

PLEASE RETAIN  
ORIGINAL ORDER

[2 CONFIDENTIAL]  
RM/WG APR 2009

## UNARCHIVES

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ACC.	<u>1998/0278</u>



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE  
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA  
(UNREO)

**Tuesday, 6 December 1994**  
**In-Country Report**

*This In-country report is produced twice a week; Tuesdays and Fridays. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, UN Human Rights, accredited missions and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of Tuesday, 1200, 6 December 1994.*

**MAIN DEVELOPMENTS**

- The Ministry of Rehabilitation has given the go-ahead for the establishment of an Integrated Operations Centre (IOC). The key facet of the Operation Centre is an integrated task force in which the expertise and assets of UN agencies, UNAMIR, NGO focal points and representatives of essential government ministries will devise and implement agreed plans of operation. The IOC's task will be three-fold:
  - to monitor the implementation of agreed operational plans and by so doing to identify gaps.
  - to provide a centre for all information pertaining to the operations at hand and to be the centre for the exchange of resources for implementing the operation.
  - to facilitate quick response to potential humanitarian emergencies.

The IOC will be located in the Ministry of Rehabilitation once the centre in that Ministry can be fully set up. In the mean time, the IOC is being set up temporarily at the Amahoro Stadium, adjacent to the UNAMIR compound.

**SECURITY**

- The security situation in the Gikongoro area seems to be stable. UNREO, Gikongoro reports an incident during which two grenades went off in Kibeho camp injuring nine people. No other incidents have however been reported from Kibeho camp.

**GOVERNMENT**

- The President of Burundi arrives Kigali Tuesday, 6 November for a one-day State visit.

**INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS**

- UNREO, Gikongoro reports that approximately 7,000 people left Muko camp on 4 December. Most of the people are reported to have been heading for Kaduha camp. Kaduha camp has an estimated population of 40,000. The IDP move from Kaduha camp appeared to be spontaneous. UNREO in Gikongoro reports however that last week the Bourgmestre in the area had threatened to burn the camp if the IDPs did not leave by a 5 December deadline. In preparation, UNHCR had organised trucks to

2 December	Uganda	15
	Tanzania	21
	Burundi	442
	Zaire	894
	Total	1372
4 December	Uganda	179
	Tanzania	-
	Burundi	25
	Zaire	346
	Total	550
Total for the three days		4,296

## REGIONAL ISSUES

- Burundi:**  
 The situation in Bujumbura is reported to have been calm but a little tense on 5 December. UPRONA staged a demonstration in Bujumbura on Monday, 5 December to protest the appointment of the speaker from the FRODEBU party. In other events in the city on 5 December, a grenade went off close to an area where 4 other people were killed last week in a similar grenade explosion. The number of casualties from the 5 December incident was not immediately clear. UNREO office in Bujumbura has also reported grenade explosions in Bujumbura on the night of 2-3 December resulting in a few casualties. Events in Burundi and their implications for Rwanda and neighbouring countries are closely monitored should they result in movements of people into neighbouring countries in the region.
- Radio Burundi reported on 4 December that up to 40 people may have been killed on the night of 1-2 December in Kigoma hill, Kirundo in clashes that the Radio said involved quote Rapatriés du Rwanda unquote. In mid-November, clashes between local populations and military forces within northern Burundi resulted in the movement of at least 4,000 people into south-west Rwanda.

## SECTORAL INFORMATION

- Food:**  
 WFP, in conjunction with CARITAS, has begun a feeding programme for victims of AIDS in the Kigali Area. This programme falls under the PAN (Programme Alimentaire Nutritionnel) project which was in operation before the war. The ration includes a general ration for the family plus a special ration of sugar, milk and cereal powder for the sick person. An initial caseload of 466 families have been identified for a distribution that will last for a two month period.

## OTHER INFORMATION

- UNREO, Kigali in coordination with all UN Agencies, UNAMIR and NGOs, proposes to organise a Christmas bazaar. 18 December has been proposed as a tentative date. Proceeds from the Bazaar will be donated to Unaccompanied Children's Centres.
- There are four non-commercial operators including UNAMIR, UNHCR, ECHO and ICRC. There are nine commercial operators including Air Serv/MAF, Sabena, Bel air, Tropical Air, Ethiopian Air, Air Burundi, Royale Airlines International, Air Cameroon, and Kenomar Air Charters.

(UNREO,Kigali)

DEVIS ESTIMATIF DES TRAVAUX DE REFECTION DE LA PARTIE  
ADMINISTRATION DU COMPLEXE DU C.N.D. A KIGALI

POSTE	DESIGNATION DES TRAVAUX	UNITE	QUANTITE	PRIX UNITAIRE	PRIX TOTAL
	I. BATIMENTS				
1	Chassis en aluminium	m2	60,72		
2	Chassis en acier (variante poste 1)	m2	60,72	17.160 F	1.041.955 F
3	Serrures à remplacer	pce	50	20.000 F	1.000.000 F
4	Portes doubles pleines en acier	pce	2	195.000 F	390.000 F
5	Portes doubles en bois	pce	5	90.000 F	450.000 F
6	Portes simples en bois	pce	4	58.500 F	234.000 F
7	Porte double portant décoration pleine à réparer	pce	1	20.000 F	20.000 F
8	Serrures spéciales BRICAR	pce	3	20.000 F	60.000 F
9	Vitrerie en verre teinté de 5mm d'èp.	m2	433,04	31.000 F	13.424.240 F
10	Lamelles NACO à remplacer de 90 cm	pce	9	1.800 F	16.200 F
11	Porte simple à réparer	pce	1	15.000 F	15.000 F
12	Charpente à rectifier	ff	-	-	420.000 F
13	Couverture ALU-ZINC sur isolation existante sauf aux endroits de percée des obus	m2	1639,04	15.000 F	24.585.600 F
14	Solins à remplacer	m1	124,2	6.750 F	838.350 F
15	Peinture à eau	m2	11345,33	560 F	6.353.385 F
16	Décapage de l'enduit abîmé et				

DEVIS ESTIMATIF DES TRAVAUX DE REFECTION DE LA PARTIE  
ADMINISTRATION\* DU COMPLEXE DU C.N.D. A KIGALI

:POSTE :	DESIGNATION DES TRAVAUX	:UNITE :	:QUANTITE :	:PRIX :	:PRIX :
:	:	:	:	:UNITAIRE	:TOTAL
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	I.BATIMENTS	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
: 1 :	:Chassis en aluminium	: m2 :	: 60,72 :	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
: 2 :	:Chassis en acier (variante poste 1)	: m2 :	: 60,72 :	: 17.160 F :	: 1.041.955 F :
:	:	:	:	:	:
: 3 :	:Serrures à remplacer	: pce :	: 50 :	: 20.000 F :	: 1.000.000 F :
:	:	:	:	:	:
: 4 :	:Portes doubles pleines en acier	: pce :	: 2 :	: 195.000 F :	: 390.000 F :
:	:	:	:	:	:
: 5 :	:Portes doubles en bois	: pce :	: 5 :	: 90.000 F :	: 450.000 F :
:	:	:	:	:	:
: 6 :	:Portes simples en bois	: pce :	: 4 :	: 58.500 F :	: 234.000 F :
:	:	:	:	:	:
: 7 :	:Porte double portant décoration	:	:	:	:
:	:pleine à réparer	: pce :	: 1 :	: 20.000 F :	: 20.000 F :
:	:	:	:	:	:
: 8 :	:Serrures spéciales BRICAR	: pce :	: 3 :	: 20.000 F :	: 60.000 F :
:	:	:	:	:	:
: 9 :	:Vitrerie en verre teinté de 5mm d'ép.	: m2 :	: 433,04 :	: 31.000 F :	: 13.424.240 F :
:	:	:	:	:	:
: 10 :	:Lamelles WACO à remplacer de 90 cm	: pce :	: 9 :	: 1.800 F :	: 16.200 F :
:	:	:	:	:	:
: 11 :	:Porte simple à réparer	: pce :	: 1 :	: 15.000 F :	: 15.000 F :
:	:	:	:	:	:
: 12 :	:Charpente à rectifier	: ff :	: - :	: - :	: 420.000 F :
:	:	:	:	:	:
: 13 :	:Couverture ALU-ZINC sur isolation existante	:	:	:	:
:	:sauf aux endroits de percée des obus	: m2 :	: 1639,04 :	: 15.000 F :	: 24.585.600 F :
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
: 14 :	:Solins à remplacer	: m1 :	: 124,2 :	: 6.750 F :	: 838.350 F :
:	:	:	:	:	:
: 15 :	:Peinture à eau	: m2 :	: 11345,33 :	: 560 F :	: 6.353.385 F :
:	:	:	:	:	:
: 16 :	:Décapage de l'enduit abîmé et	:	:	:	:



: 30	:Bouchage des trous d'impact de balles	:	:	:	:	:
:	:dans les maçonneries, les voiles en béton armé:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:et divers autres éléments de structure	: ff	:	-	:	2.500.000 F
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
: 31	:Remplacement du miroir cassé	: ff	:	-	:	100.000 F
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
: 32	:Électricité	: ff	:	-	:	2.242.000 F
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
: 33	:Nettoyage de chantier	: ff	:	-	:	1.200.000 F
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TOTAL BATIMENTS						76.052.785 F

## II. GUERITE

:	:	:	:	:	:	:
: 1	:Remplacement de châssis fenêtre en HS	: m2	:	3,15	: 17.160 F	54.054 F
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
: 2	:Remplacement tôle pleine pour porte	: m2	:	2	: 7.800 F	15.600 F
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
: 3	:Remplacement serrures	: pce	:	3	: 9.000 F	27.000 F
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
: 4	:Remplacement portes isoplanes	: pce	:	2	: 25.000 F	50.000 F
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
: 5	:Vitrerie : remplacement de	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	: - Lamelles de 80 cm	: pce	:	28	: 1.700 F	47.600 F
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	: - Porte-lamelles de 7 lames	: paire:	:	4	: 5.000 F	20.000 F
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	: - Verres à vitre ép. 3 mm	: m2	:	13,12	: 7.000 F	91.840 F
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	: - Lamelle de 25 cm	: pce	:	6	: 600 F	3.600 F
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
: 6	:Remplacement d'éléments de faux plafond	:	:	:	:	:
:	: en Unalit	: pce	:	1	: 2.500 F	2.500 F
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
: 7	:Bouchage des trous d'impact de balles	: ff	:	-	:	100.000 F
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
: 8	:Peinture à eau	: m2	:	327,28	: 560 F	183.277 F
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
: 9	:Charpente	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	: - Remplacement pannes en tubes 100x50	: m1	:	24,6	: 5.615 F	138.129 F
:	:	:	:	:	:	:

:	:	- Remplacement cornière 70 x 70	:	m1	:	6,15	:	3.058 F	:	18.807 F	:
:	:		:	:	:		:		:		:
:	:	- Remplacement chéneau	:	m1	:	6,15	:	6.240 F	:	38.376 F	:
:	:		:	:	:		:		:		:
:	10	Couverture en bac ALU	:	m2	:	182,23	:	13.500 F	:	2.460.105 F	:
:	:		:	:	:		:		:		:
:	11	Tuyau de descente eau pluviale en PVC	:	pce	:	2	:	15.000 F	:	30.000 F	:
:	:		:	:	:		:		:		:
:	12	Démolition et réfection poutre en B.A.	:	ff	:	-	:	-	:	200.000 F	:
:	:		:	:	:		:		:		:
:	13	Réparation portails	:	ff	:	-	:	-	:	100.000 F	:
:	:		:	:	:		:		:		:
:	14	Électricité : remplacement	:	:	:		:		:		:
:	:		:	:	:		:		:		:
:	:	. Réglette 40 W	:	pce	:	3	:	-	:	Compris dans :	:
:	:		:	:	:		:		:	Poste 32	:
:	:	. Globe droit	:	pce	:	2	:	-	:	idem	:
:	:		:	:	:		:		:		:
:	:	. Interrupteur	:	pce	:	1	:	-	:	idem	:
:	:		:	:	:		:		:		:
:	:		:	:	:		:		:		:
:	:	TOTAL GUERITE	:	:	:		:		:	3.580.888 F	:

TOTAL GENERAL

79.633.652 F

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANT HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - KIGALI

**H.E. Shaharyar KHAN**

Special Representative of the Secretary General  
for Rwanda

Date: 21 November 1994

B.P. 749  
Kigali, Rwanda

Dear Mr. Asare,

I am pleased to acknowledge the invaluable role that you have played both in your personal and official capacity as a representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in complementing UNAMIR's efforts in bringing some measure of an enduring peace and stability in Rwanda. In particular, your outstanding contribution in co-ordinating the programme and activities of the recently completed **United Nations Technical Mission on the security situation in the Rwandese refugee camps in Zaire** and in preparing the said Mission's Report has been acknowledged by the Mission leader, Brigadier General Henry Anyidoho, Deputy Force Commander of UNAMIR.

We have found The Technical Report to be very useful and I wish to thank you and all other members of The Mission warmly for your cooperation and support.

Best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Shaharyar M. Khan

Mr. Collins Asare  
Senior Programmes Officer  
UNHCR  
Ethiopia

26  
23/11/94  
SB

# LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

## RENK ELECTRICITY AND WATER MEETING 28 OCTOBER 1994

Shaharyar KHAN	SRSG	UNAMIR
Charles Ntakirutinka	Minister of Public Works	MINITRAPE
Peter RICHES	Civil Engineer, BRITCON	UNAMIR
Jacques ALBERT	Contract Management	UNAMIR
Col. YAACHE	Chief HAC	UNAMIR
J. Baptiste NGWIJABANZI	Chef de Service	ELECTROGAZ
Sylvie NOSSEREAU	Interpreter	UNAMIR
Straton GASIGWA	Director	ELECTROGAZ
Thomas NYONGIRA	Directeur du Cabinet	ELECTROGAZ
Joseph SAFARI	Conseiller	MINITRAPE
Phillipe CASTERNANS	Conseiller	GTZ
Madimilien USENGUMUREMYI	Fonctionnaire DHK	MINITRAPE
Frodwald GAKWANDA	Directeur, Hydrocarbon	MINITRAPE
Leopold MUGABO	Directeur d'Eau	MINITRAPE
Kristen SCOTT	PAO	UNAMIR

For ED  
To attach to  
Electricity  
NOTE



Ministère de la Réhabilitation  
et de l'Intégration Sociale  
B.P. 2034 KIGALI

URGENT

A son Excellence Monsieur le  
Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire  
général des Nations - Unies  
KIGALI

N/ref: 22/94/ER/or/195

v/ref:

Objet:

Excellence,

A l'occasion du lancement de la campagne nationale de sensibilisation-promotion des droits des enfants victimes de la guerre et du génocide, nous faisons appel à vos services pour un appui logistique.

Les besoins urgents pour lesquels nous espérons votre concours sont les suivants :

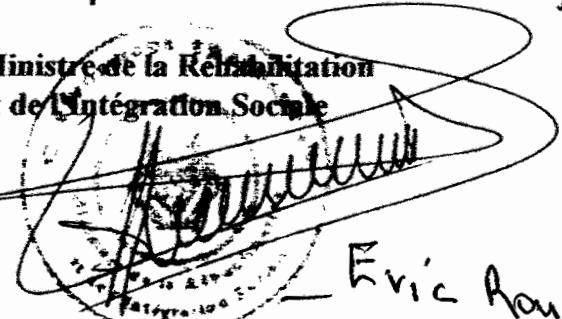
- |    |   |
|----|---|
| a' | [REDACTED]  |
| b  | - 1 tank d'eau (5.000 litres)   |
| c  | - 40 bancs  |
| d  | - 20 tables pliantes  |
| e  | - 10 grandes tentes   |
| f  | - 1 camion et un bus disponibles les 17, 18, 19 Décembre 1994 de 8h à 23h |

D'avance nous vous remercions de votre collaboration et vous prions d'agréer, Excellence,  
l'assurance de notre haute considération.

This is a request from the Rwanda  
Rehab which is very relevant  
the context of reconciliation  
• should open whatever was  
in for the occasion.  
Over and above the items of  
the Rwanda has requested  
• Ghanaian bank on  
midday afternoon if it is possible  
• should oblige - [unclear] 17.12

Dr. Jacques BIHOZAGARA

Ministre de la Réhabilitation  
et de l'Intégration Sociale



Eric Rousseau  
tel: 76189  
76169

Eloyo  
Pse see [unclear] (b-f)  
above [unclear] 17/12  
DFC/CO3



Ministère de la Réhabilitation  
et de l'intégration Sociale  
B.P. 2034 KIGALI

**CAMPAGNE NATIONALE DE**  
**SENSIBILISATION-PROMOTION DES DROITS**  
**DES ENFANTS VICTIMES DU GENOCIDE ET**  
**DE LA GUERRE**

**Organisateurs:**

**MINIREISO**  
**MIJEUMA**  
**MINITRASO**  
**MIFAPROFE**

Le 6 avril 1994 commençait le plus grand génocide de la fin de ce siècle.  
Ce jour là, les milices interahamwe et des militaires proches de l'ancien régime ont commencé leur oeuvre de mort et de destruction. A travers tout le pays, une vaste chasse à l'homme n'a épargné ni les enfants, ni les femmes ni les personnes âgées.  
Plus de 1.000.000 personnes froidement massacrées, des centaines de milliers de rwandais jetés sur les routes, meurtris physiquement et moralement, la désolation s'est abattue sur le pays.

Depuis le 19/07/1994, le Rwanda a un gouvernement légal regroupant tous ceux qui ont dit non à la haine et au génocide et qui se sont coalisés pour instaurer la paix, un état de droit et s'atteler à la reconstruction du pays

Il n'en reste pas moins que les conséquences humaines, sociales et matérielles du génocide sont incalculables.

Le drame vécu reste dans la mémoire de chacun.

Le signe historique et humain le plus dramatique est l'existence de milliers d'enfants, près de 150.000, qui se sont retrouvés du jour au lendemain sans foyers, sans parents, sans amis, sans protection.

Le Gouvernement rwandais, dans son oeuvre de reconstruction s'est fixé comme objectif prioritaire de tout mettre en oeuvre pour assurer le bien être physique, moral et affectif de ces enfants, victimes les plus innocentes de la barbarie des adultes.

C'est ainsi qu'une des premières tâches du gouvernement a été de mettre à l'abri les enfants rescapés afin de pourvoir à leur sécurité.

La deuxième phase a été de veiller à leur besoins primaires (alimentation, environnement sanitaire adéquat, santé etc...) en collaboration et concertation avec des partenaires nationaux, étrangers ou internationaux (ONG - agence des NU...)

Cependant la tâche et les objectifs à atteindre restent immense:

- Assurer la réunification des enfants et de leurs parents survivants.
- Renforcer la prise en charge des enfants séparés, par des familles d'accueil.
- Renforcer la prise en charge communautaire des enfants séparés.
- Aider les enfants traumatisés à retrouver leurs repères.
- Restructurer les centres d'accueil pour enfants non accompagnés afin d'y établir les meilleures conditions de vie possible pour les enfants qui n'auront pu être réunis avec leurs familles ou intégrés dans des ménages d'accueil.
- Appuyer les mouvements pour les droits des enfants.

D'ores et déjà, le gouvernement s'est attelé à ces travaux. Certains résultats sont là pour en témoigner. Pour atteindre les objectifs fixés, le concours de tous les rwandais est indispensable.

Assurer le présent et l'avenir des enfants non accompagnés, groupe particulièrement vulnérable, est un défi qui doit être relevé par l'ensemble de la communauté rwandaise.

Chacun d'entre nous doit comprendre que ces enfants meurtris, martyrisés sont les nôtres et que nous sommes responsables de leur avenir qui sera en définitive celui de toute la nation.

C'est dans ce cadre que des journées de sensibilisation de la population auront lieu à travers tout le pays

De nombreux artistes rwandais, chanteurs, danseurs, conteurs..., ont ainsi accepté de mettre leurs talents au service de l'enfance en portant le message à travers le pays.

Nous lançons également un appel aux organisations internationales, aux ONG, aux institutions publiques ou privées, aux personnalités afin qu'elles apportent leur soutien, leur concours et leur collaboration à ce programme de sensibilisation.

Tous les bénéfices qui résulteront des spectacles seront affectés à des oeuvres et actions en faveur des enfants non accompagnés.

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### **I- PARTICIPANTS**

- groupes culturels
- Artistes (chanteurs-danseurs, conteurs etc...)
- Enfants

### **II- ORGANISATEURS**

- Le Ministère de la Réhabilitation et de l'Intégration sociale - coordination du programme
  - Le Ministère du Travail et des Affaires sociales
  - Le Ministère de la Jeunesse et du Mouvement Associatif
  - Le Ministère de la famille et de la Promotion Féminine
- 

Dans un premier temps, ces journées seront organisées à **KIGALI, GISENYI** et à **BUTARE**.

Les organisateurs avec le soutien des artistes projettent d'étendre le programme à d'autres Préfectures du pays.

### III- PROGRAMME DES ACTIVITES

#### **KIGALI**

**15/12/94**

**17h30-20h30 Soirée d'ouverture officiel**

- Discours, extrait du spectacle, cocktail.
- Lieu : Hôtel MERIDIEN

**16/12/94**

**11h00-17h00 Journée de ventes de tee shirts**

- transport des enfants "vendeurs" en bus escorté d'un minibus munis d'un haut parleur annonçant la campagne et les festivités
- Lieu : Ville de KIGALI

**17/12/94**

**18h-22h30 Soirée spectacles**

- Prix des places : 3.000 Frs
- Lieu : Centre Franco-Rwandais d'Echanges Culturels

**18/12/94**

**11h-19h Spectacles, jeux, Kermesse**

- Prix des places: 100-500 Frs
- lieu : Stade NYAMIRAMBO

#### **BUTARE**

**24/12/94 Spectacles, jeux**

- Lieu pressenti : U.N.R

**25/12/94 Spectacles, Kermesse**

- Lieu pressenti : Stade HUYE

UNITED NATIONS  
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDANATIONS UNIES  
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

94 DEC 20 15 00

FAXIN S-401

OUTGOING FAX NO 3165

MIR NO \_\_\_\_\_

MISC NO 2092

TO: DR KABIA EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR KIGALI, RWANDA	FROM: N.I. GOERANSSON SAO UNAMIR NAIROBI, KENYA
ATTN: MR DAO OIC, HA OFFICE	DATE: 20 DECEMBER 1994
FAX NO: 250-86877	PHONE: 254-2-62 3140 FAX: 254-2-62 2668
ORIGINATOR: NG	SECTION: ADMINISTRATION
SUBJECT: SRSG'S VISIT 21-22 DECEMBER 1994	

1. I WAS INFORMED TODAY BY THE EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO MR N'DOW AS FOLLOWS:

THE ASG HAS BEEN DELAYED AT HQ NEW YORK. HE WILL MOST PROBABLY DEPART ON 20 DEC. 1994 (TODAY) WITH AN ARRIVAL TO NAIROBI ON 22 DECEMBER 1994 IN THE MORNING. CONFIRMATION ON ARRIVAL NOT POSSIBLE UNTIL 21 DEC. 1994.

IN VIEW OF ABOVE IT WAS SUGGESTED BY THE EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT FOR THE MEETING TO BE RESCHEDULED FOR FIRST WEEK IN JANUARY 1995.

2. I HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO GET CONFIRMATION ON MEETING WITH MINISTER AND PERMANENT SECRETARY OF CHIEF OF PROTOCOL TODAY. I WILL TRY AGAIN LATER, BUT I DO NOT THINK WE WILL HAVE A REPLY BEFORE TOMORROW MORNING

BEST REGARDS.

## UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR

94 DEC 20 16 00

FAXIN 5401

OUTGOING FAX NO 3165

MIR NO

MISC NO 2092

TO: DR KABIA EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR KIGALI, RWANDA	FROM: N.I. GOERANSTON SAO UNAMIR NAIROBI, KENYA
ATTN: MR DAO OIC, HA OFFICE	DATE: 20 DECEMBER 1994
FAX NO: 250-86877	PHONE: 254-2-62 3140 FAX: 254-2-62 2668
ORIGINATOR: NG	SECTION: ADMINISTRATION
SUBJECT: SRSG'S VISIT 21-22 DECEMBER 1994	

1. I WAS INFORMED TODAY BY THE EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO MR N'DOW AS FOLLOWS:

THE ASG HAS BEEN DELAYED AT HQ NEW YORK. HE WILL MOST PROBABLY DEPART ON 20 DEC. 1994 (TODAY) WITH AN ARRIVAL TO NAIROBI ON 22 DECEMBER 1994 IN THE MORNING. CONFIRMATION ON ARRIVAL NOT POSSIBLE UNTIL 21 DEC. 1994.

IN VIEW OF ABOVE IT WAS SUGGESTED BY THE EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT FOR THE MEETING TO BE RESCHEDULED FOR FIRST WEEK IN JANUARY 1995.

2. I HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO GET CONFIRMATION ON MEETING WITH MINISTER AND PERMANENT SECRETARY OF CHIEF OF PROTOCOL TODAY. I WILL TRY AGAIN LATER, BUT I DO NOT THINK WE WILL HAVE A REPLY BEFORE TOMORROW MORNING

BEST REGARDS.



UNAMIR - MINUAR

**Minute**

From: DCOS Ops

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J. J. J.', written over the 'From:' line.

To: DFC/COS/CMO  
DCOS Sp  
G3 Ops  
G3 Plans  
FMO  
FSO  
CLO  
G4/G1 COORD  
G1  
G4  
CHAO  
DCMO  
CivPol

Date: 30 Nov 94

Subject: FC'S COORD CONFERENCE WITH COMDS

1. The FC will meet with Commanding Officers/Sector Commanders and Staff on 2 Dec 94 at 0930 hrs in the UNAMIR HQ Operations room.
2. All addressees are invited to attend.

S. Dao

ALLOCUTION DU CHEF DU DETACHEMENT TCHADIE  
A L'OCCASION DU 36<sup>EME</sup> ANNIVERSAIRE DE LA REPUBLIQUE

*BIRAMBO (Prefecture de KIBUYE)*

- MONSIEUR LE REPRESENTANT SPECIAL DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES.
- MONSIEUR LE GENERAL COMMANDANT DES FORCES DE LA MISSION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA.
- MESSIEURS LES OFFICIERS DE L'ETAT-MAJOR DE LA MISSION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA.
- MONSIEUR LE PREFET DE KIBUYE.
- MESSIEURS LES HAUTS CADRES DE LA MISSION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA.
- MESSIEURS LES OFFICIERS, SOUS-OFFICIERS, ET HOMMES DE TROUPE DES CONTINGENTS.
- MESSIEURS LES OFFICIERS DE L'ARMEE PATRIOTIQUE RWANDAISE.
- MESDAMES, MESSIEURS,
- HONORABLES INVITES.

PERMETTEZ-MOI TOUT D'ABORD DE VOUS ADRESSER AUX NOMS DES OFFICIERS, SOUS-OFFICIERS, HOMMES DE TROUPE DU DETACHEMENT TCHADIE AUXQUELS S'AJOUTENT NOS COMPATRIOTES CADRES CIVILS ET MILITAIRES DE LA MISSION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA NOS REMERCIEMENTS LES PLUS SINCERES ET CONFIAINT POUR VOTRE PRESENCE PARMI NOUS EN CETTE OCCASION SOLENNELLE.

VOUS AVEZ BIEN VOULU PARTAGER AVEC NOUS LA JOIE DE LA FETE MARQUANT LE 36<sup>E</sup> ANNIVERSAIRE DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU TCHAD, MALGRE VOS MULTIPLES OCCUPATIONS. CETTE MARQUE DE SOLIDARITE SI GRANDISSANTE NOUS VA TOUT DROIT AU COEUR. C'EST LE TCHAD TOUT ENTIER QUI EST HONORE.

EN EFFET, LE TCHAD ANCIENNE COLONIE FRANCAISE MEMBRE DE L'AFRIQUE EQUATORIALE FRANCAISE ETAIT PROCLAMEE REPUBLIQUE LE 28 NOVEMBRE 1958 PAR FEU NGARTI TOMBALBAYE PREMIER PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU TCHAD EN PRESENCE DE MONSIEUR ANDRE MALRAUX REPRESENTANT DE LA FRANCE.

LE TCHAD A UNE SUPERFICIE DE 1.284.000 KM<sup>2</sup>, SITUE EN AFRIQUE CENTRALE EST UN PAYS SAHELIE ET CONTINENTAL. SA POPULATION EST D'ENVIRON 8.000.000 D'HABITANTS COMPOSEE DE PLUS DE 250 ETHNIES. LE TCHAD EST UN PAYS LAIC. IL EST LIMITE AU NORD PAR LA LIBYE, A L'EST PAR LE SOUDAN, A L'OUEST PAR LE NIGERIA, LE NIGER, LE CAMEROUN, ET AU SUD PAR LA REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE. L'AGRICULTURE ET L'ELEVAGE CONSTITUENT LES PRINCIPALES RESSOURCES. LE SOUS-SOL REGORGE D'IMPORTANTES RICHESSES NON EXPLOITEES A SAVOIR :

L'OR, L'URANIUM, LE MANGANESE, LE FER, LE COBALT.

QUANT AU PETROLE DONT LES RECHERCHES EFFECTUEES PAR ESSO PERMETTENT SON EXPLOITATION ET LA CONSTRUCTION D'UNE MINI RAFFINERIE.

MONSIEUR LE REPRESENTANT SPECIAL DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES,

MONSIEUR LE GENERAL COMMANDANT DES FORCES DE LA MINUAR

LE TCHAD MEMBRE DE PLUSIEURS ORGANISATIONS REGIONALES, SOUS-REGIONALES ET INTERNATIONALES, MEMBRE A PART ENTIERE DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES, N'A PAS HESITE DE REPOUDRE A L'APPEL DE CETTE ORGANISATION POUR VENIR EN AIDE A UN DES PAYS MEMBRES EN L'OCCURENCE LE RWANDA DANS LE DRAME QUI LE FRAPPE. CETTE AIDE S'INSCRIT DANS LE CADRE PUREMENT HUMANITAIRE.

LA PRESENCE DES MILITAIRES TCHADIENS EN TERRE RWANDAISE AU DELAS DE L'APPEL DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES EST LE SIGNE DE LA SOLIDARITE AFRICAINE

.../...

TRES CHERE AU PEUPLE TCHADIEN AU NOM DE LAQUELLE NOUS SOMMES CONDAMNES A NOUS  
ASSISTER MUTUELLEMENT.  
NOTRE SOUHAI A NOS FRERES RWANDAIS DEMEURE LA PAIX DANS LES COEURS ET LES ESPRITS  
POUR UNE UNITE INEBRANLABLE, GAGE D'UN RWANDAIS FORT ET PROSPER.  
LE TCHAD A FOI EN L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RETABLISSEMENT D'UNE  
VERITABLE PAIX DANS CE BEAU PAYS.

MONSIEUR LE REPRESENTANT SPECIAL DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL DE  
L'O.N.U.

MONSIEUR LE GENERAL COMMANDANT DE LA FORCE DE LA MINUAR.

LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU TCHAD, CHEF SUPREME DES ARMEES, LE COLONEL  
IDRISS DEBY A MIS A LA DISPOSITION DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR SA MI-  
SION DE PAIX AU RWANDA, LES SOLDATS D'UN DES REGIMENTS DELITES DE L'ARMEE NATIO-  
NALE TCHADIENNE, JE VEUX CITER LE REGIMENT PARA-COMMANDO FIER DE SES TRADITIONS  
ET SON HISTOIRE GLORIEUSE. A CE TITRE, CES SOLDATS DE PAIX SONT SOUS VOTRE COM-  
MANDEMENT DANS L'HONNEUR, LA DISCIPLINE ET LA GRANDEUR POUR RETABLIR AVEC LES  
AUTRES CONTINGENTS LA PAIX AU RWANDA.

JE NE PEUX PAS FINIR MON MOT SANS REMERCIER TOUS CEUX QUI NOUS ONT AIDES MORALEMENT  
ET MATERIELLEMENT POUR LA REUSSITE DE CETTE CEREMONIE QUI RESTERA L'UN DE NOS SOU-  
VENIRS DE LA MISSION.

UNE FOIS DE PLUS, JE VOUS REMERCIE.

\*\*\*\*\*

DAD

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Chief Ops Offr

From: HAC

Date: 30 Nov 1994

Subject: DAILY HUMANITARIAN REPORT NO 220

1. During the past 24 hours the following incidents are significant:

a. Displaced Persons.

(1) Routine IOM\UNHCR transport to Ngenda and Gashora. MILOBs provided escorts.

b. Humanitarian Assistance. NTR.

c. Miscellaneous.

(1) IDP Task Force discussions took place at Amahoro Stadium

(2) UNHCR is still waiting for an answer regarding their request for UNAMIR protection for the new IDPs reception center in NDERA.

(3) Capt Job Kuseh of Sector 2B is requested to attend an UNREO meeting in Kigali at 1400 hrs 01 Dec at UNREO building in Kigali concerning security situation in Gashora. UNREO reps report that there is at present insufficient security in Gashora to address the number of IDPs returning.

+

## **SITUATION REPORT**

In both the health centres under its care, at Tare and Kabarando, AHA launched on October 20, 1994 new community-based programmes in trauma management and reproductive health care. The programmes focus on Rwandese women and girls and are supported by the United Nations Development Fund for Women/Africa Women in Crisis umbrella programme [UNIFEM/AFWIC].

The community-based projects are in response to the findings of a July 1994 UNIFEM/AFWIC needs assessment mission to Rwanda which established, among other things, that of the total 2.5 million Rwandese population of refugees and internally-displaced, 80 % are women and their dependants.

The projects are designed to assist displaced and returnee women to cope with the intense psycho-social trauma caused them during the Rwandese civil war and to provide them with needed reproductive health care.

The expertise of a Rwandese Psychiatrist associated with the International Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims (IRCTC) based in Copenhagen, Denmark has been contracted for the work on psycho-therapy and counselling.

AHA's immediate task is to assess and determine the real extent of the psycho-social crisis. The specialist will be posted in turn at the two health centres under the management of AHA to consult people who have suffered considerably from the effects of the civil war. A pilot programme will then be drawn up to address the trauma problem in the areas in question.

Meanwhile, there have been improvements in services at both health centres which are supported by UNHCR. The Kabarando Centre, which in fact started giving fully-fledged services to patients for the first time on October 10, has introduced out-reach community work and a 24-hour hospital service within only a week of AHA's commencing of operations in the Kibungo Prefecture. There, AHA also installed a 7,500-litre water tank, on loan from UNICEF-Rwanda, to cope with the water shortage. Earlier, the water supply for the clinic had to be transported by jerrycans from a distance of some 20 Km. UNHCR's mobile tankers can now replenish supplies on a regular basis.

On 23 October, UNHCR made available to AHA a set of radio communications equipment which will improve upon communications and enhance the effectiveness of the services of AHA's two teams in Rwanda.

