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UN AGENCIES

UNDP

Programme des Nations Unies
pour le Développement



File: Agence
Développement Mondial 21N FAX

Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

Fax 21-1689

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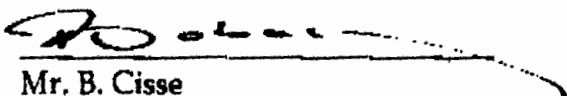
DPF 592

1 August, 1995

TO: Eduardo Gutierrez
Acting UN Security Coordinator

ATT: Ms. Diana Russler
Sr. Security Coordinator

FAX Nr. (212) 963-4104, (212) 906-5830, (212) 906-3609

FROM: 
Mr. B. Cisse
Resident Representative, a.i.
UNDP Kigali, Rwanda
Deputy Designated Official for Security

Please copy
to Mr. BUC
Ms. Rafu
5-8-95
WS

NR. of Pages: 01

File: SEC/05

Drafted by: JMC

Subject: Detention of UN Agency Personnel in Rwanda
(Curriculum Vitae - M. Ahmed Amine Dabo)

Further to your Fax of 31 July on the above topic, please advise date of arrival and duration of mission the Mr. Dabo to Rwanda.

We will appreciate receiving the terms of reference for the mission.

Thanks and Regards

- c.c. - Ambassador Shaharyar Khan ✓
SRSG, D.O. UNAMIR Kigali
- Ms. Johnson-Sirleaf
Director, RBA/UNDP/New York
- Mr. Ralph Zacklin
Office of Legal Affairs
- Mr. Joseph Toochin, Chief Legal Section, UNDP/New York

10 cc ✓



Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

SRSB
return

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To: All Heads of Agencies
IOM, Chief of Mission
ICRC, Country Representative

cc: Ambassador Khan, SRSB, UNAMIR

From: Sukehiro Hasegawa
Resident Coordinator
UNDP, Kigali

S. Hasegawa

Date: 22 June 1995

Subject: Reports of the S-G to the Security Council

I wish to inform you that the Secretary-General has indicated that all future reports on peace-keeping and peace-making activities submitted to the Security Council should contain a brief description of UN development activities, together with appropriate statistical data. The UNDP Administrator has thus asked me to provide him with information on development activities in Rwanda as an input to the Secretary-General's next bi-monthly progress report on the country. I would be most grateful if you could submit your contribution to the report, of approximately one-half page, to me by 10 July. I would propose to discuss the matter in greater detail at next Wednesday's Heads of Agencies Meeting. Thank you.

Best Regards.



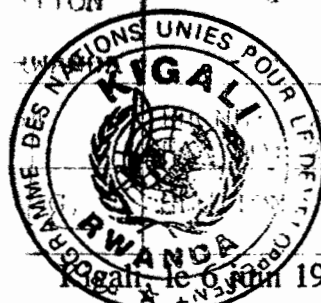
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9/6/95
Rw.

La Représentation du Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD) présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération, à la Nonciature Apostolique, aux Missions Diplomatiques et Consulaires, ainsi qu'aux Organisations Internationales accréditées au Rwanda et a l'honneur de leur faire parvenir en annexe la liste des membres du Personnel International affectés au PNUD/Kigali.

La Représentation du Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération, à la Nonciature Apostolique, aux Missions Diplomatiques et Consulaires ainsi qu'aux Organisations Internationales accréditées au Rwanda les assurances de sa haute considération.



- Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération, Kigali
- Nonciature Apostolique, Kigali
- Missions Diplomatiques et Consulaires, Kigali
- Organisations Internationales accréditées au Rwanda

LISTE DES MEMBRES DU PERSONNEL INTERNATIONAL AFFECTES AU PNUD/KIGALI

Date : 6 juin 1995

<u>NOM ET NATIONALITE</u>	<u>FONCTION</u>
1. M. Sukehiro HASEGAWA (JAPON)	Nonciature Apostolique, aux Missions Diplomatiques et Consulaires, ainsi qu'au PNUD de leur faire parve Représentant Résident et du PNUD Coordonnateur Résident des Activités Opérationnelles du Système des Nations Unies au Rwanda
2. M. Babacar CISSE (SENEGAL)	Nonciature Apostolique, aux Missions Diplomatiques et Consulaires ainsi q Représentant Résident Adjoint
3. M. Nguyen X. LUONG (CANADA)	Organisations Internationales accréditées au Rwanda les assurances de sa haute considér Economiste Principal
4. Mme Florence NAVARRO (FRANCE)	Adjoint au Représentant Résident (Programme)
5. M. Patrick LEMIEUX (CANADA)	Economiste
6. Mme Micheline GILBERT (CANADA)	Administrateur de Programme
7. M. John M. CLELAND (CANADA)	Officier de Sécurité
8. M. Sevenais STERLING (USA)	Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération, Kigali Chargé des Finances
M. Jérôme DOMERGUE (FRANCE)	Nonciature Apostolique, Kigali VNU chargé de Sécurité
10. M. Diawoyé TRAORE (MALI)	Chargé de Programme VNU





INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)
ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LES MIGRATIONS (OIM)
ORGANIZACIÓN INTERNACIONAL PARA LAS MIGRACIONES (OIM)

Agencia

TEL /Fax: +(250)72053

RUE DE NTARUKA N°3
KIGALI, P.O. BOX 2493
KIGALI - RWANDA

TO: **MR. S. HASEGAWA**
RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE, UNDP, KIGALI

CC: **HIS EXCELLENCY AMBASSADOR S. KHAN**
SRSG, UNAMIR, KIGALI

CC: **UNV UNIT**
UNDP, KIGALI

FROM: JEAN VICTOR NKOLO
CHIEF OF MISSION A.L. IOM KIGALI

SUBJECT: UNV JEAN LOUIS LAFFORGUE'S VISA

DATE: 1 JUNE 1995

1. PLEASE FIND ATTACHED FOR YOUR PERUSAL A LETTER REF NO 900/OU0901/14 DATED 30 MAY 1995 FROM HIS EXCELLENCY SETH SENDASHONGA, MINISTER FOR THE INTERIOR

2. WE RECEIVED TODAY THE LETTER MENTIONED ABOVE AS WELL AS UNV LAFFORGUE'S PASSPORT. PLEASE NOTE THAT IN THE CONTROVERSIAL VISA, ANOTHER STAMP AND A HAND-WRITTEN MENTION WERE ADDED BY IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS CONFIRMING THE VALIDITY AS PREVIOUSLY STATED, FROM 18 JANUARY 1995 TO 17 SEPTEMBER 1995.

