga provinces in northern Burundi, mainly to Ngenda and Sake communes in South Kigali prefecture. An estimated 3,000 refugees returned from Burundi in January under their own steam, mainly to Butare prefecture.

ii. Zaire

On 10 February the Security Council adopted a statement in which it strongly supported UNHCR's agreement with the Government of Zaire to enhance security in the camps. The Security Council urged Member States to provide UNHCR with the resources required and endorsed the efforts of UNHCR in cooperation with the United Republic of Tanzania camps. It also encouraged UNHCR to address the situation in Burundi on a similar basis.

As part of these efforts, the first detachment of Zaire troops arrived in Kibumba camp on 12 February. One of the main objectives of the security forces sent to improve law and order in the camps will be to protect people who wish to go home from intimidation and violence. The troops will receive training in international humanitarian law. An international liaison group of around 50 people are also now in place.

In addition to organised return from Zaire, several thousand refugees have also made their own way to the border where they are taken home on trucks. A growing demand for repatriation from camps with the worst reputations for violence, lawlessness and militia control, such as Kibumba and Mugunga is also reported.

The threat of volcanic eruptions in and around Goma also remains a concern. A group of eminent volcanologists continue to closely monitor developments in Northern Kivu and seismic measures are regularly sent to Japan for analysis. Although there appears to be some disagreement amongst volcanologists, some are advocating the possibility of one of the volcanoes erupting within the next six months. As part of contingency plans to cope with volcanic eruptions, alternative sites to relocate populations affected are being considered. One possible plan would be for the Government of Rwanda to allow refugee populations and Zairians to cross into Giseyni on a temporary basis.

iii. Tanzania

In Tanzania, a slight but nevertheless significant change attitude towards repatriation to Rwanda is reported amongst the refugee population. UNHCR has recently been able to make the necessary arrangements for the voluntary return of some 70 refugees. A number of people have crossed the river to Rwanda without assistance.

iv. Old Case Load of Refugees

With the formation of the new Government in Rwanda, up to a million former refugees who have been outside Rwanda from as far back as 1959 have been returning to the country in the last year. In the northeast, there have been particular problems due to the large number of livestock arriving with returning populations (need more information

from UNHCR and other agencies). Emergency assistance programme has been launched to keep them in uninhabited area adjacent to the country's Akagera National Park, the third oldest in Africa, but large numbers of '59-ers are still living in transit camps inside Rwanda or have taken over areas previously inhabited by other families, including victims of genocide, refugees or people in displaced persons camps. In some areas, such as Kibungo up to 80% of the families are former '59-ers. The influx of their herds, meanwhile, has introduced a strain of cattle disease previously not known in Rwanda.

#### 4. Rwanda Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal

The Consolidated Inter Agency Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda launched in July 1994 called for US\$ 589,403,829 for the period July to December 1994. Response by the international community was swift and generous and a total of US\$ was donated to the Appeal.

For 1995, the new Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal determined outstanding needs of US\$ 207,767,030 which are required for continued care and maintenance of refugees and displaced persons and to begin the process of rehabilitation. This total includes US\$ 44 million for UNHCR projects, which are included in the Appeal on a Regional basis, US\$ 55.6 million for activities identified by UNICEF and US\$ 57.5 million required by WFP, including 116,477 MTS of food supplies. Projects totalling around US\$ 4 million were also requested in the Appeal by NGOs (see attached tables for further details).

Response to the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal, which was launched in early February 1995, has so far been disappointing. (Update with information from Geneva).

*Also can Agencies provide details of how lack of funding has impacted their programmes. Indications of major shortfalls and most important needs are also requested.*

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

Compiled by DHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organizations

Appealing Agency	A Total Requirements (January - December 1995)	B Stocks Avail. to WFP (as of 01/01)	C (A - B = C) Net Requirements (less Stocks Available to WFP) (US\$)	D Contributions/ Pledges (US\$)	E (C - D = E) Shortfall (Surplus) (US\$)	F (D / C = F) % of Needs Covered %		
A. THE RWANDA PERSPECTIVE								
UNHCR *	44,275,500		44,275,500	(see footnote below)	44,275,500	0.0%		
UNICEF **	55,650,000		55,650,000	0	55,650,000	0.0%		
WHO	7,482,835		7,482,835	0	7,482,835	0.0%		
FAO	18,531,700		18,531,700	269,179	18,262,521	1.5%		
UNESCO **	6,629,540		6,629,540	0	6,629,540	0.0%		
UNHCR	10,153,050		10,153,050	413,636	9,739,414	4.1%		
UNEP	1,350,000		1,350,000	0	1,350,000	0.0%		
UNV	1,327,064		1,327,064	0	1,327,064	0.0%		
ICM	10,539,800		10,539,800	250,000	10,289,800	2.4%		
NGOs	4,124,913		4,124,913	0	4,124,913	0.0%		
UNRDO/DIA	2,003,900		2,003,900	651,982	1,351,918	32.5%		
WFP FOOD SCENARIO ***								
	MTs	US\$	MTs	US\$	MTs	%		
CEREALS	86,893	34,049,022	5,757	81,136	31,793,142	48,493	19,001,982	40.2%
PULSES	24,826	17,800,242	3,495	21,331	15,294,327	14,057	10,078,869	34.1%
OIL	4,138	4,831,115	3,571	567	661,973	0	0	100.0%
SUGAR	256	168,294	0	256	168,294	256	168,294	0.0%
DRIED SKIM MILK	364	661,570	0	364	661,570	264	479,820	27.5%
Subtotal for WFP	116,477	57,510,243	12,823	103,654	48,579,306	63,070	29,728,965	39.8%
TOTAL - RWANDA PERSPECTIVE	116,477	219,578,545	12,823	103,654	210,647,608	63,070	190,212,470	9.9%
* Note that UNHCR is appealing for resources to fund activities to meet the needs of Rwandan and Burundian refugees on a regional level. Contributions/pledges made in response to the Consolidated Appeal will be recorded against the UNHCR Sub-Regional budget until a percentage of these funds has been obligated to the Rwandan refugees and IDPs programme within Rwanda.								
** For Primary and non-formal education, requested funds will be channelled through UNICEF for subsequent reallocation to UNICEF/UNESCO activities.								
*** Note the following for WFP:								
1) Revised Requirements: A standardisation of nation rules and a rationalisation of WFP programmes within Rwanda, which took place after the finalisation of the Appeal document, has led to a revision of the total food aid requirements to 116,477 MTs (US\$ 57.5 Million).								
2) Contributions: Most of the commitments represent contributions announced in 1994, scheduled for delivery in 1995.								
3) Shortfalls: In some cases, shortfalls do not equal net requirements minus contributions, owing to minor surpluses in certain commodities for certain countries. These surpluses will be reallocated wherever possible to other operations within the region.								

\* Note that UNHCR is appealing for resources to fund activities to meet the needs of Rwandan and Burundian refugees on a regional level. Contributions/pledges made in response to the Consolidated Appeal will be reported against the UNHCR Sub-Regional budget until a percentage of these funds has been obligated to the Rwandan refugees and IDPs programme within Rwanda.

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Appealing Agency	Total Requirements (January - December 1995)	Stocks Avail. to WFP (as of 01/01)	Net Requirements (Less Stocks Available to WFP) (US\$)	Contributions/ Pledge (US\$)	Shortfall (Surplus) (US\$)	% of Needs Covered %		
II. THE SUB-REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE								
UNICR	235,204,100		235,204,100	30,525,031	204,679,069	13.0%		
UNICEF	11,162,000		11,162,000	0	11,162,000	0.0%		
WHO	3,987,092		3,987,092	800,000	3,187,092	20.1%		
UNDP	1,370,000		1,370,000	0	1,370,000	0.0%		
WFP Regional Cash Projects *	35,723,072		35,723,072	6,196,763	29,526,309	17.3%		
WFP FOOD SUMMARY *	MTS	US\$	MTS	US\$	MTS	US\$		
BURUNDI CONTACT VICTIMS								
CEREALS	77,715	28,494,205	27,479,684	24,990	9,162,584	49,958	33.3%	
PULSES	24,383	14,077,525	12,967,858	4,834	2,790,910	17,627	21.5%	
OIL	4,086	1,579,852	1,099,246	1,171	452,767	1,672	41.2%	
SALT	874	1,002,784	1,002,784	0	0	874	0.0%	
CORN SOYA BEAN	9,762	6,753,352	6,141,109	2,837	1,962,637	6,040	32.0%	
SUGAR	223	400,809	(74)	86	154,572	0	100.0%	
DRIED SKIM MILK	285	181,616	181,616	0	0	285	0.0%	
Subtotal for WFP	117,328	52,490,143	48,739,293	33,918	14,523,470	76,456	34,503,399	29.8%
REFUGEES IN TANZANIA								
CEREALS	91,980	30,302,811	29,703,476	15,647	5,154,904	74,514	24,548,572	17.4%
PULSES	26,280	17,202,888	16,092,032	10,195	6,673,647	14,388	9,418,385	41.5%
OIL	4,490	1,568,856	1,360,584	1,320	461,274	2,574	899,310	33.9%
SALT	1,095	640,466	586,655	0	0	1,003	586,655	0.0%
CORN SOYA BEAN	12,921	14,148,493	13,653,555	4,230	4,631,850	8,239	9,021,705	33.9%
SUGAR	110	57,488	57,488	0	0	110	57,488	0.0%
Subtotal for WFP	136,876	63,921,004	61,453,790	31,392	16,921,675	100,828	44,532,115	27.5%
REFUGEES IN ZAIRE								
CEREALS	196,224	95,757,312	95,691,192	50,011	24,405,270	144,848	70,685,922	25.7%
PULSES	56,064	40,021,286	39,650,798	21,867	15,609,758	35,678	24,041,040	39.4%
OIL	9,684	12,432,285	11,103,500	2,815	3,614,038	5,834	7,489,462	32.5%
SALT	2,336	1,899,518	1,806,819	259	210,606	1,963	1,596,213	11.7%
CORN SOYA BEAN	25,425	19,672,612	19,138,725	14,657	11,340,854	10,078	7,797,871	59.3%
SUGAR	392	179,311	169,704	0	0	371	169,704	0.0%
DRIED SKIM MILK	419	809,757	809,757	0	0	419	809,757	0.0%
Subtotal for WFP	290,544	170,772,081	167,770,495	89,609	55,180,536	197,191	112,589,969	32.9%
Total for WFP (Food)	544,748	287,183,238	277,963,578	154,919	86,625,671	374,475	191,625,483	31.2%
TOTAL - SUB-REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE	544,748	574,629,492	565,409,842	154,919	124,147,465	374,475	441,549,953	22.0%

Note the following for WFP:

1) Revised Requirements: A standardization of ration rates and a rationalization of WFP programmes within the sub-region, which took place after the finalisation of the Appeal document, has led to a revision of the total food aid requirements to 544,748 MTS (US\$ 287.2 Million).

2) Contributions: Most of the commodities represent contributions announced in 1994, scheduled for delivery in 1995.

3) Shortfall: In some cases, shortfalls do not equal net requirements minus contributions, owing to minor surpluses in certain commodities for certain countries. These surpluses will be reallocated wherever possible to other operations within the region.

4) The figure shown against the cash requirement represents the revised turnover figure for 1995 compared at the end of 1994

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# FINAL DRAFT

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

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## *Humanitarian Situation Report* *15 March 1995*

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*Mr. Dao*  
*P. Shale*

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Kigali, Rwanda

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*The Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator*

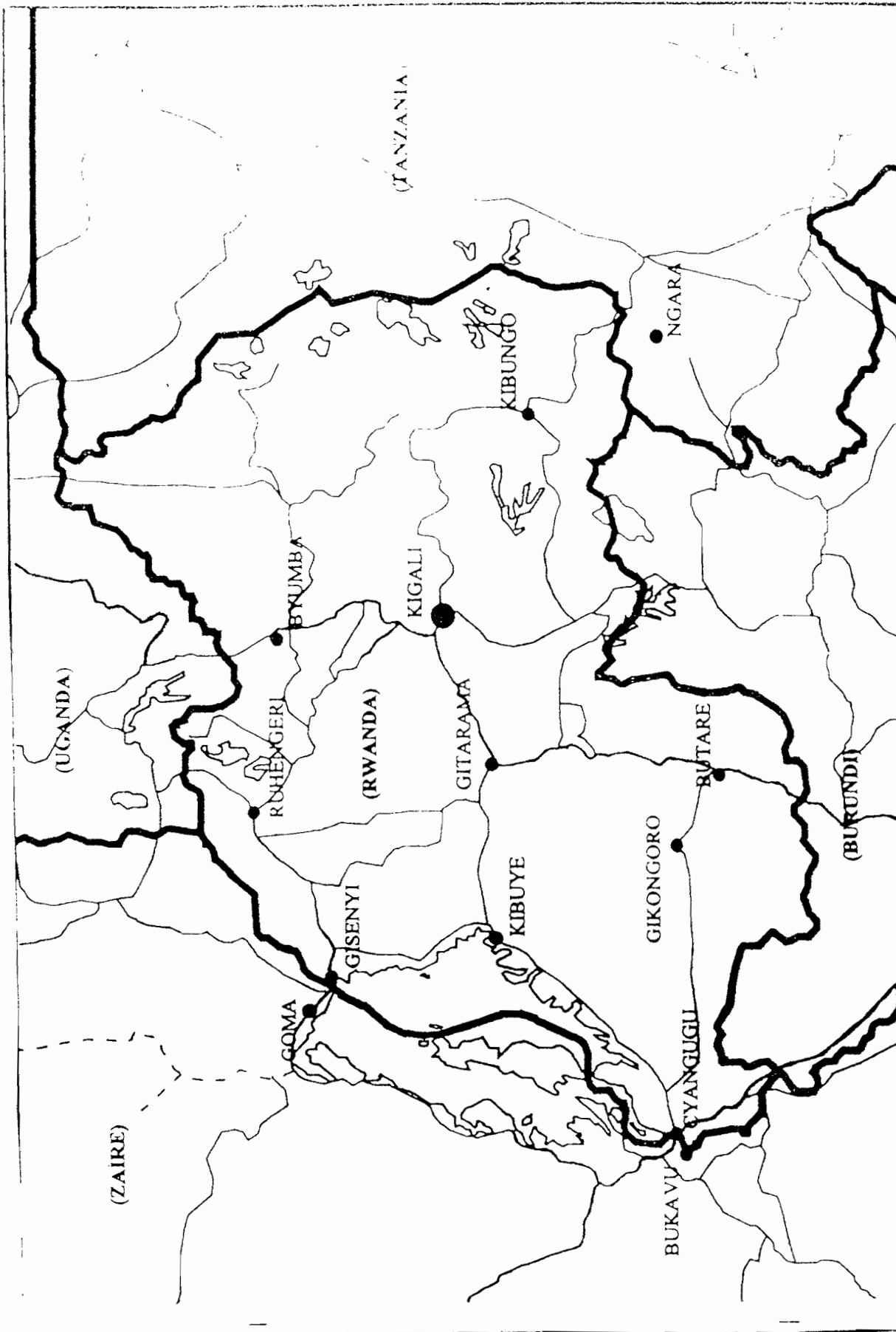
This Humanitarian Situation Report has been compiled from information gathered from the Government, UN Agencies, UNAMIR, ICRC, IOM, NGOs and Donors. It will be produced once a month and will seek to give an up-to-date picture of the progress - or set-backs - in key areas of humanitarian interventions in Rwanda. The report will also highlight and analyse political and socio-economic trends in the country to the extent that they may have implications for on-going humanitarian activities. The Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator welcomes contributions from its humanitarian partners.

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MAP OF RWANDA



## Overview

Six months after the establishment of the Government of National Unity in Rwanda, the country has taken significant steps towards a return to normality. Reconstruction of the country's devastated infrastructure is underway, the banking system has been re-established and the private sector is showing signs of recovery. Yet, beneath the evident semblance of progress, conditions in the country remain extremely precarious.

The Government continues to lack the human and financial resources to sustain basic governance and provide for the welfare of its people. Political rifts between moderates and extremists at national and local levels have emerged, and security in some parts of the country has deteriorated. There is also the external threat posed by the large numbers of former government forces in refugee camps in neighbouring countries. There is strong evidence that the RGF has been able to purchase weapons and is under training in preparation for an insurgency.

Parallel to these problems, a number of complex and critical issues are still to be fully addressed by the Government and the people of Rwanda. Chief amongst these are the issue of genocide and the forging of political and social accommodation on which long-term stability and security depends. A key to current Government efforts to return to normality, and to integrate its refugee and displaced persons population, is the creation of a climate in which the victims and those associated with genocide can live side by side.

A major stumbling block in this process of re-integration is the lack of a functioning judicial system. Some 25,000 people, mostly accused of genocide, await trial in overcrowded prisons and detention centres. The Minister of Justice has acknowledged that many of these prisoners could be innocent. The number of people being detained in some areas, however, is currently as high as 1,000 a week and reports of torture, secret prisons and human rights abuses in some areas persist. The recent exhumation and re-burial of thousands of bodies of the victims of genocide have evoked fresh memories and have further emphasised the urgent need for the expeditious trial of those suspected of genocide.

As a result of a high rate of arrests and perceived insecurity in their areas of origin, the numbers of displaced persons willing to leave camps in the southwest of the country have declined substantially in the past few weeks. The number of people moving into the camps from their home communes has also increased. A further worrying trend is the large numbers of women and children who have returned on their own from camps for displaced persons and for refugees. In some areas, it is estimated that up to 70% of returning populations are female-headed households.

With most of the country still traumatised by the events of 1994 and deprived of bilateral aid the government lacks the administrative capacity to cope with the tensions and disputes which are inevitable with the return of large numbers of Rwandese populations. Many thousands of 'long-term' exiles who fled in 1959 have arrived in the country with their herds of livestock, recently estimated at 500,000 head of cattle. This is causing particular concerns in northern areas because of lack of suitable grazing and

water.

Although the Government has stated that the return of people from the camps should be organised and voluntary, in recent weeks the attitude of some Government officials has hardened and there are fears that there will be fresh attempts to close the camps by force. The Government perceives the camps as a major internal security risk, as well as a hiding ground for criminals, perpetrators of genocide and destabilising elements. It has also expressed its concern over the amount of aid distributed in camps, as compared to what is currently channelled into home communes and throughout the country in general.

In the political arena, the Government has reaffirmed its commitment to the process of forging national unity. While measures to bring to justice perpetrators of genocide remain central to this process, the Government has reiterated that justice should not be traded for reconciliation and has further underlined its objection to the establishment of dialogue with those believed to be responsible for genocide.

As regards humanitarian assistance, the emergency is now over and efforts are focusing on rehabilitation, while at the same time providing essential aid to those who remain in need. A pressing concern throughout the region is the break in the food pipeline. WFP's steps to remedy the situation include relocation of stocks from other regions, borrowing, and above all, through appeals to donors. Food distribution to needy populations in March will, however, be drastically reduced. Preliminary indications, meanwhile, from the recent FAO/WFP Joint Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission in Rwanda, are that while surpluses may be available in some areas, overall there will be a substantial food deficit in 1995.

## I. Main Developments

### *Political*

The Rwandan Government of National Unity continues to receive increasing recognition from the International community with close to 15 foreign missions currently accredited to the Country.

Continuing progress has been made towards the forging of national unity. Steps taken include the integration of some 2,242 members of the former Rwandan government forces into the national army after undergoing a five-month retraining programme. Officers of the former Government forces have been given new appointments to the posts of deputy Chief of staff and Chief of the Gendarmerie.

However, the Government now faces a serious challenge from the rank and file of RPA. Guiding principles, rules and regulations are at times being flouted, or disregarded by the RPA. The Ministry of Justice has, for example, outlined procedures for the arrest of suspects. These procedures are on the whole not being adhered to and arrests continue to be arbitrary. Not all arrested suspects are incarcerated in prisons or in recognised detention centres. In some places of detention, there are widespread reports of torture of suspects. In other instances, although the Government has agreed to the voluntary resettlement of internally displaced persons (IDPs), RPA on the ground

have been known to advocate forced camp closures. All of the above are indicative of the present tensions between the hardliners and the moderates within the Government and the RPA.

Although relationships have never been strong, in recent months there has been a serious rift between the Government and the international community. Among the chief reasons for the rift are perceptions on the part of the Government and the RPA of international community insensitivity, political interference and a bias towards the perpetrators of genocide.

In a February 21 speech, Vice-President Kagame censured the International Community for among other things conditionality in aid, partiality in the delivery of this aid and blackmail of the Government.

On the subject of National Reconciliation, it is evident that there is still a long way to go. During public rallies held by senior Government officials, including the President, the Prime Minister and the Vice-President, it has been stated clearly that foreign interference in this process will not be tolerated. In his speech on 21 February, Vice-President Paul Kagame questioned various interpretations of national reconciliation and dialogue.

