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UNAMIR - MINUAR

Kigali, 13 October 1994

To: All UN Agencies, NGO's and Governments Engaged in
Humanitarian Operations in Rwanda; and
All Journalists Working in Rwanda

From: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan,
Special Representative of the
Secretary-General

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Shaharyar Khan', written in a cursive style.

Subject: RWANDA EMERGENCY NORMALIZATION PLAN (RENP)

Please find attached a copy of the Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan (RENP) which we have prepared in consultation with representatives of the Rwandan Government, UN agencies, NGO's and Foreign Governments currently engaged in humanitarian operations in Rwanda.

Please note that the agencies and countries listed for each project have already indicated or demonstrated an interest. This does not, however, preclude other agencies or countries from offering their assistance.

The RENP outlines priorities for development, which are not exhaustive, on which we feel that donors and agencies should focus their efforts and resources.

The present version of RENP has been revised to include programs of assistance in the areas of the judiciary and matters relating to land tenure and private property claims, both critical issues at this point in time.

Thank you for your cooperation.

11/10/94



Revised 13/10/94
Internal

RWANDA EMERGENCY NORMALIZATION PLAN (RENP)

A. Immediate Measures (in the coming days)

1. Grant/Soft Loan/Opening of Central Bank and Mint:

Rwanda needs liquid funds to start functioning i.e. pay salaries, essential imports, diplomatic missions etc. Unfortunately, this budgetary assistance has still not been secured. The Rwandan Government must have the ability to pay salaries to its military and civilian staff to repair infrastructure such as electricity, water and telecommunications (Electrogaz, Rwandatel, etc.).

2. Re-opening of hospitals and other priority health facilities:

Completed. Hospitals are open and functioning adequately. Urgent needs are being met. Long-term health projects which are less urgent can be pursued.

The location of hospitals and health care centres may be indicated to Colonel Yaache.

- a) The Australian medical contingent is operating the Central Hospital of Kigali in coordination with Samaritan's Purse, Italian Emergency and other NGO's. The Australian contingent is still operating their treatment section out of the Butare University Hospital which has a resuscitation and patient holding facility in support of UNAMIR troops. The Australians, in connection with Care Australia, are providing medical teams to support humanitarian relief efforts in the area of Butare. The treatment sector from Butare is also working in conjunction with 23 parachute field ambulance in conducting daily clinics in the refugee camps in Kibeho. Twice weekly clinics are also being conducted in Kibungo in conjunction with IMC and Canadian MED teams.
- b) The Canadian 2 Field Ambulance remains in Mareru, however, they will cease operations in Rwanda on 12 October 1994 in preparation for their return home. They will have departed Rwanda by 20 October 1994. The unit has donated all of its tentage and medical supplies to UNHCR for distribution to NGOs. (Médecins Sans Frontières has taken over operations at Ruhengeri Hospital.) The platoon is providing inpatient and

outpatient facilities to returnees along the Ruhengeri to Gisenyi route.

- c) The British Parachute Field Ambulance remains in Gikongoro Prefecture with a base camp in Kitabi, a field surgical team in Kigemi and a treatment facility in Kibeho. The unit is still sending mobile medical teams to displaced persons camps in the southern part of the Gikongoro Prefecture on a daily basis.
- d) Médecins Sans Frontières is operating the King Faycal Hospital in Kigali.
- e) WHO, which recently received a \$1.5 million grant from The World Bank, plans to undertake the following:
 - Re-establishment of a nationwide epidemiological surveillance system;
 - HIV prevention through safe blood transfusion;
 - Resumption of the activities of the Central Pharmaceutical Office (OPHAR);
 - Assessment of health facilities and of health personnel available.
- f) UNHCR, which recently received a \$4 million grant from the World Bank:
 - is financing Norwegian People's Aid to rehabilitate and provide medical facilities in the Northeast and Southwest.
 - is funding African Humanitarian Action (AHA) to provide a medical facility at Tare.
 - is operating two dispensaries in the Kibungo Prefecture at Kabarondo and Rusumo.
- g) UNICEF has launched a mortality/morbidity data collection project throughout the country in conjunction with Ministry of Health officials. In addition, Phase 2 of the Health Facility Assessment, which consists of twenty-six teams of two persons and two teams of supervisors in the field, is in progress. Assessment of health facilities in the region assigned to UNICEF will commence 3 October.