3. WE WOULD LIKE TO STRESS THAT THE MINISTER FOR THE INTERIOR'S ATTITUDE, ACTIONS AND DECISIONS WERE AT ALL TIMES HONOURABLE AND JUST THROUGHOUT THE CONTROVERSY.

4. IN THE BELIEF THAT THIS IS THE EPILOGUE OF THE UNFORTUNATE STORY, WE THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT AND ADVICE.

5. BEST REGARDS.



MINISTRE DE L'INTERIEUR
ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT COMMUNAL
B.P. 446 KIGALI

N° 900/02.03 et 114

Monsieur le Chef de Mission O I M
KIGALI

Objet : Cas de Monsieur
LAFFORGUE Jean Louis

Monsieur,

Subsidiairement à votre communiqué de presse
du 27 mai 1995 soulignant que, dans son jugement du 26/5/1995, le Parquet
n'a pas pu établir l'intention de Monsieur LAFFORGUE de frauder le visa,

J'ai l'honneur de vous préciser que, comme
la responsabilité de l'anomalie remarquée sur la durée de validité de son
visa n'a pas pu non plus être indubitablement démontrée, les soupçons qui
étaient portés en l'encontre de Monsieur LAFFORGUE Jean Louis sont levés.

Néanmoins, pour faire cesser toute autre
équivoque, il doit régulariser la situation anormale de son visa à la
Direction de l'Immigration et Emigration dans les meilleurs délais.

Veuillez agréer Monsieur le Chef de
Mission, l'expression de ma très haute considération.


Sébastien Nshimirimana
Ministre de l'Intérieur et du
Développement Communal.-




INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)
ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LES MIGRATIONS (OIM)
ORGANIZACIÓN INTERNACIONAL PARA LAS MIGRACIONES (OIM)

TEL./Fax: +(250)72053

RUE DE NTARUKA N°3
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KIGALI - RWANDA

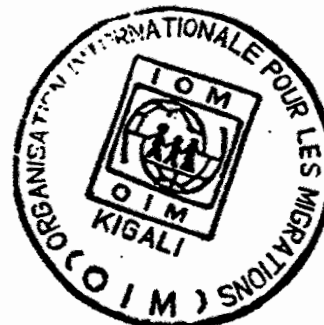
27 MAY 1995

Amsala
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Spokesperson
Radio.
For info.
30.5.95

TO:
HIS EXCELLENCY, THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
HIS EXCELLENCY, THE MINISTER FOR THE INTERIOR
HIS EXCELLENCY, THE MINISTER FOR REHABILITATION
HIS EXCELLENCY, THE MINISTER FOR INFORMATION
HIS EXCELLENCY, THE SRSG AMBASSADOR KHAN
THE RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE, UNDP
UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIONS AND APOSTOLIC NUNCIATURE
MEDIA

PLEASE FIND ATTACHED FOR YOUR PERUSAL THE COPY OF A SELF-EXPLANATORY PRESS RELEASE ON THE SUBJECT OF A BROADCAST ON RADIO RWANDA CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION.

JEAN VICTOR NKOLO
CHIEF OF MISSION AD INTERIM



- Att.



COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE

KIGALI, LE 27 MAI 1995

L'ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LES MIGRATIONS (OIM) VOUDRAIT EXPRIMER SA SURPRISE ET SA DECEPTION A LA SUITE DES INFORMATIONS DIFFUSEES PAR RADIO RWANDA LES 26 ET 27 MAI 1995 ACCUSANT UN VOLONTAIRE DES NATIONS UNIES (VNU) AFFECTE A L'OIM D'AVOIR FALSIFIE SON VISA RWANDAIS.

CES INFORMATIONS COMPRENAIENT DES AFFIRMATIONS CLAIREMENT CONTRAIRES AUX FAITS. APRES QU'UNE ANOMALIE SUR LA VALIDITE DE SON VISA LUI FUT SIGNIFIEE A UN POSTE FRONTIERE LE 18 MAI 1995, LE VNU S'EST LUI MEME SPONTANEMENT PRESENTE AUX SERVICES DE L'IMMIGRATION LE 24 MAI 1995. DES FONCTIONNAIRES ONT TOUT DE SUITE AFFIRME QU'IL AVAIT FALSIFIE LA DATE D'EXPIRATION DE SON VISA ET L'AFFAIRE FUT TRANSMISE AU PARQUET. A AUCUN MOMENT, LE VNU IMPLIQUE NE FUT ARRETE OU DETENU, CONTRAIREMENT AUX DECLARATIONS DIFFUSEES CE MATIN PAR RADIO RWANDA.

LE JUGEMENT DU PARQUET -UN VERDICT VERBAL- PRONONCE LE 26 MAI 1995 STIPULE QUE MALGRE L'EXISTENCE D'UNE "ANOMALIE" DANS LE VISA IL N'Y A AUCUNE PREUVE ETABLISANT UNE INTENTION DE FRAUDER DE LA PART DU VNU. IL Y AVAIT UNE DIFFERENCE ENTRE LA DUREE DE LA VALIDITE TELLE QUE MARQUEE DANS LE PASSEPORT ET CELLE INSCRITE DANS LES REGISTRES DE L'IMMIGRATION. LE DETENTEUR DU PASSEPORT NE PEUT ETRE TENU RESPONSABLE D'UNE TELLE ANOMALIE. UNE AMENDE DE 10,000 FRANCS RWANDAIS A ETE PAYEE ET LE PASSEPORT RENVOYE AUX SERVICES DE L'IMMIGRATION AVEC LA PROMESSE QUE CELUI-CI POUVAIT ETRE RECUPERE LE LENDEMAIN.

