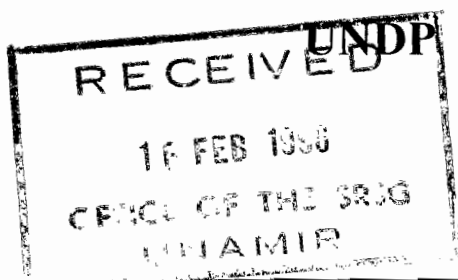


PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

UNCLASSIFIED
EL/WG APR 2009

UNARCHIVES
SERIES S-1120
BOX 34
FILE 6
ACC. 1998/0278



UNDP KIGALI BIWEEKLY REPORT

(16-31 January 1996)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Three members of the International Tribunal for Rwanda beaten by RPA soldiers.
- Canada to withdraw contingent from UNAMIR
- Rwandese refugees flee Burundi.
- U.S. Ambassador to the UN visits Rwanda
- International Commission of Inquiry investigating the alleged flow of arms to the former Rwandese Army issues interim report.
- Former President of Mali visits Rwanda.
- UN Security Council adopts Resolution 1040 on Burundi

SL
172
Jvk
—
rwDuo

COUNTRY SITUATION

The political and security situation in Rwanda was stable during the reporting period although the situation along border areas remained tense. UNAMIR reported a rise in banditry, assassinations and other destabilisation activity carried out by former Rwandese Army forces (ex-FAR) in Gisenyi Prefecture, in particular.

A serious incident occurred on 29 January when three members of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, two men (Dutch) and one woman (American), were beaten by RPA soldiers in Kigali. The Tribunal personnel, driving in a UNAMIR vehicle, apparently inadvertently blocked a driveway which a military vehicle was approaching. After taking the driver from the car, the soldiers, including one officer, brought the three into a nearby compound and told them to kneel down. The men were insulted, kicked, beaten with rifle butts and threatened at gun point. The woman was slapped in the face many times. Upon identifying themselves as Tribunal members they were taken back to their car and allowed to leave. After the incident, the victims went directly to NorMed hospital where one of the men stayed the night for observation. All three Tribunal members have since left Rwanda. According to Reuters, Emmanuel Ndahiro, an aid to the Minister of Defence, Major-General Kagame denounced the beatings as "unacceptable" and announced that the military was investigating the incident. He stated that the soldiers had been detained and would be punished. The UN Resident

Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa, deplored the incident and expressed his sympathy to the victims. He commended the GOR for taking swift action to punish the perpetrators and indicated that the incident was an exceptional case and did not represent a trend.

Canada has told the UN that it will withdraw its contingent from UNAMIR in early February, more than one month before the mission is scheduled to end. In a letter to the UN Secretary-General, Canada's Ambassador to the UN, Mr. Robert Fowler, stated "The decision to withdraw reflects the Canadian view that the mandate renewed in December 1995 is not viable, given the authorised force structure." A Canadian official in Rwanda expressed disappointment over the GOR's insistence that UNAMIR's force strength be reduced from 1,800 troops and 285 military observers to the current level of 1,200 troops and 200 observers.

According to UNHCR, during the night of 17 to 18 January, two hundred soldiers of the Burundi army, equipped with heavy weapons and tanks, penetrated into the Mugano area of Muyinga Province. As a consequence, the 15,500 refugee population left Mugano camp in the direction of Tanzania. On 20 January UNHCR Ngara reported that an estimated 14,000 refugees, including some 700 Burundians had arrived at the border area. On 20 January some 16,000 refugees from the nearby Ntamba camp left the camp, reportedly out of fear. Most of them stayed along the Burundi border, waiting to enter Tanzania. As of 24 January, 16,000 refugees from Mugano and Ntamba camps had been allowed to enter Tanzania.

United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Ms. Madeleine Albright, visited Rwanda on 20 and 21 January as part of a five-nation African tour. She was accompanied by senior officials from the U.S. Departments of State and Defence. During her visit Ms. Albright met with Rwandese President Pasteur Bizimungu, and Vice-President and Minister of Defence, Major-General Paul Kagame. Ambassador Albright also visited a mass grave site in Kibuye, the first being exhumed by the International Tribunal. In a press statement on 21 January, Ambassador Albright expressed the U.S. Government's strong support for the Rwandese Government and commended the GOR for "some important achievements since taking office, including restoring stability and rebuilding infrastructure...." She expressed concern for overcrowding in Rwanda's prisons and emphasised the need for "alternative forms of justice" to handle the large number of detainees accused of genocide.

In a letter dated 29 January, UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali presented to the Security Council the 17 January interim report of the International Commission of Inquiry investigating the alleged flow of arms to the former Rwandese army (ex-FAR). The Commission arrived at the following conclusions: (1) it was unable to confirm allegations that arms or other military matériel were sold to ex-FAR in violation of Security Council Resolutions; (2) some Rwandese have received military training in order to carry out destabilising activities in Rwanda. This kind of training was received on Iwawa Island, in particular; (3) in the time allowed for its study, the Commission was unable to determine with certainty whether Governments, societies or individuals aided the ex-FAR to acquire arms or military matériel.

General Amadou Toumani Touré, former President of Mali, visited Rwanda from 21 to 23 January. Along with Archbishop Desmond Tutu, former U.S. President Carter and former Tanzanian President Nyerere, General Touré is one of the facilitators of the process which was set in motion at the Cairo Conference on the Great Lakes region held in November 1995. He was visiting all states in the sub-region to verify implementation of resolutions adopted in the Cairo Declaration.

Fighting continues in Burundi. On 29 January the UN Security Council unanimously approved Resolution 1040 (1996), condemning "in the strongest terms" those responsible for

increased violence, including against refugees and international humanitarian personnel. The Security Council declared its readiness to consider an embargo on arms and related matériel to Burundi and to impose travel restrictions and other measures "against those leaders who continued to encourage violence". A further decision will be contingent on the findings of a full report on the situation which the Secretary-General is requested to submit by 20 February 1996.

At a session on 18 January, the Rwandese National Assembly amended the Constitution to facilitate the trying of detainees accused of genocide. The National Assembly also decided to add English as an official language in Rwanda. Kinyarwanda remains the national language, with both French and English as official languages.

UN agencies and many NGOs have agreed to pay fees to the GOR for the use of radio frequencies, amounting to FRW 100,000 (US\$ 330) per frequency per year. Negotiations between the GOR and UN agencies continue on satellite telephones and some other equipment. The Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr. Charles Murigande, has stated that the GOR has accepted the position taken by the UN agencies and did not intend to apply strict enforcement measures in the immediate future.

The Heads of UN agencies in Rwanda have agreed to the following calendar of holidays to be observed by the United Nations in Rwanda for 1996: 1 January (New Year's Day); 7 April (Genocide Remembrance Day); 1 May (Labour Day); 4 July (Liberation Day); 15 August (Feast of the Assumption); 25 September (Republic Day); 1 November (All Saints Day); 25 December (Christmas). The date for the Muslim holiday Eid-Al-Fitr will be subsequently announced.

GOVERNANCE

Rehabilitation of the Rwandese Justice System

The total number of detainees in Rwanda's prisons rose during the month of January, with the largest increases seen in Kibungo and in Kigali Central Prisons. By the end of the month, 65,515 detainees were registered by the ICRC. Although transfers of prisoners were carried out from communal detention centres in Butare and Kibungo Prefectures to the Nyanza and Kibungo Prisons, overcrowding in several prisons and most other places of detention remained a serious concern for members of the international community active in Rwanda. Conditions in Gikongoro and Kibuye Prisons have deteriorated considerably. Temporary detention centres, constructed by UNDP and ICRC, are in the final stages of completion and are expected to relieve this situation.

Rwandese Communal Police Training Programme

The Ministry of the Interior and UNDP continued efforts to help re-establish order and confidence in the country by contributing to the development of a credible Communal Police Force. Phase I of the "Rwandese Communal Police Training Programme", now nearing completion, provides for the construction and equipping of a training facility and instruction for two groups of 750 police cadets. The school was officially opened and classes began on 19 November 1995.

On 18 January the Vice Prime Minister, Mr. Alexis Kanyarengwe, and the UNDP Resident Representative, Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa, signed the second phase of the programme which will make

further improvements to the training facility and provide electrification. Phase II will also fund training for a third group of 750 cadets. The largest component of this phase, however, is the construction of living quarters for police in 100 communes. The budget for this second phase is US\$ 2.3 million contributed by The Netherlands through UNDP cost-sharing arrangements.

Project for the Rehabilitation of Buildings and Amahoro Stadium

The final versions of the bidding documents for the UN Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS/Habitat) project "Rehabilitation of Public Buildings in Kigali and Other Prefectures" have been submitted by the Habitat consultant. The project team expects to launch a call for bids to rehabilitate the Kigali buildings starting the first week of February 1996, whereas rehabilitation of buildings in other prefectures will begin once MININTER has approved the communal buildings rehabilitation project.

Habitat has also begun the rehabilitation of Amahoro Stadium in Kigali. The project entails the reparation of damages inflicted on the stadium facilities during its occupation by UNAMIR during and immediately after the war. The total project, costing US \$ 110,000, will be financed entirely by UNAMIR.

ROUND TABLE PREPARATIONS CONTINUE

① Mr. Jared Khan
meeting follow-up with UNDP
②

Preparations are underway for the 1996 Round Table, due to be held 2-3 May 1996 in Geneva. Three working groups have been established to focus on the GOR's three priority areas: (A) justice and security; (B) capacity building; and (C) the transition from humanitarian assistance to development. A first meeting of the Round Table Steering Committee was held on 19 January. This Committee, chaired by the Director of Cabinet of the Ministry of Planning (MINIPLAN) and composed of representatives of the Presidency, Vice-Presidency, Prime Minister's Office (Primature), UNDP and the chairperson of each of the working groups, was set up in order to provide general orientations for the Round Table Conference and oversee preparations. The meeting reached an agreement on the mandate of the Committee and endorsed the *aide-mémoire* which outlines the objectives of the Round Table and enumerates the responsibilities of each department in the preparation process. The Committee also reviewed the different documents being drafted for the Round Table and indicated guidelines for their completion. A second meeting of the Committee is scheduled for 2 February 1996.

With regard to the workshop on justice and security, the Ministries of Defence, Justice and Interior, supported by UNDP, have been drafting papers outlining GOR policies and strategies to support the functioning of the judiciary and the strengthening of the Gendarmerie and Communal Police for the 1996-1998 period. IOM is providing additional assistance to MINADEF in preparation for its contribution on demobilisation of soldiers. The ultimate objective of the exercise is to reinforce human security and contribute to a climate of peace through the re-establishment of a functioning judiciary.

On 23 and 24 January the Prime Minister's Office chaired meetings attended by either the Director General or Director of Cabinet of each Ministry. During the sessions the participants reviewed the progress of the different documents being prepared for the Round Table and submitted their comments. The Ministry of Planning presented a synthesis of the different sectoral strategies prepared for the Public Investment Programme. The strategies will be used as inputs for the section on sectoral policies and programmes in the main document ("Development Policy Framework Paper 1996-98") of the Round Table. It was decided that a one-day meeting should be organised for each of the six principal sectors of

development: (1) rural development; (2) industrial and commercial development; (3) infrastructures; (4) human resources and social development; (5) public administration and finance; and (6) environment and tourism. All GOR Ministries and departments involved in these sectors will participate in finalising the strategies and assuring their coherence with relation to the macro-economic framework. These meetings will take place during the third week of February.

Three sub-themes have been identified for the "transition from humanitarian assistance to development" component of the Round Table: (1) food security; (2) reinstallation of refugees; and (3) vulnerable groups. A committee comprised of representatives from MINAGRI, MICOMART and MINIPLAN was formed to prepare the document for the food security section of the workshop. This committee, supported by WFP and UNICEF, will look at three major aspects of food security: food production, distribution and marketing, and food assistance. The section of the workshop concerning repatriation and resettlement of refugees will be prepared by MINIREISO on the basis of the Plan of Action presented during the November 1995 Thematic Consultation held in Kigali. A first draft of the third section of the document, on vulnerable groups, will be finalised by early February. This section is being prepared with the active support of a UNICEF consultant working with MINITRASO.

On the first anniversary of the Round Table Conference, held in Geneva on 18-19 January 1995, the Ministry of Planning and UNDP issued a report on Round Table donations. According to the report, the amount of disbursement reached US\$ 404 million, representing nearly 70% of pledges made by donors in January 1995. Donors' disbursement has accelerated over the last quarter in their financial support to the Government. This led to a stabilisation of the exchange rate, reduced price inflation and resulted in a significant increase in foreign exchange reserves, bringing Rwanda's import coverage to 4.7 months.

REPATRIATION AND REINTEGRATION OF RETURNEES

*Gr Dao 1 follow-up
Su*

Reintegration of Returnees and Rehabilitation of Communes

Reception and reintegration of refugees was reported as proceeding smoothly in January, with no apparent rejection of returnees by the local population. Lack of adequate housing and shortages of food continued to present the most serious obstacles for the returnees.

Habitat has been preparing sites at several locations around Kigali. The bidding documents for the realisation of the physical works at Gisozi and the site development and planning studies for Kimironko are being reviewed by UNCHS headquarters prior to launching a call for bids. At Gisozi, the construction of laterite compacted primary and secondary access roads, storm and water drainage systems, an electricity distribution network and security lighting is envisaged. While awaiting the resolution of problems related to land acquisition and compensation to be sorted out by the GOR, a budget revision of the "Urgent Urban Resettlement Programme" amounting to US\$ 3 million is being prepared by Habitat for additional financing to complement the Government's efforts in resettling returnees.

The construction of 600 houses in 11 target communes of five prefectures under the joint UNDP-WFP initiative undertaken in collaboration with the Rwandese Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration (MINIREISO) is advancing slowly. Many problems hamper the works. Among them are the lack of water in Kibungo and Bugesera and delays in preparing the construction sites. Difficulties have arisen in extracting stumps from several sites and in transporting stones for foundations. Nevertheless,

progress is being made and 88 houses have been covered with iron sheets and 43 more will be covered shortly. Another 27 houses are in the process of having foundations laid. Bricks are ready for another 50.

OTHER UNDP PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

The Ministry of Planning (MINIPLAN), in close collaboration with the National Population Office (ONAPO), will be undertaking a socio-demographic survey over a one-year period. The UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) will provide technical and financial assistance. The information gathered through the survey, concerning the distribution, age, health and living standards of the Rwandese population, will form the basis of a population database which will be used for development planning and for the formulation, implementation and monitoring of population policies and programmes. A seminar to plan an information campaign was held on 25 and 26 January for the regional representatives of MINIPLAN, the National Population Office, and sub-prefects in charge of socio-cultural matters. Meetings for bourgmestres and administrators are being organised at the prefectoral level. The survey is scheduled to begin in May 1996.

UNDP KIGALI BIWEEKLY REPORT

(18 November - 1 December 1995)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Declaration on Great Lakes Region adopted at Cairo Conference.
- UN Security Council taking up UNAMIR's future mandate.
- Thematic Consultation held in Kigali with UNDP support.
- Approximately 4,400 detainees transferred to Nsinda Prison.
- Communal Police training academy inaugurated.
- Several persons killed by RPA soldiers in Nyongwe forest.

Shah

COUNTRY SITUATION

On November 28 and 29 the Presidents of Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Zaire and a special Presidential envoy from Tanzania met in Cairo, to discuss the situation in the Great Lakes region. The meeting was the culmination of efforts by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter to promote reconciliation in Rwanda and Burundi and encourage the return of refugees from both countries. The Conference was co-convened by Presidents Mobutu and Museveni and former President Mwinyi, with the support of Presidents Nribantunganya and Bizimungu. Former President Carter and Archbishop Tutu of South Africa served as facilitators. In the "Cairo Declaration on the Great Lakes Region" the Heads of States and Delegations represented at the summit meeting pledged to "take joint concrete actions to advance peace, justice, reconciliation, stability, and development in the region". These actions include, *inter alia*, (1) halting attacks by armed groups against other countries represented at the conference; (2) curtailing propaganda and intimidation in the refugee camps and; (3) supporting the efforts of the International Tribunal.

Uncertainty regarding UNAMIR's future has been an important topic of concern among members of the international community working in Rwanda. While expressing appreciation for UNAMIR's efforts, the Government of Rwanda (GoR) made it clear in mid-November that it was opposed to renewal of the mandate in its present form after its expiration on 8 December 1995. During a briefing at UNAMIR Headquarters on 20 November, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG), Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, indicated that renewal of UNAMIR's mandate was uncertain given the GoR's position and that a 71 to 97 day phase-out was anticipated. Following the SRSG's statements, the UN Resident Coordinator's Office and UN agencies operating in Rwanda accelerated preparations for security, communication, transportation, medical and other arrangements in the event of UNAMIR's departure. The agreement reached in Cairo, however, appears to have affected the Government's position on this issue. Following the meeting,

former President Carter said the five countries had agreed on measures to reassure Rwandese refugees, including the extension of UNAMIR's mandate by three months. In a press conference on 2 December, President Bizimungu confirmed that Rwanda had agreed to the extension of UNAMIR's presence but that the GoR would determine the modalities of the extended mandate. A final decision by the Security Council is expected on 8 December 1995.

The Special Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, Judge Richard Goldstone, visited Rwanda in late November. Judge Goldstone met with the UN Resident Coordinator, Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa, to discuss post-UNAMIR security and communication arrangements among other topics. He also met with Rwandese authorities, informing them that indictments would be announced by the International Tribunal on 12 December and trials would begin shortly thereafter in Arusha. During his visit Judge Goldstone also stated that the Tribunal was counting on the full cooperation of countries in the region including that of the Kenyan Government.

A significant incident took place in Kivu commune (Gikongoro Prefecture) late in the month. Although detailed information is unavailable at the time of this writing, HRFOR reported that in the early hours of 25 November an unauthorised camp of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nyongwe forest was attacked by eight RPA soldiers. According to information received by HRFOR, the 60 to 135 inhabitants of the camp were former IDPs from the Kibeho camp. HRFOR reported that 13 or more died, including several women and children. HRFOR contacted the national military authorities who have opened an investigation to establish the circumstances surrounding the incident and to identify the perpetrators.

THEMATIC CONSULTATION

The GoR convened the Thematic Consultation on Repatriation, Reinstallation and Social Reintegration in Kigali on 21 and 22 November 1995. The Consultation, organised with UNDP support, formed part of the follow-up process to the Round Table conference of January 1995. Seventeen bilateral partners of Rwanda, 21 UN agencies and international organisations, and 15 national and international NGOs were represented at the Consultation. In his opening speech, Rwandese Prime Minister Pierre Célestin Rwigema stated that the Government sought to promote national reconciliation among all Rwandese and was introducing a series of emergency measures to facilitate the return of refugees. He also emphasised the importance of addressing the needs of vulnerable groups affected by the events of 1994.

The Minister of Planning, Mr. Jean Berchmans Birara, stated that repatriation constituted one of the priority components of the Government's programme but that more international aid should be channelled to the productive sectors. According to Minister Birara, the large amount of funds devoted to humanitarian assistance accentuated the imbalance between productive and non-productive activities. In his opening speech, the UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, Mr Sukehiro Hasegawa, said that the Thematic Consultation provided an excellent opportunity for the Government and donors to engage in synergy and to harmonise their views on the country's priorities and reconcile their respective positions concerning the modalities for implementation of donor assistance.

Three working groups considered the following areas: (1) repatriation of refugees; (2) rehabilitation and; (3) social reinsertion of vulnerable groups. The GoR outlined its policies and objectives and presented activities undertaken and planned in these areas. Assistance required from the international community to implement the Government's programmes was considered. The working groups' discussions were summarised in specific reports, later approved by the Consultation meeting as a whole. UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, other UN agencies and the European Union collaborated closely with the GoR in preparing the working group sessions

The Accelerated Plan of Action for Repatriation, Reinstallation and Social Reintegration presented by the Government at the Thematic Consultation represented a total cost of US\$ 185 million, of which US\$ 112 million had been pledged previously by donors. The additional financing requirements of US\$ 73 million will be covered largely by new contributions pledged at the Consultation. The representative of the European Union Commission announced a new contribution of 70 million ECUs (US\$ 94 million), of which 47 million ECUs would be specifically assigned to implementation of the Plan of Action through UNHCR, NGOs, the International Committee for the Red Cross and the Federation of the Red Cross Societies. The Netherlands reiterated its contribution of US\$ 10 million for implementation of the Plan of Action and announced an additional contribution of US\$ 3 million to be channelled through the UNDP Trust Fund for the rehabilitation of the judiciary system. The representative of Belgium confirmed his country's contribution of US\$ 13 million. Of this amount, US\$ 10 million would be bilateral assistance for reinstallation activities in the prefecture of Butare, and US\$ 3 million would be channelled through the UNDP Trust Fund for Rwanda for reinstallation activities in urban areas, and for assistance to vulnerable groups. Japan announced contributions of approximately US\$ 20 million for UNHCR and US\$ 5 million for WFP to support repatriation and reinstallation activities within Rwanda.

GOVERNANCE

Rehabilitation of the Rwandese Justice System

The Ministry of Justice announced its intention to provide financial incentives to attract qualified personnel to work for the judicial system and announced that up to 162 national experts would soon be recruited for a period of two or three years under UNDP's "Rehabilitation of the Rwandese Justice System" project. The GoR has indicated that it is willing to accept foreign legal support on condition that a provision for recruiting nationals is made and that 60% of the remaining funds be allocated for the recruitment of Rwandese national legal experts and 40% used for foreign legal advisers. The Netherlands, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain and Ireland have pledged contributions totalling US\$ 4.5 million for the programme funded through the UNDP Trust Fund for Rwanda. Some of the funds will be utilised for rehabilitation of court buildings, support to the "Commissions de Triage", building national judicial archives, procurement of office equipment and purchase of vehicles.

On 13 November UNDP transferred 13 vehicles to the Ministry of Justice under the same project. Three land cruisers were provided to assist the main detention centres - in Kigali, Gitarama and Butare - to carry out essential tasks such as transporting the sick to medical facilities and undertaking file investigations. Ten Toyota Hilux have been furnished to the Ministry of Justice as

part of an effort to provide key judicial institutions, such as public prosecutors and courts of first instance, with the necessary means to properly perform their duties in undertaking judicial inquiries.

Detention Centres

Significant steps to alleviate prison crowding were taken by the GoR in November. Between 17 and 30 November, approximately 4,400 detainees were transferred from Byumba, Kibungo and Kigali prisons to the new Nsinda detention centre in Kibungo Prefecture, completed with UNDP and ICRC support. UNAMIR trucks, under RPF escort, provided transportation, while UNAMIR Military Observers (MILOBS) monitored the transfer of prisoners. In the upcoming weeks transfers of prisoners to centres in Kabuga (Kigali Prefecture) and Butare are planned.

However, new problems have arisen at the Nsinda detention site in recent weeks. The electrification has proved problematic and Electrogaz has found that although the wiring is functioning, it will require improvements in the near future. Costs for improving the wiring are estimated at US\$ 45,000-50,000. Following the decision of the Ministry of Justice to build a stronger wall, the status of ONATRACOM will be changed from a temporary to a semi-permanent detention centre to be utilised on a long-term basis. ICRC has pointed out that additional resources will be required to convert the kitchen and sanitary facilities for long-term use, as facilities in place were originally intended for six months. If work proceeds rapidly, the prison could be ready in February or March 1996.

Rwandese Communal Police Training Programme

The objective of this UNDP project is to help re-establish order and confidence in Rwanda by contributing to the development of a credible Communal Police Force. Phase I of the project, which provides for the construction and equipping of a training facility and instruction for an initial group of 750 policemen has been completed. The Communal Police Training Academy at Gishari in Kibungo Prefecture, was officially inaugurated on 19 November by the Vice-President and Minister of Defence, Major-General Paul Kagame. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, and the UNDP Resident Representative also attended the ceremony.