TS/SA/RM/SRR6  
30/10/94

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**Secretariat:**  
Africa Avenue, P.O.Box 6398 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: + 251-1-512879 Fax: +251-1-513851

**Kigali Mission:**  
Rue Dep. Kayuku 37, Kigali, Rwanda  
Tel: +250-7 22 39 Fax: +250-7 28 11

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Chief Ops Offr

From: HAC

Date: 12 Sep 1994

Subject: DAILY HUMANITARIAN REPORT NO 140

1. During the past 24 hours the following incidents are significant:

a. Displaced Persons.

(1) HAC conducted liaison visit with Sector 4B. Senegalese HAC officer provided statistics based on visits to camps indicating that there are 60,000 people requiring food in the Sector 4B area. Last delivery of food was done on 26 Aug 94 which consisted of 44,960 tons.

(2) UNHCR transported 200 displaced persons from Cyangugu, 200 persons from Ruhengeri and 30 persons from Kibungo to Kigali using IOM vehicles.

b. Humanitarian Assistance. NTR

c. Evacuation of ex-patriates. NTR

d. Miscellaneous. NTR

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES  
DE LA COOPÉRATIONREPUBLIQUE GABONAISE  
UNION - TRAVAIL - JUSTICE

Cabinet du Ministre

Libreville, le

N° 000104 /MAECF/CAB /CD

Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et de la Coopération présente ses compliments à la Représentation du Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement et à l'honneur de porter à sa connaissance que, dans le cadre de la contribution du Gouvernement et du peuple Gabonais à l'assistance humanitaire au peuple frère du RWANDA, une délégation ministérielle se propose de se rendre à KIGALI, dans la période du 5 au 9 Septembre remettre à la Coordination des opérations du système des Nations Unies les dons collectés à cet effet.

L'acheminement de ces dons sera assuré à partir de Libreville par les moyens propres du Gouvernement Gabonais.

La Délégation, conduite par Monsieur le Ministre de la Santé Publique comprendra en outre, Mr le Ministre des Affaires Sociales, des Représentants des Départements Techniques, Membres de la Commission interministérielle pour l'Aide au RWANDA (une douzaine) ainsi que ceux de la Presse écrite et audio visuelle (environ cinq).

Le Ministère serait reconnaissant à la Représentation du Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement de bien vouloir lui-préciser les dates retenues par la MINUAR pour l'accomplissement de cette opération et s'assurer que cette dernière est en mesure de prendre toutes dispositions requises pour le survol et l'atterrissage de l'avion, un DC8 éventuellement appuyé d'un LOOCKED, le débarquement des dons à KIGALI, ainsi que la rencontre éventuelle avec les autorités Rwandaises.

REPRESENTATION DU PROGRAMME  
DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE  
DEVELOPPEMENT.

LIBREVILLE

...//...

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération remercie la Représentation du Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement de son on obligeance et sa diligence accoutumées et saisit cette occasion pour lui renouveler les assurances de sa haute considération./-

Libreville, le 26 Août 1994



MSE 735 -02

2

Attn: Mr. Joe Felli  
Fax No: 8 - 38 25

Security Council  
3337th Meeting (PM)

SC/5789  
17 February 1994

SECURITY COUNCIL URGES ESTABLISHMENT OF PROVISIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RWANDA.  
AS PART OF ARUSHA PEACE AGREEMENT OF AUGUST 1993

In Presidential Statement, Council Notes United Nations Assistance  
Mission For Rwanda (UNAMIR) Supported Only If Agreement Fully Implemented

The Security Council this afternoon strongly urged the establishment in Rwanda of all provisional institutions, without delay, as part of the broad-based transitional government provided for in the Arusha Peace Agreement signed by that country's Government and the Rwandese Patriotic Front on 4 August 1993.

In a statement read out by Council President, Roble Olhaye (Djibouti), on behalf of the members, the Council stated that the absence of the transitional government, which was one of the key points in the Agreement, was an impediment to the proper functioning of State institutions. The Council encouraged the interim President of Rwanda to continue his efforts for the speedy installation of the transitional institutions, which would facilitate the provision of more effective assistance to the populations in need.

Expressing deep concern at the deterioration in the security situation particularly in Kigali, the Rwandese capital, the Council reminded the parties of their obligation to respect the weapon-free zone and called their attention to the consequences for them of non-compliance, noting that the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) would only be supported if they implemented the Agreement fully and rapidly. They were called upon to overcome their differences and cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in order to advance the process of national reconciliation.

The Arusha Peace Agreement provides for the establishment of a broad-based transitional government, with the participation of all main political parties, until elections take place. The transitional institutions were to be set up within 37 days after the signing of the Agreement, which would have been 10 September 1993. The UNAMIR was established on 5 October 1993 by resolution 872 (1993) to contribute to creating a climate conducive to the secure installation and operation of the transitional government.

(more)

7736P



Security Council  
3337th Meeting (PM)

- 2 -

Press Release SC/5789  
17 February 1994

The full text of the statement, which will be issued as document S/PRST/1994/8, reads as follows:

"The Security Council, which welcomed the conclusion of the Arusha Peace Agreement and the political will demonstrated by the Rwandese parties in implementing it, remains deeply concerned by the delays in establishing the broad-based transitional government, which is one of the key points in the Agreement. The absence of such a government is an impediment to progress under that Agreement and the functioning of institutions of the State. Furthermore, it is having adverse effects on the humanitarian situation in the country, the deterioration of which is of profound concern to the international community. The speedy installation of a broad-based transitional government would facilitate the provision of more effective assistance to the populations in need.

"The Security Council, taking note of the fact that the President of Rwanda has been sworn in as the interim Head of State, encourages him, in the context of that responsibility, to continue his efforts for the speedy installation of the other transitional institutions, in conformity with the Arusha Peace Agreement.

"The Security Council calls on all the parties concerned to overcome their differences and cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in order to advance the process of national reconciliation. It strongly urges the establishment, without delay, of the provisional institutions provided for in the Arusha Peace Agreement.

"The Security Council is also deeply concerned at the deterioration in the security situation, particularly in Kigali. In this connection, it reminds the parties of their obligation to respect the weapon-free zone established in and around the city.

"The Security Council calls the attention of the parties to the consequences for them of non-compliance with that provision of the Agreement. It notes that UNAMIR will be assured of consistent support only if the parties implement the Arusha Peace Agreement fully and rapidly."

At the outset of the meeting, the President, on behalf of the Council, expressed deep sympathy for the Government and people of Indonesia for the damages and loss of life caused by the recent earthquake there.

The meeting, which was called to order at 5:05 p.m., was adjourned at 5:09 p.m.

\* \*\*\* \*

7786P

TOTAL P.03

HAO



CPJ

UNITED NATIONS  
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES  
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

13 September 1994

**VISIT AT KIGALI  
OF A WORLD BANK MISSION**

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*14 - 18 September 1994*

1. Members of the Mission : See attached list.
2. The delegation will arrive in Kigali on September 14, 1994 and will pay a visit to the SRSG and to Rwandese Authorities.

## **RWANDA WORLD BANK MISSION**

**Sept. 14-28**

- 1- Mr. Francisco Aguirre-Sacasa, Africa Region Director (Mission leader)
- 2- Ms. Maryvonne Plessis Fraissard, Chief Infrastructure Operations
- 3- M. Jean Doyen, Africa Technical Department, Chief Environmentally Sustainable Development
- 4- Ms. Esperanza Duran, Economist, Rwanda Country Operations
- 5- M. Abdelmoula Ghzala, Highway Engineer
- 6- M. Eric Boucheny, Industry and Energy Operations
- 7- M. Francois Munyantwali, Health and Education Operations Officer
- 8- M. Steve Holtzman, Landuse and Resettlement Expert
- 9- M. Paul Doods, Agriculture Expert
- 10- M. Julio R. Gamba, Rwanda Resident Representative.



**Brown & Root Services Corporation**  
**Kigali, Rwanda**

Call Sign BR-72

14 December 1994

TO: Gilles Briere, Contract Administrator

cc: Tommy Woods, BRSC SM  
Work Order File  
Estimate File  
Larry Swaney, BRSC Sector Coordinator

FROM: A.J. Terrell, Estimator, BRSC

SUBJECT: TRANSMITTAL OF ESTIMATE

Dear Contract Management:

Enclosed is an estimate for the work at the Ruhengeri CIVPOL HQ and villas. The work order for this job has not yet been received. The estimate is being turned in without the work order per the verbal request of Chantal Lemieux. The BRSC work order manager will be Larry Swaney, the Sector Coordinator for Sector V.

Thank you

A.J. Terrell

② M. Lessorano  
Estimate for Ruhengeri  
CIVPOL HQ.  
Need work for the Sunday  
done by BRSC & WOR  
if you want to proceed  
with these repairs.  
1/21/12/94 - CMC-CAI  
14 Dec

④ CA/CAAI

1. Noted
2. Let me know the domain of CBMS
3. No work starts before I see this WOR signed by BMS

③ CMC,  
Estimate is very high!  
For your info. copy for you.  
1/21/12/94 14 Dec 94  
CMC-CAI

G. BRIERE  
CMCO  
14/12/94  
Tel 11133

## JOB WALK

**Work Order Number:** Not Available

**Date of Job Walk:** 11-Dec-94

**Attendees:** Chantal Lemieux, CMC  
A. J. Terrell, BRSC  
Jerry Flannery, BRSC  
Larry Swaney, BRSC  
Michael Sobec, BMS  
Gabe Andino, BRSC

**Phase 1** Repair Electrical in villas  
Replace Glass in villas  
Electrical repair in HQ  
Replace Glass in HQ  
Repair roof at HQ

**Phase 2** Plumbing repair villas  
Plumbing repair HQ  
Paint villas

**Phase 3** Other repairs to HQ, eg ceiling  
Paint HQ

**Phase 4: QA & Touch-up**

**Materials for Q1 form** See attached estimate form

**Tools Required** Drain auger, small tools, ladders, paint brushes and rollers (airless sprayer if available).

**Remarks ( ideas, possible complications, special skills required):**  
It is assumed that the villas and the HQ are connected to adequate water, power and sewage.

BROWN & ROOT SERVICES CORP ESTIMATE SUMMARY SHEET										
TASK NUMBER : Not Available		Date of Order : Not Available		Run Date: 12/14/94 7:11		Est. By: AJT				
Title : CIVPOL Police HQ		Duration : 80 days								
Location : Ruhengeri, Rwanda										
ITEM NUMBER	QTY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	MAT'L COST	LABOR RATE /HR	LABOR COST	EQUIP COST	TOTAL COST	COST TO UNIT
Rooms 1 & 2										
1	5	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 48"	\$20.00	\$100.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$100	\$0
2	8	ea	Fluorescent Bulb, 48"	\$4.00	\$32.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$32	\$0
3	3	ea	Switch, double, box and cover plate	\$27.00	\$81.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$81	\$0
4	6	ea	Lockset, style II	\$22.00	\$132.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$132	\$0
5	100	ea	Compressed board panels, 4'x4'	\$8.00	\$800.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$800	\$0
6	60	ea	Lumber, 1/2"x2"x12'	\$3.00	\$180.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$180	\$0
7	6	kg	Nails-common, 6p	\$3.00	\$18.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$18	\$0
8	600	lb	Hangar Wire	\$0.10	\$60.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$60	\$0
9	750	lb	Cable 2.5mm, 2/C with ground	\$1.00	\$750.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$750	\$0
10	20	ea	Asbestos corrugated roofing panels	\$20.00	\$400.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$400	\$0
11	1	ea	Receptacle, box and cover plate, 220V	\$21.00	\$21.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$21	\$0
12	4	gal	Roofing Mastic	\$25.00	\$100.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$100	\$0
13	200	ea	J-hat, nut and washer	\$1.50	\$300.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$300	\$0
14	4	ea	Glass Pane-1mm 1m	\$18.00	\$72.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$72	\$0
15	6	kg	Window Putty	\$5.00	\$30.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$30	\$0
16	1	ea	Sink, Cast enamel, install and rough-in	\$210.00	\$210.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$210	\$0
17	1	ea	Faucet, single	\$55.00	\$55.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$55	\$0
18	1	ea	Utility Shower fixture	\$50.00	\$50.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$50	\$0
19	1	ea	Toilet Kit, Stand up Toilet	\$25.00	\$25.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$25	\$0
20	1	ea	Toilet Chain and lever arm	\$7.00	\$7.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$7	\$0
21	2	ea	Flare-free, 1/2"	\$7.00	\$14.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$14	\$0
22	3	ea	Shut-off Valve	\$10.00	\$30.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$30	\$0
23	15	lb	Galvanized Steel Pipe, 1/2"	\$2.00	\$30.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$30	\$0
24	1	lb	Assorted fittings, Galvanized, 1/2"	\$25.00	\$25.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$25	\$0
25	22	ea	Paint, Latex	\$30.00	\$660.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$660	\$0
26	1	lot	Local Labor, Crew of 10, 8 days		\$40	\$40.00	2.00	\$1,280	\$1,280	\$1,280
27			Sub-Total		\$4,177.50	\$40.00	2.00	\$1,280	\$5,498	\$5,498
Bath outside Room 3										
28	1	ea	Lockset, Style II	\$22.00	\$22.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$22	\$0
29	1	ea	Faucet, single	\$55.00	\$55.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$55	\$0
30	1	ea	Assorted fittings, Galvanized, 1/2"	\$25.00	\$25.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$25	\$0
31	1	ea	Toilet Kit	\$25.00	\$25.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$25	\$0
32	1	ea	Flare-free, 1/2"	\$7.00	\$7.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$7	\$0
33	2	ea	Shut-off Valve	\$10.00	\$20.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$20	\$0
34	1	ea	Toilet Chain and lever arm	\$7.00	\$7.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$7	\$0
35	1	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 24"	\$18.00	\$18.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$18	\$0
36	1	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 48"	\$22.00	\$22.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$22	\$0
37	1	ea	Fluorescent Tube, 24"	\$4.00	\$4.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$4	\$0
38	1	ea	Fluorescent Tube, 48"	\$4.00	\$4.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$4	\$0
39	1	ea	Switch, box and cover plate	\$21.00	\$21.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$21	\$0
40	1	ea	Receptacle, box and cover plate, 220V	\$21.00	\$21.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$21	\$0
41	1	ea	Paint, Latex	\$30.00	\$30.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$30	\$0
42	15	lb	Cable 2.5mm, 2/C with ground	\$1.00	\$15.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$15	\$0
43	500	lb	Local Labor, Crew of 8, 6 days		\$364	\$364.00	2.00	\$768	\$1,132	\$1,132
44	1	lot	Sub-Total		\$1,187.00	\$364.00	2.00	\$768	\$1,955	\$1,955
45					\$1,187.00	\$364.00	2.00	\$768	\$1,955	\$1,955
46										
47										

Note:  
 \* Represents Total Cost with UNAMIR - furnished materials, but contractor-procured due to urgency and/or non-availability of material stocks in country  
 \*\* Represents Cost UNAMIR - furnished and / or procured materials.



BROWN & ROOT SERVICES CORP ESTIMATE SUMMARY SHEET														
TASK NUMBER : Not Available														
Date of Order : Not Available														
Title : CHPOL Police HQ														
Duration : 60 days														
Location : Rutherford Avenue														
ITEM NUMBER	QTY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	MTL UNIT	MTL COST	LBR HRS	LBR RATE	LBR COST	EQUIP COST	NET COST	TOTAL COST	COST TO UNIT	Run Date: Est. By:
Room 8														
105	1	ea	Lockset, Style II	\$22.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$22	\$0	
106	4	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 48"	\$22.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$88	\$0	
107	4	ea	Fluorescent Tube, 48"	\$4.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$16	\$0	
108	1	ea	Switch, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$21	\$0	
109	1	ea	Receptacle, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$21	\$0	
110	1	ea	Receptacle, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$21	\$0	
111	18	ea	Paint, Latex	\$30.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$540	\$0	
112	500	ft	Cable, 2.5mm 2/C with ground	\$1.00	288	\$288.00	0.0	2.00	\$0			\$288	\$0	
113	1	ea	Local Labor, Crew of 6, 8 days				288.0		\$576			\$576	\$576	
114	1	ea	Sub-total				288.0		\$576			\$1,784	\$576	
115														
Room 9, Not Inspected, Locked														
116			Assumed the same as room 8											
117			Sub-total				288.0		\$576			\$1,784	\$576	
118														
119														
Room 10														
120	1	ea	Lockset, Style II	\$22.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$22	\$0	
121	1	ea	Glass, 18"x10 1/2"	\$4.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$4	\$0	
122	4	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 48"	\$22.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$88	\$0	
123	4	ea	Fluorescent Tube, 48"	\$4.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$16	\$0	
124	1	ea	Switch, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$21	\$0	
125	2	ea	Receptacle, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$42	\$0	
126	1	ea	Receptacle, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$21	\$0	
127	500	ft	Cable, 2.5mm 2/C with ground	\$1.00	288	\$288.00	0.0	2.00	\$0			\$288	\$0	
128	18	ea	Paint, Latex	\$30.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$540	\$0	
129	1	ea	Local Labor, Crew of 6, 8 days				288.0		\$576			\$576	\$576	
130	1	ea	Sub-total				288.0		\$576			\$1,800	\$576	
131														
Room 11														
132	1	ea	Lockset, Style II	\$22.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$22	\$0	
133	1	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 48"	\$22.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$22	\$0	
134	4	ea	Fluorescent Tube, 48"	\$4.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$16	\$0	
135	1	ea	Switch, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$21	\$0	
136	1	ea	Receptacle, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$21	\$0	
137	1	ea	Receptacle, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$21	\$0	
138	750	ft	Cable, 2.5mm 2/C with ground	\$1.00	288	\$288.00	0.0	2.00	\$0			\$288	\$0	
139	1	ea	Glass, 18"x10 1/2"	\$4.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$4	\$0	
140	10	ea	Corrugated Asbestos Roofing Panel	\$20.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$200	\$0	
141	3	ea	Roofing Nails	\$25.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$75	\$0	
142	100	ea	Lock, not end washer	\$1.50			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$150	\$0	
143	50	ea	Compressed board panels, 4'x4'	\$8.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$400	\$0	
144	30	ea	Lumber, 1/2"x2"x12'	\$3.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$90	\$0	
145	5	ea	Nails-common, 5p	\$3.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$15	\$0	
146	500	ft	Wire	\$0.10			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$50	\$0	
147	15	ea	Paint, Latex	\$30.00			0.0	2.00	\$0			\$450	\$0	
148	1	ea	Local Labor, Crew of 10, 8 days				640.0		\$1,280			\$1,280	\$1,280	
149	1	ea	Sub-total				640.0		\$1,280			\$3,032	\$1,280	
150														

Note:  
 \* Represents Total Cost with UNAMIR - furnished materials, but contractor-provided due to urgency and/or non-availability of material stocks in country.  
 \*\* Represents Cost UNAMIR - furnished and / or procured materials.

BROWN & ROOT SERVICES CORP ESTIMATE SUMMARY SHEET												
TASK NUMBER : Not Available			Run Date: 12/14/94 7:11									
Date of Order : Not Available			Est. By: AJT									
Title : CHVPOD, Police HQ												
Duration: 60 days												
Location: Ruhengeri, Rwanda												
ITEM NUMBER	QTY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	LABOR RATE	MAT'L COST	LABOR COST	WSPR COST	SC COST	TOTAL COST	COST TO US	
Room 12												
151	1	ea	Lockset, Style II	\$22.00	0.0	\$22.00	\$0			\$22	\$0	
152	4	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 48"	\$22.00	0.0	\$88.00	\$0			\$88	\$0	
153	4	ea	Fluorescent Tube, 48"	\$4.00	0.0	\$16.00	\$0			\$16	\$0	
154	1	ea	Switch, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	0.0	\$21.00	\$0			\$21	\$0	
155	1	ea	Receptacle, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	0.0	\$21.00	\$0			\$21	\$0	
156	750	lf	Cable, 2.0mm 2C with ground	\$1.00	0.0	\$750.00	\$0			\$750	\$0	
157	10	ea	Corrugated Aluminum Roofing Panel	\$20.00	0.0	\$200.00	\$0			\$200	\$0	
158	3	gal	Roofing Mastic	\$25.00	0.0	\$75.00	\$0			\$75	\$0	
159	100	ea	1-Bolt, nut and washer	\$1.50	0.0	\$150.00	\$0			\$150	\$0	
160	80	ea	Compressed board panels, 4'x4'	\$8.00	0.0	\$640.00	\$0			\$640	\$0	
161	30	ea	Lumber, 1/2"x2"x12'	\$3.00	0.0	\$90.00	\$0			\$90	\$0	
162	5	kg	Nails-common, 6p	\$3.00	0.0	\$15.00	\$0			\$15	\$0	
163	500	lf	Hanger Wire	\$0.10	0.0	\$50.00	\$0			\$50	\$0	
164	15	gal	Paint, Latex	\$30.00	0.0	\$450.00	\$0			\$450	\$0	
165	1	lot	Local Labor, Crew of 10, 8 days		640	\$0	\$1,280			\$1,280	\$1,280	
166	1	lot	Sub-total		640	\$2,348.00	\$1,280			\$3,628	\$1,280	
Room 13												
169	1	ea	Lockset, Style II	\$22.00	0.0	\$22.00	\$0			\$22	\$0	
170	4	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 48"	\$22.00	0.0	\$88.00	\$0			\$88	\$0	
171	4	ea	Fluorescent Tube, 48"	\$4.00	0.0	\$16.00	\$0			\$16	\$0	
172	1	ea	Switch, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	0.0	\$21.00	\$0			\$21	\$0	
173	1	ea	Receptacle, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	0.0	\$21.00	\$0			\$21	\$0	
174	1	ea	Receptacle, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	0.0	\$21.00	\$0			\$21	\$0	
175	750	lf	Cable, 2.0mm 2C with ground	\$1.00	0.0	\$750.00	\$0			\$750	\$0	
176	1	ea	Glass, 18"x10 1/2"	\$4.00	0.0	\$4.00	\$0			\$4	\$0	
177	10	ea	Corrugated Aluminum Roofing Panel	\$20.00	0.0	\$200.00	\$0			\$200	\$0	
178	3	gal	Roofing Mastic	\$25.00	0.0	\$75.00	\$0			\$75	\$0	
179	100	ea	1-Bolt, nut and washer	\$1.50	0.0	\$150.00	\$0			\$150	\$0	
180	80	ea	Compressed board panels, 4'x4'	\$8.00	0.0	\$640.00	\$0			\$640	\$0	
181	30	ea	Lumber, 1/2"x2"x12'	\$3.00	0.0	\$90.00	\$0			\$90	\$0	
182	5	kg	Nails-common, 6p	\$3.00	0.0	\$15.00	\$0			\$15	\$0	
183	500	lf	Hanger Wire	\$0.10	0.0	\$50.00	\$0			\$50	\$0	
184	15	gal	Paint, Latex	\$30.00	0.0	\$450.00	\$0			\$450	\$0	
185	1	lot	Local Labor, Crew of 10, 8 days		640	\$0	\$1,280			\$1,280	\$1,280	
186	1	lot	Sub-total		640	\$2,352.00	\$1,280			\$3,632	\$1,280	
Room 14												
189	1	ea	Lockset, Style II	\$22.00	0.0	\$22.00	\$0			\$22	\$0	
190	4	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 48"	\$22.00	0.0	\$88.00	\$0			\$88	\$0	
191	4	ea	Fluorescent Tube, 48"	\$4.00	0.0	\$16.00	\$0			\$16	\$0	
192	1	ea	Switch, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	0.0	\$21.00	\$0			\$21	\$0	
193	1	ea	Receptacle, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	0.0	\$21.00	\$0			\$21	\$0	
194	750	lf	Cable, 2.0mm 2C with ground	\$1.00	0.0	\$750.00	\$0			\$750	\$0	
195	7	ea	Glass, 18"x10 1/2"	\$4.00	0.0	\$28.00	\$0			\$28	\$0	
196	80	ea	Compressed board panels, 4'x4'	\$8.00	0.0	\$640.00	\$0			\$640	\$0	
197	30	ea	Lumber, 1/2"x2"x12'	\$3.00	0.0	\$90.00	\$0			\$90	\$0	
198	5	kg	Nails-common, 6p	\$3.00	0.0	\$15.00	\$0			\$15	\$0	
199	500	lf	Hanger Wire	\$0.10	0.0	\$50.00	\$0			\$50	\$0	
200	15	gal	Paint, Latex	\$30.00	0.0	\$450.00	\$0			\$450	\$0	
201	1	lot	Local Labor, Crew of 10, 8 days		640	\$0	\$1,280			\$1,280	\$1,280	
202	1	lot	Sub-total		640	\$1,951.00	\$1,280			\$3,231	\$1,280	
203	1	lot										

Note:  
 \* Represents Total Cost with UNWIR - Unshipped materials, but contractor-provided due to unavailability of material stock in country.  
 ~ Represents Cost UNWIR - Unshipped and / or procured materials.

BROWN & ROOT SERVICES CORP ESTIMATE SUMMARY SHEET																			
TASK NUMBER : Not Available				Run Date : 12/14/04 7:11				Est. By: AJT											
Date of Order : Not Available																			
Title : CHPOL Police HQ																			
Duration : 60 days																			
Location : Rukungiri, Rwanda																			
ITEM	QTY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	MAT'L COST	LBR RATE	LBR COST	EQUIP COST	SUB COST	TOTAL COST	COST TO US								
Room 16																			
204	1	ea	Door, Wood, 203cm x 84cm	\$80.00	\$80.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$80	\$0								
205	2	ea	Handle	\$4.00	\$8.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$12	\$0								
206	1	ea	Lockset, Style II	\$22.00	\$22.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$22	\$0								
207	1	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 48"	\$22.00	\$22.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$22	\$0								
208	4	ea	Fluorescent Tube, 48"	\$4.00	\$16.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$16	\$0								
209	1	ea	Switch, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	\$21.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$21	\$0								
210	1	ea	Receptacle, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	\$21.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$21	\$0								
211	1	ea	Cable, 2.5mm 2/C with ground	\$1.00	\$500.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$500	\$0								
212	500	ft	Paint, Latex	\$30.00	\$480.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$480	\$0								
213	16	gal	Local Labor, Crew of 6, 6 days		\$0.00	288.0	2.00	\$576		\$576	\$576								
214	1	lot	Sub-total		\$1,224.00	288.0		\$576		\$1,810	\$576								
215																			
216			Room 16																
217	1	ea	Lockset, Style II	\$22.00	\$22.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$22	\$0								
218	2	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 48"	\$22.00	\$44.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$44	\$0								
219	4	ea	Fluorescent Tube, 48"	\$4.00	\$16.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$16	\$0								
220	1	ea	Switch, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	\$21.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$21	\$0								
221	1	ea	Receptacle, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	\$21.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$21	\$0								
222	1	ea	Cable, 2.5mm 2/C with ground	\$1.00	\$500.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$500	\$0								
223	500	ft	Paint, Latex	\$30.00	\$480.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$480	\$0								
224	16	gal	Local Labor, Crew of 6, 6 days		\$0.00	288.0	2.00	\$576		\$576	\$576								
225	1	lot	Sub-total		\$1,184.00	288.0		\$576		\$1,740	\$576								
226																			
227			Room 17																
228	2	ea	Lockset, Style II	\$22.00	\$44.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$44	\$0								
229	2	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 48"	\$22.00	\$44.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$44	\$0								
230	4	ea	Fluorescent Tube, 48"	\$4.00	\$16.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$16	\$0								
231	1	ea	Switch, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	\$21.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$21	\$0								
232	1	ea	Receptacle, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	\$21.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$21	\$0								
233	1	ea	Cable, 2.5mm 2/C with ground	\$1.00	\$500.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$500	\$0								
234	2	ea	Switch, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	\$42.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$42	\$0								
235	1	ea	Receptacle, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	\$21.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$21	\$0								
236	600	ft	Cable, 2.5mm 2/C with ground	\$1.00	\$600.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$600	\$0								
237	16	gal	Paint, Latex	\$30.00	\$480.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$480	\$0								
238	1	lot	Local Labor, Crew of 6, 6 days		\$0.00	288.0	2.00	\$576		\$576	\$576								
239	1	lot	Sub-Total		\$1,224.00	288.0		\$576		\$1,812	\$576								
240																			
241			Room 18																
242	2	ea	Lockset, Style II	\$22.00	\$44.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$44	\$0								
243	4	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 48"	\$22.00	\$88.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$88	\$0								
244	4	ea	Fluorescent Tube, 48"	\$4.00	\$16.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$16	\$0								
245	1	ea	Switch, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	\$21.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$21	\$0								
246	1	ea	Receptacle, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	\$21.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$21	\$0								
247	600	ft	Cable, 2.5mm 2/C with ground	\$1.00	\$600.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$600	\$0								
248	16	gal	Paint, Latex	\$30.00	\$480.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$480	\$0								
249	2	ea	Glass, 15"x10 1/2"	\$4.00	\$8.00	0.0	2.00	\$0		\$8	\$0								
250	1	lot	Local Labor, Crew of 6, 6 days		\$0.00	288.0	2.00	\$576		\$576	\$576								
251	1	lot	Sub-total		\$1,240.00	288.0		\$576		\$1,824	\$576								
252																			

Note:  
 \* Represents Total Cost with UNAMIR - Furnished materials, but contractor-procured due to agency and/or non-availability of material stocks in country.  
 \*\* Represents Cost UNAMIR - Furnished and / or procured materials.

BROWN & ROOT SERVICES CORP ESTIMATE SUMMARY SHEET											
TASK NUMBER : Not Available											
Date of Order : Not Available											
Title : CIVPOL Police HQ											
Duration : 60 days											
Location : Ruhengeri, Rwanda											
Run Date: 12/14/04 7:11											
Est. By: AJT											
ITEM	QTY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	LABOR HRS	MAT'L COST	LABOR COST	ROBM COST	SIC COST	TOTAL COST	COST TO UN
253	3	ea	Locast, Style II	\$22.00	0.0	\$66.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$66	\$0
254	6	ea	Glass, 19x10 1/2"	\$4.00	0.0	\$24.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24	\$0
255	2	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 48"	\$22.00	0.0	\$44.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$44	\$0
257	4	ea	Fluorescent Tube, 48"	\$4.00	0.0	\$16.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16	\$0
258	2	ea	Switch, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	0.0	\$42.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$42	\$0
259	1	ea	Faucet, single	\$55.00	0.0	\$55.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$55	\$0
260	1	ea	Toilet, Inset and rough-in	\$352.00	0.0	\$352.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$352	\$0
261	2	ea	Breaker Box and breakers	\$125.00	0.0	\$250.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$250	\$0
262	750	ft	Cable, 2.5mm 2/C with ground	\$1.00	0.0	\$750.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$750	\$0
263	30	gal	Paint, Latex	\$30.00	0.0	\$900.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$900	\$0
264	1	lot	Local Labor, Crew of 10, 6 days	\$1,000.00	480.0	\$0.00	\$980.00	\$0	\$0	\$1,980	\$1,980
265			Sub-total			\$2,499.00	\$980.00			\$3,459	
267			Guard Room-A"								
268	3	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 48"	\$22.00	0.0	\$66.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$66	\$0
269	3	ea	Fluorescent Tube, 48"	\$4.00	0.0	\$12.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12	\$0
270	6	ea	Receptacle, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	0.0	\$126.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$126	\$0
271	6	ea	Switch, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	0.0	\$126.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$126	\$0
272	3	ea	Locast, Style II	\$22.00	0.0	\$66.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$66	\$0
273	3	ea	Door, Wood, 200mm x 84cm	\$88.00	0.0	\$264.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$264	\$0
274	2	ea	Hinge	\$6.00	0.0	\$12.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12	\$0
275	3	ea	Incandescent Fixture	\$16.00	0.0	\$48.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$48	\$0
276	3	ea	Incandescent Bulb	\$3.00	0.0	\$9.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9	\$0
277	60	gal	Paint, Latex	\$30.00	0.0	\$1,800.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,800	\$0
278	750	ft	Cable, 2.5mm 2/C with ground	\$1.00	0.0	\$750.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$750	\$0
279	1	lot	Local Labor, Crew of 12, 6 days	\$1,000.00	768.0	\$0.00	\$1,536.00	\$0	\$0	\$2,536	\$2,536
280			Sub-total			\$2,999.00	\$1,536.00			\$4,535	
281			Room 48								
282	4	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 48"	\$22.00	0.0	\$88.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$88	\$0
283	4	ea	Fluorescent Tube, 48"	\$4.00	0.0	\$16.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16	\$0
284	1	ea	Switch, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	0.0	\$21.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21	\$0
285	1	ea	Receptacle, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	0.0	\$21.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21	\$0
287	500	ft	Cable, 2.5mm 2/C with ground	\$1.00	0.0	\$500.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0
288	1	ea	Locast, Style II	\$22.00	0.0	\$22.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22	\$0
289	15	gal	Paint, Latex	\$30.00	0.0	\$450.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$450	\$0
290	1	lot	Local Labor, Crew of 6, 6 days	\$1,000.00	288.0	\$0.00	\$576.00	\$0	\$0	\$1,576	\$1,576
291			Sub-total			\$1,118.00	\$576.00			\$1,694	
292			Room 38								
293	4	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 48"	\$22.00	0.0	\$88.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$88	\$0
294	4	ea	Fluorescent Tube, 48"	\$4.00	0.0	\$16.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16	\$0
295	1	ea	Switch, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	0.0	\$21.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21	\$0
297	1	ea	Receptacle, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	0.0	\$21.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21	\$0
298	500	ft	Cable, 2.5mm 2/C with ground	\$1.00	0.0	\$500.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0
299	1	ea	Locast, Style II	\$22.00	0.0	\$22.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22	\$0
300	15	gal	Paint, Latex	\$30.00	0.0	\$450.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$450	\$0
301	1	lot	Local Labor, Crew of 6, 6 days	\$1,000.00	288.0	\$0.00	\$576.00	\$0	\$0	\$1,576	\$1,576
302			Sub-total			\$1,118.00	\$576.00			\$1,694	
303											

Note:  
 \* Represents Total Cost with UNAMIR - furnished materials, but contractor-procured due to urgency and/or non-availability of material stocks in country  
 ~ Represents Cost UNAMIR - furnished and / or procured materials





BROWN & ROOT SERVICES CORP ESTIMATE SUMMARY SHEET											
TASK NUMBER		Description		Unit		Unit Price		Total Cost		Subtotal	
Date of Order: Not Available		Title: CHPCA, Police HQ		Run Date: 12/14/94 7:11		Est. By: AJT					
Duration: 60 days		Location: Buhengeri, Rwanda									
ITEM	QTY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	UNIT	UNIT PRICE	UNIT PRICE	UNIT PRICE	UNIT PRICE	UNIT PRICE	UNIT PRICE
411	1	ea	Large Classroom/Auditorium	\$22.00							
412	23	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 48"	\$4.00							
413	23	ea	Cable, 2.0mm 2/C with ground	\$1.00							
414	1000	ea	Switch, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00							
415	2	ea	Receptacle, Box and Cover Plate	\$90.00							
416	4	ea	Door, Wood, 200cm x 84cm	\$90.00							
417	1	ea	Hinge	\$22.00							
418	2	ea	Lockset, Style II	\$30.00							
419	4	ea	Paint, Latex	\$18.00							
420	30	ea	Local Labor, Crew of 10, 6 days	\$18.00							
421	6	ea	Sub-total								
422	1	ea									
423	1	ea									
424	1	ea									
425	1	ea									
426	1	ea	Infirmary	\$22.00							
427	1	ea	Lockset, Style II	\$30.00							
428	3	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 48"	\$4.00							
429	2	ea	Switch, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00							
430	4	ea	Receptacle, Box and Cover Plate, 380V	\$90.00							
431	4	ea	Door, Wood, 200cm x 84cm	\$90.00							
432	900	ea	Hinge	\$22.00							
433	3	ea	Lockset, Style II	\$30.00							
434	16	ea	Paint, Latex	\$18.00							
435	1	ea	Local Labor, Crew of 10, 6 days	\$18.00							
436	1	ea	Sub-total								
437	1	ea									
438	250	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 1/2"	\$7.00							
439	250	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 1/2"	\$7.00							
440	1	ea	Local Labor, Crew of 10, 6 days	\$18.00							
441	1	ea	Sub-total								
442	1	ea									
443	1	ea									
444	25	ea	Room 26 and 2 Box Rooms	\$20.00							
445	10	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 48"	\$4.00							
446	250	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 1/2"	\$7.00							
447	250	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 1/2"	\$7.00							
448	12	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 48"	\$22.00							
449	12	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 48"	\$22.00							
450	6	ea	Switch, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00							
451	12	ea	Receptacle, Box and Cover Plate	\$90.00							
452	1200	ea	Cable, 2.0mm 2/C with ground	\$1.00							
453	50	ea	Paint, Latex	\$36.00							
454	1	ea	Local Labor, Crew of 12, 8 days	\$150.00							
455	1	ea	Sub-total								
456	1	ea									
457	1	ea									
458	6	ea	Shower Room	\$60.00							
459	400	ea	Utility Shower Fixture	\$2.50							
460	400	ea	Galvanized Pipe, 1/2"	\$7.00							
461	400	ea	Galvanized Pipe, 1/2"	\$7.00							
462	1	ea	Receptacle, Box and Cover Plate	\$90.00							
463	1	ea	Local Labor, Crew of 12, 8 days	\$150.00							
464	1	ea	Sub-total								
465	1	ea									

Notes:  
 \* Represents Total Cost with UNAMIR - furnished materials, but contractor-provided due to urgency and/or non-availability of material stocks in country.  
 -- Represents Cost UNAMIR - furnished and/or procured materials.