C'EST AINSI QUE NOUS FUMES CHOQUES EN ENTENDANT RADIO RWANDA DIFFUSER DANS LE CADRE DE SES JOURNAUX PARLES (EN FRANCAIS, KINYARWANDA ET ANGLAIS) DES INFORMATIONS SELON LESQUELLES LE VNU AVAIT FALSIFIE SON VISA ET ETAIT DETENU. RADIO RWANDA DIFFUSA AUSSI UN ENTRETIEN AVEC LE DIRECTEUR DE L'IMMIGRATION. NOUS NE POUVONS TOLERER QUE DES DECLARATIONS FAUSSES ET DIFFAMATOIRES SUR DES SUJETS D'UNE TELLE GRAVITE SOIENT DIFFUSEES SUR LES ONDES DE LA RADIO NATIONALE.

LA REPUBLIQUE DU RWANDA A STATUT D'OBSERVATEUR A L'OIM, UNE ORGANISATION INTER-GOUVERNEMENTALE. LE 14 JANVIER 1995, OIM ET LE GOUVERNEMENT RWANDAIS ONT SIGNE UN ACCORD DE SIEGE QUI PERMET A L'ORGANISATION DE JOUIR "AU RWANDA DES MEMES PRIVILEGES ET IMMUNITES QUE CEUX ACCORDES AUX INSTITUTIONS SPECIALISEES DES NATIONS UNIES EN VERTU DE LA CONVENTION DU 21 NOVEMBRE 1947 SUR LES PRIVILEGES ET IMMUNITES DES INSTITUTIONS SPECIALISEES".

IOM NE PERMETTRA PAS QUE CE MALHEUREUX EPISODE, ET ENCORE MOINS LA MANIERE INCONSIDEREE AVEC LAQUELLE L'AFFAIRE A ETE RENDUE PUBLIQUE, NE TERNISSE LES EXCELLENTEES RELATIONS QUE L'ORGANISATION ENTRETIENT AVEC LE GOUVERNEMENT RWANDAIS A TOUS LES NIVEAUX.



IMMEDIATE PRESS RELEASE

KIGALI, 27 MAY 1995

THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) WISHES TO EXPRESS ITS SURPRISE AND DISAPPOINTMENT AT THE REPORT MADE BY RADIO RWANDA ON 26 AND 27 MAY 1995 ACCUSING A UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEER (UNV) DETACHED TO IOM OF FALSIFYING HIS RWANDAN VISA.

THESE REPORTS MADE STATEMENTS THAT ARE IN DIRECT CONTRADICTION TO THE FACTS. AFTER AN ANOMALY REGARDING THE VALIDITY OF HIS VISA WAS BROUGHT TO HIS ATTENTION AT A BORDER POST ON 18 MAY 1995, THE UNV PRESENTED HIMSELF SPONTANEOUSLY TO THE IMMIGRATION OFFICE IN KIGALI ON 24 MAY 1995. IT WAS IMMEDIATELY ALLEGED BY IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS THAT HE HAD FALSIFIED THE DATE OF EXPIRATION OF THE VISA AND THE CASE WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE PARQUET. AT NO TIME WAS THE UNV INVOLVED PLACED UNDER ARREST OR DETAINED, CONTRARY TO WHAT WAS STATED THIS MORNING BY RADIO RWANDA.

THE JUDGEMENT OF THE PARQUET -A VERBAL "VERDICT"- ON 26 MAY STATED THAT ALTHOUGH THERE WAS AN "ANOMALY" IN THE VISA THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF BAD INTENTION ON THE PART OF THE UNV. THERE WAS A DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE LENGTH OF VALIDITY AS MARKED IN THE PASSPORT AND THAT RECORDED IN THE IMMIGRATION OFFICE'S FILES. THE HOLDER OF THE PASSPORT CANNOT VERY WELL BE MADE RESPONSIBLE FOR SUCH AN ERROR. A FINE (FRW 10,000.-) WAS PAID AND THE PASSPORT SENT BACK TO THE IMMIGRATION OFFICE WITH THE PROMISE THAT IT COULD BE COLLECTED THE FOLLOWING DAY.

IT WAS THEREFORE WITH SOME SHOCK THAT WE HEARD RADIO RWANDA BROADCAST A REPORT ON ITS NEWS PROGRAM (IN KINYARWANDA, FRENCH AND ENGLISH) SAYING THE UNV HAD FALSIFIED HIS VISA AND WAS IN DETENTION. THE REPORT INCLUDED AN INTERVIEW WITH THE DIRECTOR OF IMMIGRATION. WE CANNOT ALLOW FALSE AND SLANDEROUS STATEMENTS ON SUCH A SERIOUS MATTER TO BE BROADCAST ON NATIONAL RADIO.

IOM IS AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION IN WHICH THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA IS AN OBSERVER. ON 14 JANUARY 1995, IOM AND THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA SIGNED A LEGAL AGREEMENT (ACCORD DE SIEGE) GRANTING TO THE ORGANIZATION THE SAME IMMUNITIES AND PRIVILEGES AS THOSE GRANTED TO SPECIALISED AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE UN CONVENTION OF 21 NOVEMBER 1947 ON PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF SPECIALISED AGENCIES.

IOM WILL NOT ALLOW THIS UNFORTUNATE EPISODE, AND MORE PARTICULARLY THE RASH WAY IN WHICH IT WAS PUBLICISED, TO JEOPARDISE THE EXCELLENT RELATIONSHIP THE ORGANIZATION ENJOYS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA AT ALL LEVELS.


UNHCR

TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT ON THE VOLUNTARY
REPATRIATION OF RWANDESE REFUGEES
FROM TANZANIA

PREAMBLE

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, hereafter referred to as the Contracting Parties.

- (a) Recognizing that the right of all citizens to leave and to return to their country is a basic human right enshrined, inter alia, in Article 13(2) of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 12 of the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- (b) Recalling the OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee problems in Africa of 10 September 1969 and in particular Article V thereof concerning voluntary repatriation;
- (c) Recalling that the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 428(V) of 14 December 1950, which adopted the Statute of UNHCR, ascribes to the High Commissioner the function of providing international protection to refugees and of seeking permanent solutions for the problems of refugees, inter alia, by promoting and facilitating their voluntary repatriation;
- (d) Considering that voluntary repatriation, where feasible constitutes the best durable solution for the refugee problem, and that Conclusions 18 (XXXI) and 40 (XXXVI) of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme set out internationally accepted principles and standards governing the voluntary repatriation of refugees.
- (e) Bearing in mind the importance of the principles contained in the Protocol concluded in Arusha on 9 June 1993 between the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the Rwandan Patriotic Front on the repatriation of Rwandan refugees and the reintegration of internally displaced persons;

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- (f) Recognizing the need to define the specific procedures and modalities for the voluntary repatriation and eventual reintegration in Rwanda of Rwandan refugees in Tanzania with the assistance of the international community through UNHCR as may be supported, where appropriate, by other United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

Have agreed as follows:

RIGHT TO RETURN

Article 1

Any Rwandan refugee who wishes to return to Rwanda has the right to do so without having to satisfy any pre-condition.