In Parliament, the National Assembly, officially installed in Kigali on 25 November, has been in session since 12 December and is expected to break for a one month recess.

### **Security**

The security situation both inside the country and from external threats has worsened during February and early March, ranging from simple looting and banditry to infiltration by Interahamwe outside Rwanda, attacks on UNAMIR troops and the assassination of a senior Rwandan Government official. The official - the Prefet of Butare was assassinated, along with his son and driver, on 4 March as he was returning from Kigali to Butare. The Prefet was described as a "moderate" amongst Government officials.

Also of serious concern are reports that former Government forces who are refugees in neighbouring countries have been able to secure large numbers of weapons. Recruitment has occurred openly in camps for displaced persons and refugees, and some 10,000 RGF and Interhamwe are reported to be under training. In this same context, there is evidence to suggest that former Government forces may be attempting to mount an insurgency campaign inside Rwanda. Reports have also been received from rural areas of killings, beatings, intimidation and theft by Interhamwe. In early March, a group of nine former RGF were arrested outside Kigali carrying mines and other explosive materials that were to have been planted in the market places.

Inside Rwanda, reports of mysterious disappearances, killings, torture and other human rights abuses persist. In the aftermath of genocide, a period further compounded by years of hate-filled propaganda by the old regime and an administratively-weak new government, a sustained period of violence, insecurity and mistrust is inevitable. However, the reasons for continued violence appear to range from simple revenge for deaths of families, to hired assassinations for land ownership disputes and to robbery

and banditry. Interahamwe militia have also committed murder to get rid of witnesses to their part in the genocide, to discourage repatriation of returnees and to cast suspicion on the Government.

The Government's dilemma over the camps is evident. On the one hand, the Government is under pressure to restore internal security expeditiously. On the other, while the existence of displaced persons camps is cited as an indictment of the Government's legitimacy, efforts to close camps forcibly have drawn criticisms on the part of the international community.

The relationship between UNAMIR, and the Government and RPA meanwhile has continued to deteriorate. The Government has questioned UNAMIR's continued presence and there have been two separate attacks by unknown people on UNAMIR troops since mid-February.

During looting incidents on two consecutive days in mid-February, WFP lost an estimated 300 MT of food destined for Goma. The looting was carried out by approximately 2,000 people, many of whom were from reception centres in Gisenyi. During one incident, two of the looters were killed.

### ***Economy***

On 5 March 1995, the Government adopted a new foreign exchange policy under which there will be a floating exchange rate. As at March 6, the official exchange rate for the day was US\$ 1 = 233 FRW. In the parallel market, US\$1 was worth up to 250 FRW. This recent depreciation of the Rwandan Franc implies a cumulative depreciation of over 150% in the last five years. (1990: 67% devaluation, 1993: 17% devaluation, 1995: 72% depreciation.)

A clearer understanding of the impact of this depreciation on the cost of living is best achieved through a close look at the current prices of some basic commodities in Kigali (See Annex 1). According to the annexed price list, the cost of a loaf of bread in Kigali, for example, has risen almost three-fold since the war, while public transportation within Kigali has gone up by 50% from FRW 35 to FRW 50. The purchasing power of Rwandese can be discerned by juxtaposing these prices of basic commodities with salaries in the public service sector. (See Annex 2). According to the annexed salary scale, a government employee in the lowest wage bracket (Categorie VI) gets a minimum of FRW 4,200 FRW per month.

In the meantime, two banks in Kigali are operational and a third, Banque de Commerce de Development and d'Industrie is set to open in the coming weeks. The re-opening of the banks is an important step in the establishment of a base for economic recovery.

### ***Follow-up on the Round Table***

Almost two months after the Round Table conference at which various donor countries pledged US\$ 588.7 for Rwanda, little money has actually been received in support of the country's reconstruction efforts. The Government's capacity to restart projects, to rehabilitate damaged infrastructure or even to provide the administrative base for the implementation of urgent rehabilitation projects including repatriation and reintegration efforts remains considerably reduced.



The Government, with support from UNDP and other donors, has, in the mean-time, established structures to enhance the coordination and follow-up on the utilisation of funds pledged at the Round Table Conference. These structures include:

- a steering committee headed by the Prime Minister and which comprises representatives for the donors
- an inter-sectoral coordination committee chaired by the Directeur du Cabinet in the Office of the Prime Minister
- a permanent technical secretariat set up within the Ministry of Planning and supported by technical experts from UNDP.

At the same time UNDP is assisting in the formulation of a US\$ 1 million project to support coordination and follow-up on the Round Table. This project's objectives are to ensure coordination in the utilisation of donor funds and to assist in the organisation of a mid-term project evaluation in June 1995, as well as the next Round Table Conference scheduled for January 1996.

Government Capacity building at the National and Local Levels

A mission from the United Nations Department for Developmental Support and Management Services (UNDDSMS) visited Kigali in February 1995 to formulate a national programme for strengthening the Government's managerial/administrative capacity. The programme is aimed at strengthening the government's capacity for administrative organisation and coordination, local administrative reform, human resource management, management of the economy and of public finances. The programme, which is part of the overall support for national capacity-building, is estimated to cost US\$ 4,822,200.

The donor community, through bi-lateral and multi-lateral cooperation, has continued to support the Government's efforts to rehabilitate the economy and to stimulate recovery. The World Bank report No. T - 6483 - RW of January 12, 1995 outlines the Bank's response and strategy for the Government's Emergency Recovery Programme (ERP) for 1995. The World Bank through the International Development Assistance (IDA) is using a two-pronged approach in its response. The first, through a pledge of US\$ 50 Million in the form of Emergency Recovery Credit (ERC) that will support the Government's efforts in meeting post-war needs and the second, through the restructuring of on-going IDA credits that are financing 11 projects out of 13 that the bank was supporting before the war. These projects are in key sectors, including institutional capacity building and in the private sector. IDA has further pledged to fund a consultant and running expenses of an agency to be set up to ensure efficiency in the procurement and the utilisation of imports.

The World Bank is also supporting an evaluation mission comprising a team from the World Bank, USAID, UNHCR, Belgium Bank and Government of Rwanda which will evaluate refugee resettlement and reintegration programmes of the Government.

### ***Justice***

The Government of Rwanda has continued to reaffirm its priority commitment to bring to justice those responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law. In this connection, expediting the functioning of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and rehabilitating the national judicial system have been urgent priorities. Out of a pre-war figure of 1,100 magistrates only 200 remain while 50 civil police remain from a pre-war force of 500.

To help remedy the present situation, a number of steps are being taken by the Government and donor countries. These include the training of judicial police officers through the assistance of donor countries and NGOs. The Government has also repealed a law that barred foreign legal personnel from operating in Rwanda and recently appealed to foreign countries, in particular French-speaking countries, to urgently provide the much needed legal specialists. (See Annex 3 for steps taken by countries and organisations to rehabilitate the National Judicial System).

The Government of Rwanda hopes to try its first genocide case later this month, almost one year after the events of April 1994. This optimism on the part of the Government to soon start trials in its own courts sharply contrasts with the slow-moving efforts of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. The Tribunal does not foresee commencing work before the end of the year. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Justice has announced that it will soon publish a list of those believed to be responsible for the genocide.

The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR), in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Higher Education and Culture, the National University of Butare, the Institute of Technical and Scientific Research, the Grande Seminaire, CLADHO and the RPF's Human Rights Commission, has embarked on an examination of aspects of customary law that could be applied as an alternative to the classical system of justice.

### ***Prisons***

The delay in bringing to trial tens of thousands of arrested suspects has exacerbated conditions in the 13 functioning prisons and in over 100 detention centres nationwide, rendering these institutions chronically over-crowded with worrying morbidity and mortality rates. The provision of basic needs falls short. The incarceration of minors in adult prison facilities raises questions of human rights violations as does the lengthy detention without trial of people arrested. It is estimated that 99% of those in prison are held for genocide-related crimes. The seeming inability on the part of the Ministry of Justice to ensure that arrest procedures are followed has also given rise to some arrests on flimsy grounds of suspicion.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has taken the lead in efforts that are aimed at improving conditions and increasing the capacity of existing prisons. Prisoners are being relocated to less crowded facilities and the Ministry of Justice is to separate child in-mates from adults and to provide the former with some education programmes. Four sites have been proposed for the establishment of new prisons. These measures, coupled with the anticipated progress in taking suspects to trial, are seen as significant steps toward alleviating the situation in Rwandan prisons.

## II. Humanitarian Assistance

With the most critical phase of the emergency now over, extensive efforts by the Government of Rwanda and the humanitarian community are focusing on rehabilitation activities in areas affected by war and population movements. To this end, a coordinating committee for the rehabilitation of home communes has been established within the Integrated Operations Centre (IOC) which is housed in the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration. The IOC, which has been established initially to facilitate the return of displaced persons, is part of the Integrated Humanitarian Response (IHR) which was launched last year. The IHR comprises the active participation of Government ministries, UN Agencies, International Organisations and NGOs.

### **Food and Agriculture**

WFP is experiencing a serious food shortage for both the country and the region as a result of low donor response. The effects of this shortage have already been felt in refugee camps in Bukavu, Zaire where reduced food rations have provoked refugee riots. The Zairean Government has, in turn, emphasised that unless urgent measures were taken to redress the situation and eliminate consequent riots, it would push back refugees into Rwanda.

The overall emergency food aid requirements for Rwanda in 1995 is estimated by WFP to be 116,477 MT representing nearly US\$ 67 Million. By 5 March 1995, WFP had only 10,092.2 MT of stock in-country. However by the end of February, WFP had successfully negotiated to borrow at least 10,000 MT of cereals to help ease the problem. WFP has significantly reduced its distribution programmes in the whole country and will make a distribution of only 6,200 MT in March. (11,000 MT were distributed in February). Food aid will be given predominantly to returnees, vulnerable groups and to Food-for-Work programmes. General distribution will be confined to parts of Gikongoro. If the WFP pipeline does not improve soon, there will be difficulties in the coming months when food from the recent harvest (January/February) will have been consumed.

Assessments by CARE (November - December 1994), AMREF (November - December 1994) and FAO/WFP (February 1995) reveal that the Season A Harvest, September - January, has been successful in the northern part of the country and so the need for general distribution is not seen as a priority at present. In the southern and eastern part of the country, especially in border zones, a significant portion of fields have not been cultivated. Assessments are that while the harvest in various areas should be able to sustain the respective populations, the increasing number of displaced persons returning to their homes with limited or no food supply will strain communities' available food resources. WFP anticipates that renewed food distributions will become necessary in the months of April-May 1995, when stocks from the harvest are largely depleted. Such need may arise in some traditionally food deficit areas in the south. FAO has estimated, for example, that during the six months beginning December 1994, Butare will need 30,000 MT of cereals and 10,000 MT of beans to supplement the food stocks of the local population.

Efforts to rehabilitate the agricultural sector have continued to focus on the distribution of seeds and tools. For the 1995 B farming season, the United Nations Agencies and NGOs have pursued the distribution of in-puts, under the Ministry of Agriculture's coordination, supported by FAO. Distribution of over 2,000 MT of various seeds as well as distribution of 225,000 hoes is being carried out up to 15 March 1995.

Parallel to the distribution of inputs, FAO has undertaken with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, a seed multiplication program for cuttings of cassava and sweet potatoes, bush and climbing beans. More than 550 farmers are to be hired under this seed multiplication project. For other farmers, rehabilitation operations, including seeds multiplication, anti-erosion measures, livestock reconstruction, wood production are being intensified.

### Health

Health services in the country are being progressively reactivated with efforts aimed at rehabilitating the 350 health structures country-wide. However, despite considerable progress a significant portion of health facilities remain non-functional. Below is a table of functioning facilities as at February 1995. These facilities include hospitals, dispensaries, clinics and health Centres.

Prefectures	Pre-war health facilities	Health facilities as at February 1995
Kigali	67	36
Gitarama	26	34
Butare	44	31
Gikongoro	28	33
Cyangugu	35	28
Kibuye	32	13
Gisenyi	37	21
Ruhengeri	31	33
Byumba	49	45
Kibungo	27	23

(Source: Ministry of Health)

The lack of personnel, an estimated 50% of whom were killed or have fled the country, lack of logistics and medical material, such as drugs, equipment and laboratories have largely prevented these revived structures from assuming full responsibility in the delivery of health services. The Ministry of Health (MOH) in conjunction with other health partners is seeking ways to:

- further rehabilitate health facilities such as laboratories; .
- ensure an equitable distribution of health facilities and personnel countrywide; .
- strengthen and expand health facilities and services; .
- ensure uniform salary scales for all health personnel, whether recruited by MOH or by NGOs.

WHO has supported the Ministry of Health (MOH) in the production of the National Health Policy document and is currently undertaking studies jointly with the Ministry to enable it to formulate new strategies for the National Treatment Protocols for Malaria and Bloody Diarrhoea.

National Programmes, such as the HIV/AIDS awareness programme supported by WHO and UNICEF, have been resumed. WHO has supported the AIDS programme through the strengthening of its managerial capabilities both at the central and regional levels. Before the war, Rwanda suffered one of the highest incidence of AIDS in Africa: 91 cases per 100,000 persons. The number of people infected by HIV is expected to increase due to the high incidence of rape, especially during the war. UNICEF is supporting the HIV/AIDS programme launched by the Ministry of Youth with the training of 220 youth animators from Kigali in basic preventive approaches, self-sustainable programmes and recreational activities. This is the first in a series of upcoming training programmes which will involve mostly young people from urban areas where HIV is most prevalent. UNICEF will also support the training of a total of 5,000 adolescents between the ages of 15 and 19, while in schools, a special programme will be initiated to provide basic information about HIV/AIDS to younger children.

UNFPA, WHO and UNICEF are contributing to the National Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning (MCH/FP) Programme through the rehabilitation of health facilities, the provision of equipment and medical supplies and technical assistance for the elaboration of an integrated training programme which incorporates MCH/FP, HIV/AIDS prevention and, safe motherhood.

### **Education**

Most primary schools have re-opened with a significantly high enrolment in the first and second grades in primary school. UNICEF estimates that more than 50% of the total pupil population are to be found in these two grades. This high enrolment has resulted in overcrowding in classrooms and a high teacher-pupil ratio. The unexpected overpopulation of the first cycle of primary schools has also led to a concentration in the distribution of TEPs to the first two grades in particular.

1,800 TEP kits, capable of bringing basic classroom supplies and an emergency curriculum to over 140,000 primary school children were distributed inside Rwanda by UNICEF/UNESCO during February, bringing to over 7,000 the number of TEPS distributed so far. There is, however, a pressing need for logistical support for the transportation of Teacher Emergency Packages (TEPs) to home communes.

With regard to overall student enrolment, Ruhengeri and Byumba Prefectures have recorded the highest student enrolment per prefecture while Gikongoro and Butare have the lowest. Teacher distribution has generally followed the trends of student enrolment. However, the overall teacher population, and especially that with training, remains drastically reduced. UNICEF estimates that, of 15,000 registered primary school teachers, only 40% are qualified.

The secondary school programme is expected to be re-launched on 15 March 1995. The Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education (MINIPRISEC) will focus initially on the re-opening of 60% of all public schools and Government-aided private schools. To this end, classes are expected to be resumed in 67 schools for an estimated 36,000 students. In the meantime, the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education has put out a document that outlines requirements for the re-launch of the secondary school programme. The document "SOS Education" estimates the needs for this re-launch to be 849,850,000 FRW.

The University Council held a meeting on 9 March to discuss among other issues the re-opening of the National University of Rwanda. The University is now expected to open on 2 April. The Council, during its meeting indicated that the Ministry for Higher Education has sufficient funds to run programmes for the semester due to start in April. At the same time, the French Government has agreed to continue its cooperation in support of educational projects in Rwanda. It further agrees that the cooperation between the national university and 7 French universities will be reinforced with an exchange of lecturers and scholarships for Rwandan students to French universities.

### ***Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances***

#### ***Unaccompanied Children***

UNICEF estimates that by the end of January 1995 there were 85,000 unaccompanied Rwandan children in-country and in other neighbouring countries. There are an estimated 8,000 children in 22 main Unaccompanied Children Centres. Another 3,000-5,000 are believed to be living with families while many more are in camps. According to the Goma headcount carried out in January 1995, there are as many as 9,000 unaccompanied children in camps in Goma. Reunification efforts carried out by ICRC have already led to the registration of 10,000 children. Save the Children (UK) has also registered some 5,000 children. Almost all children in Goma have been photographed which is contributing to quicker tracing of parents. Successful efforts to improve living conditions of children in 50 centres and camps have been made with support from WFP and Catholic Relief Services (CRS). Spontaneous fostering has allowed many children to immediately find a family environment. In Kibungo Prefecture alone, it is estimated that 15 - 20,000 unaccompanied children are living in foster homes.

As at 21 February 1995, 3,010 children had been reunited with their families. Areas of intervention continue to focus on improvement of day to day care of children in centres, provision of psycho-social counselling, family mediation, tracing and reunification.

#### ***Children in Prison***

Of special concern are the numbers of children being held in prisons. Some 316 children are detained in 12 major prisons and 80 detention centres. These range from those who have been accused of crimes related to genocide (age 11 - 17) and those children accompanying a charged parent. In Kigali prison alone, there are 170 detained adolescents.

At a meeting held between representatives of UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR and ICRC in



February, it was agreed that the educational needs of children in the prisons must be addressed immediately. As an initial step, UNICEF/UNESCO Teacher Emergency Kits will be distributed in prisons. The kits will be accompanied by a TEP-related training of teachers who have been identified among the prisoners. In addition, Save the Children (UK) is working in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and UNICEF in support of the psychological development for children between ages 0 - 5 through a programme of organised activities for mothers and their children.

#### Child Soldiers

Nearly 4,000 children of ages 10 - 17 are affiliated with the Rwandan Armed Forces. The Ministry of Defence has requested UNICEF's assistance in the launching of a demobilisation project of child soldiers in Rwanda. UNICEF and the Ministry of Defence have identified a location in which education and skill-training can be undertaken. UNHCR and UNICEF have also been requested to assist in relocating and demobilising a large group of child soldiers in the areas of Goma.

#### Water and Sanitation

To address the pressing needs of rehabilitating existing water and sanitation systems several partners, comprising UN Agencies, NGOs and the Governments of Canada, Norway and Finland are working alongside Government ministries to enhance capacity-building for policy development and service delivery in water, sanitation and hygiene. UNICEF, the lead agency in the sector, has appealed for US\$ 11 million for its 1995 water and sanitation programmes. A comprehensive summary of major achievements in the sector is presented below:

Major Activities	Quantity	Beneficiaries
Central Water Warehouse construction	100%	---
Repair of Warehouse for Water Treatment chemicals	100%	---
Rehabilitation of Kigali City Water Treatment Plant	85%	350,000
Rehabilitation of Prefecture Water Treatment Plants	13	600,000
Protection of Springs	6	1,500
Repair of Gravity Flow Pipeline Systems	12	240,000
Training of Water Plant Technicians	40	40,000
Water Pipeline Construction	1,190 meters	25,000
Water Tankering	12	300,000
Installation of Oxfam Tanks/Water Bladders	160	80,000
Installation of Mini Mobile Water Treatment Plants	5	45,000
Rain Water Catchment	12	6,000
Potable Water Supply System (PWSS)	1	60,000
Latrine Construction	1,100	55,000
Hygiene Education	10 camps	300,000

(Source: UNICEF)

UNICEF in cooperation with GTZ and BritCon has assisted Electrogaz to rebuild the national grid line system for the restoration of reliable electricity supply in the country. To date, 7 out of 11 towns including Kigali have been reconnected to the national grid.

By the end of November 1994, UNICEF had managed to supply water to all urban areas in Rwanda. At present 80% of the urban population is receiving drinking water. In

*The Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator*

addition, about 85% of the estimated population of 350,000 living in Kigali now have access to potable water every day or on alternate days.

In an effort to reinforce national capacity building at the central, prefecture and commune levels of government in the organisation, execution and follow-up of all water and sanitation activities, UNICEF has provided Electrogaz with a total of eight vehicles thus far to increase their mobility and facilitate their work.

### ***IDP resettlement***

Since its launch nine weeks ago, "Operation Retour" has assisted nearly 40,000 internally displaced people with transport or foot escorts to return to their home communes. Many more have walked home without assistance during the same period. Six camps have been emptied and subsequently closed. It is estimated that the remaining camps hold some 290,000 persons.

The last few weeks have seen a substantial reduction in the number of people willing to leave camps and in some areas, there has been a significant return from home communes to camps. While it is evident that there are many people in the southern camps who do not want to return to their home communes because of guilt in the genocide, large numbers of people are afraid to return to home communes because of insecurity and/or being falsely accused of genocide.