BROWN & ROOT SERVICES CORP ESTIMATE SUMMARY SHEET												
TASK NUMBER: Not Available				Run Date: 12/14/04 7:11								
Date of Order: Not Available				Est. By: AJT								
Title: CHYPOX Police HQ												
Duration: 60 days												
Location: Ruhengeri, Rwanda												
ITEM NUMBER	QTY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	MTL COST	LABOR HRS	LABOR RATE	LABOR COST	EQUIP COST	SEC COST	TOTAL COST	COST TO UN
466	12	ea	Toilet Kit, Stand up Type	\$26.00	\$312.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$312	\$0
467	12	ea	Full Chain and Lever Arm	\$7.00	\$84.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$84	\$0
468	400	ft	Galvanized Pipe, 1/2"	\$2.50	\$1,000.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$1,000	\$0
470	400	ft	Galvanized Pipe, 2"	\$7.00	\$2,800.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$2,800	\$0
471	1	lot	Assorted Filings	\$500.00	\$500.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$500	\$0
472	1	lot	Local Labor, Crew of 10, 6 days			480.0	2.00	\$960	\$0		\$960	\$960
473			Sub-total		\$4,096.00	480.0		\$960			\$5,056	\$5,056
474												
475	6	ea	Lathes (hours)									
476	6	ea	Hywood, 4x8x3/4"	\$36.00	\$216.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$216	\$0
477	10	ea	Lumber 2x4x12	\$5.00	\$50.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$50	\$0
478	5	ea	Slide Bolt	\$8.00	\$40.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$40	\$0
479	5	kg	Nails-Common, 16p	\$3.00	\$15.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$15	\$0
480	1	lot	Local Labor, Crew of 4, 2 days			64.0	2.00	\$128	\$0		\$128	\$128
481			Sub-total		\$326.00	64.0		\$128			\$457	\$128
482												
483			Outside Areas									
484	12	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 48"	\$22.00	\$264.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$264	\$0
485	12	ea	Fluorescent Tube, 48"	\$4.00	\$48.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$48	\$0
486	6	ea	Switch, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	\$126.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$126	\$0
487	1	ea	Junction Box, 6"x6"	\$25.00	\$25.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$25	\$0
488	1000	ft	Cable 2.5mm 2/C with ground	\$1.00	\$1,000.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$1,000	\$0
489	500	ft	Cable 6mm, 4/C with ground	\$2.00	\$1,000.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$1,000	\$0
490	1	ea	Main Distribution Panel	\$300.00	\$300.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$300	\$0
491	1	lot	Local Labor, Crew of 10, 10 days			800.0	2.00	\$1,600	\$0		\$1,600	\$1,600
492			Sub-total		\$2,763.00	800.0		\$1,600			\$4,363	\$1,000
493												
494			Vibes-4									
495	60	ea	Fluorescent Fixture, 48"	\$22.00	\$1,320.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$1,320	\$0
496	60	ea	Switch, Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	\$1,260.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$1,260	\$0
497	60	ea	Recessed Box and Cover Plate	\$21.00	\$1,260.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$1,260	\$0
498	4	ea	Recessed Box and Circuit Breakers	\$150.00	\$600.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$600	\$0
499	32	ea	Outlet, Style I	\$22.00	\$704.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$704	\$0
500	8	ea	Outlet, Style II	\$28.00	\$224.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$228	\$0
501	25	ea	Glass, 1x1m sheet	\$18.00	\$450.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$450	\$0
502	2000	ft	Cable 2.5mm 2/C with ground	\$1.00	\$2,000.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$2,000	\$0
503	300	ea	Door, Wood, 200cm x 84cm	\$30.00	\$9,000.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$940	\$0
504	300	ea	Door, Metal	\$30.00	\$9,000.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$9,000	\$0
505	100	ft	Galvanized Pipe, 2"	\$7.00	\$700.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$700	\$0
506	100	ft	Galvanized Pipe, 1/2"	\$2.50	\$250.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$250	\$0
507	1	lot	Assorted Filings	\$500.00	\$500.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$500	\$0
508	2	ea	Fingers, Galls	\$200.00	\$400.00	0.0	2.00	\$0	\$0		\$40	\$0
509	1	lot	Local Labor, Crew of 24, 14 days			2688.0	2.00	\$5,376	\$0		\$5,376	\$5,376
510			Sub-total		\$10,372.00	2688.0		\$5,376			\$15,748	\$5,376
511												
512												
513												
514												
515												
516												
517												
Subtotal:					\$112,314.00	22,416.0		\$44,632.00		\$0.00	\$167,146.00	\$44,632.00
Estimated Freight:											\$0	\$0
Small Tools & Consumables @ 5%:											\$7,857	\$0
Grand Total:											\$165,003	\$44,632

Note:  
 \* Represents Total Cost with UNVAMER - furnished materials, but contractor-procured due to urgency and/or non-availability of material stocks in country.  
 \*\* Represents Cost UNVAMER - furnished and / or procured materials.

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

A A Mahwita  
Director  
College D'Enseignement Technique  
Automobile et Industriel  
(Cetai-Rugunga): Etablissement Prive  
BP 760

16 January 1995

Thank you for your letter of 9 January in which you asked for assistance in the provision of UNAMIR vehicles. I regret that I cannot assist you directly in this matter. At present my fleet of vehicles is fully utilised.

It may be possible, however, for UNAMIR to be of assistance to your students in another way. I have asked my staff to investigate whether Rwandese students could occasionally observe and assist my mechanics as they service and repair my vehicles in UNAMIR workshops. I cannot confirm at the moment, and it may be that circumstances prevent it. I would suggest that you make no firm plans in the short term.

My staff will contact you in the near future.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'G-C Tousignant', is written over a horizontal line.

G-C TOUSIGNANT  
Major General  
Force Commander

cc

D Cos Sp  
[REDACTED]

## PROPOSED WORKING ASSUMPTIONS CONSOLIDATED APPEAL

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This document proposes a set of working assumptions that anticipate working conditions in Rwanda and the region for the year 1995. The assumptions serve as a common platform from which the next consolidated appeal is being developed. This proposal is based on submissions from WFP, WHO, FAO, UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM and UNDP.

### SECURITY

**Assumption:** The security situation in Rwanda and the surrounding region will be stable. There is the potential for isolated emergencies in areas of concentrated IDP populations; along border areas; and, in refugee camps in Zaire, Burundi, and Tanzania.

*The stability of the security situation in Rwanda and the region will primarily depend on building Government capacity to support a fully functioning judicial system, including a police force, prisons, and courts of law.*

### RETURNEES

**Assumption:** Both refugee and IDP populations will continue to return to their places of origin over the next year. Most of the IDPs<sup>1</sup> will return; this return will largely precede the return of the refugees. Fifty to sixty percent of the total new caseload refugee population (1 to 1.2 million people)<sup>2</sup> will also return in 1995, at an approximate rate of 100,000 persons per month. It is assumed that old caseload returnees will resettle in areas that were sparsely inhabited or uninhabited before the war.

*The rate of return for both IDPs and refugees will continue to depend on 1) the security situation in home communes (including a functioning judicial system); 2) the availability of food, shelter and public services at the community level; and, 3) the capacity of the Government to resolve land tenure issues and to provide land, jobs and public services to old caseload returnees. These concepts are discussed further below.*

### INFRASTRUCTURE

**Assumption:** The availability of public services such as health, education, and water will continue to improve throughout the country. In addition, the informal economy will provide an acceptable level of financial security for a majority of the population. However, it should not be assumed that vulnerable groups such as orphans, unaccompanied minors, elderly people, widows, and hospital patients will benefit from these improvements.

*The improvement of public services will depend on 1) building Government capacity to resume salary payment for civil servants; 2) focusing humanitarian assistance for the first stage of recovery at the community level; and, 3) the return of pre-war civil servants who are currently refugees. Crop success will also greatly influence the vigour of the informal economy; refugees returning to their homes will need seed and tool assistance for the applicable planting season as well as food assistance until the next harvest.*

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<sup>1</sup> There are up to 1.8 million internally displaced persons in Rwanda, 380,000 of which are in camps in Gikongoro, Butare and Cyangugu. However, for the purposes of developing the consolidated appeal, the inter-agency workgroup has agreed to refer only to internally displaced populations as a whole, rather than to distinguish between IDP camp populations and other populations. Both the government of Rwanda and the international community agree that the indefinite continuation of IDP camps is neither in the interest of the IDPs nor in the interest of Rwanda.

<sup>2</sup> These estimates are based on UNHCR figures as of 23 October 1994.

22 November 1994

FROM: RANDOLPH KENT, HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR  
UNREO, KIGALI

TO: UNHCR  
WFP  
FAO  
UNFPA  
IOM

On 11 November the above parties met to discuss working population figures. Attached is a draft table, which we have compiled based on agreements reached at the meeting. Please inform us of any changes that need to be made. Best Regards.

POPULATION FIGURES (1,000)	
1. Population 1991	7,150
2. Population April 1994	7,750
3. Human casualties	800
4. Refugees	
a. New Caseload	1,995
5. Returnees	
a. New Caseload	80
b. Old Caseload	385
c. Projected additional returns by January 1995	200
6. IDPs in Camps	380
7. POPULATION IN COUNTRY	5,340

## Notes:

1. Source: *Recensement General de la Population et de l'Habitat (RGPH)*. 1991. Prefecture breakdown: Kigali (1151), Gitarama (851), Butare (765), Gikongoro (466), Cyangugu (517), Kibuye (474), Gisenyi (730), Ruhengeri (769), Byumba (780), Kibungo (647).
2. Calculated based on the official UN (UNFPA) growth rate of 2.8%
3. Based on an August FAO/WFP survey (the need for a more rigorous calculation has been recognized)
4. Source: UNHCR 23 October figures.  
New Caseload definition: Those who left Rwanda since April 1994  
Old Caseload definition: Those who have been out of Rwanda ten years or more.
- 5a/b. Source: UNHCR/UNREO. According to the Government of Rwanda, over 400,000 Old Caseload refugees have returned.
- 6a. The total for Rwanda is based solely on figures from Butare, Gikongoro and Cyangugu camps.
7. Calculated as follows:  $2 - 3 - 4a + 5a + 5b = 7$

**CONDITIONS PUT TO THE RWANDAN GOVERNMENT  
BY THE DONOR COMMUNITY AND ITS RESPONSES**

**1. ARUSHA ACCORDS.**

Does the government accept the continued validity of the Arusha Accords ? What are its plans for national reconciliation ?

**UN Statement by President Bizimungu at The General Assembly on the 6th of October, 1994.**

President Bizimungu at the UN General Assembly, thanked all that contributed to the Arusha Peace Accords, the main conclusions of which are:

- (i) To install a legally constituted state in Rwanda.
- (ii) Respect for the Rights of individuals.
- (iii) The sharing of power.
- (iv) The creation of a national army without discrimination.
- (v) The building of a society based on democratic principles and national reconciliation
- (vi) The return of refugees.

**(Rwandese Government Minister - Addis Ababa on 9th Sept. 1994)**  
Speaking at the Regional Meeting on Refugees in Addis Ababa, the Rwandese Minister noted that "the ball is in the court of the Rwandese government" and assured the meeting that "the Rwadese government is implementing a transparent reconciliation process...to abide by the letter and spirit of The Arusha Peace Agreement on

- i) The Rule of Law
- ii) Power-Sharing
- iii) Democratization of Rwandese society."

The Minister emphasised reconciliation as "the lynchpin of the Arusha process," and noted that "the new (Rwandese) government had concentrated on reconciliation and organised visits by government officials to the countryside and to neighbouring countries for the purpose of effecting reconciliation moves."

The Minister informed the Conference that the Kigali Govt. has adopted an "open-door policy to former M R N D members who have no blood-stained handss to join the fold of The BBGNU..."

In the spirit of the Arusha process, the new Gouvernement has also opened the door to former R G F. The response so far is noteworthy. Note the ex-RGF camp with over 2000 soldiers and 3 Generals that the SRSF visited recently.

The Rwandese Minister in Addis Ababa noted that "the ball is the court of the Rwandese Government" and assured the meeting that "The Rwandese Government is implementing a transparent reconciliation process to abide by the letter and the spirit of the Arusha Peace Agreement on :

- (i) The rule of Law
- (ii) Power-sharing and
- (iii) Democratisation of Rwandese Society and Commitments entered into in Arusha.

**President Bizimungu at The Security Council  
(Informal Consultations)**

The government is organising a national army without excluding any ethnic group.

The RPA is keeping to the spirit of the Arusha agreement.

**2. RULE OF LAW AND PROPRIETARY RIGHTS**

**How will Rwanda ensure The Rule of Law and Property Rights of returning refugees ?**

Vice President Kagame in TV interviews with C N N & B B C commented that "...even the perpetrators of genocide must go through a judicial process in a court of Law." Concluding, he said that as a government, "we are against summary justice and punishment in Rwanda."

**President Bizimungu at The UN General Assembly (6th Oct 1994)**

"Our government pursues a law enforcement policy without weakness nor complacency in cases of violations of the law."

On the setting up of the Tribunal, President Bizimungu said, "it is more urgent than ever to set up the International Tribunal for the "transparent prosecution of those responsible for the genocide."

The President observed that "... our government has opted for transparency. The unrestricted deployment of UNAMIR and especially other Human Rights observers should reassure everyone, and especially the refugees, as to the firm intention of the government and respect for The Rule of Law."

**Rwandese Minister in Addis Ababa - 9th Sept. 1994**

The government has identified land for resettlement of refugees as a priority. This would reduce the incidence of infringement of the legitimate proprietary rights of other repatriating Rwandese who are the bone fide owners of farmlands and/or houses within Rwanda.

**President Bizimungu at The Security Council  
(Informal Consultations)**

The government is keen to establish a state of law and order in Rwanda.

The RPA government has asked the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to assist in teaching the Rwandese populace basic Human Rights principles.

During these discussions, The President replied that "the Rwandese government had recommended that the old refugees should not lay claim to their houses because their forbears had left those accommodations several decades ago. The Government had undertaken to reestablish the old refugees on new land. But the old refugees that returned from Burundi in June/July, when the RPA was not yet in full control, had occupied the empty houses abandoned by the new refugees. The RPA had made it clear that these houses would be returned to the rightful owners upon their return. The new refugees would therefore reclaim their property when they return."

### **3. HUMAN RIGHTS**

**What is your government's position on Human Rights ?**

**What is your response to the Gersoni findings ?**

**President Bizimungu (Informal discussion) at The Security Council**

"Expressed shock at the UNHCR Report on alleged massacres by RPA forces." The government had set up a commission to investigate the allegations, and had also asked the UN Secretary-General to set up an Investigation Body to look into the allegations.

In a letter dated 28th September, 1994 addressed to the Secretary General of The UN, The President said, inter alia, that "characteristic of my government's policy of transparency, the Prime Minister assigned a team of government Ministers and Security Officers to carry out a thorough investigation, alongside representatives of UNAMIR, on the verbal allegations of the findings of the UNHCR team and wondered why UNHCR has not given the Rwandese government a copy of the Gersoni Report even though UNHCR has benefitted from full cooperation of the Rwandese government.

At The General Assembly, The President put emphasis on " making sure that the various components of Rwandese society coexist." The President informed the General Assembly that "Rwanda has already asked The High Commissioner for Human Rights to assist the government in making sure that the Rwandese learn new values based on respect of the Fundamental Human Rights.

a

At The UN General Assembly, President Bizimungu "appealed to those Rwandese who have been manipulated to join bankrupt politics of division and oppression to join the government in building a new society based on tolerance and reconciliation." The president pledged to ensure that " never again shall Rwanda be a terrain on which is sown the politics of denial of basic human rights to any of its Citizens."

"The government had requested observers to monitor the Human Rights situation in Rwanda so as to give reassurance to Rwandese refugees who would want to return home."

President Bizimungu emphasized that "the first step toward reconciliation was to bring about peaceful coexistence in the villages."

"Displaced persons have been encouraged to return to their villages and government has taken steps to prevent attacks against them when they returned. However the Rwandese authorities have not completely succeeded in this regard. This is because some refugees fear returning to the scenes of atrocities in places where they had lived. The International Tribunal would constitute another stage in the reconciliation process because it would establish a sense of equity and justice."

#### **4. REFUGEE RETURN**

**What is your policy on the return of refugees ?**

**What assurances can you give for their safety ?**

**Please note that there are two caseloads:**

**1) The old refugees and 2) The new refugees**

In a letter addressed to the UN Secretary-General, President Bizimungu said "... My government is on record as having done all in its power to facilitate the work of UNAMIR such as authorising them to deploy its forces all over Rwanda. This is to ensure transparency and confidence-building measures to facilitate the return of refugees."

Accordingly, UNAMIR has deployed various appropriate strategies to facilitate the repatriation of refugees viz:

**Operation Homeward**

**Operation Pilot-Programme and**

**Operation Rondoal**

**President Bizimungu at The UN General Assembly**

" The policy of the Rwandese government is to encourage all refugees indiscriminately to return home."

" We are continuously appealing to our compatriots currently beyond our borders to return to help rebuild a new Rwanda."

**President Bizimungu implored the international community to help overcome all the challenges involved with the return of the refugees.**

The Rwandese Government has made high-level contacts with Marshall Mobutu of Zaire and also the leadership in Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya to underscore that "everything was being done to ensure an early repatriation of the refugees. Rwanda has infact established a joint Commission with Zaire where the gratest number of refugees lived to give this apparently intractable problem a logical conclusion."

**(Rwandese Minister in Addis Ababa Conference of 9th Sept.)**

Government is calling for the establishment of a Commission of The OAU/UNHCR/Rwanda and representatives of the refugees as provided for in The Arusha Peace Agreement to work for the repatriation of the refugees.

**President Bizimungu at The Security Council**

**( Informal Consultations)**

"The government is adopting a policy that would enable Rwandan refugees to return to Rwanda."

5. WHAT IS YOUR ECONOMIC POLICY

The Rwandese government espouses a liberal market-oriented economic policy as enunciated by The IMF and World Bank. The President however noted that " Rwanda was physically devastated. Its government has no means of functioning effectively to date and paying its salaries. The services of technocrats and other cadres cannot be retained on a sustainable basis. Adequate capital (and cash) inflows required to resuscitate Rwanda and to kick-start the economy.

ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGE TO THE ELECTROGAZ MT/BT NETWORK  
RESULTING FROM THE WAR

( translation of estimate submitted by the Ministry of  
Telecomms/Rwandatel)

STATE OF URGENT REQUIREMENTS

1. JARI NODAL CENTER

Digital Beam	USD	598,000
Premises		113,000
JARI-TANZANIA link		114,000
Provision of Services		498,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,323,000</b>

2. EARTH STATION (NEC JAPAN)

Antenna system	USD	500,000
2 Antenna amplifiers		145,700
Air conditioning		75,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>720,700</b>

3. EXCHANGES (ALCATEL CIT FRANCE)

The Caisse Française de Developpement had approved a donation for the replacement of the central exchange system in BUTARE, RUHENGIRI, GISENYI and CYANGUGU.

Estimated amount	USD	1,048,000
Modernization of the KIGALI exchange		17,000
CYANGUGU power supply		230,000
CYANGUGU building		100,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,395,000</b>

4. TRAINING

Among our skilled workers, many are dead and others may not come back.

There is an urgent need to train people in the following fields :

Transmission	4 people	USD	41,500
Switching	5 people		162,500

Satellite communication	5 technicians	151,000
	10 operators	302,000
Engineering and planning	2 people	66,000
Power	4 people	66,000
Billing	4 people	42,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>831,000</b>

#### 5. MISCELLANEOUS

Generator in GITARAMA	USD 36,000	
Repair of other energy supply systems		50,000
15 microcomputers		30,000
3 4X4 pick-up trucks		45,000
3 Pajero		30,000
-office equipment, supplies and measurement tools		80,000
-computer-aided management system ( A Station)		102,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>373,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>4,642,700</b>

Note : the above-listed figures are estimates.

HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS UNIT  
Ms Felixina Forster

Report to UNDP starting Monday, 5th September, 1994

- i) To attend UN inter-agency meetings 8 a.m.  
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
- ii) To attend UNDP\NGOs meetings 5 p.m.  
Tuesdays and Fridays submit notes

*1/2 Oct 94*  
*27/9/94*  
*10/10/94*

Report to HAC (Col. Yaache or Maj Macneil) as and when required and follow up on all humanitarian-related aspects/ projects and activities

Establish (a) Missing Persons' Bureau-- Coordinating with ICRC and other NGOs in handling REPORTS of Missing Persons i.e. both children and adults

Receive a dossier on each of the 84 NGOs working\operating in Rwanda and establish a comprehensive file for them here. The dossier should include a) mandate, b) activities in Rwanda to date and c) planned activities

Any other matter that may from time to time be delegated by the OIC, Humanitarian Affairs.

Jeanne reports that her brother was missing during the war.  
His name is:

Kamali Fidele, aged 10, is with Mr. Jean Nyandwi  
Commune Kigembe  
Prefecture Butare

Note: Fidele went with to Tanzania with the daughter of Jean Nyandwi. Her name is Nyirantwali Marie Josée.

**ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF THE GREAT LAKE COUNTRIES  
P.O. 58 GISENYI  
REPUBLIC OF RWANDA**

**(TRANSLATION)**

**FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE SECOND SPECIAL SESSION OF  
THE CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE  
OF THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF THE GREAT LAKE COUNTRIES**

GBADOLITE (ZAIRE) 26 NOVEMBER 1994

1. AT THE INVITATION OF THE MARECHAL MOBUTU SESE SEKO KUKU NGBENDU WAZA BANGA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE AND PRESENT CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE FOR HEADS OF STATE OF THE ECGLC, THEIR EXCELLENCIES MISTER PASTEUR BIZIMUNGU, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA, AND SYLVESTRE NTIBANTUNGANYA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI, PARTICIPATED IN THE SECOND SPECIAL SUMMIT OF THE HEADS OF STATE OF THE ECGLC ON 26 NOVEMBER 1994 IN GBADOLITE IN THE REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE.
2. DURING THIS MEETING, TWO POINTS WERE EXAMINED INCLUDING THE COMMON SECURITY OF THE THREE COUNTRIES, THE SITUATION OF THE ECGLC AND ITS PERSPECTIVES.

THE COMMON SECURITY OF THE THREE COUNTRIES

3. THE QUESTION OF THE SECURITY OF THE THREE COUNTRIES WAS DISCUSSED FROM TWO ANGLES: THE SECURITY SITUATION ALONG THE BORDERS AND THE PROBLEM OF REFUGEES.
4. THE CONFERENCE RECOGNIZED THAT THE QUESTION OF SECURITY HAS ALWAYS REMAINED A MAJOR CONCERN FOR THE COMMUNITY SINCE ITS CREATION EIGHT YEARS AGO. IT REAFFIRMED ITS FAITH IN THE MECHANISMS IN PLACE BETWEEN STATES ON A BILATERAL BASIS OR IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ECGLC TO MANAGE THE QUESTION OF SECURITY PARTICULARLY WITH REGARDS TO THE COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON SECURITY SIGNED ON AUGUST 29 1966 IN KINSHASA AND THE COMPLEMENTARY ACCORD ON SECURITY SIGNED 21 JUNE 1975 IN KIGALI.

THE CONFERENCE EXPRESSED ITS REGRET THAT THE RECENT MALFUNCTION OF THESE MECHANISMS WAS THE BASIS FOR THE ALARMING SECURITY SITUATION CURRENTLY PRESENT IN THE SUB-REGION AND DECIDED THE FOLLOWING:

- 4.1 TO RENEW THE DYNAMISM OF THE THREE-PARTY SECURITY SYSTEM. GIVEN THE CURRENT EMERGENCY, THESE PARTIES MUST REUNITE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. THE SAME HOLDS FOR THE SECOND MEETING OF MINISTERS INCLUDING THE MINISTERS OF DEFENSE MEETING IN BUJUMBURA IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1994. TO THIS EFFECT, IT WAS REQUESTED THAT THE

PERMANENT EXECUTIVE SECRETARY SUBMIT A WORK DOCUMENT. THE MINISTERS WILL EXAMINE AMONG OTHER THINGS THE FOLLOWING FOUR POINTS:

- a. FORMALIZING PERMANENT COOPERATION AMONG MILITARY OFFICIALS ALONG THE BORDERS AREAS.
  - b. EXAMINING AND PROPOSING SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL ARMED ELEMENTS AND DESTABILIZERS IN THE SUB-REGION.
  - c. SEARCHING FOR POSSIBLE WAYS AND MEANS TO PUT AN END TO THE DISTURBING EXISTENCE OF INSTRUMENTS OF WAR AND PROPAGANDA WHICH THREATEN THE PEACE AS WELL AS THE SECURITY AND TRUST AMONG THE MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY.
  - d. PUTTING INTO PLACE PERMANENT JOINT MONITORING MECHANISMS ALONG SHARED BORDERS.
- 4.2 REACTIVATE THE MEETING OF ADMINISTRATIVE SECURITY AND JUSTICE OFFICIALS IN THE BORDER AREAS IN ORDER TO RESOLVE ISSUES OF CRIME AND ALL TYPES OF DISPUTES ALONG THE BORDERS.
- 4.3 INCLUDE THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE ECGLC OR HIS REPRESENTATIVE IN THOSE MEETINGS DEALING WITH THE ISSUE OF SECURITY SO THAT HE CAN KEEP UP TO DATE ON CHANGES IN THE SITUATION.
5. REGARDING THE REFUGEE PROBLEM WHICH IS THE MAJOR CAUSES OF INSECURITY IN THE ALONG THE BORDER OF MEMBER COUNTRIES, THE CONFERENCE RECOMMENDS THE RAPID IMPLEMENTATION OF VARIOUS THREE-PARTY CONVENTIONS ON THE REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES SIGNED BY THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH-COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR) AND THE MEMBER STATES.

THE THREE HEADS OF STATE DECIDED TO CREATE SECURITY ZONES ON RWANDA SOIL TO RECEIVE THOSE RWANDAN REFUGEES WHO AGREE TO RETURN TO THEIR COUNTRY. THESE SECURITY ZONES WILL BE CLOSELY MONITORED BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. HOWEVER THOSE REFUGEES WHO REFUSE TO RETURN TO THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN WILL BE MOVED AWAY FROM THE BORDER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONVENTION OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY.

THE CONFERENCE SUPPORTS AN INITIATIVE TO ORGANIZE A REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE REFUGEE PROBLEM AS THIS IS SEEN AS LEADING TOWARD THE ORGANIZATION OF A MORE GENERAL CONFERENCE ON THE THEMES OF STABILITY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE GREAT LAKE REGION.

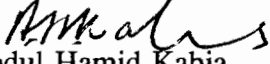
6. IN ADDITION TO THE REFUGEE PROBLEMS, THE CONFERENCE WILL RAISE THE RELATIVE QUESTION OF THE GOODS (ARMS, MUNITIONS, MEANS OF TRANSPORT, AND OTHERS) CARRIED OUT BY THE FORMER MEMBERS OF THE RWANDAN GOVERNMENT FORCES (RGF) WHO ARE DISRUPTING THE SECURITY ALONG THE BORDERS OF THE MEMBER STATES. AFTER NOTING THAT A FRAMEWORK HAD BEEN CREATED TO RESOLVE THIS PROBLEM DURING THE MEETING OF RWANDAN AND ZAIRIAN PRIME MINISTERS IN KINSHASA, 20 TO 24 OCTOBER 1994, THE CONFERENCE RECOMMENDED THAT THE WORK IN THE AD HOC SUB-COMMITTEE BE ACCELERATED.

#### THE SITUATION IN THE ECGLC AND ITS PERSPECTIVES

7. THE CONFERENCE ALSO RECOGNIZED THE SERIOUS FINANCIAL SITUATION WHICH PREVAILS AT THE PERMANENT EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, IN SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS (INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUE ET ZOTECHNIQUE, ENERGIE DES GRANDS LACS) AND IN THE JOINT ENTERPRISES OF ECGLC (BANQUE DE DEVELOPPEMENT POUR LE PAYS DES GRANDS LACS, AND SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE D'ENERGIE DES GRAND LACS).
8. GIVEN THAT THE IMPROVEMENT OF THIS FINANCIAL SITUATION CONSTITUTES, AFTER SECURITY, ONE THE PRIMARY CONDITIONS FOR THE RECOVERY OF ECGLC ACTIVITIES, THE CONFERENCE TOOK THE FOLLOWING URGENT MEASURES:
  - 8.1 EACH MEMBER STATE MUST MAKE AN EFFORT TO ELIMINATE ALL ARREARS IN ITS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PERMANENT EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT AND SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS OF THE ECGLC.
  - 8.2 THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLIES OF IRAZ AND EGL MUST ANALYZE AND ADOPT UNVOTED BUDGETS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE FOR THE PERMANENT EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT AND SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS.
  - 8.3 THE MEMBER STATES RECOMMEND THAT NATIONAL BUSINESSES SETTLE THEIR DEBTS WITH THEIR JOINT VENTURE CLIENTS.



TO: See Below

FROM:   
Dr. Abdul Hamid Kabia  
Executive Director  
UNAMIR

DATE: 17 October 1994

SUBJECT: Daily Prayer meetings (civilian)

Following our initial meeting of this morning, the SRSG decided that we should continue to hold prayer meetings with all Heads of Sections and Units at the same time and place, but only on **Mondays** and **Fridays**.

A **Senior Staff** meeting will be held on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 0900hrs to 0930hrs in the SRSG's Conference Room.

**Distribution**

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CSO	

COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIAUE DES PAYS DES GRANDS LACS  
B.P 58 GISENYI  
REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE

INS  
F. 02  
Translation  
into English pl.  
2-12-94

COMMUNIQUE FINAL DE LA DEUXIEME SESSION EXTRAORDINAIRE DE LA  
CONFERENCE DES CHEFS D'ETAT DE LA COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE DES PAYS  
DES GRANDS LACS

GBADOLITE (ZAIRE) LE 26 NOVEMBRE 1994

1. A L'INVITATION DU MARECHAL MOBUTU SESE SEKO KUKU NGBENDU WA  
ZA BANGA, PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU ZAIRE ET PRÉSIDENT EN  
EXERCICE DE LA CONFERENCE DES CHEFS D'ETAT DE LA CEPGL,  
LEURS EXCELLENCES MONSIEUR PASTEUR BIZIMUNGU, PRESIDENT  
DE LA REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE, ET SYLVESTRE NTIBANTUNGANYA,  
PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU BURUNDI, ONT PARTICIPE, LE 26  
NOVEMBRE 1994, A GBADOLITE EN REPUBLIQUE DU ZAIRE AU  
DEUXIEME SOMMET EXTRAORDINAIRE DES CHEFS D'ETAT DE LA  
CEPGL.
2. AU COURS DE LEUR RENCONTRE, DEUX POINTS ONT ETE EXAMINES, A  
SAVOIR, LA SECURITE COMMUNE DES TROIS PAYS, LA SITUATION DE  
LA CEPGL AINSI QUE SES PERPSPECTIVES.

SECURITE COMMUNE DES TROIS PAYS

3. LA QUESTION DE LA SECURITE COMMUNE DES TROIS PAYS A ETE  
ABORDEE SOUS DEUX ANGLES : LA SITUATION DE LA SECURITE  
AUX FRONTIERES, PUIS LA PROBLEMATIQUE DES  
REFUGIES.
4. LA CONFERENCE A RECONNU QUE LA QUESTION DE LA SECURITE A  
TOUJOURS ETE UNE PREOCCUPATION MAJEURE DE LA  
COMMUNAUTE DEPUIS SA CREATION ET TOUT AU LONG DES DIX  
HUIT ANS DE SON EXISTENCE. ELLE A REAFFIRME SA FOI DANS LES  
INSTRUMENTS MIS EN PLACE ENTRE LES ETATS A TITRE BILATERAL  
OU DANS LE CADRE DE LA CEPGL POUR GERER LA QUESTION DE LA  
SECURITE NOTAMMENT L'ACCORD DE COOPERATION EN MATIERE  
DE SECURITE SIGNE LE 29 AOÛT 1966 A KINSHASA ET L'ACCORD  
COMPLEMENTAIRE EN MATIERE DE SECURITE SIGNE LE 21 JUIN 1975  
A KIGALI.  
  