VOLUNTARY CHARACTER OF REPATRIATION

Article 2

The Contracting Parties hereby reaffirm that the repatriation of Rwandan refugees in Tanzania shall take place at their freely expressed wish.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COUNTRY OF ASYLUM: UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Article 3

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania undertakes to guarantee the voluntary character of the repatriation of Rwandan refugees and will take, in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, all measures necessary to uphold this fundamental principle of international protection. To this end, it will take all measures necessary to ensure that refugees are in full knowledge of facts. The status of those refugees who decide not to avail themselves of the voluntary repatriation programme under the present Agreement shall continue to be governed by relevant international protection principles and standards, including the relevant provisions of the 1951 Convention and the 1969 OAU Convention, especially those relating to relocation of refugees away from common borders; disarming of armed refugees; and prohibition from undertaking subversive activities.

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Article 4

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania shall grant to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees free and unhindered access to its territory and refugees to allow the implementation of the repatriation operation.

Article 5

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania shall facilitate the departure of the Rwandan refugees and simplify the formalities for the exportation of their property and personal effects.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

Article 6

The Government of the Republic of Rwanda shall establish or reinforce administrative, judicial, and security structures and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that the refugees' return takes place in safety and dignity.

Article 7

To create conditions conducive to the returnees' reintegration, the Government of the Republic of Rwanda shall take all measures to sensitize and prepare local populations residing in areas of return.

Article 8

The Government of the Republic of Rwanda shall simplify formalities for the refugees' return and facilitate the entry of their goods and personal effects exempt from custom duties in accordance with the existing regulations. The controls and inspections at the border will be limited to minimum necessary requirements and will be carried out with due respect to the returnees' basic human rights.

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Article 9

The Government of the Republic of Rwanda shall facilitate the activities of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees during the repatriation operation. The latter shall be allowed to accompany returnees and shall have access to their areas of return.

Article 10

To ensure durable peace and achieve effective national reconciliation, the Government of the Republic of Rwanda shall take all measures possible to allow returnees to settle in areas of their origin or choice and shall protect their property. It shall also put in place necessary mechanisms to settle all disputes relating to ownership and enjoyment of properties affecting returnees according to due process of law.

Article 11

The Government of the Republic of Rwanda shall, in close cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees take necessary measures to ensure the reintegration of all the returnees including those who had for a long period of time resided outside Rwanda.

Article 12

The Government of the Republic of Rwanda shall ensure the reintegration of Rwandese returnees in the socio-economic life of the nation, benefiting as much as possible from the different national public services available to all citizens. It shall guarantee the returnees equal enjoyment of all the socio-economic, civil and political rights recognized in domestic and international law.

Article 13

The Government of the Republic of Rwanda shall grant to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees free and unhindered access to its territory and to the returnees to allow the implementation of the repatriation operation.

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RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR
REFUGEES

Article 14

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees having free and full access to refugees shall verify the voluntary character of their decision to repatriate.

Article 15

To facilitate return in safety and dignity of the refugees and to contribute to the implementation of reintegration measures, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees shall establish presence in the main areas of the returnees' settlements.

Article 16

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees shall ensure that special protection needs of single women and unaccompanied minors refugees and their fundamental rights, in particular the principle of the family unity, are safely guarded.

Article 17

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees shall ensure that those Rwandese refugees who do not opt to repatriate continue to enjoy asylum in Tanzania in accordance with recognized international conventions on refugees.

Article 18

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees shall coordinate and fund the repatriation operation.

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REPATRIATION COMMISSION

Article 19

A repatriation commission responsible for all issues relating to the repatriation is hereby established.

Article 20

The commission shall be composed of 15 members. The Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania shall designate 5 members each. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees shall be represented by four members, two designated from its Branch Office in Rwanda and two from its Branch Office in Tanzania. The OAU shall be represented by one member. The commission shall be presided alternately by a Representative of the Republic of Rwanda and a Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania. The Chairman of the commission shall designate a rapporteur and shall determine the date and venue of meetings.

Article 21

The commission shall hold its first meeting at the latest during the month following the designation of its members. The commission shall adopt its rules of procedure. It shall meet at least once every 2 months. Extraordinary sessions may be convened at the express request of one of the Contracting Parties. Meetings of the commission will take place in Rwanda or in Tanzania or as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties. The commission may invite or authorize any individual or organization involved in the repatriation operation to participate in its meetings in an observer capacity. Deliberations of the commission will be recorded in reports which will be transmitted to the Contracting Parties.

Article 22

The commission is responsible for monitoring the implementation of measures to facilitate voluntary repatriation of Rwandese refugees and the reintegration of returnees in their communities of origin. It shall ensure the implementation of the provisions of this Agreement, particularly those relating to returnees' security and assistance.

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The commission shall keep the Contracting Parties informed of the progress made and difficulties encountered. It shall advise the latter on measures to be taken to overcome these difficulties.

Article 23

The commission shall undertake missions to Tanzania and to Rwanda. The Contracting Parties shall be notified of the schedules of such mission. The two countries shall facilitate these missions notably by allowing free access to Rwandese refugees and returnees. The commission shall visit returnee areas of establishment to verify that the measures for return in safety and dignity have been taken as well as those aimed at facilitating reintegration of returnees. It will propose solutions to identified problems.

Article 24

The commission shall organize campaigns for Rwandese refugees in Tanzania to provide them with relevant information on repatriation so as to assist them reach an informed decision. If need be, it shall facilitate visits to Rwanda by refugees' representatives in order for them to acquaint themselves with the situation prevailing therein and to report to their groups accordingly.

Article 25

The Government of Rwanda, UNHCR/Rwanda and the OAU will be represented respectively by designated members of the Joint Commission on Repatriation and Reintegration of Rwandan refugees.