The combination of a large number of arrests in some areas and security incidents in camps and communes make it exceedingly likely that many more people will move south as more of the northern camps close. ICRC is presently providing food and other assistance in the southern camps. As food distributions have largely stopped in other camps, this is acting as both a magnet and a safety net. So far, IDPs are not crossing the border in large numbers. While the Government at Kigali level acknowledges the need for food to be continued, ICRC is increasingly under pressure from local authorities and the RPA to stop feeding these camp populations.

At the same time, the drift into camps like Kibeho, which now has a population of some 120,000 IDPs and where there is a strong presence of former Government officials and ex-military, has increased the grip of the "hardcore" on camp populations. Through the use of intimidation, harassment and misinformation, many people who may be willing to return home are unable to leave these camps. There are clear indications from some elements within the Government and especially the RPA that their patience with the camps, and with the international community's response to IDP resettlement is fast running out.

The Integrated IDP Task Force, comprising senior representatives from the Ministries of Rehabilitation, Defence, Justice and Interior, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, UNAMIR, UNREO, IOM and UN Human Rights is trying to address some of the issues involved. However, a more concerted effort is required on the part of the Government with the assistance of the international community, to resolve problems presently affecting the organised voluntary return and reintegration of displaced persons.

The current trend of large numbers of women returning without their menfolk to home



communes also calls for a review of programmes to ensure that the demographic profile of communes is fully taken into account. In order for women to play a role in rebuilding Rwanda's social fabric, as well as its return to productivity, support for women must be based on a new legal framework from which existing discriminatory provisions have been eliminated. These include the lack of a right to inheritance, ownership of property and child custody which favours men.

#### **Income generation/employment**

The International Rescue Committee (IRC) has begun implementing commune level committees offering low interest loans to persons or groups within the communes to assist with the establishment of small scale enterprises, such as tea shops and livestock purchases. The loan scheme has been designed to be sustainable. Hence, communes have complete control over the programme through the election of loan committees. Cooperatives have been rehabilitated in several communes to assist groups of persons skilled in their trade and are willing to take on apprentices for training. Activities undertaken include carpentry, tailoring, soap manufacture and bee keeping.

### **III. Regional Issues**

The events in Rwanda in 1994 have had severe repercussions across the region, exacerbating an already highly complex problem of refugees and displaced persons and creating a climate ripe for further political strife and violence. In turn, events in neighbouring countries, in particular, Burundi have in the past been extricably linked with the fortunes of Rwanda and there are fears that the current precarious situation in Burundi may well spill over into Rwanda. The UN Secretary-General recently dispatched a Security Council Mission to Burundi. The Mission noted that the situation remains precarious and potentially explosive due to extremist elements amongst the Tutsis and Hutus, within and without the coalition government, who have not accepted power sharing as outlined in the Convention of Government.

The Mission recommended that the Secretary-General establish an international commission of inquiry into the October coup attempt and massacres that followed, as requested by the President of Burundi. The Mission also recommended that the Secretary-General consider augmenting the UN presence in Burundi under the direction of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in order to assist in capacity building in judicial system, civilian police, administrative presence in the provinces. Other recommendations include the increased number of Human Rights monitors. While the situation has somewhat eased in recent weeks, some 25,000 refugees from Burundi are reported to have fled to Tanzania because of political instability and a number of serious security incidents.

Of particular concern are the 2 million Rwandan refugees presently residing outside the country. Many of these are former Government officials and ex-Government troops. The threats posed by such large numbers of armed military in the region are contributing to deteriorating security, as well as instability in the region. As earlier mentioned continuing food shortages in the region can only worsen the fragile security situation in the region.

As part of efforts to reach firm commitments on immediate, practical measures to

address the serious security and humanitarian concerns, a Regional Conference was held in Bujumbura, Burundi 12-17 February 1995 under the auspices of the OAU and UNHCR. The Conference reviewed the problem of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes Region on a humanitarian and non-political basis.

The severity of the present problem was underscored by the Conference which reaffirmed that the impunity of those who have instigated, prepared or committed acts of genocide and other serious violations, including assassinations of democratically elected leaders cannot be accepted. In this regard, the Conference expressed the hope that a broader United Nations Conference on peace, security and stability in the region, called for by the UN Security Council, would soon be held to examine the root causes of the problems in order to promote peace, security and sustainable development. The Conference also noted that the situation of many refugee and displaced women, as well as large numbers of unaccompanied children, was a particular concern.

The Conference adopted a Plan of Action containing measures to be taken by the countries of origin and of asylum, and by the international community with a view to ensuring the voluntary repatriation of refugees in conditions of safety and dignity. The Plan of Action will be reviewed periodically to determine progress which has been made in its implementation.

### **Refugees**

During the month of February 1995, some 26,400 refugees returned to Rwanda bringing the total number for the first two months of the year to 60,900. Of these approximately 45,300 were refugees who fled from Rwanda in the early sixties and returned mainly from Uganda. Another 15,900 refugees from the 1994 caseload repatriated from Goma camps under the auspices of UNHCR. Most of these returnees comprising mainly women and children, continued to arrive spontaneously.

#### **i. Burundi**

Repatriation of some of the estimated 243,000 Rwandese refugees in Burundi is underway. In February, some 1,150 people were repatriated from camps in Ngozi and Muyinga provinces in northern Burundi, mainly to Ngenda and Sake communes in South Kigali prefecture. An estimated 3,000 old-caseload refugees returned from Burundi in January under their own steam, mainly to Butare prefecture. However, between 6 - 11 March, as many as 500 refugees a day were reported to have gone into Burundi in the wake of the assassination of the Prefet of Butare.

#### **ii. Zaire**

On 10 February the Security Council adopted a statement in which it strongly supported UNHCR's agreement with the Government of Zaire to enhance security in the camps. The Security Council urged Member States to provide UNHCR with the resources required and endorsed the efforts of UNHCR in cooperation with the United Republic of Tanzania. It also encouraged UNHCR to address the situation in Burundi on a similar basis.

As part of these efforts, the first detachment of Zairean troops arrived in Kibumba camp on 12 February. One of the main objectives of the security forces is to improve law

and violence. The troops will receive training in international humanitarian law. There will also be an international liaison group of some 50 security experts under the coordination of UNHCR to assist and monitor the Zairean security contingent.

Organised convoys of voluntary returnees were initiated by UNHCR Goma in mid-December. By the end of February close to 9,000 refugees had returned home with UNHCR assistance from camps. In addition to this organised return from Zaire, several thousand refugees have also made their own way to the border where they are taken home on trucks. A growing demand for repatriation from camps with the worst reputations for violence, lawlessness and militia control, such as Kibumba and Mugunga, is also reported. UNHCR projects that some 200,000 persons could choose to return to Rwanda within the first half of 1995 and that up to 400 - 500 refugees will have returned home by the end of 1995. It is further projected that approximately 300,000 refugees may choose not to return home and will need to be moved to new sites within prescribed distances away from the border.

The threat of volcanic eruptions in and around Goma also remains a concern. A group of eminent volcanologists continue to closely monitor developments in Northern Kivu and seismic measures are regularly sent to Japan for analysis. Although there appears to be some disagreement amongst volcanologists, some are advocating the possibility of one of the volcanoes erupting within the next six months. As part of contingency plans to cope with volcanic eruptions, alternative sites to relocate populations affected are being considered.

### iii. Tanzania

In Tanzania, a slight but nevertheless significant change in attitude towards repatriation to Rwanda is reported amongst the refugee population. During the second week of March, a first group of 270 refugees was repatriated from camps in the Ngara region in the United Republic of Tanzania. A number of people have crossed the river to Rwanda without assistance.

### iv. Old Case Load of Refugees

With the formation of the new Government in Rwanda, 600,000 to 700,000 refugees who have been outside Rwanda from as far back as 1959 have been returning to the country in the last year. In the northeast, there have been particular problems due to the large number of livestock (recently estimated at 500,000 head of cattle) arriving with returning populations. An emergency assistance programme has been launched to accommodate them in an uninhabited area adjacent to the country's Akagera National Park. However, large numbers of '59-ers are still living in transit camps inside Rwanda or have taken over areas previously inhabited by other families, including victims of genocide, refugees or people in displaced persons camps. In some areas, such as Kibungo, up to 80% of the families are former '59-ers. UNHCR is assisting this group by providing them with construction materials. The influx of their herds, meanwhile, has introduced a strain of cattle disease previously not known in Rwanda.

#### IV. Rwanda Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal

The 1995, the new Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal determined outstanding needs of US\$ 207,767,030 which are required for continued care and maintenance of refugees and displaced persons and to begin the process of rehabilitation. This total includes US\$ 44 million for UNHCR projects, which are included in the Appeal on a Regional basis, US\$ 55.6 million for activities identified by UNICEF and US\$ 57.5 million required by WFP, including 116,477 MTS of food supplies. Projects totalling around US\$ 4 million were also requested in the Appeal by NGOs (see Annex 5)

Response to the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal, which was launched in early February 1995, has so far been disappointing. With US\$ 42 million pledged so far, contributions have been received for just over 20% of identified requirements inside Rwanda and meet only 21% of needs in refugee camps in neighbouring countries. UNHCR is very concerned that the current low staffing and funding levels will directly impact on basic assistance programmes in the entire region thus endangering the implementation of the Bujumbura Plan of Action and voluntary repatriation programmes to Rwanda. Because of similar funding problems, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) is unable to make long term professional commitments with Human Rights Field Officers. At present, all contracts for staff are extended on a monthly basis. This has resulted in a high turn over and a lack of continuity in the operation. UNHCHR can make neither medium nor long term financial plans.

*Annex 1. Prices of some basic commodities in Kigali:*

Alimentation Generale	Prix Unitaire Jan/Fev 1994	Prix Unitaire Novembre 1994
1 Kg pomme de terre	12 a 16	35 a 40
1 kg riz local	180	220
1 kg haricot	50	100
1 oeuf	16 a 18	50
1 kg d'huile	200	300
1 kg de sucre	150	250
1 kg de cafe	760 a 800	1,800
1 boite de sardine	260 a 300	500
1 pain	60	150
1 kg farine manioc	40 a 50	120
1 kg d'oignons	150	400
1 salade	20 a 25	60
1 seau tomates (4kgs)	200	1,000
1 regime banane	400 a 500	800 a 1,000
<b>Poisson, Viande, Volaille</b>		
1 kg poisson capitaine	300	500
1 kg filet boeuf	800	1,200
1 poulet	750	1,500
1 kg cote de porc	600	1,500

(Source: Banque de Kigali)

*Annex 2. Salary Scales in the Public Sector*

Categorie	Monthly Salary in FRW as at September 1980. (A review of public service salaries was last made in 1980)
Categorie I. (Professional Officers)	23,782 - 41, 239
Categorie II. (Middle Grade Officers)	20,838 - 22,770
Categorie III. Support staff eg. Clerical Officers/Secretarial staff	12,880 - 14,950
Categorie IV. Support Staff eg. Copy Typists	11.700 - 14.112
Categorie V. Support Staff eg Drivers, Messengers	7,500 - 10,350
Categorie VI. Support Staff eg Cleaners, Watchmen	4,200 - 5,850

(Source: Ministere de la Fonction Publique)

*Annex 3: Rehabilitation of the National Judicial System*

Steps taken by countries and organisations to rehabilitate the National Judicial System		
Country/Organisation supporting project	Type of Project	Amount of Money committed in US\$
The Netherlands/UNHCHR (through SG's Trust Fund)	Rehabilitation of judicial buildings including prison facilities	500,000
"	Logistical support for the judiciary	400,000
USAID	Capacity building for the Ministry	450,000
US Government	Capacity building for the Ministry	4,000,000
Germany	Evaluation of present situation of judicial system	26,000
France	Provision of magistrates	600,000
Norway	Rehabilitation of Justice system in Cyangugu Prefecture	-
Canada, Belgium and European Union	Salaries for staff in the Ministry of Justice	-
Holland, Britain	Running costs of the International Tribunal	-
UNAMIR	To lend engineers to support to rehabilitation work	-
	- Training of Gendarmes	-
UNHCR	Provision of vehicles and motorcycles	-
Citizens Network	Training of Judicial Police	-

(Source: UNHCHR)

Annex 4:

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

Compiled by DHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organizations

Appealing Agency	A Total Requirements (January - December 1995)	B Stocks Avail. to WFP (as of 01/01)	C (A - B = C) Net Requirements (Less Stocks Available to WFP) (US\$)	D Contributions/ Pledges (US\$)	E (C - D = E) Shortfall (Surplus) (US\$)	F (D / C = F) % of Needs Covered %
<b>A. THE RWANDA PERSPECTIVE</b>						
UNHCR *	44,275,500		44,275,500	914,316	43,361,184	2.1%
UNICEF **	55,650,000		55,650,000	***	55,650,000	35.0%
WHO	7,482,835		7,482,835	0	7,482,835	0.0%
FAO	18,531,700		18,531,700	908,893	17,622,807	4.9%
UNESCO **	6,629,540		6,629,540	0	6,629,540	0.0%
UNHCR	10,153,050		10,153,050	473,636	9,679,414	4.7%
UNHCR	1,350,000		1,350,000	0	1,350,000	0.0%
UNV	1,327,064		1,327,064	119,048	1,208,016	9.0%
IOM	10,539,800		10,539,800	369,048	10,170,752	3.5%
NGOs	4,124,913		4,124,913	0	4,124,913	0.0%
UNRBO/DHA	2,003,900		2,003,900	900,209	1,103,691	44.9%
WFP FOOD SUMMARY ***						
CEREALS	86,893	34,049,022	31,793,142	32,643	48,493	40.2%
PULSES	24,826	17,800,242	15,294,327	8,774	12,557	41.1%
OIL	4,138	4,831,115	661,973	1,000	0	100.0%
SUGAR	256	168,294	168,294	0	168,294	0.0%
DRIED SKIM MILK	364	661,570	661,570	100	264	30.5%
Subtotal for WFP	116,477	57,510,243	48,579,306	42,517	28,628,519	42.1%
TOTAL - RWANDA PERSPECTIVE	116,477	219,578,545	210,647,608	42,517	167,508,140	20.7%
* Note that UNHCR is appealing for resources to fund activities to meet the needs of Rwandese/Burundese refugees on a regional level. Contributions/pledges not specifically earmarked to the Rwanda Prog. and made in response to the Consolidated Appeal will be recorded against the UNHCR Sub-Regional Budget until a percentage of these funds has been obligated to the Rwandan returnees and IDPs programme within Rwanda.						
** For Primary and non-formal education, requested funds will be channeled through UNICEF for subsequent reallocation to UNICEF/UNESCO activities.						
*** As some of these contributions are also destined for Rwandese refugees in Tanzania and Zaire, once a breakdown has been determined, a percentage of these funds will be reallocated against the UNICEF budget for the Sub-Regional Perspective. UNICEF has also determined a carryover of US\$ 16 million from 1993 funds of which a percentage will also be allocated to the Sub-Region.						
Note the following for WFP:						
1) Revised Requirements: A standardization of ration rates and a rationalization of WFP programmes within Rwanda, which took place after the finalization of the Appeal document, has led to a reduction of the total food aid requirements to 116,477 MTs (US\$ 57.5 Million).						
2) Contributions: Most of the commodities represented contributions announced in 1994, scheduled for delivery in 1995.						
3) Shortfall: In some cases, shortfalls do not equal net requirements minus contributions, owing to minor surpluses in certain commodities for certain countries. These surpluses will be reallocated wherever possible to other operations within the region.						

Last update received from WFP is as of 9 February



Appealing Agency	Total Requirements (January - December 1995)	Stocks Avail. to WFP (as of 01/01)	Net Requirements (Less Stocks Available to WFP) (US\$)	Contributions/ Pledges (US\$)	Shortfall (Surplus) (US\$)	% of Needs Covered %		
B. THE SUB-REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE								
UNHCR *	244,802,950		244,802,950	34,059,838	210,743,112	13.9%		
UNICEF	11,162,000		11,162,000	0	11,162,000	0.0%		
WHO	3,987,092		3,987,092	800,000	3,187,092	20.1%		
UNDP	1,370,000		1,370,000	0	1,370,000	0.0%		
WFP Regional Cash Projects **	35,723,072		35,723,072	6,196,763	29,526,309	17.3%		
WFP FOOD SUMMARY **								
	MTs	US\$	MTs	US\$	MTs	%		
BURUNDI CONFLICT VICTIMS								
CEREALS	77,715	28,494,205	74,948	27,479,684	11,721,613	43,009	15,758,071	42.7%
PULSES	24,383	14,077,525	1,922	12,967,858	3,346,600	16,661	9,621,258	25.8%
OIL	4,086	1,579,852	1,243	1,099,246	561,150	1,393	538,096	51.0%
SALT	874	1,002,784	0	1,002,784	0	874	1,002,784	0.0%
CORN SOYA BEAN	9,762	6,753,352	885	6,141,109	1,686,404	6,440	4,454,705	27.5%
SUGAR	223	400,809	297	(133,004)	154,542	0	0	100.0%
DRIED SKIM MILK	285	181,616	0	181,616	0	285	181,616	0.0%
Subtotal for WFP	117,328	52,490,143	7,114	48,739,293	17,470,309	68,662	31,556,530	35.8%
REFUGEES IN TANZANIA								
CEREALS	91,980	30,302,811	1,819	29,703,476	4,780,370	75,631	24,923,106	16.1%
PULSES	26,280	17,202,888	1,697	16,092,032	6,677,725	14,388	9,414,307	41.5%
OIL	4,490	1,568,856	596	1,360,584	460,680	2,574	899,904	33.9%
SALT	1,095	640,466	92	1,003	586,655	0	586,655	0.0%
CORN SOYA BEAN	12,921	14,148,495	452	13,633,555	5,345,790	7,587	8,307,765	39.2%
SUGAR	110	57,488	0	57,488	0	110	57,488	0.0%
Subtotal for WFP	136,876	63,921,004	4,656	61,453,790	17,264,565	101,293	44,189,225	28.1%
REFUGEES IN ZAIRE								
CEREALS	196,224	95,757,312	1,365	95,091,192	22,522,176	148,707	72,569,016	23.7%
PULSES	56,064	40,021,286	519	39,650,798	12,330,780	38,275	27,320,018	31.1%
OIL	9,684	12,432,285	1,035	11,103,500	3,017,400	6,299	8,086,100	27.2%
SALT	2,336	1,899,518	114	1,806,819	210,567	1,963	1,596,252	11.7%
CORN SOYA BEAN	25,425	19,672,612	690	19,138,725	10,762,470	10,830	8,376,255	56.2%
SUGAR	392	179,311	21	169,704	0	371	169,704	0.0%
DRIED SKIM MILK	419	809,757	0	809,757	0	419	809,757	0.0%
Subtotal for WFP	290,544	170,772,081	3,744	167,770,495	48,843,393	206,864	118,927,102	29.1%
Total for WFP (Food)	544,748	287,183,228	15,514	277,963,578	83,578,267	376,819	194,672,857	30.1%
TOTAL - SUB-REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE	544,748	584,228,342	15,514	575,008,692	124,634,868	376,819	450,661,370	21.7%
* Requirements for UNHCR have been revised to reflect additional needs of US\$ 9,598,850 for the Zairian Camp Security Arrangements for the period Feb-Jun '95. ** Note the following for WFP: 1) Revised Requirements: A standardization of ration rates and a rationalization of WFP programmes within the sub-region, which took place after the finalization of the Appeal documents, has led to a revision of the total food aid requirements to 544,748 MTs (US\$ 287.2 Million). 2) Contributions: Most of the commodities represent contributions announced in 1994, scheduled for delivery in 1995. 3) Shortfall: In some cases, shortfalls do not equal net requirements minus contributions, owing to other surpluses in certain commodities for certain countries. These surpluses will be reallocated wherever possible to other operations within the region. 4) The figure shown against the cash requirement represents the revised carryover figure for 1995 confirmed at the end of 1994.								
GRAND TOTAL (A + B)	661,225	803,806,887	28,337	785,656,300	168,280,363	438,389	618,169,510	21.4%



**Table II : Donor Breakdown of Contributions through UN Organizations**  
(As of 6 March 1995)

Compiled by DHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisations.

