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With complements  
of

Ambassador Khan  
SRSG

UNAMIR

Best regards. *[Signature]*

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DATE: 24 March 1995

FROM: Abdur Rashid, Senior Economist, Global Information  
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SUBJECT: Special Report - FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment  
Mission to Rwanda - March 1995

FAX NO: 00250-73527

The above-mentioned Special Report has just been issued.

Regards.

*Mr. study with  
care - See -  
34.*

*Mr Dao*

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## SPECIAL REPORT

### FAO/WFP CROP AND FOOD SUPPLY ASSESSMENT MISSION TO RWANDA

MARCH 1995

#### OVERVIEW

An FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission was fielded during 9-23 February, to review the final outcome of the 1995 A season, examine the prospects for the 1995 B crop and to estimate food aid requirements for the first semester of 1995. In addition to a helicopter survey over much of the country, the mission visited all ten prefectures, conducting interviews with local officials, farmers, traders and representatives from NGOs. The MINAGRI/FAO Antenne system provided a useful basis for subsequent population, area and yield estimates. But, with little continuity and minimal resources within the local government structures, detailed and accurate information is often lacking. There is a clear need for a coordinated effort to reinforce local capacity for the monitoring of demographic, agricultural, meteorological, nutritional and economic variables.

By November 1994, when the season A was underway, it is estimated that some 30 percent of the population had taken refuge in neighbouring countries or regions or had been killed. For households who remained on their farms, or returned in time for the season, shortages of seeds, tools and labour were a major constraint to planting. Nationally the total cropped area during season A is estimated to be 34 percent less than the area in 1990, the last year for which reliable area statistics are available. This fall is despite a massive effort on the part of the international community to distribute seeds and hand tools throughout the country. After a delayed start to the season, the rains were generally abundant and well-distributed. Average to above average yields were recorded in Kibuye, Ruhengeri and Gisenyi communes, but the overall picture is bleak. Cereal and pulse yields were undermined by late planting. Bananas, roots and tubers suffered from inadequate crop husbandry. Total 1995 season A food crop production (excluding oilseeds, fruit and vegetables) is estimated at 1.4 million tons, which, in cereal equivalent terms is only 58 percent of the pre-civil strife average. The season B sorghum crop has now been planted and is in a generally good condition. Land is being prepared for maize and beans crops. It is too early to predict the outcome of the season and a crop evaluation will be required in May/June.

The food aid requirements for the first semester of 1995 are estimated at 147 000 tons of cereals and pulses, including a target level for working stocks in June 1995. Internally displaced persons and recent returnees remain a priority for relief food intervention. For those farmers who were able to cultivate during the 1995 season A, the food situation is very mixed, reflecting local variations in harvest outcomes, and incomes from hiring out labour, trading, and crop sales. There is a clear case for careful food aid targeting, wherever local information and administration capacity permit it, particularly when the harvesting of season B crop commences in May. Protracted donor support will be required for the rehabilitation of the agricultural sector, in order to restore staple food production to pre-civil strife levels.



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, ROME



WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME, ROME

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## I. POPULATION

Rwanda continues to be in a state of demographic flux, with large-scale movements into and within the country, making it difficult to make accurate population estimates or projections. Estimated planted areas for Season A are based on a set of figures established by UNREO and agreed with all UN agencies in November 1994. Information on current population changes by prefecture was available from the MINAGRI/FAO Antenne. To calculate the numbers of consumers in country during the first semester of 1995, the Mission adjusted the November estimate to reflect data on inflows of returnees. The official census of 1991 (Recensement General de la Population et de l'Habitat en Aout 1991, Kigali 1991), and the estimated growth rate of 2.8 percent suggest a population of some 7.75 million people at the beginning of 1994. This has been reduced to reflect an estimated 800 000 deaths, and some 2 million refugees outside the country.

### 1.1 Cross-Border Movements

The improved security situation has stimulated an influx of "old caseload" returnees - who escaped to neighbouring countries during the 1960s and 1970s - estimated at 600 000 people to date. Some have settled in urban centres such as Butare and Kigali. There are high concentrations of cattle owners in Byumba Prefecture while arable farmers have been settling in Bugesera (south of Kigali), Kibungo and Gisenyi Prefectures and, to a lesser extent Cyangugu, Gitarama and Ruhengeri. The total numbers of "old caseload" refugees outside the country is unknown, but the influx is set to continue over coming weeks and a total of between 600 000 and 1 million may return before the end of 1995. There has been a trickle of returnees from the "new caseload" refugee camps in Tanzania and Zaire. Future movements will depend on the security and food supply situation within the camps and progress in the identification of war criminals. At the time of the Mission, there were increasing numbers of returnees from Burundi, into Cyangugu, Butare and Kibungo prefectures, reflecting the volatile security situation in that country.

### 1.2 Internal Movements

UNREO estimates the total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs: defined as those actually encamped) at 290 000 as of February 1995, all of whom are now concentrated in Gikongoro. There has been considerable encouragement from the government to expedite the return of internally displaced persons and to disband the camps. The current policy of allowing returnees to cultivate deserted holdings until the original owner returns is expected to facilitate the recommencement of farming activities.

The estimated population by prefecture by mid March 1995, presented in appendix 1, is based on the latest available information from the Integrated Operations Centre (IOC) and UNHCR on cross-border and internal population movements. The total population by June 1995 is forecast to be around 5.9 million.

## FOOD CROP PRODUCTION DURING THE 1995 A SEASON

2.1

### Planted Area

As an inevitable consequence of the reduction in the farming population during the planting season (September to November 1994), total cropped area has fallen dramatically from pre-civil strife levels. The average household size is estimated at 5 members, following the National Agricultural Survey of 1992, and adjusted to reflect mortalities. This gives an estimated 922 000 cultivating households at the time of planting - some 25 percent down on the estimate for the beginning of 1994. Active labour markets were noted in most prefectures, which would have allowed some settled households to overcome labour constraints caused by the death of household members. In Kibuye and Gitarama land was available on a rental basis. The Mission found that in several areas of the country (notably in Kibungo and Butare Prefectures), farmers harvested banana and long cycle root crops (from the 1994 B season) in nearby deserted holdings. The figures on per household banana, cassava and sweet potato area have been adjusted to reflect this practice.