Following extensive repairs by UNICEF, the Central Medical Store (OPHAR) will begin to receive drugs from different donors as well as from consignees. NGOs will now be directed to OPHAR to fulfil their requests for drugs or other medical equipment.

- h) The organisation of the BRITCON Field Ambulance allows for medical sections of one doctor and 7 trained medics to visit villages within sector 4 and perform minor treatments for these villages. As part of these visits to the villages, BRITCON is performing epidemiology and nutritional studies as well as assessing the general situation in sector 4.

Agencies/Countries responsible: AUSTRALIA/BITAIN/
CANADA/WHO/UNICEF/
ICRC/MSF/MDM

UNAMIR Officer in Charge: Col. Yaache

Lead UN Agency: Nigel Fisher/UNICEF

3. Resumption of Rwanda's Representation in the UN Security Council:

Completed.

Rwanda's new Permanent Representative to the UN has been nominated. He presented his credentials to the Secretary-General on 26 August 1994. Rwanda has thus resumed its seat in the UN and in the UN Security Council. No further action.

B. Measures To Be Achieved In The Coming Weeks:

I - Reopening of Airport/Restoration of Commercial Air Traffic:

The re-opening of the airport has already been achieved thanks to logistic support given by USA and Canada. Commercial air traffic has been restored on a limited basis at the rate of one commercial international aircraft per week, along with five to ten small charter aircraft per day. Lloyd's of London's insurance rate for a Sabena flight from Kigali to Brussels was \$220 per passenger as of mid September, thus \$22,000 for a DC-10 of 100 passengers. The rate has now been lowered to \$150 per passenger, however, commercial airlines from Kenya, Ethiopia, and Uganda are waiting until this rate goes down to 0. This exorbitant rate is due to the poor safety and security rating attributed to Kigali Airport for three main reasons:

- . Fire-fighting vehicles are inadequate. The airport must have one water tanker and four mobile vehicles.
- . Spare parts must be acquired.

- . The glass in the air traffic control tower must be replaced urgently. An air traffic controller must be able to see the aircraft while he is guiding it to landing. At the present time, the broken windows are boarded up.

In order to fully restore commercial air traffic, the following urgent needs must be met:

- i. The airport must have adequate fire-fighting equipment, trucks and personnel. Two of the Rwandese Airport Authority fire fighting vehicles are operational, but in poor repair. The third is in need of repair. These vehicles must be replaced in order to meet the minimum international safety standard for commercial air traffic.
- ii. Spare parts, especially for the air traffic control tower, and transportation for Rwandese technicians are lacking. Support in this regard must be provided immediately to Rwandese technicians if they are to successfully take over their duties.
- iii. The glass in the air traffic control tower and in the terminal building needs to be replaced urgently. The terminal building is also in need of structural repairs.
- iv. The airport must have civilian air traffic controllers in the control towers. Several former Rwandan air traffic controllers have returned to their posts. Ten UN Volunteers have been identified and will be arriving soon to replace the Canadians and to assist in the management and operation of the air tower pending the arrival and insertion of Rwandese staff. The UN Volunteers will serve two functions: in coordination with the Rwandese Airport Authority, UNV's will assist with air traffic control and provide training as needed to their Rwandese counterparts. The immigration unit has been established by the Rwandese Airport Authority and is fully functional, and the customs service has been established, but is not fully manned.
- v. Two meteorological officers will be required.
- vi. Fuel Depot: The three major fuel tanks at the airport all sustained damage (holes) during the war. Two are operational but require repairs, and the third is unserviceable. The inability of the Kigali Airport to re-fuel aircraft is interfering with the routing and scheduling of international commercial aircraft. BRITCON is currently repairing the fuel tanks.

- vii. The UNAMIR 65 0 kva generator currently supplying power to the airport must be relocated to another site. Either the electricity needs to be permanently restored to Kigali or a replacement generator needs to be procured and installed urgently.
- viii. The Rwandese airport staff must be paid. At present, the Government does not have funding to pay these salaries nor to buy essential spare parts. Budgetary assistance must be provided, at least in the short-term, to enable the Government to pay its staff so that the Rwandese Airport Authority will be able to take over the airport as soon as possible. UNDP's financing of UNV's and local staff is a positive contribution in this regard.