Donor	Channel	Sector/Activity	Amount US\$
Belgium	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/UNHCR security operations for refugee camps in Zaire	1,000,000
Canada	UNICEF	To be specified	35,465
Canada	UNREO	RWA-95-11/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	248,227
Italy	UNICEF	To be specified	1,000,000
Italy	IOM	RWA-95-1/N20 - Trans/logis., reception, mgmt. of camps for IDPs	250,000
Japan	UNICEF	To be specified	1,000,000
Japan	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06 - Health	800,000
Japan	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	300,000
Sweden	FAO	RWA-95-1/N03-E - Agriculture	273,972
Switzerland	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	113,636
United Kingdom	FAO	RWA-95-1/N03-B - Agriculture	634,921
United Kingdom	IOM	RWA-95-1/N20 - Trans/logis., reception, mgmt. of camps for IDPs	119,048
United Kingdom	UNV	RWA-95-1/N25 -	119,048
United Kingdom	UNICEF	To be specified	1,428,571
United Kingdom	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	1,587,302
United Kingdom	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/for cost of International Liaison Group	793,651
United Kingdom	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	873,016
United Kingdom	UNREO	RWA-95-1/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	154,450
USA	UNREO	RWA-95-11/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	177,520
USA	UNREO	RWA-95-11/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	320,012
EC	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	30,525,031
UNICEF NatCom/Israel	UNICEF	To be specified	16,000
UNICEF NatCom/Slovakia	UNICEF	To be specified	4,218
UNDP	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	20,745
ACCT	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	60,000
ACPR (FRA)	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for reconstruction of one school	9,191
Deutsche Stiftung (GER)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/Refugees	19,231
Girl Guide Assoc. (UK)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwandese refugees	4,688
BHP Minerals (AUL)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Tanzania/Rwandese refugees	99,935
Dem Lib Party (KOR)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/Rwandese refugees	30,000
Bea & Urs Hauser (SWI)	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for rehabilitation of a primary school	11,364
Private, Ivory Coast	UNICEF	To be specified	11,403
Private, Switzerland	UNICEF	To be specified	7,874
<b>Sub-Total for Cash Contributions</b>			<b>42,048,519</b>
Carryover Funds	UNICEF	To be specified	16,000,000
Carryover Funds	WFP	Regional Cash Projects - Transport and Logistics	6,196,763
<b>Sub-Total for Carryover Funds</b>			<b>22,196,763</b>

**Table II - Donor Breakdown of Contributions (Continued)**  
(As of 6 March 1994)

WFP Food Contributions *	Channel	Project Code	Food (MTs)	Amount US\$
<b>Burundi Conflict Victims</b>				
Germany	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	3,545 MTs	1,301,015
Japan	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	13,894 MTs	5,099,098
Netherlands	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	3,500 MTs	1,284,500
Switzerland	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	500 MTs	184,000
USA	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	19,637 MTs	8,965,554
EU	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	86 MTs	154,542
EU	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	550 MTs	319,600
<b>Sub-Total for Burundi</b>			<b>41,712 MTs</b>	<b>17,470,309</b>
<b>Rwanda Conflict Victims</b>				
Denmark	WFP	RWA-95-1/N01 - Emergency Food Aid	2,160 MTs	846,720
Canadian Food Grain Bank	WFP	RWA-95-1/N01 - Emergency Food Aid	435 MTs	311,895
Germany	WFP	RWA-95-1/N01 - Emergency Food Aid	3,321 MTs	1,601,157
Japan	WFP	RWA-95-1/N01 - Emergency Food Aid	3,533 MTs	1,384,936
Netherlands	WFP	RWA-95-1/N01 - Emergency Food Aid	7,200 MTs	2,822,400
Sweden	WFP	RWA-95-1/N01 - Emergency Food Aid	1,000 MTs	717,000
USA	WFP	RWA-95-1/N01 - Emergency Food Aid	24,768 MTs	12,570,906
EU	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N01 - Emergency Food Aid	100 MTs	201,800
<b>Sub-Total for Rwanda</b>			<b>42,517 MTs</b>	<b>20,456,814</b>
<b>Tanzania - Refugees</b>				
Germany	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	11,211 MTs	4,788,669
Italy	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	1,200 MTs	394,800
USA	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	14,120 MTs	10,467,160
EU	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	4,196 MTs	1,544,136
EU	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	200 MTs	69,800
<b>Sub-Total for Tanzania</b>			<b>30,927 MTs</b>	<b>17,264,565</b>
<b>Zaire - Refugees</b>				
Canada	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	18,280 MTs	9,598,640
Canadian Food Grain Bank	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	3,090 MTs	2,601,270
Germany	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	17,846 MTs	8,708,848
Netherlands	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	3,090 MTs	1,867,260
Switzerland	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	600 MTs	464,400
USA	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	19,071 MTs	14,487,954
EU	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	16,609 MTs	9,871,221
EU	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	1,350 MTs	1,243,800
<b>Sub-Total for Zaire</b>			<b>79,936 MTs</b>	<b>48,843,393</b>
<b>Sub-Total for Food Contributions</b>			<b>195,092 MTs</b>	<b>104,035,081</b>
<b>Grand-Total</b>			<b>195,092 MTs</b>	<b>\$168,280,363</b>

Note that most of these commodities represent contributions announced in 1994, scheduled for delivery in 1995. Of the total 195,092 MTs (US\$ 104 Million), WFP indicates the following estimated totals as representing new decisions for 1995:

Netherlands	11,000 MTs	US\$ 6,193,000
Germany	14,450 MTs	US\$ 8,135,350
Canada	4,400 MTs	US\$ 2,477,200
USA	29,020 MTs	US\$ 16,338,260
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58,870 MTs</b>	<b>US\$ 33,143,810</b>

UNITED NATIONS  
DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION IN BURUNDI

Left with me  
by Center Feb 12

Mr Das      Feb.  
                    24/3

Bujumbura

DHA Mission  
15 February - 15 March, 1995  
[the mission was undertaken with USAID/OFDA]

### The Burundian Surreality

"I have been arguing since August 1994 that we should reduce the free food relief assistance. The numbers of beneficiaries have been inflated for months." Gemmo Lodesani, WFP director of Operations [Bujumbura, March 1995]

"I do not know if you are aware but I have received a 'Love-letter'. My life is now said to be in danger. Jose's murder is a rather bad precedent to think about [UNHCR expatriate staff killed in Kirundo 13 August 1994]." UNHCR Head of Muyinga Sub-delegation [March 1995]

"We will not let the trucks through to feed the refugees. They are Hutus and foreigners, we are the citizens of this country and are in need. We are the ones who should receive assistance." Chairman of the displaced camp committee in Muyinga [March 1995]

"I do not want to go to Tanzania. I have some work here. If I move I want to return to Rwanda. But is it safe? I know that it is not safe in Ngara." Refugee in Ntamba camp [March 1995]

"I will try to ensure the security of the refugees, and the provision of assistance to them. The international community is making my work difficult by stopping assistance to the displaced. I am alone here, no political counsellor, no administrator. Bujumbura has said a Governor is to be named soon, and has asked me to be patient. I fear for my life." Acting Governor of Muyinga [his predecessor was assassinated early 1995]

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There is general consensus in the relief community in Burundi that the humanitarian crisis is past. However, with fundamental political issues as yet unresolved, the potential always remains for another outburst of violence which would trigger an emergency. Stability in Burundi is of course strongly linked to the evolution of events in the rest of Great Lakes region.

Whereas the events of October 1993 in Burundi and those of Rwanda during the period of April to July created a humanitarian crisis, the resultant needs were largely met by August/September 1994 and the situation improved from then on thanks to a strong international response. Today, the situation is under control the traditional indicators of humanitarian stress defining a situation of normality.

There is however reason for concern given weak administrative structures in the provinces. Health and educational services are continuously perturbed by ethnic turmoil. As a result, the international humanitarian community through its action, and by necessity, has had to become an integral part of the administrative and social equation defining Burundi. Some parallel administrative structures have needed to be set up, and security in certain areas is dependent on relief assistance. With dwindling humanitarian resources and resultant reduction in outside support, there is concern that a crisis will reemerge as Burundian social services will find themselves incapable of taking over from the humanitarian community, and government structures will be unable to address the possible instability.

The political situation remains tense and confused. People live in a state of fear and insecurity, some of it wilfully maintained by extremist elements. While politicians discuss their future and jockey for political advantage, potentially explosive issues (such as the reintegration or resettlement of internally displaced) remain unaddressed by the central government. Furthermore, the persistence of a culture of impunity in Burundi makes efforts at reconciliation difficult. The National Debate, though still fairly undefined, has now become a focus of popular attention, seen by some as the last hope.

In such a context, international assistance, by supporting a fragile but expensive equilibrium, is allowing the political class to ignore the issues of governance and their responsibility towards maintaining social order. Some would even argue that there is a total absence of government will to effectively resolve these issues.

Furthermore, it is argued that political-military tactics are causing a "Balkanization" of populations, particularly in the north. Tutsis are encouraged to seek refuge in displaced camps mostly in urban centres, while Hutus occupy the hillsides. Efforts at reconciliation attempt to reintegrate the two, but some would argue there is a subtle trend to maintain the groups apart. Fear of intermixing weakens traditional trade relationships that existed between urban and rural people. The need for any interaction is weakened as interdependence is partially replaced by food aid deliveries from the outside. This further undermines reconciliation efforts, as groups are no longer forced to interact in the market places.

The regional reduction in food aid resources is forcing WFP to cease distributions to displaced populations, predominantly located in the northern provinces, while, continuing to serve refugees in those same areas. WFP has, since August 1994, been arguing the need to progressively regularize the inflated beneficiary lists and focus on assisting people to resettle. Lacking political backing, this action has not taken place in many areas. Now, an accelerated cutoff of food deliveries, particularly those to the displaced in camps (predominantly Tutsi) pose severe security risks for UN and NGO workers in those

regions and government authorities who find themselves isolated and without support from Bujumbura. The internally displaced view continued assistance to nearby refugees as an ethnic bias of the international community.

The present dilemma of the humanitarian community is of course a result of the government's inability to coordinate and lead, but more importantly because of the absence within the humanitarian community of central coordination mechanisms. Though individual sectorial coordination exists, and bilateral discussions are frequently held on specific issues there has been a lack of strategic long term thinking. No mechanism or forum has been created to allow for full discussion of problems and options, and the building of consensus around solutions. To date strategic thinking has been held hostage by the crisis. This void has resulted in fragmentation of the community and forced individual relief actors to undertake actions with limited support from other partners, often with life-threatening implications, not only for themselves but also the other partners. More troubling, the lack of an overall UN humanitarian approach possibly undermines the SRSG's efforts in a country where humanitarian aid has become highly political [in a context where the crisis itself is basically political].

Burundi poses generic questions to the international community: when is it time to cease a humanitarian intervention- what are the indicators and how does one withdraw? Related to this, how does one launch a recovery? To date humanitarian withdrawals appear to be resource or politics driven rather than planned as a logical transition responding to social and economic developments. The latter has been the focus of intellectual debate and thinking for quite some years, but has yet to be put in practise. Mandate constraints on funding seem to limit the possibility of progressing smoothly along the relief to development continuum.

## FINDINGS

1. The humanitarian crisis in Burundi must be seen in a regional context. Events in the Central African region over the last year have had direct and profound impacts on the level of humanitarian response, and the fluctuations in international interest in Burundi's humanitarian dilemma. Further evolutions of the regional situation will continue to affect the stability of Burundi.

On October 21, 1993 the first democratically elected President of Burundi, Melchoir Ndadaye was killed along with a number of high ranking government officials. The ensuing ethnic fighting resulted in 50 - 100,000 dead and over 280,000 displaced throughout most of the central and northern provinces of the country and an outflux of nearly 670,000 refugees to Tanzania, Rwanda and Zaire.

The international community mobilized to assist the affected population who were quickly defined as "dispersed" (largely Hutu populations) for those who were hiding in the collines, and "displaced" (largely Tutsi) those who sought refuge in schools and public buildings. The latter group were protected by the military. Relief programs were mounted to address the special needs of both groups, beginning with emergency medical care for the wounded, led principally by the ICRC. Shortly thereafter food aid programs were organized to respond to the inability of the displaced to grow their own food, and the missed planting season experienced by some of the dispersed. Rapidly food aid roles grew to over 600,000 in early 1994, reaching 800,000 in May 1994. NGO presence in Burundi expanded from about 10 agencies to over 30.

In the beginning of 1994 the situation in Burundi had begun to normalize with the first IDPs returning home and refugees in Tanzania repatriating. However the trend was short-lived.

The downing of the plane carrying the presidents of Rwanda and Burundi in April 1994 caused an initial return of Burundian refugees from Rwanda back to Burundi, and in July 1994 the advance of the RPF through the south of Rwanda triggered a further spontaneous return of Burundian Hutu refugees back into Burundi. These returnees, for the most part, were rapidly assimilated back into their communes of origin.

At the same time, the victory of the RPF in Kigali opened the way for "old caseload" Rwandan refugees to move to Rwanda, hence the resulting massive spontaneous drain of professionals from the medical and education sectors of Burundi. During July, Burundi's humanitarian needs were sidelined in light of the donor and NGO attention focused on Bujumbura-based logistics and aid for needy populations in southwestern Rwanda, the "Zone Turquoise".

Burundi's problems were further ignored in late July when the attention of the world turned to the flight of nearly 1 million Rwandans into camps in Goma Zaire, as the RPF consolidated its hold on Rwanda. NGO and donor attention was diverted quickly in response to the humanitarian crisis this move presented, a crisis compounded by a horrifying outbreak of cholera.

On August 13, attention once again focused on Burundi. The assassination of an expatriate employee of UNHCR in the town of Kirundo seemed to dramatically bring to light acute tensions that needed to be addressed. Humanitarian assistance increased to the Burundian population in the following months, stabilizing the humanitarian situation and creating the climate of post humanitarian emergency that can be seen today.

The present potential for instability in Burundi is as much defined by the internal political tensions and modifications in levels of humanitarian assistance [to be discussed in later sections], as it is by events in Rwanda. It is argued that the sense of alienation of the Rwandan government reinforces the Tutsi extremists in Burundi, who feel that their ethnic survival is threatened. On the other hand the presence of armed Interahamwe and ex Rwandan government troops within the refugee camps of Zaire and Tanzania, bolsters extremist Hutu militia activities.

**2. Fifteen months after the crisis, the humanitarian emergency for Burundians is over. Traditional indicators of humanitarian stress amongst the Burundian population define a situation of normality rather than crisis.**

Whereas the events of October 1993 in Burundi and those of Rwanda during the period of April to July created a humanitarian crisis, the resultant needs were largely met by August/September 1994 and the situation improved from then on. Today, the situation is under control, the traditional indicators of stress defining a situation of normality.

Preliminary indications show that this year's harvest is only nine percent below normal (and probably more in the range of 4-5 Percent, according to a recent WFP/FAO mission) and malnutrition rates are the lowest ever among most vulnerable populations. MSF/F, for example, provides supplementary feeding to only 1,800 as opposed to over 20,000 (in Kirundo province) at this time last year.

A UNICEF/AICF/Ministry of Health survey conducted in late 1994 revealed only two percent severe and eight percent global malnutrition amongst the displaced populations in the country.

WFP estimates that less than half of those presently receiving food assistance [400,690 on March 5] need continued food assistance. Many of the displaced have found alternative sources of income, or have been able to resume basic subsistence farming, even if some do still spend their nights in the security of camps. Further supporting WFP's argument has been the growing



consideration of food aid by the internally displaced as a "right" and not a "need." A case in point was WFP's recent experience in Muyinga when following a break in food deliveries caused by "ville morte" in Bujumbura, displaced demanded "back rations." In another incident in Muyinga, displaced held WFP employees virtually hostage in protest of a distribution of sorghum in the absence of maize.

For Rwandan refugees regular humanitarian assistance continues under the leadership of UNHCR working with its partner agencies. Likewise through the auspices of UNICEF programs are in place for vulnerable populations such as pregnant and lactating mothers and supplementary feeding for malnourished children.

With basic indicators encouraging, the overall environment is, however, not comforting. Political tensions remain at critical levels, with flareups of ethnic violence occurring regularly, making active contingency planning in case of future emergencies, an urgent requirement for the relief community.

### **3. The political situation in Burundi remains tense and confused due to struggles between political parties and a persisting culture of impunity.**

The massacres triggered by President Ndadaye's death were on both sides, with the military backing the Tutsi citizenry against armed Hutus in the cities and on the hillsides, bringing ethnicity to the fore as a factor in instability. It is notable to recall that the killing of the Burundian president on April 6, 1994, did not result in the re-emergence of ethnic violence, as all parties adhered to calls for restraint.

Since October 1993, Burundi has been through a series of political crises, the two latest provoked by the UPRONA party. The first crisis occurred in December after the FRODEBU nomination of the Speaker of the Assembly, Jean Minani, and the second more recently over the removal of the Prime Minister Kanienkyko and his replacement by Antoine Nduwyo. Tensions within the political structure now appear between the Tutsi parties themselves. There nevertheless continue to be incidents of ethnic fighting and intimidation in Bujumbura (assassination March 11 of the Hutu Minister of Energy) and in the hillsides (killing recently of 20 Hutus in Muyinga Province). As a result of pressures and crises mounted by the extremist elements of (mainly) opposition parties, the capacity of the government to deal effectively with the situation seems, at best, questionable.

Although the Convention of Government signed in September 1994 has been instrumental in bringing most political parties to a consensus, the key elements to ensure government stability are still at hands of the opposition (army gendarmerie, justice), even though the convention specifies that they are to be neutral. As a result, the real power lies in the hands of the armed forces, still almost exclusively Tutsi, some of whom sympathize with extremist armed groups such as the Sans Echec. These groups continue to terrorize the Hutu population in Bujumbura and are

active during curfew hours with the complicity of the armed forces. (Note: both the armed forces and the Sans Echech have been seen together at check points during the "ville morte" two weeks ago). In general, the security situation both in Bujumbura and the provinces is more dependent on the goodwill of the local military commander than on civilian structures.

Finally, and crucially, the culture of impunity persists in Burundi, the perpetrators of the events of October 1993 continue to enjoy not only impunity from their acts, but even continue to be political players on the Burundi scene. The fact that the populace is aware of the guilt of some of the leadership does not inspire public confidence nor build support for government. Until this issue is addressed, Burundi is condemned to further violence.

The sense of impunity prevails throughout the Region des Grands Lacs. The fact that the genocide in Rwanda has yet to be adequately addressed has further reinforced extremist positions, and increased the risk of ever greater levels of violence.

**4. International assistance, by supporting a fragile but expensive equilibrium, is allowing the political class to ignore the issues of governance.**

Burundi's senior leadership have gradually distanced themselves from the business of governance. Those in the capital are consumed with Bujumbura-based political debates, while provincial administrators are abandoned by the centre and fear for their lives. In the meantime, the country has seen a downturn in foreign aid and a festering problem of agitated internally displaced people that risks to explode when relief assistance is terminated end-March.

From the beginning the government distanced itself from the emergency. Attempts by the relief community to include government gradually evaporated as political bickering amongst various political parties and weakened capacity overtook the desire of the international community to include Burundians in the governance of their internal affairs during the period of emergency. Humanitarian assistance, now forming a significant portion of all aid flows into Burundi has quickly moved in to fill the resource and technical voids left in sectors such as health and agriculture.

Focused on the humanitarian emergency and the need to save lives, the international community (UN and NGOs) often had no other choice but to bypass the weak and seemingly disinterested government. However, by creating parallel or substitute structures, the international community began taking on a greater burden in managing social services, and, by extension, became more and more implicated in the maintenance of a social order through humanitarian assistance.

As one example, the Ministry of Health already facing a difficult national health situation before the crisis, was decimated by the October 1993 crisis. Staff were killed or fled

into hiding, and health structures were looted. By May/June, 1994, many health centres had reopened but were operating with little or no supplies and only the goodwill of surviving staff. The sector sustained a further blow in July, when following the RPF victory in Rwanda nearly 14 percent of the health staff returned to Rwanda. Those who have remained receive no guidance or direction from the Ministry. Many categorically refuse to take on their assignments in the more difficult or insecure areas in the northern and central provinces. UNICEF is filling the gap with emergency provision of drugs and supplies to key health centres in Karuzi, Muyinga, Gitega, Rutana, Cankuzo and Bujumbura town and launching special feeding programs in conjunction with the health centres where needed. NGOs such as MSF/F, MSF/B, and AICF have also filled gaps following their own mandates, including proposing to pay bonuses to health staff who agree to work in the north, a position in opposition to UNICEF's strategy. With no national strategy, the actors are left to respond as they see fit.

In the absence of a real humanitarian emergency, continued international assistance, without demanding quid pro quo from the government maintains an expensive equilibrium, and allows the political class to ignore the issues of governance and their responsibility towards maintaining social order. It has even been argued that some parts of the government are interested in maintaining this instability. Others have argued that to ask the administration to govern without offering technical support is to condemn it to failure and continued violence.