The commission shall devise the most appropriate means of registering refugees who wish to repatriate to Rwanda.

Article 26

The commission shall agree on border crossing points for organized voluntary repatriation movements.

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Article 27

To assist the commission to fulfil its responsibilities, the Contracting Parties will make available to it all information relating to the implementation of this Agreement on request.

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 28

The present Agreement shall enter into force from the date of signature by the Contracting Parties.

Article 29

Any question arising out of the interpretation or application of the present Agreement or for which no provisions is expressly made herein, shall be resolved amicably through consultations between the Contracting Parties.

Article 30

The present Agreement may be amended by mutual agreement between the Signatories.

Article 31

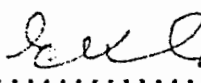
The present Agreement shall remain in force until it is terminated by mutual agreement between the Signatories or upon the issuance of written notice of termination by one Signatory to the other Signatories, which notice shall become effective at the end of ninety days from the date of issuance.

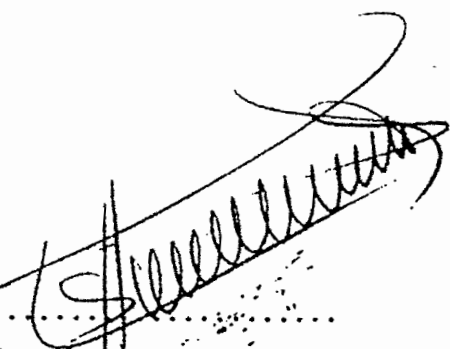
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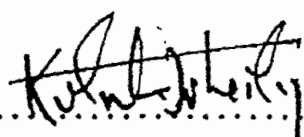
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In witness whereof, the authorized representatives of the
Contracting Parties have hereby signed the present Agreement.

Done at DSM....., this 12th day of April 1995 in three originals,
in the English language(s).


.....
For the Government of
the United Republic of
Tanzania


.....
For the Government of
the Republic of Rwanda


.....
For the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

NATIONS UNIES
HAUT COMMISSARIAT
POUR LES RÉFUGIÉS



UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES

File → Agency's
2) Human Rights
RWA/MSC/HCR/

Télégrammes : HICOMREF
Télex : 415740 UNHCR CH
Téléphone : 738 81 11
Téléfax : 731 95 45

Casa postale 2500
CH-1211 Genève 2 Dépôt

UNHCR PRESS RELEASE

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7-7-95 in

3rd July '95

Over the last few weeks more than 7,000 refugees have returned to Rwanda from camps in northern Burundi.

UNHCR hopes that the return will snowball; staff in Burundi say that among the 188,000 refugees still in the camps there is a strong demand to come back to Rwanda.

Through the month of June, 2,431 refugees were taken home in UNHCR trucks. Thousands of others have returned on foot through official crossing points or along small paths usually used by traders.

UNHCR estimates conservatively that at least 5,000 people have come back on foot. This is a familiar pattern of refugee return around the world. Most people in the camps in Ngozi province live within a days walk of their homes.

UNHCR has been arranging one-day return visits for refugees wanting to see the situation inside Rwanda for themselves. Their impressions are, for the most part, positive.

People in the refugee camps who for their own reasons oppose the return of their compatriots to their homeland continue to spread false rumours and propaganda about conditions inside Rwanda. UNHCR is trying to counter this with an information campaign of its own which enables returnees to give to those still in the camps an accurate impression of life in Rwanda.

One returnee interviewed by UNHCR staff in Nyaruhengeri commune in Butare prefecture spoke of her amazement at meeting

SPSG

friends and local officials who she had been told had been killed by the Rwandese army.

To some extent this movement of the refugees is influenced by the current instability in northern Burundi. However, UNHCR has noted a keen desire on the part of the central and local Rwandese authorities to see the refugees return. The Prime Minister of Rwanda, Mr Faustin Twagiramungu, had himself visited a refugee camp at the beginning of June to urge his compatriots to return.

ENDS

For further information please contact either Chris Bowers in Kigali on 76635, Peter Kessler in Nairobi on 443028 or Fernando del Mundo on 739-8486 in Geneva

NATIONS UNIES
HAUT COMMISSARIAT
POUR LES RÉFUGIÉS



UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES

File: Agencies
2) Administration
(English)
(French)

Télégrammes : HICOMREP
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Case postale 2500
CH-1211 Genève 2 Dépôt

SPA
16-6-95

Best regards,

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11:35

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NO. 328

P002/006



HCR - UNHCR



Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Section de l'Information - Information Section

JOURNÉE DU REFUGIÉ AFRICAIN
20 juin 1995

DECLARATION DU HAUT COMMISSAIRE DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LES REFUGIÉS, SADAKO OGATA

Je veux placer la célébration de cette Journée du Réfugié Africain 1995 sous le signe d'un espoir : celui de voir régresser, sinon disparaître, les fléaux qui, ici et là sur le continent, ont poussé plusieurs millions de personnes à fuir leur pays pour aller chercher refuge sous d'autres cieux.

En effet, l'espoir, en cette année 1995, porte un nom africain : le Mozambique. Dans ce pays, jadis ravagé par une guerre civile, l'idéal du Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés est devenu réalité. Le HCR parachève à la fin de ce mois une opération de rapatriement de 1,7 million de réfugiés qui ont volontairement décidé, une fois que les armes se sont tues, de regagner leur pays.

Nous partageons leur joie et leur donnons l'assurance que nous continuerons de les aider, notamment pour la reconstruction des écoles et des dispensaires et pour creuser des puits. Le Mozambique est bien la preuve que tout espoir n'est pas perdu et qu'une solution au problème des réfugiés reste du domaine du possible. A condition, bien sûr, de le vouloir et de s'en donner les moyens. J'espère voir, dans un avenir proche, d'autres pays lui emboîter le pas.

En attendant, on compte encore, malheureusement, quelque sept millions de réfugiés en Afrique. C'est trop pour un continent dont nul n'ignore les énormes difficultés économiques et sociales. Sur les dix plus gros pourvoyeurs de réfugiés au monde, on dénombre ainsi huit pays africains.

L'hospitalité africaine, heureusement, n'est pas une formule creuse, puisque plusieurs pays africains figurent en bonne place parmi ceux qui accueillent le plus grand nombre de réfugiés au monde. Qu'il me soit permis de les remercier.