Cost:

- 1. UNDP is financing the UN Volunteer staff, who are paid at a rate of \$2,200 per month. UNDP will also be providing technical assistance with immigration and customs. The UNDP plans to approximate \$245,000 to finance ten UNV's and to pay local salaries.
- 2. The cost to finance fire emergency protective services: \$400,000.
- 3. The cost to replace the glass in the air traffic control tower: \$30,000.

Time Frame :

- 1. SABENA would like to expand its current operations to two flights per week beginning 1 November. The above-listed requirements must be met by this date.

Action To Be Taken:

- 1. Provide fire-fighting vehicles equipment and vehicles.
- 2. Provide spare parts and transportation support.
- 3. Replace glass in airport control tower.
- 4. Provide the \$400,000 for equipment immediately.
- 5. Provide budgetary support in order to pay Rwandese local staff.
- 6. Repair electrical power grid or replace generator to supply electricity to airport urgently.

Countries/Agencies responsible:	UNDP/ICAO Canada - USA, Brown & Root
UNAMIR Officer in Charge follow up actions:	R. Lambo
Lead UN Agency/Officer in Charge:	Ahmed Rhazaoui, UNDP

II - Transport of Returnees and Displaced persons:

This includes the establishment of transit depots which contain food, water and medical components. All agencies and NGO's are requested to inform UNREO/ HAC of all transport available for returning refugees and displaced persons. This transport would then be requested to schedule return journey from specified pick-up points. All information regarding transit depots may also be conveyed to UNREO/HAC/UNAMIR.

The following transit depots have been established:

Medical Way Stations: Gisenyi to Ruhengeri Route:

Location:	Manned by:
1. Gisenyi	German Doctors
2. Rubavu	MSF
3. Mutura (laiterie)	Canadian Field Ambulance
4. Kora	Concern Worldwide
5. Nkuli	AICF (Action Contre la Faim)
6. Mukingo	MSF
7. Ruhengeri	ICRC doctors

UNHCR is providing biscuits and non-food items to several of the above way stations.

CARE/UNHCR Stations Gisenyi to Ruhengeri Route:

1. Gisenyi
2. Nyundo
3. Mukamura
4. Apavapi
5. Mukingo
6. Ruhengeri

CARE is manning the stations which will provide: water, high protein biscuits, corn-soy blend and non-food items (blankets). WFP is also providing 10 days of rations, and UNHCR is providing seeds and tools. UNHCR is establishing transit centres in Ruhengeri and Butare, and transporting people from waystations to their homes. They are also providing non-food items such as blankets, mats, seed kits, agricultural tools and soap.

BRITCON, the British contingent of UNAMIR, estimates the population of displaced persons in Rwanda as of 26 September to be 1,967,760, with some 900,000 located in Sector 4 in the southwestern region of the country. These estimates are in the process of being confirmed by other UN agencies, especially UNHCR, and other NGOs.

BRITCON has also provided estimates of the displaced persons/refugee population in countries outside of Rwanda to be as follows: Goma, Zaire (800,000), Bukavu, Zaire (320,000) and Uvira, Zaire (190,000); 15,000 in Uganda (UNHCR estimates there are between 60,000-70,000 refugees who fled country prior to latest conflict); Ngara, Tanzania (300,000), Karagwe, Tanzania (98,400); and Burundi (179,500). It should be underlined that these figures are, in some case, substantially different than those provided by UNHCR.

Operation Homeward, UNAMIR's initiative to transport people from Sector 4 to their places of origin was launched on 16 September. The total number transported to-date is 1,182.

The repatriation process works as follows:

UNHCR coordinates repatriation from Zaire to Rwanda (Cyangugu, Gisenyi). UNAMIR, through Operation Homeward, then coordinates transportation using International Organisation for Migration (IOM) vehicles, from these points to Kigali. En-route, returnees spend the night at the UNHCR reception centre in Butare. Returnees are transported to the UNHCR reception Centre in Kigali at which time UNAMIR coordinates transportation, using IOM vehicles, to their final destination.