The Communal Police Training Academy is the first of its kind in Rwanda. The Academy was built in collaboration with UNDP and UNAMIR. Funds provided to the UNDP Trust Fund by the Netherlands made the project possible, with additional contributions from Ireland and the United Kingdom. Phase II of the project, which will provide living facilities for police officers at the communal level, training for a third group of 750 cadets and administrative support to the Ministry of the Interior, is being planned by the Ministry of the Interior and UNDP.

Strengthening the National Gendarmerie of Rwanda

UNDP supports the rehabilitation of the war-damaged National Gendarmerie training centre in Ruhengeri as part of its efforts to assist the Government, specifically the Ministry of Defence, to properly train Gendarmes. The ultimate objective is to achieve a professional, reliable

and responsible Gendarmerie to serve the country. During the Thematic Consultation the Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Mr. Patrick Mazinhaka, evoked the importance of this programme for refugee repatriation, stating that the National Gendarmerie would be responsible for reinforcing entry points to discourage any destabilisation attempt.

On 17 November, the UNDP Resident Representative visited the Ruhengeri site along with representatives of the Ministry of Defence. The purpose of the visit was to view the progress made to date in the physical rehabilitation of the buildings, damaged during the war, and the acquisition of new equipment and materials for the functioning of the centre. The site is now provided with a refurbished kitchen, dormitories and cafeteria. Administrative office and communications equipment as well as furniture for classrooms and refrigeration have also been supplied. Work is being undertaken to repair and replace the asbestos roofs. The Resident Representative expressed satisfaction with the progress made during the last months and addressed several classes of students who showed gratification for the repairs to the school. The budget for the project, US\$ 350,000, is provided through the UN Trust Fund for Rwanda. Work is executed by the Ministry of Defence

Mission of Lt. Col. de Rover

At the request of UNDP Rwanda, Lt. Col. de Rover, Senior Advisor on Law Enforcement and Security Issues to the SRSG in Burundi, undertook a seven day mission to Rwanda to assist in the elaboration of project proposals for the Gendarmerie and Communal Police Training Academy. The purpose of the mission was to ensure that project proposals included strong training and management capacity building components to complement the provision of material assistance.

STATE CAPACITY BUILDING

State Management Capacity Building (CAGE Project)

Preparations are underway for the census of public servants due to take place from 11 to 18 December 1995. This activity, led by the Ministry of Civil Services, is being coordinated by a UNDP international consultant. Other assistance provided by UNDP includes paying the salaries of a national expert in statistics, 11 supervisors, 44 census monitors, and 260 census takers for the 145 communes in the country. The census will assist the Government in drawing up salary scales and in managing human resources

The Government has also begun to initiate activities in the area of decentralisation. With the assistance of a UNDP international expert in regional development, the GoR is preparing a report on decentralisation for the prefecture of Kigali. This report, due to be completed by the end of 1995, will be presented for discussion at a ministerial-level meeting chaired by the Prime Minister. The conclusions and recommendations of the meeting will then be presented to the Cabinet.

OTHER UNDP PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Support for Reactivating the Principal Faculties of the National University of Rwanda

The objective of this UNDP project is to assist in reactivating teaching activities at the National University of Rwanda (NUR) by bringing in over 100 visiting professors, mainly from Burundi and Uganda, as well as Rwandese experts from outside the country through the Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) programme. The project also aims to support the payment of scholarships for the most needy students and undertake some rehabilitation of buildings. Rehabilitation work on several buildings has already begun.

National Programme on HIV/AIDS

Three UNV-Specialists have taken up their assignments with the Ministry of Social Affairs to provide assistance to the National Programme on HIV/AIDS in the psycho-medical field. Two more UNV-Specialists are due to arrive shortly. On 1 December the Resident Representative attended events marking International AIDS Day at Nyamirambo Stadium in Kigali. The Minister for Social Affairs and the Mayor of Kigali also attended the ceremonies.

RECEIVED

26 OCT 1995

OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

UNDP KIGALI BIWEEKLY REPORT

(1 - 15 October 1995)

HIGHLIGHTS

- * The Rwanda Operational Support Group meets in Geneva.
- * The 1996 Round Table tentatively scheduled for March or April.
- * Appointment of Supreme Court judges revives prospects for rapid rehabilitation of judicial system.
- * Discussions continue between the Government and UNDP following Ministry of Justice's decision to suspend deployment of foreign legal advisors provided for under Justice Phase II programme.
- * Detention centres at Nsinda and Onatracom inaugurated. Transfer of detainees delayed.

S
27.10

COUNTRY SITUATION

The prospect of accelerated repatriation and reintegration of Rwandese refugees currently in Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi retains the attention of the Government and international organizations active in Rwanda. According to UNHCR, 500,000 to 600,000 returnees are expected before the end of 1995. The country's absorption capacity is limited, however, as suitable housing is unavailable. It is anticipated that integration at the communal level will be particularly delicate due to the shortage of adequate housing and the high level of distrust among the country's population.

Another area of concern is the judicial system. Reactivating the courts and relieving prison overcrowding continues to preoccupy the Government and members of the international community. Although the addition of approximately 12,000 spaces will help alleviate conditions which have led to a high rate of disease and death, prisons will remain overcrowded. It is expected that the prison population, approximately 55,000 at present, will increase as a number of refugees accused of participating in the 1994 genocide return.

The overall security situation is stable and continues to improve throughout the country. However, the situation along the Zairian border remains tense. Incidents of in-

filtration, sabotage, assassination and kidnapping by the former Rwandese Government forces (FRGF), especially in western Rwanda, continued during the first half of October. UNAMIR reported that a couple was killed in Cyangugu Prefecture on 14 October by suspected FRGF/interahamwe using machetes. An electric pylon was blown up on 10 October in Cyangugu Prefecture, ostensibly by FRGF infiltrators. Gunfire was exchanged between Rwanda Patriotic Army (RPA) soldiers and suspected FRGF/interahamwe in Gishwati Forest on 13 October, with one RPA soldier reportedly killed. A member of a suspected FRGF reconnaissance team was shot by RPA soldiers in Kinigi Commune (Ruhengeri Prefecture) on 7 October. Another alleged interahamwe infiltrator was shot by RPA soldiers on 2 October in Gashonyi. Numerous cordon and search operations were carried out by the RPA and several arrests made. A few incidents of abuse by RPA soldiers were also reported. During the reporting period several mine incidents occurred, the most serious being an explosion in Gikondo (a suburb of Kigali) which took the lives of four children and wounded nine others.

THE RWANDA OPERATIONAL SUPPORT GROUP

A meeting of the Rwanda Operational Support Group, co-chaired by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Mr. George Moose, and U.S. Ambassador Spiegel, was held on 12 October in Geneva. Present at the session were Representatives of donor countries and international organizations currently working in Rwanda, including UNDP Resident Representative, Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa. The following conclusions were reached: (1) the accelerated repatriation and reintegration of Rwandese refugees is critical, particularly in light of Zaire's threat to expel Rwandese refugees on its territory; (2) the Rwandese Government should be encouraged to provide a positive response to offers of judicial assistance and end judicial uncertainty by establishing detention policies for those currently in the system and those who might be detained in the future; (4) the Government should encourage the November genocide conference to find alternative solutions; (5) there is an urgent need to address the problems preventing the functioning of the International Tribunal as there is a link between justice inside Rwanda and the work of the Tribunal; (6) the OAU should be encouraged to continue its efforts to bring parties to the negotiating table. Participants agreed that a meeting with Rwandese officials before the end of the year is desirable. The question of an inter-agency Special Appeal for the Great Lakes Region was addressed in Geneva and again at a meeting of the Rwanda Local Operational Support Group in Kigali on 13 October. A decision regarding the Special Appeal is forthcoming.

THE 1996 ROUND TABLE

On 12 October the Prime Minister of Rwanda, Mr. Pierre Célestin Rwigema, convened a meeting in Kigali to discuss the 1996 Round Table. The session was attended by high-level representatives of almost all Rwandese Ministries and UNDP Expert Economist, Patrick Lemieux. It was concluded that the Round Table follow-up should be held in late-

March or early-April in Geneva. The Rwandese Government will define the agenda and organize the conference in collaboration with UNDP.

GOVERNANCE

Rehabilitation of the Rwandese Justice System

The National Assembly of Rwanda named the members of the Supreme Court on 11 October 1995. Since the appointment of Supreme Court judges was considered a prerequisite for reactivating the lower courts, it is hoped that the UNDP project to deploy expatriate legal officers can be implemented expeditiously. The Government, however, has expressed its desire to hire Rwandese magistrates living outside the country or currently working with NGOs in Rwanda. Concerned about its inability to provide competitive remuneration to State employees, the Government has requested UNDP funding to supplement the magistrates' salaries. UNDP has held intensive consultations with Government officials to consider various options. The four UNV foreign legal advisors who recently arrived in Kigali have been assigned as technical advisors to the International Tribunal, the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (HRFOR) and the UNDP Justice programme until the Government indicates a preference that they be deployed elsewhere.

Detention Centres

Transfer of detainees to the new wing of the detention centre at Nsinda was halted and they were returned to the old facility after determining that repairs were still required. The opening of the temporary centre at Onatracom and the extension of Nyanza prison were also postponed following the Government's request that additional work be undertaken. Delays in completing transfers at Nsinda resulted from generator failure, electrical wiring and inadequate drainage. The principal modifications to the Onatracom detention centre requested by the Minister of Justice include raising the security wall and waterproofing tents. At Onatracom, UNDP and MINIJUST have financed reinforcement of the security perimeter and renovation of the administrative building, while ICRC has been responsible for installing tents, kitchens and sanitary facilities. Upon completion of the necessary revisions to the centres, transfers will be made from overcrowded prisons at the rate of 250 detainees per day. UNAMIR will provide logistical support. UNDP and MINIJUST are also working on five other temporary detention sites: Rilima and Gikondo (near Kigali), Butare, Kibungo and Byumba. UNDP's efforts focus on improving security in the centres, converting buildings and rehabilitating administrative offices.

Rwandese Communal Police Training Programme

The objective of this project is to help re-establish order and confidence in the country by contributing to the development of a credible Communal Police Force. Phase I of the project, now nearing completion, provides for the construction and equipping of a training facility and instruction for an initial group of 750 police.

The site's new buildings have almost been completed and progress is being made in installing electricity, water and some furnishings. The necessary equipment and materials are scheduled to be in place by late October. Funds pledged through the Trust Fund by the Government of Ireland will be used towards further repairs to the facility's four original buildings, the purchase of furniture and plywood for finishing the interiors of classrooms and dormitories, and assistance in providing water and electricity to the site. Major Karera, Rwanda's Chief of Police, anticipates the school's opening for 15 November.

Phase II of the project, which would supply living facilities for police officers in each of Rwanda's 145 communes, is under consideration by prospective donors.

Strengthening the National Gendarmerie of Rwanda

This project assists with the rehabilitation of the war-damaged National Gendarmerie training centre in Ruhengeri. Kitchen renovation, including necessary plumbing repairs and new installations, has been completed. Windows, doors and locks throughout the centre have been replaced. The floor has been resurfaced and repairs to walls and chimneys made. The roofs and ceilings of three classrooms have been repaired and painting has begun. Repairs to the school's administrative offices are also underway. Temporary roofs have been installed in several dormitories.

Furnishing and equipment needs are also being met as one hundred double-beds have arrived, along with 100 tables, 200 chairs and 10 walkie-talkie radios. Freezers, refrigerators, desks, bedding, computers, printers, photocopiers and typewriters have been purchased and in large part delivered. UNHCR has been contacted for assistance in transporting the remaining equipment to Ruhengeri. UNAMIR has provided 3 of the 5 promised vehicles. The main items yet to be purchased are the stoves.

REPATRIATION AND REINTEGRATION OF RETURNEES

Reintegration of Returnees and Rehabilitation of Communes

The construction of 600 houses in 11 target communes is planned before the end of the year under a joint UNDP-WFP initiative undertaken in collaboration with the Rwandese Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration (MINIREISO). During the reporting period 61 houses were completed at Gikongoro. Production of bricks is well advanced at Taba and Ntongwe in Gitarama Prefecture and continues in five other communes. All construction materials for these sites, except doors and windows, have arrived in the Prefecture. The selection of beneficiaries, undertaken by "Communal Resettlement Committees", is nearing completion.

A topographic study has been completed at Gisozi and plans to develop the site are being prepared by a three-member team of UNVs under the guidance of a Project Manager. A topographic study is currently being undertaken at the site in Kimironko, north of Kigali.

STATE CAPACITY BUILDING

Urgent Assistance to the Rwandese Administration

UNDP efforts to strengthen State structures continue under the RWA/95/001 project. During the reporting period 6 Mitsubishi jeeps, 14 sedan cars, 10 generators, and 42 typewriters were distributed among several Government ministries which had not yet received sufficient equipment from other donors.

OTHER UNDP PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Integrated Approach to Community-Based Reproductive Health Care, Trauma Management and Quality of Life Improvement Project for Displaced Rwandese Women

The University of Nairobi, in collaboration with UNIFEM/UNDP, has organized a four-week course designed to instruct trainers in psycho-trauma counselling and psycho-therapy. The course, held from 20 November to 20 December, will benefit social workers, nurses and other professionals working for selected international and local NGOs, as well as the Ministry of Health and the Ministry for the Promotion of Women. One Rwandese and two Kenyan psychiatrists are responsible for conducting the course.

UNDP KIGALI BIWEEKLY REPORT

(2 - 15 September 1995)

JNK

gel.
27.8.

HIGHLIGHTS

- * New figures show a large increase in the proportion of funds committed (now nearly 90%) and disbursed (43%) under the Round Table process.
- * The High Commissioner for Refugees meets with heads of Government in the Great Lakes Region in order to examine ways of promoting the voluntary and orderly return home of the region's huge refugee population.
- * Two UNDP programmes, Phase II of the Emergency Assistance Programme for Kigali and other Urban Centres and the Civic Education Programme, are signed by the Government.
- * Some 110 people are killed in Kanama. Initial reports blame RPA soldiers for the deaths.
- * The UN Security Council requests the Secretary-General to establish an international commission of inquiry to investigate allegations that arms and related materials are being supplied to former Rwandese Government forces.

ROUND TABLE FOLLOW-UP

The Ministry of Planning and UNDP have jointly published their third regular report on Round Table activity. New figures tracking progress in Round Table programme implementation show a large increase in the proportion of funds committed and disbursed under the programme. As of 14 September, \$523 million had been committed (up from \$345 million in July) and \$252 million disbursed (up from \$86 million in July) against total pledges of \$587 million made in Geneva in January 1995 and total revised pledges of \$1089 million. Note that the latter figure includes funds which will be disbursed beyond the end of 1995 along with certain rehabilitation projects falling outside the framework of the Round Table programme strictly defined. See Annexes I-V for a detailed breakdown of the figures.

REPATRIATION AND REINTEGRATION OF REFUGEES

At the request of the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner for Refugees, Ms. Sadako Ogata, visited the Great Lakes Region from 31 August to 7 September. She met with heads of Government in Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zaire in order to examine ways of promoting the voluntary and orderly return home of the region's huge refugee population and resolving other problems caused by their presence in the countries of asylum.

In her assessment, contained in a report she presented to the Secretary-General on the conclusion of the mission, there exists a "strong convergence of interest" in favour of the refugees' return. If all the commitments which were made during her mission were respected, she notes, UNHCR would be able to implement a programme for an accelerated, uninterrupted and organized return of the refugees in conditions of safety and dignity. In this regard, she attaches considerable importance to commitments made by the Governments of Zaire and Tanzania to intervene against former Rwandese leaders and militia who are preventing those refugees who wish to return from doing so.

During their meeting, the Prime Minister of Tanzania told the High Commissioner the Tanzanian people deeply resented the presence of the refugees on their territory and indicated that his Government would consider "cruder measures" if voluntary repatriation did not work. The Zairian Government has already stated that it will resume forced repatriations if the refugees in its camps are not repatriated by the end of the year. During her visit to the country, Zairian Government officials accepted the High Commissioner's suggestion of a tripartite meeting at the ministerial level between Zaire, Rwanda and the UNHCR, now scheduled for 25 September. They also stressed the need to mobilize international assistance in order to compensate Zaire and its people for infrastructural and environmental damage caused by the refugees in the Kivu region.

In Rwanda, the High Commissioner received assurances that the Government would do all it could to enable the safe return of all the refugees without preconditions. On 5 September, the day after meeting with Ms. Ogata, the Rwandese President, Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu, issued a statement stressing this point.

The recommendations of the High Commissioner to the Secretary-General include the elaboration of a UNHCR-led repatriation programme involving all relevant UN agencies and international and non-governmental organizations. Discussions are now under way within the UN system with respect to the form this initiative should take. UNHCR has also indicated it intends to launch a mass information campaign in order to encourage the return of the camp populations.

* * *

The low rate of return from the Zairian camps, observed since the Zairian Government halted the forced repatriations, has continued over the reporting period with fewer than 100 registered returnees on most days. This figure has declined even further following the Kanama incident (see "Security" below), making UNHCR's tentative target of 500,000 -600,000 repatriations by year's end appear increasingly elusive.

* * *

UNHCR reports 27,044 repatriations to Rwanda during the month of August. This is up from a total of 10,829 in July. Note that the August figure includes the approximately 13,000 refugees who were forcibly repatriated from Zaire. The figures for the month of August, in more detail, are as follows:

	New caseload	Old caseload
Burundi	7,792	213
Tanzania	425	226
Uganda	-	1,860
Zaire	15,286	1,242
<hr/>		
TOTAL	23,503	3,541

* * *

Two sites on the outskirts of Kigali, Gisozi (20 ha) and Kimironko (40 ha), have been chosen for the resettlement of returnees under Component B of the Emergency Assistance Programme for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Kigali (RWA/94/010). Topographic studies have been completed. Preliminary site preparation is now under way while land development plans are drawn up. An urban planning expert will be recruited in order to accelerate project work. The construction of 1,400 low-cost housing units is planned for the two sites. UNDP has decided to allocate an additional \$1 million to Component B, over and above its present \$272,000 budget.

JUSTICE SYSTEM

Phase II Programme for Support to the Rehabilitation of the Rwandese Justice System (RWA/95/B07)

The Chief Technical Advisor for the Phase II Justice Programme has arrived in Rwanda on a one-month mission. Her recruitment for a one-year period is at the discretion of the Minister of Justice. She is a member of the coordination cell which was active in the preparation of the Short-Term Action Programme for Rwanda's Prisons and Judicial System, presented to donors at a 7 September meeting held at UNDP Kigali.

UNDP has agreed to fund the salaries of 50 prosecutor's office secretaries, 3 prison inspectors, and 25 prison clerks for a one-year period under Phase II at an approximate total cost of \$53,000. The Sub-contract Committee in New York has also approved two other funding requests. \$143,000 will be provided for the training of 50 deputy prosecutors in a programme organized by the NGO Citizen's Network, while \$90,000 will go to a second Citizen's Network programme for the training of 100 non-judicial magistrates.

As of 15 September, almost all of the equipment ordered under the Phase II programme had been received and transferred to the Ministry of Justice, namely: 12 pick-up trucks, 120 motorcycles, motorcycle helmets, 24 safes, 108 filing cabinets, 40 office starter kits, 24 stencilling machines, 11 photocopy machines, and 12 fax machines. The remaining equipment -- motorola radios and vehicle spare parts -- has arrived and is now in the process of clearing customs.

Prisons

An Interministerial Commission meeting was held at Nsinda on 12 September in order to assess progress made in the construction of the new detention centre, partly funded under UNDP's Phase I Justice Programme. Basic construction work has now been completed. Remaining work includes the erection of watch towers, the installation of electrical lighting, the supply of generators, and the recruitment and training of civilian guards and other personnel. A final inspection will be made by the Commission on Friday, 23 September. A date for the opening ceremony and the first transfer of detainees to Nsinda will be set thereafter. UNDP and HRFOR are together organizing an accelerated training programme for the civilian guards at Nsinda. The training of prison administrative personnel is being handled by Juristes sans Frontières, in collaboration with local partners.

Work continues for the conversion of several sites into temporary detention centres. At the ONATRACOM site (Remera III), work, now entering its final stage, has begun on security lighting and the construction of sentry posts. Work by the ICRC for the construction of sanitary installations and kitchen at the RWANDEX warehouses (Butare) is now well advanced.

Representative and the Ministers of Planning and Higher Education. An initial meeting was held on 15 September between the UNDP Programme Officer responsible for the programme and officials of the Ministry of Higher Education. The main item discussed was the recruitment of the Civic Education programme staff.

African 2000 Network

The relaunching of the African 2000 Network programme in Rwanda has taken a significant step forward with the decision of the Network's National Selection Committee (NSC) to fund four projects covering the development of swamp lands in Makera and Rutegengeri (\$22,000 and \$18,000 respectively), support for soil conservation and restoration in Kayenzi (\$13,750), and the distribution of fuel-efficient cooking stoves in Nyamata and adjoining sectors (\$16,500). The NSC's selection of the four projects, from an original list of 14, has been approved by the UNDP Resident Representative. The projects are to be implemented over the September-December 1995 period.

SECURITY

On 3 September, the RPA conducted a cordon and search operation in Butare. UNAMIR vehicles and many NGO houses were included in the search. During the reporting period, the RPA also conducted a sweep of Gishwati forest in the western part of the country. While it appears they had limited success in their search for caches of weapons and munitions left by Hutu militia, the operation is nevertheless believed to account for a decrease in acts of banditry and murder in the area.

110 people were reported killed during the night of 11-12 September in the commune of Kanama in northwestern Rwanda, near the border with Zaire. The incident followed the death of a RPA officer and other soldiers in an ambush apparently carried out by Hutu militiamen. A joint investigation by the Government and UN is being conducted in order to determine what happened. Preliminary investigations by UN military observers and human rights monitors indicate, however, that RPA soldiers were responsible for the vast majority of the deaths. The Vice-President / Minister of Defence, Major-General Paul Kagame, who visited the area immediately after the incident, has said that any RPA soldiers found to have used excessive force will be punished.

Incidents of banditry and attacks by former Rwandese Government forces on RPA soldiers occurred in northwestern Rwanda over the reporting period. Electrical power pylons were also damaged in an explosion, thought to be the work of former Government forces, near Cyangugu town in southwestern Rwanda.

On 9 September, in Butare, 650 members of the former Government forces were formally integrated into the RPA following completion of a one-year course in political and military training.

* * *

By its Resolution 1013 of 7 September 1995, the UN Security Council has requested the Secretary-General to establish an International Commission of Inquiry to investigate allegations that arms and related material are being supplied to former Government forces in violation of the existing arms embargo. The Commission of Inquiry is also mandated to identify the parties helping the former Government forces acquire arms and to propose measures which would put a stop to illegal arms flows in the Great Lakes Region. States, UN bodies and other international and non-governmental organizations are asked to provide the Commission of Inquiry with any information they have which might assist it in its work.