Notre vœu le plus cher serait de célébrer, dans les années qui viennent, d'autres "Mozambique". Nous en sommes convaincus, des solutions au problème des réfugiés existent. Avec d'autres partenaires, notamment les autres agences du système des Nations Unies, les ONG et, surtout, l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine (OUA), nous devons, avant tout, contribuer à restaurer la confiance là où la haine de l'autre et l'affrontement se sont installés. Nous devons, par ailleurs, trouver les moyens de garantir aux Etats africains plus de stabilité économique et sociale en leur apportant aide et meilleure coopération.

Les communiqués sont destinés à l'information; ils ne constituent pas des documents officiels.

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- 2 -

Nous devons, enfin, continuer à aider ces pays qui, en dépit de leurs propres problèmes domestiques, accueillent à bras ouverts des millions de personnes sur leur sol.

A l'occasion de la célébration de la Journée du Réfugié Africain, je garde l'espoir que la question des réfugiés n'est pas insoluble. Des issues existent. Nous devons y croire. Pour le bien-être des réfugiés et pour celui des peuples d'Afrique.

UNICEF

2-JUN. '95 (MON) 13:31 UNICEF KIGALI



United Nations Children's Fund
Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance
Fundo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia

PRESS RELEASE

For immediate release
June 10

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SRSG

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Fax: (250) 84715

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2) Press Releases
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"FOR EVERY CHILD, A FAMILY" - RWANDA RALLIES TO THE DAY OF THE AFRICAN CHILD

The centrepiece of celebrations to mark June 16, the Day of the African Child, in Rwanda will be the launching of an agreement to facilitate active fostering of children. Some 45,000 children, who became separated from their families as they fled the fighting which engulfed the country in mid-1994, remain "unaccompanied". More than 12,000 are living in 81 children's centres in Rwanda.

The agreement to promote fostering, which has been drawn up by the Ministry of Family and Women's Promotion with assistance from UNICEF aims to provide, in a contractual framework, encouragement to more families to come forward. The President of Rwanda, M. Pasteur Bizimungu, will preside over a signing ceremony in which UNICEF Rwanda Representative Mr Dan Toole will take part.

Other actions affecting the welfare of Rwanda's children will be announced, one initiative concerns the formulation by the government of the National Plan of Action for Children, the other, the establishment of a National Bureau for Children.

The National Plan of Action represents the translation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into concrete programmes of action for children, and will be signed by all participating Ministries, providing the basis for the UNICEF Programme of Cooperation within the country.

UNICEF Representative Dan Toole said of the National Bureau for Children, "The promotion and practice of the Convention on the Rights of the Child will be expedited by the setting up of this office in Rwanda." The Bureau will be a research, documentation, policy-making and coordination centre on all aspects of children's welfare.

In Kigali a full programme of events and festivities will surround the launching and signing ceremonies, which will take place in the stadium in the presence of government, UN agency and NGO representatives. Children from schools and unaccompanied children's centres have been invited to participate in games and competitions at a day-long celebration.

The Day of the African Child will be celebrated throughout Rwanda; in the eleven prefectures of the country parallel festivities will be taking place, under the guidance of prefectural committees.

For further information and details of photo-opportunities please contact the Information Office, UNICEF Rwanda, Telephone: 250 73008, 250 73033

Study on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Children

Graça Machel, Chairperson

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE MRS. GRACA SIMBINE MACHEL

Mrs. Machel is recognized for her dedication to educating the people of Mozambique, and for her leadership in organizations devoted to the children of her war-torn country. She has been a major force in increasing literacy and schooling in Mozambique.

During the war for independence from the Portuguese, the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo) set up schools in liberated territories and within their training camps in neighboring Tanzania. Graça Machel participated in the armed struggle, and was appointed Deputy Director of the Frelimo secondary school at Bagamoyo, Tanzania in 1974. When Frelimo formed an independent government in 1975, Mrs. Machel became a member of Frelimo's Central Committee and the Minister of Education and Culture. In September 1975, she married Samora Machel, the first President of Mozambique. When President Machel was killed in a plane crash on October 19, 1986, Mrs. Machel vowed in a letter to Nelson and Winnie Mandela that she would fight her feelings of emptiness and solitude by continuing her husband's work.

As Minister of Education until 1989, Graça Machel worked to implement Frelimo's goal of universal education for all Mozambicans. In the decade from 1975-85, the number of students enrolled in primary and secondary schools rose from about 40 percent of all school-aged children to over 90 percent for males and 75 percent for females.

Because of Mozambique's support of African liberation movements in Rhodesia and South Africa (Mrs. Machel was one of Mozambique's strongest voices in anti-apartheid advocacy), the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] was formed by the Rhodesian government to destabilize Mozambique's economy and terrorize its citizens. Continuing with South Africa's support in the 1980's, Renamo's war against Mozambique led to some 2.4 million displaced people, over 250,000 orphaned children, and the majority of schools and health clinics destroyed.

Mrs. Machel has striven for peace and reconciliation in her country, and has attempted to further Mozambique's development, despite the destruction of the war. As spokesperson for the Foundation for Community Development, she has pointed out that communities must be provided with access to knowledge and technology so people can achieve personal dignity and produce a sustainable food supply.

Secretariat: Jennifer Klot, Programme Manager; Stuart Maslen, Research Officer; Denise Dollard, Administrative Officer c/o UNICEF, Suite 2515 Carlton Tower, P.O. Box 10332, Johannesburg 2000, South Africa, Tel: 2711-331-1091, Fax: 2711-331-1019 c/o Centre for Human Rights, Palais des Nations, CH-1211, Geneva 10, Switzerland, Tel: 4122-917-3953, Fax: 4122-917-0099

Biographical Note, Mrs. Graca Simbine Machel

page 2

In response to the particular devastation of the war on children, Mrs. Machel became Chairperson of the National Organization of Children of Mozambique, which has sought to place orphans in village homes, using the values of the family and community to begin a healing process.

Mrs. Machel focuses heavily on family in her efforts to rehabilitate children, and has acted to empower Mozambican women in her role as a member of the National Secretariat of the Organization of Mozambican Women.