Those farmers who returned in time for planting were faced with input supply problems: on-farm seed stocks and tools were often looted in the absence of the holder. FAO has assisted the Ministry of Agriculture to coordinate extensive distribution of seeds and hand tools which has undoubtedly prevented an even more precipitous decline in cereal and pulse area. FAO estimates emergency seed distribution for season A at 7 043 tons of beans, 1 695 tons of maize and 30 tons of miscellaneous vegetables. According to surveys conducted by NGOs in 4 prefectures, an average of between 70 and 85 percent of households received seeds and germination rates were generally high. Over 150 000 hoes were allocated (almost all land preparation is manual in Rwanda). Some farmers interviewed by

540,000

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the Mission reported that they had made market purchases, or had stocks, a finding which was confirmed in three independent surveys conducted by NGOs. The limited availability of potato seed and sweet potato cuttings was, however, a major hindrance to plantings.

Total cultivated area (including harvested banana crops) for the 1995 A season is estimated at 456 000 hectares, which is some 66 percent of the 1990 season A area.

## 2.2 Yields

Crop yields have been very variable depending in part on the varieties of seed used. The banana crop suffered from a period of neglect of at least two months in most prefectures. In some areas the security situation did not permit farmers to tend annual crops on a regular basis. Historically, the use of inorganic fertilizer has been minimal in Rwanda (an average of 2 kgs per hectare). The difficulties in obtaining fertilizer are unlikely to have had a decisive influence on national yields. The use of organic fertilizer is somewhat more important, and has been affected by the destruction of livestock among mixed farmers. The consequences for soil fertility are not likely to be felt until the coming season, however. In Byumba prefecture, which has experienced major population displacement since 1990, much land has been unintentionally fallowed, improving soil fertility and potential yields. The late and limited availability of fungicides has led to a marked decline in Irish potato yields as a result of mildew. No other significant pest outbreaks were reported.

The rains were delayed by two weeks in Byumba, Butare and Gikongoro but were generally abundant and well distributed for the remainder of the season. No data on actual rainfall is available, but farm interviews suggest that rainfall was not a limiting factor. Satellite images (Cold Cloud Duration) tend to confirm this. Indeed, above average cereal and pulse yields were obtained in Kibuye, northern Gitarama, and parts of Byumba, Ruhengeri and Gisenyi.

Nationally cereal yields are estimated at about 90 percent of the 1990 level. Pulse yields have fallen by an average of 20 percent, bananas by 10 - 15 percent and roots and tubers by 8 to 11 percent. Total season A crop production is estimated at 1.58 million tons, which is 65 percent of the pre-civil strife average. Table 1 below presents the national production estimates by crop. A breakdown of season A production by crop and prefecture is provided in appendix 2.

Table 1 1995 season A crop production in relation to average 1989-1993 <sup>1/</sup> ('000 tons)

SEASON A	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1995	% of five year average
Sorghum	7.7	27.9	32.3	21.0	19.5	13.0	60
Maize	82.7	81.2	86.1	73.4	74.2	47.3	60
Rice (milled)	2.5	3.5	3.0	5.0	6.0	1.1	28
Wheat	5.0	5.5	5.0	6.5	3.0	0.9	18
TOTAL CEREAL	97.3	118.1	126.4	105.9	102.7	63.0	57
Beans & peas	149.0	142.0	166.6	136.1	84.8	72.7	54
G'dnut & Soya	na	na	18.8	10.5	15.3	2.4	16
TOTAL PULSES	149.0	142.0	185.4	146.6	100.1	75.1	52
Cassava	155.8	136.9	136.8	171.0	144.1	71.1	48
Sweet potato	394.8	364.5	364.5	542.6	424.0	202.0	48
Irish potatoes	124.0	147.6	145.7	128.8	204.2	65.3	43
Yam & Taro	na	na	na	20.9	31.1	8.7	34
Ban' & P'tain	1 349.4	1 398.6	972.9	1 231.2	937.2	957.6	81

source: Ministry of Agriculture, Agricultural Statistics Division, Mission estimates  
na data not available

<sup>1/</sup> The 1989-1993 average has been used as the 1994 season A was severely drought-affected and is therefore not considered to be representative.

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### 2.3 Prospects for the 1995 Season B

At this early stage in the season it is not possible to predict crop outcomes. Nevertheless, there are some promising signs: the settled farming population has increased and seed, labour and output markets are picking up. Cultivation of abandoned holdings is officially permitted, on the condition that the settlers release the land should the original owners return. This policy will allow recent returnees to resume production of cereals and pulses in season B. The possibility of being dispossessed may, however, act as a disincentive to the planting and tending of bananas and root crops and to investment in land management.

The planting of sorghum and long cycle maize is well underway. Land is already being prepared for beans in Gitarama and planting will continue until mid-March. With projected distributions of cereal, pulse and vegetable seed, market supplies and some production from the season A, seeds are not expected to be a major limiting factor for these crops. But seed supplies for potato and cuttings for sweet potato remain problematic.

The emerging and vegetative sorghum crop received substantial rains in early February and was in a generally good condition in Byumba and Gitarama. Most of the farmers interviewed by the Mission intended to increase crop production this season - and two studies conducted by NGOs confirm this optimism.

### SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSIS

Food markets are well supplied in Byumba, northern Gitarama, Cyangugu, Ruhengeri, Gisenyi and in the capital and prices for basic food commodities are seasonally low in these areas. While the lack of continuous price data makes it difficult to draw strong conclusions concerning the behaviour of markets, regional price disparities have narrowed since late 1994, suggesting an increase in trading activities, but private traders complain that trucking capacity has been much reduced by the events of 1994. Food aid maize was in evidence on some markets which might help to stabilize staple food prices as the lean season approaches.