Annex I

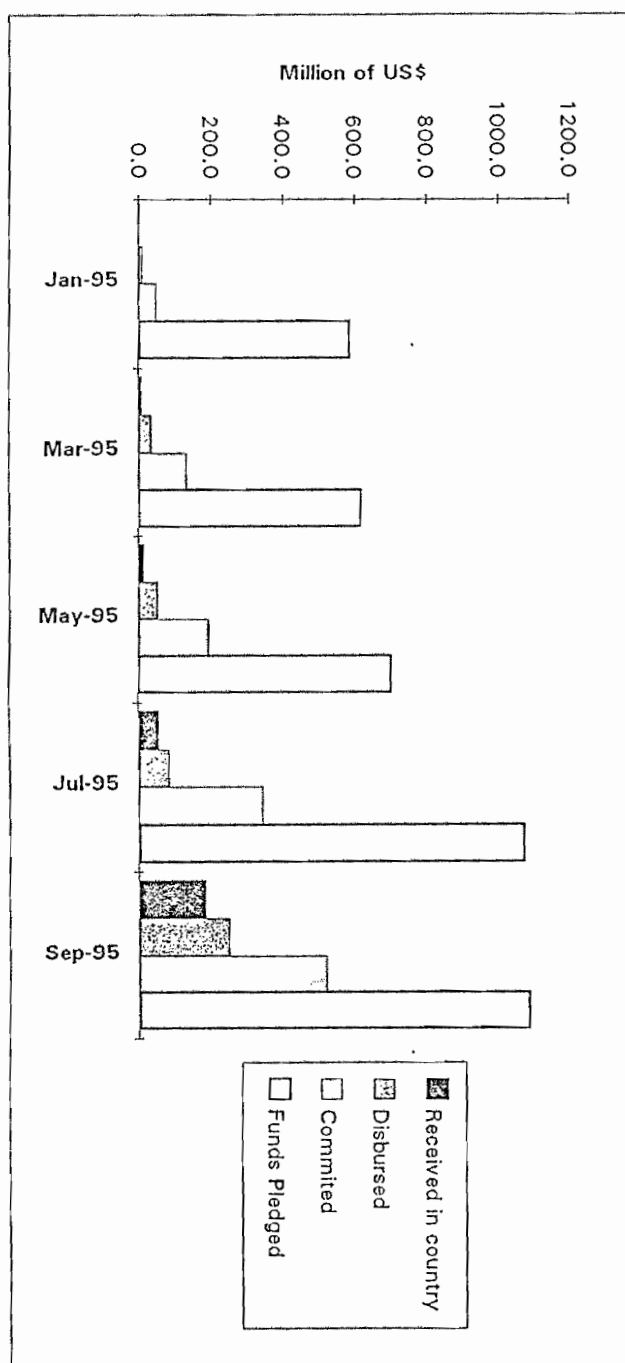
DONORS CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RWANDA SINCE GENEVA ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

in Million of US\$

	Jan-95	Mar-95	May-95	Jul-95	Sep-95
Funds Pladged	586.0	618.6	702.0	1075.0	1089.1
Committed	50.0	134.6	195.2	345.4	523.0
Disbursed	10.0	35.0	53.3	86.5	252.2
Received in country	0.0	5.0	10.0	53.0	182.0

in percentage of Geneva's Conference Pledges

	Jan-95	Mar-95	May-95	Jul-95	Sep-95
Funds Pladged	100.0	105.6	119.8	183.4	185.9
Committed	8.5	23.0	33.3	58.9	89.2
Disbursed	1.7	6.0	9.1	14.8	43.0
Received in country	0.0	0.9	1.7	9.0	31.1



Annex II

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	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

14/09/1995 08:32

Annex III

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	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			5.0	0.3	5.3
United Nations Agencies					
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

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

14/09/1995 08:32

Annex IV

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	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	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	56.3	25.5	95.1	75.3	252.2
- MEMORANDUM -					
FUNDS PLEDGED	181.8	82.2	620.8	204.2	1089.1

Notes:

The "funds disbursed" indicate financial resources deposit 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

14/09/1995 08:32

Annex V

PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND REHABILITATION

D. FUNDS RECEIVED BY RWANDA

UPDATED ON 14 SEPTEMBER 1995

DONORS	SUB-- PROGR. 1	SUB-- PROGR. 2	SUB-- PROGR. 3	NOT ALLOCATED	TOTAL
BILATERAL					
Australia					
Austria		0.1	0.2		0.3
Belgium	1.9		4.3	0.2	6.3
Canada	6.8		1.9	0.3	9.0
France					
Germany	2.7	0.1	4.3		7.0
Ireland					
Italy		0.3			0.3
Japan		1.0	5.2	1.4	7.6
Netherlands	6.0	1.0	4.2	0.1	11.3
Spain			0.2		0.2
Sweden					
Switzerland	0.8		6.9	0.1	7.8
United Kingdom	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.2	2.6
USA	5.0		16.0	50.5	71.5
SUB-TOTAL	23.8	3.4	43.8	52.7	123.8
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			3.3		3.3
World Bank	6.5		1.0		7.5
SUB-TOTAL	18.9		20.8	18.5	58.2
TOTAL FUNDS RECEIVED	42.7	3.4	64.6	71.2	182.0
- MEMORANDUM -					
FUNDS PLEDGED	181.8	82.2	620.8	204.2	1089.1

Notes:

The "funds received by Rwanda" indicate the value of goods and services received by the country
 Sub-Programme 1: Financial Support (including Balance of Payments)
 Sub-Programme 2: Reintegration of Refugees and Displaced
 Sub-Programme 3: Rehabilitation / Development

14/09/1995 08:32

UNDP KIGALI BIWEEKLY REPORT

(19 August - 1 September 1995)

HIGHLIGHTS

- * The departure from the Government of the Rwandese Prime Minister results in a major Cabinet reshuffle.
- * Zaire forcibly repatriates some 15,000 Rwandese refugees.
- * Final agreement is reached on the World Bank's contribution to the *Economic Management Capacity Building* project.
- * The Secretary-General appoints Ambassador Jose Luis Jesus as his Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region.

COUNTRY SITUATION

The reporting period was dominated by two key events, both of which had the potential to develop into full-blown crises, but did not. The first event was the Zairian Government's forcible repatriation of several thousand Rwandese and Burundian refugees over the 19-23 August period (discussed below).

The second event was the departure from the Government of the Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagirimungu. The President, Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu, announced on 28 August that he had decided to dismiss the Prime Minister, a move which was approved by the members of the National Assembly who voted 55 to 0 in favour with 6 abstentions. This was followed, on 29 August, by the removal of four Government Ministers from their posts: Interior, Justice, Public Information and Transport/Communications. The resulting Cabinet reshuffle saw the former Minister of Primary and Secondary Education, Mr. Pierre Celestin RWIGEMA appointed to the post of Prime Minister. The new Minister of Justice, Ms. Marthe MUKAMURENZI, is the former Director of Cabinet in the Ministry, while the new Minister of the Interior, Col. Alexis KANYARENGWE, was previously Minister of Public Administration. Another significant change saw the Minister of Rehabilitation and the Minister of Youth and Associative Movements exchange their portfolios (See Annex I).

REPATRIATION AND REINTEGRATION OF REFUGEES

On 19 August, Zairian soldiers began forcibly expelling Rwandese and Burundian refugees from camps in the Goma, Bukavu and Uvira areas. The forced repatriations, which continued up to 23 August, resulted in some 15,000 refugees crossing the border into Rwanda with several thousand others forced back into Burundi. Over 130,000 other refugees were reported to have fled the camps in order to avoid repatriation.

The Zairian actions were widely criticized and on 23 August the Security Council issued a statement in which it called on Zaire to stand by its international humanitarian obligations regarding the refugees. At the request of the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner for Refugees, Ms. Sadako Ogata, has travelled to the Great Lakes Region in order to discuss possible solutions to the refugee problem with the leaders of the countries of origin and the countries of asylum. In a meeting Ms. Ogata had with the Zairian Prime Minister, Mr. Kengo wa Dondo, in Geneva on 29 August, the latter indicated his Government would reconsider its options if all the refugees had not been voluntarily repatriated by year's end.

Since Zaire halted the forced repatriations on 24 August, the number of refugees who have elected to return of their own accord has been very low, with fewer than 100 crossing the border on most days. An intensive campaign of disinformation and intimidation is now being waged in the camps by the former Government forces, anxious to prevent the refugees from leaving.

Although the forced repatriations came as a surprise, the Government, with the assistance of the international community, retained full control over the situation. Refugees were taken from the border to transit centres before being transported to the home communes. The repatriation and resettlement operations are being coordinated by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, in particular its Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit (HACU). UNDP and UNHCR have coordinating roles among the UN agencies with respect to their different areas of responsibility (commune rehabilitation and development in UNDP's case, refugee repatriation and resettlement in that of UNHCR).

On the basis of available resources, UNDP is drafting a \$3 million project for *Preparatory Assistance for the Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration of Refugees and Displaced Persons (RWA/95/011)*. The project, which seeks to immediately implement key elements of the Government Plan of Action, has two major components. The first, budgeted at \$2 million and financed entirely out of UNDP's own resources, is designed to strengthen the Government's capacity, at both national and regional levels, to monitor the return of refugees from Zaire and to programme rehabilitation / reintegration activities within the framework of the Plan of Action. The second project component, costing \$1 million and financed by the United Kingdom, will fund priority activities in such sectors as housing and employment in order to facilitate the resettlement and reintegration of returnees.

As more funds are made available, the activities launched under the RWA/95/011 project will be expanded. In the meantime, UNDP will assist the Government in formulating additional projects for the implementation of other components of the Government Plan of Action.

THE RWANDESE JUSTICE SYSTEM

On 28 August, the Resident Representative and a UNDP Programme Officer visited the Nsinda site in order to evaluate progress in the construction of the new prison to which UNDP is contributing. On 1 September, Government officials met with representatives of UNDP, other UN agencies, UNAMIR, NGOs and the ICRC in order to identify and distribute the remaining tasks which must be completed before prisoners are transferred to the new facility.

Meanwhile work continues on two other sites in order to convert them into temporary detention centres. The site at the ONATRACOM bus station, on the outskirts of Kigali, once ready in mid-September, will be able to house 5,000 detainees. Five other sites are slated for conversion into temporary detention centres.

* * *

Computer equipment and digital cameras, ordered under the *UNDP Framework Programme for Support to the Rehabilitation of the Justice System (Phase II)*, have been received. The equipment will be used for a systematic programme of prisoner identification, the specific modalities of which will soon be determined by the Ministry of Justice. Office equipment intended for prosecutors' offices, courts of first instance and the offices of judicial police inspectors, also ordered under the Phase II Programme, was recently handed over to the Ministry of Justice.

The coordination cell funded under Phase II is now operational with an office established at the Ministry of Justice. Two cell members are now in place with a third, the Chief Technical Advisor for Phase II, expected to arrive soon.

STATE CAPACITY BUILDING

Economic Management Capacity Building (RWA/95/005)

Meetings with representatives of the World Bank and IMF in August have led to final agreement on the Bank's contribution to the RWA/95/005 project and on the roles the various

executing agencies will play in the project. It has been decided that the Bank's total contribution will be \$1.63 million, to be disbursed in two equal instalments. In addition, the Bank will transfer to UNDP New York the sum of \$500,000 given the provision by UNDP of equipment needed by experts recruited by the Bank and the IMF within the framework of RWA/95/005.

A three-person mission from DDSMS arrived in Rwanda at the end of August. Working within the framework of the RWA/95/005 project, the mission's two main tasks are, first, to assist the Government in the recruitment of high ranking officials for Government ministries and public institutions and, second, to draw up proposals for an improved system of public sector recruitment.

Strengthening Local Government Capacities and Enhancement of Participatory Development (RWA/95/B20)

UNDP Rwanda programme staff met on 31 August to review progress in the elaboration of a project for the strengthening of Government administrative capacity at the communal level. The basis for discussion was a draft project document prepared by a consultant following discussions with Government officials and UNDP. The project, as agreed by the parties, has two principal objectives. The first objective, the strengthening of local Government, is to be achieved through a variety of activities, including the rehabilitation of administrative buildings, the provision of office equipment and furniture, and the training of local personnel. The second broad objective is the enhancement of participatory development. It is proposed that different options for the realization of this objective be tested through the implementation of short pilot projects. The RWA/95/B20 project document will be finalized following discussions with the new Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Planning. The project, which focuses on the communal level, complements the RWA/95/005 project (*Economic Management Capacity Building*) which seeks to build the capacity of the central administration and the RWA/95/011 project (*Preparatory Assistance for the Reintegration of Refugees*) which will strengthen prefecture-level administration.

OTHER UNDP PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

The Government of Japan has contributed \$200,000 to cover the full cost of UNDP's *Civic Education and Communication Programme for Confidence Building and National Reconciliation (RWA/95/015)*. Under the programme, to be executed and implemented by the Rwandese Government, a mobile civic education and communication team will hold seminars and workshops throughout the country in order to promote national reconciliation and mutual tolerance among the Rwandese people. The programme document has been transmitted to the Minister of Planning for signature.

UN NEW YORK

The Secretary-General has appointed Mr. Jose Luis Jesus, Ambassador of Cape Verde to Portugal, as his Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region. Ambassador Jesus is expected to travel to the region shortly for meetings with government officials. One of his tasks will include the preparation of a Regional Conference on Security, Stability and Development.

SECURITY

While the forced repatriations caused no serious disturbances on the Rwandan side of the border, tensions in the refugee camps in Zaire have increased. A series of incidents, including the throwing of a hand grenade into an NGO compound, have led relief agencies to withdraw all non-essential personnel from the Goma camps.

In Rwanda itself, the most serious incidents occurring during the reporting period included the murder at the end of August of the chief magistrate of the Screening Commission ("Commission de triage") in the Butare Prefecture, along with the attempted murder on the evening of 23 August of the Conseiller of the Mukinbangiro Secteur (Cyangugu Prefecture). While the assailants have not been identified in either case, the latter attack is explained by some observers as part of a campaign by former Government forces against moderate Hutu political leaders in the Bugarama region of Cyangugu Prefecture.

Gouvernement de l'Union Nationale (Rwanda)

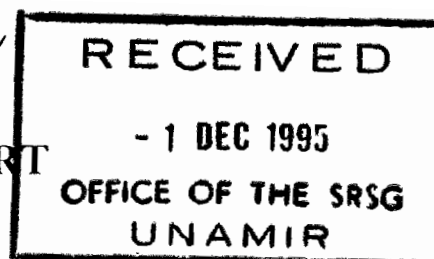
Désignation	ANCIEN (old)	ACTUEL (new)	Parti politique
01 Président	M. Pasteur BIZIMUNGU	idem	FPR
02 Vice-Président & Ministre de la Défense	Gen. Maj. Pau KAGAME	idem	FPR
03 Premier Ministre	M. Faustin TWAGIRAMUNGU	M. P. Célestin RWIGEMA	MDR
04 Vice Premier Ministre	Col Alexis KANYARENGWE	idem	FPR
Ministre de la Fonction Publique	Col Alexis KANYARENGWE	Cheih Abdurkarim HARELIMANA	
05 Ministre des Affaires Etrangères	M. Anastase GASANA	idem	MDF
06 Ministre de l'Intérieur	M. Seth SENDASHONGA	Col. Alexis KANYARENGWE	FPR
07 Ministre de la Justice	M. Alphonse NKUBITO	Mme Marthe MUKAMURENZI	-
08 Ministre de l'Enseignement Primaire	M. P. Célestin RWIGEMA	M. Laurien NGIRABANZI	MDR
09 Ministre de l'E. Supérieur, Recherche Scientifique et Culture	Dr. Joseph NSENGIMANA	idem	-
10 Ministre des Finances	M. Marc RUGENERA	idem	PSD
11 Ministre du Commerce, Artisanat et Industrie	M. Proper HIGIRO	idem	PL
12 Ministre de la Santé	Col. Dr Joseph KAREMERA	idem	FPR
13 Ministre des Transports et des Communications	Mme Immaculée KAYUMBA	Dr Charles MULIGANDE	FPR
14 Ministre des Affaires Sociales	Maitre Pie MUGABO	idem	PL
15 Ministre de l'Environnement et Tourism	M. Jean Népo NAYINZIRA	idem	PDC
16 Ministre des Travaux Publics	M. Charles NTAKIRUTINKA	idem	PSD
17 Ministre de la Famille et de la Promotion Féminine	Mlle Aloysie INYUMBA	idem	FPR
18 Ministre de la Jeunesse et du Mouvement Associatif	M. Patrick MAZIMPAKA	Dr Jacques BIHOZAGARA	FPR
19 Ministre de la Réhabilitation et de l'Intégration Sociale	Dr Jacques BIHOZAGARA	M. Patrick MAZIMPAKA	FPR
20 Ministre de l'Information	M. J.B. NKURIYINGOMA	M. J. Pierre BIZIMANA	MDR
21 Ministre de l'Agriculture	Dr Augustin IYAMUREMYE	idem	PSD
22 Ministre du Plan	M. Jean Berchmans BIRARA	idem	-

Kigali, le 31/08/1995

ANNEX I

DAO/Khen
1-12-95

UNDP KIGALI BIWEEKLY REPORT
(1 - 15 November 1995)



HIGHLIGHTS

- RPA attacks FRGF on Iwawa Island.
- International Commission of Inquiry visits Rwanda.
- Rwanda Local Operational Support Group meets in Kigali.
- International Conference on Genocide takes place in Kigali.
- Preparations for Thematic Consultation proceed.
- The Dutch Minister of Cooperation, Mr. Jan Pronk, visits Rwanda.

COUNTRY SITUATION

Attack on Iwawa Island

The most significant incident to take place during the reporting period was the Rwandese Patriotic Army (RPA) assault against a Former Rwandese Government Forces' (FRGF) base on Iwawa Island. On the morning of 5 November, approximately 200 RPA soldiers launched an amphibious assault against an FRGF installation on Iwawa Island. Apparently the FRGF were using the island, located in Lake Kivu just inside Rwandese territory, for training recruits and as a forward position for raids further into Rwanda.

Approximately 500 FRGF troops were on the island when the assault began. The RPA crossed from the mainland during the night using three high-speed patrol boats and two large fishing boats, launching a surprise attack at daybreak. Fierce fighting took place, resulting in 171 FRGF dead on the island, and possibly over 100 more who died in the water while trying to escape. At least 15 FRGF were taken prisoner. During the action five RPA were reportedly killed and eighteen wounded. It is believed that the FRGF commander and about 200 troops escaped by boat from Iwawa Island to nearby Idjwe Island (4.5 kilometers away), in Zaire. Explosives, mines, and a large number of weapons and weapon parts were discovered on the island. Some of the parts were still wrapped in their original plastic wrapping.

Other Security Incidents

FRGF activity reported in October was confined to the western and northwestern prefectures. During the first two weeks of November, however, incidents were reported in other areas - two in Butare and one in Kigali. It is too early to determine whether these are isolated acts, or represent an eastward movement of the FRGF insurgency campaign. During October there were six mine incidents attributed to FRGF or Interahamwe type militia. The sharp upward trend in such activity continued into early November, with seven incidents (including one booby-trap) during the first twelve days of the month.

Apart from the battle on Iwawa Island, the most significant incident in the first half of November was a fire-fight between five FRGF soldiers and an unknown number of RPA that took place on the shores of Lake Kivu about twenty kilometers northeast of Cyangugu town. All five of the FRGF were killed, while one RPA was wounded. Only one rifle, two grenades, and a walkie-talkie were recovered from the group. This fact is significant as it suggests that even though the FRGF are receiving some arms, they still do not have enough weapons to fully equip their insurgent forces operating inside Rwanda.

MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY VISIT RWANDA

On 9 November, Representatives of the International Commission of Inquiry investigating the flow of arms to the former Rwandese Government met with Heads of UN agencies at the UNDP Kigali office. The UN Resident Coordinator, Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa, chaired the meeting. Established under UNSC Resolution 1013 of 7 September 1995, the Commission is mandated to investigate allegations that arms and related material are being supplied to the FRGF in violation of the Security Council embargo. The Commission members were interested in an overview of the activities of UN agencies operating in the Great Lakes region and information which might assist them in their work. The Commission Members also visited Iwawa Island. Weapons found on Iwawa Island provide the first incontrovertible evidence of post-genocide arms shipments to the former Rwandese Government. Serial numbers on some of the weapons should allow the Commission to trace the original purchasers of the weapons and determine who supplied them. During the tour of the island one of the group's escorts stepped on a mine and lost his foot.

GENOCIDE CONFERENCE IN KIGALI

The Conference on Genocide, Impunity and Accountability organized by the Government of Rwanda was held at the National Assembly Building in Kigali from 1 to 5 November. The principal objectives of the Conference were to examine the causes, responsibilities, and consequences of the 1994 genocide and to look into ways of assisting the surviving victims. Legal experts, historians, politicians and religious leaders - many from countries where massive violations of human rights have occurred - attended the conference and shared their experiences. Most participants agreed that the genocide in Rwanda is an international problem and that the international community shares responsibility for alleviating its negative effects. It was generally agreed that there is a need to eradicate the culture of impunity in Rwanda and bring to trial those responsible for organizing and carrying out the genocide, but that different levels of punishment for different degrees of participation in the genocide should be examined. Recommendations submitted by the five working groups are currently being considered by the Government. An official statement on these recommendations is expected shortly.

UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE MEETS WITH RWANDESE PRIME MINISTER

On 1 November, a UNDP delegation, led by the Resident Representative, Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa, met with the Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Pierre Célestin Rwigema, along with the Minister of Justice, Ms. Marthe Mukamurenzi and the Minister of Planning, Mr. Jean Berchmans Birara. Discussions focused primarily on the recent appointment of the Supreme Court and the Government's revised Plan of Action to reactivate the judicial system. The plan includes a provision to recruit Rwandese magistrates, as well as provisions honoring the recent commitment to employ a number of the international legal advisors, previously recruited under UNDP's 'Rehabilitation of the Rwandese Justice System' project. The Ministry of Justice announced its intention to provide financial incentives to attract qualified personnel to work for the judicial system and announced that up to 162 national experts would soon be recruited for a period of two or three years. The Resident

Representative indicated that UNDP had received pledges from donors which may be used to finance the revised programme.

THE RWANDA LOCAL OPERATIONAL SUPPORT GROUP MEETING

The Rwanda Local Operational Support Group, joined by a Norwegian delegation, met on 8 November at the UNDP Kigali office and reviewed, among other subjects, the agreement reached between the Government and UNDP for the rehabilitation of the justice system. The UNDP Resident Representative informed the Support Group that the Netherlands, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Sweden and Spain have pledged contributions totaling US\$ 4.5 million to the UNDP project for the rehabilitation of the Rwandese justice system. Some of the funds will be utilized for rehabilitation of court buildings, procurement of office equipment and purchase of vehicles. The remaining funds will be used for recruitment of Rwandese national legal experts (60%) and some foreign legal advisers (40%). The donor countries also received a briefing from the Director of the Cabinet of the Ministry of Planning, Ms. Edith Gasana, concerning the forthcoming Thematic Consultation.

PREPARATION FOR THE THEMATIC CONSULTATION

Preparations for the Thematic Consultation on Repatriation, Reinstallation and Social Integration to be held in Kigali on 21 and 22 November 1995 are intensifying. The conference will bring together representatives of the Government, donors and international organisations to address a wide range of concerns. Three joint Government/UN working groups have been established to examine questions concerning: (a) repatriation (Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration with UNHCR); (b) resettlement and reintegration of refugees (Ministry of Planning with UNDP); and (c) vulnerable groups (Ministry of the Family and Promotion of Women with UNICEF). The Government's revised Plan of Action will serve as the basis for the Thematic Consultation.

VISIT OF DUTCH MINISTER OF COOPERATION

The Dutch Minister for Cooperation and Development, Mr. Jan Pronk, met with the UNDP Resident Representative on 2 November. Discussions centered on the socio-economic situation in Rwanda and specific activities financed by the Dutch Government through UNDP, particularly the programme for the repatriation of refugees, and programmes for strengthening the Communal Police, National Gendarmerie and judicial system. On 4 November another meeting was held between UNDP and representatives of the Government of the Netherlands to discuss implementation modalities of the Netherlands' contribution to UNDP. On that occasion the Dutch Government confirmed its contribution of US\$ 3 million for the justice sector and US\$ 10 million for reinstallation of refugees. These funds will be transferred to the UNDP Trust Fund for Rwanda and made available for the priority activities identified by the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration.

GOVERNANCE

Rehabilitation of the Rwandese Justice System

On 13 November UNDP transferred 13 vehicles to the Ministry of Justice under the project 'Rehabilitation of the Rwandese Justice System', funded through the UNDP Trust Fund for Rwanda. Three Land Cruisers were provided to the main detention centers, namely the prisons of Kigali, Gitarama and Butare. Ten Toyota Hilux have been furnished to the Ministry of Justice as part of an effort to provide

key judicial institutions, such as public prosecutors and courts of first instance, with the necessary means to properly perform their duties in undertaking judicial inquiries.

Detention Centres

On Wednesday 15 November, in the UNDP conference room, a meeting took place on the rehabilitation of Rwandese prisons. A representative of the Ministry of Justice confirmed that the Ministry had authorized the transfer of 500 detainees from Byumba and 3,000 from Kibungo to the Nsinda detention centre. UNAMIR is prepared to assist with transportation. ICRC will provide the first supply of food at centre.