LA CONFERENCE A, APRES AVOIR REGRETTE QUE, CES DERNIERS  
TEMPS, LE NON FONCTIONNEMENT DE CES INSTRUMENTS EST A LA  
BASE DE LA SITUATION ALARMANTE SUR LE PLAN DE LA SECURITE  
QUE NOUS CONNAISSONS ACTUELLEMENT, A DECIDE DE QUI SUIT  
  
4 REDYNAMISER

CELLE-CI DEVRAIT SE REUNIR LE PLUS RAPIDEMENT POSSIBLE. IL EN EST DE MEME DE LA DEUXIEME REUNION DES MINISTRES AYANT LA DEFENSE DANS LEURS ATTRIBUTIONS QUI DEVRAIT SE TENIR A BUJUMBURA DANS LA PREMIERE QUINZAINE DU MOIS DE DECEMBRE 1994. A CET EFFET, IL EST DEMANDE AU SECRETARIAT EXECUTIF PERMANENT D'APPRETER UN DOCUMENT DE TRAVAIL. CES DERNIERS AURONT ENTRE AUTRE A EXAMINET LES POINTS SUIVANTS :

- a. FORMALISER LE CADRE DE CONCERTATION PERMANENTE ENTRE LES RESPONSABLES MILITAIRES DES ZONES FRONTALIERES;
- b. EXAMINER ET PROPOSER DES SOLUTIONS AU PROBLEME DE LA PRESENCE DANS LA SOUS-REGION DES ELEMENTS ARMES ET DESTABILISATEURS TANT INTERNES QU'EXTERNES.
- c. RECHERCHER LES VOIES ET MOYENS SUSCEPTIBLES DE METTRE FIN A L'EXISTENCE INQUIETANTE DES INSTRUMENTS DE GUERRE ET DE PROPAGANDE NUISIBLES POUR LA PAIX, LA SECURITE ET LA CONFIANCE DES PAYS DE LA COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE DES PAYS

DES GRANDS LACS ET DE LA SOUS-REGION EN GENERAL.

- d. METTRE EN PLACE DES MECANISMES PERMANENTS DE CONTROLE CONJOINT DES FRONTIERES COMMUNES.
- 4.2. REACTIVER LES REUNIONS DES REONSABLES ADMINISTRATIFS DE SECURITE ET DE JUSTICE DES ZONES FRONTALIERES AFIN DE REGLER COMME PAR LE PASSE, LE PROBLEME DE CRIMINALITE, DE BANDITISME ET DE TOUT AUTRE LITIGE AUX FRONTIERES;
  - 4.3. ASSOCIER DESORMAIS LE SECRETAIRE EXECUTIF DE LA CEPGL OU SON REPRESENTANT AUX REUNIONS SUR LES QUESTIONS DE SECURITE DE MANIERE A LUI PERMETTRE DE SUIVRE L'EVOLUTION DE LA SITUATION;
5. CONCERNANT LA QUESTION DES REFUGIES, QUI CONSTITUE UN DES PROBLEMES MAJEURS D'INSECURITE AUX FRONTIERES DES ETATS MEMBRES, LA CONFERENCE RECOMMANDE LA MISE EN APPLICATION RAPIDE DES DIFFERENTES CONVENTIONS TRIPARTITES SUR LE RAPATRIEMENT DES REFUGIES SIGNES ENTRE LE HAUT-COMMISSARIAT DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LES REFUGIES (HCR) ET LES ETATS MEMBRES.

LES TROIS CHEFS D'ETAT ONT DECIDE QU'IL SOIT CREE SUR LE TERRITOIRE RWANDAIS DE ZONES DE SECURITE POUR L'ACCUEIL DES REFUGIES RWANDAIS QUI ACCEPTENT DE REGAGNER LEUR PAYS. CES ZONES DE SECURITE SERONT PLACEES SOUS LA HAUTE

SURVEILLANCE DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES ET DES ORGANISMES INTERNATIONAUX. PAR CONTRE, LES REFUGIES QUI REFUSERAIENT DE REGAGNER LEUR PAYS D'ORIGINE FERONT L'OBJET D'ELOIGNEMENT DE LA FRONTIERE CONFORMEMENT A LA CONVENTION PERTINENTE DE L'OUA.

LA CONFERENCE SOUTIENT EN OUTRE L'INITIATIVE D'ORGANISER UNE CONFERENCE REGIONALE SUR LA QUESTION DES REFUGIES ETANT ENTENDU QU'IL S'AGIT D'UNE ETAPE VERS L'ORGANISATION A TERME D'UNE CONFERENCE PLUS GLOBALE SUR LE THEME DE LA STABILITE, LA PAIX ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT DANS LA REGION DES GRANDS LACS.

6. SUBSIDIAIREMENT AUX PROBLEMES DES REFUGIES, LA CONFERENCE A EVOQUE LA QUESTION RELATIVE AUX BIENS (ARMES, MUNITIONS, MOYENS DE TRANSPORT ET AUTRES) EMPORTES PAR LES ANCIENS ELEMENTS DES FORCES ARMEES RWANDAISES, (FAR) QUI SONT DE NATURE A PERTURBER LA SECURITE AUX FRONTIERES DES ETATS MEMBRES. APRES AVOIR NOTE QUE CETTE QUESTION AVAIT TROUVE UN CADRE DE REGLEMENT LORS DE LA RENCONTRE DES PREMIERS MINISTRES DE LA REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE ET DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU ZAIRE DU 20 AU 24 OCTOBRE 1994 A KINSHASA, LA CONFERENCE A RECOMMANDE L'ACCELERATION DES TRAVAUX DES SOUS COMMISSIONS AD HOC.

#### LA SITUATION DE LA CEPGL ET SES PERSPECTIVES

7. LA CONFERENCE A PRIS CONNAISSANCE DE LA SITUATION FINANCIERE GRAVE QUI PREVAIL A LA FOIS AU SECRETARIAT EXECUTIF PERMANENT, AU SEIN DES ORGANISMES SPECIALISES (INSTITUT DE

RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUE ET ZOTECHNIQUE, ENERGIE DES GRANDS LACS) ET DES ENTREPRISES COMMUNES DE LA CEPGL (BANQUE DE DEVELOPPEMENT DES ETATS DES GRANDS LACS, ET SOCIETE INTERNATION D'ENERGIE DES GRANDS LACS).

8. CONSIDERANT QUE L'ASSINISSEMENT DE CETTE SITUATION FINANCIERE CONSTITUE, A COTE DE LA SECURITE, UNE DES CONDITIONS PRIMORDIALES POUR LA REPRISE DES ACTIVITES DE LA CEPGL, LA CONFERENCE A PRIS LES MESURES URGENTES SUIVANTES :

- 8.1. CHAQUE ETAT MEMBRE DOIT FAIRE UN EFFORT POUR APURER LES ARRIERES DE SES CONTRIBUTIONS VIS-A-VIS DU SECRETARIAT EXECUTIF PERMANENT ET DES ORGANISMES SPECIALISES DE LA CEPGL.
- 8.2. LE CONSEIL DE MINISTRES ET LES ASSEMBLEES REGIONALES DE L'EGL DOIVENT ANALYSER ET ADOPTER DES MESURES

DELAIS LES BUDGETS DU SECRETARIAT EXECUTIF PERMANENT ET DES ORGANISMES SPECIALISES NON ENCORE VOTES;

- 8.3. LES ETATS MEMBRES RECOMMENDENT AUX SOCIETES NATIONALES CLIENTES DES ENTREPRISES COMMUNES DE S'ACQUITER DE LEURS OBLIGATIONS VIS-A-VIS DE CES DERNIERES.
- 8.4. LES ETATS MEMBRES DOIVENT APPUYER LES REQUETES DE FINANCEMENT DU SECRETARIAT EXECUTIF PERMANENT ET DE L'IRAZ POUR L'ACQUISITION DES EQUIPEMENTS ET LA REMISE EN ETAT DES INFRASTRUCTURES;
- 8.5. LES ETATS MEMBRES DOIVENT LIBERER DANS LES MEILLEURS DELAIS LES INFRASTRUCTURES COMMUNAUTAIRES ENCORE OCCUPEES PAR LES DEPLACES ET RAPATRIES OU AUTRES PERSONNES ETRANGERES AUX ORGANISMES DE LA CEPGL;
- 8.6. LES EFFORTS DE LA COMMUNAUTE DOIVENT ETRE CONCENTRES SUR LES SECTEURS PRIORITAIRES CI-APRES :
  - a. COMMERCE, PAIEMENT, CIRCULATION DE PERSONNES ET SECURITE;
  - b. AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRIE, ENERGIE, ENVIRONNEMENT ET RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE;
  - c. TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION ET TOURISME;
- 8.7. LE FONCTIONNEMENT DU SECRETARIAT EXECUTIF PERMANENT SERA ASSURE PAR LA MISE SUR PIED DE LA CELLULE DE RELANCE DES ACTIVITES COMPOSEE DE 15 A 20 PERSONNES ET CHARGEE DE :
  - a. REDEMARRER LES ACTIVITES DE LA COMMUNAUTE;
  - b. SAUVEGARDER LES ACQUIS DE LA COMMUNAUTE;
  - c. EVALUER LE PATRIMOINE DE LA COMMUNAUTE ET LE RENTABLISER NOTAMMENT A TRAVERS LA MISE EN LOCATION;
  - d. PROPOSER LES SECTEURS PRIORITAIRES D'INTEGRATION ET LE PROCESSUS APPROPRIE;
  - e. PREPARER LE BUDGET PROGRAMME 1995.
9. AYANT RENOUVELLE LEUR CONFIANCE EN LEUR DOYEN, LE MARECHAL

MOBUTU SESE SEKO, LES PRESIDENTS DE LA REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE ET DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU BURUNDI ONT DECIDE DE PRORoger SON MANDAT DE PRESIDENT EN EXERCICE DE LA CEPGL JUSQU'AU RETOUR DE MEILLEURES CONDITIONS DE SECURITE DANS LA SOUS-REGION.

LES TROIS CHEFS D'ETAT SE SONT, PAR AILLEURS, CONVENUS DE

TENIR LEUR SESSION ORDINAIRE DANS LE COURANT DU PREMIER TRIMESTRE 1995 EN REPUBLIQUE DU ZAIRE.

10. A L'ISSUE DE LEURS ENTRETIENS, LES CHEFS D'ETAT DU RWANDA ET DU BURUNDI ONT REMERCIÉ LEUR HOMOLOGUE ZAISOIS, LE MARECHAL MOBUTU SESE SEKO, POUR L'ATMOSPHERE EMPREINTE DE FRANCHISE ET DE CORDIALITE QU'IL A SU CREER POUR ASSURER PLEIN SUCCES A LA DEUXIEME SESSION EXTRAORDINAIRE DE LA CONFERENCE DES CHEFS D'ETAT DE LA CEPGL ET ONT RENDU HOMMAGE AU PEUPLE ZAISOIS POUR SON HOSPITALITE LEGENDAIRE DONT ILS ONT FAIT L'OBJET LORS DE LEUR SEJOUR A GBADOLITE.

FAIT A GBADOLITE (ZAIRE), LE 26 NOVEMBRE 1994.

XVIII) **Vote pour la résolution 48/56**

81, **In favour:** Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, China, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Against:** France, Monaco.

**Abstaining:** Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Burundi, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Federated States of Micronesia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Slovak Republic, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

**Absent:** Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Guatemala, Jamaica, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Swaziland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Zaire.

**A/57 Renforcement de la coordination de l'aide humanitaire d'urgence de l'Organisation des Nations Unies**

Date : 14 décembre 1993  
Adoptée sans vote

Séance plénière : 78ème  
Rapport : A/48/L.47

**L'Assemblée générale,**

**Réaffirmant** ses résolutions 46/182 du 19 décembre 1991, et 47/168 du 22 décembre 1992,

**Réaffirmant également** les principes directeurs énoncés à la section I de l'annexe à sa résolution 46/182,

**Notant** que les Etats ont adressé au Secrétaire général les indications qu'il leur a demandées conformément aux paragraphes 7 et 8 de la résolution 47/168,

**Considérant** les décisions adoptées par les organismes, programmes et fonds opérationnels des Nations Unies touchant leur participation à une action coordonnée dans les situations d'urgence qui requièrent une aide humanitaire,

**Vivement préoccupée** de constater que les catastrophes naturelles et autres situations d'urgence se multiplient et sont de plus en plus amples et complexes,

**Constatant** avec préoccupation que les catastrophes naturelles et les autres situations d'urgence entravent dans les pays touchés les efforts déployés par ces pays pour assurer leur développement,

**Insistant** sur la nécessité de lancer les actions humanitaires sans tarder et de les mener rapidement et efficacement,

**Soulignant** qu'il importe de coordonner les interventions et de fournir une assistance technique et financière - notamment sous forme d'échanges d'informations et, après une catastrophe, d'activités de développement - aux pays exposés à des catastrophes naturelles afin qu'ils puissent parer d'avance aux catastrophes et en limiter les effets,

**Notant** que le Fonds central autorenewable d'urgence a fonctionné de manière encourageante et que les organismes opérationnels l'utilisent de plus en plus,

Constatant qu'il devient de plus en plus nécessaire de mobiliser une aide humanitaire et des ressources financières suffisantes pour permettre à l'Organisation des Nations Unies de réagir promptement devant les urgences humanitaires et d'assurer à la fois les secours et le passage de cette phase à celle du développement,

Se rendant compte qu'il est nécessaire de coordonner davantage l'aide humanitaire, en veillant en particulier à ce que cette coordination s'exerce d'abord sur le terrain,

Considérant, dans le contexte de sa résolution 48/7 du 19 octobre 1993, la question humanitaire et celle du relèvement qui interviennent dans le problème du déminage,

Saluant les efforts que fait le Comité permanent interorganisations pour mettre au point une approche qui permette aux agents opérant sur le terrain et à ceux qui oeuvrent au développement de mener de manière cohérente et dans la complémentarité les activités qui assurent la continuité entre les différentes phases,

Soulignant, dans le contexte de ses résolutions 47/120 A du 18 décembre 1992 et 47/120 B du 20 septembre 1993 et compte tenu des initiatives récentes prises à cet égard<sup>1/</sup>, la nécessité de protéger suffisamment le personnel des opérations humanitaires, conformément aux normes et principes du droit international,

1. Prend acte du rapport du Secrétaire général;<sup>2/</sup>
2. Approuve pleinement les conclusions adoptées d'un commun accord par le Conseil économique et social, qui fera le point de leur application à sa session de fond de 1994;<sup>3/</sup>
3. Souligne qu'il appartient au Secrétaire général de donner l'impulsion motrice, par l'intermédiaire du Coordonnateur des secours d'urgence et en étroite liaison avec lui, pour que l'action humanitaire d'urgence soit coordonnée, cohérente et lancée dans les meilleurs délais;
4. Souligne qu'il est indispensable d'assurer une meilleure coordination au sein du système des Nations Unies et, tout en réaffirmant le mandat et les fonctions du Département des affaires humanitaires à cet égard, prie le Coordonnateur des secours d'urgence d'améliorer la coordination et la gestion, au Siège et sur le terrain, y compris la coordination des activités des organismes opérationnels;
5. Invite les organes intergouvernementaux des organismes opérationnels intéressés à prêter pleinement leur concours pour que la coordination puisse être assurée à l'échelle du système, sous la direction du Coordonnateur des secours d'urgence, afin que le Siège et les services sur le terrain puissent réagir avec efficacité aux catastrophes naturelles et aux autres situations d'urgence;
6. Souligne que le Comité permanent interorganisations placé sous la direction du Coordonnateur des secours d'urgence, devrait être le principal dispositif chargé de la coordination interorganisations, qu'il devrait se réunir plus fréquemment et s'occuper de façon concrète des orientations générales de l'aide humanitaire et de l'organisation d'une intervention cohérente et rapide du système des Nations Unies dans les situations d'urgence qui requièrent une aide de cette nature;
7. Souligne également la nécessité d'accélérer la mise en place au Département des affaires humanitaires d'un système d'information d'urgence qui permette de recueillir et de diffuser à temps des indications sur les catastrophes naturelles et autres urgences humanitaires, y compris les informations fournies par le gouvernement concerné, les organismes des Nations Unies, les donateurs et les organisations de secours, de donner rapidement l'alerte lorsque survient une situation critique, d'évaluer les besoins en permanence et de déterminer les sources de contributions financières et autres;
8. A conscience qu'il faut accroître les ressources du Fonds central autorenouvelable d'urgence, notamment en veillant à ce que les remboursements se fassent aux échéances fixées, invite les donateurs potentiels à verser des contributions supplémentaires et prie le Secrétaire général d'ouvrir des consultations à cette fin, en ayant pleinement à l'esprit la nécessité d'assurer au Fonds des contributions sûres, provenant de sources diversifiées et d'obtenir des suppléments de ressources;
9. Décide d'élargir le champ d'intervention du Fonds de manière à y inclure l'Organisation internationale pour les migrations;

10. Invite les organismes opérationnels à participer à la coordination sur le terrain dès le début de la situation d'urgence;

11. Prie le Comité permanent interorganisations de définir le plus rapidement possible les meilleurs moyens et les règles à suivre pour réunir suffisamment de ressources humaines et financières de façon à pouvoir coordonner rapidement les secours, y compris les ressources dans lesquelles le Coordonnateur des secours d'urgence pourrait puiser pour établir des arrangements spéciaux de coordination au début d'une opération d'urgence, compte tenu des dispositions pertinentes des résolutions de l'Assemblée générale, 46/182 du 19 décembre 1991 et 47/199 du 22 décembre 1992, et des conclusions adoptées d'un commun accord au Conseil économique et social en ce qui concerne la coordination sur le terrain;

12. Décide, en attendant que le Conseil économique et social prenne une décision définitive à sa session de fond de 1994, sur la base des recommandations du Comité permanent interorganisations et de l'expérience acquise, d'autoriser, dans des circonstances exceptionnelles, pour une durée limitée et tout en préservant le caractère autorenewable du Fonds central d'urgence, le Coordonnateur des secours d'urgence et les organismes opérationnels intéressés, sous la direction du Coordonnateur, à opérer des prélèvements sur les intérêts accumulés par le Fonds, de façon à assurer au mieux la coordination d'une intervention rapide lorsqu'il n'y a pas suffisamment de moyens au niveau local;

13. Prie également le Comité permanent interorganisations de présenter des recommandations sur d'autres questions se rapportant à la coordination sur le terrain, y compris en ce qui concerne les mesures prises pour répartir clairement les tâches au début de la situation d'urgence, en particulier en confiant la responsabilité première aux organismes opérationnels, selon qu'il convient, ainsi que sur les procédures normalisées que doivent suivre les missions conjointes d'évaluation des besoins d'urgence sous la direction générale et la coordination du Coordonnateur des secours d'urgence;

14. Prie le Secrétaire général d'inclure, dans son rapport annuel sur la coordination de l'aide humanitaire d'urgence, des recommandations sur les mesures concrètes à prendre pour renforcer dans la coordination l'appui de l'ensemble du système des Nations Unies aux efforts visant à faciliter le passage de la phase des secours d'urgence à la phase de relèvement et de développement et, en particulier, dans le cadre de la Décennie internationale de la prévention des catastrophes naturelles, à favoriser la constitution de capacités nationales pour aider les pays à prévenir les situations d'urgence et à en réduire les effets;

15. Prie également le Secrétaire général de continuer à renforcer la formule des appels généraux, en veillant à ce que ceux-ci soient davantage axés sur les besoins sur le terrain et soient fondés sur des priorités précises résultant d'estimations globales et réalistes des besoins en secours lors de catastrophes et d'autres situations d'urgence qui demandent une aide coordonnée, et dans cette perspective, invite tous les organismes opérationnels et humanitaires intéressés à coopérer et à participer pleinement à la formulation de ces appels;

16. Demande aux Etats de répondre rapidement et généreusement aux appels généraux à l'aide humanitaire, en tenant compte des besoins du relèvement et du développement à long terme;

17. Invite le Secrétaire général à continuer d'étudier toutes les solutions auxquelles il serait possible de recourir, dans la limite des ressources existantes, pour mettre à la disposition du Département des affaires humanitaires suffisamment de personnel qualifié et de moyens administratifs pour lui permettre d'accomplir ses tâches face à la multiplication des catastrophes naturelles et autres situations d'urgence;

18. Souligne qu'il importe que le Coordonnateur des secours d'urgence participe pleinement à la planification d'ensemble des activités des Nations Unies visant à répondre aux situations d'urgence, afin de remplir son rôle d'avocat de l'aide humanitaire en faisant en sorte que la dimension humanitaire, et en particulier le principe d'humanité, de neutralité et d'impartialité qui doit présider aux secours d'urgence soient pleinement respectés;

19. Souligne l'importance du rôle du Coordonnateur des secours d'urgence, s'agissant de faciliter l'accès des organisations opérationnelles aux zones d'urgence afin qu'elles puissent apporter rapidement les secours, cela en obtenant le consentement de toutes les parties intéressées et grâce à des dispositions telles que la création de couloirs temporaires de secours là où cela est nécessaire, la proclamation de journées et de zones de calme et autres formes, et en simplifiant aussi la tâche des organisations qui s'occupent d'assurer le retour des réfugiés et des personnes déplacées;

20. Prie le Secrétaire général d'inclure, dans le rapport annuel qu'il présentera à

l'Assemblée générale à sa quarante-neuvième session, des recommandations sur les moyens d'améliorer le potentiel opérationnel des stocks d'articles destinés aux secours d'urgence, ainsi qu'une étude des avantages ou inconvénients, notamment du point de vue de la rapidité fonctionnelle et du rapport coût-utilité, que présenterait la création d'entrepôts régionaux, compte tenu des installations existantes et de la possibilité de les renforcer;

21. Prie également le Secrétaire général d'inclure dans le rapport qu'il présentera au Conseil économique et social à sa session de fond de 1994 les recommandations du Comité permanent interorganisations demandées aux paragraphes 11 et 13 de la présente résolution;

22. Prie en outre le Secrétaire général, dans le rapport annuel sur la coordination de l'aide humanitaire d'urgence qu'il lui présentera à sa quarante-neuvième session, de rendre compte des progrès réalisés dans l'application de la présente résolution, en recommandant des moyens de renforcer davantage la coordination de l'aide humanitaire d'urgence dans le système des Nations Unies.

<sup>1</sup>/Voir résolution 868 (1993) du Conseil de sécurité, en date du 29 septembre 1993 (A/48/349-S/26358, A/C.4/48/L.18 et C.6/48/L.12).

<sup>2</sup>/A/48/536

<sup>3</sup>/Documents officiels de l'Assemblée générale, quarante-huitième session, Supplément No 3 (A/48/3/Rev.1), chap. III.

#### 48/58 Processus de paix au Moyen-Orient

Date : 14 décembre 1993  
Vote : 155-3-1 (enregistré)

Séance plénière : 7(ème)  
Rapport : A/48/L.32 et Add.1

##### L'Assemblée générale,

Soulignant qu'un règlement global, juste et durable du conflit au Moyen-Orient contribuerait pour beaucoup à renforcer la paix et la sécurité internationales,

Rappelant la convocation à Madrid, le 30 octobre 1991, de la Conférence de la paix sur le Moyen-Orient, sur la base des résolutions 242 (1967) et 338 (1973) du Conseil de sécurité, en date respectivement du 22 novembre 1967 et du 22 octobre 1973, et les négociations bilatérales qui ont suivi, ainsi que les réunions des groupes de travail bilatéraux, et notant avec satisfaction le large appui que le processus de paix rencontre dans la communauté internationale,

Notant que l'Organisation des Nations Unies continue de prendre part pleinement et de façon constructive aux activités des groupes de travail multilatéraux, en tant que participant extérieur à la région,

Ayant à l'esprit la Déclaration de principes sur les arrangements intérimaires d'autonomie, signée à Washington, le 13 septembre 1993, par Israël et par l'Organisation de libération de la Palestine,<sup>1</sup>/

Ayant également à l'esprit l'Accord entre Israël et la Jordanie sur un calendrier commun, signé à Washington le 14 septembre 1993,

1. Se félicite du processus de paix engagé à Madrid et appuie les négociations bilatérales qui le suivent;

2. Souligne l'importance et la nécessité d'instaurer une paix globale, juste et durable au Moyen-Orient;

3. Appuie sans réserve les progrès réalisés à ce jour dans le processus de paix, en particulier la Déclaration de principes sur les arrangements intérimaires d'autonomie, signée par Israël et par l'Organisation de libération de la Palestine, et l'Accord entre Israël et la Jordanie sur un calendrier commun, qui constituent un premier pas important vers l'instauration d'une paix globale, juste et durable au Moyen-Orient, et engage toutes les parties à appliquer les accords conclus;

4. Souligne la nécessité de faire rapidement progresser les négociations arabo-israéliennes sur d'autres aspects du processus de paix;

5. Se félicite des résultats de la Conférence internationale des donateurs organisée pour renforcer la paix au Moyen-Orient, qui s'est tenue à Washington le 1er octobre 1993, et de la création d'un groupe d'étude de haut niveau des Nations Unies chargé d'appuyer le développement économique et social du peuple palestinien, et demande instamment aux Etats Membres de fournir une assistance économique, financière et technique au peuple palestinien au cours de la période intérimaire;

6. Demande à tous les Etats Membres d'apporter aussi une assistance économique, financière et technique aux Etats de la région et d'appuyer le processus de paix;

7. Considère que l'Organisation des Nations Unies peut jouer un rôle utile en participant activement au processus de paix au Moyen-Orient et en contribuant à l'application de la Déclaration de principes;

8. Encourage le développement et la coopération au niveau régional dans les domaines où des travaux ont déjà été entrepris pour donner suite à la Conférence de Madrid.

1/A/48/486-S/26560, annexe

Vote pour la résolution 48/58

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Iran, Lebanon, Syria.

Abstaining: Lybia.

Absent: Afghanistan, Andorra, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cape Verde, Eritrea, Georgia, Grenada, Honduras, Iraq, Kyrgyz Republic, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Zaire.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

NAME	ORGANIZATION
H.E. Sharyar Khan	SRSG, UNAMIR
Dr. Abdul Hamid Kabia	ED, UNAMIR
Mr. Arturo Hein	UNDP REP/HAC
Mr. Julio Gamba	WORLD BANK REP
Mr. Steven Hotttner	WORLD BANK
Mr. Paul Doons	WORLD BANK
Mr. Francois Munyantwali	WORLD BANK
Mr. Kaba Ibrahima	FAO
Mr. Andre Roberfroid	UNICEF
Mr. J. Paul Menu	WHO
Mr. Janvier de Riedmatten	UNHCR
Mr. Antonio Donini	DHA/NY
Ms. Norah Niland	DHA/NY
Ms. Isel Rivero	UNAMIR
Col. C. B. Yaache	UNAMIR
Mr. A. B. Sidique Dao	UNAMIR

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
<b>Ratios (%)</b>						
Total external debt/GNP	23.4	28.2	28.3	29.7	34.3	53.7
Debt-service ratio <sup>a</sup>	8.4	13.3	12.9	18.4	14.4	17.6
Short-term debt/ total external debt	6.0	6.5	6.3	6.9	6.6	6.1
Concessional long-term loans/ long-term debt	97.3	97.7	98.6	99.0	99.2	99.5

Note. Long-term debt is defined as having original maturity of more than one year.

<sup>a</sup> Debt service as a percentage of earnings from exports of goods and services.

Source: World Bank, World Debt Tables.

## EXCHANGE, TRADE AND INVESTMENT REGULATIONS

The Rwandan franc is a non-convertible currency. All foreign trade transactions require licences. The commercial banks are required to surrender foreign currency receipts, from both merchandise exports and invisible earnings, to the Banque nationale du Rwanda. Outward transfers and foreign currency borrowings are also subject to BNR approval.

In June 1991 the government imposed a 5% commission on all requests for foreign exchange for imports. This tax, however, will be removed in late 1993.

Rwanda has an investment code that is generous to investors. Normally the government will not insist on a shareholding in a new enterprise although an exception may be made in a strategic industry. New businesses are guaranteed a five-year "holiday" from corporation tax (which is otherwise levied at 50%) and may be granted an exemption from the *droit d'entrée* on the import of raw materials. The BNR allows the repatriation of dividends to overseas shareholders although the remittance may have to be made in several tranches on account of a shortage of foreign exchange; all dividends are subject to a tax of 20%.

**Gross official development assistance<sup>a</sup>**

(\$ m)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Bilateral	132.4	147.1	144.0	142.2	198.8	240.6
of which:						
Belgium	21.6	33.5	29.1	26.7	43.4	55.8
France	20.9	33.2	23.7	19.6	37.2	43.1
Germany	19.3	22.0	25.0	27.2	31.8	40.1
USA	21.0	14.0	17.0	9.0	13.0	27.0
Canada	4.7	6.0	7.6	12.7	13.8	21.2
Switzerland	10.3	9.4	12.9	9.1	10.2	17.1
Multilateral	85.4	103.9	115.5	99.4	105.6	133.4
of which:						
IDA	37.6	39.0	25.0	27.0	22.0	49.0
EC	19.4	20.6	39.1	32.5	36.0	21.4
UNDP	...	...	10.2	9.0	12.3	12.8
ADF	7.8	20.7	21.0	16.7	19.4	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>217.8</b>	<b>251.1</b>	<b>259.5</b>	<b>241.7</b>	<b>304.4</b>	<b>374.0</b>
of which:						
grants	144.7	153.7	188.2	178.4	235.9	265.5

<sup>a</sup> Disbursements. Official development assistance is defined as grants and loans with at least a 25% grant element, provided by OECD and OPEC member countries and multilateral agencies, and administered with the aim of promoting development and welfare in the recipient country.

Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries.

**External debt**

External debt has risen virtually constantly since the early 1980s, and totalled \$845m at the end of 1991. World Bank statistics show that concessional loans accounted for virtually all Rwandan long-term debt. In the past Rwanda had little recourse to IMF facilities: as of 1988 Fund credit of only \$3.7m (in the form of Trust Fund borrowing) was outstanding, but in 1991 the Fund approved a SDR30.7m SAF. Short-term credit has also remained very limited.

**External debt**

(\$ m)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
<b>Total external debt</b>	<b>452.2</b>	<b>606.1</b>	<b>654.5</b>	<b>644.3</b>	<b>736.2</b>	<b>845.0</b>
long-term debt	416.6	559.8	609.3	598.9	687.8	780.1
short-term debt	27.1	39.3	41.5	44.5	48.3	51.9
of which:						
interest arrears on						
long-term debt	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.9	2.8	4.5
use of IMF credit	8.6	6.9	3.7	0.9	0.1	12.5
<b>Public &amp; publicly guaranteed</b>						
<b>long-term debt</b>	<b>416.6</b>	<b>559.8</b>	<b>609.3</b>	<b>598.9</b>	<b>687.8</b>	<b>780.1</b>
official creditors	407.3	548.5	601.9	593.9	684.1	777.5
multilateral	297.6	390.6	436.3	478.2	542.2	624.0
bilateral	109.6	157.9	165.6	115.7	142.0	153.5
private creditors	9.3	11.3	7.4	5.0	3.7	2.6
<b>Total debt service</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>25.0</b>
principal	12.6	14.2	11.6	16.6	10.3	12.8
interest	7.3	9.6	11.1	12.3	11.3	12.2
of which:						
short-term debt	1.9	2.4	2.8	4.8	5.2	5.6

continued

Meanwhile, events in Rwanda, and particularly the mass flight of Tutsi refugees into Burundi, hastened the ethnic polarisation of politics. In legislative elections in 1965, Hutu candidates won 23 out of the 33 seats, but the king appointed a Tutsi, Léopold Biha, as prime minister, ignored the new parliament, and began replacing elected local officials with his own functionaries. A few Hutu officers attempted a coup that year, and Hutu sections of the army mutinied. King Mwambutsa fled the country. Mr Biha instituted the first of the country's many bloody ethnic reprisals, during which most Hutu politicians, army and police officers were killed. King Mwambutsa's son assumed the monarchy, and was crowned Ntare III in September 1966. Two months later he was deposed by his own prime minister, Captain Michel Micombero, a Tutsi from Bururi, who formed a military government and declared a republic.

Another Hutu coup attempt in 1969 led to a strengthening of the Tutsi monopoly on government, and its increased militarisation. Ethnic purges and massacres continued, notably and gruesomely in 1972, when over 80,000 Hutu were killed. Many others fled to neighbouring countries. In 1974 a new constitution was introduced, under which the head of Uprona was automatically the president of the republic and head of government. In 1976, as a result of a bloodless coup, another Bururi Tutsi, Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, assumed the presidency. He was politically socialist in outlook, courting Colonel Qadhafi of Libya, and detesting President Mobutu of Zaire and the Roman Catholic Church. Nonetheless, he accepted a Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) in 1986. He also retained the Tutsi monopoly of the political process. In 1987 another bloodless coup saw yet another Bururi Tutsi, Major Pierre Buyoya, as president. He suspended the constitution, replaced the Uprona Central Committee with his own Comité militaire de salut national (CMSN), and dissolved both the parliament and the government. He quickly removed the restrictions placed by his predecessor on the Catholic Church, earning himself the immediate favour of the West.

The following year, another brutal reprisal killing of Hutu took place, after the death of several hundred Tutsi, leading to thousands more refugees. The event was a turning point for the regime. Adrien Sibomana, a Hutu, was made prime minister, and others received cabinet posts. In 1990 President Buyoya launched a charter of national unity, and announced a programme of political reform. The CMSN was replaced by the Uprona Central Committee, this time much enlarged, ethnically balanced, and with a Hutu, Nicolas Mayugi, as its general secretary. A reshuffle in 1991 reduced the power of the military still further.

November 1991 saw another genocidal massacre of Hutu. In March 1992 a referendum affirmed President Buyoya's new policy of legalising opposition parties, as long as they were ethnically balanced, and of legislative and presidential elections the following year. Melchior Ndadaye's predominantly Hutu Front pour la démocratie au Burundi (Frodebu) soon emerged as a front-runner, although other parties proliferated. Despite considerable tensions, there were no massacres in the run-up to the elections, which eventually took place in June 1993. Frodebu won both convincingly, with a 97.2% turnout in the presidential elections. President Ndadaye, the first Hutu to wield supreme power in Burundi for at least 400 years, has named a moderate cabinet, with Sylvie Kinigi, a Tutsi member of Uprona, as prime minister.

