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ROUND TABLE

REPORT DE LA TABLE RONDE

ALLOCUTION PRONONCEE PAR S.E. MONSIEUR
RWIGEMA Pierre Célestin, PREMIER MINISTRE DE
LA REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE EN DATE DU 7
MARS 1996 EN PRESENCES DES
REPRESENTANTS DES BAILLEURS DE FONDS.

Excellences Messieurs les Ministres,

Excellences Mesdames, Messieurs les Ambassadeurs,

Excellences Mesdames, Messieurs les Chefs de
Missions Diplomatiques,

Mesdames et Messieurs,

J'ai souhaité vous rencontrer
aujourd'hui pour vous faire part de certaines
considérations du Gouvernement Rwandais quant à la
prochaine échéance de nos discussions avec les Bailleurs
de fonds et je vous remercie d'être tous venus.

Le Gouvernement Rwandais
considère que la tenue d'une Table-Ronde est un
instrument de dialogue avec nos partenaires financiers
pour la mobilisation des ressources destinées au

PH's statement
dans x on R.T.
ED
JNK
J. N. N. 2
83

Programme de réconciliation nationale, de réhabilitation et de développement.

A la lumière des résultats obtenus à la Table Ronde de Genève en janvier 1995, à la revue à mi-parcours de juillet 1995 et lors de la Conférence thématique de novembre 1995, des réflexions de certains Bailleurs de Fonds et de l'état de décaissements effectifs des fonds promis, le Gouvernement a décidé de reporter la tenue de la Table Ronde au de là du mois de juin 1996 pour nous permettre une meilleure préparation de ce rendez-vous très important pour mobiliser les fonds dont le Gouvernement Rwandais a tant besoin en vue de réaliser son programme de réconciliation nationale, de réhabilitation et de reconstruction de son économie.

Les participants à la Conférence de la Table Ronde de janvier 1995 avaient décidé de se retrouver après un an de mise en oeuvre du Programme de Réconciliation Nationale et de Réhabilitation et Relance Socio-économique. Cette décision a été confirmée lors de la Revue à mi-parcours de juillet. Toutefois, quoique le mois retenu était de mai 1996, diverses raisons militent en faveur d'un report à une date plus tardive :

- depuis la Revue à mi-parcours, le Gouvernement a clairement manifesté son intention de se situer dorénavant dans une approche de développement à plus long terme que la simple réhabilitation d'urgence; cette approche différente suppose qu'il

prenne le temps de définir de façon cohérente ses stratégies globale et sectorielles et les programmes pour les appliquer;

- au 29/2/1996 , les décaissements effectifs ne dépassaient pas 40,39% des contributions annuées par les partenaires du Rwanda. Les services de coordination du gouvernement regrettent une nette insuffisance d'informations sur l'exécution des programmes des bailleurs. D'ailleurs, les représentants des bailleurs au Rwanda déplorent souvent eux-mêmes une information insuffisante de la part de leur siège.
- Le voeu du gouvernement de répondre par des procédures exceptionnelles à la situation d'exception que connaît le pays ne trouve pas toujours le meilleur écho auprès de ses partenaires. Si l'attitude d'expectative dont font montre certains d'entre eux à l'égard de la normalisation des institutions et de la sécurité expliquent aussi partiellement le rythme prudent des décaissements, on ne devrait pas oublier que l'amélioration de la sécurité passe nécessairement par une mobilisation rapide des ressources pour permettre au pays de faire face au défi de la reconstruction nationale, condition de réconciliation.
- Le niveau bas des décaissements est aussi dû à une capacité d'absorption encore limitée du pays,

mais aussi à la relative lenteur des procédures de mise en oeuvre par les bailleurs; il y a donc lieu de concentrer les efforts sur la mobilisation des fonds déjà disponibles;

- au cours de l'exercice 1995, les partenaires ont fait l'impasse sur un certain nombre de conditions habituelles de déboursement des aides, telles que la mobilisation de fonds de contreparties et la définition d'une politique financière rigoureuse; cela ne sera sans doute pas le cas à l'avenir; le programme présenté à la prochaine Table Ronde ne sera crédible que s'il est appuyé par le Fonds Monétaire International, avec lequel le Gouvernement est en train de mener des conversations approfondies;
- Les systèmes d'informations statistiques (statistiques générales, comptabilité nationale...) propres à documenter ces conversations sont en cours de reconstitution;
- L'élaboration d'un nouveau Programme d'investissements Publics est en cours de finalisation et se trouve au niveau du Conseil des Ministres pour décision et peut encore prendre un certain temps si des retouches en profondeur sont demandées.
- D'après les échos qui nous parviennent certains partenaires financiers importants dont l'Union

Européenne que certains d'entre vous representent, ne sont pas tout à fait au courant des efforts visibles et progrès réalisés par le Gouvernement Rwandais. Aussi, nous comptons envoyer d'abord une mission de haut niveau auprès de ces pays pour expliciter les efforts menés par notre pays et les contraintes majeures auxquelles nous faisons face.

Mesdames, Messieurs les Ambassadeurs,

Mesdames, Messieurs les Chefs de Missions
Diplomatiques,

Plusieurs d'entre vous étaient ici sur place au moment de la mise en place du Gouvernement d'Union Nationale, vous avez vu le chaos que nous avons hérité. Mais moins de 2 ans après, certains s'étonnent que nous rencontrons encore des difficultés dans certains secteurs.

Nous avons l'impression qu'on nous demande beaucoup de réalisations dans un temps record sans nous donner les moyens en conséquence et sans se référer aux dimensions réelles du génocide, de la guerre et des massacres qui ont devasté notre pays.

Des progrès importants ont été réalisés par le Gouvernement d'Union Nationale même si la tâche reste immense.

Treize mois après la tenue de la Table - Ronde de janvier 1995, Le Gouvernement a réalisé des résultats appréciables sur **les plans économique et financier**. La croissance du Produit Intérieur Brut (PIB) est, en effet, estimée à environ 20% en 1995, après une régression de 40% en 1994, atteignant ainsi les trois quarts du niveau d'avant la Crise. Les réserves de change ont nettement augmenté, permettant une stabilisation du taux de change par rapport au dollar des Etats-Unis. Cette stabilisation, couplée avec des politiques prudentes en matières fiscales et monétaires, a permis de contrôler l'inflation des prix qui ont même diminué pendant deux mois consécutifs septembre et octobre 1995.

Par l'arrêt n° 003/11.02/96 du 04 mars 1996 de la Court Constitutionnelle la loi sur la privatisation va être promulguée dans le journal officiel au courant de la semaine qui vient.

Dans le domaine de la **Justice**, des progrès significatifs ont été réalisés au niveau de la préparation des textes de loi indispensables pour la réorganisation du système judiciaire, de la formation et de la réhabilitation physique des cours, tribunaux et parquets ainsi que de l'extension et la viabilisation des centres de détention. A la fin de 1995, 653 personnels judiciaires ont été formés. Nous espérons que d'ici peu nous pourrions commencer à juger les présumés coupables du génocide.

En ce qui concerne le **rapatriement des réfugiés**, vous connaissez la position et la volonté du Gouvernement Rwandais de voir tous les réfugiés rentrer au pays. Plus de 2 millions de réfugiés y compris ceux de 1959 sont déjà rentrés, ce qui est en soi un record pour une période d'une année et demie. Il reste encore environ 1,5 millions de réfugiés dans les pays voisins. Avec l'action conjuguée des visites des hauts responsables Rwandais dans les camps, des initiatives politiques locales, des pays qui abritent les réfugiés et le Haut Commissariat aux réfugiés nous avons espoir, avec l'amélioration de la situation à l'intérieur du pays, de voir revenir dans les prochains mois un grand nombre de nos compatriotes qui sont pris en otage par des éléments intimidateurs qui craignent de devoir répondre de leurs actes au retour. Prochainement je compte personnellement me rendre dans les camps des réfugiés au Burundi pour les encourager à venir et je suis prêt à faire de même au ZAIRE si les conditions de sécurité le permettent. Par ailleurs, une visite par délégation de haut niveau comprenant deux Ministres se rendra encore en Tanzanie au cours de ce week-end pour faire le suivi de ma dernière visite dans les camps de réfugiés.

Dans le cadre de promouvoir le rapatriement de tous nos réfugiés, et montrer la volonté de réconciliation de notre peuple, le Gouvernement Rwandais réintègre les militaires des Ex-Forces Armées qui décident de rentrer. Ils sont déjà plus de 3.000 à avoir réintégré la nouvelle Armée. Le Conseil des Ministres a également pris la décision de réserver certains

postes organiques pour des réfugiés qui vont rentrer. Les cas des rapatriés récents ci-après qui ont reçu des postes importants sont là pour illustrer cette volonté. Il s'agit de Monsieur SEGASAYO Maximilien, Ex- Ambassadeur au Canada qui est nommé secrétaire-Exécutif de l'OBK, MUNYARUKIKO Jean Damascène qui est nommé 2ème Vice- Gouverneur de la BNR.

Ces éléments positifs ne doivent pas évidemment occulter certaines faiblesses ou maladresses. C'est ainsi que certaines décisions fondées et justifiées dans leur principe et dont vous êtes sans ignorer telles que la fermeture des camps de déplacés de KIBEHO et le renvoi de quelques ONG non en règle au regard de leur mandat et conventions passées avec le Ministère de Tutelle ont été jugés négativement à cause de la manière dont elles ont été exécutées.

Pour conclure, Excellences Mesdames, Messieurs les Ambassadeurs, Mesdames, Messieurs les Représentants des Missions Diplomatiques, le Gouvernement Rwandais n'est pas opposé à la tenue de la Table Ronde car il a besoin de moyens financiers pour faire face à ses besoins que vous connaissez tous mais la Table Ronde ne doit pas non plus servir d'occasion de concessions de pression politique comme s'il s'agissait d'un procès d'intention au Gouvernement Rwandais. Le Gouvernement Rwandais estime que la réussite de la tenue de la Table Ronde dépendra d'une bonne préparation pour à la fois finaliser le document cadre de politique de Développement 1996-1998 qui établira les

principaux objectifs et stratégies macro-économiques et organiser des visites de hauts responsables auprès de certains partenaires tels que les pays de l'ouest et des Institutions de Bretton Woods pour leur expliquer nos efforts, nos priorités mais aussi nos contraintes et l'appui que nous attendons de la communauté Internationale pour relever les défis qui sont encore énormes.

Nous pensons que la Table Ronde pourrait alors utilement être organisée entre juin et octobre 1996.

JE VOUS REMERCIE

RECEIVED

21 FEB 1996

OFFICE OF THE SRSG

UNAMIR

**CONSULTATION INFORMELLE SUR LA TABLE RONDE
ENTRE
LE GOUVERNEMENT DU RWANDA, LES PAYS DONATEURS
ET LES AGENCES DES NATIONS UNIES**

Jeudi, le 29 Février 1996

Hôtel des Mille Collines

Projet d'ordre du Jour

UNAMIR
1996 FEB 27 A 10:33

EDJNK
may pl. attend
this important
meeting. Su
27.2

- 9H:00 Allocution d'ouverture
- Ministre du Plan
- 9H:10 Message du Président de la République du Rwanda
- 9H:20 Présentation du document de synthèse par le PNUD
- Introduction
 - Vue d'ensemble des réalisations et des décaissements effectués dans le cadre de la Table Ronde au cours de la période février 1995 à janvier 1996.
 - Réalisations obtenues et contraintes rencontrées dans la mise en oeuvre des programmes suivants:
 - Appui Financier
 - Rapatriement et Réintégration des Réfugiés
 - Réhabilitation et Relance du Développement
 - Aide d'urgence et Assistance Humanitaire
 - Trust Fund
- 10H:30 Pause
- 11H:00 Discussions et Débats.
Commentaires par les ministères, donateurs bilatéraux et organismes internationaux
- 12H:00 Formulation des recommandations pour améliorer la vitesse de décaissements et l'allocation des ressources

RIUABI

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Formulation des recommandations pour améliorer la vitesse de décaissements et l'allocation des ressources

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REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE
MINISTERE DU PLAN
B.P. 46
KIGALI

Kigali, le 26 FEV. 1996
N° 27 /96/14.00

Madame, Monsieur le Ministre (Tous)
KIGALI

Madame, Monsieur le Chef de Mission
Diplomatique et de Coopération
KIGALI

Monsieur le Chef d'Agences des
Nations Unies (Tous)
KIGALI

Madame, Monsieur le Ministre,
Madame, Monsieur le Chef de Mission
Diplomatique et de Coopération,
Monsieur le Chef d'Agence,

J'ai l'honneur de vous inviter par la présente à une réunion qui sera présidée par le Président de la République ce jeudi 29 février 1996 à l'Hôtel des Mille Collines de 9:00 à 13:00.

Cette réunion portera sur la Conférence de la Table Ronde de Genève de janvier 1995. Elle nous permettra de faire le point sur les résultats atteints depuis cette Conférence ainsi que sur les obstacles rencontrés dans la mise en oeuvre du Programme de réhabilitation et de relance socio-économique présenté à Genève.

La réunion permettra également un bref échange d'informations sur l'état de préparation de la Conférence de la Table Ronde de 1996.

Vous trouverez ci-joint copie de l'agenda provisoire de cette rencontre.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Madame, Monsieur le Ministre, Madame, Monsieur le Chef de Mission Diplomatique et de Coopération, Monsieur le Chef d'Agence, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Copie pour information à:

- Son Excellence Monsieur le Président de la République Rwandaise KIGALI
- Son Excellence Monsieur le Vice-Président de la République Rwandaise KIGALI
- Monsieur le Premier Ministre KIGALI

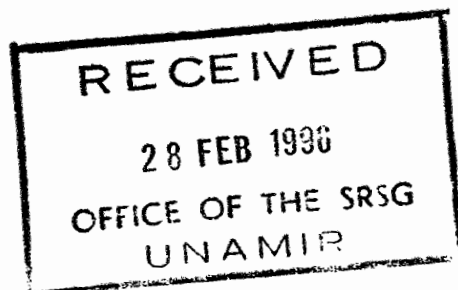
Le Ministre du Plan,
BIRARA Jean Berchmans.



REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE
MINISTRE DU PLAN
B.P. 46
KIGALI

ED
COPY JVK
Kigali, le 28 FEV. 1996
N° 225 /96/14.00

URGENT



Madame, Monsieur le Ministre (Tous)
KIGALI

Madame, Monsieur le Chef de Mission
Diplomatique et de Coopération
KIGALI

Monsieur le Chef d'Agence des
Nations Unies (Tous)
KIGALI

Madame, Monsieur le Ministre,
Madame, Monsieur le Chef de Mission
Diplomatique et de Coopération,
Monsieur le Chef d'Agence,

Suite à ma lettre n° 217/96/14.00
du 26 courant relative à une réunion sur la Conférence de
la Table Ronde de Genève de 1995, fixée initialement le 29
février 1996, j'ai le regret de vous informer que cette
réunion doit être reportée.

En effet, l'agenda de Son
Excellence Monsieur le Président de la République ne Lui
permettant pas de présider personnellement cette réunion à
la date convenue, celle-ci sera organisée ultérieurement.

Tout en regrettant ce contretemps,
je vous prie d'agréer, Madame, Monsieur le Ministre,
Madame, Monsieur le Chef de Mission Diplomatique et de
Coopération, Monsieur le Chef d'Agence, l'assurance de ma
haute considération.

Le Ministre du Plan,
BIRARA Jean-Baptiste.

Copie pour information à:

- Son Excellence Monsieur le Président
de la République Rwandaise
KIGALI
- Son Excellence Monsieur le Vice-
Président de la République Rwandaise
KIGALI
- Monsieur le Premier Ministre
KIGALI

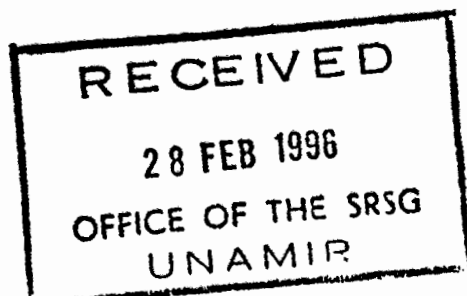


REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE
MINISTRE DU PLAN
B.P. 46
KIGALI

Reçu le 28 FEV. 1996

Kigali, le 28 FEV. 1996
N° 225 /96/14.00

URGENT



Madame, Monsieur le Ministre (Tous)
KIGALI

Madame, Monsieur le Chef de Mission
Diplomatique et de Coopération
KIGALI

Monsieur le Chef d'Agence des
Nations Unies (Tous)
KIGALI

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Le Ministre du Plan,
BIRARA Jean-Baptiste.



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KIGALI
- Son Excellence Monsieur le Vice-
Président de la République Rwandaise
KIGALI
- Monsieur le Premier Ministre
KIGALI

RECEIVED

27 FEB 1996

OFFICE OF THE SRSG

UNAMIR

Reçu le 28 FEB. 1996

**CONSULTATION INFORMELLE SUR LA TABLE RONDE
ENTRE
LE GOUVERNEMENT DU RWANDA, LES PAYS DONATEURS
ET LES AGENCES DES NATIONS UNIES**

Jeudi, le 29 Février 1996

Hôtel des Mille CollinesProjet d'ordre du Jour

9H:00

Allocution d'ouverture

- Ministre du Plan

9H:10

Message du Président de la République du Rwanda

9H:20

Présentation du document de synthèse par le PNUD

- Introduction

- Vue d'ensemble des réalisations et des décaissements effectués dans le cadre de la Table Ronde au cours de la période février 1995 à janvier 1996.

- Réalisations obtenues et contraintes rencontrées dans la mise en oeuvre des programmes suivants:

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10H:30

Pause

11H:00

Discussions et Débats.

Commentaires par les ministères, donateurs bilatéraux et organismes internationaux

12H:00

Formulation des recommandations pour améliorer la vitesse de décaissements et l'allocation des ressources

EDJAK
may pl. attend
this meeting. In 27.2

Alaba

Please make
sure Mr J. K.