While the government, by all accounts, has capitulated on, or has been unable to assume, responsibility for policy direction and strategy, in the principle areas of intervention of the international community there is a growing trend for government involvement in the administrative affairs of NGOs. Recalling the freedom of operation enjoyed during "the crisis", NGOs are now finding new government regulations being imposed that constrain their interventions. Frequently these action take the form of new taxes, customs duties, or other indemnities heretofore "ignored" by government due to the "crisis", NGOs also report officials blatantly ask for personal payments to facilitate NGO work. Thus, responsabilization is driven by personal economic gain rather than dedication to the work of government.

The absence of government commitment to governance is most keenly felt in the issue of the internally displaced which has become a political tool of the extremists. While actual food beneficiaries are being drastically reduced by WFP (Finding 5) there nevertheless remain hundreds of thousands of Burundians living in camps or on hillsides, unable to reconcile their differences. Those living in camps (mostly Tutsis, protected by the military) survive in deplorable conditions nearly 15 months after the 1993 crisis, subsisting on food aid, and fearful of returning to their fields. These conditions exist notwithstanding significant international efforts in the camps and the existence of support structures near them.

Only the Burundians can solve this internal problem. Tough decisions must be made; allocation of lands around displaced sites for the displaced, even movement to new sites, or reintegration to home areas with the protection of the military combined with aggressive efforts at reconciliation. This will have to be one of the key issues addressed by the forthcoming National Debate.

**5. The food aid program has successfully addressed the immediate needs of Burundi's internally displaced and refugee populations. Though a phase out is logical, it is not without security risks.**

Following the events of October 1993, a large-scale food aid program was mounted through WFP, targeting both dispersed and displaced populations. Over time, the program grew to serve nearly 800,000 beneficiaries during its zenith in May 1994. WFP's type of beneficiaries expanded rapidly in July when 280,000 Rwandan refugees fled the civil conflict in that country and moved into sites in Uvira (Zaire) and northern Burundi. WFP's challenges in responding to this caseload required concerted efforts to increase port offtake, expand its trucking capacity, and enlarge its offices and staff.

By August, 1994, WFP alerted the donor community that it was time for beneficiary lists to be reduced for the internally displaced. There was general agreement that the lists were grossly inflated, since the names on the lists were catalogued and controlled by the displaced themselves but WFP's implementing partner CRS/CARITAS had little sway over the pressures associated with reducing these lists. Some reduction in the lists was realized through the support of voluntary reintegration of some displaced who returned home equipped with seed packages for the planting season 1995A. Despite this effort, levels still remained high with displaced populations citing insecurity and fear of their neighbours as the principle reason for not returning home.

In February 1994, WFP announced an overall shortfall of 153,000 MT of food aid for the Rwanda/Burundi region during the period February - July. Specifically for Burundi, this gap translated to 42,000 MT with no reduction in beneficiary caseload (numbering over 470,000 internally displaced and over 300,000 refugees at that time). Now, with the situation reaching critical levels for the entire Central African region (Rwanda-Burundi-Tanzania-Zaire), WFP/Burundi has no choice but to drastically scale back on food distributions.

What has now become a resource-driven cutback in humanitarian assistance is supported by nutritional statistics and by a relief community that recognizes food aid has become a political tool for the extremists and a palliative for the internally displaced. It is also general knowledge that the military is profiting from the inflated food distribution lists.

By mandate, refugees (202,423 Rwandan refugees in Burundi, and 121,932 Rwandan/Burundian refugees in Uvira, Source: WFP, March 5) will continue to receive priority in food distributions, although even they too are already receiving reduced rations at 1,500 kcal per day. The displaced will take the brunt of the reduction. Food aid lists have already been cut with internally displaced numbers at an all time low on March 5 of 400,690 and rations severely reduced (below 1,000 kcal per person). WFP anticipates stopping all food distributions to the displaced by March 19.

WFP's strategy for phase-down included the provision of return packages to assist the displaced with seeds and food for three months and then the initiation of diversified programs such as food for work and vulnerable feeding for the most needy. To date packages have been provided in Rutana, Bujumbura rural, Ruyigi, Muramvya and Muyinga, reducing beneficiaries by 119,000. By March 12, all beneficiaries in Ngozi will have received their packages.

However with food resources rapidly drying up, WFP will not be able to provide return packages to Kayanza, Gitega, Karuzi, Bubanza, Cibitoke, Kirundo and Bujumbura town and will have to simply stop distributions. More worrisome is that of 3,500 MT required to cover minimum refugee requirements, the diversified programs such as food for work, and the return packages, only 500 MT are expected in the next weeks.

At the writing of this report the situation is thus summarized as follows. Week of March 15:

- o All distributions to internally displaced stop.
- o All food for work and other diversified programs cancelled indefinitely.
- o Return packages suspended indefinitely.
- o Refugee rations further reduced from 1,500 kcal to 800 kcal.

While the phase-down should be welcomed by the international community for rational economic and political reasons, one cannot ignore the important role food aid has played in maintaining a fragile security in the provinces where there are internally displaced and refugees. The withdrawal of aid to the internally displaced while refugees continue to receive (albeit reduced) rations, will inflame ethnic tensions that heretofore have been held somewhat in check.

During recent field visits to the north, visiting relief officials were told bluntly by the displaced (Tutsis) that food aid trucks destined for refugees would not be allowed to pass the displaced camps. Refugee workers expressed fear that military will raid food stocks in the camps and some have already received death threats. Government officials, caught in the middle, expressed fear for their lives. On the one hand they acknowledge the resource constraints of donors and understand the conventions governing the rights of refugees, but on the other hand know and fear the power wielded by the displaced when backed by a military that will not tolerate what they perceive as an ethnic bias.

6. Security for expatriates, particularly relief workers, has deteriorated over the past months and is reaching a peak with the withdrawal of food aid to internally displaced populations.

Mention has already been made of the generalized tension existent in many parts of Burundi, with the notable exception of the southern provinces. In Bujumbura as in outlying areas, instances of ethnic fighting or massacres occur on a regular basis. In fact, so frequent are incidents that international aid workers find there is a growing acceptance and nonchalance within the international community over the seriousness of these trends.

For expatriate humanitarian workers, the greatest security risks are focalized in areas where there are internally displaced and/or refugee populations. In recent months there has been a noticeable escalation in events against the humanitarian community. The downward spiral began with the assassination of a UNHCR staff member in Kirundo in August 1994 and has continued thereafter. Recent events include grenade attacks on MSF/F property in Kirundo, causing the NGO to suspend its operations there, and an attack on a WFP expatriate in Ngozi which resulted in the assassination of his Burundian colleague, and most recently, during the week of March 7, a grenade attack on the Belgian representative of the European Union in Kirundo. Other incidents go unannounced to the international community, but put together build a profile of increasing insecurity and danger for expatriates: death threats to UNHCR Muyinga, death threats to the Belgian red Cross in Muyinga; harassment of the WFP representative in Kirundo (including search of his vehicle and threatened detention).

There is general consensus that most security events are related to charges of ethnic bias by the relief community to one or another ethnic group. Already as WFP is forced to halt food rations to the internally displaced (Tutsi), relief workers are being accused of a Hutu bias as Rwandan refugees, largely of Hutu origin, continue to benefit from relief support. This mission believes the threat of insecurity and even death is a real one and should be taken seriously by the entire international community as a matter of urgency and priority.

The lack of a strong message from the humanitarian community on security matters is directly related to the issue of coordination and leadership in humanitarian affairs.

7. The persistence of a culture of impunity in Burundi makes efforts at reconciliation difficult. The National Debate is seen by some as the last hope for a peaceful resolution of disputes.

The persistence of a culture of impunity in Burundi makes efforts at reconciliation difficult. Burundians speak frankly of their lack of confidence in a government whose membership is closely associated with massacres or the encouragement of ethnic supremacy. Many see a "Balkanization" of populations emerging



both in the cities and perhaps more slowly, in some areas of the countryside. Those who have committed crimes or communities who have been victimized are no longer able to return to their homes as before.

The continued inability of the international community to effectively address the genocide in Rwanda further reinforces extremist positions and defines ever greater levels of acceptability for violence.

There have been some efforts at reconciliation at the local level by the church, administrators, and other private individuals. As time passes, the chances of success of these efforts is reduced, positions between groups solidifying and radicalizing. Discussions with the various groups highlight the extent of mistrust and hatred, which is periodically fed and exacerbated by extremist groups resulting in further deaths and new displacements of people.

Another effort to note is UNICEF's peace education project being launched through the Ministry of Education. The program is designed to help children deal with their differences in the classroom and in their communities. The program, scheduled to be launched in the near future will eventually be expanded to adult education centres and other forums that reach other sectors of the society.

On a political level, the Buyoya foundation with the assistance of the SRSG's office and the NGO Search for Common Ground, is planning a national conference in March featuring international figures such as Desmond Tutu. The idea behind the conference is to foster discussion on ways of reconciling disparate political views, and by bringing in leaders from the outside, lean on all political actors to come to their senses.

The single most hopeful prospect for reconciliation is the National Debate expected to take place this summer in accordance with article 52 of the Convention of Government. Already a fifty member National Technical Committee has been appointed by Government Decree to initiate the preparatory work. Its purpose is to lead to the "edification of a society characterized by peaceful cohabitation between the different national elements and a Constitution adapted to nationalities."

According to current plans, the National Technical Committee will function until preparations are completed, on or around June/July 1995. The National Debate itself is expected to last about 6 months, and will include all the elements of Barundi society (civil society, armed forces, churches, etc.) and hopefully even radicals and extremists will be pressured to attend. To ensure wide representation of different viewpoints, it is planned that provincial elements will be invited. Likewise external personalities will be invited to lend their offices to the effort, but the real focus is to allow the Barundi people to find and solidify the elements of lasting reconciliation and sustainable government. This will include solving issues of ethnic bias and encouraging the repatriation and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced peoples.

The National Debate is being seen by some as the last hope to find a peaceful solution to Burundi's problems. Some in the provinces express their mistrust of such dialogue saying it will be another exercise focused on Bujumbura based politicians who have only their self-interest at heart. Clearly for the debate to succeed it must make a concerted effort to involve those who have been most victimized and affected by the crisis at the grass roots level. Only then can Burundi begin to rebuild its torn and troubled society.

8. The events of October 1993 had an immediate impact on agricultural production, private investment, and donor aid levels. With the emergency over recovery in some of these areas has begun, but emergency funds must be replaced by longer term funding from the multilateral institutions, UN development agencies and donor development resources.

The annual GDP in Burundi is over one billion U.S. dollars of which agricultural activity contributes over forty-five percent, coffee and tea being the main revenue earners. Ninety-five percent of the Burundian population is engaged in some form of agricultural activity.

Following the October 1993 crisis, the food crop planting season was missed, causing a fall of 22 percent in agricultural production and necessitating substantial food imports for distressed populations. Technical assistance in export crops (tea and coffee) also departed thus impacting research activities, but Burundi profited from the sudden rise in coffee prices in 1994 to maintain good international financial standing.

Most of the physical damage resulting from the events of October 1993 (86 percent by some estimates) occurred to private dwellings. There was limited destruction of public infrastructure; one notes that communal buildings, secondary roads and bridges were most affected. The greatest impact of the events was the departure of private business and investment. As a result, humanitarian assistance and its associated services became a major source of business and employment in the ensuing months.

Foreign aid levels fell dramatically after the events. In 1992 foreign aid was at a high of USD 322 million of which USD 223.9 million represented investment/aid programs and USD 94.3 million technical assistance. Emergency or humanitarian aid represented only USD 3.7 million of the total. In 1993 these numbers began to fall, the crunch coming at the end of the year by which time most donors had suspended aid programs and withdrawn technical assistance. Of a total of USD 233 million global assistance, investment and aid programs fell to USD 127.9 million, technical assistance to USD 91.4 million, while emergency aid increased to USD 12.5 million. By 1994 the numbers were even more dramatic. Of total assistance of USD 220 million,



only USD 65 million constituted investment/aid programs, USD 60 million technical assistance, while emergency aid accounted for 95 million. In 1995, a further drop in overall assistance is foreseen with a possible total of no more than USD 160 million, half of the 1992 level and two thirds of 1994's.

Given the importance of agriculture in Burundi's economy, a primary focus of recovery should be in the agriculture sector. This work has already begun with humanitarian actors providing seeds for the last two planting seasons. During 1994, donors provided maize and bean seeds to displaced populations in an effort to encourage them to return home and successfully reduced the food aid roles by over 100,000 in one season. The seeds distribution in Kirundo, notably, produced 14,000 MT of beans, putting that troubled province back on its feet in overall agronomic terms. A joint WFP/FAO team is now completing an evaluation of the 1995A season and projects that agricultural production could be less than 5 percent below normal.

Efforts continue into 1995B season (planting up to end-March) to provide "return packages" comprised of bean seeds and accompanying food aid for three months to as many displaced as possible (part of the WFP food aid phase down, Finding 5). A division of work has been established with NGOs and donors (UNHCR, GTZ, WFP), along the following lines.

<u>Province</u>	<u>NGO</u>
Muramvya	AICF/DGVIII
Gitega	AICF/DGVIII
Karuzi	AICF/DGVIII
Muyinga	CARE/HCR
Bubanza	CICR/DGVIII
Ruyigi	CRS/CARITAS/PAM
Rutana	CRS/CARITAS/PAM
Bujumbura rural	OAP/PAM

NGOs are working furiously against an end-March planting deadline to distribute the seeds which have been delayed for bureaucratic reasons. To date distributions have begun in Cibitoke, Ruyigi, Muyinga, Bubanza, and Bujumbura rural.

Other rehabilitation efforts underway with humanitarian assistance funds include support for the health system, including purchase of medical supplies, support to the Ministry of Health central warehouse, and reinforcement of the health information system. UNICEF surveys show that by the end of 1994 health activities were near normal levels with EPI services available in 90 percent of centres and 88 percent are receiving and maintaining stocks of essential drugs.

However, humanitarian assistance can only partially restore the economy. The issue of mandates, and the scale of work that needs to be undertake demands a concerted discussion and effort to initiate a transition to longer term funding which would

include a rebuilding of human capacity within the system. In this context UNDP is preparing a "pre-Roundtable" meeting in the coming months in order to solicit support for immediate recovery needs.

Current UNDP/Bujumbura aid projections for 1995 suggest emergency aid will decline to 60 million, without parallel rises in either technical assistance or development aid. The potential result of this glaring void and absence of back-up by development partners is the implosion of the Burundian economy and greater instability in government. The dilemma comes at a sensitive time when the country is embarking on the national debate.

9. There is general agreement amongst humanitarian actors that there has been a lack of overall coordination and strategic thinking during the humanitarian emergency, resulting in fragmented actions and missed opportunities. Although the emergency is over, there remains a strong need for leadership in this area in light of urgent security issues and the need to begin a transition from emergency to development assistance.

There has been overall consensus from those interviewed that the coordination of the international community's humanitarian response has been one of the weakest components of the efforts. The government has been incapable of offering leadership and guidance to the efforts. The incapacity of the government has been as much a factor of its paralysis as it has actual limited desire to get involved.

More importantly, the central coordination of the emergency within the international community has been lacking. Though sector specific coordination exists, and bilateral discussions are frequently held on specific issues and problems, there has been little strategic long term thinking, and no real effort to place Burundi within a regional context [aside for the management of refugees]. It has been argued that such long term thinking has been held hostage by the versatile and intense nature of the Burundian problem. No one has the time to spend on detailed projections.

No mechanism or forum has been created to allow for full discussion of problems and options, and the building of consensus around solutions. The absence of effective central coordination and long term vision has resulted in the fragmentation of the community and forced individual relief actors to undertake actions with limited support from the other partners, often with life-threatening implications, not only for themselves but also others.

In addition the absence of overall strategy has left the SRSG without an effective humanitarian interface, not allowing him and the community to harmonize approaches on more than just a daily or even reactive basis. As a result potentially costly mistakes are being made and opportunities for effective

interventions are being missed. This is possibly undermining the SRSG's efforts in a country where humanitarian aid has become highly political, and in a context where the crisis itself is political.

Finally, technical support to capacity building of government structures at central level has been to a large extent absent.

It has been felt that a simple light coordination structure in support of the Resident Coordinator or the SRSG would contribute significantly to aiding the relief partners in their strategic thinking and identifying issues outside of their immediate operational concern. This coordination body would support on-going efforts by thinking through the implications of actions and proposing approaches and strategies to the heads of agencies. Activities of such a unit would include: (1) collecting, analysing and disseminating information on the humanitarian situation, (2) preparing and elaborating discussion and policy papers on specific humanitarian issues, (3) facilitating/coordinating UN agency surveys, (4) assuming the role of secretariat for the weekly UN Agency meetings, (5) facilitating the creation and functioning of provincial coordination structures, and (6) establishing links with UN Agencies and other coordination structures throughout La Region des Grands Lacs.

Were this body in existence today it could support the humanitarian community's reflections on such issues as:

1. Identifying possible modalities for easing tensions among displaced populations while relief assistance to refugees continues;
2. Reviewing security structures among relief partners in the provinces of Kirundo and Muyinga following the concerns raised by the preceding point;
3. Launching recovery efforts given the growing disaffection of the international community. Though a formal Roundtable does not seem to be planned for the very near future, supporting UNDP's intentions to hold a recovery discussion seminar in the coming month is a start;
4. Identifying humanitarian efforts which would support the SRSG's efforts; and
5. Reviewing the situation in Rwanda and assessing its impact on Burundi.

Within this context should be raised the issue of the consolidated appeal. The agencies have prepared the draft of an appeal document which is currently with DHA Geneva. Questions remain as to the advisability of undertaking such an effort. The SRSG fears that a traditional appeal process would undermine his efforts by giving too great visibility to the turmoil of Burundi, potentially even conveying the message to the agitators that

"instability pays". The question posed is whether forfeiting such a process would mean the aid community not being able to benefit from resources that would be otherwise remain untapped. The basic challenge is how to obtain relief funds when you are not in the middle of an emergency.

10. With the continued instability and possible humanitarian emergency the relief community attempt to maintain a state of preparedness.

Humanitarian partners foresee either a continuation of the present trend (increased instability, greater threats against international workers) or an explosion of violence provoked by extremists seeking power they cannot otherwise obtain.

In a repeat of the 1993 coup scenario (countrywide insecurity, prompted by a Bujumbura based coup), the Tutsis would likely retain control of Bujumbura. It could be envisaged that the army, possibly supported by the radical Sans Eche, would attempt to keep the majority ethnic group in check within Bujumbura and its neighbourhoods. In retaliation, as a pre-emptive measure, the Hutu majority in the provinces would start eliminating the Tutsi populations (reminiscent of the 1993 massacres), supported in their efforts by Interahamwe and Palipehutu militia. Armed forces in the provinces would probably be unable to control a nation-wide insurgency. As a result, access outside of the capital would be practically impossible for the international relief community at least during the initial outbreak of fighting. Given extremist propaganda against expatriates, it could be imagined that foreigners would even be targeted in the capital in attempt to provoke a massive evacuation.

In Rwanda, the government will certainly watch the Burundi-Rwanda border closely in order to avoid a destabilization of the southern part of the country. Consequently, Hutu populations will probably be given limited access to the country. Rwanda would probably only allow Tutsi refugees (likely to be from the displaced camps in northern Burundi) to cross the border into Rwanda. Hutus would find safe haven in Zaire and Tanzania.

Active involvement of the Hutu extremists in the refugee communities of Zaire/Tanzania is difficult to assess, but could be expected. A spillover of the conflict into Rwanda would also be possible.

The current level of preparedness of the humanitarian actors to any eventuality is limited by the continued instability in Burundi and the absence of a functioning coordination structure. UN Agencies and other humanitarian actors plan in isolation, if at all. Limited resources are available for an emergency situation. It is thought that little can be done inside Burundi to cope with an eventual crisis situation. WFP has no contingency stocks available in-country. At best very limited stockpiles could be placed in Kigoma (Tanzania), even though already existing stocks are far below requirements.

UNHCR has established a regional scenario for contingency planning around a figure of 50,000 refugees in each site in Uvira (Zaire), Kigoma and Ngara (Tanzania). In addition a non-food emergency stockpile for up to 500,000 refugees exists in Kampala (Uganda), serving as regional contingency stock.

Other organizations/NGOs have limited resources available. Some organizations, like IFRC, have ordered hospital tents for up to 80 people; others such as OXFAM have a small stock of plastic sheeting/non-food items, while medical NGOs possess a small emergency stock of medical supplies and little water/sanitation resources.

The medical NGOs and UN agencies have met to discuss a contingency plan in the event of crisis in Bujumbura. A listing of competent individuals has already been established, areas of responsibility and sectorial participation clearly defined. The plan involves all those active in the health/medical sector present in Bujumbura. It also identifies possible focal points, transportation procedures, and centres of treatment for the injured.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

First and foremost the issue of impunity in Burundi must be addressed, and those who perpetrated the genocide in Rwanda brought to task. The international community has to recognize that the events of April to July 1994 in Rwanda, if left unanswered, will condemn the whole region to continued and ever increasing levels of violence.