After the devastating economic disruption in 1994 there are some signs that opportunities for cash income are improving. While public sector employment remains severely retrenched, trading activities and farm labouring have clearly picked up since the end of 1994. The large international presence in the country has helped to stimulate economic activity, offering some employment for the urban middle classes on the relief programmes. Many of the "old caseload" refugees returned with money and are much in evidence in the commercial sector in Kigali and Butare. There are also signs of a partial recovery of the cash crop market. Coffee crop tending has recommenced in parts of Gitarama where new plantings were noted. In parts of Cyangugu farmers have resumed production and marketing of tea.

Given the uncertainties over population movements and crop production possibilities for season B, it is not possible to estimate food aid requirements for the second semester of 1995 - the situation will have to be reappraised at harvesting time. The Mission therefore calculated requirements only for the first semester. Consumption requirements are based on "status quo" apparent national food use in the five years prior to 1994. The resumption of un-monitored food trade between prefectures makes the estimation of food use at the sub-national level very error prone, so it was not attempted.

As per caput production of roots, tubers and, to a lesser extent, bananas, is below historic levels, and these commodities are not available as food aid, the deficits will have to be covered by cereal food aid. Standard conversion factors were used to calculate cereal equivalents for roots and tubers. For "bananas" (which include plantains, beer bananas and sweet bananas) the transformation was calculated using a quantity weighted conversion factor.

Feed use of cereals (excluding crop residues) is assumed to be negligible. The domestic livestock population has been decimated by the civil strife. The livestock which has recently entered the country is mainly concentrated in the extensive grazing areas of the north east. Seed uses and post harvest losses are calculated using historic storage loss and seeding rates for each crop.

Market and household supplies of sorghum and maize were in evidence at the beginning of the marketing year, and have been estimated at 14 000 tons, some two weeks' consumption supply. As harvesting of the 1995 season A pulse crop was underway in early January, it is assumed that carried over pulse stocks were minimal. On-farm closing stocks on June 30, 1995 (of 1995 A production), are forecast to be negligible as harvesting of the 1995 season B will be well advanced. Estimated maize and pulse food aid stocks on January 1, 1995 are 11 000 tons

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and 7 000 tons respectively. A stock build up of some 9 000 tons of cereals is anticipated, to ensure the continuity of emergency relief operations.

Historically, Rwanda has been a net importer (both officially and unofficially) of sorghum and pulses from neighbouring countries. Informal cross-border trade is now restricted by the closing of the Zairian border and by the security situation on the Burundi border. Donor financed local purchases of beans in Uganda and border areas of Tanzania may also have a negative impact on imports. Nevertheless, it is likely that petty cross border trade will continue, although the volumes are very difficult to quantify. Some returnees are carrying food stocks, which can also be considered food imports. Commercial food imports in the first semester of 1995 are tentatively put at 10 000 tons of cereals and 5 000 tons of pulses. Imports of rice and wheat are mainly for the urban market - which is now picking up.

Table 2 Food balance sheet for the first semester of 1995 (000 tons)

	Coarse Grains	Rice	Wheat	Total Cereals	Pulses	Bananas and Plantains	Roots and Tubers
<b>DOMESTIC AVAILABILITY</b>	86	1	1	88	82	958	347
On-Farm and Trade Opening Stock	14	0	0	14	0	0	0
Relief Sector Open Stocks	11	0	0	11	7	0	0
Production Season A	61	1	1	63	75	958	347
<b>TOTAL UTILIZATION</b>	119	6	10	135	130	961	542
Food Use	92	6	10	108	111	932	513
Other Uses	7	0	0	7	15	29	29
Carryover Stocks	20	0	0	20	5	0	0
<b>IMPORT REQUIREMENT</b>	33	5	9	47	48	3	195
(Maize Equivalent)	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	67
Commercial Imports	1	3	6	10	5	0	0
Food Aid <sup>1/</sup>	32	2	3	37	43	0.3	67

<sup>1/</sup> Banana, roots and tuber requirements are in maize equivalents

Totals computed from unrounded data.

#### **Food Aid**

According to a recent WFP study the level of acute child malnutrition revealed in post-civil strife surveys (2-10%) is higher than the pre-civil strife level, but the deterioration has not been dramatic. The low prevalence of acute under-five malnutrition reflects local availability of domestic food production and emergency food aid. Nevertheless, given the possibility of large scale population movements and uncertainty over the Season B crop, the situation remains unpredictable, and requires close monitoring.

With the lean season approaching, the food situation for settled farmers is highly variable from commune to commune. Hence, both beneficiary numbers and ration rates have been adjusted to reflect local differences in food availability. The Mission considered the most food insecure prefectures to be Gikongoro and Butare and parts of Cyangugu, Kibungo and Kigali.

Food aid will continue to be needed to support rehabilitation activities. An extensive seed protection programme has been undertaken by ICRC, CRS and WFP - reaching about 1.5 million beneficiaries in January and February. Food for work projects are anticipated for the rehabilitation of schools and feeder roads, and for conservation, re-afforestation and seed multiplication initiatives and will cover an estimated 20 000 households. Food aid has also been used to supplement the salaries of civil servants and school teachers, but this is being phased out as the Government resumes salary payments. In the second semester of 1994, WFP delivered over 45 000 tons of food aid, initially mainly to IDPs, but from October onwards food for work, seed protection and general distributions for the resident population were supported. So far more than 2 million beneficiaries have been assisted, including



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400 000 IDPs. WFP is planning to maintain assistance to 700 000 people in 1995. Besides the assistance to nearly 300 000 IDPs, ICRC is planning to assist up to 500 000 beneficiaries with two-thirds food rations for the next six months, with CRS covering a further 250 000 persons.

IDPs, mainly encamped in southern Gikongoro, require a full ration, as they have no other income or food source. About one third of the "old caseload" returnees are without access to land or other income sources and in need of food assistance in the coming months.