New problems have arisen at the Nsinda detention site in recent weeks. Capacity of the generators currently in use is insufficient and the wiring inadequate. Costs for rewiring are estimated at US\$ 45,000-50,000. Furthermore, problems with the drainage is seriously damaging the wall at the site, resulting in sinking and some cracks in the brick structure. Work to remedy these problems are scheduled to be undertaken shortly by the SRSg's Prison Team.

Following the decision of the Ministry of Justice to build a strong wall, the site of ONATRACOM will be built as a solid detention centre to be utilized on a long-term basis. ICRC plans to carry out the construction of kitchen and sanitary facilities for long-term use. If work proceeds rapidly, the prison could be ready in February or March 1996.

Strengthening the National Gendarmerie of Rwanda

This project assists with the rehabilitation of the war-damaged National Gendarmerie training centre in Ruhengeri. The site is now equipped with refurbished kitchen, dormitories and cafeteria. Administrative office equipment and communications equipment, as well as furniture for the classrooms and refrigeration also have been supplied. Work has been undertaken to repair the roofs in the dormitories and classrooms. A visit by the Resident Representative to the Ruhengeri site is planned for the near future.

OTHER UNDP PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Civic Education and Communication Programme for Confidence Building and National Reconciliation

The UNDP approved "Civic Education and Peace" programme aims at developing a favorable climate and attitude among the Rwandese population for the promotion of national reconciliation, mutual trust and peaceful coexistence. The objective of the project is to target those populations most in need of this kind of assistance - youth, traumatized persons and the most antagonistic elements of society. The programme, worth US\$ 200,000, will be funded through contributions made by the Government of Japan to UNDP. It will be implemented by the Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Culture, in collaboration with other Ministries and local NGOs. A mobile team comprised of 4 National Coordinators, under the guidance of the National Director, Mr. Bernardin Rutazibwa, will travel throughout the country to present peace education workshops and seminars.

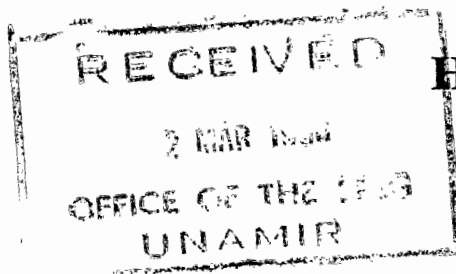
Africa 2000 Network

During the first fifteen days of the month, activities of the Africa 2000 Network focused on the formulation of three project proposals which will be submitted to the National Selection Committee. The proposals concern the following projects:

- Support to the Micro-Project for widows in Save (Butare).
- Support to community based groups of Gitesi and Mabanza (Kibuye).
- Support to farmers in Base (Gitarama).

Similar to initiatives undertaken in September and October, these three programmes correspond to the philosophy of the Africa 2000 Network. They try to ensure that medium and long-term management and protection of the environment is taken into consideration without prejudicing short-term revenues of the populations concerned.

DONOR'S
MEETING



HEADS OF AGENCY MEETING

With

Mr. Stephen Lewis

UNICEF Deputy Executive Director

19 February 1996

7VK

This meeting was convened by Resident Coordinator on the occasion of the visit to Kigali of Mr. Stephen Lewis, Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF. The Resident Coordinator, Mr. Hasegawa opened the meeting to introduce Mr. Lewis and indicated that the meeting was called for the Head of Agencies to have an exchange of views with Mr. Lewis. He presented the six point-agenda and invited Mr. Lewis to take the floor.

Mr. Lewis thanked all present to have responded positively in spite of the holiday. He acknowledged the creative energy within the UN system represented in Rwanda and informed the meeting that he had visited the various sites (churches, camps) he had wanted to visit and met all the government people he had planned to meet. With regards to his meeting with the government officials, Mr. Lewis said that he had had very good discussions with everyone he had met and that his overall impression was that it is an assertive government which was doing well under the circumstances. That was the overall message he was taking with him to New York.

The UNHCR Representative, Mr. Urasa, briefed the meeting on the recent developments in refugees situation. He informed the meeting that the deployment of troops around Kibumba refugee camps would not lead to any significant refugees movements. He indicated his fear that soldiers mobilized out of their barracks and waiting in the cold may trigger something to reduce their stay outside the camps. He pointed out that, there were a number of returnees from Burundi and more were expected in the coming days. He observed nevertheless that, he had obtained indications but not yet confirmed that the repatriation from Burundi might not be totally voluntary. The HCR Representative continued stating that not only Rwandese were in the camps but Burundese as well who were seeking refuge there for political or other reasons. He stated also that, in his opinion, the Government was not much concerned about refugees from the Tanzanian side at this moment as it was eager or more inclined to see movement from Burundi side first.

1. The first agenda item discussed concerned the draft document on the inter-agency **Contingency Planning for Refugee Repatriation**. The Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator, Ms. Daisy Dell, briefed the meeting on the process and consultations involved in the preparation of the document. She indicated that the document was basically UNHCR document which was enriched by contributions from the other agencies to reflect the UN system-wide objectives. The Final document will be distributed and discussed during next HOA meeting.

2. The second item discussed on the agenda had to do with the **Structure of the Office of Humanitarian Coordinator**. Mr. Hasegawa took the Head of Agencies through the proposed structure of the Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator in Rwanda based on the draft organigram. Regarding the staffing of that office, Mr. Hasegawa said that the secondment of staff by agencies should be at least for 6 months to ensure continuity. The WHO Representative, Dr. Baba Moussa suggested that as UNICEF and UNHCR, WHO would like as well to have a Health Assistance Officer placed in the structure that will work under the Humanitarian Coordinator. He indicated that the post allocation should not be conditioned by the disposition of the WHO to pay for the post, but if WHO obtained the Health Assistance Officer spot in the DHA structure, his agency would consider funding it.

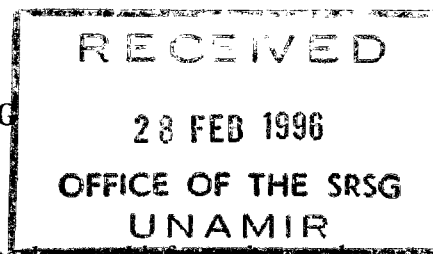
List of Participants

HOA MEETING WITH MR. STEPHEN LEWIS, 19/02/1996

UNDP	Mr. Sukehiro HASEGAWA, Resident Representative Mr. Patrick Lemieux, Economist
UNHCR	Mr. Roman URASA, UNHCR Representative Mr. Collins Asare, Deputy Representative
UNICEF	Mr. Stephen LEWIS, UNICEF/New York Mr. Daniel Toole, Country Representative Mr. Mehr KHAN, UNICEF/New York Mr. Shahida AZFAR, UNICEF/Nairobi
WHO	Mr. Amidou Baba-Moussa, Country Representative a.i.
UNESCO	Mr. Johan Brusten, Officer-in-charge
WB	Mr. F. Munyantwali, Resident Representative a.i.
ICRC	Mr. Lazzarui Philippe, Head of ICRC Delegation in Rwanda
DHA	Ms. Daisy Dell, Office of Humanitarian Coordinator
HRFOR	Mr. Mark FROHARDT, Head Field Coordination Unit (FCU)

INK man
P. 502 822
L 27

MINUTES OF DONORS MEETING
18 JANUARY 1996



Get
Christian
from the
file

Assessment
vs
mobilization

Money spent
in the
not counted
very few

The Resident Coordinator opened the meeting by providing some background information on the first agenda topic, ie the funds disbursement rate of the 1995 Round Table Conference. He mentioned that there is a general feeling in the country, expressed openly by the Vice-President, Major-General Paul Kagame, that a significant amount of the resources promised by donors for Rwanda had not reached the country so far. The RC noted that, according to the latest figures provided by the Ministry of Planning, out of \$ 587 million pledged during the 1995 Round Table Conference in Geneva, about \$ 404 million (or 69%) has been disbursed by donors and \$ 202 million (or 34 %) has been mobilized in Rwanda. He thought that this showed a remarkable performance in light of the country's situation and that there seemed to be a "gap in perception" between the Government and the donors as regards this issue.

The representative of the Permanent Technical Secretariat of the Ministry of Planning presented in more details the figures on disbursement of external assistance for Rwanda in 1995. He mentioned that the value of the resources mobilized in Rwanda is probably underestimated, particularly for resources pledged through UN Agencies and NGOs. This factor explained part of the gap between resources "disbursed" by the donors and resources "mobilized" in the country. It was also mentioned that the Government only kept track of resources pledged, disbursed and mobilized for needs inside Rwanda and not for refugees in neighboring countries.

Participants gave the following reasons to explain the difference between the value of resources disbursed and resources mobilized in the country:

- some projects are co-managed with the Government and their resources should in fact be considered as mobilized in the country even if they have not been "used" so far;
- some resources for financial support are deposited in a Rwanda National Bank account (eg ABD balance of payment support programme) and are thus registered as "disbursed" but are not considered as "mobilized" until they are used to cover hard currency cost of importations and generate counterpart funds;
- mobilization of resources can suffer delays if linked with procurement overseas and delivery of specialized equipment goods (eg electrical power plant generators);
- an important number of projects are to be implemented over a 2 to 3 year period (or even over a longer period); mobilization can be considered as progressing at a normal rhythm for these projects.

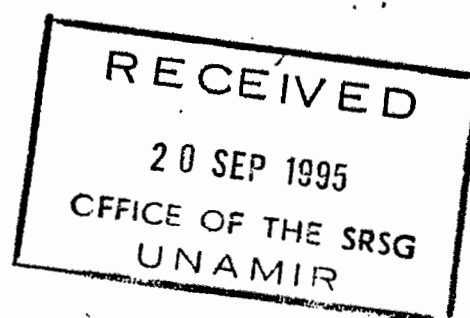
✓ The participants thought that resources disbursed and mobilized should be compared with the resources pledged originally in Geneva in January 1995 (ie \$ 587 million) as this can be identified as the first large-scale development cooperation with Rwanda after the 1994 war. It was also agreed that the terms utilized by the Miniplan (ie contributions "committed", "disbursed", "mobilized") should be better defined and that emphasis of data collection should be put on tracking the use (or "mobilization") of the resources pledged by bilateral donors through UN Agencies and NGOs.

Participants were informed that the Government is currently preparing a three-year public investment programme (PIP) that will indicate for each project the planned disbursement of funds on a yearly basis between 1996 and 1998. This PIP will thus provide an indicative target figure on how much resources should be spent in the country each year.

It was acknowledged that this "gap in perception" between the Government and the donors should

Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

FACSIMILE



TO : All Ambassadors and Representatives of Diplomatic Missions

CC : Heads of UN Agencies
and Other International Organisations

FROM: Sukehiro Hasegawa
Resident Coordinator
UNDP Kigali

DATE: 19 September 1995

SUBJECT: Donor Consultation Meeting

S. Hasegawa

*WJNK must
accompany me - see
ED - 29'*

This is to confirm that the next consultation meeting will take place at 15:00 Thursday, 21 September in the UNDP Conference Room. The meeting will be chaired by the Minister of Planning, Mr. Jean Berchmans Birara. The following are the provisional items:

- (1) Status of Round Table Activities
- (2) Status of the United Nations Trust Fund

Best regards.



HEAD OF AGENCIES MEETINGS

Heads of Agencies Meeting

**8:00 Hours Wednesday 27 March 1996
UNDP Conference Room**

AGENDA

1. Establishment of Security Management Committee
2. Presentation of the International Documentation Network on the Great Lakes Region of Africa(Joint Mission of UNESCO and Swiss Cooperation)
3. Medical Facility of UN Staff
4. Any Other Business

Heads of Agencies Meeting

**8:00 Hours Wednesday 20 March 1996
UNDP Conference Room**

AGENDA

- 1. R & R Effective 1 April 1996**
- 2. Secretary-General's Statement to the Inter-Governmental working Group on the Strengthening of the UN Systems**
- 3. Annual Report of the Resident Coordinator on Operational Activities for Development of the United Nations System**
- 4. UN Contingency Plan**
- 5. Medical Facilities**
- 6. White Helmets**
- 7. Any Other Business**

*Today's agenda.
for 20.3
Mr Dav*

Programme des Nations Unies
pour le Développement



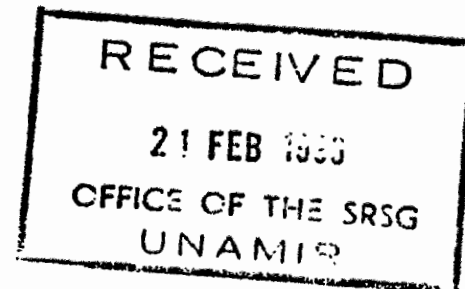
Développement Mondial

Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

URGENT

UNAMIR
1996 FEB 20 P 4:17

To : All Head of Agencies
From : Sukehiro Hasegawa *S. Hasegawa*
Resident Representative
Date : 20 February 1996
Subject: Minutes of the Meeting of the Heads of Agencies



Attached please find a copy of the minutes of the Meeting of the Heads of Agencies,
14 February 1996.

Best regards.

FD

Please copy to
- Mr DAO
- M. J. Khan
- Mr Zornillo

21-2-96

WS

Copy ^{ED} CAO

20/2/96

Reçu le 21 FEV. 1996



HEADS OF AGENCIES MEETING 14 February 1995

The meeting was chaired by the Resident Coordinator, Mr. Hasegawa, and attended by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ambassador Khan and by Heads of agencies.

1. Return of Refugees from Zaire

Mr. Assare of UNHCR informed participants about the situation in the Kibumba refugee camp. It seems that the refugees were told by their leaders to stay calm and passive and not to move. There seems to be no tensions at the moment but it is still possible that the Zairian police force decide to take action to force the refugees to move out of the camp.

Mr. Assare informed his colleagues that according to UNHCR figures, about 90% of refugees in the camp comes from the Prefecture of Gisenyi, Ruhengeri and Byumba. He mentioned that the UN agencies working in these prefectures might want to get ready for the possible return of the refugees.

The Resident Coordinator mentioned that following contingency plan meeting held yesterday, another one will take place on the Thursday to review the Plan that has been prepared. The Plan will be circulated in the meantime.

2. Future of Radio UNAMIR

The SRSG expressed its wish to see Radio UNAMIR being converted into a "Radio-United Nations-Rwanda" that will represent and be supported by the whole UN family. UN agencies interested could both share facilities and costs related to the Radio that would be headed by a board of UN agencies representative. Ambassador Khan announced that a budget indicating operating costs for the future will be prepared and circulated. The Resident Coordinator will prepare a proposal indicating how expenses could be shared among UN agencies.

Ambassador Khan mentioned that another option would be to transfer the Radio to UNESCO who would then turn it to the Government. This would imply that the Radio becomes like a second Radio Rwanda and loses its independence.

3. Security

The UNDP field security officer, Mr. John Cleland, informed participants that the UN agencies security officers will recommend that Kigali City shift to "phase II" of the security plan and that the rest of Rwanda remain in "phase III".

An "issue paper" detailing the proposition will be circulated for the consideration of UN Heads of Agencies. It was suggested that it might be preferable to monitor the evolution of the situation after UNAMIR's departure before taking any decision. The HOA will consider this issue during its next meeting.

Following an intervention on the impact of such a measure on the revenue of international staff, the FSO mentioned that this should not affect the different salary incentives provided by the agencies to their staff. In this regards, the Resident Coordinator suggested that HOA should work together to streamline the different agencies procedures.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

	NAME	TITLE + ORGANIZATION
1)	S. HASEGAWA	RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE UNDP
2)	S.E. SHAHARYAR M.K.	SRSG, UNAMIR
3)	DR.BABA-MOUSSA Amidou	REPRESENTATIVE a.i. WHO
4)	W. COLLINS ASARE	DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE HCR
5)	A. SIGG	EXT. RELATIONS INT. TRIBUNAL
6)	D. TOOLE	REPRESENTATIVE UNICEF
7)	B. CISSE	DEPUTY R.R UNDP
8)	NGUYEN X.L.	SENIOR ECONOMIST UNDP
9)	J. CLELAND	SECURITY OFFICER UNDP
10)	C. WAUCH	REPRESENTATIVE IOM
11)	A.B. SIDIQUE DAO	HUMAN/REHAB.OFFICER UNAMIR
12)	F. MUNYANTWALI	REPRESENTATIVE RESIDENT a.i. WB
13)	P. LEMIEUX	ECONOMIST UNDP
14)	TECHESTE ZERGABER	COUNTRY DIRECTOR WFP
15)	J. BRUSTEN	OIC UNESCO PEER
16)	LAZZARUI PHILIPPE	HOD ICRC
17)	D. DONATI	FAO
18)	JETTE ISAKSEN	NGO-INFO

NATIONS UNIES



UNITED NATIONS

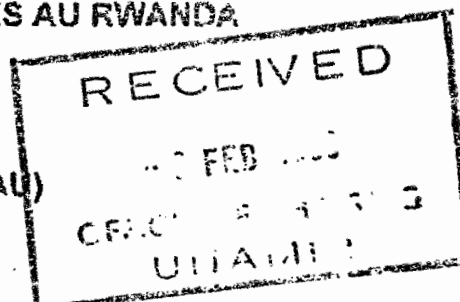
ED
Copy - MR. J. Khar
8.2-96

BUREAU DU COORDONNATEUR RESIDENT POUR LES ACTIVITES
OPERATIONNELLES DU SYSTEME DES NATIONS UNIES AU RWANDA

B.P 445, Kigali Rwanda.

Phone : (250) 75381, 76906, 72796, 75773 or 73360 (ERHAU)

Fax: 76263 or 73360 (ERHAU)



Date: February 7, 1996

FACSIMILE

TO : All Heads of Agencies

FROM : Sukehiro Hasegawa
Resident Representative

I would like to inform you that the meeting that was scheduled to take place at 11:00 on Friday, 9 February with Mr. Manuel Da Silva has been changed to Saturday, 10 February at 14:00 hours in the UNDP conference room.

I would be grateful if you could adjust your schedule accordingly.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Programme des Nations Unies
pour le Développement



Développement Mondial

Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

UNAMIR
1996 FEB -6 P 4:42

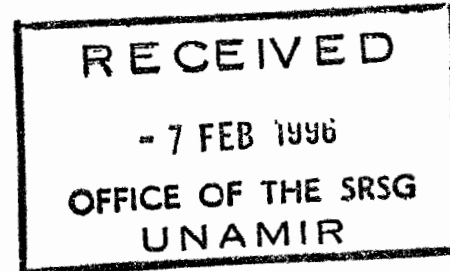
To : Heads of UN Agencies and
IOM, ICRC and ICVA

URGENT

From : Sukehiro Hasegawa
Resident Representative
UNDP Rwanda

Date : 6 February 1996

Subject: Meeting of Heads of Agencies
8:00, Wednesday 7 February 1996
UNDP Conference Room



Please find below for your information the agenda for the Heads of Agencies meeting of Wednesday 7 February 1996 at UNDP.

AGENDA

1. Outcome of UNDP Conference of African Ministries in Ougadougou
2. Preparation of the Round Table 1996
3. Outcome of Mr. Mahiga's Mission
4. NGO Evaluation
5. Any Other Business

If you have any item to be added to the agenda, please let us know before 17:00.

Thanks and best regards.



B.P. 445 . KIGALI, RWANDA . TELEPHONE 75381, 76906 . CABLE 22528 UNDP RW . TELEFAX 76263, RWANDA

5. Security Incident

The International Tribunal spokesman reported that an incident involving three of their investigators happened last Monday night. According to the spokesman, while the investigators driving a UNAMIR car were stopped at a construction road sign in Kigali (Kiyovu) at around 18:15, some RPA soldiers hit and threaten them before bringing them into a near by house where this treatment continued before they were release. The International Tribunal reported the incident officially to the Government and is waiting to see what follow-up will be given by the Government.

6. UNHCR Mission and Refugee Repatriation

The UNHCR Delegate, Mr Roman URASA introduced Ms Daisy Delle to participants. Ms Daisy Delle, on secondment from UNHCR, will be acting as Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator to the Resident Coordinator, Mr. Hasegawa.

He also introduced Mr. Maiga, UNHCR Emergency Coordinator for Rwanda and Burundi, currently on mission in the region for a few days. Mr Urasa and Mr Maiga informed participants that although their registration is still ongoing, it seems that the number of Rwandese refugees who arrived in Tanzania since last week from Burundi is larger than the number reported to have left the two camps of Mugano and Ntamba. This leads UNHCR officials to believe that some Burundese nationals might have taken refuge in Tanzania when the border was open. Mr. Urasa stated that UNHCR was ready to receive the refugees in Rwanda and actively encouraged Rwandese Government officials to try to convince them to come back to their country.

Mr. Maiga mentioned that he is currently in the region to hold consult with Government officials on another attempt to start the repatriation process. According to the latest tripartite meeting between UNHCR and the Governments of Zaire and Rwanda, it was agreed that the repatriation programme for refugees in camps along the border with Rwanda will be organized by communes of origin following visits of Rwandese Government officials to these camps. The camps should be closed afterward. It now seems that the Zairian Government would prefer to close the camps more rapidly, and beginning on 1 February intend to deploy 250 gendarmes around the camps of Kashusha (37.000) in Bukavu region and Kibumba (189.000) in Goma region. The gendarmes will not move into the camps but the Government of Zaire expects that UNHCR will begin an intensified information campaign and massive registration of refugees to be repatriated. UNHCR doubts that this process could work without extracting the intimidators of the camps. The Zairian Government considers that the intimidators are already in Rwanda.(?)

The Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration, Mr. Patrick Mazimhaka, will visit Gisenyi Prefecture on 1 February to signal that Rwanda is ready to receive the refugees. He asked for logistical support from UNAMIR and the presence of Human Rights monitors. UNHCR transit centers are ready to receive the refugees and is preparing convoys to move them to their Communes of origin.

Programme des Nations Unies
pour le Développement



Développement Mondial

Ishami ry Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

FACSIMILE

URGENT

Kigali, 5 February 1996

To : Heads of Agencies

From : *S. Hasegawa*
Sukchiro Hasegawa
Resident Representative

Subject : Field Security Officer's Post

Further to the last Heads of Agencies Meeting, please find attached a new breakdown of the 1996 Budget for the field security officer's post.

The calculation of each agency contribution is based on the staff list provided to us.

We would appreciate if you could forward the regulate account code to be charged for this expenditure.

Regards.



B.P. 445 . KIGALI, RWANDA . TELEPHONE 75381, 76906 . CABLE 22528 UNDP RW . TELEFAX 76263, RWANDA

UN Agencies Contributions for Field Security Officer's Post 1996

AGENCY	NUMBER OF PERSONNEL	AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS
UNDP	42	23,457
ILO	2	1,117
UNCHS	4	2,234
DHA	3	1,676
World Food Program	22	12,287
UNFPA	1	559
FAO	3	1,676
UNHCR	63	35,186
WHO	8	4,468
UNICEF	35	19,548
World Bank	1	559
UNESCO (WEP)	2	1,117
UNESCO (Media)	1	559
UN Dispersary	1	559
Center for Human Rights	N/A	10,000
TOTAL	188	115,000

Staff Cost:
115000-10000/188 = 558.51

Briefing Note

for

the Meeting of UN Agencies

with

the Security Council Mission to Rwanda

(12 February 1995)

Briefing Note for the Security Council Mission

(12 February 1995)

Contents

A. Overall description of the situation

- 1) Repatriation of refugees
- 2) Reintegration of Internally Displaced People
- 3) Prospects and activities for national reconciliation
- 4) Rehabilitation and reconstruction

B. Activities of UN agencies and international organizations

- 1) UNHCR
- 2) IOM
- 3) WFP
- 4) UNICEF
- 5) WORLD BANK
- 6) UNREO
- 7) UNHCHR
- 8) WHO
- 9) FAO
- 10) UNFPA
- 11) UNDP

C. United Nations international staff

A) OVERALL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION

Repatriation of refugees

The main focus of the UN agencies operating in Rwanda during 1995 is to work closely with the Government of Rwanda and those of neighbouring countries hosting Rwandese refugees to repatriate in safety and dignity the 2 million Rwandese refugees in Zaire, Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda, and to return to their homes remaining 260.000 internally displaced people (IDPs) . UNHCR plans to repatriate up to one million persons in 1995.