1. Donors must be encouraged to resume suspended aid programs to begin filling the void which will be left by falling humanitarian assistance levels.
2. The UN must develop strong humanitarian leadership to carry Burundi beyond the emergency and into development.
3. Focus must turn to rebuilding national capacity to manage the affairs of government. UNDP should be supported in its efforts to carry out the proposed pre-studies for the Roundtable in addition to holding a "pre-Roundtable" meeting in an effort to identify some of the most pressing needs. The World Bank inventories in health and education should be accelerated to produce results sooner than the 18 month to 24 month time frame currently projected.
4. Donors should insist that the Government of Burundi take responsibility for governing daily affairs and identify performance benchmarks.
5. The entire international community must immediately back WFP's efforts to phase-down relief food aid, except for diversified programs, refugees. This means finding an immediate solution to provide return packages for those who will be dropped from the rolls in the next days. Pipelines should be examined throughout the region and diversions of food aid ordered immediately to boost WFP's efforts. Moreover, the international community must collectively inform government that food aid can no longer be considered a "right" to be used for political gains.
6. The National Debate must be strongly supported by the international community as it may be the last hope for peaceful resolution of disputes. The international community must insist on the broadest range of participation possible and stand firm in support of this principle should extremist elements attempt to hijack the discussions.
7. The UN Agencies should be encouraged and supported in establishing effective coordination mechanisms. Such an effort should include placing Burundi in a regional context.

SECURITY MEMORANDUM

*This is a routine matter -  
would Mr Dao pl. discuss.*

*Shel.  
25-4*

To: All Staff

*Mr Dao*

Through: Tom Bergmann  
Snr. Programme Coordinator

*Bergmann*

From: John Balnaves  
UNICEF Security Advisor

*Balnaves*

Date: 31 March 95

**Subject : Residence Emergency Stocks**

1. As a condition of the current UN phase 3 security alert for Rwanda, all UN staff are required to maintain within their residences a seven-day reserve of food, drinking water and fuel stocks
2. Please find attached to this cover sheet, a check list of ancillaries and foods considered suitable for emergency storage. The list is by no means exhaustive especially in relation to food items. Individual preference and availability of food items within Kigali will, no doubt, determine the content of the emergency food stock.
3. Staff are reminded that the maintenance of these reserve stocks is mandatory. The UNICEF designated security official is responsible for ensuring that all staff comply with this particular emergency ruling. Spot checks will be carried out on randomly selected residences as necessary.
4. Reserve stocks for all residences are required to be in place by 06 April 95.

- e. Tinned foods -  
e.g., Sardines, Soups, Chicken etc.
- f. Rice, pasta, potatoes, beans (potatoes can be recycled on a weekly basis )
- g. Porridge ( packets or tinned )
- h. Beverages -  
e.g. tea, coffee, lemonade powder etc

N.B. Although regulations require rations to be calculated on a ratio of seven days per person per residence. It is advisable to keep a further reserve for guests and longer term contingencies. Also remember if reserve fuel stocks are not established cooking will be impossible. Give consideration to the storage of water for cooking, if fuel supplies allow, and washing purposes.

**5. Emergency evacuation bag/ rucksack ( To weigh no more than 15 kg. based on the availability of the following items )**

- a. Bottle/s of drinking water and purification tablets if available.
- b. Emergency food
- c. Flashlight with spare batteries
- d. Spare radio batteries. ( pack your VHF radio charger )
- e. Cigarette lighter and matches.
- f. Spare clothing, to include **UNICEF marked items of clothing** for identification purposes.
- g. Sewing kit.
- h. Basic first aid items, sun barrier cream, tissues and soap
- i. Personal medical needs / prescription..
- j. Compass (if available ) .
- k. Knife, fork, spoon and plastic / tin plate.( or disposable paper plates )
- l. Thermos / drinking mug.
- m. Mosquito repellent.
- n. Light weight sleeping bag. / mosquito net
- o. Swiss army type knife and bottle opener.
- p. Sun glasses / reading glasses contact lens and cleaner
- q. Towel and personal washing items.
- r. Reading material. .

**6. Travel Documentation / Emergency Cash**

- a. Staff should give consideration to the secure carriage of travel documents , maps, emergency cash, travelers cheques etc. It is recommended that these items be water proofed in a plastic bag and carried in a money belt, safari type waist coat or small personal bag.

N.B. You must keep your personal VHF radio on you at all times. You must also wear and prominently display your UNICEF ID card.



# INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)

## IDP UPDATE

APRIL 24, 1995 -- 1600 HRS.

*The following update is a compilation of reports from representatives of the IOC: the Government of Rwanda, NGOs, IOs, UNAMIR and U.N. agencies. This document is a summary of events that have been corroborated as of 1600 hrs on April 24, 1995.*

### Estimated Populations in the IDP Camps in Southwest Rwanda

KIBEHO - Numbers of IDPs [redacted] (April);  
NDAGO - [redacted]  
MUNINI - [redacted]  
KAMANA - [redacted] Current population estimate unavailable.  
BUHORO - Reported to be empty of IDPs as of 22 April;  
RURAMBA - Reported to be empty of IDPs as of 22 April;  
NYAMAGINA - Voluntary departure of IDPs is reported, although numbers are not confirmed;  
BIVUMU - No reports of IDPs leaving the camp.

### Population Movements

Former camp residents continued to move en masse from the IDP camps noted above towards Butare and the home communes. Masses of IDPs [redacted] roadways and many have collapsed along the sides of the roads due to exhaustion [redacted] of medical needs. Heavy rains and poor road conditions have made transport of relief supplies difficult.

[redacted]  
[redacted] hospital in Gikongoro [redacted] and MSF is present to assist the [redacted]  
convoy transporting IDPs to Ngenda commune (Kigali Rural Prefecture) arrived 23 April. Registration and distribution of non-food items are scheduled to commence today, 24 April.

[redacted]  
[redacted] Water and biscuits for these locations are being provided by UNAMIR, Oxfam, UNHCR and ICRC with assistance from NGOs as appropriate.

As of the morning of 24 April, the estimated numbers of returnees who recently arrived in home communes are the following: Butare Prefecture: Nyakizu - 31,858; Runyinya - 28,039; Gishamvu - 15,086; Ntyazo - 12,606; Muyira - 11,420; Huye - 8,134; Mugusa - 8,115; Kigembe - 8,020; Rusatira - 7,574; Mbazi - 6,026; Ngoma - 4,267; Nyabisindu - 4,133. Kigali Rural Prefecture: Ngenda - 30,382; Gashora - 13,832; Kibungo Prefecture: Sake - 5,282. Gikongoro Prefecture: Mubuga - 4,532. The time over which these figures were accumulated is unknown. The total of the estimates is 199,302. (See attached map).

### Waystations/Transit Centers

[redacted] small waystation provided by UNAMIR [redacted]  
[redacted] was recently set up [redacted] UNICEF [redacted]  
[redacted] A waystation with a water point is being established at the Maramba junction between the main tarmac road and the turn off for Nyakizu.

Feed the Children/Europe (FTC/E) reports a total of 460 children at its Butare transit center for unaccompanied children as of 2400 hrs. on 23 April. FTC/E is conducting medical screening and basic medical treatment for the children. Water and biscuits are being distributed by CARE/Australia.

### Open Relief Centers (ORCs)

In Kigali Rural Prefecture, International Rescue Committee (IRC) operates ORCs in Ngenda, Gashora and Kanzenze communes, and at Sake in Kibungo Prefecture. Shelter in the form of plastic sheeting is available for approximately 300 people at each ORC, and food, provided by UNHCR, is being distributed. Two trucks carrying an additional 300 returnees were waiting at Ngenda to be screened by officials late afternoon (24 April). [REDACTED] 5 April).

██████████ difficulties are being encountered in obtaining government permission for transporting the wounded from Butare to Kigali. ICRC will not be setting up a hospital at Kigema (as originally reported in IOC IDP Update 23 April 1500 hrs.), and instead is seeking permission to operate out of the hospital at the University of Butare. An MSF assessment team is scheduled to depart Kigali this afternoon for Butare to evaluate population movements and medical needs. ██████████ coordinating their coverage at waystations and in the home communes.

Since many IDPs either left behind or lost their possessions en route, items that need to be distributed (most bourgmestres have agreed to have a one-time food distribution), and such non-food items [REDACTED] [REDACTED] for children, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Detail of exact quantities of these commodities are in the process of being determined by government representatives, humanitarian relief organizations, and U.N. agencies operating in the affected region. Any organizations with available resources should contact the IOC.

## **GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA**

The President of Rwanda held a press conference today (24 April) at 1400 hrs. at the Kanombe residence at which he expressed his disappointment and the 200-300 deaths officially reported. The President declared the international community's estimation of 8,000 deaths was inaccurate and an extreme exaggeration. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The President reiterated his appeal to the international community for the perpetrators of genocide to be arrested and brought to justice, and suggested such efforts should begin with those from Kibeho camp.

## **IOC COORDINATION**

The IOC in Kigali continues to serve as the focal point for humanitarian operations. Daily meetings on the current situation are held at 0900 hrs. and 1700 hrs. IOC/Butare reports continual coordination between humanitarian organization and U.N. agencies in the field. Daily meetings are held in Butare at 0730 hrs. at UNAMIR Tactical Headquarters to coordinate the upcoming day's operations. At 1700 hrs. the Director General of MINIREISO holds a meeting at the Butare Prefecture.

**INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTER (IOC) Tel: (250) 73744/5/6/7, 73739, 73752**

# INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)

## HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RWANDA

### OPERATIONAL UPDATE

MAY 2, 1995 --- 1600 HRS

*The following update is a compilation of reports from representatives of the IOC: the Government of Rwanda, NGOs, IOs, UNAMIR and UN agencies, that have been corroborated as of 1400 hrs on 02 May 1995.*

#### Summary

- *Majority of IDPs at the Ndera Transit centre are transported to their home communes.*
- *More IDPs leave Kibeho camp.*
- *Government of Rwanda, UN agencies and NGOs continue to provide assistance to returnees and vulnerable groups in the home communes.*

#### COMMUNES

As part of follow-up of the returnees in the home communes, UNREO staff and representatives of MINIREISO visited, on 28 April, 105 former IDPs reported to have arrived from Kibeho and who had been hiding in a house in Gishamvu since their arrival. The returnees were provided with water, food and clothing. Initial reports from bourgmestres indicate that 5,700 former IDPs recently returned to the Ntongwe, Kigoma, Tambwe, Masango and Murama communes of Gitarama Prefecture. In Huye commune of Butare Prefecture, 1,000 persons arrived on 2 May. In Runyinya commune (Butare Prefecture) 10,836 former IDPs are reported to have been received in the commune.

#### Kibeho Camp

All former IDP camps remain closed. However, there are thought to be over 1,800 or so IDPs still holed up in Kibeho camp whose break-down is reported by UNREO Gikongoro to be as follows:

men-----311  
women-----581  
children----954

UNREO/Butare reports that approximately 125 IDPs left the building in Kibeho camp on Saturday 29 April. Approximately 66 left the building on Sunday 30 April and approximately 109 left on Monday 1 May. As at 1500 hours today (2 May), 86 IDPs were reported to have left the camp. UNREO Field Office reports that 12 casualties were transported to Butare for treatment. UNREO Butare also reported that ICRC was allowed access to the IDPs in the camp on Monday 1 May and that ICRC tried to negotiate for the release of unaccompanied minors who are

**Health/Medical**

WHO reports that the Health cell meeting will be held on Monday 8 May 1995 at 1400 hours. WHO and MINISANTE are carrying out a health/medical evaluation in Butare Prefecture.

**Food**

WFP started to transport food to Runyinya commune today (2 May) and will continue food transportation tomorrow. Food transportation to Huye commune had ended, but given the arrival today (2 May) of 1,000 persons, WFP intends to transport 6.3 MT of supplementary food to the commune. There was already enough food in stock in Ndora and Nyaruhengeri communes. WFP reports that CRS and Caritas will distribute food in Mbazi, Mugusa, Ruhashya, Nyabisindu, Rusatira and Shyanda communes of Butare Prefecture. ICRC reports that it will distribute food to Ntongwe, Kigoma, Tambwe, Masango and Murama communes of Gitarama Prefecture. ICRC food distribution will be both to recent returnees and to other vulnerable groups identified by the bourgmestres.

**Shelter**

Oxfam-UK has in stock 495 rolls of plastic sheeting (for roughly 50,000 people) which Oxfam-UK is ready to provide to meet the shelter needs in the home communes.

**GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA**

Yesterday 1 May 1995, demonstrations were held in Kigali against some UN agencies, NGOs and against Radio France Internationale who "had grossly exaggerated" the tragic events in Kibeho camp. In spite of the demonstrations, the Government of Rwanda has reiterated its wish to work with the international community in an atmosphere of transparency in which there is respect for the sovereignty of the State.

**COORDINATION**

The IOC in Kigali continues to serve as the focal point for the coordination of humanitarian operations.

UNREO reports that a meeting for decision makers over the Kibeho issue will be held in Butare at UNAMIR Tac HQ on Wednesday, 3 May 1995 at 1000 hours. A meeting for Food and non-food items will be held at the Butare Prefecture on Thursday, 4 May 1995 at 1400 hours.

REPUBLICQUE RWANDAISE  
MINISTERE DU PLAN  
B.P. 46 KIGALI.

ce  
Kigali, le 22 MARS 1995  
N° 125 / 95 / 14.00

A Monsieur le Représentant  
Résident du PNUD,  
KIGALI.

Objet : Proposition d'Affectation  
de l'aide financière Hollandaise  
de 15 Millions de dollars  
canalisée via le mécanisme  
du Fonds Fiduciaire des Nations  
Unies pour le Rwanda.

Monsieur le Représentant Résident,

Nous avons l'honneur de vous informer  
que sur base de 15 millions US \$ annoncés par la HOLLANDE à  
GENEVE et qui seront canalisés via le mécanisme TRUST FUND, le  
Ministère du Plan a approuvé l'affectation d'un million de US \$  
à la réinstallation des Réfugiés.

Quant aux 14 millions US \$ restant, le Gouvernement propose que  
des projets respectent l'affectation des fonds aux priorités ci-  
après :

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1. Contribution au programme de Réinstallation<br>des réfugiés                    | : 3,0 |
| 2. Dotation budgétaire partielle à l'Université<br>Nationale du Rwanda            | : 1,4 |
| . Fonds de Fonctionnement   | : 1,0 |
| . Fonds de Réhabilitation   | : 0,4 |
| 3. Appui à la reprise de l'Administration<br>communale                            | : 4,2 |
| . Fonds de réhabilitation des<br>bâtiments communaux et d'<br>équipement mobilier | : 1,2 |
| . Fonds de Fonctionnement   | : 3,0 |
| 4. Réfection des bâtiments publics  | : 2,4 |
| . Ville de KIGALI   | : 1,0 |
| . Autres Préfectures  | : 1,4 |

5. Contribution à l'équipement des services centraux	: 2,0
.. Véhicules	: 1,2
.. Autres équipements	: 0,8
6. Salaires des Fonctionnaires (Personnel enseignant, Médical et Judiciaire) pour la période Avril - Juin 1995	: 4,0

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≈ 15,00

Nous vous signalons en outre que le projet de réfection des bâtiments judiciaires récemment approuvé et signé s'inscrit dans la rubrique n° 4; tout comme le projet d'assistance d'urgence au fonctionnement de l'administration rwandaise portant sur l'achat d'équipements pour les services de l'Etat s'intègre dans la rubrique n°5.

Le Ministère du Plan est en étroite discussion avec les différents services qui vont bénéficier de cette aide et des propositions d'affectation détaillées vous seront bientôt présentées.

Toutefois, le Gouvernement apprécierait toute initiative du PNUD qui, comme par le passé, consisterait à assister les services bénéficiaires de l'aide dans l'élaboration des documents de projets appropriés en impliquant directement le Ministère du Plan dans cette opération.

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

Le Ministre du Plan,  
BIRARA Jean Berchmans.



DPF 240

Programme des Nations Unies  
pour le Développement

Développement Mondial

Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

F163

To: Ms. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf  
Assistant Administrator  
and Director, Regional Bureau for Africa  
UNDP

Mr. Emmanuel Dierckx de Casterle  
Chief, Division I, RBA  
UNDP

cc: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan  
SRSG, Kigali

From: Sukehiro Hasegawa  
Resident Representative  
UNDP, Kigali

Date: 5 April 1995

Subject: UNDP KIGALI WEEKLY REPORT: 26 MARCH - 1 APRIL 1995

Please find attached a copy of our Weekly Report, covering developments over the 26 March to 1 April period.

Best Regards.

Thank you. I would  
like to discuss with R.R.  
Sug.  
8.4  
Soken

P1. f4  
See  
12.4  
Abn Baker



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## UNDP KIGALI WEEKLY REPORT

(26 March - 1 April 1995)

### ROUND TABLE FOLLOW-UP

At a meeting held on 28 March at the Ministry of Planning between UNDP and the Permanent Technical Secretariat for Round Table Follow-Up (PTS), both parties agreed that the Mid-Term Review should be held no later than the first week of July and not in September. This will afford the Government an opportunity to appeal to the international community to complete financing of Round Table Sub-Programme I (primarily to cover the budgetary gap during the second half of 1995) and Sub-Programme II (following the World Bank Mission on Population Displacement and Refugees Reintegration, the Government will have a more complete programme to present to donors). The PTS is to produce monthly reports updating the status of donor country contributions to the Geneva Round Table programme (funds pledged, committed and disbursed).

\* \* \*

An expanded meeting of the Steering Committee was held on 30 March under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister presented a proposal, drawn up with the assistance of UNDP on the basis of discussions with Government ministries and donor countries, identifying "leading" countries and agencies ("chefs de file"), along with several "participating" countries and agencies, in eight sectoral groups. These countries will support the Government in drafting a comprehensive investment and development programme in the relevant sector. The proposal was subsequently revised in light of the comments made at the meeting (see Annex I for the revised version).

At the 30 March meeting, the Prime Minister affirmed that the Mid-Term Review should be held in early July. The UNDP RR proposed the dates of 6 and 7 July. He also suggested that the need to enable the full participation of donor countries not represented in Kigali should be taken into account in deciding on the venue.

\* \* \*

A meeting was called by the World Bank on 28 March to inform donors and UN agencies represented in Kigali of the progress of the World Bank mission on Population Displacement and Refugees Repatriation. The mission is scheduled to depart Rwanda on 4 April. Before this, it will present the Government with an Aide-Mémoire containing its main findings and recommendations.

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## **TRUST FUND**

A meeting was called by the UNDP RR on 1 April for the purpose of informing donor countries and UN agencies of progress made in the implementation and utilization of the Trust Fund. A UNDP report on this subject, first distributed two days earlier, was also presented and the principles for the utilization of Trust Fund monies discussed. The participants included the Minister of Planning and other officials from the Ministry.

At the meeting, the representative of the Netherlands indicated that his Government had deposited US\$ 4 million with DHA which would in turn forward the money to UNDP. The representative of the UK also announced that her Government had decided to contribute 1.3 million Br. pounds (US\$ 2 million) to the Trust Fund. It was subsequently decided that the UNDP RR would hold a meeting with the Minister of Planning and the SRSG in the coming days in order to decide by consensus on the utilization of non-allocated funds. It was also decided that any request received from any of the ministries for Trust Fund monies would be communicated to the other two parties.

## **TRUST FUND PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES**

### **1) Emergency Assistance Programme for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Kigali and other Urban Centres (RWA/94/010)**

A contract dispute which has stalled implementation of component C of the Programme appears to have been resolved following a meeting the UNDP RR had with Dr. Jacques Bihozagara, Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration, on 29 March. In the meeting, the Minister agreed to honour a contract concluded in December 1994 between the Ministry of Public Works and Energy and the Snatco construction firm for the rehabilitation of the Parliament buildings. This will allow work to proceed with other administrative buildings as well as the Parliament buildings.

### **2) Rehabilitation of the Justice System**

The UNDP Framework Programme in support of the rehabilitation of the Rwandese justice system was formally presented to Government officials and donor country representatives at a meeting held in the UNDP Conference Room on 30 March. Advance copies of the Framework Programme had been distributed to donor countries several days earlier.

The Framework Programme comprises two phases and five components. Phase I, now being implemented (RWA/95/003), comprises the following two components:

- (a) the rehabilitation of judicial institutions (courts and other offices);

- (b) the rehabilitation of prisons and the construction of new detention centres.