According to UNAMIR, the following are average daily refugee movements from the week of 3 October: 785 into Rwanda and 30 out of Rwanda. It should be noted, however, that in the last few days the daily in-flow into Rwanda has been over 1,000. Repatriation efforts have been, unfortunately, adversely affected by allegations of extra-judicial reprisals in Rwanda, however, increased UNAMIR deployment, as well as that of Human Rights monitors throughout the country, should instil confidence and encourage repatriation.

Sector 4 Health Centres (The Former French Zone):

The two displaced persons camps which were established in the Cyangugu Prefecture before the departure of Operation Turquoise, remain in operation. Mururu has a capacity of 30,000 and is being run by Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF). The second, at Cyimbogo, has the same capacity and is being run by Médecins du Monde (MDM).

Transit depots parallel to those established along the Gisenyi to Ruhengeri route have been set up to facilitate the return of refugees from Bukavu. These transit depots/reception centres, run by UNHCR, are located at Cyangugu, Kizi and Butare.

Agencies / Countries involved: WFP/UNHCR/IOM/UNREO/USA

UNAMIR Officer in Charge:
Lead UN Agency:

Col. Yaache,
Mr. Urasa,
UNHCR

III - Restoration of Power and Electricity:

The restoration of electricity in Rwanda remains a priority. The rehabilitation of the power grid will lead to the restoration of water, telecommunications, radio and television. Electricity is essential at the airport, in hospitals, in schools and in general to restore the quality of life. Recently, a surgeon working for an NGO at Kigali Central Hospital, was forced to complete a surgical procedure without electricity when the generator failed.

According to Electrogaz, the line between Mukongwa and Jabana was repaired in September by Electrogaz. In addition, one of the two transmitters at the Jabana station was repaired by Electrogaz. As a result of these repairs, electricity has been restored to approximately 50% of the residences in the following sectors of Kigali:

Kiyovu, Kimihurura, Kacyiru, Le Parc Industriel, Gikondo and Kichukiro.

Also according to Electrogaz, outside Kigali, electricity has been restored to: Ruhengeri, Gisenyi, Kibuye, Cyangugu and Byumba.

Electrogaz, which has a contract of cooperation with the German enterprise NECKARWERKE (through GTZ), has recently received through this contract, donated equipment vital to the repair of the power grid.

In addition, UNICEF has made available \$2 million dollars to Electrogaz for the purchase of additional equipment. Electrogaz is currently considering bids on the equipment, and will place their order by 20 October 1994.

The critical need in the area of electricity is funding to pay the salaries of Electrogaz employees. According to Electrogaz, both the cost of living and the average salary have risen dramatically since the war. Electrogaz estimates that they will require assistance to pay salaries for an initial period of three months.

Assessments were carried out by:

- a. Joint Task Force (US Forces) (JTF): 12 August
- b. Electrogaz (Rwanda): 9 August
- c. Ad Hoc Group: UNAMIR, UNICEF, JTF and ICRC 17 August

From these assessments, the following should be noted:

- a. The Gikondo transformer station in Kigali is badly damaged and requires extensive repairs. The Canadian Government has committed itself to the repair of this station.
- b. One of the two transmitters at the Jabana transformer station near Kigali has been repaired by Electrogaz. The other transmitter must be repaired, as well.
- c. According to the Building Maintenance Systems (BMS)/Brown and Root assessment, the power lines from Cyangugu to Kilinda are intact and functioning.
- d. From Kigoma to Kilinda, there are several power lines down and in need of repair.
- e. From transformer station Gikondo in Kigali to the first bend on the line to Kigoma, all lines are down and in need of repair.
- f. All of the transformer stations that have been inspected are in good repair, however, at Kilinda, there are several lines disconnected and several fuses missing.