Due to militia threats in the camps and perceived or real insecurity in some home communes in Rwanda, repatriation was stalled in 1994. However, in early 1995 for reasons essentially pertaining to the overall improvement of the security situation inside Rwanda and the gradual phasing out of the emergency crisis, repatriation has started to gather momentum.

UNHCR has signed Tripartite Agreements with the Government of Burundi and Zaire. A similar agreement will be concluded with the Government of Tanzania shortly. These agreements form the legal framework for repatriation.

Zaire hosts the largest number of Rwandese refugees: 744,000 in North Kivu (Goma) and 350,000 in South Kivu (Bukavu) and an estimated 43,000 in Uvira. Between July and December 1994, only some 200,000 returnees came in Rwanda through the official Goma/Gisenyi border post mainly driven by the poor camp conditions. Many others are reported to have crossed through unofficial entry points. As of January 1995, repatriation from Goma has picked substantially. With the improvement of security situation in the camps, it is anticipated that more refugees will come back.

It should be noted that the old caseload of refugees has been repatriating voluntarily since May 1994 and some 600,000 returnees of this category are reported to be in the country. They are mostly concentrated in urban centers and in Byumba and Gisenyi Prefectures. The majority of these returnees are landless and there is an urgent need to allocate them with some land. Some have settled in houses belonging to refugees who left the country in 1994 and will have to be relocated when the rightful owners return.

Repatriation from Burundi camps started early in February 1995 and is proceeding smoothly although in relatively small numbers.

Reintegration of Internally Displaced People (IDP)

The events in Rwanda in 1994 have led to extensive movements of populations inside the country. At the height of the crisis it was believed that some two and a half million people were internally displaced. Since the cessation of hostilities, a number of them have spontaneously returned to their home communes. Since August 1994, UNHCR, IOM and UNAMIR trucks and busses have transported more than 200,000 IDPs out of the estimated 800,000 people who were believed to be in camps in the South-West. Today, there are still some 250,000 internally displaced people living in these camps. It is hoped that by the arrival of the rainy season, most IDPs will have returned to their communes. In addition to camp populations, a large but unknown number of displaced persons are scattered around the countryside or living in urban areas.

Since coming to power, the Government of Rwanda has committed itself to restoring the country to productivity and, as part of these efforts to creating conditions conducive for the return of its displaced persons and refugees.

Substantial assistance was provided in 1994 to camp populations. As conditions in the country began to stabilise, efforts focused on assisting displaced persons in the camps to return to their home communes. After a slow start, some 11,000 people were transported through organised return home programmes their home areas. In order to speed up the process of reintegrating displaced persons in their home communes, it was agreed in November 1994 that the concerted efforts of the Government and the international community were required to enable close coordination of efforts as regards displaced persons, and at the same time ensure that conditions in home communes were adequate to support returning families and resident populations.

The Integrated Humanitarian Response (IHR) was established to bring together all of the various partners involved in efforts for displaced persons. As part of the IHR, a Task Force for displaced persons was created, bringing together UN Agencies, NGOS, UNAMIR and multi-lateral bodies, under the leadership of the Ministry of rehabilitation and Social Integration. The purpose of the Task Force is to develop plans and policies for displaced persons. To facilitate the execution of these plans an Integrated Operations Centre was created on 28 November 1994.

On December 29, 1994 UN Agencies, the Government and NGOs started implementing a comprehensive plan called "Operation Retour" aimed at smoothly returning the IDPs to their communes. So far, 33,000 have returned under Operation Retour. UNHCR, IOM and UNAMIR provide transport and UNHCR provide take home packages composed of non food items and food from WFP. Many more IDPs have left

the camps on their own, mostly on foot. Two of the largest camps in the South-West are now closed.

In order to help coordinate efforts at commune level, 13 priority communes have been identified for the implementation of Open Relief Centers (ORC). The ORC's main function is to assist local authorities in the registration of returnees, to provide security and protection when needed and shelter for the IDPs in case of destroyed houses or security concerns.

Where the operation has been relatively successful in the short term, sustainability will be the key for the future; conditions, both physical and in terms of security must be firmly established in the home communes. In order to deal with the daunting task of rehabilitation and reconstruction in the communes a Commune Rehabilitation Committee has been created within the IOC. The objective of the Committee is to assess needs and coordinate and monitor rehabilitation and reconstruction activities essential to the proper physical and social reintegration of returning IDPs and resident populations in 12 pilot communes.

Prospects and activities for national reconciliation

For several months following April 6, 1994, Rwanda has experienced a sequence of unparalleled events which have left the country devastated and its structures in disarray. A large proportion of its former population has been killed and another large proportion has fled and now lives in refugee camps outside the country. At the same time population movements inside the country have displaced hundreds of thousands of people, while former refugees from previous periods of violence have returned to Rwanda en masse.

The genocide and the routing of the former government by the Rwandese Patriotic Front have created a new situation wherein the establishment of stability and the building of new judicial and administrative structures in which Rwandans of all persuasions can have confidence are the first order of priority. The cycle of impunity for abuses by persons in a position of authority had allowed tensions in Rwanda to escalate to a horrifying degree. Only by delivering justice can this cycle be broken.

The international community has a responsibility to assist Rwanda in these tasks of building peace and confidence, and bringing justice to a traumatized population. This is being done directly through collecting information on- and interviewing witnesses of the genocide as well as through the work of the International Tribunal. Efforts to re-bury the victims of the slaughter in the presence of their families helps console the survivors.

At the same time activities aimed at assisting the Rwandan authorities to re-establish a functioning judicial system by providing technical and personnel assistance are being elaborated. Equally necessary is seeking creative solutions to the problem of bringing to trial tens of thousands of suspected perpetrators of the massacres, and the problem of how to house the accused and the guilty in detention. A culture of respect for human rights is being promoted through education.

The international community is playing an important role in increasing confidence among the population. Through monitoring of events at all levels of Rwandan society, intervening as appropriate with Rwandan authorities, and providing accurate information as to developments, the international community contributes to both the ability of the Government to exercise its authority responsibly, and to reduce the anxiety of Rwandan refugees and displaced persons towards the prospects for returning home in security.

The realistic prospects for lasting reconciliation in Rwanda are bleak unless the international community supports the Government and the efforts of international agencies particularly in bringing about justice and rehabilitation. In practical terms this translates to maintaining international interest in the stability of the region and providing aid and practical assistance to both governmental and non-governmental organizations in Rwandan society. The cooperation of international governments with international governmental and non-governmental organizations is equally essential in bringing about a durable reconciliation.

Rehabilitation and reconstruction

The disastrous events of the spring of 1994 to a large degree destroyed the Rwandan economic and social infrastructure and crippled administrative capabilities. To address the needs for reconstruction and relaunch the development of the country, the Rwandan Government has prepared, with technical support of UNDP, a "Programme of National Reconciliation and Socio-Economic Rehabilitation and Recovery".

This programme was presented to the international community at the Rwanda Round Table Conference held in Geneva on the 18 and 19 January 1995. The Programme was formulated so as to reach the following three objectives: i) restore the 1993 national production capacity by 1997; ii) put in place conditions to foster reconciliation and defuse a situation that could lead to another crisis; iii) create necessary environment of confidence building for refugees coming back to the country.

The Government has identified six priority objectives for a short-term strategy: the restoration of the country's macro-economic framework; the restoration of the state's administrative capabilities and the empowerment of the people and the non-governmental organizations of Rwanda; the resettlement and social reintegration of internally displaced people and refugees; the rehabilitation of the infrastructure; the revival of the production and the protection of the environment; the rehabilitation of basic social services.

The priority objectives are focused on restoring confidence and creating the conditions to foster national reconciliation.

The Round Table Conference was effective in bringing to the attention of the international community the will of the Rwandese Government to take proper measures to solve its internal problems and create an environment leading to the return of refugees and internally displaced people. In return, the international community openly decided to support the implementation of the Rwandan Programme and pledged close to 600 millions US dollars to assist the Government and the people of Rwanda in their reconstruction efforts.

This contribution will enable the Government to meet a large portion of its budgetary needs and, in close cooperation with its partners, implement the rehabilitation and development activities presented in the Programme. In order to manage properly the resources made available by the donors for the most urgent needs and to be able to monitor closely the implementation of the programme, the Government recently set up a Round Table follow-up structure that will coordinate external resources channelled to the country.

In short, by committing funds to quick implementation projects integrated in a longer-term rehabilitation strategy, a joint effort is made to overcome the disastrous effects of the April conflict and establish the conditions conducive to a return to normal social and economic development on a new and lasting basis.

B) ACTIVITIES OF UN AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR

UNHCR Goals in Rwanda:

- 1) To facilitate the voluntary return and reintegration of some 3,500,000 Rwandese who fled their homes from 1959 through 1994.
- 2) To assist some 2,900 Burundese refugees presently living in Rwanda, who are awaiting voluntary repatriation to Burundi.
- 3) To provide protection services for refugees and returnees.

From July 1994 to January 1995, UNHCR assisted some 250,000 returnees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) directly through the provision of transport and relief items and an estimated 500,000 returnees through UNHCR support of health, agriculture/livestock, water and community services projects operated through various implementing partners.

Returnees

a) Direct Assistance to Returnee Families

UNHCR provides the following assistance to returnees:

- transport to their home communes;
- relief items for families (blankets, jerry cans, soap, plastic mats, plastic sheeting and kitchen sets);
- agricultural items (seeds and hand tools).

b) Community Assistance & Development of New Rural Settlements

UNHCR provides short-term community assistance to communes in the sectors of health, water, schools, family reunion & agriculture.

UNHCR acts as a catalyst for the development of new rural settlements for returnees who do not have land, in cooperation with other UN, bilateral and multilateral agencies. UNHCR also provides housing materials for returnees who do not have houses.

c) Institutional assistance

In order to assist the government to reintegrate returnees, UNHCR provides some limited assistance to government institutions working directly with returnees.

d) General operational structures

In addition to the above, the programme for returnees includes supportive activities such as preparation of information profiles on Rwanda for distribution to the refugees in neighbouring countries; operation of various transit and temporary residential centres inside Rwanda.

Refugees in Rwanda

There are some 2,900 Burundese refugees in Rwanda (2,000 in the Kigema camp in Southern Gikongoro, 700 in the Kigali region and 200 near Cyangugu). They are awaiting voluntary repatriation to Burundi. An initial convoy of 257 refugees returned to Burundi on 11 January 1995 and the next convoy of some 300 persons is scheduled for 15 February.

Protection Services

UNHCR maintains a presence of protection (legal) officers in a number of areas inside Rwanda to provide protection services for refugees and returnees. This monitoring aspect is undertaken in close collaboration with local authorities and other UN agencies working in Rwanda notably UNHCHR and UNAMIR/MILOBS.

IOM

The International Organization for Migration has as its primary mission in Rwanda to organize and effect the transport of displaced persons from their point of temporary refuge back to their commune - or even village - of origin.

The people transported may be internally displaced persons (IDPs) who are to be found primarily, but not totally, in camps located in the Southwest of the country (the ex- "zone tourquoise"), or they may be refugees returning from the countries surrounding Rwanda. From 15,000 to 20,000 returnees are moved each week.

There are four primary entry points where refugees return across the border: Gisenyi (opposite Goma, Zaire) in the Northwest. Cyangugu (opposite Bukavu, Zaire) in the Southwest; Rusumo (not far from Ngara refugee camp in Tanzania) in the Southeast and Byumba or Nyagatare in the Northeast (which receive refugees from Uganda). In addition, several thousand persons a week cross the border at unmarked locations.

The transport vehicles are either trucks, which are required because of dirt roads which are often in an advanced state of disrepair, or buses which operate on the main axes that are generally hardtopped and in fairly good shape. At the present time a total of 95 vehicles, with an average capacity of 50 persons are supplied by IOM or UNHCR, and controlled from the IOM Head office in Kigali. UNAMIR is furnishing an average of 20 vehicles a day, with a transport capacity of 36 persons each, for integration into the operation to return IDPs from the Southwest.

During the past 4 months a weekly total of returnees has been slowly but steadily rising, until the maximum transport capacity has almost been reached. For this reason, IOM is obtaining another 35 trucks, which should be in Rwanda within two weeks. They will be deployed primarily in the Northwest, where the greatest increase in the number of returnees has been registered, although all the entry points are registering an increase in return.

IOM is also discussing with the Government of Rwanda, donor Governments and aid agencies the implementation of a programme to return highly qualified nationals from other African countries or from overseas to fill pre-selected posts which will be essential in carrying out the Rwanda government's rehabilitation plans.

WFP

WFP currently has eight sub-offices, six with international staff members, operating throughout Rwanda thus providing a network with which to monitor the food aid situation country wide. During the month of January, these sub-offices oversaw the distribution of some 6,426MT of food assistance to just over one million people.

What has been a major priority for WFP in Rwanda, distributions in the Internally Displaced Camps just north of Gikongoro, came to an end in January in concert with the start of the UN coordinated **Operation retour**. WFP's largest programmes are now the seed Protection programmes and General Distributions designated to assist in the reassimilation of the returnees in their home communes and to help people become self reliant by supplying a complete package of food, seeds and tools.

Programmes such as the salary supplement for 8,500 civil servants and 17,500 primary teachers have also been a priority, often being the only method of payment available to the Government. These programmes are, however, scaling down as the Government begins to pay salaries. It has already been agreed with the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education that assistance to the state-run boarding schools for secondary students. Discussions are also underway to review the necessity of supporting the civil servants.

With regard to institutional feeding, WFP now provides approximately 255MT for hospitals, nutritional centres and unaccompanied children's centres each month. An agreement with CRS has ensured that all unaccompanied children's centres in Rwanda are supplied with food. WFP, with its implementing partners, is responsible for all Prefectures countrywide except for Butare, Gitarama and Kigali which are covered by CRS.

The most pressing problem currently facing WFP, however, is that of returnees. This encompasses both from the "old" caseload who fled the country between 1956 - 59 and those who fled during the recent hostilities, either to neighbouring countries or to the IDP camps in the former **Zone Turquoise**. Many of these "old" caseload have no means of supporting themselves and are waiting in transit camps for land allocation while many of the "new" returnees who have land will miss the current planting season. All these people are dependent on external aid, and in food aid in particular, and will need to be supported until the next harvest.

UNICEF

From April until June 1994, UNICEF maintained only a core emergency team in Kigali. A new office was set up in July 1994 and UNICEF was able to restore its assistance to affected populations immediately after the war, providing substantial emergency relief assistance, both within Rwanda and in the refugee areas in Eastern Zaire, Tanzania and Uganda.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ACHIEVEMENT IN 1994

Water and sanitation:

UNICEF was assigned as the lead agency for water and sanitation

- Restoration of electricity and water supplies to 75-80 per cent of the urban population in Rwanda; chemicals to run all water treatment plants in the country and regular supply of diesel to run 16 generators in the water pumping stations.
- Restoration of sanitation to about 70 percent of the urban and 40 per cent of the rural population.
- Provision of water and sanitation services to 500,000 people in refugee and IDP camps and development of 30 deep borehole wells in Ngara.

Health

- Rehabilitation of the health system (EPI services and Vitamin A supplementation, operational capacities of national and regional health authorities).
- Support rehabilitation of 150 clinics and the Central Medical Drug Store.
- Training of commune health animators in prevention and control of diarrhoeal diseases and launch of an AIDS awareness campaign.

Education

- Re-establishment of primary education, including (with UNESCO) 9,000 Teacher Emergency Packages (TEP) and teacher training. So far, 1,600 schools were opened; over 5,000 TEPs distributed, benefitting 711,000 school children; 6,000 primary school teachers trained for TEPs, cholera and mine awareness programmes and in trauma healing methods.
- Rehabilitation of national printing press
- Payment of \$800,000 worth of teacher incentives for school start-up.

Nutrition

- Provision of 700 MT of seeds and 80,000 of hoes for planting of subsistence food crops. Participation in 94 harvesting activities in the eastern region for 4,000 metric tons of beans and sorghum.

- Provision of high-energy protein biscuits, special child foods (Unimix) and other foods for supplementary feeding programmes in Rwanda, Goma, Bukavu and Ngara.

Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances

- Support for over 80,000 unaccompanied children, including 80 unaccompanied children's centres in Rwanda and in refugee camps. Support for family identification and tracing with Save the Children/UK and USA, ICRC and other NGOs. Nearly all unaccompanied children in Goma have been photographed, over 1,200 children reunited since December.
- Initiation of a child trauma recovery programme through the schools, community social workers and the mass media. Policies and guidelines for the care of traumatized children have been issued.

Child Rights

- Initiation of the sensitization programme for the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- Work with media and government on a programme of child soldier demobilization.
- Work with government on a support programme for detained children.

Other

- Restoration of essential national support facilities, including Radio Rwanda for dissemination of preventive health messages and messages supportive of peace and reconciliation.
- Provision of immediate relief and shelter materials in refugee and internally displaced camps. Support to the communes of IDP origin in rehabilitation of infrastructure
- Release of funds (\$400,000) to eleven government ministries for basic repairs and equipment.

1995

UNICEF's paramount programme goal for 1995 is to link emergency activities to reconstruction, rehabilitation and development to the ultimate benefit of Rwandan children, women and affected communities. UNICEF will ensure that its programme contributes to building capacity at the national, prefecture, commune and local levels so that Government, communities and people themselves take charge of the planning, the implementation and the monitoring of activities in the future.

Key areas of programme activities will include health, nutrition, water supply, sanitation, education, child rights and support for children in especially difficult circumstances.

WORLD BANK

JANUARY - APRIL 1995

I. LENDING

1. Emergency Recovery Credit (US\$ 50 million).
 - Approved by the Board on January 31st, 1995.
 - Scheduled date of Effectiveness: March 10, 1994.
2. Restructuring of existing Projects Portfolio comprising 11 Projects suspended on April 1994 due to the non-payment of the arrears by the Government. Estimated amount available for disbursement, during the next 3 years, is about US\$ 167 million.

II. SECTOR AND PREPARATION WORK

1. Jointly with the IMF, assessment of a new macroeconomic framework, possibly leading to operations in support of the country's balance of payments. In parallel, evaluation of priorities related to technical assistance needs and provision of financing for them. Missions now in the field to be followed by others in March and April 1995.
2. Preparatory work for an evaluation of a program for the Resettlement of Refugees. A mission scheduled for March 95 will also assess possible Bank financing for such Program.
3. Preparation and revision of sectoral strategies in coordination with Government institutions concerned and with other Donors.
4. Once the restructuring of the Projects Portfolio is completed, preparation of lending operations associated with priority programs in different sectors will start. This activity will also include preparation of a follow-up in the areas of Public Enterprise Reform and Private Sector Development.
5. Assessment about possible adjustment lending, including the Financial and the Agricultural sectors.

III. SUPERVISION

During this period, and also until the end of the Bank's fiscal year, that is June 30, 1995, there will be 2 or 3 field missions covering the 11 restructured projects and the Emergency Recovery Project.

UNREO

A Brief History

The United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office (UNREO) was created in April 1994 in the midst of the conflict in Rwanda. Established by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs in close collaboration with UN agencies, UNREO was initially managed by UNDP in Nairobi and in July in Kigali. In October 1994 a United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator was appointed and UNREO became the Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator.

The Role of UNREO

UNREO's role is to facilitate the humanitarian efforts of UN agencies and others in relief and immediate recovery programmes. Between April and July 1994, UNREO proved to be a central mechanism for collecting and disseminating information about the civil conflict in Rwanda. At the same time it also served as a focal point for inter-agency planning on relief strategies. In the immediate aftermath of the crisis in Rwanda, UNREO has sought to continue providing support to UN agencies and NGOs in various ways.

Through an extensive field office structure, UNREO facilitates humanitarian assistance in seven main locations and is also available as a focal point for the humanitarian community in those areas. UNREO produces on a regular basis, In-country Reports for the humanitarian community in Rwanda, Situation Reports for the international community as well as an "IDP" Bulletin, all which reflect the inputs from UN agencies, the NGO community, UNAMIR and the office of the SRSG. Between October and December 1994, UNREO served as the focal point for the 1995 UN Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal. Presently, it represents DHA on the three-person committee of the Secretary-General's Trust Fund for Rwanda.

More recently, the need to begin re-integrating internally displaced people demands the full commitment of the humanitarian community to focus on this key issue. UNREO has worked with UN agencies, UNAMIR, NGOs and of course Government as part of the strategy through an "integrated humanitarian response" to return IDPs to their homes. This Integrated Humanitarian Response is implemented through an Integrated Task Force which develops IDP strategies and plans of action and an Integrated Operation's Centre which then assists in the implementation of agreed plans of action.

Additional Activities

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

UNREO and the Future

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

HCHR

The Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda comprises at present 82 field officers of 38 nationalities established in bases in 10 of the 11 prefectures of Rwanda. The Operation is directed by its Chief and Deputy Chief, supported by an administrative structure.

The Operation works in three areas:

- Technical cooperation for addressing the material and personnel needs of the judicial system and maintaining inter-ministerial dialogue on the administration of justice, as well as human rights education programmes, and monitoring the prison situation;
- Documentation of massacre sites, mass grave sites and interviews with witnesses pertaining to the genocide in collaboration with the International Tribunal;
- Monitoring the present situation in the country, by being physically present throughout the country, intervening as appropriate with local and/or national authorities on individual and collective cases, and tactically increasing monitoring presence in geographical areas of most security concern and reporting to the Government on findings. The HRFOR cooperates closely with other agencies, NGOs and the Government in the context of "Operation Retour" in gathering reliable information and seeking solutions to perceptions of insecurity.

WHO

The civil war which started in Rwanda on the 6 of April 1994 has destroyed the health system and infrastructures in the country. WHO in collaboration with the MOH has identified priority interventions to relaunch the health sector and to control the occurring epidemics. These activities were related to :

1. Needs assesment for the rehabilitation of the health system and the management of health infrastructures. The elaborated document will be the base of all government and partners interventions in the health sector.
2. Emergency diseases control and prevention : investigations of the resistance of Plasmodium Falciparum to chloroquine and Fansidar, the resistance of Shigella to antibiotics have been conducted leading to the elaboration of national guidelines for malaria and diarrhoeal diseases case management.
3. WHO has also developped with the government others programmes which have a major impact on the overall health system such as :
 - . The re-installation of the epidemiological surveillance system country-wide and the early warning system for epidemics monitoring and control.
 - . The safe motherhood programme with sentinelle sites in 10 hospitals and 100 health centres;
 - . The reinforcement of blood transfusion centres for the transfusion of safe blood and prevention of the transmission of AIDS and hepatitis B.
 - . The reorganisation of the National Pharmaceutical Office "OPHAR" to ensure the management of drugs policy.
 - . The rehabilitation of mental health services mainly the psychiatric hospital of Ndera and the prevention of mental disorders related to the war, and social stress.
 - . The elaboration of a bi-annual plan for diarrhoeal diseases control and reinforcement of laboratory capacities at the Hospital Center of Kigali (CHK) as a public health reference laboratory.

- . The reinforcement of national capacities of water quality control and sanitation.
- . The resuming of activities related to the prevention of AIDS and HIV infection.
- . The training of health workers and health managers in the above mentioned priorities.

F A O

FAO actually resumed activities on June 22, 1994 by sending an assessment mission on nutrition and agricultural situation in the country.

On August 11, 1994, the FAO office has been officially opened following the setting up of the New Government.

Since that date and on the basis of population needs in agricultural inputs, FAO is implementing many emergency projects funded by Donors listed on the attached table.

On the Government's request, FAO provides assistance in coordinating all interventions of humanitarian organizations in the agricultural sector.

As for livestock and animal husbandry, an emergency project document has been formulated and resource mobilization is underway for its funding.