1996 FEB 27 AM 33

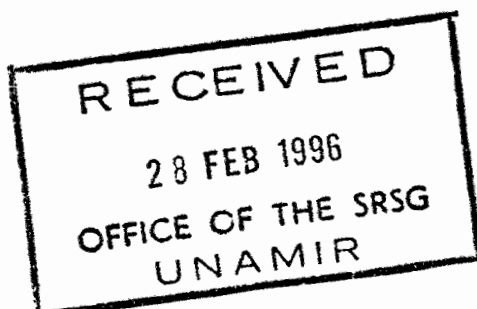
UNAMIR

copy.
Also remind him that
he has to attend
the meeting
tomorrow
28.2
WS

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE
MINISTERE DU PLAN
B.P. 46
KIGALI

URGENT

Kigali, le 26 FEV. 1996
N° 277 /96/14.00



Madame, Monsieur le Ministre (Tous)
KIGALI

Madame, Monsieur le Chef de Mission
Diplomatique et de Coopération
KIGALI

Monsieur le Chef d'Agences des
Nations Unies (Tous)
KIGALI

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- Son Excellence Monsieur le Vice-Président de la République Rwandaise KIGALI
- Monsieur le Premier Ministre KIGALI



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ENTRE
LE GOUVERNEMENT DU RWANDA, LES PAYS DONATEURS
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Jeudi, le 29 Février 1996

Hôtel des Mille Collines

Projet d'ordre du Jour

- | | |
|--------|---|
| 9H:00 | Allocution d'ouverture

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UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



UNAMIR - MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

Mr. Y. Khan.
For Inf.

Date: 23 February 1996

Dear Mr. Hasegawa,

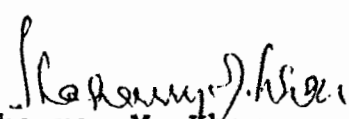
Subject: Meeting on 29 February 1996

The meeting scheduled for 29 February 1996 between Government officials and UN Agencies regarding apportionment of funds and disbursement procedures etc. is being conducted under the auspices of the UNDP.

This is to inform you, that, unfortunately I shall be out of Kigali on that day and therefore cannot participate in the aforementioned meeting. However, in view of its importance, my Executive Director, Mr. Wilfrid De Souza and Mr. Javed N.A. Khan will represent me and will attend accordingly.

I will appreciate if usual courtesy is extended.

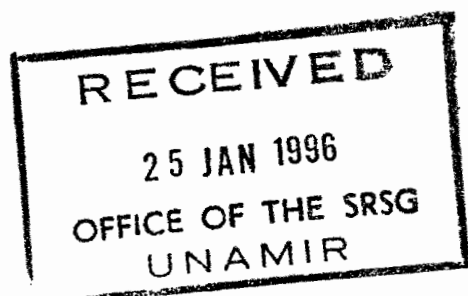
Sincerely,


Shaharyar M. Khan
Special Representative of
the Secretary General

Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa
Resident Representative
UNDP
Rwanda (Kigali)

Ministère du Plan

Programme des Nations Unies
pour le Développement (PNUD)



Kigali, le 19 Janvier 1995

N° 057/96/14.00/STP
387/278.NNN/601

Excellence,

*Keep for SRSG
reading file.*

Objet : Quatrième rapport sur les activités
de la Table Ronde pour le Rwanda.

Nous avons le plaisir de vous faire parvenir, ci-joint, le quatrième rapport portant sur les réalisations du Programme de Réconciliation Nationale, de Réhabilitation et de Développement (PRRD), faisant suite à la Conférence de la Table Ronde à Genève en janvier 1995.

Le rapport a été le fruit d'un travail commun entre le Ministère du Plan et les services du PNUD-KIGALI. Il comprend quatre sections :

- Réalisations du PRRD;
- Contributions des Donateurs;
- Ressources du Fonds Fiduciaire et Co-financements
- Table Ronde 1996.

Veuillez agréer, Excellence, l'assurance de notre haute considération.



- Ambassade d'Allemagne
- Ambassade de Belgique
- Ambassade du Canada
- Ambassade de Chine
- Ambassade des Etats Unis d'Amérique
- Ambassade de la Fédération de Russie
- Ambassade de France
- Ambassade du Royaume Uni
- Ambassade de Suisse
- Consulat d'Autriche
- Consulat d'Italie
- Représentant des Pays-Bas
- Monsieur l'Envoyé Spécial de l'Union Européenne
- Monsieur le Chef de Mission de Coopération à l'Ambassade de Belgique
- Monsieur le Représentant de l'USAID
- Monsieur le Représentant de la G.T.Z.

Copie pour information :

✓ Son Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur Shaharyar Khan
Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire des Nations Unies

Kigali, le 19 Janvier 1995

N° 057/96/14.00/STP
39.7/278.NNN/601

Monsieur le Représentant,

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de la Table Ronde pour le Rwanda.

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- Contributions des Donateurs;
- Ressources du Fonds Fiduciaire et Co-financements
- Table Ronde 1996.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Représentant, l'assurance de notre

considération distinguée.

Jean Bérénangwe RA
Ministre du Plan



- Monsieur le Représentant Résident de la Banque Mondiale
- Monsieur le Délégué du H.C.R.
- Monsieur le Représentant de l'UNICEF
- Monsieur le Représentant de l'OMS
- Monsieur le Directeur des Opérations du PAM et Représentant a.i. de la FAO
- Monsieur le Chef de la Délégation du CICR
- Monsieur le Chef des Opérations du HRFOR
- Monsieur le Chargé du Bureau de l'UNESCO
- Monsieur le Représentant de l'OIM

Copie pour information :

✓ Son Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur Shaharyar Khan
Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire des Nations Unies

Fourth Report on Rwanda's Round Table Activities



January 1996

**Fourth Report on
Rwanda's Round Table Activities**

HIGHLIGHTS

- Donor pledges are now estimated at more than 1.2 billion US dollars and disbursements have reached US\$ 404 million, equivalent to 69% of pledges recorded in January 1995, a further improvement on the 43% disbursements reported in September.
- In the Financial Support sub-programme donor disbursement has been particularly fast over the last quarter, leading to a stabilization of the exchange rate, reduced price inflation and a significant increase in foreign exchange reserves to a 4.7 months import coverage. In spite of financial support from donors and the Government's prudent policies, outstanding external debt increased to 94% of GDP from 56% at the end of 1993.
- On 21st - 22nd November, the Government of Rwanda convened a Thematic Consultation on Refugee Repatriation and Reintegration, which was attended by 39 donor countries and international organisations. The Conference adopted an Accelerated Plan of Action, and additional pledges of US\$ 98 million were received in support of this plan.
- The rehabilitation and development activities have continued yielding positive results: "1996 A" food crop is expected to reach 82% of the 1989-93 average levels, against 66% in 1995 and 48% in 1994.
- The Government has established three interministerial task forces to prepare for the 1996 Round Table, which will focus on the themes of (i) security and justice, (ii) transition from humanitarian aid to development, and (iii) strengthening national capacity. At the conference, the Government will also present for policy dialogue a macro-economic framework covering the 1996-98 period.

1. The purpose of this fourth regular report on Rwanda's Round Table activities is to (i) monitor status and pace of implementation of the Programme of National Reconciliation and Reconstruction as of 31st December 1995 and (ii) indicate issues arising in each of the three sub-programmes that the Government of Rwanda (GOR) submitted to the donor community in Geneva on 18-19 January 1995. The report analyses, under section B, the status of contributions from donors, comparing their current pledges against those announced initially at the Geneva

conference. In its third section, the report details Trust Fund and cost-sharing arrangements managed by UNDP. The final section outlines the on-going preparations for the next Round Table Conference, to be held in May 1996.

A - Progress achieved in the RT Programme

2. As indicated in the first regular report, dated 17 April 1995, activities presented at the Geneva conference are consolidated into three major sub-programmes. These are:

(a) **Financial (including Balance-of-Payments) Support**, to rapidly deploy funds totalling some US\$ 190 million for macro-economic stabilization and budgetary support;

(b) **Resettlement of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)**, to facilitate a rapid and orderly return of refugees and IDPs, initially estimated at US\$ 270 million over two years (1995-96);

(c) **Rehabilitation and Recovery**, to restore productive capacity and state administrative functions, especially Government's ability to deliver basic social services, for a total cost of US\$ 300 million.

A.1. The Financial Support sub-programme

3. At the end of 1995, annual budgetary revenue is estimated to have reached a total of RWF 20.9 billion (about US\$ 70 million), surpassing the target of RWF 19.4 billion projected with IMF assistance in June 1995. As in the past, the largest components of 1995 revenue came from taxes on goods and services and on international trade, 41% and 45% respectively. On the spending side, military expenditure has accounted for 4.5% of GDP, a relatively high ratio by international standards. GOR will, however, have incurred a total budget deficit (commitment basis) of RWF 17.2 billion, against initial estimates of RWF 21.8 billion. This has been achieved through both higher revenue collection and lower expenditure than anticipated (See Table overleaf). A sustainable budgetary framework in the future would call for a significant reduction in military expenditure in the immediate years ahead.

4. As indicated in our earlier reports, budgetary support from donors during 1995 came mainly from (i) drawings on "counterpart funds" from Belgium, Canada, the European Union, Germany, the Netherlands, the United States and the World Bank; (ii) disbursements from the UNDP managed Trust Fund, in particular contributions from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom and; (iii) direct support from bilateral donors for selected debt repayments and rehabilitation activities. These contributions were insufficient to meet the deficit and the Treasury is estimated to have incurred additional arrears of RWF 10.9 billion (domestic: 7.5 and external: 3.3). Much higher imports by the private sector are needed to generate the necessary counterpart funds for budgetary funding.

RWA: 1995 REVENUE AND CURRENT EXPENDITURE (ACTUAL & TARGETS)
(In RWF Billions)

	Jan - Sept (Actual)	Year (Est.)	Year (Target)
<u>Revenue</u>	15.6	20.9	19.4
Tax revenue	14.8	20.1	18.5
Income/profits	1.7	2.6	1.8
Property	0.1	0.2	0.3
Goods and services	6.0	8.6	6.2
International trade	7.0	8.7	10.3
Non-tax revenue	0.8	0.8	0.9
<u>Expenditure</u>	27.9	38.1	41.2
Wages and Salaries	10.2	13.5	13.0
Goods and Services	8.8	13.7	15.4
Interest payments	5.8	7.8	7.2
Transfers	3.1	3.1	3.6
Deficit	12.3	17.2	21.8

SOURCE: IMF Mission (December 1995)

5. In the external area, coffee exports are now expected to total 17,000 tonnes in 1995, some 15% higher than anticipated earlier. Proceeds from exports and disbursements from the World Bank's Emergency Recovery Credit (US\$ 28 million to date), the IMF's Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility (US\$ 13.6 million) and the African Development Bank (US\$ 18.8 million) have contributed to stabilize the exchange rate. The Central Bank's strict policy stance on refinancing has also forced commercial banks to sell their dollar holdings. As a consequence, the parity of the US dollar has been hovering under RWF 300, after having peaked at RWF 328 on August 14, 1995. At the end of December, Rwanda's gross international reserves amounted to US\$ 82.1 million, providing an import coverage of 4.7 months against 1.3 months at the end of 1994. This should allow the current exchange rate levels to be maintained in the months ahead.

6. In spite of bilateral donor support to settle external arrears and debt service to selected multilateral donors, mainly the World Bank and the African Development Bank, Rwanda still incurred public debt arrears as of December 1995, bringing the external outstanding debt to 94% of GDP, against 56% two years earlier. The country's debt burden remains heavy and a continuation of prudent borrowing policies is still necessary.

7. As mentioned above, the Government has maintained a tight monetary policy over the period under consideration. More specifically, domestic credit has only increased by approximately 0.5% per month, to accommodate net claims on the private sector for coffee trading and exports. Increases in the private demand for credit was offset by the decline in net claims on the public sector (including public enterprises). Money supply has thus been increasing by approximately 2% per month over the period, in line with the rapid accumulation of foreign reserves. In this context of controlled growth in money supply and a stabilized exchange rate, price inflation, which reached 6% a month over the May-July period, has slowed to an average monthly rate of 0.6% between August and November. Attention to projected budgetary deficits in the future, including a continuation of budgetary support, is desirable to enable the GOR to maintain a stable macro-economic framework.

A.2. The Refugees Resettlement sub-programme

8. During second half of 1995, UNHCR estimates that approximately 92,000 refugees returned to Rwanda, averaging 500 returnees a day and bringing the total for the year to date to 240,000. The majority of these entered from Uganda and Zaire, with approximately 60% being "old caseload" and 40% new refugees from the 1994 crisis. The Government has developed an "Accelerated Plan of Action" to facilitate the resettlement of larger numbers of refugees, and on 21-22 November 1995 convened a Thematic Consultation on Refugee Repatriation and Reinsertion, attended by 39 donor countries and international institutions.

9. The Accelerated Plan of Action contains a number of important measures to facilitate the return of refugees. Security is to be tightened at entry points, and the transit centres have been strengthened in order to accommodate over 6,000 returnees per day. Communal authorities are also accelerating the establishment of procedures to settle land disputes in order to resolve legal questions relating to refugee repatriation. In addition, the Government has developed a comprehensive plan of action to address the economic, social and psychological needs of vulnerable groups, including both refugees and survivors of the genocide. Donors reacted favourably to the presentation of the revised Plan of Action, and confirmed that pledges made at the Mid-Term Round Table would be disbursed with all possible speed. In addition, the European Union pledged a new amount of US\$ 70 million in support of the plan of action, with Japan and the Netherlands also pledging additional US\$ 25 million and US\$ 3 million, respectively. These amounts cover the additional needs for finance which were presented by the Government in the Accelerated Plan of Action.

10. The success of the accelerated plan of action depends to a large extent on the Government's ability to attract refugees by enlarging economic opportunities for returnees as well as reinforcing current initiatives within the camps to persuade innocent refugees of their safe passage and resettlement in Rwanda.

A.3. The "Rehabilitation/Recovery" sub-programme

11. As presented at the Geneva Conference, this sub-programme was initially designed to restore Rwanda's productive capacity and Government's ability to deliver basic social services, with a target of recovering pre-1994 standards of living within 24 months. Since then, the Government has gradually emphasized the need for promoting development projects, in addition to rehabilitation activities. In response to GOR policies, total pledges by donors have now reached US\$ 734 million, especially in the infrastructure and rural sectors (See Table below).

REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY (USD millions)

	Geneva Requests	Pledges (Dec.95)	Amounts Disbursed	
			(\$ Mn)	In % of GVA Req.
1. Public Administration & Popular participation	17	77	43	253%
2. Infrastructure	71	190	32	45%
3. Rural Development	47	190	29	62%
4. Industry & Commerce	54	73	5	9%
5. Social Sectors	112	173	49	36%
6. Un-allocated		31	12	-
TOTAL	301	734	161	53%

Source: Data provided by donors to MINIPLAN

12. Regarding the "Public Administration" component, Government has actively addressed governance issues, completing a comprehensive Action Plan for the prison and justice systems as well as project documents to re-create the "Gendarmerie" and the Communal Police. Within this component, donor commitments have so far concentrated on the International Tribunal, Human Rights Monitoring and Capacity Strengthening for State Management. In the latter area, the most urgent problem remains the extremely low level of civil service salaries, which has resulted in a loss of skilled staff in recent months.

13. Rapid disbursement of donor funds in the rural sector, has allowed a timely distribution of seeds and tools and harvest results from the 1996-A season show another considerable improvement on 1995-A. Land under cultivation has increased by 14%, caused by an increase in the rural population since the closing of camps for IDPs and their subsequent resettlement on farms. FAO and WFP estimate that aggregate food production has increased by 24% against the 1995-A season, to reach 82% of the pre-crisis levels (see table overleaf).

RWA: "SEASON-A" FOOD CROPS PRODUCTION FROM 1989 TO 1996
('000 tons)

Crops	Average 1989-93	1995	1996	1996 (% of Avg. 89-93)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tubers	731.6	346.7	536.4	73%
Cereals	110.2	62.3	73.3	66%
Pulses	146.8	75.1	117.0	80%
Bananas	1177.8	958.0	1056.0	90%
	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	2166.4	1442.1	1782.7	82%

Source: FAO/WFP Special Report (December 1995)

14. Rehabilitation and development initiatives in the industrial and service sectors have also started to yield positive results in 1995, showing increased output of an estimated 91 % and 86% respectively against 1994. In particular, food processing and metal industries show strong growth, together with financial and catering services. Nevertheless, provisional figures for 1995 show that the output of the industrial and service sectors still stands at only 57% and 64%, respectively, of average output between 1989 and 1993.

15. In the social component the education sector remains severely underfunded, with only US\$ 3 million disbursed to date to Government. Although UN Agencies and NGOs have provided significant assistance to alleviate human suffering especially in the social domain, the GOR has not always been informed of the actual uses of most "humanitarian assistance" received by Rwanda since the 1994 Crisis. Coordinating ministries are currently designing new policies and guidelines for moving from emergency aid to development. This will be a particular area of attention at the 1996 Round Table conference.

B - Contributions by Donors

16. As indicated in attached schedule A, funds pledged to date by donors have reached US\$ 1,264 million, against US\$ 587 million registered initially at the Geneva conference. The increase came mainly from (i) a continuation of projects previously in the pipe-line and for which GOR had not considered to be on their new priority list and (ii) additional pledges made by donors, at the July 1995 Mid-term Review, mainly the European Union and the Netherlands. As well, France officially pledged assistance to Rwanda at the Review. Additional pledges from the European Union, Japan and the Netherlands were made at the Thematic Consultation on Refugees held last November.