Requirements: **The following represent urgent requirements:**

1. Equipment: As a result of consultations between JTF-Bravo, a UNAMIR engineer, UNICEF and Electrogaz the following is required immediately:
 - three to five 5-ton trucks;
 - a line truck;
 - a bucket truck
 - electric cable
 - fuses
 - insulators

Cost:

In addition, Electrogaz, in their detailed assessment, proposes the following:

Permanent restoration (Repairs to the Gikondo and Jabana stations and also to high, medium and low-tension lines using local Rwandan labor). Now that Electrogaz has the required equipment, they require funding to pay salaries. Electrogaz estimates that they will need \$70,000 per month for an initial period of three months to pay employee salaries in order to restore the power grid. At the end of the initial three month period, the situation would be evaluated to determine if further funding would be required.

Time Frame:

Now that Electrogaz has the required equipment, they require funding to pay salaries. With this funding, they estimate that the power grid could be completely restored in approximately three months.

Action To Be Taken :

As a result of consultations with JTF and Brown and Root, the following is recommended:

1. The repair of the power grid by Electrogaz is more cost effective and time efficient than operating with generators. If the \$70,000 per month for three months is made available immediately to repair the power grid, the purchase of 27 generators for the short-term would be unnecessary. In the time that it would take to procure and install the 27 proposed generators, the permanent repairs to the power grid could be completed.

2. The manpower (local and international) is already on the ground. Every effort should be made to provide the funding as soon as possible.

Agencies/Countries responsible: Electrogaz/BRITCON/Germany/GTZ/Canada

UNAMIR Officer in Charge: Col. Yaache

IV - Repair of Water Supply:

Background:

The city water plant is operational and is producing adequate water for the city. Water is now pumped to most of the districts of Kigali, but power to the district's pumps must still be provided in order to pump the water to storage tanks for further distribution around the city. UNAMIR Communications Section, generator unit, has repaired two of the three 837 kva generators at the Gatsata power booster station to date, and they are providing power to the main city water plant at Kimisagara. The Kimisagara water plant pumps the water to the city's ten substations, which, currently with the use of generators, pump the water up to reservoirs on top of Kigali's hills. UNICEF,

UNAMIR and ICRC are currently providing the city's ten substations with generators, however, there are several drawbacks to this short-term solution:

- high consumption of expensive diesel fuel;
- problem of transport of diesel fuel; and
- the problem of maintenance and repair of generators.

Both UNICEF and BRITCON/UNAMIR are involved in the rehabilitation of water treatment plants, pipeline systems and the overall rehabilitation of the water system in Rwanda. However, if the funds being diverted for these projects would be instead diverted to the restoration of the electrical power grid, a great deal of both time and money would be saved.

Requirements:

1. As was noted in the "Restoration of Electricity" report, it would be more cost-effective and time-efficient to repair Rwanda's power grid than to continue to purchase diesel and generators.
2. There are breaks in the water lines which must be repaired.

Cost:

1. Since the restoration of electricity will restore the water, the cost of \$70,000 per month for three months to repair the power grid will also restore the water.
2. The cost of repairing the water line breaks should be minimal.

Time Frame:

As was indicated in the "Restoration of Electricity" report, if funds are made available immediately, electricity could be restored within three months. The restoration of water would immediately follow.

Action To Be Taken:

Provide the \$70,000 USD per month for three months immediately to restore electricity. The restoration of water will follow immediately.

Agencies/Countries responsible: ICRC/UNICEF/

Officers in Charge:

Ahmed Rhazaoui, UNDP

V - Radio:

- i. **Radio Rwanda:** Radio Rwanda has been strengthened to reach Cyangugu, Zaire and portions of Burundi. The Canadian Signals Squadron and Deutsche Welle are both working to boost the radio. Currently, Radio Rwanda's FM capability covers two-thirds of the country. There is a repeater on Mt. Jari which transmits up to the repeater in the region of

Ruhengeri, down south to Butare and west to Mt. Karongi. Mt. Karongi's signal reaches Cyangugu, and the FM repeater station, Kinanira, in Cyangugu, repeats the signal into Zaire and Burundi. Currently, the Kinanira repeater station in Cyangugu is transmitting at 50 watts, one-sixth of its normal power. The Rwandese Government has requested UNAMIR, therefore, to repair the generator and to transport diesel fuel in order to restore the station to its full capability.