FAO contributed to the Round Table and the consolidated appeal. This involvement will facilitate a real rehabilitation of the agricultural sector.

A joint mission FAO/WFP is underway in order to assess future crops, reserve and food deficit, prices of agriculture products as well as target groups who deserve priority in emergency food assistance.

An information mission is on the field to look at the impact of assistance provided to rural areas of the country. It is made of a television team of FAO information service.

UNFPA

During the 40th session held in June 1993 in New York, the Governing Council approved UNFPAs third comprehensive population programme, 1993-1997, for Rwanda. The Country Programme comprised five sectors: MCH/FP; IEC; Data Collection and Analysis; Population Policy; and Women, Population Development. The total budget for the Country Programme was 7 million dollars, of which 4.5 was to be taken for UNFPA Regular resources. In April 1994 UNFPA was forced to suspend its Country Programme.

1. Reproductive Health Sector

In August 1994, UNFPA resumed activities in Rwanda following the approval of a UNFPA policy on "Assistance in Emergency Situations", which endorsed UNFPAs role in the protection of the reproductive rights of populations in crisis. In order to meet the emergency reproductive health needs in Rwanda, UNFPA formulated its first emergency project, RWA/94/PO1 "Emergency/Rehabilitation Assistance to the National MCH/FP programme".

The specific objectives of this one year project, approved in September 1994, for the amount of US\$748,880, are: the reconstruction and reoperationalization of the Ministry of Health's MCH/FP Division at the central and district levels; the rehabilitation of MCH/FP services in eight rural hospitals; the elaboration of an integrated training programme which incorporates MCH/FP, STD/AIDS prevention, and Safe Motherhood; and, the reactivation of the MCH/FP services of national NGO counterparts working in the area of MCH/FP. The project, which was formulated in collaboration with other United Nations Agencies and NGOs, is executed by UNICEF.

2. Population Data Collection

UNFPA Country Support Team (CST) Missions

Since September 1994, UNFPA has been contributing to the sector of Population Data Collection. As all population data which existed before the events of April-July have become outdated, two CST missions were undertaken in late 1994 to assist the Government, UN agencies and NGOs in the area of population data collection. The first mission, undertaken by CST-Addis Ababa in November 1994, reviewed the various population estimates made by Government, UN agencies, and NGOs; evaluated data collection and estimation methodologies; identified population data needs; and made recommendations aimed at addressing existing data needs. The mission provided an estimated population for Rwanda taking into account the effects of war.

The second mission, requested by the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Operation (UNREO), was undertaken in December by two Regional Advisors from

CST-Addis Ababa and CST-Dakar respectively. The mission was able to offer recommendations to the Integrated Operations Center (IOC) in its task of providing a reliable database on population and socio-economic data.

Socio-Demographic Survey

UNFPA is considering funding a project with the Ministry of Planning (Department of Statistics) to undertake a socio-demographic survey to gather rapid and reliable population data before the undertaking of the planned 1997 Population and Housing Census. A project document for submission to donors is being drafted by the Ministry of Planning.

UNDP

Shortly after the onset of the crisis in April 1994, UNDP, provided financial and human resources to DHA in establishing a UN Rwanda Emergency Office to ensure a coordinated response to emergency needs under the supervision of the UNDP Resident Representative and UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Rwanda. The high level of cooperation between UN Agencies that followed resulted in the launching of an inter-Agency Flash Appeal to cover emergency needs through 31 May and the development of a Contingency Plan for the period between 31 May and the launching of the July-December appeal. In August, UNREO became an independent agency.

As soon as the new Government was set up on 19 July 1994, UNDP began consultations to determine the exact nature and content of assistance that was needed for reestablishing their capacity and starting their rehabilitation work. Government offices had been destroyed, all equipments looted and there were not enough qualified staff to assess most urgent needs.

UNDP provided urgently needed equipments and vehicles to five key Ministries for their daily operations. Moreover, two projects were immediately approved for a total budget of US \$ 2.0 for an emergency rehabilitation programme of Government ministries and institutions, both on central and local levels. As soon as 5.0 million dollars were contributed by the Government of Netherlands to the Trust Fund, UNDP allocated 3.0 million dollars for rehabilitation of Government Ministries and building of settlement houses and 2 million dollars for purchases of transport and office equipment that are critically needed by the Government.

UNDP assisted the Government in holding The Round Table on 18-19 January 1995 for a resource mobilization for rehabilitation and reconstruction. In addition to the financial and technical support provided for the RT preparation, UNDP has been designated to assist the Government in coordinating rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes that will be funded by various donors.

UNDP plans to support Government's efforts in judicial reform. A project document is under formulation.

UN AGENCY (INTERNATIONAL) STAFF IN RWANDA

NATIONALITY	UNDP	ICAO	UNREO	UNFPA	WFP	WHO	FAO	WORLD BANK	UNICEF	UNHCR	UNESCO	TOTAL
ASIA												
Bangladesh									1			1
India	1											1
Japan	1								1			2
Yemen									2			2
AFRICA												
Algeria	1											1
Burkina Faso										2		
Burundi												
Central Afr. Rep.			1									1
Conakry							2			1		3
Ethiopia			1		1							2
Gambia	1									1		2
Guinea							2					2
Ivory Coast										2		
Kenya			2			1			3			6
Liberia										1		1
Mali	1									1		2
Mauritius										1		
Morocco	1					1						2
Mauritania	2						1		2			5
Senegal	4					1						5
Sudan									1			1
Tanzania										2		
Uganda									1			1
Zaire									1	1		2
Zambia			1							3		4
NORTH AMERICA												
Canada	3		3	1				1	2	3		13
Mexico								1				1
United States	1		4			4			8	6		23
AUSTRALIA						2			1			3

UN AGENCY (INTERNATIONAL) STAFF IN RWA, JA

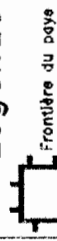
NATIONALITY	UNDP	ICAO	UNREO	UNFPA	WFP	WHO	FAO	WORLD BANK	UNICEF	UNHCR	UNESCO	TOTAL
EUROPE												
France	2		2		2				6	1		13
Spain										1		1
England			4			1			2	3	1	11
Germany			1		1					4		6
Holland			1		3		1			1		6
Norway	1								6	1		8
Sweden	1		5									6
Finland			2		1							3
Denmark										2		
Italy			1		1		1			3		6
Belgium							1		2	2		5
Bosnia			1		1							2
Czech												
Swiss			2						1	1		4
Ireland									2	6		8
Yugoslavia									1			1
SOUTH AMERICA												
Argentina									1	2		3
Equator									1			1
Chile									1		1	3
CENTRAL AMERICA												
Jamaica									1			1
Honduras									1			1
MIDDLE EAST												
Lebanon									1			1
Jordan						1						1
C.I.S.												
Russia			1									1
TOTAL	19	2	31	1	21	3	5	2	47	51	2	186
GRAND TOTAL - 186												

REPUBLIQUE DU RWANDA

Division administrative

1994

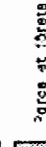
Légende



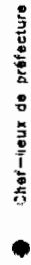
Frontière du pays



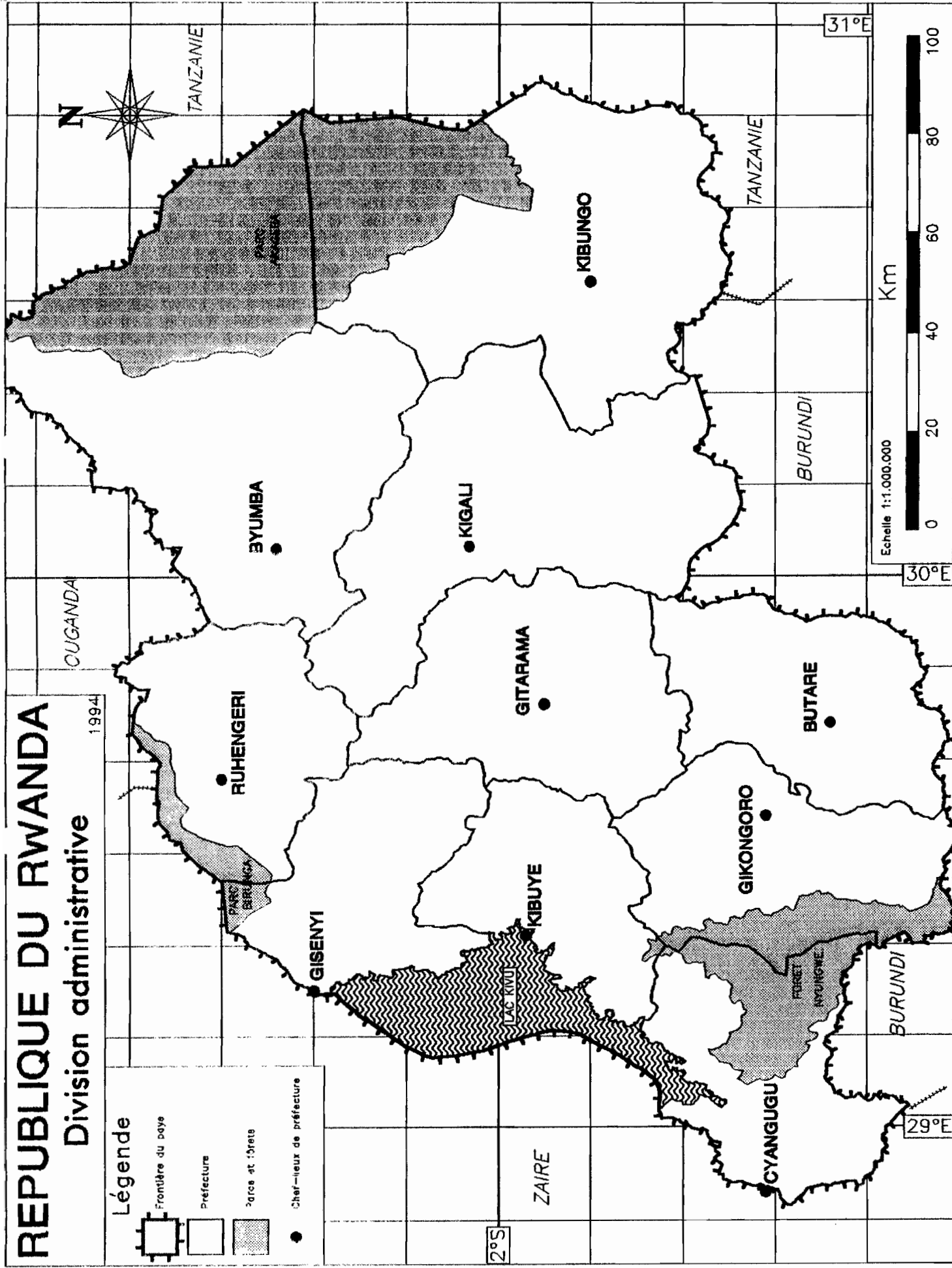
Préfecture



Lacs et forêts



Chef-lieu de préfecture



LOCAL
OPERATIONAL
GROUP MEETING

Rwanda Local Operational Support Group Meeting

10:00-12:00 Hours, Tuesday 20 February 1996
UNDP Conference Room

AGENDA

1. UN Presence in Post-UNAMIR Rwanda
2. Preparation for the Meeting on 29 February 1996
3. Preparation of Round Table 1996
4. Enhancing GOR/NGO Collaboration
5. UN Contingency Plan for Repatriation of Refugees

JMK may p' discuss

SLA
2/2

JMK

Discuss with SRSG. letter for '2'

issue.

Q2/2

SLA

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



UNAMIR - MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

Date: 23 February 1996

Dear Mr. Hasegawa,

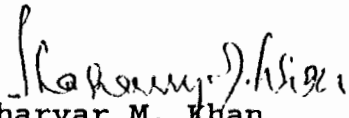
Subject: Meeting on 29 February 1996

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)

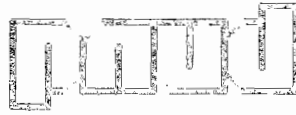
Rwanda Local Operational Support Group Meeting

**10:00-12:00 Hours, Tuesday 20 February 1996
UNDP Conference Room**

AGENDA

- 1. UN Presence in Post-UNAMIR Rwanda**
- 2. Preparation for the Meeting on 29 February 1996**
- 3. Preparation of Round Table 1996**
- 4. Enhancing GOR/NGO Collaboration**
- 5. UN Contingency Plan for Repatriation of Refugees**

JNR may pl. discuss
212
JNR



Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

18 October 1995

Meeting of the Rwanda Local Operational Support Group

Provisional Agenda:

1. Round Table, March 1996
2. Repatriation and Reintegration of Refugees:
 - (a) Secretary-General's Special Appeal for Humanitarian Assistance for the Sub-Region;
 - (b) Thematic Consultation (Tuesday, 21 November 1995)
3. The Judicial System (Revised Programme of the Minister of Justice)
4. The Handover of Certain UNREO Responsibilities to the Resident Coordinator



OTHER
MEETINGS



Reçu le 18 MARS 1996

18 March 1996

- NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR -

Subject: UN System-wide Special Initiative on Africa

The SRSG is launching the UN System-wide Special Initiative on Africa, on Wednesday 20 March, 1996 at Hôtel des Milles Collines at 1500 hrs. Coordination work in this regard is being undertaken by UNDP, who has requested for provision of some equipment (e.g. microphones, OHP, screen for the OHP and interpreters from UNAMIR. Mr. William Clive shall confirm about the availability of the equipment today.

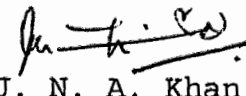
The Executive Director may wish to assign the services of Mr. Frank Georges, interpreter, for the aforementioned Launching Ceremony scheduled for Wednesday 20 March at 15:00 hrs.

AK

- Please request Mr FRANK
to attend;
- and report back to me


18.3.96

WS



J. N. A. Khan
Political Affairs Officer

OK


18.3.96



18 March 1996

- NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR -

Subject: UN System-wide Special Initiative on Africa

The SRSG is launching the UN System-wide Special Initiative on Africa, on Wednesday 20 March, 1996 at Hôtel des Mille Collines at 1500 hrs. Coordination work in this regard is being undertaken by UNDP, who has requested for provision of some equipment (e.g. microphones, OHP, screen for the OHP and interpreters from UNAMIR. Mr. William Clive shall confirm about the availability of the equipment today.

The Executive Director may wish to assign the services of Mr. Frank Georges, interpreter, for the aforementioned Launching Ceremony scheduled for Wednesday 20 March at 15:00 hrs.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. N. A. Khan".

J. N. A. Khan
Political Affairs Officer



UNAMIR - MINUAR

Date: 16 March 1996

Dear Ms. Fukunaga,

Reference our telephonic conversation of yesterday, regarding the Launch of the Special Initiative by the SRSG on Wednesday at 9 a.m., at the Hotel Mille Collines. As indicated earlier, the invitations on behalf of the SRSG, may please be sent to all concerned. Mr. Cisse suggested that Government Ministers, Heads of UN Agencies and Ambassadors are to be invited at the Launch Ceremony. Of course, the World bank shall be the Leading Agency in this regard.

Shall appreciate if the aforementioned arrangements are confirmed accordingly.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Javed N. Khan'.

Javed N. Khan
Political Affairs Officer

Ms. Misa Fukunaga
External Affairs Officer
UNDP

Fax. 76263

UNDP KIGALI BIWEEKLY REPORT

(1 - 15 February 1996)

RECEIVED

28 FEB 1996

OFFICE OF THE SSG
UNAMIR

HIGHLIGHTS

- Security situation remains stable in Rwanda, while Rwandese President Pasteur Bizimungu continued his tour of prefectures in Rwanda
- Over 4,500 refugees return from refugee camps in Burundi following the closure of Ntamba camp
- Kibumba refugee camp near Goma is closed on 13 February by the Zairian Government but almost all of the refugees continue to remain in the camp
- Hand over ceremony of some Rwandese assets taken to Zaire by former Government officials, was held on 13 February
- A ministerial meeting of the Kagera Basin Organization (KBO), takes place on 12 and 13 February
- United Nations presence in post-UNAMIR Rwanda discussed
- The UN Resident Coordinator meets with Rwandese President
- Director of DHA Complex Emergency Division, Mr. Emmanuel Da Silva, visits Rwanda and meets with Vice-President Major-General Paul Kagame

nothing in this?

COUNTRY SITUATION

The overall security situation in Rwanda remained stable during the first half of February. According to UNAMIR, several infiltrations occurred, with the RPA engaging former Government forces (ex-FAR) in several small-scale battles in Gisenyi and Cyangugu Prefectures. A few incidents involving mines were also reported in areas near the Zairian border. The most serious incident to take place during the first half of February was an attack on an electric pylon in Gisenyi which reportedly left 10 persons dead from splinter and bullet wounds.

Rwandese President Pasteur Bizimungu continued his tour of prefectures in Rwanda (Byumba, Kibuye, Ruhengeri). The objective of the visits were to obtain information concerning the problems facing Rwanda's population. According to Radio Rwanda, concerns expressed by the

population included: insecurity due to infiltrators from Zaire and poor roads which hinder the exchange of products with other areas (Kibuye).

During the first half of February, over 4,500 refugees returned from refugee camps in Burundi following the closure of Ntamba camp in late January and a subsequent visit by a Rwandese delegation led by the Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Mr. Patrick Mazimhaka. From 6 to 9 February, Rwandese Prime Minister Pierre Célestin Rwigema and Mr. Mazimhaka continued efforts to encourage the return of refugees, leading a Government of Rwanda (GOR)/ UNHCR delegation on a three-day visit to refugee camps in Tanzania. According to GOR and UNHCR reports, the delegation was well-received by the refugees, particularly in camps where intimidators had been removed by Tanzanian authorities.

As announced, Kibumba refugee camp near Goma was closed on 13 February by the Zairian Government. According to UNHCR Representatives in Rwanda, the 250 Zairian troops are guarding against those who might escape, and outsiders wishing to enter the camp to destabilize security. Refugees who leave the camp are received by UNHCR and then taken to transit camps before returning to their home communes. As of 15 February the number of refugee leaving the camp remained low.

The hand over ceremony of some Rwandese assets taken to Zaire by former Government officials, took place on 13 February at the border-crossing between Gisenyi and Goma. The recovered assets included two helicopters, three tanks, some kalachnikovs and mortars. The ceremony was officiated by the Rwandese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Anastase Gasana, the Zairian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense, the Grand Admiral Mavuma, and the former Malian President, General Amadou Toumani Touré, one of the facilitators of the Cairo Summit. The GOR expressed disappointment over the quantity and quality of the equipment but viewed the event as a first step in recovering more material.

A ministerial meeting of the Kagera Basin Organization (KBO), took place on 12 and 13 February. Ministers of the four member States, Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, expressed their commitment to strengthening the secretariat of the organization. During the meeting, it was agreed that the telecommunication equipment on Mont Jari, which was destroyed during the war, should be repaired by the KBO member countries' loans left in the African Development Bank

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, undertook an official mission to New York to discuss the role of the United Nations in Rwanda after the end of UNAMIR's current mandate on 8 March 1996. According to the SRSG, among the various options considered, the political continuation of UNAMIR seems to be the one that the Secretary-General will propose to the Security Council. A new entity could be created which, in addition to a political bureau, would be composed of some professional elements (engineers, logisticians, communications technicians, demining teams, etc.). This entity would provide operational support to the GOR and UN agencies involved in the repatriation resettlement and rehabilitation of refugees in the country. This successor to UNAMIR would essentially have a "de facto" post-conflict *peace-making* role but would still act under a *peace-keeping* mandate.

The UN Resident Coordinator, Mr Sukehiro Hasegawa, was invited by President Pasteur Bizimungu on 14 February to exchange informally views and thoughts on matters of mutual concern. Also present at the meeting were the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister, the Minister of Plan, the Representative of the European Union, and the Country Director of WFP. During the meeting, lasting

more than two and a half hours, the participants reviewed the status of aid resources disbursement and of preparation for the Round Table Conference scheduled to take place on 2 and 3 May in Geneva. They also discussed extensively the need for launching the judicial process.

During the reporting period, Mr. Emmanuel Da Silva, Director of DHA's Complex Emergency Division in New York, undertook a mission to Rwanda. The objective of the mission was to assess the functioning of the United Nations coordination mechanism three months after UNREO's departure. On 10 February, Mr. Da Silva and the UN Resident Coordinator, Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa, met with Vice-President, Major-General Paul Kagame, and exchanged views on the role of United Nations agencies and the assistance provided by the international community in Rwanda. Vice-President Kagame indicated his appreciation for help provided by UNDP and other UN agencies and requested that UN agencies participate in the reconstruction of Rwanda, under the coordinating leadership of UNDP, by assisting in: (1) developing the capacity of Rwandese institutions and human resources; (2) rehabilitating and reconstructing the country for which Rwandese people must work hard themselves, with any international assistance that can be made available; (3) addressing the needs of both "old caseload" and "new caseload" refugees; (4) mobilizing resources for houses to be built for "old caseload" refugees so that they can vacate houses belonging to the "new caseload" refugees.

Mr. Da Silva explained to the Vice President about three sources of funds available for (1) refugees, (2) humanitarian, and (3) development assistance, and pointed out that resources available for one category cannot be moved into another for the different purpose. He thought it desirable for the Government to have a comprehensive Master Plan which shows the requirement by area and sector so that external refugee, humanitarian and development assistance could be provided in a coordinated manner. The Resident Coordinator expressed his view to the Vice-President that the judicial process and trials needed to start without any further delays lest the international community doubt the intention of the Government. He hoped that the court proceeding will start before the Round Table Conference as the Director General of the Ministry of Justice had pledged in a recent meeting held with the donors. The Vice-President indicated that he indeed agreed with this assessment.

Meeting with Representatives of Women's Organizations

On 8 February, in the UNDP conference room, a meeting with representatives of women's organizations took place. The meeting, chaired by the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative, Mr. Babacar Cissé, was attended by 25 NGOs. Women's groups expressed their main concerns and plans. Questions were asked about concrete assistance that could be expected for women's productive activities and construction of houses and infrastructure. Representatives of UNDP advanced proposals in order to find a way by which UNDP could participate in the promotion of women in the overall development framework in Rwanda. It was decided that UNDP would finance a consultant to help draft the platform for the women's forum, recently established as a collective of all NGOs. Plans for the celebration of Women's Day, which will in fact last the whole week of 3 to 10 March, will be chaired by UNDP.

Local Global Environment Facility Group Meeting

The local Global Environment Facility group (GEF), including representatives of GOR, NGOs, and UNDP met on 15 February to discuss progress in the preparation of a consultant's mission to Rwanda. The draft "terms of reference" were modified to include participants' comments. Project proposals, to be further developed by the consultant, were also discussed in the area of

international waters and bio-diversity. The participation of Dr. Amy Vedder from the Wildlife Conservation Society was particularly valuable as she has extensive experience in GEF projects, particularly in nature preservation in Africa, including Rwanda.

GOVERNANCE

Detention Centres

The selection process for choosing a contractor to build the wall at ONATRACOM temporary detention centre has begun. The Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Public Works (MINITRAP) and UNDP received sealed bids from 15 contractors and the choice will be made the week of 19 February in order to enable work to begin during the week of 26 February. The construction has been estimated to take between 2 to 4 months. Work is also beginning on the extension of Cyangugu Prison, where conditions of detention are severely overcrowded and where detainees are living on the roof through lack of floor space.

Rwandese Communal Police Training Programme

Major Karera, Chief of Rwandese Communal Police, met with Ugandan Government officials in Kampala to negotiate the services of police trainers in an effort to fill the gap left by the withdrawal of CIVPOL at the training school in Gishari. Negotiations were successful and six trainers will be coming for two months.

Enhancing Government and NGO collaboration in Rwanda

During the reporting period, the Minister of Planning, Mr. Justine Birara and the Resident Representative, Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa, signed a project to strengthen national capacity in order to facilitate communication between the GOR and NGOs working in the country. The project will: (1) produce proposals to facilitate better collaboration between the Government (MINIREISO) and the NGO community; (2) propose clearly defined guidelines and procedures (including issues related to protocol, code of conduct, operational standards, etc.); and (3) provide comprehensive information on the activities of international NGOs. The budget of US\$ 55,000 comes from the Special Programme Resources Fund of UNDP. The project will be executed by MINIREISO and coordinated by the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit (HACU). The final report will be presented to donors at the Round Table meeting to be held in May 1996.