17. As indicated in attached schedule B, "commitments" to date by donors are estimated at US\$ 878.5 million, equivalent to 150% of the Geneva pledges. Making good their intentions confirmed at the RT Mid-Term Review, donors accelerated commitments of funds further, especially in sub-programmes 2 and 3. The largest commitments to date have come from the World Bank (US\$ 224 million), European Union (US\$ 125 million), USA (US\$ 122 million) and Germany (US\$ 103 million).

18. As indicated in attached schedule C, disbursements to date by donors are estimated at US\$ 403.9 million, equivalent to 69% of the total pledged in Geneva, a remarkable improvement over May (9%), July (15%) and September (43%) disbursements. At Government's request, a few donors have expedited their bilateral disbursement procedures and/or contributed through the Trust Fund mechanisms. To date several bilateral donors have disbursed more than the amounts they had pledged in Geneva: United Kingdom (483%), USA (169%), Netherlands (143%) and Canada (142%).

19. In an effort to monitor incoming aid flows to Rwanda, Government has differentiated "direct aid" from assistance channeled through UN Agencies and NGOs ("indirect aid"). The latter is estimated to amount to almost US\$ 302 million (31% of total pledges), over and above the US\$ 500 million reported by UN-DHA under the Consolidated Appeal. Provisional data tend to indicate that disbursements by UN Agencies and NGOs are somewhat faster than in the case of assistance channelled directly to the Government, especially for refugees resettlement. Combined disbursements of "indirect aid" and "humanitarian assistance" in 1995 are also estimated to be much higher than those of "direct aid". In fact, aid disbursed through Government agencies and UNDP would only total US\$ 220 million in 1995, prompting some Government officials to question the real purpose of external support.

C - Trust Fund and Cost-Sharing Arrangements

20. The Secretary General's Trust Fund was established in the immediate aftermath of the Rwandan crisis, with particular support from the Netherlands, in order to facilitate the rapid disbursement of funds. In early 1995, the UNDP Trust Fund was constituted to channel resources from donors for rehabilitation projects. The United Kingdom has become a major donor through their contribution to the Economic Management programme, and France, Spain, Switzerland, Japan, Ireland and the World Bank have also contributed to the fund. To date, contributions pledged via the Trust-Fund and cost-sharing arrangements managed by UNDP total US\$ 43.5 million.

21. Programming of Trust-Fund and cost-sharing resources is undertaken by UNDP in close consultation with Government, especially the Planning Minister, and in accordance with donors' instructions if any. As reflected in attached Schedule D, UNDP has so far, programmed 17 projects totalling US\$ 18.1 million, equivalent to 113% of pledges made in Geneva (US\$ 16 million). These projects have mainly concentrated on "Financial Support" (US\$ 6.1 million) and "Rehabilitation" (US\$ 9.5 Million). In addition, four projects totalling US\$ 9 million are

awaiting Government approval. In order to expedite programming and disbursements of donors' contributions to the Trust-Fund, UNDP has often advanced its own money to cover preparation and start-up costs. Disbursements by the UNDP (including contributions through both the Secretary General's and UNDP Trust Funds) are estimated at US\$ 10.5 million, equivalent to 66% of Geneva pledges.

D. 1996 Round Table

22. The Round Table held in Geneva in January 1995 pledged to reconvene a further Round Table Conference on Rwanda after one year, in order to review progress on the Rwandan reconstruction programme and assess the need for further support from the international community. The 1996 Rwanda Round Table Conference is now scheduled to be held in early May. A thematic consultation on Private Sector Development, with joint support from the European Union, the World Bank and UNDP, is also scheduled to take place in February 1996.

23. The 1996 Round Table will focus on the following three themes, as agreed with donors at the November Thematic Consultation:

- * **Justice and security**, to cover the needs of the Rwandan state for measures to strengthen internal and external security, demobilization, support to the justice system following the genocide and initiatives to ensure popular participation in stable political institutions.
- * **Transition from humanitarian aid to development**, to cover the need for initiatives to strengthen food security, reintegrate returning refugees and provide support to vulnerable groups, in addition to focusing on modalities of coordination for UN agencies and NGOs.
- * **Capacity building**, to cover organizational reform and capacity building in the public sector, initiatives to strengthen national execution of the development process and technical assistance policy.

24. With the support of UNDP, the Government has established three task forces to cover each theme, with an additional working group addressing the necessary macroeconomic framework for recovery and development over the 1996-98 period. Through coordination by the Prime-Minister's office, all Ministries are involved in drafting sectoral strategies for presentation at the Round Table and in contributing to the task forces on the main themes of the Round Table.

25. Draft documentation on sectoral policies by each ministry is scheduled to be finalized by January 24th, 1996 when representatives of all ministries will meet with the Prime Minister's office. Input documentation will be finalized and discussed with donors during February, and final versions are scheduled to be available in March. UN Agencies have been requested to assist in documentation preparation and may also present their needs for donor funding at the May Conference, thus continuing to coordinate their fund raising campaigns within the Round Table process.

PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND REHABILITATION

SCHEDULE A: FUNDS PLEDGED BY DONORS
(US\$ Millions)
As of 22 December 1995

DONORS	Sub- Prog 1	Sub- Prog 2	Sub- Prog 3	Not Allocated	TOTAL
BILATERAL	53,1	103,8	260,8	103,3	521,0
Australia			3,0		3,0
Austria		0,3	4,6		4,9
Belgium	4,8	12,3	26,6	0,2	43,9
Canada	7,5	4,9	24,1	3,5	40,0
China		0,4	2,9		3,3
France			7,1	5,2	12,3
Germany	21,3	12,4	85,1		118,8
Ireland		0,1	1,3	0,6	2,0
Italy		1,1	3,4	2,2	6,7
Japan		33,8	8,2	8,9	50,9
Netherlands	10,2	20,3	33,4	0,2	64,1
New Zealand					0,0
Russia					0,0
Spain		2,9	5,2	1,3	9,4
Sweden		0,9	1,6	0,5	3,0
Switzerland	1,0	0,3	13,9	2,5	17,7
United Kingdom	1,3	3,3	11,3	0,4	16,3
USA	7,0	10,8	29,1	77,8	124,7
MULTINATIONAL	126,8	86,5	458,0	71,6	742,9
Afric. Dev Bank	39,7	16,6	51,0		107,3
Europ. Union Comm.	27,4	66,9	172,3	66,7	333,3
Intern. Fund Agr. Dev			35,3		35,3
Inter. Monetary Fund	13,6		1,2		14,8
Org Petrol Exp Countries	0,0		12,9		12,9
United Nations Agencies		1,0	9,1	4,9	15,0
World Bank	46,1	2,0	176,2		224,3
TOTAL FUNDS PLEDGED	179,9	190,3	718,8	174,9	1263,9
(In % of Geneva Pledges)	102%	485%	225%	429%	215%

NOTES:

Funds Requested	189,6	273,7	300,9		764,2
Funds pledged in Geneva	176,2	39,2	319,9	40,8	586,8
Sub-Programme 1:	Financial (incl. Balance of Payments) Support				
Sub-Programme 2:	Reinsertion of Refugees & IDPs				
Sub-Programme 3:	Rehabilitation/Development				

SOURCES: Data provided by donors to the Government of Rwanda

PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND REHABILITATION

SCHEDULE B: FUNDS COMMITTED BY DONORS
(US\$ Millions)
As of 22 December 1995

DONORS	Sub- Prog 1	Sub- Prog 2	Sub- Prog 3	Not Allocated	TOTAL
BILATERAL	52,9	53,0	215,9	90,8	412,5
Australia					
Austria		0,3	1,6		1,9
Belgium	4,8		20,6	0,2	25,6
Canada	7,5	2,4	22,3	3,5	35,7
China		0,4	2,8		3,2
France			1,8	5,2	7,0
Germany	21,3	10,3	71,2		102,8
Ireland					0,0
Italy		1,1	1,5	2,2	4,8
Japan		13,8	6,2	1,4	21,4
Netherlands	10,2	9,9	30,4	0,2	50,7
New Zealand					0,0
Russia					0,0
Spain		0,4	4,4		4,8
Sweden					0,0
Switzerland	1,0	0,3	13,9	2,5	17,7
United Kingdom	1,1	3,3	10,1	0,4	14,9
USA	7,0	10,8	29,1	75,2	122,1
MULTINATIONAL	126,8	7,0	316,3	15,9	466,0
Afric. Dev Bank	39,7	1,0	38,7		79,4
Europ. Union Comm.	27,4	4,0	77,2	15,9	124,5
Intern. Fund Agr. Dev			15,2		15,2
Inter. Monetary Fund	13,6		1,2		14,8
Org Petrol Exp Countries	0,0				0,0
United Nations Agencies			7,8		7,8
World Bank	46,1	2,0	176,2		224,3
TOTAL FUNDS COMMITTED	179,7	60,0	532,2	106,7	878,5
(In % of Geneva Pledges)	102%	153%	166%	262%	150%

NOTES:

Funds pledged in Geneva	176,2	39,2	319,9	40,8	586,8
Revised Pledges (Kigali)	179,9	190,3	718,8	174,9	1263,9

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

Sub-Programme 2: Reinsertion of Refugees & IDPs

Sub-Programme 3: Rehabilitation/Development

SOURCES: Data provided by donors to the Government of Rwanda

PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND REHABILITATION

SCHEDULE C: FUNDS DISBURSED BY DONORS
(US\$ Millions)
As of 22 December 1995

DONORS	Sub- Prog 1	Sub- Prog 2	Sub- Prog 3	Not Allocated	TOTAL
BILATERAL	34,6	41,7	121,2	74,0	271,5
Australia					
Austria		0,1	1,0		1,1
Belgium	4,8		16,8	0,2	21,8
Canada	7,2	2,4	11,4	3,5	24,5
China		0,4			0,4
France			1,7	1,7	3,4
Germany	3,8	0,4	13,6		17,8
Ireland					0,0
Italy		1,1	1,0	2,2	4,3
Japan		13,8	5,4	1,4	20,6
Netherlands	30,2	8,7	28,0	0,2	47,1
New Zealand					0,0
Russia					0,0
Spain		0,4	4,4		4,8
Sweden					0,0
Switzerland	1,0	0,3	5,9	2,4	9,6
United Kingdom	1,1	3,3	9,8	0,3	14,5
USA	6,5	10,8	22,2	62,1	101,6
MULTINATIONAL	73,4	6,0	40,0	13,0	132,4
Afric. Dev Bank	18,8				18,8
Europ. Union Comm.	12,4	4,0	29,7	13,0	59,1
Intern. Fund Agr. Dev					0,0
Inter. Monetary Fund	13,6				13,6
Org Petrol Exp Countries					0,0
United Nations Agencies			7,1		7,1
World Bank	28,6	2,0	3,2		33,8
TOTAL FUNDS DISBURSED	108,0	47,7	161,2	87,0	403,9
(In % of Geneva Pledges)	61%	122%	50%	213%	69%

NOTES:

Funds pledged in Geneva	176,2	39,2	319,9	40,8	586,8
Funds Committed	179,7	60,0	532,2	106,7	878,5
Sub-Programme 1:	Financial (incl. Balance of Payments) Support				
Sub-Programme 2:	Reinsertion of Refugees & IDPs				
Sub-Programme 3:	Rehabilitation/Development				

SOURCES: Data provided by donors to the Government of Rwanda

Report on Rwanda's Round Table Activities

HIGHLIGHTS

- Donor pledges are now estimated at more than 1.2 billion US dollars and disbursements have reached US\$ 404 million, equivalent to 69% of pledges recorded in January 1995, a further improvement on the 43% disbursements reported in September.
- In the Financial Support sub-programme donor disbursement has been particularly fast over the last quarter, leading to a stabilization of the exchange rate, reduced price inflation and a significant increase in foreign exchange reserves to a 4.7 months import coverage. In spite of financial support from donors and the Government's prudent policies, outstanding external debt increased to 94% of GDP from 56% at the end of 1993.
- On 21st - 22nd November, the Government of Rwanda convened a Thematic Consultation on Refugee Repatriation and Reintegration, which was attended by 39 donor countries and international organisations. The Conference adopted an Accelerated Plan of Action, and additional pledges of US\$ 98 million were received in support of this plan.
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- The Government has established three interministerial task forces to prepare for the 1996 Round Table, which will focus on the themes of (i) security and justice, (ii) transition from humanitarian aid to development, and (iii) strengthening national capacity. At the conference, the Government will also present for policy dialogue a macro-economic framework covering the 1996-98 period.

1. The purpose of this fourth regular report on Rwanda's Round Table activities is to (i) monitor status and pace of implementation of the Programme of National Reconciliation and Reconstruction as of 31st December 1995 and (ii) indicate issues arising in each of the three sub-programmes that the Government of Rwanda (GOR) submitted to the donor community in Geneva on 18-19 January 1995. The report analyses, under section B, the status of contributions from donors, comparing their current pledges against those announced initially at the Geneva conference. In its third section, the report details Trust Fund and cost-sharing arrangements

managed by UNDP. The final section outlines the on-going preparations for the next Round Table Conference, to be held in May 1996.

A - Progress achieved in the RT Programme

2. As indicated in the first regular report, dated 17 April 1995, activities presented at the Geneva conference are consolidated into three major sub-programmes. These are:

(a) **Financial (including Balance-of-Payments) Support**, to rapidly deploy funds totalling some US\$ 190 million for macro-economic stabilization and budgetary support;

(b) **Resettlement of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)**, to facilitate a rapid and orderly return of refugees and IDPs, initially estimated at US\$ 270 million over two years (1995-96);

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A.1. The Financial Support sub-programme

3. At the end of 1995, annual budgetary revenue is estimated to have reached a total of RWF 20.9 billion (about USD 70 million), surpassing the target of RWF 19.4 billion projected with IMF assistance in June 1995. As in the past, the largest components of 1995 revenue came from taxes on goods and services and on international trade, 41% and 45% respectively. On the spending side, military expenditure has accounted for 4.5% of GDP, a relatively high ratio by international standards, GOR will, however, have incurred a total budget deficit (commitment basis) of RWF 17.2 billion, against initial estimates of RWF 21.8 billion. This has been achieved through both higher revenue collection and lower expenditure than anticipated (See Table overleaf). A sustainable budgetary framework in the future would call for a significant reduction in military expenditure in the immediate years ahead.

4. As indicated in our earlier reports, budgetary support from donors during 1995 came mainly from (i) drawings on "counterpart funds" from Belgium, Canada, the European Union, Germany, the Netherlands, the United States and the World Bank; (ii) disbursements from the UNDP managed Trust Fund, in particular contributions from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom and; (iii) direct support from bilateral donors for selected debt repayments and rehabilitation activities. These contributions were insufficient to meet the deficit and the Treasury is estimated to have incurred additional arrears of RWF 10.9 billion (domestic: 7.5 and external: 3.3). Much higher imports by the private sector are needed to generate the necessary counterpart funds for budgetary funding.

RWA: 1995 REVENUE AND CURRENT EXPENDITURE (ACTUAL & TARGETS)
(In RWF Billions)

	Jan - Sept (Actual)	Year (Est.)	Year (Target)
<u>Revenue</u>	15.6	20.9	19.4
Tax revenue	14.8	20.1	18.5
Income/profits	1.7	2.6	1.8
Property	0.1	0.2	0.3
Goods and services	6.0	8.6	6.2
International trade	7.0	8.7	10.3
Non-tax revenue	0.8	0.8	0.9
<u>Expenditure</u>	27.9	38.1	41.2
Wages and Salaries	10.2	13.5	13.0
Goods and Services	8.8	13.7	15.4
Interest payments	5.8	7.8	7.2
Transfers	3.1	3.1	3.6
Deficit	12.3	17.2	21.8

SOURCE: IMF Mission (December 1995)

5. In the external area, coffee exports are now expected to total 17,000 tonnes in 1995, some 15% higher than anticipated earlier. Proceeds from exports and disbursements from the World Bank's Emergency Recovery Credit (US\$ 28 million to date), the IMF's Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility (US\$ 13.6 million) and the African Development Bank (US\$ 18.8 million) have contributed to stabilize the exchange rate. The Central Bank's strict policy stance on refinancing has also forced commercial banks to sell their dollar holdings. As a consequence, the parity of the US dollar has been hovering under RWF 300, after having peaked at RWF 328 on August 14, 1995. At the end of December, Rwanda's gross international reserves amounted to US\$ 82.1 million, providing an import coverage of 4.7 months against 1.3 months at the end of 1994. This should allow the current exchange rate levels to be maintained in the months ahead.

6. In spite of bilateral donor support to settle external arrears and debt service to selected multilateral donors, mainly the World Bank and the African Development Bank, Rwanda still incurred public debt arrears as of December 1995, bringing the external outstanding debt to 94% of GDP, against 56% two years earlier. The country's debt burden remains heavy and a continuation of prudent borrowing policies is still necessary.

7. As mentioned above, the Government has maintained a tight monetary policy over the period under consideration. More specifically, domestic credit has only increased by approximately 0.5% per month, to accommodate net claims on the private sector for coffee trading and exports. Increases in the private demand for credit was offset by the decline in net claims on the public sector (including public enterprises). Money supply has thus been increasing by approximately 2% per month over the period, in line with the rapid accumulation of foreign reserves. In this context of controlled growth in money supply and a stabilized exchange rate, price inflation, which reached 6% a month over the May-July period, has slowed to an average monthly rate of 0.6% between August and November. Attention to projected budgetary deficits in the future, including a continuation of budgetary support, is desirable to enable the GoR to maintain a stable macro-economic framework.

A.2. The Refugees Resettlement sub-programme

8. During second half of 1995, UNHCR estimates that approximately 92,000 refugees returned to Rwanda, averaging, 510 returnees a day and bringing the total for the year to date to 240,000. The majority of these entered from Uganda and Zaire, with approximately 60% being "old caseload" and 40% new refugees from the 1994 crisis. The Government has developed an "Accelerated Plan of Action" to facilitate the resettlement of larger numbers of refugees, and on 21-22 November 1995 convened a Thematic Consultation on Refugee Repatriation and Reinsertion, attended by 39 donor countries and international institutions.