Phase II, which has yet to be finalized, envisages three further components:

- (c) the recruitment of 50 expatriate judicial personnel;
- (d) the training of Rwandan judicial personnel;
- (e) the establishment, within the Ministry of Justice, of a structure for the co-ordination of external assistance and the management of project implementation.

The Framework Programme is only a small part of the Plan of Action of the Ministry of Justice, presented by the Minister in draft form at the same meeting. The Plan constitutes a comprehensive inventory of the strategies and actions required, in the opinion of the Ministry, for the restoration of a functioning justice system in Rwanda. The Ministry estimates it will cost just over US\$74 million to implement all components of the Plan.

The UNDP Programme document for Phase II is now being revised in light of comments made at the 30 March meeting and further consultations with Ministry of Justice officials and donor country representatives. Earlier this week, UNDP and UNHCHR concluded an agreement in principle for the joint implementation of Phase II. The UNHCHR will be responsible for the recruitment and fielding of 50 foreign magistrates, prosecutors, investigators, and defence lawyers (by 1 May it is hoped) and for the purchase of needed equipment outside the country with funds obtained by UNDP. The SRSG has also indicated that UNAMIR is ready to provide logistical support to the programme, along with security for the expatriate judicial personnel. The Ministry of Justice, with the assistance of UNDP, has drawn up terms of reference for the expatriate personnel.

The Agence de coopération culturelle et technique (ACCT) has said it is prepared to send 20 foreign magistrates to Rwanda once an operational plan is in place and necessary amendments to Rwandese law have been made. UNDP and ACCT have met and agreed to work closely together in the recruitment and fielding of the expatriate judicial personnel. An expert from the UN Volunteers office in Geneva visited Kigali this week to gather information which will be used to determine whether UNV should participate in the initiative.

#### **OTHER UNDP PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES**

During the week of 27 - 31 March, 25 groups representing Government ministries and local and national NGOs participated in a workshop aimed at restarting "Africa 2000 Network", a UNDP programme designed to protect the environment and promote sustainable development. Some of the principal recommendations to emerge from the discussions were: (1) to take environmental considerations into account when resettling refugees; (2) to promote the preservation of the environment while permitting local populations to meet their basic needs through income-generating activities; and (3) to promote self-financing and self-

empowering initiatives at the community level. Participants in the workshop also agreed that Africa 2000 Network should offer not only technical, financial and material support in the environmental sector, but also help strengthen institutions and facilitate co-operation between relevant actors.

### SECURITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

UNDP national Programme Officer Athanase Ngendahimana remains in custody at the Remera detention centre on the outskirts of Kigali following his 25 March arrest. On 28 March, the UNDP RR hand delivered a *Note verbale* to the Minister of Foreign Affairs protesting Mr. Ngendahimana's arrest as a violation of UN General Assembly Resolution 76 of 7 December 1946 concerning the privileges and immunities of international civil servants. On 30 March, the RR raised the matter with the Prime Minister and the Director of the Cabinet of the Ministry of Defence in the absence of the Vice-President/Minister of Defence. The RR, the Field Security Officer and other UNDP staff members continue to visit Mr. Ngendahimana to ensure he receives adequate treatment.

\* \* \*

On Friday, 31 March at 17:45 hours, three armed men, two of whom were dressed as soldiers, entered the offices of IOM in Kigali. They stole \$60,000 which was being kept in the office safe for the payment of salaries and threatened and assaulted some of the staff members present at the time. As a result of the incident, IOM has decided to suspend its operations in Rwanda.

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS

On 5 and 6 April, Germany will hold formal consultations with the Government in Kigali in order to decide on the allocation of its US\$ 100 million pledge to Rwanda. The German Government has indicated it is interested in getting involved in the following sectors: education, justice, protection of natural resources, water and sanitation, reintegration of refugees, radio broadcasting, promotion of women, and the rehabilitation of Ntaruka power plant.

Jan Pronk, Minister of International Co-operation and Development for the Netherlands, is to visit Rwanda for one week in early April. He will attend the ceremonies of 7 April marking the first anniversary of last year's genocide and familiarize himself with the situation in the country through meetings with the heads of UN agencies, UNAMIR officials and Dutch NGOs.

## ANNEX 1

WORKING DRAFT 31/3/95

## PROPOSITION CONCERNANT LA COMPOSITION DES GROUPES SECTORIELS

GROUPES CONCERNÉS	SOUS-GROUPES	PARTICIPANTS	
		CHEF DE FILE	AUTRES PARTICIPANTS
ADMINISTRATION Ministères membres: MININTER (représentant), MINITOP, MINJUST, MINALDES, MINAFET et MININCO	Renforcement des capacités de l'administration locale et appui à l'auto-protection	PAYS-BAS FNUJ	ALLEMAGNE, BELGIQUE, CANADA, ETATS-UNIS, SUISSE, BANQUE MONDIALE
	Justice et droits de l'homme	BELGIQUE, CANADA, ETATS-UNIS, ROYAUME-UNI, SUISSE	ALLEMAGNE, PAYS-BAS, PNUJ, CORNU, HCR
ECONOMIE Ministères membres: MINPLAN (représentant), MINISTIN, MINCOMART, MINACT, MINAGRI, EAP	Gestion macro-économique / financière et secteur privé	BANQUE MONDIALE PNUJ	ALLEMAGNE, BELGIQUE, CANADA, ETATS-UNIS, FNUJ, JE
	Agriculture et développement rural	UNION EUROPEENNE, FAO	ALLEMAGNE, BELGIQUE, SUISSE, PAN
TECHNIQUE Ministères membres: MINTRADE (représentant) et MINIMANSCO	Infrastructures, transports, communications et énergie	UNION EUROPEENNE, BANQUE MONDIALE	ALLEMAGNE, CANADA
SOCIAL Ministères membres: MINAFROTE (représentant), MINESUPRES, MINPRISEC, MINISANTE, MINEDRA, MINIRESSO et MINITRASA	Education	BELGIQUE (2)	ALLEMAGNE, CANADA, FRANCE, BANQUE MONDIALE, PAN, PNUJ, UNESCO, UNICEF
	Santé et population	ALLEMAGNE	BELGIQUE, BANQUE MONDIALE, FEUJIP, UNICEF, OMS
	réinstallation et réintégration sociale des réfugiés et personnes déplacées	BANQUE MONDIALE, HCR	ALLEMAGNE, PAYS-BAS, JE, PAN, PNUJ, JON

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## ANNEX 2

## PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND REHABILITATION

## FUNDS PLEDGED BY THE DONORS

(million of US dollars)

UPDATED ON 30 MARCH 1995

DONORS	SUB- PROGR. 1	SUB- PROGR. 2	SUB- PROGR. 3	OUTSIDE ROUND TABLE DOCUMENT	TOTAL
<b>BILATERAL</b>					
Austria	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		1,7
Belgium	12,4		20,1	1,2	33,7
Canada	7,6	1,9	13,5	2,5	25,5
France					to be determined
Germany	5,5	14,0	86,0		105,5
Ireland	0,6	N.A.	N.A.		1,6
Italy					to be announced
Japan		22,0			22,0
Netherlands	15,0	1,5	16,4		32,9
New Zealand					to be announced
Russia					to be announced
Spain	N.A.		4,5		9,5
Sweden	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		3,0
Switzerland	0,8		12,0		12,8
United Kingdom	3,0		3,0		6,0
USA	6,5		35,0	18,3	59,8
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>51,4</b>	<b>39,4</b>	<b>190,5</b>	<b>22,0</b>	<b>313,9</b>
<b>MULTILATERAL</b>					
African Development Bank	20,0		30,0		50,0
European Union Commission	27,4		54,0	43,4	124,8
Intern. Fund Agricultural Dev.			15,0		15,0
International Monetary Fund	13,0				13,0
Org. Petroleum Exp. Countries				12,9	12,9
United Nations Agencies			14,0		14,0
World Bank	45,0		30,0		75,0
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>105,4</b>		<b>143,0</b>	<b>56,3</b>	<b>304,7</b>
<b>TOTAL FUNDS PLEDGED</b>	<b>156,8</b>	<b>39,4</b>	<b>333,5</b>	<b>78,3</b>	<b>618,6</b>
<b>FUNDS REQUESTED</b>	<b>189,6</b>	<b>273,7</b>	<b>300,9</b>		<b>764,1</b>

## Notes:

Figures in *italics* represent the changes occurred since the last update.

Sub-Programme 1: Financial Support (including Balance of Payments)

Sub-Programme 2: Reintegration of Refugees and Displaced

Sub-Programme 3: Rehabilitation / Development

N.A.: not allocated

Pledges by Austria, Ireland, Spain and Sweden remain to be allocated into specific sub-programmes.

Thus the sum of funds allocated to sub-programmes does not add up to the total.

30/03/1995 19:00

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## ANNEX 3

## PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND REHABILITATION

## FUNDS COMMITTED BY THE DONORS

(million of US dollars)

UPDATED ON 30 MARCH 1995

DONORS	SUB- PROGR. 1	SUB- PROGR. 2	SUB- PROGR. 3	OUTSIDE ROUND TABLE DOCUMENT	TOTAL
<b>BILATERAL</b>					
Austria					
Belgium	5,2	0,2	1,5		6,9
Canada	7,2		3,6		10,9
France					
Germany	5,5				5,5
Ireland					
Italy					
Japan					
Netherlands	4,0	0,5	1,4		5,9
New Zealand					
Russia					
Spain					
Sweden					
Switzerland	0,8				0,8
United Kingdom	0,8				0,8
USA	6,5				6,5
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>30,0</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>6,5</b>		<b>37,2</b>
<b>MULTILATERAL</b>					
African Development Bank					
European Union Commission	27,4		19,0		46,4
Intern. Fund Agricultural Dev.					
International Monetary Fund					
Org. Petroleum Exp. Countries					
United Nations Agencies			1,0		1,0
World Bank	45,0		5,0		50,0
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>72,4</b>		<b>25,0</b>		<b>97,4</b>
<b>TOTAL FUNDS COMMITTED</b>	<b>102,4</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>31,5</b>		<b>134,6</b>
<b>FUNDS PLEDGED</b>	<b>156,8</b>	<b>39,4</b>	<b>333,5</b>	<b>78,3</b>	<b>618,6</b>

## Notes:

Figures in italics represent the changes occurred since the last update  
 Sub-Programme 1: Financial Support (including Balance of Payments)  
 Sub-Programme 2: Reintegration of Refugees and Displaced  
 Sub-Programme 3: Rehabilitation / Development  
 N.A.: not allocated

30/03/1995 18:39

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## ANNEX 4

UN AGENCY AND UNAMIR PERSONNEL, PRESENT IN RWANDA  
(As of 31 March 1995)

AGENCY	INTERNATIONAL PERSONNEL	RWANDESE PERSONNEL
FAO	6	4
HABITAT	1	0
HRFOR	114	45
ICAO	3	0
UNDP	19	20
UNESCO	2	12
UNFPA	3	2
UNHCR	50	18
UNICEF	73	34
UNREO	22	7
WFP	26	3
WHO	4	22
WORLD BANK	2	11
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>178</b>

UNAMIR	INTERNATIONAL PERSONNEL	RWANDESE PERSONNEL
Military contingents	5,457	-
Staff Officers	68	-
Military Observers	298	-
CIVPOL	58	-
Civilian Staff	205 <sup>1</sup>	184
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>6,086</b>	<b>184</b>

<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>6,411</b>	<b>362</b>
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<sup>1</sup> Note: this figure comprises the following categories of civilian personnel: 41 Professional and above, 70 General Services, 85 Field Service, 7 UNVs and 2 SSA.



## **RWA/94/010 - PROGRAMME REHABILITATION VILLE DE KIGALI**

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE - UNAMIR CIVIL ENGINEER**

The Civil Engineer will work under the direction of the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) RWA/94/010 and in close cooperation with the Director of Urbanism, Housing and Public Buildings at the Ministry of Public Works and Energy (MINITRAPE) to supervise the on-going rehabilitation works at the Parliament building (CND - Conseil National de Developpement).

The specific duties of the civil engineer will include:

1. Technical review of the signed contract between MINITRAPE and the construction company presently executing the rehabilitation works at the CND, SNATCO;
  - a) Undertake a technical assessment of the measured and lump sum items in the Bill of Quantities (BOQ) to determine the following:
    - the level of accuracy
    - the adequateness of the items, and
    - the pricing of the BOQ items
2. Assist in the day-to-day supervision of the rehabilitation works to ensure quality control and the incorporation of the BOQ items into the permanent works.
3. Organize periodic site meetings between MINITRAPE, the CTA and the contractor, SNATCO to assess progress and deal with possible bottlenecks and prepare regular site meeting minutes for the information of all parties concerned.
4. Assess interim valuation certificates submitted by the contractor prior to its submission for payment.
5. Ensure the rehabilitation works are in accordance with contract specifications at substantial completion.
6. Prepare snagging list for contractor to execute during the maintenance period, if necessary, prior to the partial release of the contractor's retention money.
7. Ensure the remedial works in the snagging list are undertaken by the contractor prior to the payment of the final certificate and the release of the outstanding retention money.

RWANDA'S RESOLUTIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL 1994

**Deployment of UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda**

Date: 6 January 1995

**Extension of mandate of UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda**

Date: 5 April 1994

**Adjustment of mandate of UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda**

Date: 21 April 1994

**Condemnation of all breaches of international humanitarian law and reiteration of demand for an immediate ceasefire and cessation of hostilities in Rwanda.**

- Condemns violence and killings of The Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers, Government Officials and thousands others civilians.

Strongly condemns the attacks on UNAMIR and other UN personnel causing to the deaths and injury of several UNAMIR personnel.

30 April, 1994

- Strongly condemns the carnage and genocide

- also commends the courage and determination of UNAMIR personnel in affording protection to civilians who sought refuge with UNAMIR

-

**Expansion of UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda and imposition of arms embargo**

Date: 17 May 1994

thus:

- Security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda
  - The establishment of secure humanitarian zones.
  - Security for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations.
  - Authorizes an expansion of UNAMIR force level to 5500
- 
- Also demands that all parties in Rwanda strictly respect persons and the premises of the UN and other organizations serving in Rwanda; and refrain from any acts of intimidation or violence against personnel engaged in humanitarian and peace-keeping work.

**Arms Embargo:**

Decides that all States shall prevent the sale or supply to Rwanda by their nationals of from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft of arms and related matériel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment and spare parts.

**Extension of mandate of UN Mission for Rwanda**

Date: 30 November 1994

Extend the mandate of UNAMIR until 9 June 1995

UNAMIR to help achieve national reconciliation within the frame of reference of the ARUSHA peace agreement

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

Assist in the establishment and training of a new, integrated, national police force;

The Rwandese government should ensure unimpeded access to all areas of Rwanda by UNAMIR forces, personnel of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and human rights officers;

UNAMIR's efforts to establish a radio broadcasting station applauded. The Rwandese government exhorted to support UNAMIR.

**Final extension of mandate of UN Nations Observer Mission for Uganda-Rwanda**

Date: 20 June 1994

**Advancement of process of national reconciliation in Rwanda**

Date: 17 February 1994

**Deaths of Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi and deterioration of situation in Rwanda.**

Date: 7 April 1994

**Establishment of Commission of Experts to investigate violations of International humanitarian law in Rwanda**

Date: 1 July 1994

**Establishment and statute of International Tribunal for Rwanda**

Date: 8 November 1994

**Continuation of fighting in Rwanda**

Date: 14 July 1994

**Humanitarian crisis created by Rwandese refugees and displaced persons**

Date: 10 August 1994

**Situation concerning Rwanda and revised deployment schedule for United Nations Assistance for Rwanda**

Date: 14 October 1994

**Security in Rwandese refugee camps**

Date: 30 November 1994

Everyone of us at times in our lives experience elements of stress.

Indeed, mild stress can be exhilarating and can generally enhance performance. However, excessive incidents can lead to adverse consequences on our emotional and physical health, sense of well being and productivity so it is how we as individuals learn to control the varying degrees of stress that we can be subjected to on a daily basis that will determine how productive and emotionally charged we can become. Therefore by finding an appropriate level of stress, we can attain top performance and enhance our well being.

Just as we all differ in physical appearance, so to does our perception of events that to some may be distressful while to others less so. Some factors which influence the perception and control elements surrounding stress include what your past experiences have been, education, life skills, philosophical approach to life age, sex, level of fitness and self esteem. All these factors can influence the degrees to which an individual will be affected by a particular stressful event or ongoing stressful incidents.

#### **Being able to identify the signs.**

Stress can be manifested in 3 ways

##### **1. Physiological**

##### **2. Psychological**

##### **3. Behavioural**

Physiological - Some effects include headaches, back problems, heart disease, stomach disorders, skin conditions and arthritis.

Psychological - Effects can include, anger, anxiety, depression, decreased motivation, low self esteem, inability to concentrate, sensitivity to criticism and sense of alienation.

Behavioural - Effects can include decreased performance, anti-social behaviour, alcohol and or drug abuse, difficulties in communication and withdrawal.

For the individual, the most important strategy in tackling stress is Self Management. Being able to identify changes in behaviour or increased levels of anxiety while not denying their existence is paramount in becoming resistant to the negative effects of stress and being able to manage its manifestations.

A Monsieur Courbin, Ambassadeur de France à Kigali

Objet : Rencontre avec le Ministre de la Réhabilitation, le 18 avril 1995

Kigali, le 19 avril 1995

Excellence,

Suite à notre entretien en date du 18 avril 1995 avec Monsieur l'Attaché d'Affaires, nous avons l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance les différents points qui ont été abordés lors de notre conversation avec Mr Jacques Bihozagara, Ministre de la Réhabilitation et Monsieur Sendana, Directeur Général au Bureau de Coordination du Ministère de la Réhabilitation, le 18 avril 1995.

Nous avons énoncé le principe sur lequel nous basons l'ensemble de notre démarche, les camions avec lesquels nous avons pu assurer notre programme logistique depuis le mois d'août, font l'objet d'une location et ne sont pas notre propriété. Ils ne sont donc pas négociables.

Au regard de la situation générale qui s'applique à notre organisation, le Ministre l'a qualifié de « malentendu » et nous a demandé de respecter les institutions et les règlements de ce pays : nous devons remettre un rapport final d'activité de notre association aux services du Ministère.

Pour démontrer notre ouverture d'esprit et notre compréhension du contexte général du Rwanda, nous avons proposé au Ministre l'ouverture d'un programme de soutien logistique dans le Nord Est relatif au problème délicat de l'arrivée de 800 000 têtes bétail venu d'Ouganda. Cette proposition n'a trouvé aucun écho auprès du Ministre, et celui-ci a simplement réitéré le souhait d'obtenir notre rapport d'activité au plus tôt, afin « d'ouvrir les négociations et les discussions ».

Devant l'insistance du Ministre sur le mot « négociations », nous avons alors rappelé le principe initial concernant la flotte de camions dont il est question. La réponse fut lapidaire, mais révélatrice : « nous allons négocier, pour voir si ce qui n'est pas négociable est négociable », celui-ci a alors rajouté, « nous ne prendrons pas ce matériel, mais il fait l'objet de négociations ».

Des mesures de police ont été prises à l'encontre de notre organisation : interdiction d'accès à notre garage et la présence de militaires sur les lieux), et ce depuis un mois. Le Ministre nous a informé qu'elles seraient levées, dès lors que les négociations auraient reprises.

Nous avons remis notre rapport d'activité au cabinet du Directeur Général, le jour même. Aujourd'hui, nous attendons la réponse du Bureau de Coordination de l'action humanitaire du Ministère de la Réhabilitation, qui devrait nous faire connaître le contenu des prochaines discussions.

Appelé au siège du 21 avril au 8 mai, je vous prie de bien vouloir vous adresser à Monsieur Eric Schmoll, qui saura vous apporter toute information complémentaire que vous souhaiteriez, et est chargé de ce dossier en mon absence.

Avec nos remerciements, nous vous prions de croire, Excellence, à l'expression de nos salutations les plus respectueuses.

c.c  
Représentant Spécial du  
Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies  
Ambassadeur Shaharyar Khan  
Monsieur A. Kratz, Représentant spécial pour l'UE  
Monsieur J. Hjeltz, Directeur USAID

*M. David*



Siège Social : 14 bis Bd de l'Artillerie . BP 7124 . 69348 Lyon Cedex 07 . Tél : (33) 78.69.61.41 . Fax : (33) 72.73.05.76 . Telex : 375 066 F Ekilibr.