## Burundi

### POLITICAL BACKGROUND

#### History

Burundi's first human inhabitants were the Twa, followed between the fourth and seventh centuries AD by a Bantu agriculturalist people called the Hutu, and perhaps from around the 14th century by a pastoralist people called the Tutsi. In both Burundi and Rwanda, which are naturally separated by the Akanyara and Kagera rivers, Tutsi monarchies established themselves, and embarked on the long and arduous process of kingdom consolidation. The chief architects of this process in Burundi were *mwami* (king) Ntare I in the 17th century, and Ntare II Rugaamba (c1795-1852). The monarchy never attained the extent of centralised power of its Rwandan counterpart, and clan *ganwa* (lords) were always a potent force. Tutsi *ganwa* frequently called on their Hutu peasants for assistance, as did the monarchy, helping to ensure that for a long period Burundi was not as ethnically polarised as its northern neighbour. The principal Tutsi clans are the Batawa and the Bezi, and the death of a monarch often saw bloody rivalry over the succession between the two.

King Ntare II was succeeded by the Bezi King Mwezi Kitabo, during whose rule German imperialists arrived, in 1903. After initial aggression, they provided clumsy support for him. This paved the way for future Bezi or Bezi-allied monarchs, including King Mwambutsa, who was reigning when Belgium assumed control of the territory in 1919. *Ganwa* and Tutsi power was enhanced at a local level by the Belgian decision in 1926 to end the tripartite system of government that then pertained, replacing it with a system that left *ganwas* as tax assessors, leviers and appeal judges for the local peasantry. They were also placed in charge of administering forced labour, either for coffee growing or for infrastructural development. This particularly benefited the Bezi, who by this point controlled 17 of Burundi's 37 principal chiefdoms.

As in Rwanda, a decision by the UN to visit the territory in 1957 galvanised political activity. Bezi resistance to Belgian-delaying tactics over independence centred around *ganwa* Léopold Bihumugani, who formed the Union pour le progrès national (Uprona). King Mwambutsa's son, Prince Louis Rwagasore, assumed control of the party in 1958 and demanded immediate independence. A complex figure, he commanded the support of many rural Hutu, Bezi *ganwa* and the small urban working class, and attracted the detestation of the Belgian administration. A rival Parti démocratique chrétien (PDC), supported mainly by Batawa *ganwa* and the urban élite and encouraged by the Belgians, soon emerged, led by Joseph Biroli. Internal autonomy, as a precursor to full independence, was granted in 1959. Communal and legislative elections were held two years later and were won comfortably by Uprona. Prince Rwagasore was assassinated in October that year, with both the PDC and the Belgians suspected of the crime. Independence was granted in July 1962. The political vacuum created by Prince Rwagasore's death was exploited by King Mwambutsa, assisted by Mr Bihumugani, who began to place members of his family in key jobs throughout the system.

## Legislative election results by province, Jun 1993

	Uprona		Frodebu	
	% share	seats	% share	seats
Bubanza	9	-	86	3
Bujumbura rural	16	1	80	5
Bururi	35	2	62	4
Cankuzo	50	2	-	-
Cibitoke	6	-	89	4
Gitega	20	2	75	7
Karusi	15	-	80	4
Kayanza	16	1	72	6
Kirundo	16	1	76	5
Makamba	24	-	72	3
Muramvya	35	2	53	5
Muyinga	15	1	73	5
Ngozi	20	1	74	6
Rutana	26	1	70	2
Ruyigi	14	-	80	4
Mairie de Bujumbura	43	2	50	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>65</b>

Source: Le Quotidien burundais d'information.

#### International relations and defence

Uprona is now the only parliamentary opposition party, with no other achieving a 5% share of the vote. It will find it hard to make the transition from an all-powerful position to one where it has little influence, but it has promised to be a constructive opposition. Uprona will be keen to de-ethnicise itself somewhat, in order to give it a chance to win in future elections. It still retains considerable support in the army and civil service, and will be looked to by Tutsi for reassurance for some time to come.

Burundi's foreign policy is non-aligned. It enjoys good relations with France, Belgium and the USA, which have all been supportive of the democratisation process. All three countries, and many others, have hailed the recent election results as a triumph for democracy, and have promised to support the new government. Relations with Rwanda are set to improve, but may now deteriorate with Zaire. Burundi is a member of the UN, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the Preferential Trade Area for East and Southern Africa (PTA), the Communauté économique des états de l'Afrique centrale (CEEAC) and the Communauté économique des pays des grands lacs (CEPGL). (See REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS.)

The army numbers roughly 5,500. It has sworn loyalty to the new regime and opted to frustrate rather than join a minor coup attempt in July 1993. Nonetheless, its officers are predominantly Tutsi and nervous about the new arrangements. Frodebu will seek to bring many Hutu into positions of prominence within it, but whether it will add to or replace current serving officers is not clear. Frodebu wishes to restrict the army's role to frontier defence only, as many of its supporters have suffered at its hands in the past.

## The constitution

The new constitution was accepted by 90% of voters in the referendum of 1992. It states that the legislature (Assemblée nationale) must be democratically elected, and that it controls the executive. The judiciary is independent. The democratically elected president chooses the prime minister, who in turn nominates the cabinet. The assembly may accept, amend or reject legislative proposals put before it by the government. The constitution enshrines the right to freedom of expression and association, including the right to establish a political party under strict guidelines. These include the provision that there must be Tutsi, Hutu and Twa members, and that details of internal organisation, finances, and of the party hierarchy must be provided to the Ministry of the Interior. No party may receive external funding.

## Political forces

June 1993 witnessed a profound shift in the balance of power in Burundi. Frodebu now controls the presidency and the Assemblée nationale. It has yet to assert its control over the civil service and the military, but is buoyed by its enormous grass-roots support. It is pledged to continue with structural adjustment, but will be looking to secure popular concessions from international institutions. Frodebu has pledged to bury ethnic division, and there are seven Tutsi in the cabinet. It is determined to ensure that conditions are right for refugees to return. Many will now do so.

### Presidential election results by province, Jun 1993

(% share)

	Pierre Buyoya	Melchior Ndadaye
Bubanza	14	84
Bujumbura rural	20	78
Bururi	46	54
Cankuzo	66	31
Cibitoke	13	84
Gitega	33	64
Karusi	27	69
Kayanza	33	62
Kirundo	22	77
Makamba	36	6
Muramvya	47	51
Muyinga	28	68
Ngozi	29	67
Rutana	40	58
Ruyigi	26	70
Mairie de Bujumbura	53	45
Expatriates	81	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>65</b>

Source: Le Quotidien burundais d'information.

**Average exchange rate**

(Bufr:\$1)

1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
123.56	140.40	158.67	171.26	181.51	208.30

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

**THE ECONOMY**

Landlocked and with few natural resources, Burundi ranks as the eighth poorest country in the world, with GNP per head estimated by the World Bank at \$210 in 1991. As in Rwanda, most of the population lives by agriculture, with a single crop, coffee, providing the bulk of cash incomes and export revenue. Industrial and services sectors are small, but growing. The government controls the greater part of economic activity but under the SAP the public sector is being reduced and made more profitable. Coffee is bought from farmers, many of whom live on cooperatives. Formerly coffee was processed and marketed by state-owned companies but in June 1991 the industry was opened to private investors. Private enterprise plays a role in construction, industry and commerce.

Burundi began its attempts at structural adjustment in May 1986 with the announcement of a World Bank-led \$50m package: in August 1986 the IMF agreed a SDR21m stand-by facility to run to March 1988, and a SDR20.1m Structural Adjustment Facility (SAF) credit. The SAF was fully utilised, but the stand-by expired without being utilised. Vigorous economic reform did not begin, however, until the Buyoya government took over. The World Bank announced the approval of a SDR64.9m IDA loan in June 1988. The EC, Belgium and Japan all made finance available for the SAP in 1988. In late 1990 Burundi was pledged about \$170m by the World Bank in support of the SAP, including \$90m to encourage exports and restructure the agricultural sector, \$43m to improve the transport of exports and imports, and \$28m for the coffee industry. In November 1991 the IMF announced an Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) worth SDR42.7m and running up to June 1994. In August 1992 the whole country was made a customs-free zone to any exporter of non-traditional goods. In addition, any such exporter is now exempt from customs dues on imports, and enjoys a ten-year tax holiday. Dividends to shareholders, in Burundi and abroad, will be untaxed, and there is no limit on the repatriation of profits. There has been a privatisation drive, which has seen ten parastatals sold to date. More are planned for divestiture, but their privatisation will be more difficult to orchestrate. The new prime minister, Mrs Kinigi, was the chief architect of structural adjustment under President Buyoya, indicating that the new regime will continue the process, although it will be subject to more populist political pressures.

**NATIONAL ACCOUNTS**

The World Bank estimates an average annual growth of GDP at current prices of 4.2% in 1970-80 and 4% in 1980-91. In 1987-92 real growth averaged 3.3%;

## POPULATION AND SOCIETY

### Demographic trends

The UN's population estimate for mid-1992 was 5.78 million. The World Bank estimated yearly growth rates of 1.6% in 1970-80 and 2.9% in 1980-91. These figures will be reduced by the high incidence of HIV: an estimated 15% of the sexually active population in urban areas is thought to carry the virus. AIDS will also lower life expectancy (in 1991 estimated at 48 years) and raise infant mortality, which had fallen from 138 per 1,000 live births in 1970 to 107 in 1991.

With only 27,834 sq km Burundi's population density is high: 208 persons per sq km. The percentage of the population living in urban areas increased from 2% in 1970 to 6% in 1991. The urban population grew by an average 7.7% in 1970-80 and 5.7% in 1980-91. The population of the capital, Bujumbura, is estimated at 150,000.

Hutu make up about 83% of the population. Tutsi account for a further 16% and Twa constitute the balance. There are also about 4,500 Europeans, mostly Belgians and Greeks, 1,500 Arabs, Indians and Pakistanis and 82,000 immigrant Africans, mostly Zaireans, Malians and Senegalese. About 65% of Burundi are thought to be Roman Catholic and less than 5% are Muslim. The official languages are Kirundi and French.

### Education and health

According to the World Bank, 72% of Burundi of primary school age were enrolled in 1990, compared with 30% in 1970. This expansion creates a bottleneck higher up: in 1990 only about 5% of those of secondary school age were enrolled and higher education was available to only about 1% of those of university age. Competition to enter secondary school is a major political flashpoint, with Hutu parents often believing that Tutsi children are favoured. One of the most meaningful reforms undertaken by the Buyoya government was its ruling that educational authorities must return the marked primary school leaving exam to the examinees. This helps to ensure against ethnic discrimination.

## CURRENCY

The Burundi franc (Bufr), divided into 100 centimes, is issued by the Banque de la république du Burundi (BRB). An initial par value of Bufr87.5:\$1 was agreed with the IMF in January 1965. The currency was devalued in May 1976 and in November 1983, when it was uncoupled from the dollar and realigned with the SDR at Bufr122.7:SDR1. After a period of discreet pressure from the multilateral institutions that the terms of trade would benefit from devaluation, in July 1986 the franc was devalued by 13% against the SDR, to give a new rate of Bufr141:SDR1. Since Burundi embarked upon a SAP in late 1986, the currency has been constantly adjusted against a basket of world currencies. A parallel (black) market offers a small premium over the official rate, about 12% in early 1992.

over the same period, real GDP per head rose only fractionally, from Bufr30,556 to Bufr30,909.

### Gross domestic product

(market prices)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>Total (Bufr bn)</b>						
At current prices	143.6	152.9	179.5	195.4	212.4	229.1
At constant (1985) prices	152.8	158.4	160.7	166.4	174.7	178.7
Real change (%)	4.1	3.6	1.5	3.5	5.0	2.3
<b>Per head<sup>a</sup> (Bufr '000)</b>						
At current prices	28,738	29,691	33,877	33,784	37,790	39,641
At constant (1985) prices	30,556	30,757	30,322	30,471	31,084	30,909
Real change (%)	1.2	0.7	-1.4	0.5	2.0	-0.6

<sup>a</sup> Derived using IMF population estimates.

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

Agriculture's share of GDP declined during the late 1980s, and now hovers at just under 50%. Services and, especially, industry have taken up the slack. Manufacturing increased its share to 10% in 1991, which seemed set to rise further in 1992 and 1993. Private consumption now consumes 83% of expenditure on GDP while the contribution from public consumption has declined, principally as a result of structural adjustment. The share of net imports rose from 11.7% in 1987 to 20.7% in 1992, reflecting the deterioration in the world coffee market and a boost in imports under donor-funded projects.

### Sectoral origin of gross domestic product

(current market prices)

	1986		1991	
	Bufr bn	% of total	Bufr bn	% of total
Agriculture	72.1	52.6	102.5	48.7
Industry	16.6	12.1	30.1	14.3
of which:				
manufacturing	10.8	7.9	21.7	10.3
Services	34.4	25.1	55.2	26.2
Net indirect taxes	14.1	10.2	22.4	10.8
<b>GDP</b>	<b>137.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>210.3<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Total differs from that in table above due to different source.

Source: World Bank, World Tables.

### Expenditure on gross domestic product

(current market prices)

	1987		1992	
	Bufr bn	% of total	Bufr bn	% of total
Private consumption	107.0	74.5	190.5	83.2
Government consumption	28.6	19.9	37.9	16.5
Gross fixed capital formation	24.9	17.3	48.0	21.0
Exports of goods & services	13.0	9.0	19.4	8.5
Imports of goods & services	-29.9	-20.7	-66.7	-29.2
<b>GDP</b>	<b>143.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>229.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

## EMPLOYMENT

Information on the structure of employment is limited. According to the World Bank, 93% of the labour force worked in agriculture in 1980 (94% in 1965), 2% in industry (2%) and 5% in services (4%). The same source calculated that in 1991 about 51% of the population was of working age (15 to 64 years). The Banque de la république du Burundi (BRB) put the number of people registered with the Institut national de sécurité sociale (INSS) at under 54,251 in 1988, of whom fewer than 5,000 were in the industrial sector. The government's small revenue base prevents it from absorbing more than a limited percentage of the unemployed and underemployed, while the acute shortage of uncultivated land does not give hope for increased formal employment in the rural sector. However, Burundi's parallel economy employs thousands of people and is booming for a number of reasons. Most important is that its currency is stable, providing powerful trading incentives for Zaireans, impoverished by their own currency's worthlessness. On one estimate, the gold being smuggled into Burundi from Zaire is worth more than Burundi's coffee exports. Cross-border trafficking is labour-intensive. It is reckoned in addition that most of the population works in the parallel economy as a whole, at least part-time. Typical other pursuits include barter, and trade in illegal substances, such as *urumogi* (cannabis).

## PRICES

Annual inflation averaged 7.1% in the 1980s. It fell from 8.7% in 1991 to 4.7% in 1992. The government's target is to bring the rate down to 4.5% in 1993 and 4% in 1994.

### Trend of consumer prices<sup>a</sup>

(annual averages)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Index (1985=100)	109.0	114.1	127.3	136.3	148.2	155.2	165.4 <sup>b</sup>
% change	7.0	4.7	11.6	7.1	8.7	4.7	8.4 <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Household prices, Bujumbura. <sup>b</sup> January-March. <sup>c</sup> Year-on-year.

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

## AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

In terms of employment, production and export earnings, agriculture is the principal sector of the economy. About 25% of the total land area is under cultivation, of which about 90% is devoted to subsistence crops and the rest to cash crops, mainly coffee. About 60% of the total land area is used for pasture; less than 2% consists of forest and woodland.

Land is either owned privately by peasant farmers, 80% of them holding 1.5 ha or less, or farmed by communities regrouped in the government's villagisation programme. Fertiliser use nevertheless remains very low. Government statistics on yields are sketchy; in the cotton industry they fell from 1,180 kg/ha in 1986 to 1,003 kg/ha in 1991 whereas in tea they rose from 3,293 kg/ha to 3,884

### Food crops

kg/ha in the same period. Cereal imports averaged 17,000 tons a year between 1986 and 1991. In 1992, the requirement was 14,000 tons, of which 9,000 tons was expected to be bought commercially.

Subsistence crops are grown for household consumption or local sale. The most important crops in terms of tonnage produced are bananas, sweet potatoes, cassava, pulses, beans, sorghum and maize. Food crop production increased by 5.2% in 1990, largely due to favourable climatic conditions. Beans and bananas made up 87% of the crop. Cereal production, including rice, in 1992 was 18.1% higher than the average of the previous five years.

#### Estimated food crop production

('000 tons)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Bananas	1,436	1,440	1,480	1,608	1,547	1,580
Sweet potatoes	611	626	619	659	664	680
Cassava	554	579	567	648	569	580
Beans	313	327	320	187	149	170
Maize	164	174	206	138	168	140
Rice (paddy)	20	28	27	37	40	39

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook.

### Cash crops

Cash crops are mostly produced by peasant farmers on small, privately owned plots. The most important are coffee (predominantly arabica), tea, cotton, grown in the Ruzizi valley and along the shores of Lake Tanganyika, palm oil, pyrethrum and tobacco.

Coffee accounted for 65% of Burundi's merchandise export earnings in 1992. The crop is 97% arabica, and over 40% is produced in the two northern provinces of Kayanza and Ngozi. The harvest generally starts in June and takes place throughout the second half of the calendar year. The crop year runs April-March. In the past, the state-owned Office des cultures industrielles du Burundi (Ocibu) used a system of subsidies to maintain producer prices, provided seedlings for the farmers and paid premia for coffee of the highest quality. In June 1991, however, Ocibu's monopoly was broken up as part of the SAP and the agency is to be liquidated. A new body, the Office de café, is to take over Ocibu's central laboratory and role in grading and certifying coffee for export. Ocibu's role in washing, treating and storing coffee will be taken over by six newly created companies. However, many observers, including the World Bank, believe the restructuring to have been more cosmetic than real, although the new system does now require the state-owned Burundi Coffee Company to compete with private exporters who obtain coffee through auction.

Since the mid-1980s aid has been flowing in to build new coffee washing stations—100 should be operating by 1995—and to plant new coffee trees. An estimated 60m trees planted in 1985 should enter production by 1995, giving the government hope of annual harvests of about 50,000 tons. According to the central bank, green coffee production was 34,925 tons in 1990/91 (33,911 tons arabica). The 1991/92 crop was slightly lower, at 34,205 tons (33,747 tons arabica).

The European Investment Bank (EIB) has lent Ecu2.5m (\$3m) to boost small-holder tea production and to improve Burundi's tea processing capacity. The loan formed part of a larger Ecu15.5m (\$18.6m) package with funding from the EC, which aims, among other projects, to add value to tea exports by producing tea-bags. Tea production rose 32% to an all-time high of 5,325 tons in 1991, and a further increase in 1992 is indicated by half-year figures.

#### Cash crop production

(tons unless otherwise indicated)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Coffee <sup>a</sup> :							
'000 60 kg bags	521	621	587	522	500	570	...
tons	31,260	37,260	35,312	32,451	34,925	34,205	...
Tea (dry)	3,597	4,382	3,721	3,858	4,044	5,325	3,813 <sup>b</sup>
Cotton (lint)	3,116	3,071	2,959	2,869	2,192	2,905	...

<sup>a</sup> Crop years (April-March) starting in calendar years. <sup>b</sup> January-June.

Sources: Ministère de l'agriculture; International Coffee Organisation; F O Licht; Banque de la république du Burundi.

The cotton industry has benefited from the financial support of France and the expansion programme of Cogerco, the cotton parastatal. The area under production increased from 4,850 ha in 1983 to 7,200 ha in 1988. However, it declined to 6,608 ha in 1990. Yields per ha have fallen since 1986 due to drought and shortages of fertilisers. Area under cultivation has fallen due to competition from other crops (notably sugar in Moss) and labour disputes in the Nyanza-lac area. The giant state-owned textile factory, Cotebu, is to be privatised. In 1990 it produced 12.6m sq metres of cloth, compared with 14.4m sq metres in 1989.

#### Livestock

According to FAO estimates, the livestock herd in 1991 included 435,000 cattle, 365,000 sheep and 930,000 goats. Efforts are being made to make livestock farming more efficient.

#### Forestry

Forestry is not managed on a commercial basis although the World Bank agreed a \$12.8m loan in June 1985 for tree planting among the rural population. Distribution of electricity outside the principal urban areas is extremely patchy, so wood is extensively used for fuel and the proportion of the total land area covered by forest is falling rapidly. According to data published by the World Bank in 1989, forest and woodland covers 41,000 ha and deforestation proceeded at some 2.7% annually during the 1980s (one of the highest rates anywhere in Africa).

#### Fishing

Fishing in Lake Tanganyika provides an important source of protein. The annual catch has declined since 1976, when it peaked at more than 20,000 tons. However, there are signs that it may be recovering: 12,293 tons were harvested in 1989 and 16,934 tons in 1990. The fish harvest from ponds, supported by Catholic Relief Services and the UNDP, reached 60 tons in 1990. About 3,000 fishermen are employed in the industry.

## MINING

Until 1974 there were few known mineral deposits in Burundi (although small deposits of cassiterite and bastnaesite were mined—50 tons and 30 tons respectively in 1974). However, deposits of nickel in a belt 300 km long and 40 km wide have been discovered at Musongati, and are to be exploited. In April 1993 the Buyoya government signed an agreement with a UK mining conglomerate, RTZ, giving the company exploration and development rights to half the area. Discussions over the other half have been opened with Broken Hill Proprietary of Australia. Phosphates have been discovered at Matongo, near Bujumbura, with proven reserves of 17.6m tons. Recent surveys have indicated the presence of uranium, tin ores, vanadium and gold. In early 1993 the ADB approved a \$1.7m grant for a feasibility study on gold reserves at Butihinda, which may be extended to Bubanga and Musinga.

## ENERGY

Commercial electricity needs are partly met by supplies from Zaire's Ruzizi hydroelectric plant. The main domestic sources of commercial energy are a Chinese-built 8 mw station at Mugere near Bujumbura and an 18 mw hydroelectric plant at Rwegura, financed by donors including the EC, the ADB and Kuwait, and inaugurated in September 1986. A 2.9 mw hydroelectric power plant at Nyemanga in Bururi province was completed at the end of 1987. There have since been several externally financed improvements. Most recently, the Abidjan-based African Development Fund (ADF) agreed to a \$132.2m loan in mid-1992 to extend electricity to a number of small towns and villages, and to rehabilitate installations at Buhiga, Buyizi, and Marangara. The state electricity company, Regideso, has invested heavily in improvements itself. By September 1992 it had completed its programme of electrifying all the major towns that did not have access to supplies, and of improving supply to those that did. Regideso argued in its 1992/93 annual report that it must be allowed by the government to increase its prices to consumers, as it is heavily indebted. Total production in 1991 was 99.5m kwh, with the lion's share coming from Rwegura (55m kw and Mugere (37m kwh). Plans are under way for a massive hydroelectric barrage to be constructed at Rusumo, on the Tanzania-Rwanda border, with work starting in 1994. It is due to cost \$240m, and to provide 20 mw/year to Zaire, Rwanda, and Burundi. Electricity consumption has continued to rise steadily in Burundi, from 111.9m kwh in 1988 to 142.5m kwh in 1992.

Wood provides more than 95% of subsistence sector needs, resulting in an alarming rate of deforestation, despite the government's hopes of slowing the process following a World Bank-financed tree planting programme and USAID sponsorship of a project to produce peat.

**Energy balance, 1992**

(m tons oil equivalent)

	Oil	Electricity	Others	Total
Primary production	-	0.03 <sup>a</sup>	1.05	1.08
Imports	0.07	-	-	0.07
Exports	-	-	-	-
<b>Primary supply</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.03<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.15</b>
Net transformation <sup>b</sup>	-	0.02	-	0.02
<b>Final consumption</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.01<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.13</b>

<sup>a</sup> Expressed as an input equivalent, on an assumed generating efficiency of 33%. <sup>b</sup> Net transformation comprises transformation input and output, plus energy industry fuel and losses. <sup>c</sup> Output basis.

Source: Energy Data Associates.

**MANUFACTURING**

Manufacturing industry is small and based almost entirely in the capital, Bujumbura. By 1991 the manufacturing sector contributed 10.3% of GDP. Food industries make up about 13% of output, agricultural industry about 9%, and textile and leather production about 20%. The government lays particular stress on agro-based industries and the integration of the primary and secondary sectors. A good example is the \$30m Sosumo sugar project, funded by Arab donors and agencies. Sosumo has an annual capacity of 23,000 tons and began production in July 1989. Sugar production reached 17,302 tons in 1992. The other prong of government industrial policy is the import substitution of basic items. Current production includes glass, textiles, shoes and basic chemicals. Capacity utilisation is uneven. Facilities for the processing of coffee, tea, rice, beverages, sugar, flour, insecticides and textiles have utilisation rates of over 60%. Factories for the manufacture of nails, oxygen and toothpaste have utilisation rates of below 35%.

The manufacturing sector has foreign participation. Foreign interests include Heineken, which has a subsidiary in Burundi producing beer and soft drink. Production of beer was 1.16m hectolitres in 1992, 22% higher than in 1988. Soft drink production was 159,913 hectolitres in 1992, up 26% on four years earlier. Parastatals have also been active, but the Buyoya government progressively cut its subsidies to them as part of its SAP. Ten have been privatised to date, including the state pharmaceuticals company and Bujumbura's dairy, and a few have been put into liquidation.

Production of manufactured goods tends to fluctuate annually due to an uneven supply of power, a shortage of foreign currency for the import of raw materials and the small domestic and regional market. The export market has traditionally been Zaire and Rwanda, fellow members of the CEPGL; there is now interest in the potential of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA; see REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS).

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Burundi has three main export routes: to Mombasa by road through Rwanda and Uganda, to Dar es Salaam on the Tanzanian railway, and to the south by road and railway through Zaire and Zambia. The route to Dar es Salaam is the least expensive for freight but slow on account of the poor condition of the Tanzanian railway and port, so the route to Mombasa is the most used. The war in Rwanda blocked the road from Uganda to Burundi after October 1990 and raised costs to \$1,750 per truck per round trip through Tanzania.

There are no railways but 5,162 km of roads, of which only 310 km are all-weather. Arab funds and the ADB have agreed to finance the construction of a 133 km tarmac road from Rugombo near Bujumbura to Kayanza on the border with Rwanda, which will improve conditions for transport to and from the port of Mombasa.

In 1978 there was one telephone for every 1,000 Burundians. The radio is controlled by the government but there is now a thriving free press. An embryonic television service was launched in December 1984. In September 1987 the operating company claimed that its services reached three-quarters of the country.

## FINANCE

### Public finance

Burundi's ordinary budget deficits were traditionally financed by allowing the accumulation of payments arrears, and by borrowing from the BRB and the commercial banks. Official figures show that all arrears were cleared in the course of 1986. Development expenditure is financed in the same way, as well as by a development tax on coffee and beer sales. In 1984 an ordinary budget surplus was achieved for the first time since 1980. The achievement was repeated in 1986, 1989 and 1991. With multilateral encouragement, the government has had some success in boosting its revenue-gathering capacity.

### Public finances (Bufr m)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Ordinary revenue	17,829	23,884	31,497	30,889	36,083	36,777
Development revenue	1,930	870	1,320	809	740	...
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>19,759</b>	<b>24,754</b>	<b>32,817</b>	<b>31,698</b>	<b>36,823</b>	...
Ordinary expenditure	20,308	24,854	31,344	32,883	35,596	38,572
Development expenditure	3,061	3,523	4,584	5,963	6,074	...
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>23,369</b>	<b>28,377</b>	<b>35,928</b>	<b>38,846</b>	<b>41,670</b>	...
<b>Financing deficit</b>	<b>-3,610</b>	<b>-3,623</b>	<b>-3,111</b>	<b>-7,148</b>	<b>-4,847</b>	...

Source: Banque de la république du Burundi.

### Money and banking

Rwanda and Burundi formed a monetary union with Zaire (then the Congo) until separate financial institutions were established in August 1960. In 1964 the Banque du royaume du Burundi (now the Banque de la république du Burundi) was set up in Bujumbura. The other financial institutions are the Banque nationale pour le développement économique (the state development

bank), finance companies, a savings bank, a property investment bank and three commercial banks. The largest commercial bank is the Banque commerciale du Burundi, which is 49% owned by Banque Bruxelles Lambert of Belgium and had total assets of Bufr12.2bn at the end of 1991. As a member of the CEPGL, Burundi participates in the community's development bank, the BDEGL.

BRB policies on credit and monetary growth are essentially conservative. Claims on the central government halved in 1988-90 to Bufr7.8bn, permitting the private sector to take up the slack. Monetary growth (M2) was 10.8% in 1990, slightly down on the rate of the two preceding years.

#### Money and credit

(Bufr m unless otherwise indicated; end-period)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Currency in circulation	8,734	9,605	9,868	10,766	...	...
Demand deposits	9,636	9,587	9,719	11,166	...	...
<b>Money (M1) incl others</b>	<b>19,786</b>	<b>20,507</b>	<b>21,112</b>	<b>23,233</b>	...	...
M1 growth (%)	-0.6	3.6	3.0	10.0	...	...
Quasi-money	5,067	7,735	10,832	12,148	...	...
<b>Money (M2)</b>	<b>24,853</b>	<b>28,242</b>	<b>31,944</b>	<b>35,381</b>	...	...
M2 growth (%)	2.1	13.6	13.1	10.8	...	...
<b>Domestic credit</b>	<b>29,298</b>	<b>34,891</b>	<b>34,458</b>	<b>37,954</b>	...	...
claims on central government	15,022	15,078	10,360	7,787	...	...
claims on public sector	5,820	7,730	8,627	9,531	8,139	7,116
claims on private sector	8,005	10,723	14,080	19,234	...	...
claims on other financial institutions	450	1,360	1,390	1,403	1,267	1,749
<b>Net foreign assets</b>	<b>4,895</b>	<b>5,685</b>	<b>11,359</b>	<b>10,464</b>	<b>17,768</b>	<b>30,050</b>

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

#### FOREIGN TRADE

Burundi continually runs large deficits on its foreign trade account, as the value of its principal exports has not kept up with the rising cost of food and capital goods imports. Particularly since the collapse of the International Coffee Agreement in 1989, coffee prices have been depressed although prospects have been lifted by a producers' retention scheme that came into force in October 1993. Coffee is set to remain Burundi's principal export. Earnings from tea increased almost fourfold between 1987 and 1992. Nonetheless, in 1992, and for the first time, manufactured goods replaced tea as Burundi's second-largest export earner. This was the result of a threefold increase in 1992.

#### Trend of external trade

(Bufr m)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Exports, fob	11,117	18,589	12,304	12,784	16,698	15,361
Imports, cif	-25,465	-28,885	-29,910	-40,179	-46,154	-46,106
<b>Balance</b>	<b>-14,348</b>	<b>-10,296</b>	<b>-17,606</b>	<b>-27,395</b>	<b>-29,456</b>	<b>-30,745</b>

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

**Main commodities traded**

(Bufr m)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>Exports</b>						
Coffee	7,891	16,009	9,501	9,564	13,519	10,033
Manufactures	-	-	-	711	654	2,009
Tea	557	735	992	1,145	1,514	1,899
<b>Imports</b>						
Production goods	9,496	10,716	10,885	15,394	17,607	16,933
Equipment	9,053	9,799	10,375	13,734	16,479	16,217
Consumption goods	6,916	8,370	8,649	11,050	12,068	12,937

Source: Banque de la république du Burundi, Bulletin mensuel.

Marked shifts in export destinations are explained by coffee purchases, except in the case of Kenya which purchases Burundian manufactured goods. Belgium and France are the principal origins of imports, on account of the extent of their private investments.

**Main trading partners**

(%)

Exports to <sup>a</sup> :	1987	1992	Imports from:	1991	1992
Belgium-Luxembourg	30.9	33.7	Belgium-Luxembourg	14.5	14.9
Germany	27.6 <sup>b</sup>	27.4	France	9.8	11.1
USA	5.1	7.8	Tanzania	2.0	8.9
France	5.3	4.9	Japan	8.3	8.1

<sup>a</sup> Based on partners' trade returns, subject to a wide margin of error. <sup>b</sup> West Germany.

Sources: IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook; Banque de la république du Burundi, Bulletin mensuel.

**Balance of payments****EXTERNAL PAYMENTS AND DEBT**

Burundi runs a persistent deficit on the services account, due largely to the cost of freight, technical assistance and imported government services. A steady rise in net official transfers (mostly grant aid) has contained the current-account deficit, while external public loans have kept the capital account in surplus since the mid-1980s. Foreign exchange reserves minus gold amounted to \$169m at the end of July 1993, representing six months' cover for imports of goods and services.

**Balance of payments**

(Bufr m)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Merchandise exports fob	129	98	124	93	73	92
Merchandise imports fob	-165	-159	-166	-151	-189	-196
<b>Trade balance</b>	<b>-36</b>	<b>-61</b>	<b>-42</b>	<b>-58</b>	<b>-116</b>	<b>-104</b>
Exports of services	12	12	12	15	17	26
Imports of services	-103	-132	-115	-93	-125	-137
Inflows of IPD <sup>a</sup>	2	3	3	9	8	10
Outflows of IPD <sup>a</sup>	-23	-31	-26	-27	-23	-21
Net private transfers	8	7	10	9	10	13
Net official transfers	103	106	87	132	164	183
<b>Current-account balance</b>	<b>-38</b>	<b>-97</b>	<b>-71</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-66</b>	<b>-31</b>
Direct investment	2	1	1	1	1	1
Portfolio investment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other capital	83	130	83	64	77	70
<b>Capital-account balance</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>71</b>
Errors & omissions	-19	-37	-7	-14	-15	-102
<b>Overall balance</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-63</b>
<b>Financing (- indicates inflow)</b>						
Movement of reserves	-35	7	-20	-46	4	57
Use of IMF credit & loans	6	-5	13	8	-1	6
<b>Memorandum items:</b>						
Total change in reserve assets (- indicates inflow)	-29	-	-12	-29	-2	-29
of which:						
revaluations	5	-7	8	17	-6	-86

<sup>a</sup> Interest, profit and dividends.

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

**International liquidity**

(\$ m; end-period)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 <sup>a</sup>
Foreign exchange	47.7	57.0	87.6	94.2	127.3	164.6	160.0
SDRs	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	3.8	1.5	1.1
Reserve position in the IMF	13.0	12.3	12.0	10.7	10.4	8.1	8.2
<b>Total reserves excl gold</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>174.2</b>	<b>169.2</b>
Gold <sup>b</sup>	6.0	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.3	...
<b>Total reserves incl gold</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>146.0</b>	<b>178.5</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Memorandum item:</b>							
Gold (m fine troy oz)	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017

<sup>a</sup> July. <sup>b</sup> Valued at 75% of the fourth quarter average London price.

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

**Aid**

Gross disbursements of aid, as defined by the OECD, fell gently from their peak of \$285m in 1990 to \$276m in 1991, when France, Belgium and West Germany supplied 78% of all bilateral aid. The EC became the leading multilateral donor in 1991, and grants comprised 68% of total disbursements.