The mission estimates the total number of food aid beneficiaries for the first semester of 1995 at 1.4 million. A breakdown of the beneficiaries by prefecture and type is provided below. The total emergency food aid requirement is estimated at 112 000 tons of cereals and 35 000 tons of pulses. Some 8 000 tons of cereals will be used to compensate for pulses, which have a lower availability as food aid.

**Table 3 Emergency food aid requirements by prefecture and beneficiary type (first semester 1995)**

Prefecture	Number of Beneficiaries ('000s)					Food Aid Requirements ('000 tons)		
	Affected Farmers	Internally Displaced	Returnees	Vulnerable Groups	Total	Cereals	Pulses	Veg. Oil
Butare	150	-	10	16	176	12.7	3.8	0.4
Cyumba	20	-	80	10	110	8.0	2.4	0.4
Cyangugu	60	-	10	5	75	5.4	1.6	0.2
Gikongoro	120	290	-	8	418	30.1	9.0	1.3
Gisenyi	20	-	60	20	100	7.2	2.2	0.3
Gitarama	100	-	-	6	106	7.6	2.3	0.2
Kibungo	100	-	50	8	158	11.4	3.4	0.4
Kibuye	20	-	-	6	26	1.9	0.6	0.1
Kigali	90	-	10	52	152	10.9	3.3	0.4
Ruhengeri	10	-	20	10	40	2.9	0.9	0.1
Sub-Total	690	290	240	141	1 361	98.1	29.4	3.8
Orphans	-	-	-	80	80	5.1	1.7	0.3
Rehabilitation	-	-	-	150	150	9.1	3.6	1.1
Grand Total	690	290	240	371	1 591	112.3	34.7	5.2

Totals computed from unrounded data.

### 3.2 Crop and Food Supply Situation By Prefecture

#### BTARE

The prefecture experienced a massive exodus to Bukavu (Zaire) and to the neighbouring prefecture of Gikongoro in July 1994. At the time of planting, the total population is estimated at some 40 percent of the pre-civil strife total. Since then there has been a sizeable influx of returnees ("old caseload"), many of whom have settled in town, where there has been an upsurge of commercial activity. However, the southern communes bordering Burundi are facing widespread insecurity and are still de-populated.

The reduction in the farming population has had devastating consequences for the season A cropped area - estimated at only 36 percent of that of 1990 season A. Seed distribution was largely successful however, and, according to a survey conducted by Medecins Sans Frontiers (MSF), 87 percent of households received bean seed and 88 percent hoes. Distributions accounted for some 35 percent of total seed used, suggesting that market supplies and household stocks were also important. Supplies of cuttings for sweet potato and cassava were very tight and plantings sharply reduced. The rains arrived late and some 27 percent farmers were still planting beans crops in November which is past the optimal time. The remainder of the rainy season was generally good, but pest problems affected eventual bean yields.

At the time of the Mission sweet potatoes and cassava from 1994 season B were being harvested in lowland marsh areas. Prospects are mixed for the 1995 season B. The MSF study found high levels of confidence and seed stocking for sorghum and beans production among cultivating households. Sweet potato, cassava and taro areas are expected to be below average and irish potatoes about average. Shortages of farm tools continue to be reported.

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The decimation of the livestock population will have long-term consequences for organic fertilizer in an area where of soil fertility is declining. The security situation remains tense in some border areas, which may discourage cultivation.

Over 30 000 IDPs had returned by February and some 45 000 "old caseload" refugees are presently settled in the prefecture. ICRC, CRS and WFP carried out general distributions in January and February, throughout the prefecture but food distribution will now be targeted to vulnerable groups and poor farmers only: food for work schemes are envisaged.

#### BYUMBA

The prefecture is beginning to recover from prolonged combat (since 1990) in the northern and central prefectures and from displacement in southern areas after the events of April 1994, although the total cropped area for season A is estimated at only 73 percent of the pre-civil strife level. Extensive seed distribution and some market seed supplies permitted widespread bean planting. However, the limited availability of wheat seed, of seed potatoes and of sweet potato cuttings constrained plantings of those crops and farm tools are in generally short supply. The rains were two weeks late over much of the prefecture and abundant thereafter. The late start is unlikely to have been detrimental to bean yields. Yields were boosted by the extensive fallowing which has been occasioned by the security since 1990.

The important season B sorghum is at the vegetative stage and crop conditions are good to excellent, after substantial rainfall in early February. Initial expectations are of a surplus crop, provided weather conditions hold until the end of the season. A flourishing market has emerged in Byumba. The availability of sweet potato cuttings remains problematic.

The prefecture has return of some 160 000 "old caseload" refugees from Uganda and Tanzania, bringing with them over 300 000 head of cattle - inevitably improving the availability of animal products. While the herds are currently concentrated in the National Park and hunting areas of the north, there is a strong possibility of movements towards the crop growing zones in the centre and south, as grazing becomes scarce. This would present a threat to annual crops of the 1995 season B.

Beside the returnee programmes, food intervention should be limited to vulnerable groups. The possibility of targeted distribution and food for work projects is currently under study. Caritas is providing food to vulnerable families.

#### CYANGUGU

The prefecture witnessed large scale killings and, when the French protection zone was lifted, experienced a major exodus to neighbouring Zaire. While there has been a general reduction in planted area, the situation is highly varied from commune to commune. A busy labour market has allowed some recent returnees and labour scarce households to resume agricultural activities.

Crop yields have also been very varied. Shortages of appropriate seeds and fungicide have resulted in poor yields of Irish potato, but, after a good season beans have yielded reasonably well, particularly in the south of the prefecture. Heavy late season rains damaged part of the standing crop in the lowlands. No significant pest outbreaks were reported. The prefecture faces an overall food deficit.

The tea trade appears to be flourishing following the re-opening of one of the tea factories. The tea crop had been tended and local traders were trucking produce to the factory. Logging, another traditional source of cash income in the area, has also resumed. The availability of incomes from cash crops and labouring and the possibility of market food purchases should be taken into account when targeting food aid beneficiaries.