9. The Accelerated Plan of Action contains a number of important measures to facilitate the return of refugees. Security is to be tightened at entry points, and the transit centres have been strengthened in order to accommodate over 6,000 returnees per day. Communal authorities are also accelerating the establishment of procedures to settle land disputes in order to resolve legal questions relating to refugee repatriation. In addition, the Government has developed a comprehensive plan of action to address the economic, social and psychological needs of vulnerable groups, including both refugees and survivors of the genocide. Donors reacted favourably to the presentation of the revised Plan of Action, and confirmed that pledges made at the Mid-Term Round Table would be disbursed with all possible speed. In addition, the European Union pledged a new amount of US\$ 70 million in support of the plan of action, with Japan and the Netherlands also pledging additional US\$ 25 million and US\$ 3 million, respectively. These amounts cover the additional needs for finance which were presented by the Government in the Accelerated Plan of Action.

10. The success of the accelerated plan of action depends to a large extent on the Government's ability to attract refugees by enlarging economic opportunities for returnees as well as reinforcing current initiatives within the camps to persuade innocent refugees of their safe passage and resettlement in Rwanda.

A.3. The "Rehabilitation/Recovery" sub-programme

11. As presented at the Geneva Conference, this sub-programme was initially designed to restore Rwanda's productive capacity and Government's ability to deliver basic social services, with a target of recovering pre-1994 standards of living within 24 months. Since then, the Government has gradually emphasized the need for promoting development projects, in addition to rehabilitation activities. In response to GoR policies, total pledges by donors have now reached US\$ 704 million, especially in the infrastructure and social sectors (See Table below).

REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY (USD millions)

	Geneva Requests -----	Pledges (Dec.95) -----	Amounts Disbursed -----	
			(\$ Mn) -----	In % of GVA Req. -----
1.Public Administration & Popular participation	17	77	43	253%
2.Infrastructure	71	190	32	45%
3.Rural Development	47	190	29	62%
4.Industry & Commerce	54	73	5	9%
5.Social Sectors	112	173	49	36%
6.Un-allocated		31	12	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	301	734	161	53%

Source: Data provided by donors to MINIPLAN

12. Regarding the "Public Administration" component, Government has actively addressed governance issues, completing a comprehensive Action Plan for the prison and justice systems as well as project documents to re-create the "Gendarmerie" and the Communal Police. Within this component, donor commitments have so far concentrated on the International Tribunal, Human Rights Monitoring and Capacity Strengthening for State Management. In the latter area, the most urgent problem remains the extremely low level of civil service salaries, which has resulted in a loss of skilled staff in recent months.

13. Rapid disbursement of donor funds in the rural sector, has allowed a timely distribution of seeds and tools and harvest results from the 1996-A season show another considerable improvement on 1995-A. Land under cultivation has increased by 14%, caused by an increase in the rural population since the closing of camps for IDPs and their subsequent resettlement on farms. FAO and WFP estimate that aggregate food production has increased by 24% against the 1995-A season, to reach 82% of the pre-crisis levels (see table overleaf).

RWA: "SEASON-A" FOOD CROPS PRODUCTION FROM 1989 TO 1996
('000 tons)

Crops	Average 1989-93	1995	1996	1996 (% of Avg. 89-93)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tubers	731.6	346.7	536.4	73 %
Cereals	110.2	62.3	73.3	66 %
Pulses	146.8	75.1	117.0	80 %
Bananas	1177.8	958.0	1056.0	90 %
	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	2166.4	1442.1	1782.7	82 %

Source: FAO/WFP Special Report (December 1995)

14. Rehabilitation and development initiatives in the **industrial and service sectors** have also started to yield positive results in 1995, showing increased output of an estimated 91 % and 86% respectively against 1994. In particular, food processing and metal industries show strong growth, together with financial and catering services. Nevertheless, provisional figures for 1995 show that the output of the industrial and service sectors still stands at only 57% and 64%, respectively, of average output between 1989 and 1993.

15. In the **social component** the education sector remains severely underfunded, with only US\$ 3 million disbursed to date to Government. Although UN Agencies and NGOs have provided significant assistance to alleviate human suffering especially in the social domain, the GOR has not always been informed of the actual uses of most "humanitarian assistance" received by Rwanda since the 1994 Crisis. Coordinating ministries are currently designing new policies and guidelines for moving from emergency aid to development. This will be a particular area of attention at the 1996 Round Table conference.

B - Contributions by Donors

16. As indicated in attached schedule A, **funds pledged to date by donors have reached US\$ 1,264 million**, against US\$ 587 million registered initially at the Geneva conference. The increase came mainly from (i) a continuation of projects previously in the pipe-line and for which GOR had not considered to be on their new priority list and (ii) additional pledges made by donors, at the July 1995 Mid-term Review, mainly the European Union and the Netherlands. As well, France officially pledged assistance to Rwanda at the Review. Additional pledges from the European Union, Japan and the Netherlands were made at the Thematic Consultation on Refugees held last November.

17. As indicated in attached schedule B, **"commitments" to date by donors** are estimated at US\$ 878.5 million, **equivalent to 150% of the Geneva pledges**. Making good their intentions confirmed at the RT Mid-Term Review, donors accelerated commitments of funds further, especially in sub-programmes 2 and 3. The largest commitments to date have come from the World Bank (US\$ 224 million), European Union (US\$ 125 million), USA (US\$ 122 million) and Germany (US\$ 103 million).

18. As indicated in attached schedule C, **disbursements to date by donors** are estimated at US\$ 403.9 million, **equivalent to 69% of the total pledged in Geneva**, a remarkable improvement over May (9%), July (15%) and September (43%) disbursements. At Government's request, a few donors have expedited their bilateral disbursement procedures and/or contributed through the Trust Fund mechanisms. To date several bilateral donors have disbursed more than the amounts they had pledged in Geneva: United Kingdom (483%), USA (169%), Netherlands (143%) and Canada (142%).

19. In an effort to monitor incoming aid flows to Rwanda, Government has differentiated "direct aid" from assistance channeled through UN Agencies and NGOs ("indirect aid"). The latter is estimated to amount to almost US\$ 302 million (31 % of total pledges), over and above the US\$ 500 million reported by UN-DHA under the Consolidated Appeal. Provisional data tend to indicate that disbursements by UN Agencies and NGOs are somewhat faster than in the case of assistance channelled directly to the Government, especially for refugees resettlement. Disbursements of "indirect aid" and "humanitarian assistance" in 1995 are also estimated to be much higher than those of "direct aid". In fact, aid disbursed through Government agencies and UNDP would only total US\$ 220 million in 1995, prompting some Government officials questioning the real purpose of external support.

C - Trust Fund and Cost-Sharing Arrangements

20. The Secretary General's Trust Fund was established in the immediate aftermath of the Rwandan crisis, with particular support from the Netherlands, in order to facilitate the rapid disbursement of funds. In early 1995, the UNDP Trust Fund was constituted to channel resources from donors for rehabilitation projects. The United Kingdom has become a major donor through their contribution to the Economic Management programme, and France, Spain, Switzerland, Japan, Ireland and the World Bank have also contributed to the fund. To date, contributions pledged via the Trust-Fund and cost-sharing arrangements managed by UNDP total US\$ 43.5 million.

21. Programming of Trust-Fund and cost-sharing resources is undertaken by UNDP in close consultation with Government, especially the Planning Minister, and in accordance with donors' instructions if any. As reflected in attached Schedule D, UNDP has so far, programmed 17 projects totalling US\$ 18.1 million, equivalent to 113% of pledges made in Geneva (US\$ 16 million). These projects have mainly concentrated on "Financial Support" (US\$ 6.1 million) and "Rehabilitation" (US\$ 9.5 Million). In addition, four projects totalling US\$ 9 million are

awaiting Government approval. In order to expedite programming and disbursements of donors' contributions to the Trust-Fund, UNDP has often advanced its own money to cover preparation and start-up costs. Disbursements by the UNDP (including contributions through both the Secretary General's and UNDP Trust Funds) are estimated at US\$ 10.5 million, equivalent to 66% of Geneva pledges.

D. 1996 Round Table

22. The Round Table held in Geneva in January 1995 pledged to reconvene a further Round Table Conference on Rwanda after one year, in order to review progress on the Rwandan reconstruction programme and assess the need for further support from the international community. The 1996 Rwanda Round Table Conference is now scheduled to be held in early May. A thematic consultation on Private Sector Development, with joint support from the European Union and UNDP, is also scheduled to take place in February 1996.

23. The 1996 Round Table will focus on the following three themes, as agreed with donors at the November Thematic Consultation:

- * **Justice and security**, to cover the needs of the Rwandan state for measures to strengthen internal and external security, demobilization, support to the justice system following the genocide and initiatives to ensure popular participation in stable political institutions.
- * **Transition from humanitarian aid to development**, to cover the need for initiatives to strengthen food security, reintegrate returning refugees and provide support to vulnerable groups, in addition to focusing on modalities of coordination for UN agencies and NGOs.
- * **Capacity building**, to cover organizational reform and capacity building in the public sector, initiatives to strengthen national execution of the development process and technical assistance policy.

24. With the support of UNDP, the Government has established three task forces to cover each theme, with an additional working group addressing the necessary macroeconomic framework for recovery and development over the 1996-98 period. Through coordination by the Prime-Minister's office, all Ministries are involved in drafting sectoral strategies for presentation at the Round Table and in contributing to the task forces on the main themes of the Round Table.

25. Draft documentation on sectoral policies by each ministry is scheduled to be finalized by January 24th, 1996 when representatives of all ministries will meet with the Prime Minister's office. Input documentation will be finalized and discussed with donors during February, and final versions are scheduled to be available in March. UN Agencies have been requested to assist in documentation preparation and may also present their needs for donor funding at the April Conference, thus continuing to coordinate their fund raising campaigns within the Round Table process.

PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND REHABILITATION

SCHEDULE O: FUNDS PLEDGED IN GENEVA
(US\$ Millions)

DONORS	Sub- Prog 1	Sub- Prog 2	Sub- Prog 3	Outside RT Document	TOTAL
BILATERAL	49,0	39,2	162,5	18,3	279,7
Australia					
Austria	Sectoral allocation to be determined				1,7
Belgium	12,4	2,7	20,5		35,6
Canada	7,7		9,5		17,2
China					
France	Amount to be determined				
Germany		14,0	66,0		80,0
Ireland	0,6				1,6
Italy	To be announced				
Japan		22,5			22,5
Netherlands	19,5		13,5		33,0
New Zealand	To be announced				
Russia	To be announced				
Spain	Sect. allocation to be dtd.			4,5	9,5
Sweden	Sectoral allocation to be determined				3,0
Switzerland	0,8		12,0		12,8
United Kingdom	1,5		1,5		3,0
USA	6,5		35,0	18,3	59,8
MULTINATIONAL	127,2	0,0	157,4	22,5	307,1
Afric. Dev Bank	20,0		30,0		50,0
Europ. Union Comm.	49,2		68,4	9,6	127,2
Intern. Fund Agr. Dev			15,0		15,0
Inter. Monetary Fund	13,0				13,0
Org Petrol Exp Countries				12,9	12,9
United Nations Agencies			14,0		14,0
World Bank	45,0		30,0		75,0
TOTAL FUNDS PLEDGED	176,2	39,2	319,9	40,8	586,8
(In % of Requests)	93%	14%	106%		77%

NOTES:

Funds Requested 189,6 273,7 300,9 764,2

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

Sub-Programme 2: Reinsertion of Refugees & IDPs

Sub-Programme 3: Rehabilitation/Development

SOURCES: Data provided by donors to the Government of Rwanda

PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND REHABILITATION

SCHEDULE A: FUNDS PLEDGED BY DONORS
(US\$ Millions)
As of 22 December 1995

DONORS	Sub- Prog 1	Sub- Prog 2	Sub- Prog 3	Not Allocated	TOTAL
BILATERAL	53,1	103,8	260,8	103,3	521,0
Australia			3,0		3,0
Austria		0,3	4,6		4,9
Belgium	4,8	12,3	26,6	0,2	43,9
Canada	7,5	4,9	24,1	3,5	40,0
China		0,4	2,9		3,3
France			7,1	5,2	12,3
Germany	21,3	12,4	85,1		118,8
Ireland		0,1	1,3	0,6	2,0
Italy		1,1	3,4	2,2	6,7
Japan		33,8	8,2	8,9	50,9
Netherlands	10,2	20,3	33,4	0,2	64,1
New Zealand					0,0
Russia					0,0
Spain		2,9	5,2	1,3	9,4
Sweden		0,9	1,6	0,5	3,0
Switzerland	1,0	0,3	13,9	2,5	17,7
United Kingdom	1,3	3,3	11,3	0,4	16,3
USA	7,0	10,8	29,1	77,8	124,7
MULTINATIONAL	126,8	86,5	458,0	71,6	742,9
Afric. Dev Bank	39,7	16,6	51,0		107,3
Europ. Union Comm.	27,4	66,9	172,3	66,7	333,3
Intern. Fund Agr. Dev			35,3		35,3
Inter. Monetary Fund	13,6		1,2		14,8
Org Petrol Exp Countries	0,0		12,9		12,9
United Nations Agencies		1,0	9,1	4,9	15,0
World Bank	46,1	2,0	176,2		224,3
TOTAL FUNDS PLEDGED	179,9	190,3	718,8	174,9	1263,9
(In % of Geneva Pledges)	102%	485%	225%	429%	215%

NOTES:

Funds Requested	189,6	273,7	300,9		764,2
Funds pledged in Geneva	176,2	39,2	319,9	40,8	586,8
Sub-Programme 1:	Financial (incl. Balance of Payments) Support				
Sub-Programme 2:	Reinsertion of Refugees & IDPs				
Sub-Programme 3:	Rehabilitation/Development				

SOURCES: Data provided by donors to the Government of Rwanda

PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND REHABILITATION

SCHEDULE B: FUNDS COMMITTED BY DONORS
(US\$ Millions)
As of 22 December 1995

DONORS	Sub- Prog 1	Sub- Prog 2	Sub- Prog 3	Not Allocated	TOTAL
BILATERAL	52,9	53,0	215,9	90,8	412,5
Australia					
Austria		0,3	1,6		1,9
Belgium	4,8		20,6	0,2	25,6
Canada	7,5	2,4	22,3	3,5	35,7
China		0,4	2,8		3,2
France			1,8	5,2	7,0
Germany	21,3	10,3	71,2		102,8
Ireland					0,0
Italy		1,1	1,5	2,2	4,8
Japan		13,8	6,2	1,4	21,4
Netherlands	10,2	9,9	30,4	0,2	50,7
New Zealand					0,0
Russia					0,0
Spain		0,4	4,4		4,8
Sweden					0,0
Switzerland	1,0	0,3	13,9	2,5	17,7
United Kingdom	1,1	3,3	10,1	0,4	14,9
USA	7,0	10,8	29,1	75,2	122,1
MULTINATIONAL	126,8	7,0	316,3	15,9	466,0
Afric. Dev Bank	39,7	1,0	38,7		79,4
Europ. Union Comm.	27,4	4,0	77,2	15,9	124,5
Intern. Fund Agr. Dev			15,2		15,2
Inter. Monetary Fund	13,6		1,2		14,8
Org Petrol Exp Countries	0,0				0,0
United Nations Agencies			7,8		7,8
World Bank	46,1	2,0	176,2		224,3
TOTAL FUNDS COMMITTED	179,7	60,0	532,2	106,7	878,5
(In % of Geneva Pledges)	102%	153%	166%	262%	150%

NOTES:

Funds pledged in Geneva	176,2	39,2	319,9	40,8	586,8
Revised Pledges (Kigali)	179,9	190,3	718,8	174,9	1263,9
Sub-Programme 1:	Financial (incl. Balance of Payments) Support				
Sub-Programme 2:	Reinsertion of Refugees & IDPs				
Sub-Programme 3:	Rehabilitation/Development				

SOURCES: Data provided by donors to the Government of Rwanda

PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND REHABILITATION

SCHEDULE C: FUNDS DISBURSED BY DONORS
(US\$ Millions)
As of 22 December 1995

DONORS	Sub- Prog 1	Sub- Prog 2	Sub- Prog 3	Not Allocated	TOTAL
BILATERAL	34,6	41,7	121,2	74,0	271,5
Australia					
Austria		0,1	1,0		1,1
Belgium	4,8		16,8	0,2	21,8
Canada	7,2	2,4	11,4	3,5	24,5
China		0,4			0,4
France			1,7	1,7	3,4
Germany	3,8	0,4	13,6		17,8
Ireland					0,0
Italy		1,1	1,0	2,2	4,3
Japan		13,8	5,4	1,4	20,6
Netherlands	10,2	8,7	28,0	0,2	47,1
New Zealand					0,0
Russia					0,0
Spain		0,4	4,4		4,8
Sweden					0,0
Switzerland	1,0	0,3	5,9	2,4	9,6
United Kingdom	1,1	3,3	9,8	0,3	14,5
USA	6,5	10,8	22,2	62,1	101,6
MULTINATIONAL	73,4	6,0	40,0	13,0	132,4
Afric. Dev Bank	18,8				18,8
Europ. Union Comm.	12,4	4,0	29,7	13,0	59,1
Intern. Fund Agr. Dev					0,0
Inter. Monetary Fund	13,6				13,6
Org Petrol Exp Countries					0,0
United Nations Agencies			7,1		7,1
World Bank	28,6	2,0	3,2		33,8
TOTAL FUNDS DISBURSED	108,0	47,7	161,2	87,0	403,9
(In % of Geneva Pledges)	61%	122%	50%	213%	69%

NOTES:

Funds pledged in Geneva	176,2	39,2	319,9	40,8	586,8
Funds Committed	179,7	60,0	532,2	106,7	878,5
Sub-Programme 1:	Financial (incl. Balance of Payments) Support				
Sub-Programme 2:	Reinsertion of Refugees & IDPs				
Sub-Programme 3:	Rehabilitation/Development				