- ii. **Radio UNAMIR:** A low-powered radio station arrived at UNAMIR HQ, as a first phase to a nation-wide UN broadcasting network. An additional station which will broadcast to the refugee camps in Goma is due to arrive this week. The full station, comprising a mobile studio and five transmitters, is expected in the coming weeks. At this stage, UNAMIR requires the following in order to begin broadcasting officially: (1) broadcasting licence; and (2) allocation of frequency. Negotiations with the Government in this regard are being pursued as a matter of priority. Test broadcasting began on 1 October, and the equipment tested successfully. Programming for Radio MINUAR/UNAMIR is being developed, and interested parties are encouraged to submit suggestions.

Agencies/Countries responsible:

Mr. Nick Harman,
Communications
Consultant, UNAMIR/
Mr. Jeffrey Hayman,
Consultant
CANADIAN SIGNALS
SQUADRON, UNAMIR,
DEUTSCHE WELLE,
BRITAIN, UNDP

Officer in Charge:

Mr. Nick Harman,
Communications
Consultant
Mr. Jeffrey Heyman,
Communications
Consultant

VI - Telecommunications:

Local service: Service in Kigali has been restored to most of the downtown (western) area (exchange "7"), and to the eastern portion (exchange "8"). The substation at Kimihura is powered by a generator, however, it is believed that there is a cable break. The Canadian Signals Squadron has proved Rwandatel with linemen to assist with the installation of a large

telecommunications cable. The linemen also helped to restore a "trencher" for Rwandatel which will be used to dig the cable route. At the present time, however, the necessary clearances from the gas, water and transportation agencies have yet to be received. Rwandatel now has billing capability, however, Rwandatel must establish a system for the assignment of telephone numbers and the compilation of a telephone directory.

International Service: According to the Canadian Signals Squadron, 28 of the 49 circuits of the satellite earth station at Nyanza's have been restored. There is, however, a need for some cable to connect the equipment to the satellite dish (cost of approximately \$2000). The GTZ group has agreed to finance the purchase of this cable. Currently, the portion of the city in exchange "7" has international calling capability. When the remaining circuits of the Nyanza station are repaired, the eastern portion (exchange "8") will have international calling capacity, as well.

Agencies/Countries responsible:	ALCATEL-GERMANY, CANADIAN SIG SQDRN/ GERMANY GTZ//UNDP
Officer in Charge:	Thad Anglin UNAMIR/ Major Rutherford, CANSIG
Lead UN Agency:	Ahmed Rhazaoui, UNDP

VII - De-mining:

De-mining requires immediate attention. Mine awareness training is urgently needed for all people living in Rwanda. Currently, only four Canadian military personnel are disposing of mines and munitions in Rwanda.

Currently, King Faycal Hospital reports an average of two civilian casualties per day in Kigali. Most of these cases are a result of children stepping on anti-personnel mines while at play.

A Mine Action Headquarters has been set up in HQ UNAMIR with a mine intelligence cell, and the UN De-mining Expert has drawn up a preliminary plan in which a civilian contractor would train 150 Rwandan mine clearers and 30 explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) assistants over a period of one year. The mine clearance in Rwanda would then eventually be handed over to the Rwandan Government.

According to DHA, the responsibility of the humanitarian demining throughout Rwanda rests with and is coordinated by DHA. The DHA demining consultant, during his visit to Kigali, held meetings with the Government as well as with UNAMIR to determine the type of assistance that will best meet the humanitarian demining requirements in Rwanda. He consulted with the Rwandan Government to discuss demining options and sought Government cooperation before returning to New York with his findings.
Requirements:

Please refer to Brigadier (Retd) Blagden's Mine Clearance Plan of 17 August 1994.

Cost:

\$4.3 million USD total, broken down as follows:

- a. \$.2 million for the main and mine dog contracts;
- b. \$.25 million for manpower;
- c. \$.02 million for rental;
- d. \$2.03 million for equipment and running costs.

Time Frame:

During the first year, the plan envisages mine clearance by the contractor, incorporating the training of the 150 Rwandans. Once the contract has been awarded, and the trainers are on the ground, the training of the 150 Rwandans could be completed within one year.

Action To Be Taken:

1. Provide funding and award contract to civilian contractor as soon as possible.
2. Secure the approval and clearance of the Rwandan Government to proceed with the plan.