PREPARATION FOR THE 1996 ROUND TABLE

Atelier A : Justice And Security

Preparations for the Justice and Security workshop is bringing together the Ministries of Justice, Defense and Interior in an effort to formulate a Government policy which will focus on strengthening law enforcement agencies with a view to establishing minimal guarantees of peace, security and stability within the country. The Government's programme of assistance to security forces aims at providing traditional security forces (Gendarmerie and Police Communale) with the means to undertake their responsibilities thus removing the army from its immediate post-war role of maintaining order. In addition, the Government has expressed its wish to undertake a two-phase demobilization programme which will target child soldiers and other vulnerable groups within the army, and a longer-term programme which will

reintegrate ex-FAR members. The ultimate objective is to reduce the army to a core of 15,000 troops. Discussions on demobilization have included the Ministry of Defense, UNDP, IOM, UNICEF and the World Bank.

The Ministry of Justice has committed itself to begin the first trials of genocide suspects before May 1996. Preparations for the Round Table have also enabled the Ministry of Justice to determine precise levels of assistance received since the last Round Table meeting in January 1995. The International Community has pledged US\$ 29 million for rehabilitation of the justice system, of which US\$ 19 million has already been spent.

Atelier B : Strengthening National Capacity

A UNDP consultant is working on a reform of salary policy; the results of his work will soon be forwarded to the Prime Minister's Office. A document on sectorial policies of the public function was issued in cooperation with Ministry of Public Office (MINIFOP). Another consultant arrived on 14 February to work on technical assistance policies. A letter on the Government's policy in this area has been prepared.

Atelier C : Transition from Humanitarian Assistance to Development

The draft document on Vulnerable Groups was discussed among concerned Ministries and is being finalized by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MINITRASO). A group has started to actively work on food security and the draft document will be discussed on 20 February by representatives of Ministries and agencies concerned. The national consultant working on the synthesis document for the workshop "transition from humanitarian assistance to development" started his work on 9 February.

STATE CAPACITY BUILDING

Rehabilitation and Equipping of Communal Buildings

On 10 February, the Minister of Planning, Mr. Justine Birara and the Resident Representative of UNDP, Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa, signed a project entitled "Rehabilitation and Equipping of Communal Buildings". This project, executed by the UN Center for Human Settlements (HABITAT), will rehabilitate communal administration buildings and provide facilities to accommodate bourgmestres in 145 communes. The budget, financed from a Dutch contribution to the UNDP Trust Fund, amounts to US\$ 3.6 million. The rehabilitation work will be sub-contracted to local firms, based on local competitive bidding, for a total of US\$ 2.175 million. US\$ 1.16 million will be used for the equipment, furniture and office supplies. A supervisory team composed of a CTA (Chief Technical Advisor), UNV civil engineer and three national civil engineers will undertake project management and coordination. Additional consultants will be hired as necessary.

OTHER UNDP PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Civic Education and Communication Programme for Confidence Building and National Reconciliation

The project aims at developing a favorable climate and attitude among the Rwandese population for achieving advancement towards the goal of national reconciliation, mutual trust and peaceful cohabitation. The final draft of a proposed curriculum was submitted by the Project Director to the Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research. Dates were finalized for the first round of visits by the Civic Education team in the targeted prefectures, pending approval of the curriculum. A technical support meeting for the project was held to define the modalities by which participating social ministries (Ministry of Women, Information, Work and Social Affairs and others) would support the project.

Assistance to Abandoned Youth

On 9 February a project for the reintegration of street children and youth was signed by the GOR and UNDP. The budget, financed by ACDI, the Canadian Cooperation, amounts to US\$ 350,000 contributed to UNDP Trust Fund. It covers several aspects of youth's reintegration: (1) following a first study by UNICEF, a survey of nearly 500 teenagers and children in Kigali Ville will be conducted, and subsequently a plan of action drafted; (2) young people and children who can be placed in schools or be given professional training will be identified and directed to the proper institutions; (3) four Youth Promotion Centers in Kigali will be renovated and equipped to carry out professional training. A pilot small-credit-schemes project for young entrepreneurs will be also set up; (4) sensitization workshops will be carried out to increase the population's awareness about problems encountered by unaccompanied children and youth and to increase their own feeling of worthiness, thus facilitating their integration in the society. The project will be executed by the Ministry of Youth and Associative Movements and implemented in cooperation with local NGOs.

Support to School Reform

In an effort to restart the project, that was stopped as a result of the war, UNESCO-PEER submitted a draft of the project document for approval by UNDP and the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education. The former Chief Technical Advisor of the project will arrive in Kigali the week of 18 February to help reactivate the project.

* * * * *



MEDIA ADVISORY

United Nations
Development Program
Tel. (212) 906 5312
Fax (212) 906 5364

13 MARCH 1996

On 15 March 1996, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, along with James Wolfensohn, President of the World Bank, will launch the UN System-wide Special Initiative on Africa, a 10-year, multi-billion dollar programme to provide renewed impetus to Africa's development. The ceremony will take place in the ECOSOC Chamber at UN headquarters in New York at 10 am (EST), followed immediately by a press conference at approximately 11 am (EST). Other key participants in the New York launch include Mr. James Gustave Speth, Administrator of the UN Development Programme and co-chair of the Initiative's Steering Committee, and heads of other New York-based UN agencies.

The ECOSOC chamber will be linked via satellite to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the seat of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), where Africa's response will be provided by the Prime Minister of Ethiopia and current OAU Chairman Meles Zenawi, and OAU Secretary-General Salim A. Salim. Mr. K.Y. Amoako, Executive Secretary for the UN Economic Commission for Africa and Steering Committee co-chair, will also take part in the Addis proceedings. Launches will also be held in Paris, Geneva, Rome, Nairobi, Johannesburg and Abidjan.

The Special Initiative is the UN system's most significant mobilization of support ever for the development of a continent's people, as well as its largest coordinated action. Implementation of the Initiative will require up to \$25 billion, mostly from the reallocation of existing national and international budget priorities. The World Bank has agreed to lead in raising most of this funding, which will go primarily towards improving basic education and health in Africa. Peace-building, good governance, and water and food security are among the Initiative's other areas of emphasis.

A press kit on the Special Initiative will be sent to you shortly.

Media interested in covering this event should contact the UN Media Accreditation and Liaison Unit, Tel: (212) 963-6934, Fax: (212) 963-4642

For other enquires, please contact Tunji Lardner, Division of Public Affairs, UNDP
Tel: (212) 906-6709/5315, Fax: 906-5364

Africa Recovery, UN Department of Public Information, Tel: (212) 963-6857, Fax (212) 963-4556, or the Special Initiative Secretariat, Tel: (212) 906-5926/5965, Fax: (212) 906-5423



Secretary-General launches new programme to boost African development

New York, 15 March 1996 — Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, along with Mr. James Wolfensohn, President of the World Bank, and heads of UN agencies in Geneva, Nairobi, New York, Paris and Rome, today launched the UN System-wide Special Initiative on Africa, a multi-billion dollar programme of concrete actions to accelerate African development. The unprecedented Special Initiative aims over a 10-year period to greatly expand basic education and health care, promote peace and better governance, and improve water and food security. It also involves a year-long mobilization of political commitment and support for Africa.

Participating in the launching ceremony for the Special Initiative at UN headquarters were Mr. James Gustave Speth, UN Development Programme Administrator and co-chair of the Initiative's Steering Committee, along with the heads of all New York-based UN agencies, in the presence of the UN ambassadorial corps. A live satellite link-up to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, seat of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), enabled Ethiopian Prime Minister Meles Zenawi, current chairman of the OAU, and Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, OAU Secretary-General, to provide an official response on behalf of Africa. Participation in Addis Ababa also included Mr. K.Y. Amoako, Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, who co-chairs the Special Initiative Steering Committee.

The Special Initiative is the UN system's

most significant mobilization of support for the development of a continent's people and its largest coordinated action. Implementation of the Initiative's 14 components will cost up to \$25 billion. The World Bank has agreed to lead in the mobilization of over 85 per cent of this amount, the bulk of which will go toward improving basic education and health. Reallocations of existing resources will be required, as will better ways of managing aid. To this end, the Initiative contains new measures to improve donor coordination and increase aid effectiveness.

The Special Initiative's 14 components are grouped in four themes (see below) which reflect Africa's agreed development priorities and were presented at a major meeting of African ministers of finance and planning held recently in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Each component has its own framework for implementation and a relevant lead UN agency or agencies which will be held accountable for progress in achieving the Initiative's goals. National governments will have responsibility for implementation on the ground.

• Give Development a Chance

This theme consists of actions which are required to create a conducive climate for development. The Initiative will help strengthen Africa's capacity, through the Organization of African Unity, to engage in conflict prevention, management and

resolution, and help civil society organs and the mass media to support peace-building. The Initiative will also assist in releasing more funds for development, by improving mobilization of Africa's internal resources and by promoting action on deeper debt relief, greater trade access and improved South-South cooperation. Third, the use of information technology for development will be expanded.

• **New Hope for the Upcoming Generation**

The Initiative's major thrust, with the largest commitment of resources, is on assuring Africa's children vastly improved opportunities for productive and rewarding lives. This goal will be achieved through a 10-year campaign to provide basic education for all and expanded health care at the community level. Under this theme, poverty reduction will also be addressed by the promotion of employment and sustainable livelihoods, particularly in environmentally marginal areas.

• **Strengthening the Capacity for Governance**

The Special Initiative will support African countries' efforts to expand their capacities for transparent, responsible and effective governance, by strengthening the civil service and civil society organizations. It will also help build independent judicial systems and support the functioning of parliaments and electoral processes.

• **Urgency on Survival Issues**

Africa's future hinges on the successful management of the interrelated issues of food production, population growth and protection of its fragile environment. The Special Initiative will address issues of food security and drought management by promoting control of land degradation and desertification, improvements in soil quality and strengthening women's access to credit, extension and land ownership. It will also ensure the sustainable use of and equitable access to freshwater.

In addition to these concrete commitments, the Secretary-General and the heads of UN agencies will participate actively in a year-long effort to mobilize international political commitment and support for African development. Collaboration with the donor community is key to the Initiative's success and to raising Africa's priority status on the global agenda.

FOR MEDIA INQUIRIES, please contact the UNDP Division of Public Affairs, Tel: (212) 906 6709/5315; Fax: (212) 906 5364; or Africa Recovery, UN Department of Public Information, Tel: (212) 963 6857; Fax: (212) 963 4556.

FOR OTHER INQUIRIES, please contact the Initiative Secretariat, Tel: (212) 906 5926/5965; Fax: (212) 906 5423; Directors of Public Information of participating UN agencies; or, in Africa, UN Resident Coordinators.



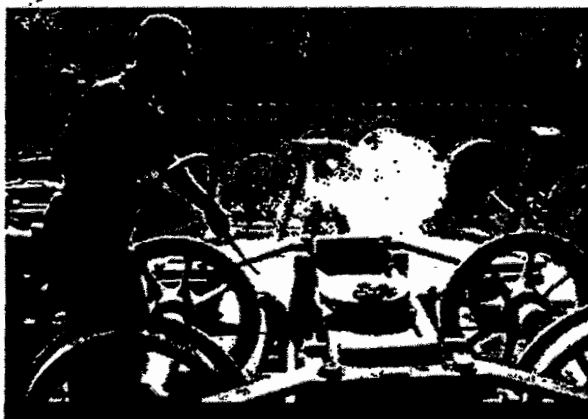
Enhancing Support for a Continent's Development

To provide renewed impetus to African development over the next decade, the United Nations is launching the System-wide Special Initiative on Africa. This multi-billion dollar programme of concrete actions will devote the bulk of its resources to expanding basic education and health care in the continent. It also aims to promote peace and better governance and, among other things, increase water and food security. Led by UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the Special Initiative — unique in UN history as its largest coordinated action — demonstrates the commitment of the UN system to dramatically reinforce and energize its support for Africa's development priorities and efforts.



Despite its abundant promise and potential, Africa has been beset over the past three decades by social and economic crises which have made it the world's foremost development challenge. Nevertheless, prospects for African development are now much improved, warranting a higher level of priority for Africa on the global agenda and renewed support from the international community. This timely reaffirmation of solidarity is particularly needed to consolidate the progress being made in several African countries, as well as to help find appropriate ways of assisting those countries that are riven by conflict and face added obstacles of incomparable severity on the path to social and economic advancement.

As the UN's most significant mobilization of international support for development in one world region, the Special Initiative contains practical actions, springing from priorities identified by Africa's leadership, which will make a major difference to the continent's future. The Initiative also aims to help rationalize development assistance to Africa and maximize its impact. Indeed, an effective partnership with donor countries and institutions is critical to the success of the Special Initiative. To this end, the UN system will mount a one-year campaign to secure the level of political mobilization required both within Africa and in the international community to surmount the obstacles to the continent's development.



Components of the Special Initiative

The Special Initiative comprises 14 specific components for action, based on four cross-cutting themes derived from development priorities defined by Africans themselves. These components were chosen because of their clear potential for making a rapid, significant and durable impact. Each component has its own implementation schedule and financing context, as well as a relevant lead UN agency or agencies responsible for oversight and mobilization of funding.

While implementation will be led at the country level by African governments, the heads of UN agencies will also hold themselves mutually accountable for progress towards achieving the Initiative's goals. In addition to their roles in implementing the 14 components and maintaining their current programmes in Africa, individual UN agencies may also carry out related programmes which reinforce the Initiative and which are listed in an appendix to the Initiative document.

Theme 1:

Give Development a Chance

The first theme consists of actions which are required to create a conducive climate for development. It recognizes that in countries torn by warfare, it is meaningless to talk of economic development without first addressing conflict resolution, national reconciliation and peace-building. To support the peace process in Africa, the Special Initiative will focus on three priorities:

- *strengthening the Organization of African Unity's capacity to engage in conflict prevention, management and resolution;*
- *strengthening selected organs of civil society engaged in peace-building and the promotion of human rights and democracy; and*
- *promoting the use of the mass media, particularly radio broadcasting, to support peace-building, both through the reinforcement of a culture of tolerance and through the education and empowerment of people to enable them to express their views and participate in the political process.*

While tangible backing from the international community remains vital for Africa's development efforts, budgets for external development assistance are under growing pressure in donor countries. In recognition of this situation, the Special Initiative seeks to encourage the release of more resources for development through a combination of action and advocacy that will involve African countries, donor countries and institutions, and the UN system itself.

The Special Initiative on Africa will assist in the mobilization of the continent's internal resources by helping to improve revenue collection as well as stimulating domestic savings and investment. The financial intermediation system will also be strengthened for better resource allocation. The Initiative will help to harness information technology for development

to improve internal links between African countries, its subregions and the rest of the world.

The Initiative also strives to galvanize external support for Africa's economic transition in the critical areas of debt relief, trade access and South-South cooperation. With the Secretary-General expected to utilize his moral authority to

A "Test Case" for Cooperation

The UN System-wide Special Initiative on Africa arose as a follow-up to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's discussions on the continent's development challenges in late 1994 with the heads of all UN organizations gathered in the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC).

As "a test case for international cooperation and development and for the United Nations," the Secretary-General said, Africa has been singled out for special attention by the UN General Assembly and major UN conferences, most recently the July 1995 ECOSOC High-level meeting. Policy initiatives — the 1986-90 UN Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UNPAAERD), its successor, the UN New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (UN-NADAF), and the System-wide Plan of Action for African Recovery and Development — have also been launched to provide a framework for accelerating Africa's development.

But in recognition of the need for more concrete actions to fulfill the agreements reached at these and other forums, the ACC set up a Steering Committee on the Initiative, co-chaired by Mr. James Gustave Speth, Administrator of the UN Development Programme (UNDP), and Mr. K.Y. Amoako, Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa. Organized in five working groups — on water, food security, governance, social and human development and resource mobilization — the Steering Committee was responsible for shaping the Initiative's components.

Its membership was drawn from across the UN system: the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), and the UN Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development.

By participating in the Special Initiative, the organizations of the UN family have collectively declared that not only is the development of the African continent their highest priority, but that Africa's prospects are positive and deserve additional support.



accelerate concrete actions in these areas of activity, the Special Initiative will:

- *encourage multilateral and bilateral creditors to reduce Africa's external debt burden and make it more sustainable; encourage African countries to manage their debt more effectively; and encourage the UN system, with the Secretary-General's leadership, to have a more integrated and active strategy on African debt;*
- *help lessen Africa's aid dependency by expanding trade access, diversifying export opportunities, boosting the inflows of foreign direct investment, and increasing the continent's capacity to compete in the international economy;*
- *enhance South-South cooperation and partnerships in trade, finance, production and services, particularly through stronger private sector linkages.*

Theme 2:

New Hope for the Upcoming Generation

A major thrust of the Special Initiative, and its largest resource commitment, is to greatly increase the provision of basic education and health care in order to ensure that African children have vastly improved opportunities for productive and rewarding lives.

Accomplishment of these goals will also help empower women, an effort which will have a clear impact on development through more manageable population growth rates and enhanced human welfare.

The Special Initiative, therefore, will conduct a 10-year campaign to ensure basic education for all African children. There will also be a special emphasis on educating girls and women as part of the effort to make Africa's education system equitable, accessible, relevant and of high quality. The World Bank will lead the financial mobilization for this component which, at between \$12.5 bn and \$15.5 bn, is the Initiative's largest. But progress in this component will require a significant reallocation of resources as well as a long-term commitment by African and donor governments to the principle of education for all in a continent where up to half of all adults are illiterate and lack the basic skills needed for more rapid development.

As part of a decade-long strategy to reform the health sector, the Special Initiative will put particular emphasis on boosting the capacity of Africa's health systems to reduce, on a sustainable basis, the most common causes of morbidity

and mortality. This means increasing the coverage, quality and access to primary health care services and specially targeting the most common preventable and/or treatable diseases. These include malaria, HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases, tuberculosis and major childhood illnesses.

The Special Initiative also addresses poverty reduction by promoting employment and sustainable livelihoods. The major thrust in this area involves efforts to upgrade the informal sector, which employs about 60 per cent of Africa's labour force, the majority being women. The Initiative will support increased access to technology, skills development, entrepreneurial training and micro-credit. It will also promote a participatory approach to developing sustainable livelihoods in environmentally marginal areas, especially rural communities in arid and semi-arid agro-ecological zones, building on local knowledge and community-based action.

Theme 3:

Strengthening the Capacity for Governance

It is widely recognized in Africa that better governance will enable Africans to fulfill their political, economic and social aspirations, and the continent's leaders are taking steps in this direction. With additional support needed to accelerate this process, the Special Initiative aims to help expand capacities for transparent, responsible and effective governance by strengthening Africa's civil service to better manage development. It will also help build independent judicial systems, support the functioning of parliaments and electoral processes, make public administration

more accountable, and increase the flow of public information on development policies and programmes.

A second component is strengthening civil society. The dramatic growth of pluralistic forces in Africa has been one of the most promising developments of recent years. The Initiative will help reinforce the role of civil society and its capacity to participate in development. It will also help selected civil society organizations engage in peace-building, conflict resolution and national reconciliation, with a special focus on women's organizations. Three sub-regional centres are envisaged to promote conflict prevention and resolution, linking public and private organizations within Africa to the UN and to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) addressing issues of human rights and social justice.





Theme 4:

Urgency on Survival Issues

The interrelated issues of food production, population growth and protection of Africa's fragile environment from further damage present a formidable challenge. Food and water security are also key elements to be tackled. Africa has been a net food importer since the early 1960s. Hunger and poor nutrition are widespread, especially among women and children, and food insecurity is most severe in the rural areas where 90 per cent of Africa's poor live. The Special Initiative will address food security and drought management by promoting:

- *control of land degradation and desertification;*
- *soil quality improvement through plant nutrition management and fertilizer use;*
- *food security, with a special emphasis on women. This will involve advocating for the reform of laws that contribute to the subordination of women, and enactment of new laws and changes in practices regarding land ownership and access to credit and extension services.*

The second component of this theme is ensuring sustainable use of and equitable access to freshwater in Africa, as well as household water security for drinking and sanitation for at least 80 per cent of the population. The Initiative will back these two efforts with freshwater assessments to provide accurate information on the quantity and quality of water as a prerequisite for its future development. Finally, improved water management practices will be fostered to assure adequate water for food production. This will include encouraging irrigation development and adoption of appropriate technologies.

Mobilizing support for the Special Initiative

The 14 components of the Special Initiative on Africa are of two types: those which require substantial resource mobilization and implementation actions, and those which call primarily for a strengthening and rationalization of existing efforts. While the cumulative financial resources required for implementation of the Special Initiative are substantial — estimated at close to \$25 bn over a 10-year period — the lion's share of this amount will come from a reordering of priorities in African national budgets and reallocations of existing levels of multilateral and bilateral official development assistance (ODA).

To this end, the Special Initiative contains three innovations which will facili-

tate development cooperation, increase aid effectiveness, and provide a framework for the resource mobilization necessary to implement the Initiative. First, goal-oriented regional forums of multilateral and bilateral donors are planned to help mobilize funds for Africa's larger development priorities, such as education and health. These forums will complement individual country programmes, and could involve interested private sector and NGO representatives as well as donors.

A second innovation involves committing African governments and donors to preparation of goal-oriented investment

The Special Initiative includes innovations to facilitate development cooperation, increase aid effectiveness and mobilize resources.

programmes which directly address the major strategic objectives in each country. Donor support that is channelled within these confines will have a much more significant impact, and donors will be more likely to carry out joint activities. A third initiative will seek to broaden Consultative Group and Roundtable meetings to include non-traditional participants.

Although individual UN agencies will play a major role in the financial mobilization efforts for each of the Special Initiative's components, the involvement and support of bilateral and multilateral

donors is key. The mobilization exercise should contribute to the rationalization and redirection of existing UN and external resources, as well as helping to channel new resources to Africa's priority areas. The exact mix of new and existing resources will be determined on the basis of regional consultations and national programmes.

Africa at a turning point

Africa has reached a critical turning point in its history. After having suffered through a long period of economic stagnation and decline — indeed, the 1980s have been termed a "lost decade" for development — Africa's prospects are mixed. It is the only region in the world where poverty is projected to increase over the next decade, and its annual population growth rate is the world's highest. Civil conflict continues to exact a massive human toll in a number of countries.

However, there are also many positive indicators. Far-reaching economic reforms adopted across the continent have begun to yield positive results in some countries. Nearly half of all African countries have been implementing structural adjustment programmes for more than a decade, seeking to correct economic imbalances and encouraging faster growth of the private sector.

Over the past few years, growth rates in three countries have exceeded 8 per cent per annum; in eight others, they averaged between 6 and 8 per cent, and a dozen more attained levels of from 3 to 6 per cent. A climate conducive to increased domestic and foreign investment is being created. Capital markets are being formed and African entrepreneurship is expanding. There is also agreement that progress

in human development, measurable by concrete social indicators, must be the end result of reform efforts.

Just as significant, Africa's leaders have taken action to address the devastating impact of conflict on development, working to strengthen institutional mechanisms for the peaceful resolution of some of the region's most intractable wars. The



end of long-running conflicts in Angola, Mozambique, and potentially Liberia, the demise of apartheid in South Africa, and the accession to power of democratically elected governments in many countries have provided new hope to the continent's peoples. This, and the emergence of a strengthened civil society, augur well for a stable and prosperous future.

But major challenges remain. Africa's crippling debt burden — which reached \$313 bn in 1994, equivalent to 234 per cent of its export income and 83 per cent of GDP — continues to be a major impediment to growth and a disincentive to domestic and foreign investment. Africa also faces new challenges, brought about

by economic globalization and the expansion in world trade, which must be addressed if the continent is not to become even further marginalized from the global economy.