Paris : 6, rue Alain Chartier . 75015 Paris . Tél : (33-1) 44.19.07.07 . Fax : (33-1) 44.19.07.08

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**3615 EQUILIBRE**

Association à but humanitaire et non lucratif . Déclarée loi 1901 n° 19006 . Préfecture du Rhône . Reconnue d'intérêt général

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

**NOTE VERBALE**

SRSR/NV/53/95

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 à l'honneur de porter à sa connaissance que Monsieur Hedi Annabi, Directeur du Bureau Afrique, Département du maintien de la Paix, au Secrétariat Général des Nations Unies, arrivera à Kigali le lundi 24 avril 1995 par le vol régulier de la Sabena et en repartira dans l'après-midi du samedi 29 avril 1995 pour Nairobi, Kenya.

Au cours de sa visite de travail à la MINUAR M. Annabi souhaite rencontrer les Autorités gouvernementales suivantes:

- Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération Internationale:  
S.E.M. Anastase Gasana
- Ministre de l'Intérieur et du Développement Communal:  
S.E.M. Seth Sendashonga
- Ministre de la Réhabilitation et de la Réintégration Sociale:  
S.E.M. Jacques Biozagara

Le programme de son séjour au Rwanda sera communiqué ultérieurement.

La Mission des Nations Unies remercie d'avance le Ministère des toutes les dispositions qu'il voudra bien prendre pour faciliter les visites requises. Elle saisit cette occasion pour lui renouveler les assurances de sa très haute considération.



Fait à Kigali le 21 avril 1995

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères  
et de la Coopération Internationale  
Kigali - Rwanda



### The State of Detention Centres within Rwanda

The dramatic events of the civil war and genocide in Rwanda brought in its wake the near-total collapse of the existing **justice system** in Rwanda. With the decimation of judges and other personnel in the justice system of the country; and the increase in arrests by the government- mostly of suspects of the 1994 genocide- the condition of the Rwandese prisons worsened significantly.

Of the seventeen (17) existing prisons in Rwanda before the war, only ten are now operational; and in very precarious conditions of congestion and physical state of disrepair which also constitutes a serious health hazard; and indeed a death trap. The **Central prison of Kigali** which has a capacity of 2000, now has over 7000 inmates. The **Gitarama prison** has a population of over 4500 prisoners with an official capacity of 750; whilst the **Butare prison** also has 4500 detainees over and above the official capacity of 1000. Overall, the total population of prisoners within Rwanda is estimated to exceed 30000. **Large numbers of prisoners** are reportedly dying every month. Reports of an equal number of detainees in "**unofficial detention centres**" further exacerbates the situation. This is in the light of an increasing wave of arrests by the security forces of large numbers of Rwandese in connection with suspected involvement in the genocide.

UNAMIR and UNDP; with ICRC and Human Rights, are working to re-establish a judicial system in Rwanda through the recruitment of magistrates and judges in the short to medium term; and the improvement of the key existing prisons of Kigali, Gitarama and Butare. The option of establishing new detention centres is being considered; alongside the building of new prisons; while awaiting the operation of the justice system on a fully-fledged basis. This requires enormous financial resources which are not readily available; in the light of competing national emergencies on the existing limited **Trust Fund Account**.

Now, UNAMIR has been helping the Rwandese authorities by moving prisoners or detainees from suffocated prisons like Gitarama to less congested prison centres in other parts of the country.

**MEETING OF HEADS OF AGENCIES**  
**12 April 1995**

**Security**

The SRSG gave an account of the anti-UNAMIR demonstration held on 11 April outside UNAMIR headquarters. He said UNAMIR would provide physical protection to the agencies if they felt they needed it. He asked the heads of agencies to inform their security officers of a meeting with UNAMIR's Chief Security Officer on 13 April to discuss questions of concern to the agencies. The Chief of HRFOR told participants a Rwandan girl had been struck and killed by a vehicle driven by a HRFOR worker. The UNICEF representative said his agency's residential compound had been broken into the preceding night and an attempt made to steal generator fuel. Lawn chairs had previously been stolen from the same compound.

**UNAMIR Mandate**

The SRSG told participants that discussions with the Government were now open on the question of UNAMIR's mandate.

**Prisons**

The SRSG said that he, the UNAMIR Force Commander and an ICRC representative had developed a five-phase plan for tackling the problems currently experienced in the prisons. The UNDP Resident Representative (RR) described the status of actions taken by the Government in the justice sector. The Ministry of Justice has begun implementation of a first phase project for the rehabilitation of existing prisons and the construction of new detention centres.

**Terms of Reference of Resident Coordinator**

The UNDP RR distributed the terms of reference of the Resident Coordinator and *asked participants to look them over with a view to future discussion.*

**Follow-up on IDP/Operation Retour Plans**

The Humanitarian Coordinator said discussions continued with the Government for the purpose of reaching agreement on a plan to close the IDP camps.

**Contingency Planning Exercise**

The question of NGO and Government representation in the Disaster Management Team was discussed. *It was decided to hold the first DMT meeting on Thursday, 20 April at 15:00 hours in the UNDP Conference Room.* A proposal was made to use a different terminology, dispensing with the word "disaster".

### UNREO Future Plans

The Humanitarian Coordinator said that initial consultations with the heads of agencies on the question of UNREO's future pointed to agreement on the need for UNREO to be phased out provided necessary structures, such as the IOC, remained in place. In this regard, the UNDP Deputy RR said the heads of agencies needed to think about the different initiatives which should be undertaken, especially at the commune level, as part of a comprehensive programme for the reintegration of refugees and IDPs.

### Reports

The Humanitarian Coordinator said he would present the UN Statement on IDPs to the SRSG tomorrow. Participants were asked to submit their comments on the draft of the Humanitarian SitRep, distributed at the meeting, by the close of business on 13 April.

### Consolidated Appeal

The Humanitarian Coordinator distributed a written proposal outlining steps to be taken to remedy the slow and limited response to the Consolidated Appeal. He said joint action by the UN agencies was necessary in order to avoid the collapse of current programmes. The UNDP RR said that, while there was no disputing the need of UN agencies for additional funds, it was necessary to recall the Secretary-General's instruction to maintain a coherent approach in fund raising. The Humanitarian Coordinator responded that coherence between the two processes was a concern of the written proposal. In his view, there was a need for a Consolidated Appeal. The UNICEF representative said his agency's immediate funding requirements had to be met; otherwise its activities would be cut back. A proposed format for the Consolidated Appeal was to be sent to heads of agencies on Thursday, 13 April, with a request for their inputs by Wednesday, 19 April.

### Agency Reports

The Secretary-General has designated Carol Bellamy as new UNICEF Executive Director. Following a one week suspension, IOM resumed its activities in Rwanda on 11 April. The final report of the World Bank Mission on Reintegration of Refugees and Displaced is ready for distribution. Ms. Jette Isaksen was introduced as the new NGO Coordinator. The blocking of WFP convoys en route to Bukavu was discussed. The question was raised as to whether the refusal of access by the Government would be lifted in a few days or was intended as a much longer-term measure.

### Other Business

*The heads of agencies and the SRSG will henceforth meet only once a week, on Wednesday at 8:00 hours in the UNDP Conference Room.*

**STRESS MANAGEMENT FACT SHEET:**  
**CUMULATIVE STRESS AND CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS**

This fact sheet was prepared by the Staff Counsellor in support of Peace-Keeping Operations. Its purpose is to inform you about cumulative and critical stress. It is known that the more you know and understand about stress, the greater and the better prepared you will be to manage and control its effects.

What is stress? Stress can be defined as any demand or change the human system (mind, body and spirit) is required to meet or respond to. There are normal stressors such as those consistent with life: breathing, blood circulation, walking, eating, talking, and even playing. These elements are common to us all and are the expectations of every day life. Without these stressors and other physical demands on our human system we would not continue to live.

Stress becomes a problem when it occurs too often (frequency), lasts too long (duration) and is too severe (intensity). In these circumstances distress occurs. It is extremely important to note that what may be distressful for one person may not necessarily be distressful for someone else. Your perception of the event, i.e. the degree of threat and the amount of control over the circumstances most often determine the degree of distress you will experience.

Some factors which influence the perception and control elements around distress are who you are and what your past experiences have been. Your education, your skills, your philosophical approach to life, your age, your sex, your fitness level and your personal esteem level are all factors which can influence the degrees to which you will be effected by a given distressful event or a series of events.

According to Dr. Hans Selye, given the frequency, intensity and the duration of a situation anyone can become a distress victim. He defined a concept called the General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS) as follows:

THE ALARM PHASE: Upon the presence of a threatening or dangerous stressor the person reacts with the "Fight or Flight" response. This is a primitive reaction which causes our blood sugar to rise and prepares us to run or to fight. If we respond in a physical way, i.e. running, fighting, or even with verbal aggression, much of the stress produced fear, anger, hostility etc. can be greatly reduced or dissipated altogether. The "fight or flight" response is a primitive protective reaction and in today's society it may not be appropriate to respond to some threats in a physical manner.

THE ADAPTATION PHASE: When a stressor continues without being resolved, the intensity of the alarm phase stimulus is most often reduced but not lost and the person enters what Selye calls the adaptation phase. In this phase vital bio-chemical, physiological, psychological and spiritual resources are being spent to sustain the person against the original distressors. The adaptation or the adjustment to the situation is not a solution.

THE EXHAUSTION PHASE: After an undetermined amount of time (because it is different for each person) secondary to the duration of long term distressors or to the hassles of every day cumulative stressors an individual may begin to exhibit signs of break down . These disfunctions may show up in the form of physical, mental, or behavioral syndromes. These syndromes or symptoms are the results of long term, unresolved distress. Some common symptoms are:

PHYSICAL

Fatigue  
Back pain  
Headache  
Ulcer

MENTAL

Memory loss  
Poor concentration  
Decrease in esteem  
Depression

BEHAVIORAL

Verbal Outburst  
Increase in Smoking  
Increase in Alcohol use  
Eating disorders

What can be done to help manage stress? The answer is complex but not impossible to master. Most people suffer from stress which builds up over time, called cumulative distress. Some issues may be large and of long duration while others may be small or just the hassles of every day life. To manage these and other more acute occurrences it is important to learn, which distressors effect you most. Once the major sources of distress are known, a management and control strategy can be developed which can help you avoid the potential distressors. As a rule stress management plans will include learning to do some old tasks differently. The following guidelines have been effective in stress management strategy development.

STRESS MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Learn your major distressors  
Become assertive not aggressive  
Manage your time well  
Get the sleep you require  
Exercise for endurance and for strength at least 3x/week  
Avoid excessive use of alcohol, caffeine, and nicotine  
Know and practice your philosophical approach to life  
Accept creative challenges  
Plan your free time constructively and productively  
Learn the healing value of relaxation and meditation

The more healthy, fit and well you are the more resilient you will be against all types of distress!

## FACT SHEET

### CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS

**CRITICAL INCIDENTS:** Critical incidents are events outside the range of normal human experience that are very distressing to almost anyone. Such events are usually sudden and life threatening and often involve physical or emotional loss. Some examples are:

- witnessing casualties and destruction from disasters or combat
- serious injury or death of a relative, friend or co-worker
- being the victim of a violent crime

**CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS (CIS):** CIS is a normal reaction to an abnormal event. CIS includes strong physical and emotional reactions. Some reactions are immediate and some are delayed or recurring, days or even weeks after the incident.

<b>IMMEDIATE REACTIONS</b>	<u>physical</u> nausea sweating/ chills dizziness hyper- ventilation muscle tremors	<u>cognitive</u> confusion memory loss difficulty: -making decisions -problem solving	<u>emotional</u> fear/anxiety anger/ irritability guilt grief hopelessness
<b>DELAYED REACTIONS</b>	<u>physical</u> fatigue jumpiness increased use of alcohol/ drugs sleeping: can't fall asleep	<u>cognitive</u> decreased attention span difficulty concentrating memory problems flashbacks	<u>emotional</u> depression withdrawal abandoned feeling resentment numbness

**DEALING WITH CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS:** There is no vaccination for preventing CIS or pill to cure it. However, there are actions that can be taken before, during and after a Critical Incident that help the individual deal with the situation and minimize CIS.

**BEFORE:** Good mental and physical health before exposure to a Critical Incident enable a person to better handle CIS. Unresolved family or personal problems make undergoing CIS more difficult. Education, about CIS and possible exposure to Critical Incidents, before deployment on a mission helps prepare the individual for CIS. An individual unaware of the conditions and risks of the mission is may react more strongly to incidents which occur.

**DURING:** A Critical Incident may be brief or prolonged. Often the situation does not allow the individual experiencing the CIS to immediately stop and deal with it. In these cases the best solution is to recognize the CIS while carrying on with the tasks at hand. Maintaining a positive attitude and focus, and talking and working as a team help one get through the immediate situation. If conditions are lasting for hours or days, then taking care of oneself, including adequate breaks, food, personal hygiene and rest, is essential.

**AFTER:** The most important action in dealing with CIS is the group meeting held directly after the event. This is initial meeting includes the small group that together experienced the CIS. It gives each person the opportunity to discuss what they experienced and how they reacted and felt with others who experienced the same incident. It reminds those involved that reactions to stress are normal and informs them about the follow-up CIS debriefing and support services.

The next step, which should take place 48-72 hours after the Critical Incident, is the more organized debriefing led by a team specially trained in dealing with CIS. The debriefing again provides those involved the opportunity to talk about their experiences and reactions in order to validate them and mitigate the long-term effects of the Critical Incident. The debriefing should be held in a safe, quiet environment.

Relatives, friends and co-workers should be familiar with the delayed reactions common to CIS. It is important that the individual have someone trusted with whom to discuss their concerns. This can be a close friend or relative, or a trained counsellor.

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**SUMMARY POINTS OF DISCUSSIONS AND  
DECISIONS ARISING OUT OF THE  
HEADS OF AGENCIES MEETING  
15 MARCH 1995**

[1] Security Plan.

[i] The SRSG briefed on recent discussions with senior GoR officials regarding the security situation. He concluded that the Government was fully aware of the military build-up across the border, and the Government felt that it had the security situation under control. The Government at the same time had expressed its concern about the level of disinformation being spread by the former Government bodies within Rwanda, and regarded that as potentially destabilising;

[ii] UNAMIR's CSO/ASC briefed on the security situation. The general security situation had deteriorated over the past couple of weeks. International staff were encouraged to restrict travel movements at night. A security plan was now in New York for comments. Military sector commanders are serving as designated area coordinators responsible for all international staff, including NGOs. Some form of rehearsal for security would be considered by the SRSG;

[iii] The RPA was increasingly concerned over the number of international staff carrying UNAMIR ID cards, which the RPA has said, has made it difficult to distinguish UNAMIR staff from other international staff. Furthermore, lost IDs were leading to an increase in impersonations.

[2] UN Activities.

[i] The SRSG requested a one to two page document from each agency, outlining contributions made to the general needs of Rwanda. He felt that this was necessary information to address many of the misperceptions about the work of the UN in country. It was agreed that these would be presented to the SRSG through Mr. Sidique Dao by close of business, Friday, 17 March.

[3] Commemoration of the Victims of the Genocide

[i] A plan to commemorate the genocide in Rwanda should be finalised at the meeting of Heads of Agencies on 22 March. This plan should be discussed with the Government to ensure its suitability and possible links with other activities;



[ii] The following suggestions were proposed as a basis for a commemoration plan:

- [a] Statement by the Secretary-General to be made internationally;
- [b] UN flags at half-mast;
- [c] UN staff to wear black arm bands;
- [d] Commemoration mass/service at church/mosque;
- [e] Statement by Judge *GOLDSSTONE*
- [f] UN agencies to announce projects to assist victims, eg, orphans/widows, of the genocide;

[iii] It was suggested that proposed activities not be focussed on a single day, but rather should be spread out over at least three days. WHO would seek to postpone World Health Day in Rwanda from 7 April to the following week.

[4] Contingency Planning Exercise.

[i] It was agreed by the Heads of Agencies that a contingency planning exercise should be undertaken to assess the impact of several scenarios upon their humanitarian efforts. A small group would be formed to prepare the framework for the contingency plan, and this framework note would be provided to Heads of Agencies at its meeting on 22 March;

[5] Project - *Genocide: A Collective Memory*.

[i] A project proposal to do a short book and film documentary on the genocide was distributed to the Heads of Agencies. The project has been put together in collaboration with the Ministry of Information, following the January 1995 workshop on the genocide. No single agency should "own" the project, but the project should be owned by all who wish to participate. [A budget for the project is attached to this summary.]

[6] Reports.

[i] **UNHCR/UNDP on the 59ers.** UNHCR and UNDP individuals who had undertaken to do the report were not present at the meeting, and therefore the item was held over. However, under this heading, the issue of vaccine supplies for approximately 9000 people in the Gisenyi area was raised. This in turn led to discussions on the need for a more comprehensive inter-agency assessment of both the north-west and north-east areas of the country. The UN Humanitarian Coordinator was asked to approach the Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration on this matter, and report back at the Heads of Agencies meeting on 22 March;

[ii] UNICEF on Women and Rehabilitation. The UNICEF representative asked that this item be deferred to the next meeting.

[7] Any Other Business.

[i] Advice on UN reponse to RPA search of vehicles was required. The SRSG already has brought this matter to the attention of senior authorities in Government. He will continue to forward pro forma information to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In that regard, the SRSG asked that all incident reports and security violations be forwarded to his office through Mr. Sidique Dao by close of business, Friday, 22 March.

UNIVERSITE NATIONALE DU RWANDA

BESOINS D'URGENCE POUR LA RELANCE DES  
ACTIVITES A L'ANNEE ACADEMIQUE 1994-1995.

1. VEHICULES :

- 4 Voitures
- 2 Jeep toyota land cruiser
- 4 Jeep souzouki
- 3 Minibus 26 places
- 6 " 18 places
- 2 Camionnettes 3 tonnes
- 1 Bus
- 2 Camions

2. FOURNITURE DE BUREAU DE 1ERE NECESSITE

- 2 Bureaux
- 37 Chaises
- 3 Salons
- 2 Tapis
- 15 Agrafeuses
- 5 Perforateurs
- 10 Téléphones (combinés)
- 7 Machines à écrire
- 3 Tables
- 16 Calculatrices
- 1 Coffre fort

3. RESTAURANT

- 120 Tables (6places)
- 1000 Tabourets
- 1200 Assiettes
- 1200 Bols
- 1200 Fourchettes
- 1200 Cuillers
- 1200 Couteaux
- 1000 Plateaux
- 500 Soupières
- 1200 Tasses

4. AUDITOIRE

- 2000 Chaises
- Ensemble audio-visuel

5. HOMES

400 Lits  
3000 Matelas  
2200 Chaises  
650 Poubelles  
1000 Tables  
400 Placards  
100 Portes Extérieures  
200 Fenêtres

6. RESIDENCES

300 Portes  
400 Fenêtres  
Plomberie  
Électricité

7. INFORMATIQUE ET AUTRE MATERIEL TECHNIQUE

12 Photocopieuses  
12 Unités informatiques pour bureau  
40 " Informatiques enseignement

8. EQUIPEMENT SPORTIF

Uniformes, souliers, matériel, réfection des terrains  
(basket ball, volley, foot, ping pong, rugby, athlétisme)

AUTRES

60 Portes en bois  
10 " métalliques  
1 Groupe électrogène.

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INSTITUT SUPERIEUR D'AGRICULTURE ET D'ELEVAGE

BESOINS D'URGENCE POUR LA RELANCE DES  
ACTIVITES A L'ANNEE ACADEMIQUE 1994-1995.

1. VEHICULES

Une camionnette 3 tonnes  
2 Minibus 26 places  
Une jeep souzouki  
1 Voiture

2. FOURNITURE DE BUREAU DE 1ERE NECESSITE

8 Bureaux  
6 Tables  
1 Salon  
5 Agrafeuses  
5 Perforateurs  
4 Téléphones  
6 Machines à écrire  
4 Calculatrices  
1 Fax

3. RESTAURANT

Une friteuse  
150 Assiettes  
150 Couteaux  
100 Plateaux  
150 Cuillères  
150 Tasses  
50 Canets  
20 Tablets

4. SALLE POLYVALENTE

14 Bancs  
Ensemble audio-visuel

5. HOMES

600 Matelas  
600 Chaises  
100 Gardes robes

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6. RESIDENCE

10 Salons  
10 Armoires  
20 Garde robes  
10 Frigo  
10 Cuisinières  
10 Tables à manger  
300Lits  
10 Etagères

7. SALLES DE CLASSE

400 Chaises  
40 Tables

8. INFORMATIQUE ET AUTRE MATERIEL TECHNIQUE

2 Photocopieuses  
12 Micro ordinateurs  
Une stencileuse

9. MATERIEL AGRICOLE

20 Brouettes  
150 Houes  
50 Pioches  
100 Coupe-coupes  
50 Secateurs  
50 Pics  
1 Moulin  
Un appareil à piler

AUTRES

60 Portes en bois  
10 " métalliques  
1 Groupe électrogène.