**Gross official development assistance<sup>a</sup>**  
(\$ m)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Bilateral	99.6	102.0	90.7	101.3	170.1	128.8
of which:						
France	21.3	25.4	27.9	32.3	43.0	48.8
Belgium	19.2	19.7	17.3	17.2	39.5	26.1
West Germany	14.2	16.2	14.4	20.7	30.4	25.7
Multilateral	92.8	106.4	122.4	121.0	114.4	147.4
of which:						
EC	11.2	10.4	27.5	35.9	36.0	57.3
IDA	44.4	42.2	44.0	46.0	49.0	40.0
ADF	14.7	20.2	13.6	9.3	5.0	19.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>192.4</b>	<b>208.4</b>	<b>213.2</b>	<b>222.2</b>	<b>284.5</b>	<b>276.1</b>
of which:						
grants	105.3	86.2	104.9	126.1	195.3	188.7

<sup>a</sup> Disbursements. Official development assistance is defined as grants and loans with at least a 25% grant element, provided by OECD and OPEC member countries and multilateral agencies, and administered with the aim of promoting development and welfare in the recipient country.

Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries.

**Foreign debt**

Total external debt amounted to \$961m at the end of 1991, compared with \$570m six years earlier, and 94% of long-term loans outstanding were on concessional terms, reflecting Burundi's status as a low-income country. Short-term debt is negligible. Reflecting the recovery in export earnings in 1991, the debt-service ratio fell sharply from the record 43.4% registered in 1990.

**External debt**

(\$ m unless otherwise indicated; debt stocks as at year-end)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
<b>Total external debt</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>961</b>
long-term debt	524	712	756	832	849	898
short-term debt	24	37	13	16	13	13
of which:						
interest arrears on long-term debt	1	-	1	1	-	-
use of IMF credit	22	21	32	40	43	49
<b>Public &amp; publicly guaranteed</b>						
<b>long-term debt</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>898</b>
official creditors	498	689	736	819	840	892
multilateral	338	468	518	567	660	719
bilateral	161	220	219	251	180	173
private creditors	26	23	19	14	9	6
of which:						
banks	21	18	11	6	1	-
bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total debt service</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>40</b>
principal	21	29	28	26	28	26
interest	14	18	19	16	14	14
of which:						
short-term debt	2	2	2	1	2	1
<b>Ratios (%)</b>						
Total external debt/GNP	48.3	69.9	75.3	82.7	82.8	82.3
Debt-service ratio <sup>a</sup>	24.5	41.3	33.3	36.4	43.4	31.6
Short-term debt/ total external debt	4.2	4.8	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.4
Concessional long-term loans/ long-term debt	86.8	89.0	90.3	92.3	93.2	94.4
Variable interest long-term debt/ long-term debt	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	-	-

Note. Long-term debt is defined as having original maturity of more than one year.

<sup>a</sup> Debt service as a percentage of earnings from exports of goods and services.

Source: World Bank, World Debt Tables.

**EXCHANGE, TRADE AND INVESTMENT REGULATIONS**

The Burundi franc is a non-convertible currency. The BRB is responsible for exchange controls and external trade. All imports and exports require BRB licences. All invisible payments are subject to the same authorisation. Expatriate personnel in Burundi are entitled to remit 60% of their net salaries.

The Investment Code of 1979 does not insist on a government shareholding in new enterprises but shows a clear preference for a mixed equity base. With international reserves at an all-time high in mid-1993, the repatriation of profits is subject to fewer delays than previously. There is now no limit on the repatriation of profits. Corporation tax has remained at a rate of 45% since 1975, although it may be waived for a period of five years under the code. The whole country is now a customs-free zone for any exporter of non-traditional goods. In addition, any exporter of such goods no longer has to pay customs

dues on imports, and is entitled to a ten-year tax holiday. Dividends to shareholders, in Burundi and abroad, are untaxed. These liberal terms are unpopular in many circles in Burundi, and may be subject to review under the new government.

## REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS

### Organisation of African Unity (OAU)

The OAU was formed in 1963 with the aims of promoting solidarity among African states, raising the living standards of the African population, defending sovereignty and eliminating colonialism. The initial 30 signatories to the OAU's charter have since been joined by another 21. Namibia formalised its membership immediately after independence in March 1990 and Eritrea did the same in May 1993, leaving South Africa as the only sub-Saharan non-member. All the North African countries are also members with the exception of Morocco, which left the organisation in 1985 in a dispute over the admission of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR). A Moroccan request for the expulsion of the SADR was again rejected at the 1992 heads of state summit.

The foreign affairs ministers of member states meet twice a year to discuss the implementation of the organisation's accords. The issues raised are dealt with at the annual conference of heads of state which meets in June or July. The annual conference is currently hosted by the member state which is due to take over the chairmanship of the organisation for the next year. From 1983 to 1990 the heads of state met in Addis Ababa, which is still the headquarters of the OAU, but the security situation and economic problems led to this arrangement being abandoned. The 1993 conference took place in Cairo and the Egyptian president, Hosni Mubarak, took over the chairmanship from Senegal's Abdou Diouf. There have, in addition, been three extraordinary conferences of heads of state: the first was in 1970 to discuss the Angolan crisis; the second, in 1980, sought to address the continent's economic problems; and the third, in 1990, addressed the problem of African debt.

The OAU is committed to the creation of an African Economic Community (AEC) according to the "Lagos Plan of Action" drawn up in 1980. This was originally scheduled to be in place by the year 2000 but the 27th summit of heads of state in Abuja (Nigeria) in June 1991 saw a postponement of this target to 2025. The AEC treaty, signed at this summit, outlined six stages, including the removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade and the establishment of a continent-wide customs union by 2004. A commitment was also made to the establishment of an African Common Market (ACM) with a central bank and single currency by 2031.

At the 1992 summit, held in Dakar, the accusation was levelled at the OAU that it had never successfully resolved a conflict situation in any of its member states. The ongoing problems in Liberia and Somalia were raised as examples of a lack of concerted OAU action. The issue was deferred until 1993 when the organisation was again attacked, this time by Issaya Afewerki, the head of state of the newest member, Eritrea. He pointed out that his country's struggle for independence, which began not long after the OAU was formed, had been virtually ignored by the organisation. In response the conference passed a

resolution to set up a permanent mechanism for conflict resolution which included the possibility of the establishment of a military force to observe and monitor ceasefires negotiated by the OAU. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) action in Liberia was cited as a model for regional peacekeeping.

At the 57th meeting of foreign affairs ministers, held in Addis Ababa in February 1993, the OAU's secretary-general, Salim Ahmed-Salim, announced that arrears in membership fees had reached \$70m and that sanctions would have to be considered against those countries which perpetually failed to pay their membership fees. The OAU remains a high-profile talking-shop, with limited real action resulting from its policy decisions, constrained as it is by limited funds and a variety of levels of commitment on the part of its members.

**Communauté économique  
des états de l'Afrique  
centrale (CEEAC)**

CEEAC was established in October 1983 in Libreville, Gabon, ostensibly as part of an attempt to create an African common market by the year 2000 in accordance with the OAU's 1980 "Lagos Plan of Action". Its membership covers the Central African states of Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Chad, Zaire, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Rwanda and Burundi. At the 1984 summit it was decided to locate the community's headquarters in Libreville and a secretariat in Zaire. Six of the members already belonged to the long-established Union douanière et économique de l'Afrique centrale (UDEAC), and have a common currency, the CFA franc. The challenge facing the CEEAC is thus to widen this existing trade and monetary union to include Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi, and Sao Tome and Principe. A clearing house was established in 1987 to facilitate trade between CEEAC members in the Franc Zone and those without a convertible currency.

At the community's eighth summit, in Bujumbura in May 1992, members were told again of the dire financial circumstances of the community due largely to arrears in their dues. They decided to introduce monthly payments of their dues and agreed to clear half their arrears by the end of June 1992. A budget of \$3.5m was approved for 1992. Multi-sectoral support from the UN Development Programme has enabled work to start on projects in agriculture, industry and transport. However, the first phase of the community's plan for economic integration is already five years behind schedule. President Pierre Buyoya of Burundi assumed the annual presidency of the community at the summit.

**Preferential Trade Area for  
East and Southern Africa  
(PTA)**

The PTA, which was originally intended to embrace all the countries in East, Central and Southern Africa, includes Burundi, the Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Mozambique and Angola were admitted in 1989 and Namibia in 1990. Botswana, Madagascar and the Seychelles were involved in drafting the PTA treaty in 1980-81 but have yet formally to join. The PTA aims to liberalise trade, encourage cooperation in industry, agriculture, transport and communications, and create a regional common market. The progressive liberalisation of intra-PTA trade commenced on July 1, 1984, and a multilateral clearing facility, established in Harare, began operations on February 4, 1984. A PTA monetary unit of account (UAPTA), equivalent to the SDR, is used to settle interstate debts every two months, the balances payable in dollars; UAPTA travellers cheques were introduced in September 1988. By

1991 the clearing house was handling 70% of all intra-PTA trade. However, in spite of the organisation's endeavours, intra-PTA trade represented only some 6% of the total trade of PTA member states. This means that hopes for a regional common market remain remote.

The practical effect of the PTA has been constrained by the "rules of origin" which stipulate that preferential treatment can only be granted to goods produced by companies which are managed by, and have over 51% of their equity held by, nationals of a member state. Kenya and Zimbabwe argued particularly strongly against this rule, and in May 1986 the organisation agreed to a sliding scale of tariff reductions, to be applied over a five-year grace period. Companies which are 40-50% locally owned now qualify for a 60% tariff reduction, and those 30-40% locally owned for a 30% reduction. This concession means that many export-oriented firms in Kenya and Zimbabwe qualify for some preferential treatment. The agreed schedule for removing customs barriers has been revised frequently. A new timetable was approved in December 1987, providing for 10% reductions in tariffs every two years from October 1988 to October 1996, with the balance to be eliminated in two steps of 20% and 30% respectively in 1998 and 2000. The 11th session of the heads of state of the PTA, held in January 1993, endorsed the organisation's latest decision to reduce import duties by 60% for member countries, beginning in the financial year 1993/94.

Adherence to this agreement has been slow and sporadic. Nevertheless, in May 1993 the organisation announced its four-phase plan towards full monetary union by 2020. The first phase (1992-96) is the consolidation of the present mechanism of monetary cooperation between member states by the clearing house in Harare. The second phase (1997-2000) will involve the establishment of limited currency convertibility and the clearing house will assume the responsibility for issuing the UAPTA. (It is currently issued by the PTA bank in Burundi.) During the third phase (2000-20) the clearing house is expected to create a formal exchange rate union through the creation of a common monetary authority, fixing exchange rates, full convertibility of intra-PTA transactions, and the coordination of monetary and fiscal policies. It is planned that a full union with a common currency issued by a common central bank will be achieved by 2020.

The plan is very ambitious considering that almost all of the member states are undergoing structural adjustment programmes which tend to divert trade from countries within the region to countries outside it. Most suppliers, even in the PTA countries, insist on payment in hard currencies. Yet another problem is the use of export retention accounts which do not accommodate UAPTA transactions. The harmonisation programme has therefore been very slow. Total volume of trade transacted through the clearing house dropped from a peak of UAPTA441m in 1989 to UAPTA330m in 1991. By 1992 it had fallen by 21% to UAPTA272m. SADC's decision in early 1993 to create a single common regional market has made the future status and roles of both organisations unclear.

#### **The Lomé Convention**

The Lomé Convention is a trade and aid agreement between the EC and 69 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states, including 46 African states, which guarantees duty-free entry to the EC for some commodities produced by the

ACP states. All sub-Saharan African countries are members, with the exception of South Africa. The fourth convention (Lomé IV) was signed in December 1989, replacing those signed in Lomé in 1975, 1979 and 1984. Namibia became a new member under Lomé IV (along with Haiti and the Dominican Republic).

Lomé IV maintained the long-term development aims of previous conventions, but placed new emphasis on economic policy reform in member states in line with the general emphasis on "conditionality" among multilateral funding bodies. To this end Ecu1.2bn was made available in the form of grants to help ACP states to continue with ongoing structural adjustment programmes. The terms of Lomé IV will hold for ten, as opposed to the usual five, years, although the Financial Protocol only covers funding until 1995.

To achieve its objectives, a series of instruments is clearly defined in the convention. The most important is the European Development Fund (EDF) with an allocation of Ecu10.8bn, accounting for 90% of the total budget over five years to 1995. It is the main source of multilateral EC aid to the ACP states. An additional Ecu1.2bn has been made available to the European Investment Bank (EIB), which lends on a commercial basis. The Stabilisation of Export Earnings Scheme (Stabex), set up to cover losses of earnings caused by a drop in prices or production of the main ACP agricultural exports, has been made more effective. It now includes better risk coverage, and a total of 49 products are on the Stabex list. The overall financial resources allocated to Stabex under Lomé IV were increased by 62% to Ecu1.5bn. Finally Sysmin, a special financing facility for minerals, covering copper, phosphates, manganese, bauxite, tin, uranium and iron ore, has been increased by 16% to Ecu480m. Its prime objective is to contribute to the creation of a more solid and diverse basis for the development of those ACP states whose economies are disproportionately dependent on the mining sectors, and in particular to avoid a decline in their capacity to export mining products to the Community. Total funding of Ecu12bn represents a 41% increase on the previous convention, and the donating of all EDF funding as grants means that of this total only 10% is in the form of loans, as opposed to 30% under Lomé III.

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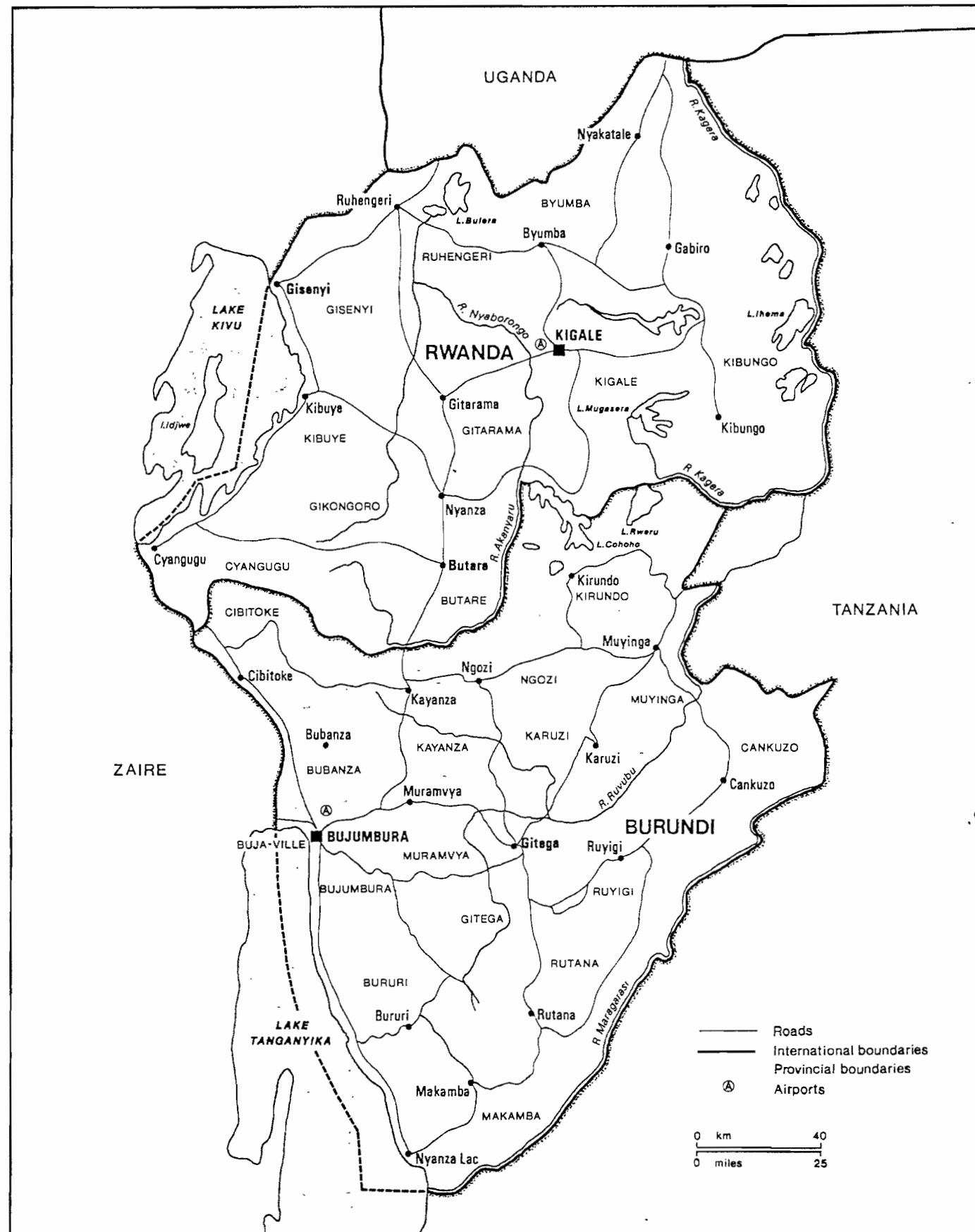
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GS/TPJ

# Rwanda and Burundi



**UNITED NATIONS CONSOLIDATED  
INTER-AGENCY APPEAL FOR  
PERSONS AFFECTED BY THE CRISIS IN**

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**RWANDA**

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**July-December 1994**



**DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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- *The conflict in Rwanda has been exceptionally horrific. In the weeks that followed the outbreak of the violence, relentless targeting of civilian populations by militia resulted in a staggering death toll, with between 300,000 and 500,000 noncombatant Rwandans being killed. Unarmed women and children were as readily struck down as soldiers. Over 500,000 Rwandans fled the country during the same period and at least 2,000,000 persons were internally displaced, as a result, over 40% of Rwanda's total pre-conflict population were killed or forced to flee in order to save their lives.*
- *The conflict has wreaked havoc on every element of life in Rwanda. The health system, already strained by high infant and maternal mortality rates and an AIDS epidemic, has crumbled. Access to safe drinking water and sanitation levels have fallen well below pre-conflict standards. The entire education system has been paralysed, with schools standing empty. Assessments have also shown that an extremely serious food situation has been confirmed following the abandonment of farms and the disruption of markets.*
- *UN Agencies and NGOs have acted rapidly to provide humanitarian assistance where possible. The World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in conjunction with the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) all established bases in key locations for cross border and refugee operations. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) substantially strengthened its presence in the four countries of asylum. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) remained in Kigali and other locations in Rwanda throughout the emergency. The Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (the Federation) and as many as 30 NGOs also established life-saving programmes in key operational areas.*
- *Shortly after the onset of the disaster, the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office (UNREO) was established to ensure a coordinated response to the emergency under the supervision of the 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 this Consolidated Appeal.*
- *The emphasis in the early weeks of the emergency was on shelter, food and nutrition, water and sanitation and health. Though humanitarian assistance organizations will continue with these activities, widely disparate security status in different sections of the country will allow for rehabilitation activities to commence in parallel with emergency programmes.*
- *The flow of people out of Rwanda has brought refugee totals for the region to well over one million persons. Recent massive flows into the Goma area of Zaire clearly show that both access to and location of target populations may change with great rapidity, requiring a flexible and balanced relief response. Assistance must be provided to persons in need as soon as they can be reached, and it must follow them as they cross and recross as many as four international borders.*

- *This Consolidated Appeal is requesting US\$ 274 million to meet emergency requirements. Covering the period July - December 1994, the Appeal outlines priority areas of humanitarian assistance in the following sectors: food aid, logistics, agriculture, health, nutrition, water and sanitation, education, assistance to refugees, environment, relief and survival items, special assistance to vulnerable groups, transit of internally displaced persons and multi-sectoral assistance to returnees. NGOs were invited to submit brief outlines of their current and projected Rwanda emergency activities. These summaries are annexed to this Appeal, however, funds for NGO activities are not being appealed for here.*

**Table I - UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal  
for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda  
Funding Requirements - By Sector  
(July - December 1994)**

Agriculture	8,990,000
Emergency Food Aid (269,835 MTs) *	150,080,835
Transport and Logistics	20,275,726
Health	11,400,000
Nutrition	7,500,000
Education	4,900,000
Water and Sanitation	4,000,000
Relief and Survival	5,885,000
Special Programmes for Vulnerable Groups	1,850,000
Multisectoral Assistance to Refugees/Returnees **	57,348,221
Operational Support	1,926,356
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>274,156,138</b>

**Table II - UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal  
for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda  
Funding Requirements - By UN Organisation  
(July - December 1994)**

WFP *	165,498,835
FAO	8,990,000
UNICEF	32,000,000
UNHCR **	57,348,221
WHO	2,400,000
UNESCO	250,000
UNIFEM	885,000
UNV	775,356
IOM	4,857,726
UNREO/DHA	1,151,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>274,156,138</b>

\* WFP is approaching this emergency regionally, therefore, of the 269,835 MTs of food required - 111,381 MTs are to be utilised to meet the emergency food aid needs of conflict victims in Burundi.

\*\* UNHCR is appealing for resources to fund activities on a regional level to meet the needs of Rwandan and Burundi refugees and returnees for the period Jan - Dec 1994. Funds requested here represent the shortfall for that period. UNHCR is issuing a more detailed document on this programme to supplement this Appeal.

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# INTRODUCTION

## Summary of Events Leading to the Crisis

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Rwanda has had a troubled history of internal tensions, with major clashes occurring between its two main ethnic groups in 1959 and intermittently between 1973 and 1978. More recently, fighting between the Rwandan armed forces and the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) broke out in October 1990, following the entry of an RPF force of approximately 10,000 from Uganda into north-east Rwanda. The conflict continued for close to two years until a cease-fire was negotiated in July 1992.

Following a resurgence of violence in February 1993, an estimated 1 million civilians outside the period fled their homes, moving south or leaving the country for neighbouring Uganda and Tanzania.<sup>1</sup> Although fighting continued, new peace negotiations were convened in March 1993, in Arusha, Tanzania. In addition to addressing political and military considerations, the Arusha talks, brokered by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) included a discussion of issues relating to refugees and displaced persons. The talks were concluded successfully in August 1993 with the signing of a peace agreement that called for the establishment of a broad-based transitional government, to be replaced by a democratically elected one 22 months later. During the transition phase, the RPF was to have representation on the transitional government and establish representation on the national assembly. The signing of the Kinyinya Agreement in May 1993, allowing displaced people to return home, also signalled a return to normalcy.

The two parties requested that a neutral international force be deployed to assist in the implementation of the Arusha agreement. Following the passing of UN Security Council Resolution 872 of 5 October 1993, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) was deployed.

On April 6 1994, any progress that may have been gained from these developments was fully reversed by the downing over Kigali of the plane carrying President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda and President Cyprien Ntaryamira of Burundi. The death of the two men was immediately followed by a horrific bloodbath that began in Kigali and spread throughout the country, claiming between 350,000 and 500,000 lives in the eight weeks that followed. **The great majority of dead were civilians.** Full scale armed conflict followed with RPF troops engaging both Government (RGF) troops and pro-Government militia. Concurrently, large-scale killings of civilians by militia continued in much of the country.

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<sup>1</sup> In April 1993, the United Nations Consolidated Appeal for Rwanda was launched to address emergency needs that followed these developments. In the rehabilitation phase that followed a UNDP/Government led mini Round Table mobilized US\$ 15 million from donors in 1994 order to address resettlement needs of 550,000 displaced persons as they returned home.

On 17 May, the Security Council passed Resolution 918, authorizing the expansion of the UNAMIR force to 5,500 troops. Their primary responsibilities would be the protection of humanitarian relief operations, displaced persons and refugees. Insufficient logistical and communications support has slowed implementation of the resolution.

Additionally, the UN Security Council passed Resolution 929 on 22 June, authorizing the establishment of a temporary operation under national command and control, to contribute to the security and protection of internally displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk as a result of the crisis in Rwanda. On 23 June, the first members of what would eventually be a force of 2,500 troops were deployed by the Government of France in Goma, Zaire.

### **Impact of the Crisis on the Population and the Country**

The number of people affected by the initial wave of massacres and ensuing conflict is staggering by any standards. **In addition to the 300,000 - 500,000 people killed, more than 2 million persons have been displaced internally and close to one million have fled across borders into Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire.** Thus, a total of over 3 million people have been killed or forced from their homes. This figure represents 40% of Rwanda's pre-war population of 7.5 million.

The conflict has wreaked havoc on every element of life in Rwanda. The health system, already strained by high infant mortality, high fertility rates and an AIDS epidemic, has crumbled. Access to safe drinking water have decreased and sanitation levels have fallen well below pre-conflict standards of 65 and 48%, respectively, as traditional spring water sources were damaged and contaminated and pipe distribution systems were destroyed. This situation will only deteriorate further as the water supply situation begins to feel the effects of the dry season. The entire education system has been paralysed, with schools standing empty. Agricultural and pastoral activities have been severely disrupted. Crops planted in February, already negatively affected by poor rainfall and a shortage of inputs, should have been harvested in July. The assessment made by an FAO expert fielded by the organization's Office for Special Relief Operations (OSRO) in northern Rwanda, as well as similar reports by UN Agencies and NGOs for the rest of the country showed that most fields were abandoned as a result of the intensive civil strife. A special alert report with updated information on the food supply in agricultural situations was issued by FAO/GIEWS<sup>2</sup> in July 1994. A large share of the population has moved to the East or to neighbouring countries, while many people have been reported killed. Those who remained in the area are living in displaced camps or in small collective centres (churches, hospitals, etc).

In the south-west of the country, a traditionally deficit area, the food situation is reported to be much worse as a result of the pressure of large numbers of displaced population from the north and the heavy fighting and lack of security which have effectively hampered large scale relief operations.

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<sup>2</sup> Global Information on Early Warning Systems issued 3 special bulletins on Rwanda since the beginning of the year: N° 246 following a FAO/WFP mission of crop and food assessment carried on in February 1994; bulletin N° 249 was issued in May 1994 and the last one, N° 254, was issued in July 1994.

The FAO expert noted that food crops of the 1994 second season were in good condition and ready to be harvested. However, fields were seriously infested with weeds, due to the lack of farming activities in the past months, which is likely to negatively affect the output in the coming months. There is also a conspicuous absence of livestock in the countryside. The number of animals observed in the displaced camps is insignificant compared with farmers' holdings prior to the outbreak of the conflict. It is likely that animals have been slaughtered or stolen in the wake of food shortages. As a result, the food situation is expected to deteriorate in the months ahead.

Even now, an extremely seriously food situation has been confirmed, reflecting the difficulties of access following the abandonment of farms and the disruption of markets. The population is able to gather only what they require for immediate consumption as no stock build-up is possible due to security problems and the lack of storage facilities. If cereals and other foodcrops are not harvested by the end of July, and stocks are not maintained for the coming months, massive starvation will be inevitable. The need for harvesting the current foodcrops is even more pressing considering that any shortfall in food requirements can only partially be met through international food aid in the form of cereals and beans, as there are difficulties related to the full substitution of banana fruit and tuber consumption, the main staples in the country along with cereals and beans. Prospects for the resolution of those agricultural crises have been darkened by the killings of a great number of officials of the Ministry of Agriculture as well as other ministries.

Damages to agricultural yield and infrastructural capacity represent the visible portion of the effects of the emergency: as well as producing thousands of wounded and countless amputees, **the conflict has inflicted mental and emotional suffering on all persons involved.** One needs assessment indicates that in large parts of the country, every individual has lost a family member and/or had their home and possessions destroyed. The psychological trauma incurred by these events will leave debilitating scars for years to come.

The impact of the war on mental and emotional health, the total disruption of basic services and the destruction of the communications, agricultural, and transportation infrastructures mean that the current emergency situation is affecting the total population of Rwanda.

### **Regional Nature of the Crisis**

Just prior to the violence of early April, substantial numbers of Rwandans repatriated spontaneously from Uganda. These movements accelerated in late April as the RPF secured more territory. With programmes for the reintegration of these people underway, the current crisis struck and an explosion of population flows out of the country began.

Immediately following the outbreak of massacres, a small number from targeted groups managed to flee to neighbouring countries. Some three weeks later, the military advance in the east and north-east of the country led to a massive outflow of Hutu refugees. In mid-July, following further military advances, a third wave of Rwandan refugees fled to Zaire.

The result is the current caseload<sup>3</sup>:

COUNTRY	AREAS OF CONCENTRATION	CASELOAD
Burundi	Kirundo, Ngozi and Kayanza	75,600
Tanzania	Ngara and Karagwe	460,500
Uganda	Ntungamo, Mbarara District	10,500
Zaire	Goma, Rushuru and Bukavu	220,000
TOTAL		766,600

As these figures show, refugee outflows have been greatest into Tanzania. During a 48 hour period in late April, 250,000 Rwandan refugees poured in Tanzania's Ngara district, already home to 60,000 refugees from Burundi. This refugee population, the net largest flow ever seen by UNHCR in such a short period, continues to grow at the rate of 3,000 persons per day. The resultant strain on local absorptive capacity has been considerable.

The Rwanda crisis has also had serious effects in Burundi. Violence in October 1993 led to the outflow of 670,000 refugees from Burundi into neighbouring countries. Following large scale returns in January and February 1994, returnee assistance programmes focusing on the 20 hardest hit districts were established in Burundi by UNHCR<sup>4</sup>. Just prior to the onset of the war in Rwanda, Burundi refugees there had been transferred from congested camps to new sites with better living conditions. Following the outbreak of conflict in Rwanda, many of those refugees spontaneously returned to Burundi. Some 53,150 Burundi refugees remain in Rwanda. UNHCR has not been able to access this group since early April, and has put a high priority on the renewal of the delivery of assistance to them. The over 75,000 Rwandan refugees in northern Burundi have fled to that country at a time when Burundi-based relief organizations are addressing the needs of approximately 66,000 internally displaced persons. These developments and the general instability that followed the death of President Ntaryamira have put a heavy strain on the political process in Burundi. The sustainability of the current equilibrium is a serious concern.

The regional fishing industry has also been negatively affected by the Rwanda crisis. In the early weeks of the crisis, an estimated 50,000 bodies floated up the Kagera river to Lake Victoria. Despite assurances from WHO and the Ugandan government that the lake was not contaminated, the demand for fish dropped sharply in May and June, with a subsequent fall in the prices received by the local fishermen. The long-term impact of this trend is not yet known.

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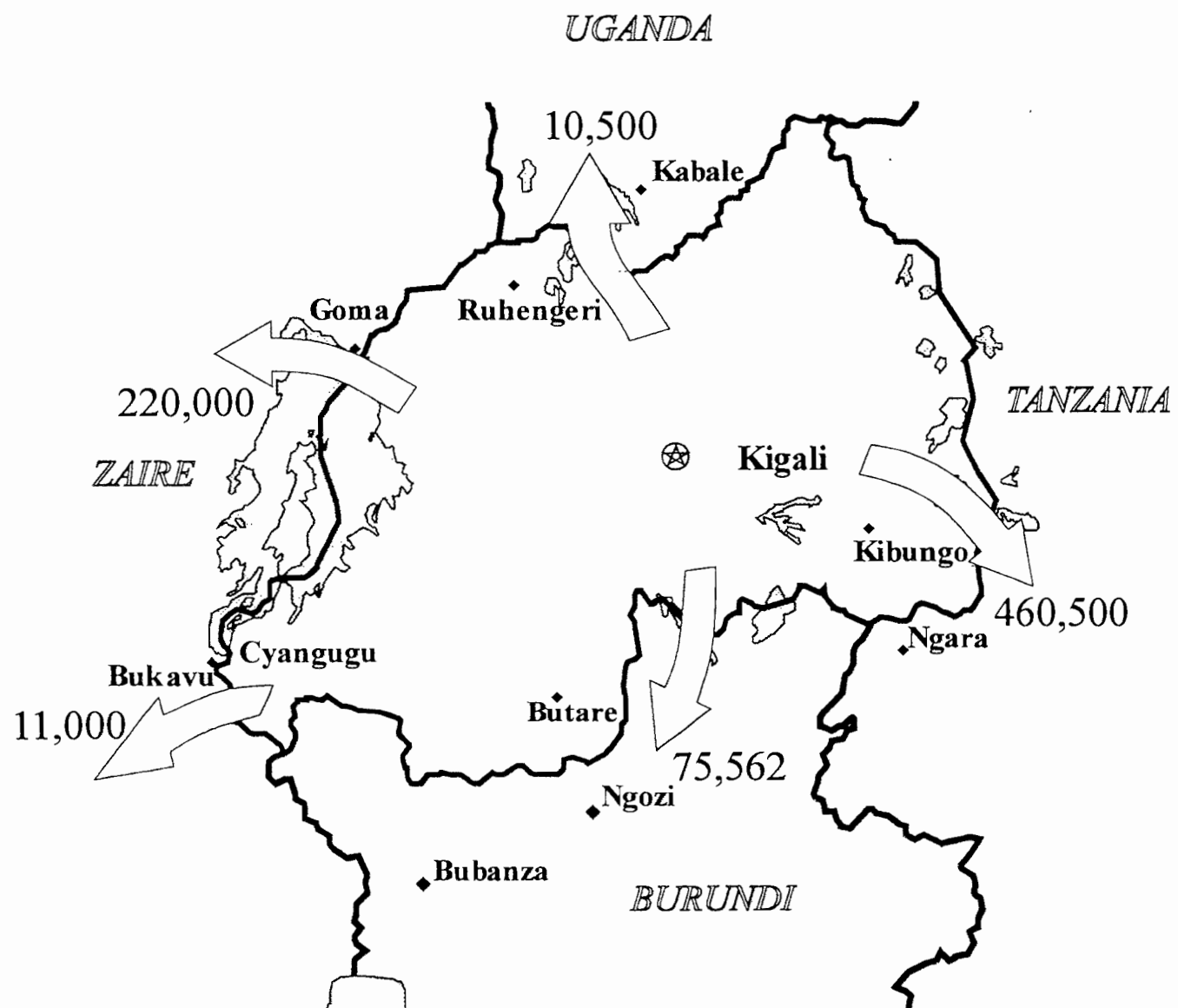
<sup>3</sup> These numbers were established in the field following consultations with UN Agencies and NGOs. They are subject to change.

<sup>4</sup> UNHCR sought resources for this programme in the United Nations Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Burundi. Additional funding is sought here to continue assisting current and new returnees.

## Conclusion

It is important to emphasize that both access to and location of target populations may change with great rapidity, requiring a flexible and balanced relief response. Assistance must be provided to persons in need as soon as they can be reached, just as it must follow them as they cross and recross as many as four international borders. Donors are encouraged not to earmark contributions for specific areas to allow for an appropriately comprehensive relief effort.

## REFUGEE FLOWS INTO COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM\*



\* Estimates as of July 15, subject to change.