Agencies/Countries responsible:	UK/Civilian Contractor/ U N d e - m i n i n g unit/DPKO/DHA
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Officer in Charge:	General Blagden, DPKO Capt. Hurlston, BRITCON
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C. Measures to be achieved in the coming months

1. Judicial System:

There is an urgent need for a judicial system to begin operating not only because of the human rights violations and genocide that have taken place, but especially because there is an urgent need for a judicial procedure to deal with the critical issues of land tenure and private property.

Agencies/Countries responsible: United States,
Switzerland, Belgium

Officer in Charge: Mr. Ike Minta,
UNAMIR

2. Land Tenure and Private Property:

The issues of land tenure and private property are critical and must be addressed as a matter of priority.

There must be a procedure in place to assist returnees with resettlement. Returnees who are not able to reclaim their homes and property must be assisted with resettlement.

HABITAT has drafted a preliminary rehabilitation programme for Kigali outlining the construction criteria for public buildings, infrastructure and private homes. The project, which would require \$1 million USD, has been submitted to UNDP and other donors for funding.

Agencies/Countries responsible: US, Germany, Great
Britain, Belgium,
France, Switzerland,
Japan,
HABITAT, UNDP, FAO,
UNICEF

Officer in Charge: Ahmed Rhazaoui, UNDP

3. Harvest/Supply of Agricultural Inputs:

UNHCR is currently distributing seed kits and agricultural tools to displaced persons returning from Zaire along the Gisenyi to Ruhengeri route and also to returnees from Sector 4. Returnees are provided with ten days of food and seeds and tools at the reception centre before being transported to their final destination.

The Humanitarian Action Cell (HAC) of UNAMIR's seed and tool distribution programme targets a population of 700,000 people in Rwanda. The target date for the planting season is 15 October. FAO reports that the amount of seeds in stock will be sufficient to cover needs throughout Rwanda, however, transporting seeds by the 15 October deadline will be a challenge. According to FAO, as of 1 October, 3,885 tons of seed and 264,090 hoes had been distributed. ICRC has been concentrating its deliveries to the Gitarama and Byumba prefectures. Every effort is being made to deliver food aid along with seeds so that the seeds are not consumed as food.

Agencies/Countries responsible:	HAC-UNAMIR /WFP/FAO/ICRC/UNHCR/ ADRA/SWISS RELIEF AGENCY
Officer in Charge:	Ahmed Rhazaoui, UNDP Mr. Gascon, FAO

4. Training of police force - gendarmerie:

UNCIVPOL has completed both the Theoretical and the Practical Phase of the training of 103 Rwandese gendarmes. The candidates are now taking their final exams which will complete the training, and the gendarmes will then be ready for duty. The Rwandese Chief of Staff of the Gendarmerie has made a request to the UNAMIR CIVPOL Commissioner that UNAMIR train an additional 6,000 gendarmes. The CIVPOL Commissioner asked that the Government make a formal written request to the United Nations.

Agencies/Countries responsible:	UNCIVPOL/BELGIUM/ JAPAN/EUROPEAN UNION
Officer in Charge:	Col. Diarra, UNAMIR

5. Prison systems:

A prison system along with a prisons service needs to be built up for Rwanda.

Agencies/Countries responsible: BELGIUM/EU/GERMANY

Officer in Charge: Col. Diarra, UNAMIR

6. Re-opening of schools:

- i) For primary and secondary schools teachers are immediately required. They need books and scholastic equipment. A teachers training school would also need to be opened.
- ii) The University would also need to be opened with adequate staff.

During the week beginning 26 September 1994, schools in the following prefectures opened: Kigali (city and rural) on 26 September, Gikongoro on 27 September, Cyangugu on 28 September and Kibuye on 29 September.

A UNESCO consultant conducted a survey of school buildings/facilities, looking at the prefectures of Kibuye and Gisenyi. The results of this survey, which is being conducted in coordination with UNDP, will be presented as they become available.