Mrs. Machel has also participated in international fora, as a delegate to the 1988 UNICEF conference in Harare, Zimbabwe, and as the President of the National Commission of UNESCO in Mozambique. In addition to her many contributions, Mrs. Machel also served on the international steering committee of the World Conference on Education for All, held in 1990. Finally, Mrs. Machel has spoken of the needs and rights of children, women, families and community, from platforms all over the world.

Study on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Children

Graça Machel, *Chairperson*

Information Note

SCOPE OF THE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF ARMED CONFLICT ON CHILDREN

In December of 1993, the General Assembly passed a resolution by consensus calling on the Secretary General to appoint an Expert to carry out a study on the impact of armed conflict on children. The resolution was a clear recognition by the international community of the catastrophic conditions to which children have been and continue to be exposed, both as targets and perpetrators of the atrocities of war. Further, it called international attention to the ever increasing number of conflicts involving and adversely affecting civilian populations.

The Study on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Children, the first of its kind in the history of the United Nations, seeks to demonstrate to the world community the necessity of adopting effective measures for the promotion and protection of the rights of children who are victims of armed conflicts, and to stimulate much greater international action to this end. It will establish an important precedent in the general area of human rights, and will also serve to promote in a very substantive manner the terms, provisions and effectiveness of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Study will make recommendations for action by the international community in four areas:

- ▶ The relevance and adequacy of existing standards.
- ▶ The re-enforcement of preventive measures.
- ▶ The protection of children in situations of armed conflict, including the indiscriminate use of all weapons of war, especially land-mines.
- ▶ The promotion of physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration.

The Study will seek the guidance and advice of an Eminent Persons Group that will come from every geographic region and represent a diversity of political, religious and cultural backgrounds; they will provide conceptual and practical content to the Study as well as act as public advocates for its work. The Study will also seek the counsel of a Technical Advisory Group composed of men and women with recognized international expertise, particularly in the four areas named in the General Assembly resolution - standards, prevention, protection, and social integration; they will ensure the highest standards of professionalism and conduct. Both Groups will meet at least three times over the course of the Study.

- 2 -

(Information Note - Study of the Impact of Armed Conflict on Children)

As a part of the Resolution, the General Assembly requested Member States and United Nations bodies and organizations including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Health Organisation, and the International Committee of the Red Cross to contribute to the Study. UNICEF and the Geneva Centre for Human Rights have been called upon to provide the main support in the conduct of the Study.

The Study will undertake wide-ranging consultations at the international, regional and national levels. National consultations, incorporating field visits and case studies, will involve non-governmental organisations, youth and community organizations, church groups, agencies, national institutions and other interested parties. Countries selected for field visits in each region will be those which have experienced armed conflict or are still in the throes of such conflict, and those with significant examples of programmes aimed at the psychological recovery and social reintegration of children within their families and communities. In this context, women and children will provide testimony to the Study regarding violations of their human rights in war and conflict situations. The Study may also look at the impact of violence on children and youth and draw upon the experiences of countries that are still dealing with the long term consequences of armed conflict.

Consultations at the regional level will be organized in collaboration with an Inter-Agency Task Force of relevant UN bodies, Regional Economic Commissions and other international agencies and non-governmental organisations. National institutions, Ministries of Health and Social Welfare, human rights organisations, the media, religious organisations, independent experts, and eminent leaders within civil society will contribute centrally to the Study at both national and regional levels. The military will also be consulted in conjunction with their governments, particularly with regard to the application of international human rights laws and humanitarian law, and the re-enforcement of preventative measures.

To facilitate the Study, a small office in Johannesburg, South Africa with research, administrative and managerial support capacity has been established as a base of operations.

The Study, starting in late 1994, will be extensive and searching and will take two years to complete. Ms. Machel will present the final report to the Secretary General of the United Nations in the autumn of 1996.

MS/ER/IN/071094

Study on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Children

Graca Machel, *Chairperson*

Draft Terms of Reference for Rwanda Field Visit

2-8 December 1994

1. Participants

Secretariat: G. Machel, J. Klot

Technical Advisors: E. Ressler, K. Gamble Payne

Delegation: Anne Skatvedt, James Mageria (VP for Africa, World Vision)

2. Coordinating Field Offices/Rwanda:

CHR: M. Clarence, Head UN Human Rights Field Operations

UNHCR: Anne Skatvedt, Senior Coordinator, Refugee Children

UNICEF: Nigel Fisher, Representative

3. Objectives:

To conduct field research and engage in consultations that will assist in the preparation of recommendations in the four major areas of the Study:

A. Relevance and Adequacy of Existing Standards

1. To assess the level of knowledge of the armed forces in government and opposition of international humanitarian law and human rights law and as they refer to children;
2. To assess the level of knowledge among civil society, NGOs, communities, etc, of international standards, as well as efforts to use such instruments with regard to the situation of children;
3. To assess the level of respect of such laws in the light of recent armed conflict, and in particular, to the recruitment and participation of child soldiers;
4. To identify additional national and/or other instruments relevant to the needs of children affected by armed conflict;
5. To identify the gaps within existing standards with respect to new patterns of conflict and their application to internal conflicts.

B. Prevention

To assess measures taken at local, national and international levels to prevent a repetition of conflict, and in particular, the following:

1. arms expenditures and arms transfers to government and armed opposition groups;
2. attempts to disarm and demobilise militia, opposition and other groups inside and outside of the country;
3. attempts to establish mechanisms for conflict resolution, including preventive diplomacy, human rights monitoring and the repression of breaches of international humanitarian and human rights law;
4. measures to prevent discrimination and exploitation.

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c/o Centre for Human Rights, Palais des Nations, CH-1211, Geneva 10, Switzerland, Tel: 4122-917-3953, Fax: 4122-917-0099

5. dissemination and training of humanitarian and human rights standards, and in particular child rights, to military and civilian populations;
6. measures to prevent recruitment;
7. education for children including peace education;
8. attempts to promote national reconciliation after conflict;

C. Protection

1. To assess the response of the Rwandese government, other governments, agencies and national and international NGOs to the crisis in Rwanda, including specific interventions to protect children during active conflict;
2. To evaluate the experience of human rights monitoring;
3. To determine the extent of child participation in conflict (as both perpetrators and victims);
4. To assess the impact on children of landmine use;
5. To evaluate the effectiveness of relief efforts;
6. To explore issues surrounding inter-agency cooperation;
7. To examine the situation of children in refugee camps and camps for the internally displaced;
8. To examine the special vulnerability of refugee and displaced girls to rape and sexual coercion and their special health and protection needs;
9. To explore the strength and the productive roles of women in emergency situations;
10. To examine the specific experiences of, and strategies to protect girls during armed conflict;
11. To examine experience dealing with children in prison for committing atrocities.

D. Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration

1. To assess the psycho-social impact on children of the recent armed conflict both inside and outside the country;
2. To assess the capacity of existing facilities and/or institutions to respond to the psycho-social needs of children;
3. To assess present and future needs regarding physical and psychological recovery;
4. To assess efforts to deal with the rehabilitation and social reintegration of child soldiers;
5. To examine national capacity and strategy to coordinate post-war rehabilitation efforts;
6. To evaluate existing and potential policy and programme responses.

4. Proposed Schedule of Meetings:

- A. Visits to refugee camps in Zaire and Tanzania (including an internally displaced camp);
- B. Local community and religious leaders, women's, community and civic organisations, child soldiers and victims of armed conflict;
- C. Government officials, the opposition, and the military;
- D. Inter-Agency Group meeting with international agencies including SCF, World Vision, UNHCR, ICRC, CARE, UNICEF, CHR;
- E. Human rights monitors, the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights.

vcr17nov94.jfk



Kigali, 7 October 1994

My dear Sir,

Thank you for your kind letter and especially for the support which you have so generously offered to UNAMIR and, more importantly, to the people of Rwanda. I enjoyed spending time with you during your visit.

UNICEF has been doing tremendous work in Rwanda, and I extend my congratulations to you, to Nigel Fischer and to your organization. As you know, however, our work is far from finished.

Your offer of assistance, namely, the \$200,000 per month inter-agency emergency package, the special grants to partner ministries, the \$2,000,000 line of credit from the World Bank grant and the support of the UN radio are very much appreciated. Assistance to the Rwandan Government to promote its stability and credibility at this stage is critical, and your understanding of the urgency and your willingness to act rapidly is both commendable and appreciated.

As you know, UNAMIR now has its own radio, "Radio MINUAR", and our team has already conducted successful test broadcasts. We are optimistic that this radio will enable UNAMIR to explain its mandate, to encourage repatriation and to broadcast information on the humanitarian and development activities of UN agencies and NGO's. Your offer of UNICEF support in the area of programming is most welcome.

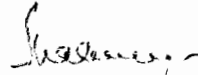
H.E. Mr. James Grant
Executive Director
UNICEF
3 U.N. Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017
U.S.A.

I have instructed my officer in charge of the Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan (RENP) to coordinate closely with Nigel and his team so that UNAMIR and UNICEF can work as a team and keep each other fully informed.

Thank you again for your cooperation and support of our efforts to bring peace and stability to Rwanda.

With warm regards.

Yours sincerely,



Shaharyar M. Khan
Special Representative of the
Secretary-General for Rwanda

United Nations Children's Fund
Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance
Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia

Le rapport dont les informations suivent est le plus récent effectué par l'UNICEF sur les enfants exposés aux scènes de guerre. Il a été effectué, à la demande de l'UNICEF par Magne Raundalen, spécialiste norvégien sur la question des enfants traumatisés par la guerre.

Quote

1/ The results of the current study reveals an exposure to war scenes that are the highest the authors of this report have seen in their more than ten years of conflict related research. The degree of exposure and ensuing psychological reactions manifest as war traumas should grant the children psychological follow-up in a long term perspective.

2/ In late August, five teachers under the supervision of two psychopedagogues and social workers interviewed 207 children aged 9 to 15 years (females 53,5%) in the city of Nyamata (south of the country), a place known for having a massive mass grave. The children were randomly selected among 1200 children placed in orphanages in this city. They were interviewed individually. One of the investigators went through each of the questions together with those who interviewed the children to make sure that the meaning of the questions was clear and understood.

3/ These findings reflect a very high degree of exposure to war atrocities. More than half of the group have witnessed family members being killed and 75% of the group have witnessed others being killed. A majority of the group has been chased by armed forces, experiences armed people entering their home, the destruction of their home or the threat of being killed as well as witnessing mass killings and seeing other children participants in killings. More than 90% have been in hiding to survive the war. All children except few have seen dead bodies, and a clear majority have seen body parts.

4/ Regarding reactions, the author of the report says that it is his impression that many children still are in a shock or denial phase, where they keep the traumatic material at bay, trying to survive by not thinking about it. More than 80% of the group say that they think about the event even when they do not want them. It is evident that the majority of children have a lot of intrusive images, thoughts and feelings. At the same time, they try to avoid such intrusive image. Many children shows signs of Hyperarousal, feeling more jumpy and nervous than before and having difficulties in paying attention and concentrating. However, they do not think very much about not living to become an adult.

- 5/ 55,6% have witnessed family members being killed
- 74,9% have witnessed other than family members being killed
- 58,5% have been chased by armed forces
- 70,5% have seen armed people entering their home
- 40,5% have seen people be beaten, or kicked

67,6% have seen destruction of their home

~~77,8% have been threatened to be killed~~

52,2% have witnessed mass killings in churches, schools

56,5% have witnessed children participating in killings

42% have witnessed children killing children

96,1% thought that they will be killed

85,0% sensed the smell of rotting bodies

23,7% buried other people

79,7% heard the screams of dying people

60,2% saw body parts

79,9% saw dead bodies

50% try to stay away from things that remind them of the event

44,4% have strong waves of strong feelings about the events

68,6% do not worry about the fact they may not become an adult

6/ The authors of the report say that these children have witnessed traumatic events to a level hitherto unknown of in modern history. The children are haunted by sights, smells, and sounds of people screaming. The severe life threat to many children faced might have increased their sense of danger and increased their feelings of vulnerability.

From their many interviews, the authors believe that this group is representative for a large part of Rwandese children related to the targeted population.

A special attention should be given to the horrifying fact that large number of children report that they have seen other children participate in the killings. Even though child soldiers is a known phenomenon, the authors think that the country is confronted with here is even worse than regular recruitment as child combatants.

Unquote

Best regards