## The Humanitarian Response from April-June 1994

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### Overview

The international humanitarian assistance community responded rapidly to the crisis in Rwanda in order to undertake cross border and refugee assistance activities. A number of UN Agencies took steps to initiate emergency relief programmes shortly after the onset of the conflict. WFP, UNICEF, UNDP/DHA, WHO and FAO, established bases in a number of key locations, including Nairobi, Kampala and Kabale (Uganda), Bujumbura (Burundi) and Goma and Bukavu (Zaire). UNHCR substantially strengthened its presence in the four countries of asylum and as of mid-June, UNHCR was operating the world's largest refugee camp in Ngara district in northern Tanzania.

The ICRC remained active in Kigali and other locations throughout the emergency. The Federation, its sister committees in several countries, and several NGOs also moved quickly to address the needs of Rwandan displaced persons and refugees. By the end of June, over 30 NGOs had begun activities in one or more operational areas.

The emphasis in the early weeks of the emergency was on shelter, food and nutrition, water and sanitation, and health. From mid-June, attention began to turn to other priority areas, namely education, psycho-social rehabilitation, and capacity-building at the local level. Often at great risk to themselves, humanitarian personnel from UN Agencies, international and national NGOs and bilateral organizations provided supplies and services in camps for displaced persons and refugees in Rwanda and the four countries of asylum.

High levels of cooperation among relief partners were established at the onset of the emergency, resulting in the launching of a UN Inter-Agency "Flash Appeal" on 25 April, meant to cover projected emergency needs from 1 to 31 May. The appealing organizations (WHO, UNICEF, UNDP/DHA, IOM and UNV) requested a total of US\$ 8,054,795. UNHCR made a separate request for US\$ 56,204,745 to cover the needs of refugees for its Burundi and Rwanda emergency operations from January to 15 July. WFP also issued a request in April for US\$ 3,630,126 to meet the needs related to its Regional Emergency Operation for refugees and displaced persons in Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zaire.

## **Food and Nutrition Sector**

WFP responded promptly by re-routing stocks for distribution to accessible populations inside Rwanda, the Ngara district in Tanzania, and the Bukavu and Goma areas of Zaire. WFP joined with ICRC to ensure that food was distributed in southern Rwanda. WFP also opened sub-offices in Kirundo and Gitenga (Burundi), Goma and Uvira (Zaire) and strengthened staffing levels in Kigoma, Tanzania.

In the besieged capital of Kigali, UNICEF, WFP and ICRC were the only source of food for several weeks for thousands of displaced persons gathered in churches, schools and hotels in both RGF and RPF controlled sections of the city. As of end June, the RPF was allowing only two to three days' worth of food at a time to be provided to various locations by the UNAMIR-supported UN/NGO Advance Humanitarian Team (AHT).

High-protein biscuits were provided by UNICEF to RPF-controlled areas in northern and eastern Rwanda (where a needs assessment was carried out by UNICEF and WHO during the second half of June 1994) as well as to southern and western Rwanda in RGF-controlled territory.

To meet refugee food and nutrition needs, WFP and UNHCR reached an agreement on a daily ration of 1,900 Kcals per person per day in the different asylum countries with distribution to heads of families in refugee camps being conducted by NGOs and the Federation.

A registration process was established and ration cards were distributed to refugees in some camps. However, problems with food distribution have been encountered, particularly in Tanzania, because of the difficulty of obtaining accurate registration information under mass influx conditions. A full registration was recently conducted, resulting in a reduced population figure.

UNICEF, in cooperation with UNHCR and in collaboration with a number of NGOs, is supporting a supplementary feeding programme for refugee children in Ngara and Goma camps. The programme is providing a total of 500 MTs of corn soya blend (CSB) and UNIMIX, together with 74 MTs of high-protein biscuits.

## **Shelter and Domestic Needs of Refugees**

Emergency relief supplies were prepositioned by UNHCR prior to the mass influx for use in a multi-sectoral programme, implemented in collaboration with a multitude of NGOs and other UN Agencies, and in close cooperation with the governments of the asylum countries.

To meet the most urgent needs of refugees at the outset of the crisis, UNHCR then procured and airlifted basic shelter materials and domestic implements to the four countries of asylum.<sup>5</sup> Distribution of these items began immediately, and continues. By and large, refugees have

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<sup>5</sup> 600,000 blankets; 200,000 kitchen sets; 400,000 jerrycans; 1,300 tents; 55,000 sleeping mats; 200,000 plastic sheeting to cover shelters.

erected their own huts, covering naturally available materials with plastic sheeting provided by UNHCR. Donations of used clothes have also been distributed. In order to improve monitoring of incoming relief items and distribution in all sites, UNHCR has initiated a computerized Commodity Tracking System.

Though not a problem in Burundi and Uganda, in Tanzania and Zaire the lack of suitable land for refugee settlements has presented a major problem. In Tanzania during the last month UNHCR and the regional authorities have identified additional sites for the settlement of refugees. Site preparation and road construction are underway. In Zaire, the search for adequate land continues. Space has been identified near Rutshuru, some 70 kms north of Goma, though it is difficult to reach.

In Tanzania, Burundi refugees living in extremely poor conditions were moved to regrouping sites with improved food and water supplies. Semi-permanent sites are being developed for them. In Zaire, three new sites are being established for Burundi refugees.

## **Water and Sanitation**

The provision of safe drinking water to internally displaced persons and refugees has constituted a major challenge, particularly in the large Benaco camp in northern Tanzania. UNHCR and UNICEF, in collaboration with a number of NGOs, have installed water distribution systems and pit latrines in most refugee camps in Tanzania. With the support of the Ugandan government, UNICEF provided two drilling rigs and crews which had been operating in Uganda. By mid-June they had drilled 18 boreholes in refugee camps in northern Tanzania.

In Uganda, following UNHCR and NGO action, refugees and the affected local population are drinking chlorinated water. Construction of pit latrines and excavation of refuse pits are also underway. In Zaire, late planning of sites for Rwandan refugees has led to a delay in the installation of an adequate number of water pumps. UNHCR is seeking an NGO to conduct this work. Following initial difficulties, a number of water sources have been located to meet the needs of Burundi refugees in south Kivu. The ICRC and a number of NGOs were also active in supplying and installing pumps for boreholes, laying piping systems and contributing to overall water and sanitation activities. The ICRC also provided fuel to the municipal public works agency early in the emergency, in order that they would be able to sustain corpse disposal activities.

In Kigali, UNICEF supplied cholera kits, water purification chemicals and jerrycans to populations in need, in addition to making a quick survey to improve water and sanitation systems at displaced persons camps. In southern Rwanda, latrine slabs were distributed to camps for displaced persons. In Uganda, UNICEF, as part of its support for the operation of removal of corpses in the Kagera river, has assumed major responsibility for assisting in the improvement of water supply and construction of sanitation facilities in affected areas.

## **Health Care**

The estimated 2 million internally displaced persons in south-west Rwanda have less access to health care than those in other parts of the country. This is due to the intensity of the war, massive population movements and resulting law and order problems. In northern and eastern Rwanda by contrast, there are relatively better basic health services and levels of security, which may have contributed to the lower-levels of population displacements. Displaced persons in RGF-controlled territories in Kigali were very difficult to access, nonetheless, in partnership with 10 NGOs, UNICEF succeeded in administering measles vaccines to about 100,000 children in northern and eastern Rwanda. UNICEF provided 28,000 doses of measles vaccine for Kigali and with the support of the Ghanaian medical team of the UNAMIR force, vaccinated 1,854 children. The tetanus toxoid was also administered to 745 women and 70 men in Kigali. In southern Rwanda, UNICEF prepositioned cold chain equipment, drug kits, ORS sachets and blankets which are being distributed by the ICRC and NGOs. UNICEF also provided direct and immediate support to the Tanzanian regional and district health infrastructure to cope with the large influx of refugees there. The ICRC operated two surgical hospitals that serviced the Kigali area, as well as providing medical assistance in northern Rwanda with NGO support.

WHO designed technical protocols and health profiles of Rwanda for field operators in an effort to streamline and standardize health assistance provided to victims of the crisis.

The health and nutritional status of new arrivals to refugee camps has generally been very poor. Cholera, malaria and respiratory infections are widespread. Medical NGOs have played a vital role in the provision of assistance and support of initially overwhelmed national health structures. NGOs are also training refugees as health workers at the camp level, in order that they may provide some basic health and sanitary education to targeted populations.

In Uganda, UNICEF, together with the government and a number of NGOs, provided support for the removal of dead bodies entering Lake Victoria via Kagera River as well as hygiene education, construction of sanitation facilities and improvement of water supplies to affected populations. WHO provided financial support to a public health study of the quality of water and fish from Lake Victoria.

## **Psycho-social Rehabilitation for Traumatized Persons**

In a relatively new and important move, UN Agencies began from the outset to consider the psycho-social impact of the violence on children and other victims of the crisis. Based on experience in Angola, Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burundi, Lebanon, Mozambique and elsewhere, UNICEF sent specialists in unaccompanied and traumatized children to assess the situation in RPF-controlled areas, including Kigali, as well as Tanzania and Burundi. UNHCR has also initiated community-based programmes to address these issues.

## **Education**

While recognizing that establishing classrooms for children is an important part of the rehabilitation process, shelter, food and health were the priority interventions in the first three months of the emergency. Nonetheless, UNESCO and UNICEF succeeded in May and June in translating and adapting an instruction manual for teachers that had been used successfully in Somalia. Completed at the end of June, the manual has been introduced into the Ngara refugee camps and will be introduced into other operational areas from August. UNHCR also has resources identified for refugee education programmes and requires an implementing partner.

## **Repatriation of Third Country Nationals**

IOM assisted a number of third country nationals who fled Rwanda at the outset of the crisis. Some, stranded in Nairobi, were airlifted to Zaire. Another group of 225 Zairians sought refuge in the Kivu region of Zaire. From early May, an IOM unit of one international and three national staff members has been operating in close coordination with UNHCR, WFP and local NGOs in Goma to process groups of people displaced by the Rwandan conflict for return to their places of origin in Zaire, thus helping to diffuse the mounting population pressure along the Rwanda-Zaire border, especially in the Kivu region, where ethnic tensions have been increasing.

## **Capacity Building and Social Mobilization**

UNICEF provided technical support to Rwandan health personnel who had been displaced in Kigali. These health workers later participated in vaccination campaigns in and around Kigali in June. Crews made up of displaced persons living in Kigali's Amahoro Stadium were also organized to maintain sanitation standards for the 7,500 people living in the stadium.

In Rwanda, Tanzania and Zaire, these activities are being complemented with community development programmes. Initiated with the participation of refugees, these programmes are meant to establish structures for social services and education as well as to address the psycho-social trauma suffered by refugees. Social workers were identified within the refugee population and national professionals were trained in teaching and diagnostic methods. These social workers will continue to ensure community participation in solving day-to-day problems.

Staff are working in the Benaco camp and sites in Karagwe to develop a community services programme whose initial focus has been on the identification of unaccompanied minors and tracing of parents or relatives.

## **Human Rights Monitoring and Action**

On 24 and 25 May 1994, the Commission on Human Rights held a special session in Geneva to discuss the situation of human rights in Rwanda. On 25 May 1994, the Commission adopted resolution S-3/1, by which it requested its Chairperson to appoint a special rapporteur to investigate first-hand and report to the Commission on the human rights situation in Rwanda, including information on the root causes and responsibilities for the recent atrocities; and to make available to the Secretary-General systematically compiled information on violations of human rights and acts that may constitute breaches of international humanitarian law and crimes against humanity, including genocide. By the same resolution, the Commission on Human Rights requested that the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) make the necessary arrangements for the Special Rapporteur to be assisted by a team of human rights field officer acting in close cooperation with UNAMIR and other United Nations Agencies and programmes operating in Rwanda.

On 25 May 1994, the Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights appointed Mr. René Degni Ségui as Special Rapporteur on Rwanda. Immediately after approval of his mandate by the Economic and Social Council on 6 June 1994, the Special Rapporteur began his activities. After consultations in Geneva and Brussels, he visited Rwanda and other countries in the region from 10 to 20 June 1994. On 28 June 1994, he presented his preliminary report to the Commission on Human Rights.<sup>6</sup> The field operation provided for in the Commission's resolutions S-3/1 commenced on 10 June 1994 with the placement of the first two field officers in the area.

## **Environment**

The presence of large numbers of refugees generally leads to rapid depletion of forest resources, damage to agricultural fields and grazing land, depletion and pollution of water resources, as well as sanitation and health risks caused by refugee livestock. In order to minimize this damage, UNHCR deployed an environment specialist in Tanzania as part of the emergency response.

## **Protection and Security**

On 16 June, a security incident took place in Benaco when refugees reacted to a decision to move a camp leader who was alleged to have committed atrocities in Rwanda. As a result of the increased tension that followed, a number of relief agencies temporarily withdrew from the camp. However, by the end of June all NGOs had re-established their presence. The Tanzanian Government also confirmed its commitment to ensure the security of relief workers and the respect of peace and order in refugee camps. A reinforced police presence is being deployed to relevant sites.

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<sup>6</sup> UN doc. E/CN.4/1994/7.

In Rwanda, Tanzania and Zaire, protection officers have been positioned in refugee camps in order to monitor the situation. Tutsi and Hutu refugees were placed in separate camps to help reduce tensions and improve security.

UNHCR has also procured registration materials and has fielded a registration specialist to the Kagera region in Tanzania. Registration took place in the first weeks of July.

### **Coordination of the Humanitarian Response**

In the early days of the emergency, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs led an Advance Humanitarian Team (AHT) into Kigali (the AHT included UNDP, UNICEF and WFP representation). The AHT, with full UN operational agency participation and NGO support, has maintained a presence in Kigali throughout the emergency and has assumed responsibility for distributing relief supplies to camps for displaced persons and also for liaising with the UNAMIR Humanitarian Cell. Shortly after the establishment of the UN/NGO AHT, the UN Rwanda Emergency Office (UNREO) was established in mid-April to ensure a coordinated response to the Rwanda emergency. Staff for UNREO was provided by the UNDP-Rwanda Emergency Unit, DHA and UNOSOM, and resources to fund initial activities were made available from the Central Emergency Revolving Fund (CERF) and UNDP Special Programme Reserves (SPR).<sup>7</sup>

Based in Nairobi, and with regular representation on the UN/NGO AHT in Kigali, UNREO has since established offices in Kabale (Uganda), Ngara (Tanzania), Bujumbura (Burundi) and Goma (Zaire). These offices, under the direction of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator, have been performing both liaison and information dissemination functions in an effort to ensure full transparency of relief activities and complementarity of actions by relief partners. To this end, UNREO has been convening regular meetings at all its locations with UN organizations, NGOs and representatives of the donor community. UNREO and its liaison offices also assumed responsibility, from the outset, for acting as the interlocutor with relevant military humanitarian operations on behalf of the humanitarian assistance community<sup>8</sup>. In its capacity as coordinator of the relief response, UNREO also developed, in close consultation with UN Agencies, the Basic Operating Principles for Humanitarian Assistance in Rwanda. After obtaining agreement from both parties to the conflict, the Basic Operating Principles were established as the broad guidelines for the provision of emergency relief to needy civilian populations.

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<sup>7</sup> US\$ 200,000, drawn from interest accrued on the CERF, and US\$ 50,000 from UNDP-SPR funds.

<sup>8</sup> i.e. , UNAMIR, UNOMUR (the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda/Rwanda) and Operation Turquoise.

## **Contingency Plan**

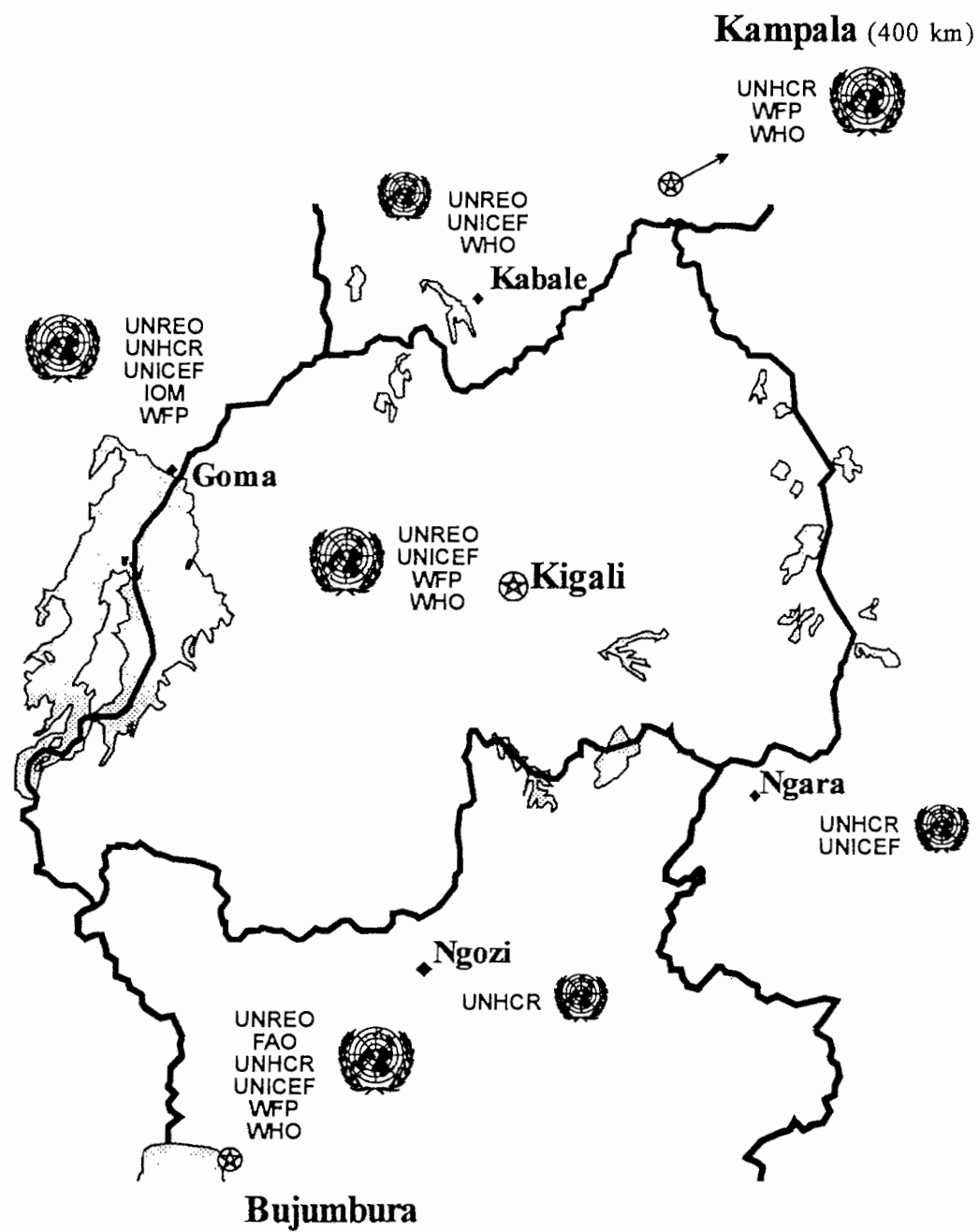
At the beginning of June, UN Agencies and Inter-Governmental Organizations elaborated a Contingency Plan which considered three scenarios for events in Rwanda. In both of the first two scenarios proposed, it was estimated that the UN system would be able to reach no more than 500,000 displaced persons and refugees beyond those it was currently assisting, as a result of the security situation, accessibility problems in south and west Rwanda and in Zaire, and considering additional assistance provided by ICRC and other NGOs. The third, worst case, foresaw the requirement of several times the resources enumerated in the Contingency Plan.

In the Contingency Plan, WFP requested funding to strengthen the weak local transport system in the region. WHO requested financial support for the transport of materials to areas of operation. UNICEF requested funds to preposition basic drugs, ORS packets, vaccines and syringes, UNIMIX, blankets, other survival items and water and sanitation supplies in Entebbe, Bujumbura, and Ngara. FAO included the immediate procurement of bean and vegetable seeds and other essential agricultural inputs required by the 400,000 farming households in accessible areas (2,000,000 beneficiaries) for Rwanda's September planting season. UNHCR revised its planning figures upward to include 500,000 additional Rwandan refugees throughout the region and IOM requested expansion of its on-going programme of humanitarian assistance to third country nationals affected by the Rwanda crisis. The above requirements are fully integrated in this consolidated appeal.

## **Conclusion**

The UN humanitarian community responded quickly and effectively to the emergency relief needs of massive numbers of displaced persons and refugees. However, limited resources, a high level of security risk and lack of access to large sections of populations in need provided major operational constraints to relief activities. Given adequate resources for the period July to December 1994, the UN humanitarian community would be in position to save or improve the quality of millions of lives.

# PRESENCE OF UN AGENCIES



## Priority Areas for Future Assistance

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### Food Aid

A FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission visited Rwanda from 5-15 February 1994. Following a careful review of the various factors affecting production and in the light of field inspections, the 1994 first food crop output was estimated at 1.3 million tons, some 33 % below the previous first season production. The crop forecast for the second season (February-June) assuming normal rainfall and taking into account the shortages of farm inputs, notably of quality seeds for beans, sweet potatoes and sorghum, was put at 1.8 million tons or 22 % less than the corresponding harvest for the previous year. Therefore overall food crop production in 1994 was provisionally estimated at 3.1 million tons, 27 % down from last year. These assumptions would have been verified in May 1994, had the conflict not begun. Despite this missed opportunity for verification it is certain that if standing crops are not harvested in time the already tight food supply situation in Rwanda is going to deteriorate further. There is, therefore, a critical food supply situation in all parts of the country, as a result of the drought and the massive displacement of the population in the northern part of the country in October 1993.

During early 1994, WFP had made plans to gradually hand-over to the ICRC the responsibility of feeding 900,000 internally displaced Rwandans, while processing an Emergency Operation to assist about 250,000 drought affected persons in the southern part of the country. WFP was also responsible for approximately 270,000 Burundi refugees.

The events of April 1994 have, however, dramatically changed the above scenario. WFP is now targeting Rwandan refugees in Tanzania (500,000), Burundi (75,000), Zaire (500,000) and Uganda (30,000) as well as 820,000 victims of conflict within Rwanda, for emergency food aid, for a total caseload of approximately 1,925,000 persons.

In a situation as fluid as the Rwanda emergency, WFP requires the flexibility to quickly revise its findings as to the numbers and location of beneficiaries (as was so powerfully the case with the sudden influx of refugees in Goma). For this flexibility to have any useful impact there needs to be the prompt availability of resources. WFP has, therefore, identified priority resourcing needs until the end of 1994 to ensure the availability of emergency food supplies for the sub-region, which amount to 269,835 MTs. Immediate attention should however, be focused on the urgent requirements for July-August 1994: approximately 26,000 MTs for Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire. These immediate requirements could be met through further contributions to WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA). Donors are therefore encouraged to contribute to the IRA so as to enable the Programme to purchase the required commodities in the region.

## Logistics

The logistics of food shipment to Rwanda through Tanzania, Uganda and possibly Burundi will represent a major challenge to the food aid programme. In fact, WFP is expected to deliver 40,000 tons per month over the coming months through the port of Dar-es-Salaam. Since operations in the sub-region escalated at the end of October 1993, much has been done to improve logistics capacity and to facilitate the flow of relief supplies to affected areas. However, certain key constraints remain in the logistics chain, which need to be addressed rapidly. Perhaps the most pressing constraints are poor road conditions and lack of adequate storage and available transport.

In the case of refugees, UNHCR and its implementing partners will take delivery of food aid at Extended Delivery Points (EDPs) and will transport it to distribution sites. WFP and UNHCR will collaborate in the construction of additional storage sites to augment existing capacity. In support of WFP's planned expansion of capacity, it is planned that UNV will provide personnel and operational support to strengthen WFP's logistics capacity.

Vehicle fleets for the movement of goods, as well as for the movement of personnel working at the field level, must be reinforced in the majority of receiving countries in order to ensure that national and international NGOs, as well as UNHCR protection and programme staff will have the necessary means to carry out their work in a reliable and effective manner. To this end, fleets of locally contracted short-haul trucks are being assembled throughout the region. In Tanzania, because of the size of the operation, UNHCR will support an NGO in the management of a centralized fleet of vehicles supported by a garage for use by all participating agencies.

## Agriculture

Agriculture in Rwanda is practised on a family basis and follows a multicropping system of mainly food crops. The average area occupied by one family is less than 1 hectare, of which 50% is cultivated almost exclusively by hand. Animal production is closely related to crop production. Sweet potatoes, beans, sorghum and bananas are the main food crops for self-consumption. Cash crops including coffee, tea, soybeans, wheat and rice cover less than 10% of the cultivated area. The majority of households also keep a small number of animals (1 to 5 cattle, sheep, goats, and/or pigs).

There are three cropping seasons in Rwanda, the first beginning in September after the long dry season (June-August) and ending in January with the beginning of the short dry season (January-February). Legumes are the main crops cultivated during this season. The second season starts in February and ends in June- July. During this season cereals and essentially sorghum are the main crops. The third season, a dry one from July to September, affects only the lowlands. During this season, a third crop can be cultivated. During the first two seasons, the lowlands are also cultivated (mainly sweet potatoes and sorghum). Root and tuber crops (sweet potatoes, cassava, potatoes, colocase) are cultivated throughout the year.

Prior to the war, FAO was operating and providing technical assistance to several projects supported by UNDP, Trust Funds (TF) or through its Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP), for a total amount of US\$ 7.7 million.<sup>9</sup> In the triennium 1990-93, more than 12 projects were completed with FAO technical assistance, for a total amount of US\$ 9.4 million. During the last few years, the FAO Investment Center prepared 9 projects for international funding agencies for a total amount of US\$ 137 million. In February 1994, FAO and WFP conducted a country-wide crop and food supply assessment mission.

The current emergency has severely disrupted local agriculture. This will result in a serious food crisis, with consequences for the medium and long term. In order of ascending seriousness, the consequences of the conflict for agricultural production can be classified as follows: i) a slow-down of agricultural and pastoral activities in any undisturbed areas; ii) a complete cessation of all agricultural and pastoral activities (this is almost certainly to be the case, and implies that crops planted in February were in a vegetative state by May 1994. This phase requires considerable maintenance and has been abandoned. Animals are no longer being sent to pasture. Extra-agricultural activities, such as the preparation of sorghum and banana beer, have virtually ceased. These activities usually represent a major source of cash income for the rural Rwandan population); iii) the desertion by farmers of their land for an undetermined period of time; iv) the destruction or abandonment of seed and tool stocks, which will prevent future plantings.

A FAO/WFP Crop, Food Supply and Agricultural Rehabilitation Needs Assessment Mission will be carried out as soon as security conditions permit. In addition to crops, food supply and nutrition, the mission will cover agricultural, livestock and fisheries rehabilitation needs.

The needs for agricultural rehabilitation will vary according to future movements of population. FAO has, however, based its prospective analysis on two possible scenarios for the next six months.

The first scenario sees the situation improving rapidly, allowing displaced persons to return to their farms and resume agricultural activities. If this return takes place before the end of July-August, the crops may still be harvested (mainly cereals and tuber crops). However, yields will be lower due to lack of maintenance. Nevertheless, food, seed and tool stocks as well as cattle have disappeared. The food situation therefore will be very difficult, especially in the southern region of the country which faced a serious drought during the preceding agricultural season (September 1993-January 1994).

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<sup>9</sup> These included: support to the management of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry (UNDP); national strategy for soil conservation in Rwanda; agricultural development in Gikongoro prefecture; a tropical forestry action plan; rural poverty alleviation; support to national strategy for long-term development of the agricultural sector; an interregional project for the development and soil conservation in the "hautes terres" of Rwanda; preparatory assistance for the elaboration of an IEC population programme; supply of vaccines and technical assistance for the vaccination campaign against bovine lumpy skin disease; support to food contamination control; support to crop protection; support to the project of national strategy for soil conservation; support to national fertilizer programme.

To resume agricultural activities (July in the lowlands, September on the hills), the farmers will require agricultural tools, mainly hoes; seeds, mainly legumes and vegetables for the lowlands; mineral fertilizers to compensate partially for the loss of organic fertilizers produced by animals; and pesticides for phytosanitary treatment, mainly on vegetables, wheat and potatoes. It is clear that the return of rural Rwandans to their farms is the basic condition for a quick revival of the agricultural sector.

In the second scenario the situation stabilizes, fighting and massacres stop, but displaced persons do not return to their properties and remain in camps. Farmers who remained on their lands will be able to harvest in July. For the displaced farmers, production will be lost, including cereals, tuber crops (sweet potatoes, cassava, potatoes, colocase) and also coffee (harvested in May-July), which represents a large part of cash incomes. Some support for the development of agricultural and other economic activities will have to be given to the population living in the camps. Major difficulties related to the shortage of suitable land and water for agriculture will also be faced, which will constrain the scope for assistance should this scenario be observed.

FAO planned assistance will initially cover only the basic needs of 400,000 affected family households (2 million people). Depending on the evolution of the situation, the needs of two different groups will be considered: displaced persons requiring emergency food aid and eventual assistance in agricultural production around refugee camps, and farmers who have remained on or returned to their land. FAO planned assistance to the farmers who have remained on or returned to their land will initially cover only the basic needs of 400,000 affected farmer households (2 million people) for the forthcoming September planting season. The required assistance, if funds are available, can be implemented immediately by FAO for the forthcoming planting season.

## Health

Prior to the outbreak of the conflict, Rwanda had a well-developed primary health care infrastructure extending throughout the country, well staffed and equipped. Infant and child mortality rates were 117 and 198 respectively per 1,000 live births, with malaria, diarrhoeal diseases and acute respiratory infections being the principal causes of these figures. About 22% of births were attended by trained personnel. Breastfeeding rates at 3,6 and 12 months were 97, 97 and 94% respectively, and the utilization rate of oral rehydration therapy was 27%. In 1992, 94% of children 0-1 years old were vaccinated against tuberculosis, 85% against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus, 85% against polio and 81% against measles. Rwanda's recorded pre-emergency maternal mortality rates were also very high, ranging from 358 to 692 per 100,000 live births, depending on data sources. The fertility rate was 8 in 1991, due partly to the absence of a national strategy on Mother and Child Health (MCH), family planning and nutrition prior to 1991, as well as the poor quality of MCH services. During pre-natal visits 28% of urban pregnant mothers were found to be HIV-positive in Kigali. Average life expectancy of the Rwandan population was only 51 years.

WHO and UNICEF have a long-term presence and experience in providing technical cooperation and material support for primary health care policy development and programme implementation. Both agencies followed strategies combining development and emergency support throughout the recent war episodes of 1990, 1992, 1993 and continue to do so now in

1994. WHO and UNICEF have worked and will continue to work together to ensure the survival of children and mothers by strengthening maternal and child health services and by assisting the re-establishment of basic health facilities and monitoring for internally-affected and displaced populations and returnees and by cooperating with UNHCR and others in creating emergency health care and surveillance for refugees. While carrying out traditional health sector activities for refugees, UNHCR will focus on children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women, in collaboration with UNICEF and NGOs.

Within Rwanda, the majority of hospitals and health centers have been looted or have exhausted their available stocks of basic drugs and health supplies and equipment. Most qualified personnel have fled. Thus immediate priorities for UNICEF and WHO, in collaboration with re-emerging national health authorities, will include the rapid assessment of the breakdown of services from national to sub-national levels; rehabilitation of the health-service infrastructure, particularly through the provision of technical advice on national restructuring, including community involvement in the rehabilitation phase; massive recruitment, tracing, retraining and orientation of personnel; and re-equipment of all rural and urban PHC facilities with essential drugs, supplies and equipment.

Rehabilitation of the cold chain and EPI training will receive priority, to facilitate a rapid renewal of nationwide immunization activities. Measles and tetanus toxoid (TT) vaccination for pregnant mothers must expand rapidly, followed by coverage with other antigens. Women's health, already precarious before the war, should not deteriorate further. Maternal health services will be rapidly strengthened wherever access is possible, as will training of Traditional Birth Attendants and community health workers in safe delivery practices.

A major component of WHO/UNICEF cooperation includes information, education and communication on the control of diarrhoeal disease, oral rehydration therapy, prevention and treatment of acute respiratory infections, and of malaria.

In refugee camps, UNHCR and sister agencies are cooperating to establish health assessment systems to monitor causes of child and maternal mortality, while WHO and UNICEF will work with national authorities inside Rwanda to re-establish national epidemiological surveillance systems.

The pre-emergency disease pattern and causes of mortality continue to be prevalent. However, the last three months have seen a higher percentage of ARI, diarrhoea, dysentery and malaria cases. For example, Rwandan children under five in Benaco camp showed the following incidence of disease for the week 6-12 June 1994: malaria 25 %, diarrhoea 22 %, ARI 11 %, and dysentery 6 %.

In Ngarama and Rutare, two camps for displaced persons in northern Rwanda, monitoring between 1 and 15 June showed the following incidence of disease: malaria, 52 % and 33.5 %; acute respiratory infections, 12.5 % and 26.5 %; diarrhoea 12.5 % and 6 %; and parasites, 7 % and 11 %. In Nyamata, a displaced camp in southern Rwanda, the incidence of malaria was 56 %, acute respiratory infections 5 %; diarrhoea 6 % and dysentery 5 %. Shigella dysentery also poses a very serious problem at the moment, as it has for the past two years following the September rainy season.

Refugees, especially those in large camps in Tanzania, are at risk of disease due to excessive crowding and stress put on local health services. Displaced persons and returnees living inside Rwanda face an equally grave situation, without access to drinking water, sanitation facilities, blankets, warm clothes, basic drugs or adequate food supplies.

In the area of control of communicable diseases i.e. malaria, tuberculosis and AIDS, UNHCR will take the lead for the refugee population in the north of Tanzania as well as in the three other countries of asylum, with the support of WHO to carry out these activities, to provide basic training on standard diagnosis and treatment, and to provide essential drugs and medical supplies.

## **Nutrition**

The severe and moderate malnutrition rate for Rwanda children 0 to 3 years of age was 30% before the present emergency. This low figure was partly the result of access to an adequate quantity and quality of food, a situation that became increasingly precarious as the average agricultural area per household diminished. It was 0.5 hectare in 1991. A study in 1991-1992 found that during a 12 month period, more than 40% of households surveyed suffered food deficit for one month or more, 30% for 1 to 4 months and 10% for 5 months or more. Food costs were absorbing 81% of family income. Proper weaning practices were followed by 25% of children from 6 to 23 months and by 18% of children from 24 to 36 months. The study also found that the majority of children were eating the same food as adults, i.e. sorghum, which has a low calorie content. This situation was compounded by a low frequency of intakes.

Prior to this emergency, the regular UNICEF programme of assistance in Rwanda had several projects related to family food security combined with income generating activities to improve the nutrition of young children and pregnant mothers. Vitamin A capsules were distributed during the vaccination campaigns. Activities related to nutrition were linked with the Primary Health Care Programme.