The second phase of TEP preparation is in progress with the dispatch of a team to Byumba. Some of their findings are as follows:

- . In the 17 communes of Byumba, there are 123,085 primary school pupils and 1,942 teachers, resulting in a pupil ratio of 63.4:1;
- . 70.6 percent of the pupils are enrolled in grades 1-3, precisely those grades which the TEP targets;
- . The majority of the teachers are underqualified or unqualified, but TEP training is going ahead and can be expected to be particularly important for these teachers. It is important to note that the teachers are not being paid; some report that they have not been paid for the past two years;
- . In some schools, many teachers and pupils have come from outside Rwanda, especially from Uganda;

- . Many schools have little or no school furniture; the great majority of schools have no textbooks, exercise books, pencils, etc.;
- . A few schools completed the 1993-94 school year (eg., in Muvumba), with limited disruption; this is unlikely to be replicated in other prefectures, however;
- . A typical pattern of school organizations is as follows: Grades 1-3 have two shifts, a morning shift from 8:30-12:00 and an afternoon shift from 1:30-4:30; pupils in Grades 4-5 attend all day;
- . The language of instruction is Kinyarwanda; French lessons are offered in Grades 4-6, but some older children have more competence in English than in French;

While the director of the Printing Press in Kigali has given assurances about its capacity to meet orders for textbooks, the UNICEF/UNESCO education team is investigating the comparative costs and production capacities of other printers.

A meeting was held at the Bureau Pédagogique on 29 September with a group of curriculum specialists; work will begin shortly on reviewing and, if necessary, revising textbooks and teacher-guides for Grades 1-6 subjects in anticipation of the commencement of textbook production in a few weeks time.

A UNESCO consultant has arrived to conduct a study of the educational needs and aspirations of young persons, especially of post-primary school age.

Agencies/Countries responsible: BELGIUM/CANADA/UNESCO/
UNICEF/UNDP

Officer in Charge: Nigel Fisher, UNICEF

6. Training of cadres and Administrative services:

The administrative cadres have been severely depleted and would need to be filled by newly trained personnel. A training school for administrative cadres would be necessary. Equipment (Computers, typewriters, telecoms, fax machines, data bank) need also to be repaired for use.

Agencies/Countries responsible: BELGIUM/OAU/JAPAN/EU/
UNDP/UNICEF

Officer in Charge: Ahmed Rhazaoui, UNDP

8. Physical repair of Ministries:

Most of the Ministries have been physically damaged by mortars, shelling etc. They need to be repaired for use. Offices must also be equipped.

UNICEF has given formal notification that it will provide a "line of credit" to seven ministries with which it closely works for basic physical rehabilitation; Health; Primary and Secondary Education; Higher Education; Public Works; Energy and Water; Family and Women's Affairs; Social Affairs; and Reconstruction and Rehabilitation.

UNDP has provided five vehicles for the central ministries with which it collaborates -- Finance, Planning, Office of the Prime Minister, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, and the Interior. This action demonstrated that other UN agencies are complementing UNICEF's planned support for other central ministries with whom it cooperates.

BRITCON-UNAMIR has repaired the bomb damage to the roof of the Minister of Public Works offices.

Agencies/Countries responsible:	US/Civilian contractor (all UN agencies should help their counterparts)
Officer in Charge:	CAO UNAMIR
Lead UN Agency:	Nigel Fisher, UNICEF

9. Restoration of Municipal Services:

Training of cadres and also provision of equipment (fire engines, cleaning vehicles, garbage collection, sewerage cleaning) would need to be provided.

Agencies/Countries responsible:	BELGIUM/JAPAN/EU/UNDP
Officer in Charge:	Ahmed Rhazaoui, UNDP

10. Repair of roads and bridges:

BRITCON has been repairing roads throughout Rwanda. Its primary engineering task, the construction of a bridge at Kituna, the boarder crossing from Rwanda to Uganda, has been completed. The current bridge is a temporary measure and a Baliey bridge should be procured if this vital supply route is to be maintained. BRITCON has also cleared the road between Byumba and Kituna, which had been littered with road blocks and landslides.

Agencies/Countries responsible: BRITCON/BRITAIN/UNDP

Officer in Charge: Ahmed Rhazaoui, UNDP

11. Transport:

Buses, taxis need to begin plying on the roads again between major towns.

Agencies/Countries responsible: JAPAN/EU/GERMANY

Officer in Charge: CAO UNAMIR