A food aid programme, backed by seed and tool distribution, has been put in place. In communes with high numbers of returnees general distributions has been carried out by ICRC. In view of the recent harvest and food distributions, the food situation has greatly improved and emergency food aid will only be needed in specific locations. FFW programmes and targeted distribution are envisaged in areas with lower agricultural production.

#### GIKONGORO

The prefecture experienced a high death toll and large influxes of IDPs, causing damage to standing crops and losses to household food and seed stocks, although there have been some spin-offs from food distribution in camps.

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Forestry has also been severely affected by the camp presence. The local population is still outnumbered by IDPs, but the rate of resettlement is being sharply stepped up. Much of the original population was killed or fled to Zaire. The southern part of the prefecture remains insecure and sparsely populated. Many of the returnees arrived in November, too late to plant 1995 season A crops and total area is estimated at 45 percent of the 1990 level.

Maize and bean seeds were distributed but the input market was paralyzed at planting time. Late planting and variable quality of distributed bean seeds has had a negative impact on yields. Distributed maize seeds performed well in comparison to local varieties. There were critical shortages of potato seed and sweet potato cuttings. Yields of all crops except maize are below average, although cereal and roots/tubers crops in the lowland marsh areas performed reasonably well. After a slight delay to the season the rains were generally sufficient and are not seen as a limiting factor.

The prefecture has a history of food deficits. Local officials report that morale is low among farmers, many of whom are simply awaiting food aid handouts. Bean, maize, wheat and sorghum seed are being distributed for season B. In highland areas of the western communes, less affected by the camps' presence, much of the population is in place and cultivating. Crops in areas adjoining the camps for IDPs remain at risk. There is a need for targeted food assistance for the local population as well as the camp populations. WFP food interventions will be concentrated in communes which have hosted large camps, to support the rehabilitation of the agricultural sector. ICRC is currently distributing food in IDP camps for a total of 290 000 beneficiaries and Caritas is supporting vulnerable families throughout the prefecture.

#### **GISENYI**

The prefecture experienced a massive exodus to Goma, Zaire, of about half of the total population. Although some of population fled for only short a period, extensive looting of household stocks and loss of animals has occurred. Since then, there have been small numbers of "new caseload" returnees and an influx of 60 000 "old caseload" refugees, now concentrated in the urban areas.

Households who were able to plant have had normal yields for cereals and pulses, particularly in the areas of fertile volcanic soils: the rains were somewhat early and regular and well distributed through most of the season. Lack of fungicide was locally detrimental to Irish potato yields. The main market in Gisenyi is now well supplied with food commodities although households in border areas report that the restricted trade with Zaire has affected local food supplies and coffee marketing.

Food availability is generally sufficient for the resident population. Only vulnerable groups should be assisted in addition to special programmes for the resettlement of "old caseload" returnees in rural areas.

#### **GITARAMA**

Part of the population of the southern and eastern communes returned in time for planting of season A crops, while northern areas of the prefecture large expanses of cultivable land have not been cropped. The indigenous population has been swelled by returnees from Burundi. Their herds have helped to replenish local cattle stocks.

After an erratic start to the season, the rains were generally excellent and beans, maize, cassava and sweet potato have yielded well, although some premature harvesting was reported. Seed supplies from on-farm stocks, distribution and market purchases will not be a major constraint to season B plantings. At the time of the Mission, the vegetative season B sorghum crop was in a good condition and land was being prepared for beans. Recent cassava, taro, sweet potato and banana plantings were observed.

Both the indigenous population and returnees from Burundi have been harvesting bananas and cassava from unoccupied plots. There is a very active labour market, providing a potential income source to returnees with small plots, or those who have yet to occupy holdings. Market supplies of all the major food crops are abundant. Reflecting the good yields, extensive food aid distribution and low severe infant malnutrition rates, the case for general food distribution in southern and central communes is weak.

The prefecture is experiencing a return of IDPs from the camps (expected 50 000) and some communes face food deficits. General distributions (at two-thirds rations) have been carried out until February by WFP, ICRC and CRS. Caritas is assisting vulnerable families throughout the prefecture.

- 10 -

**KIBUNGO**

The prefecture was severely depopulated by the massacres of April 1994 and subsequent advance of the RPF. The area of the prefecture adjoining the Tanzanian border remains sparsely populated, but there has been a resettlement of some 150 000 "old caseload" refugees, particularly in higher potential lowland banana growing areas. Here, it was observed that deserted banana plots were being extensively harvested, in addition to occupied holdings, although local officials reported that uncertainty over the return of the original owners has acted as a disincentive to cultivation. Surplus banana production is being trucked to Kigali.

After a somewhat delayed start to the season, rains were generally regular and well distributed. No major pest outbreaks were reported. The ratoon sorghum crop, which was left largely untended, has yielded very poorly as can be expected. The season A pulse crop was sharply reduced by the population displacement and shortages of seed among the returnees, but plantings for 1995 season B are now underway.

The situation must be monitored closely, particularly in those communes in which returnees and IDPs are resettling. An extensive seed protection programme has been implemented throughout the prefecture.

**KIBUYE**

Kibuye was part of the French protection zone and experienced large influxes of displaced persons and consequent losses of food stocks and damage to crops, particularly in lower altitude areas. Although some parts of the prefecture have been depopulated, the some 63 percent of the pre-civil strife population was in place for cultivating 1995 A season crops. Distribution of bean seeds was successful - a recent survey by Swiss Disaster Relief suggests that in six communes 87 percent of farmers received seeds, and that germination rates were generally good.

The rains were abundant and well-distributed over most of the prefecture. Farmers claimed that it was the best season in last 4 years. As a consequence, yields were average to above average. Nevertheless, reflecting the depopulation and shortages of seed and sweet potato cuttings in the southern communes, total season A food crop production is estimated at 43 500 tons, about half of the average of 1989 - 1993. Land preparation for season B was very much in evidence at the time of the mission and seeds and tools have been distributed in all communes. A land rental market is operational and the Swiss Disaster Relief study found that 20 percent of households hire out labour.