SOURCES: Data provided by donors to the Government of Rwanda

SCHEDULE D
RWANDA TRUST FUND & COST-SHARING ARRANGEMENTS
As of 30 Nov 1995

DATE	CONTRIBUTIONS (in US\$)	FROM	PURPOSE	COMMITMENTS (in '000 US\$)	DISBURSEMENTS (in '000 US\$)	Executing Agency	RT Sub- Progr.
10 Jan. 95.	750 000.00	USA	RWA-94-009	750	800	UNV	3
28 Feb. 95.	962 500.00	DHA (NETHERLANDS)	RWA-94-010	1 070	870	HABITAT	3
29 Mar. 95.	317 460.32	UK-ODA	RWA-95-002	320	550	UNOPS	3
30 Mar. 95.	3 174 603.18	UK-ODA	RWA-95-005	3 170	850	DDSMS	3
30 Mar. 95.	2 063 492.06	UK-ODA	RWA-95-B10	1 500		HABITAT	2
04 Apr. 95.	4 305 097.65	DHA (NETHERLANDS)	RWA-95-007	Justice 2 (***)		DDSMS	3
			RWA-95-001	2 000	1 800	UNOPS	1
			RWA-95-003	Justice 1	1 195	GOR	3
			RWA-95-006	Refugees 1	610	GOR	2
04 May 95.	5 500 000.00	NETHERLANDS	RWA-95-B08	Budget Support	2 200	GOR	1
			RWA-95-B09	Butare University	832	GOR	1
			RWA-94-B10	Infrastructure 2		HABITAT	3
03 July 95.	5 500 000.00	NETHERLANDS	RWA-95-B20	Local development(***)			3
			RWA-95-B13	Communal Police	400	GOR	3
			RWA-95-B16	Gendarmerie	650	GOR	3
			RWA-95-B14	Equip. UNAMIR	500	GOR	1
			RWA-95-002	Aid Coordinatn	80	UNOPS	3
			RWA-95-B15	Civic Education	200	GOR	3
18 Aug. 95.	80 000.00	FRANCE (MSA)	RWA-95-B03	Justice 1 (***)	81	GOR	3
1 Sep. 95.	200 000.00	JAPAN	RWA-95-005	CAGE		GOR	3
6 Oct. 95.	2 897 850.76	NETHERLANDS	RWA-95-007	Justice 2 (***)		DDSMS	3
10 Oct. 95.	300 000.00	WORLD BANK	RWA-95-007	Justice 2 (***)		DDSMS	3
23 Oct. 95.	393 356.64	SWITZERLAND	RWA-95-007	Justice 2 (***)		DDSMS	3
Nov. 95.	100 000.00	SPAIN	RWA-95-B13	Archives Juridiques (***)		GOR	3
	200 000.00	IRELAND		Communal Police	50	GOR	3

Total to date: 26 744 360.61

18 143 10 533

NOTE: (*) Based on agreements signed with government and executing agencies.
(**) Excess of disbursements over donor contributions is due to funds advanced by UNDP, situation to be regularized as soon as total funding for the project is secured.
(***) Pending approval by government.

**SCHEDULED
RWANDA TRUST FUND & COST-SHARING ARRANGEMENTS
As of 20 Dec. 1995**

DATE	CONTRIBUTIONS (in US\$)	FROM	PURPOSE	COMMITMENTS (in '000 US\$)	DISBURSEMENTS (in '000 US\$)	Executing Agency	RT Sub- Progr.
10 Jan. 95.	750 000,00	USA	RWA-94-009	Human rights	750	UNV	3
28 Feb. 95.	962 500,00	DHA (NETHERLANDS)	RWA-94-010	Infrastructure	1 070	HABITAT	3
29 Mar. 95.	317 460,32	UK-ODA	RWA-95-002	Aid CoordinatN	320	UNOPS	3
30 Mar. 95.	3 174 603,18	UK-ODA	RWA-95-005	CAGE	3 170	DDSMS	3
30 Mar. 95.	2 053 492,06	UK-ODA	RWA-95-B10	Urban Reinstallation	1 500	HABITAT	2
01 Apr. 95.	4 305 097,55	DHA (NETHERLANDS)	RWA-95-007	Justice 2 (***)		DDSMS	3
			RWA-95-001	Equipment	2 000	UNOPS	1
			RWA-95-003	Justice 1	1 203	GOR	3
			RWA-95-006	Refugees 1	1 000	GOR	2
04 May 95.	5 500 000,00	NETHERLANDS	RWA-95-B08	Budget Support	2 200	GOR	1
			RWA-95-B09	Butare University	1 400	GOR	1
			RWA-94-B10	Infrastructure 2	1 400	HABITAT	3
03 July 95.	5 500 000,00	NETHERLANDS	RWA-95-B20	Local development(***)			3
			RWA-95-B13	Communal Police	400	GOR	3
			RWA-95-B16	Gendarmerie	650	GOR	3
			RWA-95-B14	Equip. UNAMIR	500	GOR	1
18 Aug. 95.	80 000,00	FRANCE (MSA)	RWA-95-002	Aid CoordinatN	80	UNOPS	3
1 Sep. 95.	2 897 850,76	JAPAN	RWA-95-B15	Civic Education	200	GOR	3
6 Oct. 95.	300 000,00	NETHERLANDS	RWA-95-B03	Justice 1 (***)		GOR	3
10 Oct. 95.	393 355,64	WORLD BANK	RWA-95-005	CAGE	300	GOR	3
23 Oct. 95.	100 000,00	SWITZERLAND	RWA-95-007	Justice 2 (***)		DDSMS	3
Nov. 95.	203 000,00	SPAIN	RWA-95-007	Justice 2 (***)		DDSMS	3
		IRELAND		Archives Juridiques (***)			3
			RWA-95-B13	Communal Police	50	GOR	3
Total to date:		26 744 360,61		18 143	10 533		

NOTE: (i) Based on agreements signed with government and executing agencies.
 (**) Excess of disbursements over donor contributions is due to funds advanced by UNDP; situation to be regularized as soon as total funding for the project is secured.
 (***) Pending approval by government.

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7222/ office.

Kagame

Rwanda Round Table Monthly Report



Development

Development Capacities
of the population

UNDP
75381
76906.

September 1995

Report on Rwanda's Round Table Activities

DRAFT

1. The purpose of this third bi-monthly report on RWA's Round Table (RT) activities is again to (i) monitor status and pace of programme implementation and (ii) indicate issues and favoured options for each of the three sub-programmes that the Government of Rwanda (GORWA) submitted to the donor community in Geneva on 18-19 January 1995. The report also deals with contributions from donors, comparing their current pledges against those announced initially at the Geneva conference (Section B). In its third section, the report details Trust-Fund and Cost-Sharing arrangements managed by UNDP. In its final Section D, the report presents a collaborative effort to restore the national capacity for public sector management ("Capacité de Gestion de l'Etat" - CAGE), highlighting progress to date and current challenges

A - Progress achieved in the RT Programme

2. As indicated in the first monthly report, dated 17 April 1995, activities presented at the Geneva conference could be consolidated into three major sub-programmes. These are:

(a) **Financial (including Balance-of-Payments) Support**, to rapidly deploy funds totalling some US\$ 190 Million for macro-economic stabilization and budgetary support;

(b) **Resettlement of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)**, to facilitate a rapid and orderly return of refugees and IDPs, preferably to their home communes, the cost of which could reach US\$ 270 Million over two years (1995-96);

(c) **Rehabilitation and Recovery**, to restore productive capacity and state administrative functions, especially Government's ability to deliver basic social services, for a total cost of some US\$300 Million.

A.1. The Financial Support sub-programme

3. During the first six months of 1995, budgetary revenue is estimated to have reached FRW 5.82 Billion (US\$ 23.2 Million), about 20% less than the FRW 7.39 Billion projected by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) staff last June (See Table below). Provisional data for July suggest however that the new revenue measures contemplated in the Finance Bill have started yielding significant results. The Rwandese authorities thus believe they could still meet the FRW 18.73 Billion estimate (US\$ 68 Million) contained in the Finance Bill.

RWA: 1995 Revenue (Actual & Projections)
(In RWF Billions)

	1st Half IMF Proj.	1st Half (Actual)	Year 1995 (Budget)
"Fiscal Revenue"		1.67	4.01
"Customs Duties"		4.04	12.96
Other Revenue		0.11	1.76
Total	7.39	5.82	18.73

4. On the spending side, the Finance Ministry, with support from the Bretton Woods institutions, has just put in place the necessary structure to monitor budgetary expenditures. As indicated in our earlier report, the Finance Bill, still to be approved by the National Assembly, has basically tabled projections made during an IMF mission which visited Kigali in February 1995 (See Table below). Total cash payments, including arrears, debt service and rehabilitation expenditures, would then amount to FRW 39.69 Billion, leaving a cash deficit of FRW 20.96 Billion (about US\$ 76 Million) to be financed by donors or the central bank.

RWA: Selected Expenditures of Central Government
(1993-95, In RWF Billions)

	1993 (Estim)	1995 (RT)	1995 (Budget)
Wages and Salaries	16.20	12.5	13.07
Defense	4.53		6.96
Civilian	11.67		6.11
Goods & Services	16.70	10.5	15.23
Defense	8.35		6.16
Civilian	8.35		9.07
Subsidies & Transfers	3.35	3.2	2.09
TOTAL	36.25	26.2	30.39

SOURCES: RT data, IMF staff estimates & Budget projections

5. Budgetary support from donors, during the first six months of 1995, came mainly from (i) drawings on "counterpart funds" accumulated before the 1994 Crisis by the European Union, Belgium and Canada, (ii) disbursements from the UNDP managed Trust Fund to which the Netherlands and the United Kingdom had contributed, and

(iii) direct support from bilateral donors for rehabilitation. These contributions were insufficient to meet the deficit and the Central Bank had to advance FRW 3.1 Billion to the Government. As well, the Treasury incurred additional domestic arrears (salaries to the military - FRW 1.16 Billion and to domestic suppliers - FRW 1.99 Billion). At the RT Mid-term Review held in Kigali on 6-7 July, 1995, it was then agreed that donors would expedite disbursements of the remaining US\$ 117 Million. The CCFF, in particular, is expected to be submitted for consideration by the IMF Board on 18 September 1995 and the related funds will be available shortly thereafter.

6. In the external area, RWA has so far exported 5,717 tonnes of coffee and 2,718 tonnes of tea, at average unit values per Kg of \$3.21 and \$1.20, respectively. Coffee exports are now expected to total 17,000 tonnes in 1995, some 15% higher than anticipated earlier. Proceeds from exports and disbursements from the World Bank's Emergency Recovery Credit have contributed to stabilize the exchange rate market. The Central Bank's strict policy stance on refinancing has also forced commercial banks to sell their dollar holdings. As a consequence, the parity of the US dollar has been hovering around a RWF 305-320 range, after having peaked at FRW 328 on August 14, 1995. The new range is still 50% higher than the rate (RWF 210 to the US\$) assumed in the RT document, generating much higher than expected "counterpart funds" for budgetary funding.

7. In spite of bilateral donor support to settle external arrears and debt service to selected multilateral donors, mainly the World Bank and the African Development Bank, RWA still incurred external arrears of FRW 56 Billion [Check arrears towards AfDB and IFAD]

8. In the monetary area, the "flash" reporting system put in place by the National Bank of Rwanda has confirmed that the excess liquidity position of the reopened banks has declined significantly, with "free" reserves reaching only RWF 518 Million at the end of July, against RWF 2.3 Billion a month earlier. Net Claims on the Private Sector (including public enterprises), have thus increased sharply, especially to accommodate coffee trading and exports. Net claims on the Government, on the other hand, reportedly declined by RWF 3.4 Billion, offsetting increases in credits to the private sector. Money supply may thus have increased only on the strength of a rapid accumulation in foreign reserves. As of the end of July, Net Foreign Assets may have reached RWF 11 Billion (\$ 34 Million), against RWF 2.2 Billion on December 31st, 1994. [Check IMF Programme]

A.2. The Refugees Resettlement sub-programme

9. As indicated in our earlier report, Government closed the 38 IDP camps in the former "Zone Turquoise" and most of the IDPs have reportedly gone back to their home communes. Over the period under review (July and August) the Ministry of Social Reintegration (MINIREISO) has mainly strengthened its capacity to implement the revised Action Plan endorsed by donors at the RT Mid-term Review. More, specifically, a special unit has been created in the Minister's office to coordinate humanitarian assistance (Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit - HACU), integrating the former IOC (Integrated Operations Center) initially created by UNREO.

10. The Action Plan, although designed to eventually cover all RWA refugees including those who have not yet returned (1,5 Million at the end of June 1995), has proposed to give priority to seven geographical zones (Mutara, Kibungo, Bugesera, Butare, Gisenyi, Kigali-ville and Butare-ville) resettling about 1.3 Million returnees. The cost to implement the Plan was estimated at \$ 205 Million and several donors, especially Belgium (Butare rural), Germany (Mutara), Netherlands (Zaire border), United Kingdom (Kigali-ville) and the African Development Bank, have increased their combined contributions by \$ 55 Million. In addition, the European Union, subject to Government approval, could earmark a significant part of funds still available under the "7th FED".

11. Following the Security Council's decision on 17 August 1995, to lift the arms embargo for one year, Zaire proceeded to expell RWA refugees and some 15,000 of them crossed the border through Gisenyi in the North and Cyangugu in the South during the 19-30 August period. With support from the UN system (UNAMIR, UNHCR and IOM) and NGOs all of the returnees from Zaire were transported to Transit Camps and about half of them have so far been transfered to their home communes. The Zaire's threat to resume expulsion on 31st December 1995 and the Tanzanian intention to also start expulsion at the end of October are changing the assumptions underlying the Action Plan over the short term. The Government, with support from the donor community, especially UNDP, is actively revising the Plan activities scheduled for the July 1995-July 1996 period. The revision will also aim at promoting the role of women who now account for some two thirds of the total population. Finally, The Government is considering a UNDP proposal to hold a "Thematic Consultation" before the end of the year.

A.3. The "Rehabilitation/Recovery" sub-programme

12. This sub-programme was initially designed to restore RWA's productive capacity and Government's ability to deliver basic social services, so as to recover the pre-1994 standards of living within 24 months. Over the period under review, Government, with support from UNDP and selected donors, has actively addressed governance issues, completing a comprehensive Action Plan for the prison and justice systems as well as project documents to re-create the "Gendarmerie" and the Communal Police.

13. Additional pledges by donors both before and after the Mid-term Review have added US\$ 242 Million to this sub-programme, especially for rehabilitation of the infrastructure and social sectors (See Table below). Projects, since then, have continued to progress most rapidly in the rural sector, whereas programming in the infrastructure sector has taken longer than expected.

Rehabilitation-Recovery Components
(in US\$ Millions)

	Revised Pledges		Amounts Committed
	May	Sept.	
1. Public Administration & Popular participation	45	52	26
2. Infrastructure	27	166	9
3. Rural Development	79	104	59
4. Industry & Commerce	24	55	32
5. Social Sectors	55	150	42
6. Un-identified	78	16	10
TOTAL	308	543	178

Source: Data provided by donors to MINIPLAN

14. The rapid pace of project implementation in the rural sector has already yielded significant results. A joint FAO-WFP mission has recently estimated the "1995 B" harvesting season to yield 78,900 tons of cereals, 59,500 tons of pulses, 533,900 tons of tuber and 1.04 Million tons of bananas. In addition to favourable weather conditions, the timely provision of seeds and tools by the donor community enabled the farmers to increase plantings. Taking into account the production of foodcrops harvested earlier in the year (ie 1995 A Season), the 1995 total output is estimated by the joint FAO/WFP mission to reach 58% to 81% of the 1989-93 average levels, depending on the crop (See Table below). The RT objective of retrieving the 1993 production in 1996 could thus be achieved, despite the difficulties in repatriating refugees.

RWA: Foodcrops production from 1989 to 1995
('000 tons)

Crop	Avg. 1989-93	1994	1995	1995 (In % of Avg.)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tubers	1 519	1 027	881	58%
Cereals	235	132	141	60%
Pulses	218	51	134	61%
Bananas	2 463	1 489	2 002	81%
	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	4 441	2 879	3 158	71%

Source: FAO/WFP Special Report (July 1995)

15. Regarding the manufacturing sector, the brewery BRALIRWA resumed its activities in October 1994 and production has been increasing steadily ever since. As of July 1995, beer production has recovered to 50% of the pre-Crisis level and production of mineral water has revived even faster, to reach two thirds of the pre-Crisis level. According to its professional association (Association des Industriels du Rwanda - AIR), the industrial sector could recover even faster if (i) a new fiscal legislation could assist them to cope with losses from genocide related destructions and (ii) a special fund were set up to provide bank loan guarantees.

B - Contributions by Donors

16. As indicated in attached schedule A, **funds pledged to date by donors have reached US\$ 1,089 Million**, against US\$ 587 Million registered initially at the Geneva conference. The increase came mainly from (i) a continuation of projects previously in the pipeline and for which GORWA had not considered to be on their new priority list and (ii) additional pledges made by donors, at the July 1995 Mid-term Review, mainly the European Union, the Netherlands and France.

17. As indicated in attached schedule B, **"commitments" to date by donors** are estimated at US\$ 523 Million, **equivalent to 89% of the Geneva pledges**. Making good their intentions confirmed at the RT Mid-Term Review, donors accelerated commitments of funds further, especially in sub-programmes 2 and 3 (see Table below). A continuation of these efforts would have committed the equivalent of all funds pledged in Geneva within the next few months.