A development consensus

In light of Africa's need — recognized by the international community — to take charge of its own development and set its own agenda, African leaders have affirmed, through the Organization of African Unity's 1995 Cairo Agenda for Action, that it is time to move towards the concrete implementation of those development strategies agreed upon in various international forums.

The Cairo Agenda identifies a set of issues — governance, peace and stability; food security; human resource development; resource mobilization; regional economic cooperation and integration; and structural transformation of Africa's economies — as key priorities for immediate action.

The Special Initiative has built on this consensus, identifying actions which support Africa's priorities and which will provide a real stimulus to the continent's growth.

This monumental effort to enhance Africa's development possibilities will require strong international support in order to achieve its goals. A one-year mobilization of political support for the Special Initiative will be undertaken, in which its key emphases will be publicized and the case for support to Africa will be made. The campaign will also demonstrate the UN's lead role in devising new ways to foster African development.



ACC Declaration on the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative on Africa

15 March 1996

The Special Initiative on Africa being launched today by the Secretary-General, with the executive heads of all the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system represented in the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC), reflects the priority accorded to Africa's development by the international community, the mandates emanating from the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and major United Nations conferences, and the undertakings made individually and collectively by African governments to accelerate the development of their countries. It is a concrete expression of the commitment of all organizations of the system to enhance substantially their support for the development efforts of African countries.

The Initiative consists of a set of major programmes which address established priorities for development. It will be backed by a year-long effort, to be undertaken by all organizations of the United Nations system, to mobilize world-wide political commitment and support for Africa's development. The aim is to develop practical actions which can serve to maximize the support provided by the United Nations system to African development, and help ensure that Africa is given the attention and place it deserves on the international agenda.

The economic, human development and environmental challenges facing Africa continue to be of unparalleled severity, in spite of the sustained efforts of African governments and civil society, and the assistance of the international donor community. At the same time, prospects for Africa's development are, in many ways, better now than they have been for many years. To realize these prospects will require renewed determination, within Africa as well as by the international community, to meet priority development needs. It will require innovation, renewed dedication, strong solidarity, and urgent and concerted action.

This Special Initiative aims to contribute to this effort through a number of concrete actions in four thematic areas of fundamental importance to Africa's future. It is an expression of renewed strong commitment by the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to Africa's development. The actions and themes it embodies all respond to specific priorities identified by African governments and the international community.

Give Development a Chance

This theme focuses on enhancing support for promoting some of the basic conditions for civil tranquillity and economic development.

- **Peace-building, Conflict Resolution and National Reconciliation.** This effort will include support for strengthening the capacity of the Organization of African Unity to engage effectively in peace-building throughout Africa. It will be accompanied by initiatives aimed at strengthening critically important civil society groupings which work on peace-building, and fostering communications for peace in Africa;
- **External Support for Africa's Economic Transition** will be enhanced through actions aimed at: promoting more favourable resolutions of Africa's debt situation; widening trade access and export opportunities, including diversification; fostering foreign direct investment; and enhancing South-South partnerships;
- **Domestic Savings and Investment** will be bolstered through technical support; and
- **Information Technology** and systems will be fostered to improve links within Africa and with the rest of the world.

New Hope for the Upcoming Generation

No actions are more important than those which assure parents that their children will have better opportunities and a better future. The largest commitment of the resources to be mobilized through the Special Initiative will build upon ongoing actions in African countries designed to better peoples' conditions through expanded access to education and health, particularly for girls and women. This effort will be accompanied by parallel actions concerned with employment and the promotion of sustainable livelihoods.

- **Basic Education for All African Children** will be the goal of a major 10-year effort of critical importance for the upcoming generation;
- **Health Sector Reform** will also involve a decade-long effort to strengthen, revitalize and expand Africa's primary health facilities, in order to provide essential basic care and outreach services to the majority of the population; and
- **Employment and Sustainable Livelihoods** will be furthered by promoting employment-generating opportunities particularly in the informal sector, and fostering sustainable livelihoods, particularly in environmentally marginal areas.

Strengthening the Capacity for Governance

Supporting actions by the United Nations system to bolster significant efforts under way in Africa to improve governance will focus on:

- *Building capacities for good and accountable governance through effective civil services, and the strengthening of independent judicial systems, parliamentary functions and electoral processes; and*
- *Strengthening the capacities of civil society to be a more active partner in development, and enhancing its contribution to and participation in policy-making.*

Urgency on Survival Issues

The Initiative place special emphasis on the need to enhance sustainable food and water security in Africa. A number of focused programmes will be undertaken.

- *Food Security and Drought Management actions will emphasize: reducing land degradation and increasing desertification control, improving soil quality, and enhancing food security with special emphasis on the situation of women.*
- *Water Security will focus on: household water and sanitation needs; assuring sustainable use of and equitable access to freshwater; improved freshwater assessments; and better management of water for food production.*

The total financing required for these actions is estimated at up to \$25 billion over a 10-year period. Financing will come mainly from a redirection of existing resources at national and international levels, as well as from new resources. The World Bank has agreed to take the lead in mobilizing the bulk of the required resources. In addition, other UN-agencies will contribute financial resources and will participate in resource mobilization initiatives.

The Special Initiative also includes three innovations intended, on the one hand, to make development partnerships more effective, efficient, and participatory, particularly as regards Africa's civil society, and, on the other, to enhance the prospects for resource mobilization: the creation of goal-oriented regional forums; the preparation of goal-oriented country programmes by sectors; and a broadening of participation in Consultative Groups and Roundtable meetings to include leaders of business and civil society.

In addition to the actions embodied in the Special Initiative, United Nations agencies and organizations have agreed to maintain and enhance parallel efforts which will reinforce the aims of the Special Initiative. Such actions include support for the effective macroeconomic management of African economies; infrastructural development including ground and air transportation and telecommunications; civil soci-

**UN System-wide
Special Initiative****on AFRICA**

ety empowerment for poverty reduction; drought preparedness and mitigation; special programmes in solar energy; and improved postal administration.

Agencies and organizations of the United Nations system will pursue each of these undertakings with determination and full commitment to their effective implementation and positive development impact.

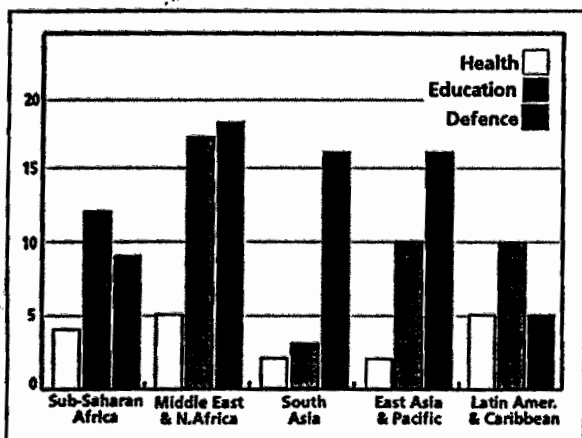
As part of this commitment, all heads of United Nations agencies and organizations are pledged to participate in a year-long effort at mobilizing political support for Africa's development.

In so doing, the United Nations system will work closely with African leaders and peoples, as they pursue their priorities aimed at assuring a better future for the women, men and children of the continent.

This commitment comes at a time of severe financial crisis for the United Nations, and at a difficult time for development assistance. Africa's development needs cannot, however, wait for better times. Indeed the vigour of the commitments and partnerships involved in the Special Initiative on Africa should serve to promote renewed determination and far-sightedness on the part of the United Nations, Africa and the whole international community, in facing humanity's future.

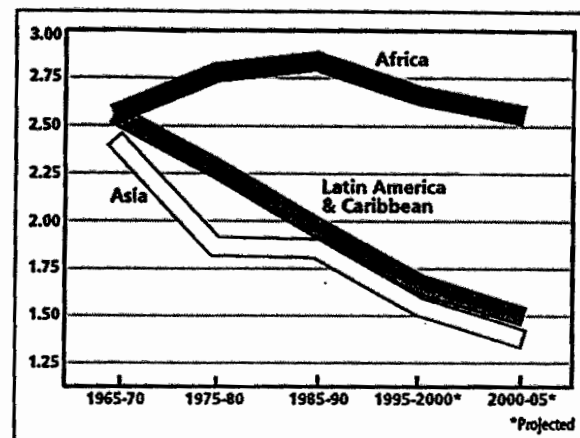


Government spending
(1995; %)



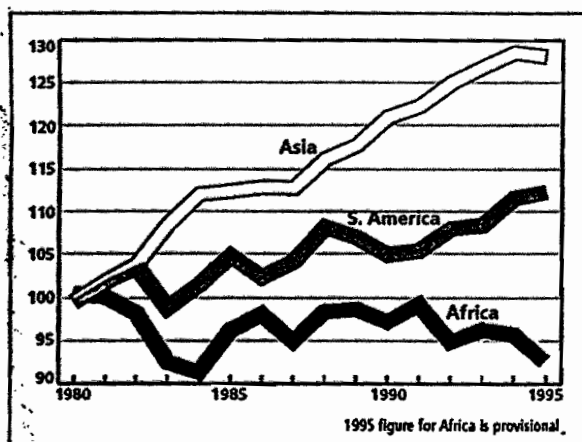
Source: UN Africa Recovery from UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children*, 1996

Population growth rates
(annual % change)



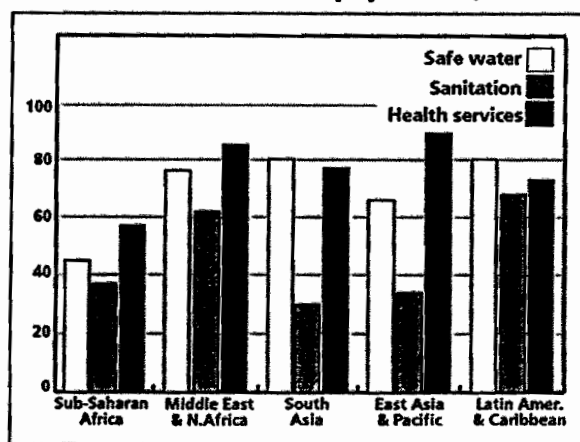
Source: UN Africa Recovery from UN, *World Population Prospects, The 1994 Revision*, 1995

Per capita food production
(1979-81=100)



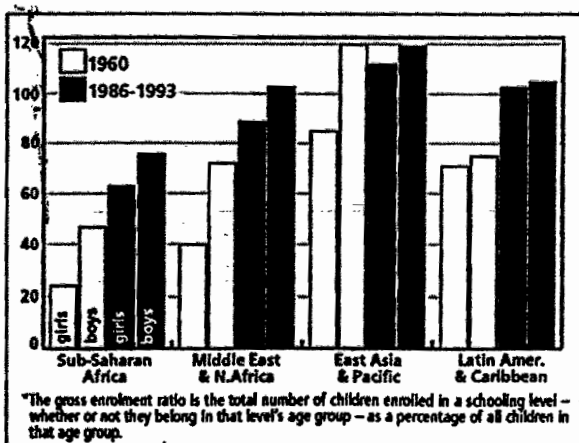
Source: UN Africa Recovery from FAO, *Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics*, Vol. 8, #1/2, 1995

Access to basic services
(1995; % of total population)



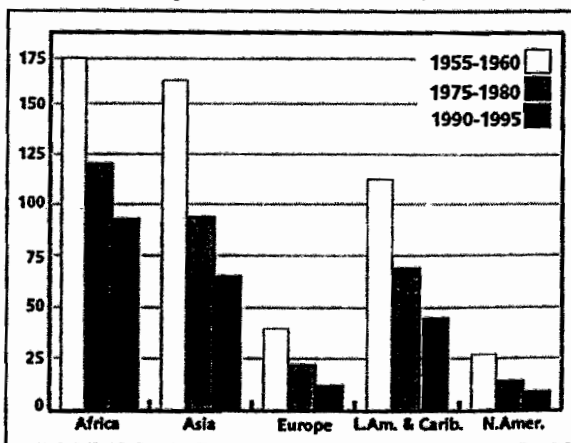
Source: UN Africa Recovery from UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children*, 1996

Primary education enrolment
(gross; %)*



Source: UN Africa Recovery from UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children*, 1996

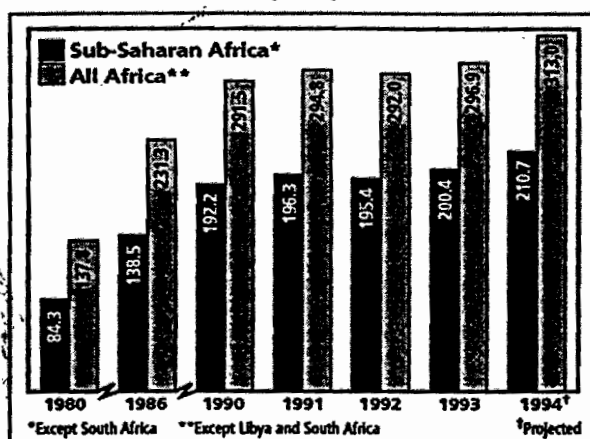
Infant mortality rate
(per 1,000 live births)



Source: UN Africa Recovery from UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children*, 1996

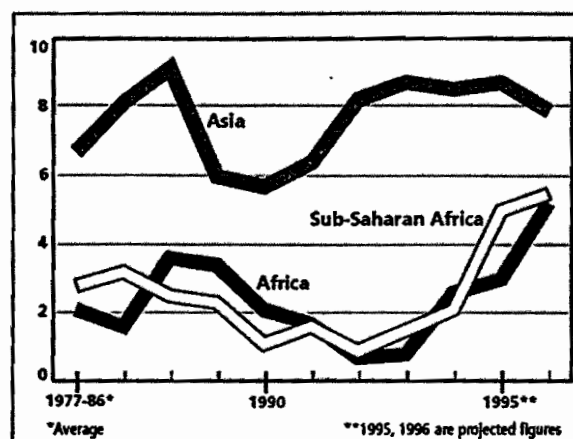


**External debt
(\$ bn)**



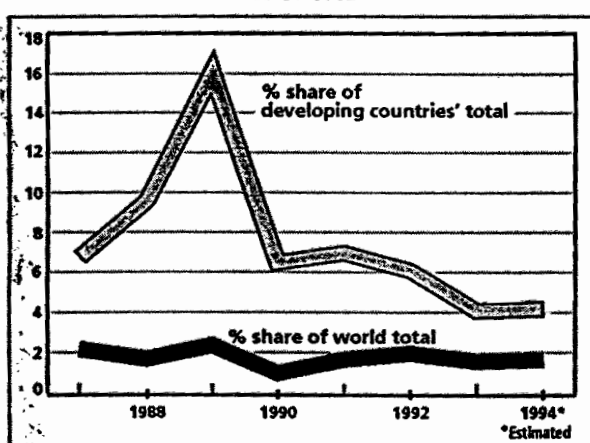
Source: UN Africa Recovery from World Bank, World Debt Tables, 1993-94 and 1994-95

**Real GDP growth
(annual % change; constant prices)**



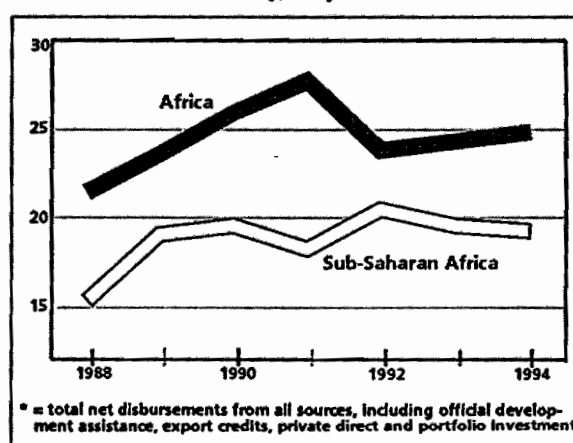
Source: UN Africa Recovery from IMF, World Economic Outlook, 1995

**Foreign direct investment flows
to Africa**



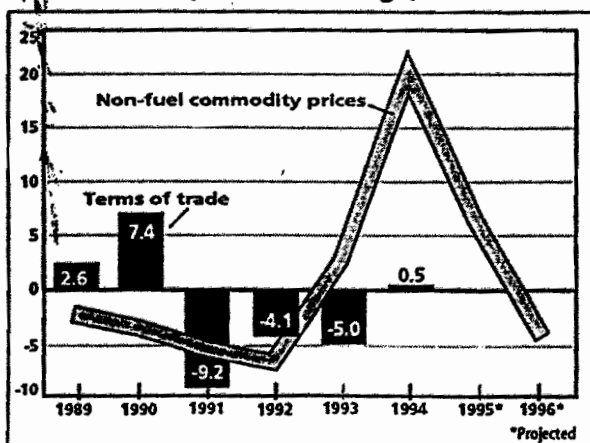
Source: UN Africa Recovery from UNCTAD, Foreign Direct Investment in Africa, 1995

**Net resource flows*
(\$ bn)**



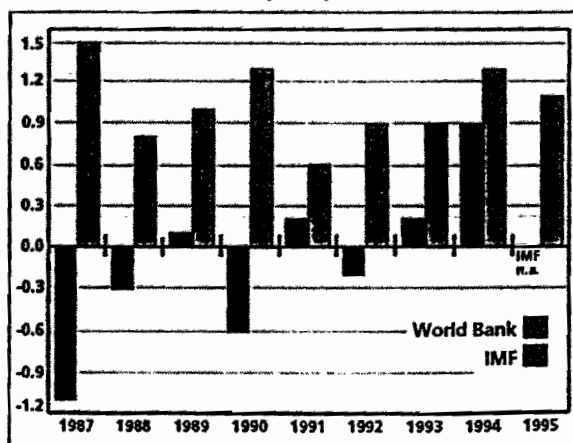
Source: UN Africa Recovery from OECD, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows, 1996

**Africa's trade picture
(annual % change)**



Sources: UN Africa Recovery from Economic Commission for Africa, and IMF, International Financial Statistics Yearbook, 1995

**Net transfers to sub-Saharan Africa
(\$ bn)**



Sources: UN Africa Recovery from IMF, International Financial Statistics Yearbook, 1995 and World Bank, World Debt Tables, 1993-94, 1994-95



Questions and Answers

1 What is the UN System-wide Special Initiative on Africa?

Led by the entire UN system, the Special Initiative is an unprecedented set of concrete and coordinated actions designed to maximize support for African development efforts. It begins with a year-long political mobilization campaign to raise Africa's priority status on the international agenda and to provide a new stimulus to African development. This Initiative is historic because, for the first time, the UN system has committed itself to working in a synergistic manner to support the development of a continent's people.

2 What are the objectives of the Special Initiative?

The Special Initiative's objectives are to add momentum to Africa's development at a time when prospects for economic recovery are greater than they have been in recent years. Many African countries are creating an enabling environment of accountability and better governance. Growth rates are picking up and conditions for investment and production are improving rapidly for local and foreign entrepreneurs. These are all positive indicators for accelerating development efforts.

The Initiative will strengthen the capacity of African men and women to take charge of the development process and

promote the minimum conditions for civil tranquillity, good governance and socio-economic progress in order to give development a chance. It will also seek to give more hope to upcoming generations through the provision of better education, health care and employment opportunities.

3 What are the main components of the Special Initiative?

The Special Initiative has 14 components concentrated in the following sectors: basic education, basic health, governance, food security, water and sanitation, peace-building and informatics. To facilitate implementation of these components, innovative ways to improve development cooperation and increase aid effectiveness have been devised.



4 How much will the Special Initiative cost and where will the money come from?

Up to \$25 billion will be required to finance the Special Initiative over a 10-year period. Financing will come mainly from a redirection of existing resources at national and international levels, as well as from new resources. The exact mix will be determined through a series of consultations at the regional and national levels.

The Initiative proposes three mechanisms for resource mobilization. First, multilateral and bilateral donors are to create goal-oriented regional forums to raise resources for key sectors. Second, African governments are to prepare goal-oriented country investment programmes to maximize the impact of



internal and external resource mobilization. Third, participation in Consultative Group and Roundtable meetings is to be broadened to encourage involvement and participation of non-traditional partners, such as leaders of business and civil society. The Initiative recommends other ways of releasing funds for development, including deeper debt relief, an expansion of Africa's trade opportunities and enhanced South-South cooperation.

5 Can the UN deliver its part of the Initiative during its budgetary crisis?

The current financial difficulties of the UN do not justify any reduction in its activities in Africa, a continent it has identified as the world's foremost development challenge. The financial implications for the Secretariat, the most hard-pressed part of the system, are quite small. Operating agencies, including the World Bank and other multilateral and bilateral donors, are expected to meet the external financial resource requirements for the various components of the Initiative. With the UN playing a catalytic role, the commitment of the heads of all UN agencies ensures an unprecedented level of concerted action.

6 Will Member States support the Special Initiative?

Since 1986, Member States have directed the UN to give special attention to Africa. In various UN programmes unanimously adopted by Member States, they have jointly identified the most significant challenges facing the continent and the most appropriate ways of addressing them. The Special Initiative begins with a one-year campaign to mobilize the political and financial support required for successful implementation. Early consultations with a number of countries indicate that this Initiative is welcomed, and further intensive consultations are planned at the national, sub-regional and regional levels. The participation of the chairman of the Organization of African Unity in the launching of the Special Initiative demonstrates the offi-

cial recognition and support given to it by the leadership of Africa. A major meeting of Africa's ministers of finance and planning reviewed the Initiative in depth, and other ministerial meetings on the continent have also endorsed it.

7 How does this Initiative differ from past UN programmes for Africa?

The Initiative is innovative because it aims to give practical expression to the policy commitments made in the past, such as the UN New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (UN-NADAF) and the UN System-wide Plan of Action for African Recovery and Development. Second, financial mobilization will take place with the full cooperation of the World Bank. Third, specific leadership roles are taken by agencies across the UN system for each of the 14 major components of the Initiative. Fourth, the heads of UN agencies will hold themselves mutually accountable for achieving results.

8 Who will be in charge of the Special Initiative and how will it be managed?

For each of the major components of the Initiative, a lead UN agency or agencies will be responsible for resource mobilization and for coordinating implementation. All 14 major components of the Initiative respond to priorities established by African leaders, and almost all the programme implementation will be based on requests from African governments. The UN Administrative Committee on Coordination, composed of

the heads of all UN agencies, will monitor implementation of the Special Initiative through a Steering Committee



co-chaired by the Administrator of the UN Development Programme and the Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa.

9 What is the World Bank's role in the Special Initiative?

The Bank has agreed to lead in the resource mobilization for the two largest components of the Special Initiative: basic education and health reform. It is also expected to play an active role in all other components of the Special Initiative.

10 Why is so much emphasis being given to basic education?

In recent years consistent evidence has shown that basic education, particularly for girls and women, is the best possible development investment. Basic education is strongly correlated with a number



of desirable outcomes: greater participation in democracy, more productive farmers, better family planning and higher incomes. The Special Initiative intends to help Africa meet the goal of universal basic education adopted at the UN's Education for All Conference in 1990. Strengthening and expanding access to basic education may also give some impetus to expanding opportunities in higher and tertiary education.

11 Why is there so much emphasis on social development?

The international community has agreed, most recently at the 1995 World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen, that improved social conditions are of critical importance for balanced development. It is also recognized that Africa's economic crisis has

led to cutbacks in social spending in recent years and a reversal in some countries of the gains made in social development since political independence. The Special Initiative, therefore, addresses the backlog of unfulfilled needs through social investment programmes which will be prepared by African governments with the assistance of the international community.

12 How will the Initiative help Africa surmount its development crisis?

With its differentiated and flexible approach, the Initiative aims to help African countries that are affected by conflict as well as boost development efforts in the majority of African countries. The Initiative will help Africa strengthen its capacity to build peace and resolve conflicts through the Organization of African Unity and also through a stronger civil society. With its emphasis on basic education and health, the Initiative will support African efforts to accelerate the creation of the basic conditions for more rapid development. With its activities in such areas as food and water security, resource mobilization and governance, the Initiative will also help African countries improve the livelihoods of their people, increase their productivity, enhance the climate for investment and establish the necessary conditions for sustainable economic and social development.