Seed protection rations have been distributed in the food deficit communes and FFW schemes are currently being undertaken.

**KIGALI**

After the virtual de-population of the capital following the events of April 1994, the urban population is now beginning to regain pre-civil strife levels, partly as a result of a major influx of "old caseload" returnees. Prices of staple foods are seasonally low in the capital - and food aid and commercially imported commodities are in evidence on the market. The region of Bugesera, to the south of the prefecture, which suffered heavy fighting, remains sparsely populated. Kanzenze, Gashora and Ngenda communes have received some 15 000 IDPs returning from camps.

Significant quantities of cereal, bean and vegetable seed were distributed for season A. A survey conducted by Care International in three communes reports that 70 percent of interviewees received seeds. Continuing insecurity, uncertainty among returnees over land rights and shortages of agricultural labour are reported to have discouraged cultivation, particularly in Bugesera. Bean yields were below average as a result of the variable quality seeds and late plantings because of a delayed start to the rainy season. In northern parts of the prefecture bean, cereal and potato yields were affected by pests but, as the security situation was more stable, farming resumed quickly and the harvest was generally satisfactory.

With an increase in the farming population and a good start to the season B rains, early prospects are of an improvement in crop production in the prefecture. Market supplies of pulse and cereal seeds are satisfactory, although groundnut and irish potatoes seeds are in very short supply.

Targeted food interventions are in place for vulnerable groups in the capital. Special attention should be given to the resettlement of "old caseload" refugees and reintegration of IDPs. A seed protection programme has been implemented throughout the prefecture.

- 11 -

## RUHENGERI

Ruhengeri was not affected by the events of 1994 as severely as other prefectures, and the mid-March population is estimated to be some 80 percent of the presumed level at the beginning of 1994. There was an exodus in July 1994, but many households were able to return in time for the 1995 A season, permitting extensive plantings of beans, irish potatoes and sorghum. Total area planted to food crops is estimated at 84 percent of that of 1990 season A. Livestock losses are less pronounced than elsewhere - although pillaging has occurred.

Rains began on time and were sufficient for crop growth. In the high potential volcanic soil areas of the northern prefecture yields have been good for beans and sorghum, although the lack of fungicides (Dithane) for irish potatoes may have had a negative impact. The highland wheat crop was in a good condition. Mosaic virus was reported on cassava and sweet potato crops. In southern parts of the prefecture, soils are poorer and the lack of chemical fertilizers may have led to local yield reductions. With much of the farming population now settled, initial prospects are favourable for the Season B crops, with the exception of potatoes, for which there is a shortage of seed.

The good yields suggest that food aid distribution should be carefully targeted: no general distribution is deemed necessary. The possibility of targeted assistance to the increasing numbers of "old caseload" returnees should be evaluated. Food interventions to support rural rehabilitation programmes and targeted distribution for vulnerable groups are ongoing.

### 3.3

#### Food Aid Resources

The main providers of food aid are WFP, ICRC, CRS/CARITAS and, to a lesser extent, UNICEF, NGO (CARE, WORLD VISION) and GTZ. Between July and December 1994 these organisations delivered over 100 000 tons of food aid. WFP alone has provided about 45 000 tons. In the first semester of 1995 WFP is intending to provide some 65 000 tons. CRS is planning to distribute around 2 500 tons of food a month, at a ration rate similar to that of WFP, for a total of around 20,000 tons and ICRC a total of 38 000 tons.

The European Union plans to establish a buffer stock in Uganda of about 20 000 tons, which could be used to fill shortfalls in the pipeline or for specific programmes. There have been difficulties with purchases on the Ugandan market due to a poor bean harvest in that country. Regional purchases of cereals and beans are in general very difficult due to the scarce cereal harvest in southern Africa and low availability of pulses in the region.

Some 50 000 tons of the food aid requirement for the first semester of 1995 are not covered by existing food aid pledges.

### 3.4

#### Food Aid Management

In recent months there have been significant efforts to strengthen the government management capacity (food component of salaries for civil servants) and close collaboration with national authorities at all levels. Unfortunately, due to an acute lack of financial, physical and human resources, the government can only provide limited support to the relief agencies. At present national and international NGOs have the main responsibility for food distribution. To ensure the efficient management of operations, WFP has established a regional system for monitoring and support. In addition to the Kigali central office, with a storage capacity of 18 000 m<sup>3</sup>, 6 sub-offices are operational, in Ruhengeri, Kibuye, Kibungo, Byumba, Butare and Gikongoro, with a storage capacity of 7 000 m<sup>3</sup>. ICRC also has a regional system in place for monitoring and back-stopping food aid distribution. The increased demand of food aid at the communal level rather than in camps is straining the logistic capacity and requires increased transport facilities.

Cooperation between agencies and NGOs with different working standards has resulted in some difficulties in having timely and homogenous reports on food distribution. Although small-scale collaboration with governmental bodies has been successful for distributions, there is a need to strengthen the Government's reporting capacity. While the reporting is improving, a high priority should be given to strengthening the monitoring and evaluation system.

WFP has played an essential role in the co-ordination of food aid planning and distribution. Through the Integrated Operation Centre, WFP participates in planning and receives information related to all humanitarian actions within Rwanda. The IOC, chaired by UNREO and the Ministry of Rehabilitation, holds a weekly meeting to review current humanitarian assistance and to define future interventions. The main operation coordinated by the IOC is at present the resettlement of IDPs. WFP is coordinating food distribution in order to facilitate the voluntary return and reintegration of IDPs. A rehabilitation plan for the receiving communes is under study. As a tool to strengthen

- 12 -

coordination, WFP has developed a matrix of all food assistance programmes, containing an overview of programmes in each commune and details of the food aid provider and implementing partners.