Commitments by Donors
(In % of Geneva pledges)

	May -----	July -----	September -----
Sub-Programme 1	61%	61%	63%
Sub-programme 2	35%	110%	109%
Sub-programme 3	35%	82%	90%
Unidentified	36%	56%	197%
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	31%	74%	89%

Source: Data provided by donors to MINIPLAN

18. As indicated in attached schedule C, **disbursements to date by donors** are estimated at US\$ 176 Million, **equivalent to 30% of the total pledged in Geneva**, a significant improvement over May disbursements (10%). Once funds have been committed, disbursement rates would depend on the pace of implementation which in turn depends on security conditions in the country. Conversely, security conditions also depend on delivery and disbursement rates and **the country still faces the challenge of consolidating the RT momentum.**

C - Trust Fund and Cost-Sharing Arrangements

19. The Netherlands was instrumental in promoting the UN Trust Fund and costs-sharing arrangements with UNDP in the aftermath of the RWA crisis. As indicated in attached schedule D, the first arrangement was in fact finalized with the USAID in support of the Human Rights monitoring programme. The United Kingdom has also become a major donor to share the cost of the Economic Management programme. To date, contributions under Trust-Fund or cost-sharing arrangements managed by UNDP has totaled US\$ 22.8 Million, some 2% of all the funds pledged by donors. Additional contributions are expected from donors, especially the Netherlands, to finance the Justice sector, Canada, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden and the World Bank.

20. Programming of Trust-Fund and cost-sharing resources is undertaken by UNDP in close consultation with Government, especially the Planning Minister, and in accordance with donors' indications if any. As reflected in attached Schedule D, UNDP has so far, programmed ("committed") 13 projects totalling US\$ 15.1 Million, equivalent to 95% of pledges made in Geneva (US\$ 16 Million). These projects have mainly concentrated on "Financial Support" (US\$ 5.5 Million) and "Rehabilitation" (US\$ 8.6 Million). In addition, five projects totalling US\$ 6.5 Million are awaiting Government approval. In order to expedite programming and disbursements of donors' contributions to the Trust-Fund, UNDP has often advanced its own money to cover preparation and start-up costs.

D - Special Programme Profile: Strengthening the Capacity of the State ("CAGE")

21. As announced in our earlier report, a joint World-Bank/ IMF/ UNDP project, the largest capacity building initiative in RWA, was approved by the Planning Minister on 22 June 1995, following several months of appraisal and dialogue with the six institutions concerned: Office of the Prime Minister, Finance and the Central Bank, Planning, Public Service, and Home Affairs. The project aims at establishing appropriate government systems, skills and procedures to deal with economic and financial management. In addition, the project focusses on personnel management and training, assisting Government to specify the numbers of personnel needed for each state function, and the training required to achieve adequate levels of professionalism in the civil service. An important component of the project approach is to avoid the structural problems of the pre-1994 administration: staff complements and functions will be agreed based on a clear definition of current needs rather than simply restored at their pre-1994 capacity. The project is estimated to cost US\$ 9.5 Million over 18 months, with funding from the United Kingdom (\$3.5 Million), the Bretton Woods institutions (\$2.9 Million) and UNDP (\$ 1.8 Million). The funding gap stands at \$ 1.3 Million.

22. The project is executed by UN-DDSMS and the IMF. Within the Government, its Steering Committee has met four times and detailed work-plans for each of the six institutions have been completed. As well, the national project manager has been selected. The immediate tasks ahead will mainly consist of assisting Government in (i) selecting and nominating middle management staff, (ii) formulating priority training programmes, (iii) preparing the 1996 Finance Bill that would be based on the 1996-98 Public Investment Programme and more importantly (iv) strengthening the coordination capacity of the President's and the Prime Minister's offices.

23. The main challenge facing the CAGE project remains the low level of remunerations at which Government can afford to pay its civil servants.

Kigali, 14 September 1995

PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND REHABILITATION

A. FUNDS PLEDGED BY DONORS

(million of US dollars)

UPDATED ON 9 SEPTEMBER 1995

DONORS	SUB- PROGR. 1	SUB- PROGR. 2	SUB- PROGR. 3	NOT ALLOCATED	TOTAL
BILATERAL					
Australia			3.0		3.0
Austria		0.3	5.7		6.0
Belgium	4.8	10.0	25.2	0.2	40.2
Canada	7.5	4.4	23.1	3.4	38.3
France			6.7	5.0	11.7
Germany	21.3	10.9	85.5		117.7
Ireland		0.1	1.3	0.6	2.0
Italy		0.3	3.3	0.4	3.9
Japan		19.4	7.6	3.9	30.9
Netherlands	9.7	11.5	32.5	0.1	53.8
Spain		3.0	5.2	1.3	9.5
Sweden		0.9	1.9	0.3	3.0
Switzerland	0.8		23.1	0.2	24.0
United Kingdom	0.8	2.0	5.2	1.2	9.0
USA	6.5		40.2	50.9	97.6
SUB-TOTAL	51.3	62.6	269.4	67.1	450.4
MULTILATERAL					
African Development Bank	39.7	16.6	51.0		107.3
European Union Commission	27.4		69.0	124.2	220.6
Intern. Fund Agricultural Dev.			35.4		35.4
International Monetary Fund	14.8				14.8
Org. Petroleum Exp. Countries				12.9	12.9
United Nations Agencies		3.0	11.0		14.0
World Bank	48.7		185.0		233.7
SUB-TOTAL	130.5	19.6	351.4	137.1	638.7
TOTAL FUNDS PLEDGED	181.8	82.2	620.8	204.2	1089.1
- MEMORANDUM -					
FUNDS REQUESTED	189.6	273.7	300.9		764.1

Notes:

This table indicate the value of the pledges by sub-programmes made by the donors since the Conference.

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

Sub-Programme 2: Reintegration of Refugees and Displaced

Sub-Programme 3: Rehabilitation / Development

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PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND REHABILITATION

B. FUNDS COMMITTED BY DONORS

(million of US dollars)

UPDATED ON 9 SEPTEMBER 1995

DONORS	SUB-- PROGR. 1	SUB-- PROGR. 2	SUB-- PROGR. 3	NOT ALLOCATED	TOTAL
BILATERAL					
Australia					
Austria		0.3	0.2		0.5
Belgium	4.8		17.9	0.2	22.8
Canada	7.5	1.9	9.4	3.4	22.1
France			1.4	4.1	5.5
Germany	7.2	0.4	33.3		40.9
Ireland					
Italy		0.3	1.5	0.4	2.1
Japan		19.4	5.6	1.4	26.4
Netherlands	7.7	1.5	17.5		26.7
Spain		0.5	4.4		4.9
Sweden					
Switzerland	0.8		23.1	0.2	24.0
United Kingdom	0.8	2.0	5.2	0.2	8.0
USA	6.5		26.4	50.5	83.4
SUB-TOTAL	35.2	26.1	145.7	60.2	267.2
MULTILATERAL					
African Development Bank		16.6	23.1		39.7
European Union Commission	27.4		65.0	24.1	116.5
Intern. Fund Agricultural Dev.			15.3		15.3
International Monetary Fund					
Org. Petroleum Exp. Countries					
United Nations Agencies			5.0	0.3	5.3
World Bank	48.7		30.4		79.1
SUB-TOTAL	76.0	16.6	138.8	24.4	255.9
TOTAL FUNDS COMMITTED	111.2	42.7	284.5	84.6	523.0

- MEMORANDUM -

FUNDS PLEDGED	181.8	82.2	620.8	204.2	1089.1
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Notes:

The "commitments" indicate the value of the projects approved between the donors and the Government.

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

Sub-Programme 2: Reintegration of Refugees and Displaced

Sub-Programme 3: Rehabilitation / Development

09/09/1995 18:18

PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND REHABILITATION

C. FUNDS DISBURSED BY DONORS

(million of US dollars)

UPDATED ON 9 SEPTEMBER 1995

DONORS	SUB-- PROGR. 1	SUB-- PROGR. 2	SUB-- PROGR. 3	NOT ALLOCATED	TOTAL
BILATERAL					
Australia					
Austria			0.3		0.3
Belgium	4.8		15.0	0.2	20.0
Canada	7.2	1.9	7.6	3.3	20.0
France				0.8	0.8
Germany	2.7	0.1	4.3		7.0
Ireland					
Italy		0.3	1.5	0.4	2.1
Japan		19.4	5.2	1.4	26.0
Netherlands	7.7	1.5	6.3		15.5
Spain		0.5	4.4		4.9
Sweden					
Switzerland	0.8		6.9	0.1	7.8
United Kingdom	0.8	2.0	5.2	0.2	8.1
USA	5.0		16.0	50.5	71.5
SUB-TOTAL	28.9	25.5	72.6	56.8	183.8
MULTILATERAL					
African Development Bank					
European Union Commission	5.7		16.5	18.5	40.7
Intern. Fund Agricultural Dev.					
International Monetary Fund					
Org. Petroleum Exp. Countries					
United Nations Agencies			5.0		5.0
World Bank	15.5				15.5
SUB-TOTAL	21.2		21.5	18.5	61.2
TOTAL FUNDS DISBURSED	50.1	25.5	94.1	75.3	245.0
- MEMORANDUM -					
FUNDS PLEDGED	181.8	82.2	620.8	204.2	1089.1

Notes:

The "funds disbursed" indicate financial resources deposited by the donor government to bank accounts established by international agency, non-governmental organization or other international or national institution entrusted with implementation of programmes and projects in Rwanda.

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

Sub-Programme 2: Reintegration of Refugees and Displaced

Sub-Programme 3: Rehabilitation / Development

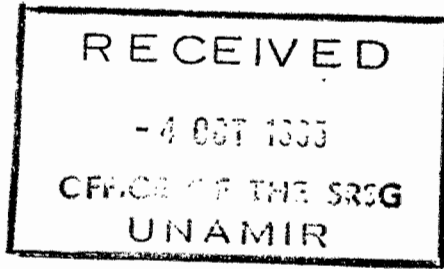
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SCHEDULE D
RWANDA: TRUST FUND & COST-SHARING ARRANGEMENTS
As of 6 Sept. 1995

DATE	AMOUNTS (In US\$)	FROM	PURPOSE	Executing Agency	RT Sub- Progr.
10 Jan. 95	750 000.00	USAID	Human Rights	UNV	3
28 Feb. 95	962 500.00	DHA (NETHERL.)	Infrastructure	Habitat	3
29 Mar. 95	317 460.32	UK-ODA	Aid Coordinatn	UNOPS	3
30 Mar. 95	3 174 603.18	UK-ODA	Economic Mgmt	DDSMS	3
30 Mar. 95	2 063 492.06	UK-ODA	Refugees (*)	Habitat	2
			Justice 2 (*)		3
04 Apr. 95	4 305 097.65	DHA (NETHERL.)	Equipment	UNOPS	1
			Justice 1	GORWA	3
			Refugees 1	GORWA	2
04 May 95	5 500 000.00	NETHERLANDS	Budget Support	GORWA	1
			Butare Univ.	GORWA	1
			Infrastruct. 2	Habitat	3
03 July 95	5 500 000.00	NETHERLANDS	Local Dev. (*)	DDSMS	3
			Communal Police	GORWA	3
			Gendarmerie	GORWA	3
			Equip. UNAMIR (*)		1
18 Aug. 95	80 000.00	FRANCE	Aid Coordinatn	UNOPS	3
	200 000.00	JAPAN	Civic Educ. (*)		3
TOTAL to Date	22 853 153.21				

NOTE: (*) Pending approval by Government

15/9/1995



N°: 585
RWA/91/U16

Kigali, le 28 septembre 1995

Monsieur le Représentant,


Objet: Rapport mensuel sur les activités de la Table Ronde pour le Rwanda

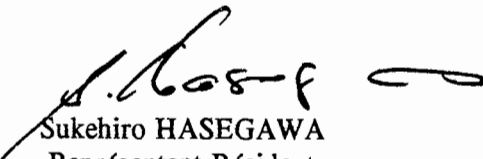
Nous avons le plaisir de vous faire parvenir, ci-joint, le rapport mensuel du mois de septembre portant sur les réalisations du Programme de Réconciliation Nationale et de Relance Socio-économique (PRNRSE) qui a été présenté à la Conférence de Table Ronde à Genève en janvier 1995.

Le rapport a été le fruit d'un travail commun entre le Ministère du Plan et les services du PNUD-Kigali. Il contient quatre sections:

- A/ Réalisation du PRNRSE
- B/ Contribution des donateurs
- C/ Ressource du Fonds Fiduciaire et en partage de coûts
- D/ Renforcement des capacités de gestion de l'Etat (CAGE).

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Représentant, l'assurance de notre considération distinguée.


Jean Berchmans BIRARA
Ministre du Plan


Sukehiro HASEGAWA
Représentant Résident

- Monsieur le Représentant Résident de la Banque Mondiale
- Monsieur le Délégué du HCR
- Monsieur le Représentant de l'UNICEF
- Monsieur le Représentant de l'OMS
- Monsieur le Coordinateur de l'Assistance Humanitaire
- Monsieur le Directeur des Opérations du PAM et Représentant a.i. de la FAO
- Monsieur le Chef de Délégation du CICR
- Monsieur le Chef des Opérations du HRFOR
- Monsieur le Chargé de Bureau de l'UNESCO
- Monsieur le Représentant de l'OIM

✓ CC: - Son Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur Shaharyar Khan
Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies

Rwanda Round Table Monthly Report



September 1995

Report on Rwanda's Round Table Activities

HIGHLIGHTS

* Donor pledges are now estimated at more than one billion US dollars and disbursements have reached US\$ 252 million, equivalent to 43% of pledges recorded in January 1995, a remarkable performance against funds released just before the July Mid-term Review (15%)

* Government policies and donor contributions to the Financial Support Programme have succeeded in stabilizing the exchange rate, although Government revenue fell short of expectations.

* The Action Plan for Refugee Resettlement remains largely unfunded. The Government is revising the Plan first year activities to face a "massive return" of 6,000 refugees a day. A thematic consultation could be called by Government before the end of the year.

* The rehabilitation and development activities have started yielding positive results: 1995 food crop production is estimated to have reached 71% of the 1989-93 average levels, against 65% in 1994, as well, selected manufacturing activities have exceeded 50% of their pre-Crisis levels.

* Programming activities in the Infrastructure sub-sector are still taking longer than expected. The main challenge facing the Public Sector remains the low levels of remunerations that Government can afford to pay its civil servants

1. The purpose of this third regular report on RWA's Round Table (RT) activities is again to (i) monitor status and pace of programme implementation as of 14 September 1995 and (ii) indicate issues and favoured options for each of the three sub-programmes that the Government of Rwanda (GOR) submitted to the donor community in Geneva on 18-19 January 1995. The report also deals with contributions from donors, comparing their current pledges against those announced initially at the Geneva conference (Section B). In its third section, the report details Trust-Fund and Cost-Sharing arrangements managed by UNDP. In its final Section D, the report presents a collaborative effort to restore the national capacity for public sector management ("Capacité de Gestion de l'Etat" - CAGE), highlighting progress to date and current challenges.

A - Progress achieved in the RT Programme

2. As indicated in the first regular report, dated 17 April 1995, activities presented at the Geneva conference could be consolidated into three major sub-programmes. These are:

(a) **Financial (including Balance-of-Payments) Support**, to rapidly deploy funds totalling some US\$ 190 million for macro-economic stabilization and budgetary support;

(b) **Resettlement of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)**, to facilitate a rapid and orderly return of refugees and IDPs, preferably to their home communes, the cost of which could reach US\$ 270 million over two years (1995-96);

(c) **Rehabilitation and Recovery**, to restore productive capacity and state administrative functions, especially Government's ability to deliver basic social services, for a total cost of some US\$300 million.

A.1. The Financial Support sub-programme

3. During the first six months of 1995, budgetary revenue is estimated to have reached RWF 5.82 billion (US\$ 23.2 million), about 20% less than the RWF 7.39 billion projected by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) staff last June (See Table below). Provisional data for July suggest however that the new revenue measures contemplated in the Finance Bill have started yielding significant results. It thus appears that GOR would meet the RWF 18.73 billion estimate contained in the Finance Bill only if international prices of coffee revive to levels prevailing over the first half of the year and that the Customs department could be strengthened rapidly.

RWA: 1995 Revenue (Actual & Projections)
(In RWF Billions)

	1st Half IMF Proj.	1st Half (Actual)	Year 1995 (Budget)
"Fiscal Revenue"	-----	1.67	4.01
"Customs Duties"		4.04	12.96
Other Revenue		0.11	1.76
	-----	-----	-----
Total	7.39	5.82	18.73

4. On the spending side, the Finance Ministry, with support from the Bretton Woods institutions, has just put in place the necessary

structure to monitor budgetary expenditures. As indicated in our earlier report, the Finance Bill, still to be approved by the National Assembly, has basically tabled projections made during an IMF mission which visited Kigali in February 1995 (See Table below). Total cash payments, including arrears, debt service and rehabilitation expenditures, would then amount to RWF 39.69 billion, leaving a cash deficit of RWF 20.96 billion (about US\$ 76 million) to be financed by donors or the central bank.

**RWA: Selected Expenditures of Central Government
(1993-95, In RWF Billions)**

	1993 (Estim)	1995 (RT)	1995 (Budget)
Wages and Salaries	16.20	12.5	13.07
Defense	4.53		6.96
Civilian	11.67		6.11
Goods & Services	16.70	10.5	15.23
Defense	8.35		6.16
Civilian	8.35		9.07
Subsidies & Transfers	3.35	3.2	2.09
TOTAL	36.25	26.2	30.39

SOURCES: RT data, IMF staff estimates & Budget projections

5. Budgetary support from donors, during the first six months of 1995, came mainly from (i) drawings on "counterpart funds" accumulated before the 1994 Crisis by the European Union, Belgium and Canada, (ii) disbursements from the UNDP managed Trust Fund to which the Netherlands and the United Kingdom had contributed, and (iii) direct support from bilateral donors for selected debt repayments and rehabilitation activities. These contributions were insufficient to meet the deficit and the Treasury incurred additional domestic arrears (salaries to the military - RWF 1.16 billion and to domestic suppliers - RWF 1.99 billion). At the RT Mid-term Review held in Kigali on 6-7 July, 1995, it was then agreed that donors would expedite disbursements of the remaining US\$ 117 million. The CCFF, in particular, was expected to be submitted for consideration by the IMF Board in September 1995 and the related funds should be available shortly thereafter.¹

6. In the external area, RWA has so far exported 5,717 tonnes of

¹ The CCFF for RWA was approved by the IMF board on 22nd Sept.

coffee and 2,718 tonnes of tea, at average unit values per Kg of \$3.21 and \$1.20, respectively. Coffee exports are now expected to total 17,000 tonnes in 1995, some 15% higher than anticipated earlier. Proceeds from exports and disbursements from the World Bank's Emergency Recovery Credit have contributed to stabilize the exchange rate market. The Central Bank's strict policy stance on refinancing has also forced commercial banks to sell their dollar holdings. As a consequence, the parity of the US dollar has been hovering around a RWF 305-320 range, after having peaked at FRW 328 on August 14, 1995. The new range is still 50% higher than the rate (RWF 210 to the US\$) assumed in the RT document, generating much higher than expected "counterpart funds" for budgetary funding.