A meeting every two weeks is also held in WFP's office in Kigali, attended by all the Agencies concerned with food aid (WFP, ICRC, EU, CRS, CARITAS, USAID-DART) and the main implementing partners. In the meetings the food situation in the country is reviewed, information on distribution, stocks and pipelines are exchanged; and the location of interventions is discussed, in order to prevent re-duplication. Food aid policies and ration rates are agreed in order to avoid differences between beneficiaries living in different areas.



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## APPENDIX 1 - Population estimates by prefecture (thousands)

Population / Prefecture	Kigali	Gitarama	Butare	Gikongoro	Cyangugu	Kibuye
Population January 1994	1 250	925	830	505	560	515
Estimated deaths	125	50	150	100	75	100
No. of Refugees 2/1995	230	70	230	120	115	70
No. of Returnees 2/1995	160	20	45	-	20	-
No. of IDP (within) 2/1995	-	-	-	290	-	-
No. of IDPs (outside) 2/1995	50	20	165	-	19	19
Population 11/1994	993	793	326	677	385	325
Projected Population 03/ 1995	1 015	812	345	558	374	328
Farming Population 11/1994	794	753	291	271	352	309
No. of farming households 11/1994	159	151	58	54	70	62

Population / Prefecture	Gisenyi	Ruhengeri	Byumba	Kibungo	Rwanda
Population January 1994	790	830	845	700	7 750
Estimated deaths	25	25	50	100	800
No. of Refugees 2/1995	380	170	250	368	2 003
No. of Returnees 2/1995	40	10	160	145	600
No. of IDP (within) 2/1995	-	-	-	-	290
No. of IDPs (outside) 2/1995	-	-	-	17	270
Population 11/1994	425	645	605	261	5 435
Projected Population 03/ 1995	433	642	710	368	5 592
Farming Population 11/1994	404	613	575	248	4 609
No. of farming households 11/1994	81	123	115	50	922

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## APPENDIX 2 - 1995 season a crop production ('000 tons)

Crop / Prefectures	Kigali	Gitarama	Butare	Gikongoro	Cyangugu	Kibuye
Sorghum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maize	1.7	1.5	0.3	1.1	1.9	11.6
Wheat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Paddy	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0
Beans and Peas	13.3	11.4	4.2	2.4	1.6	3.9
Groundnut and Soya	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
Banana and Plantains	258.5	183.7	38.8	12.7	58.0	10.6
Irish Potatoes	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.5	1.9
Sweet Potatoes	18.0	48.4	13.1	14.1	9.3	13.5
Yams and Taro	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	4.4	0.4
Cassava	19.8	24.3	6.6	0.3	6.4	1.3

Crop / Prefectures	Gisenyi	Ruhengeri	Byumba	Kibungo	Rwanda
Sorghum	0.7	8.7	3.5	0.0	13.0
Maize	12.9	12.6	3.4	0.2	47.3
Wheat	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.9
Paddy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Beans and Peas	3.5	13.1	15.8	3.6	72.7
Groundnut and Soya	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.4
Banana and Plantains	45.0	71.8	108.2	170.2	957.6
Irish Potatoes	17.2	41.8	1.8	0.0	65.3
Sweet Potatoes	14.2	38.9	28.3	4.2	202.0
Yams and Taro	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	8.7
Cassava	1.3	2.4	5.4	3.4	71.1

This report is prepared on the responsibility of the FAO and WFP Secretariats with information from official and unofficial sources and is for official use only. Since conditions may change rapidly, please contact the undersigned for further information if required.

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 Director, ODE, WFP  
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REGARDS  
 FA 4/50 - RWANDA  
 END OF MESSAGE



CNR 053 P 1/3

OUTGOING CODE CABLE UNAMIR

95 MAR -4

06 10

1995 MAR -3 P 7 46

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI  
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK  
DATE: 3 March 1995  
NUMBER: UNAMIR 706  
SUBJECT: Letter from the Permanent Mission of Luxembourg

Attached is a letter from the Permanent Mission of Luxembourg to the United Nations requesting assistance in locating Mr. Pierre Rutare, a national of Luxembourg, who is said to have disappeared in Rwanda. Your assistance in this regard would be appreciated.

Best regards.

*for rec. action P1*  
CIVP02

*S*  
7-3

*for Dao*  
*Has the above*  
*been attended to?*  
*DM*  
*1973*



REPRESENTATION PERMANENTE DU  
GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG  
AUPRES DES NATIONS UNIES

17 BEEKMAN PLACE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022  
TEL: (212) 935-8599 / FAX: (212) 935-8596

A.1.200/089 (me)

<b>DPKO - OUSG</b>	
<b>INCOMING MAIL</b>	
* Action by: <u>[Signature]</u>	
* Info copy to: <u>Central</u>	
* Please return originals to Central/other: <u>New York</u>	

CNR 053 P 2/3

1995 JAN 19 PM 3:27

New York, le 13 janvier 1995

Monsieur le Secrétaire général adjoint,

J'ai l'honneur de demander l'assistance de vos services en vue d'entreprendre des recherches sur M. Pierre RUTARE, disparu lors des événements au Rwanda. Ces recherches sont demandées par l'épouse et les trois enfants de M. Rutare.

Les renseignements dont nous disposons sur M. Rutare sont les suivants:

"Monsieur Pierre RUTARE est architecte et l'administrateur-directeur du Bureau d'Etudes, de Conseils et de Services B 2 G, Avenue de la Justice, B.P. 327 KIGALI et associé de l'Association B2G-TETRA-LUXCONSULT, Luxembourg.

La famille Rutare habitait le secteur de Rugenge, Cellule: Bwahilimba, Commune: Nyarugenge, Préfecture de la Ville de Kigali.

Madame Rutare qui était plus tard au Centre pastoral St. Paul l'a vu pour la dernière fois quand il est parti pour aller chercher un chèque au bureau le 15 avril 1994 à 13.00 heures. Il avait un contact avec une personne qui prétendait vouloir le sauver. M. Rutare avait aussi promis de donner sa voiture Peugeot 305, immatriculée AC 2609.