7. In spite of bilateral donor support to settle external arrears and debt service to selected multilateral donors, mainly the World Bank and the African Development Bank, RWA still incurred public debt arrears (domestic and external) of some RWF 50 billion, equivalent to US\$ 160 million, as of August 1995.

8. In the monetary area, the "flash" reporting system put in place by the National Bank of Rwanda has confirmed that the excess liquidity position of the reopened banks has declined significantly, with "free" reserves reaching only RWF 518 million at the end of July, against RWF 2.3 billion a month earlier. Net Claims on the Private Sector (including public enterprises), have thus increased sharply, especially to accommodate coffee trading and exports. Net claims on the Government, on the other hand, reportedly declined by RWF 3.4 billion, offsetting increases in credits to the private sector. As projected in the financial programme agreed with the IMF, money supply may have increased only on the strength of a rapid accumulation in foreign reserves. In this context of controlled growth in money supply and a stabilized exchange rate, price inflation, which reached 6% a month over the May-July period, could slow down in the months ahead.

A.2. The Refugees Resettlement sub-programme

9. At the RT Mid-term Review donors discussed and endorsed a 4-year Action Plan presented by GOR for refugees resettlement and reinsertion. Although designed to eventually cover all [REDACTED] (including 1,5 million who have not yet returned), the Action Plan has proposed to give priority to seven geographical zones (five rural and two urban) resettling about 1.3 million returnees. The cost to implement the Plan over the first two years, was estimated at US\$ 205 million and several donors, especially Belgium (Butare), Germany (Mutara), Netherlands (Zaire border), United Kingdom (Kigali-ville) and the African Development Bank (Mutara), have increased their combined contributions by US\$ 55 million. In addition, the European Union, subject to Government approval, could

earmark a significant part of funds still available under the [REDACTED].

10. Over the period under review (July and August) the Rwandan authorities resettled about 8,000 households in the prefectures of Byumba, Gikongoro, Gisenyi, Giterama and Kibungo. In addition, the Ministry of Social Reintegration (MINIREISO) has mainly strengthened its capacity to implement the Action Plan mentioned above. More specifically, a special unit has been created in the Minister's office to coordinate humanitarian assistance (Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit - HACU), integrating the former IOC (Integrated Operations Center) initially created by UNREO.

11. On 17 August 1995, Zaire started expelling RWA refugees and some 15,000 of them crossed the border through Gisenyi in the North and Cyangugu in the South during the 19-30 August period. With support from the UN system (UNAMIR, UNHCR and IOM) and NGOs all of the returnees from Zaire were transported to Transit Camps and about half of them have so far been transferred to their home communes. The Zaire's threat to resume expulsion on 31st December 1995 and the Tanzanian intention to also start expulsion at the end of October are changing the assumptions underlying the Action Plan over the short term.

12. The Plan initially assumed a gradual return of refugees mainly from Burundi and Tanzania. The Government, with support from the donor community, is thus actively revising its activities scheduled for the July 1995-July 1996 period, to cope with a "massive" influx of 6,000 refugees a day, half of them from Zaire. The revision will also aim at promoting the role of women who now account for some two thirds of the total population. Finally, the Government is considering a UNDP proposal to hold a Thematic Consultation on "Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement" before the end of the year.

13. Two additional aspects of Sub-Programme 2 need to be reported. Firstly, whereas most donors have insisted on an orderly return of refugees from abroad as part of the overall reconciliation programme, the Government Action Plan remains largely unfunded. At the same time, some US\$ 500 Million have reportedly been channeled through selected UN Agencies and NGOs mainly to support refugees outside Rwanda.

A.3. The "Rehabilitation/Recovery" sub-programme

14. As presented at the Geneva Conference, this sub-programme was initially designed to restore [REDACTED], so as to [REDACTED]

recover the pre-1994 standards of living within 24 months. Since then, the Government has gradually emphasized the need for promoting development projects, in addition to rehabilitation activities. In response to GOR policies, total pledges by donors have now reached US\$ 633 million, especially in the infrastructure and social sectors (See Table below).

Rehabilitation-Recovery Components
(in US\$ Millions)

	Geneva Requests -----	Pledges (Sept.) -----	Amounts Disbursed -----	
			(\$ Mn) -----	In % of GVA Req. -----
1.Public Administration & Popular participation	17	76	19	112%
2.Infrastructure	71	170	12	17%
3.Rural Development	47	114	22	47%
4.Industry & Commerce	54	55	4	7%
5.Social Sectors	112	172	28	25%
6.Un-allocated		46	11	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	301	633	96	32%

Source: Data provided by donors to MINIPLAN

15. Regarding the **"Public Administration" component**, Government, over the period under review (July and August), with support from UNDP and selected donors, has actively addressed governance issues, completing a comprehensive Action Plan for the prison and justice systems as well as project documents to re-create the "Gendarmerie" and the Communal Police. Within this component, donor commitments have so far concentrated on the International Tribunal, Human Rights Monitoring and Capacity Strengthening for State Management (CAGE project, see Special Programme Profile in Section D, below).

16. The rapid pace of project implementation in the **rural sector** as well as support from UN Agencies, have already yielded significant results. According to a joint FAO-WFP mission, the "1995 B" harvesting season yielded 78,900 tons of cereals, 59,500 tons of pulses, 533,900 tons of tuber and 1.04 million tons of bananas. In addition to favourable weather conditions, the timely provision of seeds and tools by the donor community enabled the farmers to increase plantings. Taking into account the production of food crops harvested earlier in the year (ie 1995 A Season), the 1995 total output is estimated by the joint FAO/WFP mission to reach 58% to 81% of the 1989-93 average levels, depending on the crop (See Table next page).

RWA: Food crops production from 1989 to 1995
(’000 tons)

Crop	Avg. 1989-93	1994	1995	1995 (In % of Avg.)
Tubers	1 519	1 027	881	58%
Cereals	235	132	141	60%
Pulses	218	51	134	61%
Bananas	2 463	1 489	2 002	81%
TOTAL	4 441	2 879	3 158	71%

Source: FAO/WFP Special Report (July 1995)

17. Regarding the **industrial and commercial component**, donor disbursements have been extremely limited. The brewery BRALIRWA however resumed its activities in October 1994 and production has been increasing steadily ever since. As of July 1995, beer production has recovered to 50% of the pre-Crisis level and production of soft drinks has revived even faster, to reach two thirds of the pre-Crisis level. Such a recovery in the industrial sector confirmed the findings of a study financed by the European Union whereby production by some 30 corporations has reached 80% of the pre-1994 levels. According to its professional association (Association des Industriels du Rwanda - AIR), the industrial sector could recover even faster if (i) new fiscal measures could assist them to cope with losses from genocide related destructions and (ii) a special fund were set up to provide bank loan guarantees.

18. Regarding the infrastructure component, programming activities have taken longer than expected. In the social component, only the health sector has so far benefitted from significant donor support (US\$ 20 million disbursed) whereas the education sector has merely received US\$ 2 million. The Planning Ministry has started assisting selected ministries to formulate sectoral strategies.

B - Contributions by Donors

19. As indicated in attached schedule A, **funds pledged to date by donors have reached US\$ 1,085 million**, against US\$ 587 million registered initially at the Geneva conference. The increase came mainly from (i) a continuation of projects previously in the pipeline and for which GOR had not considered to be on their new priority list and (ii) additional pledges made by donors, at the July 1995 Mid-term Review, mainly the European Union and the Netherlands. As well, France officially pledged assistance to RWA at the Review.

20. As indicated in attached schedule B, "commitments" to date by donors are estimated at US\$ 525 million, equivalent to 89% of the Geneva pledges. Making good their intentions confirmed at the RT Mid-Term Review, donors accelerated commitments of funds further, especially in sub-programmes 2 and 3. A continuation of these efforts would have committed the equivalent of all funds pledged in Geneva within the next few months.

21. As indicated in attached schedule C, disbursements to date by donors are estimated at US\$ 252 million, equivalent to 43% of the total pledged in Geneva, a remarkable improvement over May (9%) and July (15%) disbursements. At Government's request, a few donors have expedited their bilateral disbursement procedures and/or contributed through the Trust Fund mechanisms. If current trends were to continue, donors would have disbursed US\$ 350 million in 1995, as much as the countries had received annually before the 1994 Crisis.

22. In an effort to monitor incoming aid flows to RWA, Government has differentiated "direct aid" from assistance channeled through UN Agencies and NGOs ("indirect aid"). The latter is estimated to amount to almost US\$ 115 million (11% of total pledges), over and above the US\$ 500 Million reported by UN-DHA.

[REDACTED] On the other hand, Government has not been always informed of the actual uses of indirect aid.

C - Trust Fund and Cost-Sharing Arrangements

23. The Netherlands was instrumental in promoting the UN Trust Fund and costs-sharing arrangements with UNDP in the aftermath of the RWA crisis. As indicated in attached schedule D, the first arrangement was in fact finalized with the USA in support of the Human Rights monitoring programme. The United Kingdom has also become a major donor to share the cost of the Economic Management programme. To date, contributions under Trust-Fund and cost-sharing arrangements managed by UNDP has totaled US\$ 25.75 million, some 2% of all the funds pledged by donors. Additional contributions are expected from donors, especially the Netherlands, to finance the Justice sector, Canada, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden and the World Bank.

24. Programming of Trust-Fund and cost-sharing resources is undertaken by UNDP in close consultation with Government, especially the Planning Minister, and in accordance with donors' instructions if any. As reflected in attached Schedule D, UNDP has so far, programmed ("committed") 13 projects totalling US\$ 15.1 million, equivalent to 95% of pledges made in Geneva (US\$ 16

million). These projects have mainly concentrated on "Financial Support" (US\$ 5.5 million) and "Rehabilitation" (US\$ 8.6 Million). In addition, five projects totalling US\$ 6.5 million are awaiting Government approval. In order to expedite programming and disbursements of donors' contributions to the Trust-Fund, UNDP has often advanced its own money to cover preparation and start-up costs. Disbursements by the UNDP Trust Fund (including contributions through the Secretary General's Trust Fund) are estimated at US\$ 8.3 million, equivalent to 52% of Geneva pledges.

D - Special Programme Profile: Strengthening the Capacity of the State ("CAGE")

25. As announced in our earlier report, a joint World-Bank/ IMF/ UNDP project, the largest capacity building initiative in RWA, was approved by the Planning Minister on 22 June 1995, following several months of appraisal and dialogue with the six institutions concerned: Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank, Planning Ministry, Public Service, and Home Affairs. The project aims at establishing appropriate government systems, skills and procedures to deal with economic and financial management. In addition, the project focusses on personnel management and training, assisting Government to specify the numbers of personnel needed for each state function, and the training required to achieve adequate levels of professionalism in the civil service. An important component of the project approach is to avoid the structural problems of the pre-1994 administration: staff complements and functions will be agreed based on a clear definition of current needs rather than simply restored at their pre-1994 capacity. The project is estimated to cost US\$ 9.5 million over 18 months, with funding from the United Kingdom (\$3.5 million), the Bretton Woods institutions (\$2.9 million) and UNDP (\$1.8 million). The funding gap stands at \$ 1.3 million.

26. The project is executed by UN-DDSMS, UN-OPS and the IMF. Within the Government, its Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee has met four times and detailed work-plans for each of the six institutions have been completed. As well, the national project manager has been selected. The immediate tasks ahead will mainly consist of assisting Government in (i) selecting and nominating middle management staff, (ii) formulating priority training programmes, (iii) preparing the 1996 Finance Bill that would be based on the 1996-98 Public Investment Programme and more importantly (iv) strengthening the coordination capacity of the President's and the Prime Minister's offices.

27. The main challenge facing the CAGE project remains the low relatively level of remunerations at which Government can afford to pay its civil servants.

Kigali, 14 September 1995

PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND REHABILITATION

A. FUNDS PLEDGED BY DONORS

(million of US dollars)

UPDATED ON 14 SEPTEMBER 1995

DONORS	SUB- PROGR. 1	SUB- PROGR. 2	SUB- PROGR. 3	NOT ALLOCATED	TOTAL
BILATERAL					
Australia			3.0		3.0
Austria		0.3	5.7		6.0
Belgium	4.8	10.0	25.2	0.2	40.2
Canada	8.6	4.4	22.6	3.4	38.9
France			6.7	5.0	11.7
Germany	21.3	10.9	85.5		117.7
Ireland		0.1	1.3	0.6	2.0
Italy		0.3	3.3	0.4	3.9
Japan		19.4	7.6	3.9	30.9
Netherlands	9.7	11.5	32.5	0.1	53.8
Spain		3.0	5.2	1.3	9.5
Sweden		0.9	2.1		3.0
Switzerland	0.8		23.1	0.2	24.0
United Kingdom	0.8	2.0	6.2	0.2	9.1
USA	7.0		34.3	51.2	92.5
SUB-TOTAL	52.9	62.6	264.3	66.3	446.0
MULTILATERAL					
African Development Bank	39.7	16.6	51.0		107.3
European Union Commission	27.4		69.0	124.2	220.6
Intern. Fund Agricultural Dev.			35.4		35.4
International Monetary Fund	14.8				14.8
Org. Petroleum Exp. Countries				12.9	12.9
United Nations Agencies		3.0	11.0		14.0
World Bank	48.7		185.0		233.7
SUB-TOTAL	130.5	19.6	351.4	137.1	638.7
TOTAL FUNDS PLEDGED	183.5	82.2	615.7	203.4	1084.7
In % of Geneva Pledges	104%	210%	192%	498%	185%

- MEMORANDUM -

Funds Requested	189.6	273.7	300.9		764.2
Funds pledged in Geneva	176.1	39.2	319.9	40.8	586.8

Notes:

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

Sub-Programme 2: Reintegration of Refugees and Displaced

Sub-Programme 3: Rehabilitation / Development

Sources: Data provided by donors to the Government of Rwanda

PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND REHABILITATION

B. FUNDS COMMITTED BY DONORS

(million of US dollars)

UPDATED ON 14 SEPTEMBER 1995

DONORS	SUB-- PROGR. 1	SUB-- PROGR. 2	SUB-- PROGR. 3	NOT ALLOCATED	TOTAL
BILATERAL					
Australia					
Austria		0.3	0.2		0.5
Belgium	4.8		17.9		22.7
Canada	8.6	1.9	9.4	3.4	23.2
France			1.4		1.4
Germany	7.2	0.4	33.3		40.9
Ireland			0.3		0.3
Italy		0.3	1.5	0.4	2.1
Japan		19.4	5.6	1.4	26.4
Netherlands	8.7	1.5	17.5		27.7
Spain		0.5	4.4		4.9
Sweden			0.7		0.7
Switzerland	0.8		23.1	0.2	24.0
United Kingdom	0.8	2.0	5.2	0.2	8.0
USA	7.0		26.8	51.2	85.0
SUB-TOTAL	37.8	26.1	147.1	56.6	267.6
MULTILATERAL					
African Development Bank		16.6	23.1		39.7
European Union Commission	27.4		65.0	24.1	116.5
Intern. Fund Agricultural Dev.			15.3		15.3
International Monetary Fund	1.2				1.2
Org. Petroleum Exp. Countries					
United Nations Agencies			5.0	0.3	5.3
World Bank	48.7		30.4		79.1
SUB-TOTAL	77.2	16.6	138.8	24.4	257.1
TOTAL FUNDS COMMITTED	115.0	42.7	285.9	81.0	524.6
In % of Geneva Pledges	65%	109%	89%	199%	89%

- MEMORANDUM -

Funds Pledged in Geneva	176.1	39.2	319.9	40.8	586.8
Revised pledges (Kigali)	183.5	82.2	615.7	203.4	1 084.7

Notes:

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

Sub-Programme 2: Reintegration of Refugees and Displaced

Sub-Programme 3: Rehabilitation / Development

Sources: Data provided by donors to the Government of Rwanda

PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND REHABILITATION

C. FUNDS DISBURSED BY DONORS

(million of US dollars)

UPDATED ON 14 SEPTEMBER 1995

DONORS	SUB-- PROGR. 1	SUB-- PROGR. 2	SUB-- PROGR. 3	NOT ALLOCATED	TOTAL
BILATERAL					
Australia					
Austria			0.3		0.3
Belgium	4.8		15.0	0.2	20.0
Canada	8.6	1.9	8.6	3.3	22.4
Franco				0.8	0.8
Germany	2.7	0.1	4.3		7.0
Ireland			0.3		0.3
Italy		0.3	1.5	0.4	2.1
Japan		19.4	5.2	1.4	26.0
Netherlands	7.7	1.5	6.3		15.5
Spain		0.5	4.4		4.9
Sweden					
Switzerland	0.8		6.9	0.1	7.8
United Kingdom	0.8	2.0	5.2	0.2	8.1
USA	5.0		16.0	47.5	68.5
SUB-TOTAL	30.3	25.5	73.9	53.8	183.6
MULTILATERAL					
African Development Bank					
European Union Commission	12.4		16.5	18.5	47.4
Intern. Fund Agricultural Dev.					
International Monetary Fund					
Org. Petroleum Exp. Countries					
United Nations Agencies			5.0		5.0
World Bank	15.0		1.0		16.0
SUB-TOTAL	27.4		22.5	18.5	68.4
TOTAL FUNDS DISBURSED	57.7	25.5	96.5	72.3	252.0
In % of Geneva Pledges	33%	65%	30%	177%	43%

- MEMORANDUM -

Funds Pledged in Geneva	183.5	82.2	615.7	203.4	1084.7
Revised committed	115.0	42.7	285.9	81.0	524.6

Notes:

Disbursements as indicated in donors' accounts.