Il y a des rumeurs que M. Rutare a été vu en Tanzanie d'après une personne, qui le connaît et qui l'aurait vu et lui aurait raconté les circonstances dans lesquelles il a été sauvé. (Chèque en F.F. + voiture)

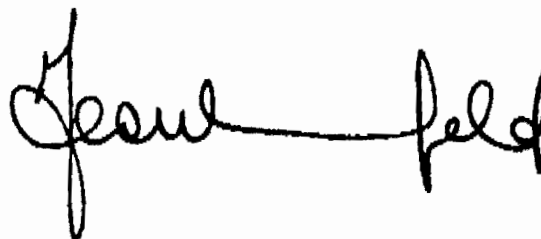
De même à Rwamagana, (direction vers la Tanzanie) il y a une personne qui confirme que M. Rutare l'aurait fait contacter par un messenger, pour lui demander de l'aide, mais que la personne en question n'a pu l'aider, car elle était cachée aussi."

CNR 053 P 3/3

- 2 -

La Représentation Permanente reste bien évidemment à votre disposition pour tous renseignements supplémentaires dont vous pourriez avoir besoin.

En vous remerciant d'avance de la coopération que vos services voudront bien nous offrir dans cette affaire, je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Secrétaire général adjoint, aux assurances renouvelées de ma très haute considération.



Jean-Louis Wolzfeld  
Ambassadeur  
Représentant Permanent  
auprès des Nations Unies

Monsieur Kofi Annan  
Secrétaire général adjoint  
Département des Opérations de  
maintien de la paix  
Bureau S-3727B  
Nations Unies  
New York, N.Y. 10017

cc: M. Léonard Kapungu  
Administrateur général  
Division de l'Afrique  
Département des Opérations de maintien de la paix  
Bureau U-510  
UNITAR Building  
801 United Nations Plaza  
New York, N.Y. 10017



OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: ANNAN/GOULDING, UNATIONS, NEW YORK  
INFO: KITTANI/GHAREKHAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK  
FROM: SHAHARYAR M. KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI  
DATE: 4 MAY 1995  
NO.: MIR.....  
SUBJECT: PRISON SITUATION IN RWANDA  
NO OF PAGES: 2

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1. In response to the request in Mr. Annan's cable No. 1498 of 2 May, we would like to state from the outset that conditions in prisons and detention centres in Rwanda remain grim and potentially explosive, especially in view of the extreme overcrowding in most of these facilities.

2. In an attempt to address these problems, we are actively engaged in cooperative efforts with the Government and other relevant United Nations agencies, including in particular UNDP, aimed at:

- a) improving conditions in existing prisons;
- b) expanding existing prisons;
- c) transporting detainees from heavily overcrowded prisons to less crowded ones;
- d) assisting in restoring the national judiciary system so that cases can be reviewed and processed faster and thus relieve overcrowding in jails;
- e) encouraging the Government to use facilities such as stadiums as temporary detention centres.

.../...

3. One of the main contributing factors for the overcrowding are the continuing incidents of arrests of persons suspected of involvement in the genocide as well as in other crimes. This, of course, is a matter for the Government itself to sort out; authorities here are very sensitive about their sovereign right to take sovereign decisions. Another difficulty relates to the continuing lack of resources. The Government does not have the means to provide proper care for detainees, considering that, in its view, there are other pressing priorities.

4. We hope the above information is useful. Should you need detailed information on any of the specific aspects, we would be pleased to provide such information.

UN RESTRICTED

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

MILOB GP HQ

TO : SEE DISTRIBUTION

Date : 16 MAY 95

FROM : DCMO, MILOB GP HQ

File : Ops/Conf-45

SUBJECT : MEETING WITH SRSG AND SECTOR CDRS CONFERENCE.

1. The next meeting with the SRSG and Sector cdrs conference will be held at KIGALI in Sec 6 on 20 May 95 as per the following programme :-

0900-1000	Arrival at KIGALI	By road/air
1030-1130	Meeting with the SRSG	At Force HQ Briefing Room
1130-1200	Move to Sector 6 HQ	
1200-1330	Sector Cdrs Conference	Sector 6 HQ
1330-1430	Lunch	Under arrangements Sec 6
1430-1500	Move to helipad	
1500	Departure	

UN RESTRICTED

Helicopters may  
be difficult on  
Sat.?  
Monday  
Sun  
17.5

2. SRSGs Conference. The sector cdrs are requested to give a brief of activities in their sectors for approximately 10 min to cover the following (written brief may be submitted to the SOO immediately thereafter) :-

- (a) Achievements.
- (b) Difficulties.
- (c) Steps to be taken to improve Humanitarian aspects in Rwanda and how better we can assist the govt as mentioned in our mission.

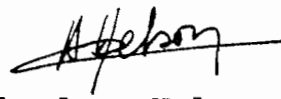
3. Agenda for Sector Cdrs Conference.

1145	Arrival of participants	Tea /Coffee
1200	Welcome address	Sect Cdr 6
1205	Opening Remarks By CMO	
1205-1210	Briefing by HAC	HAC
1215-1245	Any points from Sector Cdrs and Staff Offrs will be discussed as briefing has already taken place in the morning	
1300-1310	DCHOs Remarks	
1310-1320	CMOs Closing Remarks	
1320-1330	Spare	
1330-1430	Lunch	

4. Move and Conc. Please submit requests for helicopter to reach this HQ by 1700h on 17 May 95.

5. SLOGO. Please provide one Minibus to Sector 6 for transportation of sector cdrs from Helipad to the places mentioned above as per the programme till they depart by air.

6. Best Regards.

  
( Charles Nelson )  
Colonel  
DCMO

Distribution :-

- ✓ SRSG Office
- MA to FC
- MA to DFC/CMO
- ✓ DCMO office
- Civpol Commissioner
- SOO
- SMPO
- SLOGO
- HAC
- ALL MILOB SECTOR CDRS