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

Sub-Programme 2: Reintegration of Refugees and Displaced

Sub-Programme 3: Rehabilitation / Development

Sources: Data provided by donors to the Government of Rwanda

SCHEDULE D
RWANDA: TRUST FUND & COST-SHARING ARRANGEMENTS
As of 6 Sept. 1995

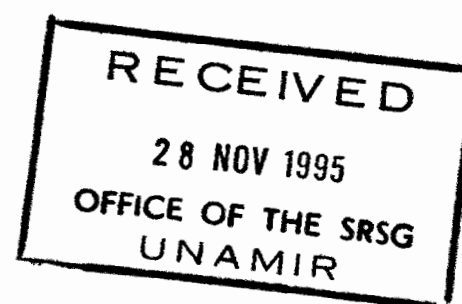
DATE	AMOUNTS (In US\$)	FROM	PURPOSE	Executing Agency	RT Sub- Progr.
10 Jan. 95	750 000,00	USA	RWA-94-009 Human Rights	UNV	3
28 Feb. 95	962 500,00	DHA (NETHERL.)	RWA-94-010 Infrastructure	Habitat	3
29 Mar. 95	317 460,32	UK-ODA	RWA-95-002 Aid CoordinatN	UNOPS	3
30 Mar. 95	3 174 603,18	UK-ODA	RWA-95-005 Economic Mgmt	DDSMS	3
30 Mar. 95	2 063 492,06	UK-ODA	RWA-95-B11 Refugees (*)	Habitat	2
			Justice 2 (*)		3
04 Apr. 95	4 305 097,65	DHA (NETHERL.)	RWA-95-001 Equipment	UNOPS	1
			RWA-95-003 Justice 1	GORWA	3
			RWA-95-006 Refugees 1	GORWA	2
04 May 95	5 500 000,00	NETHERLANDS	RWA-95-B08 Budget Support	GORWA	1
			RWA-95-B09 Butare Univ.	GORWA	1
			RWA-94-B10 Infrastruct. 2	Habitat	3
03 July 95	5 500 000,00	NETHERLANDS	RWA-95-B20 Local Dev. (*)	DDSMS	3
			RWA-95-B13 Communal Police	GORWA	3
			RWA-95-B16 Gendarmerie	GORWA	3
			Equip. UNAMIR (*)		1
18 Aug. 95	80 000,00	FRANCE	RWA-95-002 Aid CoordinatN	UNOPS	3
	200 000,00	JAPAN	RWA-95-B15 Civic Educ.		3
	2 897 850,76	NETHERLANDS	RWA-95-007 Justice 2	DDSMS	3
TOTAL to Date	25 751 003,97				

NOTE: (*) Pending approval by Government

THEMATIC
CONSULTATION

- THEMATIC CONSULTATIONS -

21-23 November 1995



The Government of Rwanda in collaboration with UNDP held a meeting under the title of "Thematic Consultations" at Hotel Mille Collines on 21 November. The subject of discussions was clarified into three categories, namely **Repatriation, Rehabilitation and Social Integration**.

The Government of Rwanda seeks the rapid return of refugees by end of the year and therefore intends to make adequate arrangements to productively utilize its human resources for the reconstruction of the country. The objectives of the consultation was to accelerate repatriation and reintegration of refugees, seek meaningful assistance from the International Community to facilitate its tasks in this direction and look for increased financial support from the International Community to its Action Plans. The cause for slow disbursement of the funds committed by the donor be identified and impetus for speedy implementation provided accordingly.

After general discussions, specialized workshops for the afore mentioned categories were organized and summary of discussions given as under:

Working Group "A": REPATRIATION, ORGANIZATION AND CONDITIONS

- (i) The process of repatriation could be accelerated with the restoration of confidence in the new and old case-load of refugees. To achieve this, legislation on land ownership and property has to be reviewed. In light of the Arusha Agreement, the Government of Rwanda fully acknowledges the inalienable right to return to the country of all Rwandan refugees and an associated right to housing and land. The right of new case-load refugees are the most strongly protected; for old case-load refugees who left the country more than ten years ago, the agreement states that they do not have the right to reclaim their property, but, that the Government will provide land as compensation. However, the victims of genocide be given the highest priority.
- (ii) The need to provide adequate security for repatriation and at commune level deserves utmost attention. The deployment of Gendarmerie at border points for registration, control of weapons and safe escort of convoys be effected. Similarly, presence of Gendarmerie Nationale at the commune level is required to avoid revenge, banditry and criminality. For transport and communication equipment, the meeting actively discussed the request made by the Government to change UN procedures to allow equipment supplied to UNAMIR to be handed over to the Government at the end of the UNAMIR mandate and took note of the Government's appeal to the donors to support the request.

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- (iii) An important reality to be understood in Rwanda after the genocide is that national reconciliation can only come through the trials of the criminals through application of the process of justice. In this connection, a system of triage is envisaged to establish which cases should be pursued and which individuals should be released. The system of triage will help to reduce the overloading of the prisons, either in the communal cells or in the prefecture courts. The donors should accept the necessity to finance the prison system in Rwanda, even though this is not the area where assistance is normally involved.
- (iv) In connection with the information campaign, a variety of information measures directed to populations in the camps have been developed, including radio broadcast, printed materials, videos and exchange visits. The meeting concluded that a need exists to look very closely at methods for dealing with misinformation within the camps, which has proved itself very powerful and well organized.
- (v) Logistical support in case of massive return of say 10,000 persons per day is fairly inadequate. The European Union indicated that, in the event of a massive influx, finance could be mobilized for additional transport capacity for food and other supplies.
- (vi) Similarly, it is necessary to plan to expand the capacity of the transit centres, and to identify new transit ones, to cope with the possibility of massive repatriation.
- (vii) In return sites, the reception and reinstallation are dealt under the issue of land and property rights. Land can be made available to all returnees, but a problem exists on finding the necessary resources to develop sites for settlement, and to build the large number of new houses which are needed. Donors commitments to provide the resources to meet the needs under the Arusha Agreement were not fully met. There is a need now to make a new effort to meet the new increased level of needs.

The Government suggested the following:

- a) Funds to facilitate settlement and house building;
- b) Strengthening security by providing equipment and training;
- c) Availability of UNAMIR vehicles at the end of the mandate;
- d) Reconstructing the judicial system;
- e) Vigorous campaigns to neutralize negative propaganda in camps;
- f) Enhancement of logistic capacity;
- g) Adequate food supplies for prolonged reinstallation periods.

.../...

Working Group B: "REHABILITATION AND REINSERTION"

Consultations in Group B were chaired by the Minister for Planning, Mr. Berchmans Birara, who was temporarily replaced by his Director of Cabinet, Mrs. Edith Gasana. At the outset several important points were raised as under:

- (i) Concern for favouring actions in the social sector rather than enhancing the means of productivity.
- (ii) Improvement of procedures for rapid availability of necessary funds.
- (iii) Establishment of a National Reconstruction Fund managed by Board of Trustees consisting of Government authorities and representative of the Donor countries.
- (iv) Co-ordination of activities of various executing agencies whether at Government level or externally.

Point (i) particularly related to the transition from emergency operations to development operations. The Working Group B noted that the Government wishes to take advantage of the return of refugees to encourage the process of economic revitalization. It was observed that clear cut demarcation between humanitarian and development activities was difficult, yet the later be given priority as quite often emergency programmes are decided outside the country without participation of the Government. The situation make it difficult to evaluate their impact on long-term basis. Participants expressed the opinion that emergency action especially humanitarian assistance could not be avoided in the case of rapid return of refugees. Nevertheless, the solution to Rwandese problem lie in finding ways and means to promote economic development and revitalization rather than concentrating on emergency aid. Consequently, special incentives may be provided to returnees by way of financial support within the country.

Socio-economic revitalization:

Group B considered the updated Plan of action which envisaged series of activities with total cost of \$131million of which 73million are available. The basic premise of socio-economic activity lies in the fact that Rwandan nation as a whole should benefit from assistance operations proposed in the Plan, especially in the productive sector. In answer to a question on integrated and regional approach proposed in the document, it was indicated that the Government's principal concern was to ensure that partners work in conformity with the national policy. This approach ought to be flexible and based on optimum economic consideration with in-built mechanism of follow-up and monitoring.

The Group recognized the complexity of the integrated Programme and felt the need to cover all aspects of economic integration and revitalization. The complexity underlined the need for good coordination between partners so as to establish conditions of economic recovery essentially linked to the process of repatriation.

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Acceleration of Disbursements and Absorption Capacity:

Three reasons were identified to explain the slowness of disbursements of funds since launching of the PRRD:

- a) Disbursement procedures are generally slow except for emergency aid:
- b) National Absorption Capacity must be strengthened.
- c) Political conditions imposed by certain donors.

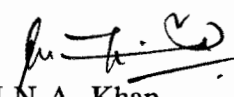
However, disbursements have speeded since the Mid-Term Review in July 1995. Donors were also advised to discuss with the Government in case procedural delays are impeding the disbursements. Finally, the need to allocate more resources according to Government priorities were underlined. The question of the creation of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Fund was again discussed. This fund would enable the Government authorities and the donors to organize and replace humanitarian activities into an over-all developmental perspective. The existence of UNDP Trust Fund was recalled and emphasized that the donors find it as a flexible instrument for managing the contribution. The need for closer cooperation between Ministries and UNDP would permit identification of priorities.

The establishment as proposed in the action plan of July 1995 and reiterated in the updated/accelerated Plan, of a Central Co-ordinating Cell/Unit to ensure macro-economic consistency of activities and of steering structures at projects implementation level was briefly discussed. The discussion indicated the need for a thorough debate on the topic between the ministry concerned and the donors with a view to move towards concrete proposals.

CONCLUSIONS

At the end of the discussions, Group B suggested the following:

- a) The accelerated/updated Plan of Action for repatriation, resettlement and reintegration should be supported.
- b) Greater efforts be made in organizing productivity activities and formulating programmes in a developmental perspective.
- c) Improve financial support for in-country activities.
- e) Acceleration of activities of resettlement and reintegration of old case-load of refugees.
- f) Strengthening of cooperation/consultation between the Government, donors and the executing Agencies.


J.N.A. Khan
Pol/Eco Officer

- THEMATIC CONSULTATIONS -

21-23 November 1995

The Government of Rwanda in collaboration with UNDP held a meeting under the title of "Thematic Consultations" at Hotel Mille Collines on 21 November. The subject of discussions was clarified into three categories, namely **Repatriation, Rehabilitation and Social Integration**.

The Government of Rwanda seeks the rapid return of refugees by end of the year and therefore intends to make adequate arrangements to productively utilize its human resources for the reconstruction of the country. The objectives of the consultation was to accelerate repatriation and reintegration of refugees, seek meaningful assistance from the International Community to facilitate its tasks in this direction and look for increased financial support from the International Community to its Action Plans. The cause for slow disbursement of the funds committed by the donor be identified and impetus for speedy implementation provided accordingly.

After general discussions, specialized workshops for the afore mentioned categories were organized and summary of discussions given as under:

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- (iii) An important reality to be understood in Rwanda after the genocide is that national reconciliation can only come through the trials of the criminals through application of the process of justice. In this connection, a system of triage is envisaged to establish which cases should be pursued and which individuals should be released. The system of triage will help to reduce the overloading of the prisons, either in the communal cells or in the prefecture courts. The donors should accept the necessity to finance the prison system in Rwanda, even though this is not the area where assistance is normally involved.
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Point (i) particularly related to the transition from emergency operations to development operations. The Working Group B noted that the Government wishes to take advantage of the return of refugees to encourage the process of economic revitalization. It was observed that clear cut demarcation between humanitarian and development activities was difficult, yet the later be given priority as quite often emergency programmes are decided outside the country without participation of the Government. The situation make it difficult to evaluate their impact on long-term basis. Participants expressed the opinion that emergency action especially humanitarian assistance could not be avoided in the case of rapid return of refugees. Nevertheless, the solution to Rwandese problem lie in finding ways and means to promote economic development and revitalization rather than concentrating on emergency aid. Consequently, special incentives may be provided to returnees by way of financial support within the country.

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J.N.A. Khan
Pol/Eco Officer

STRUCTURE OF THE WORKSHOP 'C'
PSYCHOLOGY OF THE VULNERABLE GROUPS

- Prime Minister Office
- Minister of Family and Promotion of Women (Coordination of the Workshop)
- Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration
- Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Defence
- Ministry of Transport and Communications.

The Minister presented the principal points of the Government's Plan of Action in favour of the vulnerable groups. He stated that actions as envisaged in the plan serve to quickly eradicate these groups from their conditions. The Plan is very comprehensive and covers people in Rwanda as well as people who have taken refuge outside the country.

The discussion centered around the three themes:

- To recognize the peculiarity of the vulnerable groups so as to present specific support measures.
- **Psychology of the vulnerable groups.** The seven categories in the Plan of Action were approved by the workshop. However, it was suggested that aged people that have no support nor means, shall also be included in the category of the vulnerable groups.
- **Demobilized children.** The workshop underlined the importance of taking measures for social and psychological re-insertion and re-integration of demobilized children into the family system. Activities have already been undertaken, but these cannot fulfill all the needs.
- **Assistance and auto promotion of vulnerable groups.** In light of the solidarity of the international community with Rwanda, substantial financial assistance has to be given. The workshop highlighted the importance of having a participative approach in the drafting and implementing of the Action Programme. For better coordination of those engaged in this field, the workshop was informed by the FAO that there is actually a lack of funding of 4,6 million Dollars to cover Rwandan needs for agriculture nutrients for the 96 B-series.
- **Physical and psychological treatment of violence.** The workshop highlighted the importance of having an approach which integrated the medical and psychological aspects so as to respond to the need of the victims of violent actions. The workshop hoped that the psycho-social treatment given by the National Centre for Traumatism of which women and children are the beneficiaries could be expanded to a whole population of those traumatized.

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- **Legal and social protection of vulnerable groups.** The workshop supported the action carried out for several months by various technical ministries so as to address the legal condition of women and children. Re-drafting of legal provision with reference to real estate law and inheritance law will permit to adapt laws conforming to social reality prevailing in Rwanda and therefore lead to better guarantee for the respect of the rights of women and children. The workshop had taken good note of Government's position which decided to reject any modification directed towards legalizing polygamy.

II - Propose a framework for the coordination among technical ministries and donors so as to take into account the sensibilities of the vulnerable groups;

- (i) **The coordination of Institutional Support.** The workshop noted with satisfaction the establishment of a coordinated structure at the level of social ministries. The structure has recently been established with the Ministry of Family and Promotion of Women, but is yet not fully operated. The workshop also recommended rapid creation of mechanism within the Ministry of Family and Promotion of Women which would be adopted for coordination, joint planning and formulation of programmes and sectorial projects in favour of vulnerable groups. The workshop noted that the social ministries need an institutional support that will allow them to present to the donors, projects that can be forwarded and implemented accordingly. This assistance could be provided through the technical structure of the Ministry of Family and Promotion of Women.

The workshop noted with preoccupation that the existing disparity in salaries between the Public and Private sectors risks seriously, the institutional capacity of the Government. The workshop noted that this is a broad issue which goes beyond the scope of the workshop. The Ministry of Work and Social Affairs recommended that a special programme in favour of vulnerable groups be presented at the next meeting of the Round Table to be held next year so as to take advantage of the dynamics that has been created.

- (ii) **Financing the Projects.** The workshop was informed that the projects presented under the Plan of Action in favour of the vulnerable groups are only presented under the form of a technical list with no budget allocated to it and that those projects in no way cover the requirements of different social ministries as regards programmes in favour of the vulnerable groups. The total financing allocated, although partially disbursed, for the vulnerable groups goes up to 24 million Dollars. The projects listed in the Plan of Action merely totalled 5,7 million Dollars. The workshop encouraged in this frame workshop, the fast disbursement of funds, promised by the donors.
- (iii) **Mobilize youth around values of peace, non-violence, confidence resolution and respect for the state of law.** How to mobilize youth and re-invigorate the

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- (iv) **Information and mobilization**. The workshop underlined the importance of mobilizing youth through sport activities, folklore, interest groups so as to be re-inserted in the social and economic life. Micro projects should be particularly useful in this regard. The workshop underlined the importance that project of high intensity of working labour (HIMO) should have.

At the end of the deliberations, the workshop 'C' suggested to the various participants to support the grassroots initiatives, such as association of women, interests groups through professional formation activities and institutional support.

- (2) Abstain to propose any modification of the law which would go towards legalizing polygamy.
- (3) The rapid creation of mechanism within the Ministry of Family and Promotion of Women responsible for the coordination of social ministries in activities in favour of vulnerable groups, of a technical mechanism adopted to the coordination, joint planification and formulation of programmes and sectorial projects in favour of these groups. The mechanism should respond to two goals:
 - (i) to assist different ministries in the planning and formulation of projects;
 - (ii) to serve as an intermediary with the donors in the identification and follow up of the projects;
 - (iii) rapid disbursement of funds pledged by the donors in the Round Table;
 - (iv) that the important question of disparity in salaries between the Public and Private sectors be taken into account during discussions of the next Round Table Conference.

STRUCTURE OF THE WORKSHOP 'C'
PSYCHOLOGY OF THE VULNERABLE GROUPS

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