WHO supported the national health authorities to develop and implement a national plan for the control of iodine deficiency disorders. Before April 1994, more than 50% of salt sold in the local markets was iodized and iodine oil was being administered to school children in the most affected prefectures.

The present disaster aggravates the nutritional status of vulnerable groups and of children and women in particular, in a country which had a pre-emergency density of 220 people per square kilometre, second only to Bangladesh. Rural food stocks, seeds and livestock in Rwanda may already have been seriously depleted. The harvest of mid-June, already unlikely to be brought in, will be consumed quickly given the large movements of populations since early April.

The disruption of agricultural and pastoral activities will further undermine the nutritional status of children and pregnant/lactating mothers if a massive food aid programme including supplementary and therapeutic feeding activities is not forthcoming soon. There are already serious food deficits in some displaced persons camps. The UNICEF/WHO assessment mission (15-30 June) in north and south-east of Rwanda found higher than expected malnutrition rates as data collection proceeded south through Rwanda. In Ruhango camp, 50% of all children are

malnourished, out of whom 20% are severely malnourished, requiring immediate therapeutic feeding. In Rutare camp, the malnutrition rate was 48%, in Rwamagana 40%, in Ngarama 36%, in Kidaho 26%, and in Kayonza 15%. In the area around the southern camp of Nyamata, conditions are too insecure for harvesting - crops are rotting in fields. Malnutrition rates usually begin to peak several months after initial displacement. Higher than expected malnutrition signals that rates were already high before the displacement of the population. It is probable that hunger will join security concerns in continuing to push populations across the border to Ngara, Tanzania, where food is available.

Micronutrient deficiencies (Vitamin A, iron and iodine) pose significant problems as well. Iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) result in permanent neurological damage as early as the foetal stage. Iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) is perhaps the most prevalent micronutrient deficiency in the country and in the camps in particular. The mortality rate associated with vitamin A deficiency may be as high as 20% for children under two years old. Vitamin A deficiency is the major cause of preventable blindness. It also decreases resistance to measles, pneumonia and bronchitis.

For July through December 1994 it is critical to ensure the provision of adequate food supplies for all affected persons and the preparation of suitable weaning food for infants. In selected areas a supplementary feeding programme will be continued and expanded by UNICEF as long as there is a clearly demonstrated nutritional need. Severely malnourished children will be supported through a therapeutic feeding programme, which will be carried out under the supervision of medically trained personnel.

Responding to the micronutrient deficiencies of a large number of beneficiaries (particularly Vitamin A Deficiency (VAD), Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) and Iron Deficiency Anaemia (IDA) will require innovative strategies. VAD can be combined with the immunization programme.

Clear guidelines on food aid should be shared and advocated by all UN Agencies, NGOs and national service providers, in order to have all imported salt iodized and for iron folic to be supplied to pregnant mothers. As in the health sector, it is important to establish a nutrition surveillance system to evaluate the nutritional status of children in camps. This will be critical as the situation is expected to worsen in the coming weeks.

### **Water and Sanitation**

In 1990, 65% of the population had access to drinking water and 48% of the population practised proper disposal of excreta. As a result of hydro-geologic conditions, Rwanda has large reserves of drinking water, distributed unevenly throughout the country. Rainfall varies between 730 mm in the east and 1,600 mm in the west (an area of the country crossed by many rivers). The most recent survey information available indicates the existence of 25,300 sources of drinking water in Rwanda. Only 14,000 of these sources were protected, covering 3.5 million people. Often simple pit dry latrines were dug too deep, contributing to the contamination of a number of water sources.

The emergency has seriously damaged Rwanda's water and sanitation capacity. In rural areas, traditional spring water sources are no longer safe and the unsanitary disposal of excreta is creating serious health problems, including the spread of dysentery and cholera in displaced persons and refugee camps and other crowded areas. The long distance to water points is also a concern as many people are too weak to fetch water.

The situation is compounded by the fact that communities are not adequately aware of prescribed standards on safe water sources and sanitary facilities, and the linkage of water and sanitation to health. This lack of information makes community participation difficult. One adverse effect is the community's preference for convenient but unsanitary methods of water handling and waste disposal. The present monitoring system provides inadequate information necessary for effective planning. Information on the utilization and operational conditions of facilities were never available. Increasing access to the facilities alone is not enough. Proper utilization, effective hygiene education, and viable community participation strategies must generate positive behavioural changes to have a positive health impact.

For July through December, it is recommended that a pool of technical personnel from NGOs, other international organizations and national staff be trained to protect water sources against pollution, ensure the sanitary disposal of excreta and establish community water and sanitation associations for the operation and maintenance of these schemes and hygiene/health education programmes in accessible camps. Testing of water quality in all camps should be undertaken on a regular basis, and all necessary material inputs for water treatment should be made available. During this period, UNICEF plans to provide water to camps for displaced persons, restore the existing water systems, and increase access to potable water in those areas with large influx of displaced people. Hygiene education and sanitation will continue to be promoted and access to sanitation facilities will be increased through the development of latrine technology in camps and other accessible areas. At refugee camps, the improvement of rapidly established temporary water installations and the construction of latrines that meet UNHCR standards will be a priority, with UNICEF providing technical and material support.

The Kigali urban water supply system has been damaged and heavily contaminated. UNICEF and NGOs will give immediate priority to the rehabilitation of pumping stations, filtration and chlorination plants and to the urban water distribution system. Urban sanitation and garbage disposal systems will also be reconstituted.

## **Education**

In 1991, Rwanda had 1,671 primary schools with 1,100,000 pupils, 49.5% of whom were girls. In 1988-1989, the official enrolment rate of children 7 to 14 years of age was 65.4%. The average distance to school was 3 to 5 kilometres, or 40 to 60 minute walk per child. The cohort survival rate (those who enter grade 1 and finish grade 6) was 33%. Of those who succeeded in finishing grade 6, only 15% were able to do it without repeating. These figures were the result of a lack of qualified personnel and school materials, a curriculum that was not fully relevant, inadequate supervision to ensure the quality of teaching, and few employment opportunities after finishing school. Girls usually perform better than boys up to grade 3, from grade 4 on their drop-out rate surpasses the boys'. The literacy rate in Rwanda was 50% before the crisis, with a great disparity between male (64%) and female (37%) rates.

The early drop-out of females contributed to their high fertility rate and their limited knowledge of child care.

Enrolment and completion rates also contributed to the low level of awareness among youth of methods for the prevention of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. Young girls who left school were often jobless and vulnerable to sexual exploitation by adults. This has resulted in a high number of female-headed households and large percentage of HIV-positive women.

Before April 1994, UNICEF was supporting basic education of children 7 to 14 years and the capacity building of 3,200 primary school teachers, 160 supervisors, 856 headmasters and 150 pre-school teachers. In non-formal education, literacy classes for women were conducted in 20 communes.

The UNICEF project for AIDS prevention was targeted at school-age children of 5 to 9 years, 10 to 14 years and 15 to 19 years. Outside the school system, advocacy and social mobilization activities were reaching at least 1,500,000 youths, 810,000 of them girls.

The war has devastated the entire education system, now totally paralysed. Many school structures still stand but have been looted. Immediate rehabilitation of the school system will be undertaken by UNICEF through re-equipment of classrooms (desks, tables, chairs, blackboards, teaching aids, etc) and educational facilities. Recruitment, tracing and retraining of teachers and reconstitution of teacher training colleges will also begin.

School sets developed by UNESCO in collaboration with UNICEF (based on the Rwandan curriculum) for use in refugee camps, will be reproduced on a large scale by UNICEF for use in the rehabilitated Rwandan education system. UNESCO, together with UNICEF and the government of Tanzania, began in the first week of July to conduct a needs assessment in Ngara. Immediately thereafter, 350 classes initially serving approximately 35,000 pupils in two shifts were established as a precursor to going to scale within Rwanda as soon as conditions permit. The programme will be operationalised with the assistance of UNVs. Building on past positive experience, UNHCR will also be heavily engaged in emergency education activities in refugee areas.

Schools will also provide the ideal venue for simple psychological rehabilitative activities for a large number of children. Teachers will be trained in listening skills and methods for encouraging children to express their fears and worries through drawing, acting, writing and other activities (see below). Education gives a sense of normalcy to children living in distressed circumstances, meets an essential development need of childhood and is a key contributor to the development of human resources at the local level. Schools have always served as centres of the community and extension services, and are a natural focal point for relief and rehabilitation programmes. Education is also among the best means for enabling the next generation to learn at an early age how to live together.

## **Assistance to Refugees**

This programme will be implemented in Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire and covers virtually the entire spectrum of assistance activities that UNHCR is mandated to undertake in pursuit of durable solutions to refugee problems. Activities will be carried out in reception centres and local settlements. To the extent possible, UNHCR will transfer refugees from reception centres to local settlements in which refugees could be involved in self-sustaining activities.

Refugees in both types of setting will be provided with a wide range of assistance, including basic food rations, supplementary feeding, relief items, preventive and curative health interventions, vector control and sanitation activities, construction and operation of primary schools, and literacy classes. In rural settlements and camps, in addition to basic life-sustaining activities, self-reliance projects in agriculture and livestock and vocational training will be offered. These activities will be carried out in close collaboration with concerned UN Agencies and NGOs in a complementary manner. Considerable resources are also required for site development considering the large refugee population in the Benaco camp in Tanzania and the need for drainage of camps and road construction for accessibility.

Implementation of plans made for the establishment of appropriate sites to regroup refugees in improved locations, mainly in Tanzania and Zaire, are progressing and will remain a priority in the coming months. Two new sites in Tanzania are already or will shortly be receiving refugees from Benaco camp. New sites will also be completed shortly in Zaire and Burundi. A new site for the refugees now at Rwembogo in Uganda has been identified.

The complex range of tasks involved in maintaining such a large number of refugees of different nationalities, in 5 different countries, and in such a variety of sites, requires UNHCR support of large refugee administrations in each country. In addition to staff salaries and allowances, UNHCR provides office premises, office equipment and supplies, as well as vehicles and other equipment.

## **Environment**

UNHCR will undertake a series of remedial measures such as forest management, firewood supply, dissemination of fuel-saving wood stoves, reforestation, promotion of the use of alternative building materials, water source protection, and livestock disease control. These activities are intended to complement similar activities already being initiated by bilateral and multilateral agencies, and to build on the generous offer of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to allow harvesting of wood resources under proper controls. These measures will reduce the environmental damage caused by massive refugee influxes and should ensure proper living conditions for refugees and the local population. Similar activities should also be undertaken in Burundi, Uganda, and Zaire.

UNHCR will also initiate a scheme for ecological harvesting of firewood. Funds are provided mainly for the operation of a local Ngara-based NGO that is the focal point for all environment issues in the District and that has been implementing the urgent measures suggested by the UNHCR environmental specialist in the area.

## **Relief and Income Generation**

In July/August, to support crop harvesting, UNICEF will provide essential relief commodities (cooking pots, jerrycans, cloth, blankets, soap and salt) for exchange, to encourage the population to harvest crops and bring them in for storage - for both food and seed stocks - to help prevent future malnutrition and make available seed for the September sowing season.

As Rwandan displaced persons and refugees are exposed to the season's cold and wet conditions and lack adequate personal protection, the rapid provision of blankets and shelter materials is a real and urgent need. UNICEF will provide a certain quantity in collaboration with other agencies. Cooking utensils, water containers and soap will be provided for displaced persons and those who were unable to salvage their essential belongings following the onset of the emergency.

To promote self-respect and self-support and improve basic service delivery, carpentry/mason tool kits will be provided by UNICEF and other agencies and NGOs for the construction of shelter and repair or construction of key structures, including health centres, class rooms and latrines.

## **Special Assistance to Vulnerable Groups**

### **1. Peace and Human Rights Mobilization & Facilitation of Humanitarian Assistance**

Recruitment of additional human rights field officers is presently underway and a provisional base for the field operation has been established in Nairobi with the support of UNREO. The coming months will see these field officers deployed in Rwanda and neighbouring states to systematically gather information. Further field offices will be established where there are concentrations of information as the security situation permits and as scarce human and financial resources allow. The Special Rapporteur will again visit the area and report on his findings.

Funds have been made available for the recruitment of six human rights officers and two general services staff to assist the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Rwanda. However, these funds are insufficient to meet the needs for office equipment, communications and travel in the field, which, on the basis of an initial assessment, have been estimated at US\$ 100,000.

UNICEF will advocate for the implementation of laws that protect children, particularly as they relate to the application of the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Peace education will be provided through the basic education programme.

In order to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches vulnerable groups, UNREO and UN operational agencies will continue to negotiate access to all populations in need based on advocacy of the Basic Operating Principles.

## 2. Psycho-Social Trauma and Unaccompanied Children

The number of children in severe distress has increased dramatically since the violence began. Children in situations of armed conflict have experienced deeply disturbing events, and have lived in constant fear. They have been detained or abused, separated from their families and seen parents or family members killed, tortured, or abducted. They have participated in violent acts, been forced from their homes, and had school routines and community life disrupted. These traumatic experiences have produced psychological and social distress that often requires intervention from family, friends, teachers and others. These children must be protected from further psychological harm.

Children in distress can be substantially aided by early intervention of appropriate trauma management. There are no short-term miracle cures and an effective trauma management programme will be required in Rwanda for years to come. UNICEF has developed its expertise in helping traumatized children in many war situations and will draw from this experience to develop specific programmes for Rwanda. The focus will be on younger children, though other age groups will be integrated in longer term plans.

UNICEF has initiated trauma mitigation training in Ngara and Kabale. With other agencies, it will take a community-based approach to ensure that information and services concerning distress and reactions of children to traumas are provided to enable them to help affected children. These interventions will include appropriate leaflets, short manuals and/or training and other community-based approaches directed to parents, teachers, health workers, orphanage staff, social workers and community leaders. UNICEF supports self-reliance of families and communities in emergency situations and emphasizes the supportive role of local authorities.

If all children in this conflict have been victimized, children who have also lost their parents either through accidental separation or death are infinitely more at risk. **On the basis of current information, UNICEF estimates the total number of children separated from parents at being well above 100,000.** UNHCR estimates that some 25,000 unaccompanied minors are estimated to be living in camps in the four asylum countries. More than 7,000 children found wandering on their own have already been placed in makeshift "orphanages" throughout the region and a number of unaccompanied children thought to be eight to ten times greater have been taken in by families on an emergency basis. In the northern and eastern sections of the country alone, initial surveys have identified 10,000 unaccompanied children in only eight displaced camps, living with the population in precarious circumstances.

UNICEF will work closely with the local authorities, communities and knowledgeable NGOs to improve the quality of care in these children's centres as well as prepare the way for placing children in supervised family care within the community as soon as is feasible. At the same time, a comprehensive programme of material support and counselling to families in precarious circumstances who have taken in an unaccompanied child will also be developed to ensure the emergency and long-term well-being of children.

Proper registration and documentation of unaccompanied children is essential to permit tracing of family members and eventual reunification. In cooperation with partners, UNICEF will facilitate training of community and children centre's workers in carrying out the specialized activities required for this task.

Special emphasis will be given to collaborative tracing and reunification efforts in association with the ICRC, UNHCR and NGOs.

### **Transit of Internally Displaced Persons**

A considerable number of internally displaced persons gathered in camp-like locations and transit areas both within the country and along its borders (mainly with Burundi and Zaire) will require assistance within Rwanda both in terms of transportation and basic care and maintenance.

Transport activities will target non-Rwandan nationals who are either still in Rwanda or at border areas, internally displaced Rwandans moving from temporary transit areas to better established camps, and if and when security considerations permit, Rwandans to their places of origin.

As needed, and in areas where no agency is yet functioning, IOM will be prepared to set up, within Rwanda, a coordinated mechanism (including the establishment of an information/liaison network and identification of unmet needs) to cover basic needs for internally displaced persons gathered in transit camps.

Upon request by the UN, IOM will organise the documentation, air transportation and medical treatment abroad of unaccompanied minors, as well as their return to their homes.

### **Multi-Sectoral Assistance to Returnees**

Whereas the majority of Burundi refugees in Rwanda were forced to return home by the Rwanda conflict, and some Rwandese refugees are also returning home, significant numbers of new refugees have continued to cross international borders in search of asylum. This complex movement of large numbers of people has created close links between programmes for returnees, internally displaced persons and locally affected populations.

Thus, the programme interventions for returnees outlined below will be developed in full complementarity with sectoral interventions described in this chapter and in close collaboration with concerned organizations.

In addition to playing a catalytic role to ensure protection and assistance for Burundi refugees, UNHCR will undertake a number of projects in the main communes of origin of spontaneous returnees to Burundi in order to enhance protection and to provide material assistance and community-based relief activities for affected populations. Specifically, limited assistance consisting mainly of food, building materials and essential domestic supplies will be made available for Burundi returnees, complementing efforts which will be made by the ICRC and NGOs.

In Rwanda the conflict has caused a major population displacement not only into neighbouring countries but within the country itself, where the number of internally displaced may exceed 2,000,000 persons. Provision has been made, therefore, for a spontaneous return to Rwanda in the coming months. Multisectoral assistance for those returnees has been planned in a number of key sectors:

WFP and UNHCR have agreed that the **food** basket to be distributed to returnees in Rwanda will be comprised of cereals, vegetable oil and corn soya blend, as is currently being distributed in the asylum countries. It was also agreed that food distribution should take place initially for six months. In the meantime, agricultural activities will be encouraged.

In order to ensure that adequate **transport and logistics** capacity is in place to meet needs related to programmes for returnees, a country-wide evaluation of roads, bridges, warehouse capacities and availability of suitable vehicles will be undertaken. Construction of warehouses and mechanical workshops to supplement existing facilities will also be necessary. Several roads and bridges will also require rehabilitation.

As part of the repatriation package, each refugee family will receive essential **domestic items**, including a kitchen set, as well as one blanket and one mat per person.

In close collaboration with UNICEF, a rapid evaluation of water systems will be carried out in the various rural areas of return: Rehabilitation of existing **water systems** and construction of new water points, latrines and other **sanitation** facilities will be necessary in areas of return. UNHCR will work in close cooperation with UNICEF in these sectors.

In view of the devastation caused by the conflict, UNHCR, in consultation with UNICEF and WHO, will carry out an evaluation of **health** facilities. General and community health services will be provided with pharmaceuticals equipment, drugs and personnel. Priority will be given to the rehabilitation of health centres, the purchase of ambulances, training of traditional birth attendants and the equipment of the centres with basic health facilities. UNHCR will be working in close partnership with WHO, UNICEF and NGOs in this sector.

Transit centres will be established and provision will be made for related operational costs. Many towns and villages have suffered extensive destruction and can no longer provide **shelter** for returning inhabitants. Therefore, returnees will be encouraged to rebuild their houses through the distribution of hand-tools and plastic sheeting which they will receive as part of the repatriation package.

Social and counselling services for returnees will be established (aimed at those traumatized by the conflict and the elderly and the disabled), as a complementary action to the initiation of similar services for internally displaced persons and locally affected populations planned by UNICEF and NGOs. Concurrently, **community development services** will be promoted in returnee locations.

Particular importance will be placed on the promotion of primary **education** and on the rehabilitation of rural schools. These schools will be equipped with furniture and education materials as a complement to the work done by other UN organizations such as UNICEF. Technical education will also be provided.

In order to encourage **crop production** small scale gardening will be promoted to supplement the basic food ration. Large scale agricultural schemes will be supported by the supply of tools and seeds from the repatriation package as well as through credit schemes. UNHCR will work with FAO in this sector.

**Livestock** owners will be assisted through credit facilities to increase meat production so as to improve protein availability in the community. FAO is participating in assistance activities in this sector. Returnees engaged in **fishery** activities will be assisted through the provision of fishing equipment or credit facilities.

Individual artisans or cooperative groups of artisans including tailors, brick makers, blacksmiths, carpenters and masons will be able to benefit from a scheme for **small business assistance**.

The immediate initiation of basic **community development projects**, designed to assist communities ravaged by war to rebuild basic infrastructure, is essential to respond to the urgent needs of the affected local population. The community-based programme will be labour intensive and oriented to quick implementation. To ensure sustainability, the communities themselves will identify their needs based on priorities they have determined. Each of the sectoral activities contain important inputs to the community development programme. For example, food-for-work projects, the restoration of medical services and the reopening of schools are an integral part of this effort. All United Nations organizations will contribute to these activities in a complementary manner.

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While the emphasis during the early phases of the crisis has been on immediate emergency survival needs, widely disparate security status in different sections of the country will allow for rehabilitation activities to commence in parallel with emergency programmes.

Consistent with its role in the relief to development continuum, UNDP will implement in a timely fashion and in complementarity with programmes of other UN organizations, essential rehabilitation projects. Areas to be covered will include: capacity building and social mobilization to support public entities, NGOs and community-based organizations; rehabilitation of basic infrastructure for the resettlement of the displaced; needs assessments for the rebuilding of the economy; and peace building. As a follow-up to the Appeal, UNDP will send a mission to Nairobi to prepare a rehabilitation programme for Rwanda in conjunction with other UN organizations.

## Inter-Agency Coordination and Monitoring Activities

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The context for relief assistance in Rwanda is extremely fluid and is likely to remain so for some time. Massive population movements across and out of the country have created a situation where the condition of the population is continually evolving. Close monitoring of the status and resultant relief needs of internally displaced persons, refugees and locally affected populations is crucial, therefore, for the implementation of a coordinated, flexible, beneficiary-driven response to the Rwanda Emergency.

Following discussions on an optimal monitoring strategy, it was agreed that relief partners would provide UNREO liaison offices with inputs detailing current and proposed activities by sector, medium-term objectives and specifics on the identification of beneficiary populations. From each UNREO liaison office, this information will then be forwarded to the central UNREO-office (currently UNREO-Nairobi), where collating, processing and analysis will take place. This data will then be made available to all concerned organizations for programmatic, implementation-oriented discussion at the technical level. Regular inter-agency missions to all operational areas will also take place in order to complement this information processing activity. As a result of this regular and continual monitoring, the programming that underpins this Appeal will remain dynamic, allowing for optimal use of human and material resources as relief partners develop strategies and programmes based on updated information.

Indicators being sought include number and location of displaced persons and refugee camp locations, estimated food deficit by region, estimated crop harvest expectations by region, present health status of beneficiary populations, sanitation and projected water needs of target populations. Each sectoral programme will include a monitoring system that will provide qualitative information on the evolution of the situation of displaced persons and locally affected populations. Humanitarian relief organizations and UNREO liaison officers will also provide information on other indicators where relevant to relief operations.

Full knowledge of operational and logistics information is of paramount importance to the Rwanda emergency relief effort. The UNREO information processing and monitoring function, augmented by information from UNAMIR and UNOMUR, will also provide a central location for information on the status of access-roads and bridges, as well the as precise location of mined areas.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> UNREO will be utilizing a Global Positioning System (GPS), a satellite-aided tracking system, to strengthen this function.

## Operational Structures

The Nairobi-based Rwanda heads of operational UN Agencies and inter-governmental organizations (FAO, IOM, UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, and WFP) have met daily under the chairmanship of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator since May, providing the opportunity for very close collaboration.

UNREO-Nairobi also holds twice weekly meetings with operational NGOs. Held daily early in the crisis, between 10 to 20 NGO representatives attend these meetings in the UNHCR-Nairobi office building. The meetings provide the means to coordinate rapid responses to specific needs, and prevent duplication of programmes.

Situation Reports are produced daily and weekly by UNREO in collaboration with the UN Agencies concerned. They contain all information relevant to the humanitarian relief effort, including current political and military developments. These reports are distributed to UNREO field offices, UNAMIR, UNOMUR and FAO, WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO, UNHCHR, IOM, UNDP, UNV and DHA at the headquarters level. They are also distributed to NGOs and donor government missions.

The Nairobi-based UNREO operations cell maintains regular contact with UNREO liaison offices, in order to carry out the data compilation and analysis activities described above.

These coordination activities in Nairobi have been solidly replicated in all operational bases: Kigali (through the UN/NGO Advance Humanitarian Team), Kabale (Uganda), Ngara (Tanzania), and Bujumbura (Burundi). In late June, a similar structure was implemented in Goma (Zaire). In addition to data collection and general liaison functions, the UNREO sub-offices in Kigali, Kabala, Goma and Bujumbura also hold regular meetings of UN agencies and NGOs to facilitate the complementarity of activities and allow for maximum impact on targeted beneficiary groups in each area.

The UN Humanitarian Coordinator also maintains regular contact with the Under Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs and with Major-General Romeo Dallaire, force commander of UNAMIR.

**Table III - UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda**  
**Summary of Project Activities - By UN Organisation**  
*(July - December 1994)*

Code		Activity	Sector	Requirements US\$
N01	WFP *	Emergency food assistance (269,835 MTs)	Food Aid	150,080,835
N02	WFP	Logistics and monitoring requirements	Transport/Logistics	15,418,000
<b>Sub-Total for WFP</b>				<b>165,498,835</b>
N03	FAO	Agriculture - Emergency supply of basic inputs	Agriculture	8,990,000
<b>Sub-Total for FAO</b>				<b>8,990,000</b>
N04-A	UNICEF	Health care and disease control	Health	9,000,000
N05	UNICEF	Supplementary feeding and nutritional surveillance	Nutrition	7,500,000
N06	UNICEF	Water supply and hygiene linked disease prevention	Water/Sanitation	4,000,000
N07-B	UNICEF	Basic education for survival and peace	Education	4,650,000
N08	UNICEF	Relief and income generation	Relief/Survival	5,000,000
N09	UNICEF	Peace and human rights mobilisation	Vulnerable Groups	350,000
N10	UNICEF	Assist. to psychosocially traumatized and unaccompanied children	Vulnerable Groups	1,500,000
<b>Sub-Total for UNICEF</b>				<b>32,000,000</b>
N011	UNHCR **	Multisectoral assistance to refugees/returnees	Multisectoral Assist.	57,348,221
<b>Sub-Total for UNHCR</b>				<b>57,348,221</b>
N04-B	WHO	Health care and disease control	Health	2,400,000
<b>Sub-Total for WHO</b>				<b>2,400,000</b>
N07-A	UNESCO	Basic education for survival and peace	Education	250,000
<b>Sub-Total for UNESCO</b>				<b>250,000</b>
N12	UNIFEM	Reproductive health, trauma mgmt. and quality of life improvement	Relief/Survival	885,000
<b>Sub-Total for UNIFEM</b>				<b>885,000</b>
N13	UNV	UNV Specialists for strengthening emerg. operations of UN Agencies	Operational Support	775,356
<b>Sub-Total for UNV</b>				<b>775,356</b>
N14	IOM	Transport, logistics, reception, mgmt. of camps for IDPs in Rwanda	Transport/Logistics	4,857,726
<b>Sub-Total for IOM</b>				<b>4,857,726</b>
N15	UNREO/DHA	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	Operational Support	941,000
N16	DHA	Programme operational support	Operational Support	210,000
<b>Sub-Total for UNREO/DHA</b>				<b>1,151,000</b>
<b>Grand-Total</b>				<b>\$274,156,138</b>

\* WFP is approaching this emergency regionally, therefore, of the 269,835 MTs of food required - 111,381 MTs are to be utilised to meet the emergency food aid needs of conflict victims in Burundi.

\*\* UNHCR is appealing for resources to fund activities on a regional level to meet the needs of Rwandan and Burundi refugees and returnees for the period January to December 1994. Funds requested here represent the shortfall for that period.

## Country Specific Project Descriptions for Displaced Persons, Refugees and Locally Affected Populations

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<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	WFP
<b>Activity:</b>	Emergency Food Assistance
<b>Code:</b>	RWA-94-1/N01
<b>Target Population:</b>	Persons affected by the crisis in Rwanda
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	WFP, NGOs
<b>Time Frame:</b>	July - December 1994
<b>Objectives:</b>	To ensure provision of adequate food supplies to refugees in Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi and Zaire who have been affected the crisis in Rwanda, and internally displaced persons in Rwanda and Burundi.
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	US\$ 150,080,835 <sup>11</sup>

### Summary:

WFP currently faces two major problems in Rwanda: i) a lack of implementing partners, especially for programmes in the south (very few indigenous NGOs are still operational and the Programme is now appealing for increased presence of international NGOs in the country); ii) a lack of cash and personnel resources threatens to restrict WFP's operations in Rwanda, unless further contributions are received to cover operational and support costs.

Any improvement in security conditions in Rwanda would necessitate the rapid expansion of a relief programme within the country and would call for additional resources to be mobilized. Taking this into account, WFP has recently revised its average planning figure for Rwanda

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<sup>11</sup> Funds requested here represent the total WFP requirement for July-December 1994. WFP estimates 115,560 MTs or US\$ 65,665,130 in pledges to be delivered during this period. The total shortfall is estimated at US\$ 84,415,705.

internally displaced from 420,000 to 820,000. Whereas the planning figures for refugees in Tanzania have been revised from 350,000 to 500,000, the current estimates of Rwandan refugees in Burundi, Zaire and Uganda has been 75,000, 500,000 and 10,000 respectively.<sup>12</sup>

WFP has therefore identified priority resourcing needs until the end of 1994, to ensure the availability of emergency food supplies for the sub-region, which amounts to 269,835 MTs. Immediate attention should however be focused on the urgent requirements for delivery in July-August of approximately 26,000 MTs for Rwanda, Zaire and Burundi. These could be met through donor contributions to WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA), allowing the Programme to quickly purchase the required commodities in the region.

Emergency food aid requirements listed below are based on the standard daily food basket composition of 450 gr of cereals, 120 gr of pulses, 25 gr of oil, 50 gr of CSB and 5 gr of salt.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
BUDGET ITEM	MTs	AMOUNT (US\$ )
Cereals	*165,545	23,737,198
Pulses	35,149	7,789,230
Oil	5,441	979,380
Salt	*11,414	9,131,200
Sugar	*450	141,750
DSM	*100	350,000
CSB	51,671	27,150,300
BISCUITS	65	104,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>269,835</b>	<b>69,383,058</b>
Freight & Insurance & Superintendency		62,737,520
ITSH		17,960,257
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>269,835</b>	<b>150,080,835</b>

\* WFP is approaching this emergency regionally. 113,381 MTs of this total are to be utilized to meet emergency food aid needs in Burundi.

<sup>12</sup> In Uganda, WFP is implementing a protracted feeding operation for 30,000.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WFP</b>
<b>Activity:</b>	Logistics and Monitoring Requirements
<b>Code:</b>	RWA-94-1/N02
<b>Target Population:</b>	Refugees and internally displaced Rwandans
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	WFP, NGOs
<b>Time Frame:</b>	July - December 1994
<b>Objectives:</b>	To ensure adequate monitoring and delivery of food and humanitarian relief to Rwandan refugees in Burundi, Tanzania and Zaire and internally displaced persons in Rwanda.
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 15,418,000</b>

#### **Summary:**

Refugees of civil strife, internally displaced persons and drought affected populations in the Greater Horn of Africa have all placed a severe strain on WFP's capacity to provide food aid to those in need in Central Africa. In total, some 2.5 million are expected to require emergency food assistance before the end of December 1994 in four countries in the region (Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zaire). Inaccessibility of landlocked countries, poor road conditions, insecurity and the complexity of food basket requirements of the various countries will put increasingly heavy demands on WFP's current logistic operation which, it is anticipated, will be dispatching over 40,000 MTs of commodities per month for the next six months, mainly through the Dar-es-Salaam port in Tanzania.<sup>13</sup>

In response to what is now a multi-faceted, regional emergency WFP is looking at solutions to resolve these new problems. Local action, management and coordination with other UN partners and NGOs will permit the rapid, timely and cost effective delivery of food and non-food items. WFP will also take action to ensure adequate monitoring and reporting of the distribution of food and relief goods to Rwandan refugees and internally displaced persons. UNV is appealing separately for funds required to meet personnel and support costs related to strengthening this operation. Capacity building of indigenous NGOs will also occur during the appeal period.

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<sup>13</sup> WFP plans to continue the movement of these quantities through the first six months of 1995.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEM	AMOUNT (US\$ )
Transport Infrastructure Contingency Fund (TCIF)	2,500,000
Internal Transport Costs (port to camp by rail and road)	850,000
Improvement of Handling Capacity at Bujumbura port	790,000
Storage Facilities and Milling Costs (Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda)	3,500,000
Management and Monitoring of Logistics Operations (Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya)	7,778,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,418,000</b>

IN ITS FLASH APPEAL OF JUNE 1994, WFP APPEALED FOR FUNDS FOR A FOOD AID COORDINATION AND INFORMATION CENTRE (FACIC). THE FACIC WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MEETING THE LOGISTICS INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE RWANDA REGION EMERGENCY, HORN OF AFRICA EMERGENCY PROGRAMMES AND DROUGHT ASSISTANCE PROJECTS IN NORTHERN SADC COUNTRIES.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FAO</b>
<b>Activity:</b>	Agriculture (Emergency Supply of Basic Inputs)
<b>Code:</b>	RWA-94-1/N03
<b>Target:</b>	Two million returnees and internally displaced farming beneficiaries
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	FAO and NGOs
<b>Time Frame:</b>	July - December 1994
<b>Objectives:</b>	To assist farming communities in recuperating a minimum of agricultural productivity.
<b>Funds requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 8,990,000</b>

**Summary:**

The needs for agricultural rehabilitation will vary according to future movements of population. However, for the coming 6 months FAO based its prospective analysis on the following two possible scenarios:

In the first scenario, the situation improves rapidly, allowing displaced persons to return to their farms and resume agricultural activities. If this return takes place before the end of July-August, the crops may still be harvested (mainly cereals and tuber crops). However, lower yields will occur due to lack of maintenance. Nevertheless food, seed and tool stocks as well as cattle have disappeared. The food situation therefore will be very difficult, especially in the southern region which faced a strong drought during the preceding agricultural season (September 1993 - January 1994).

To resume agricultural activities (starting in July in the lowlands, September on the hills) farmers will require: agricultural tools, mainly hoes; seeds, mainly legumes and vegetables for the lowlands; mineral fertilizers to compensate partially for the loss of organic fertilizers produced by animals; and pesticides for phytosanitary treatment mainly on vegetables, wheat and potatoes. It is obvious that the return of rural Rwandans to their farms is the basic condition for a quick revival of the agricultural sector.

In the second scenario the situation stabilizes, fighting and massacres stop, but displaced persons do not return to their properties and remain gathered in camps. Farmers who remained on their land will be able to harvest in July. For displaced farmers, production will be lost, including: cereals, tuber crops (sweet potatoes, cassava, potatoes, colocase) and coffee (harvest in May - July), which represents a large part of cash incomes.

Support to the development of agricultural and other economic activities will have to be given to the population living in camps.

Major difficulties related to the shortage of suitable land and water for agriculture will be faced, which will constrain the scope for assistance should this scenario be observed.

FAO planned assistance to the farmers who have remained on or returned to their land will initially cover only the basic needs of 400,000 affected farmer households (2 million people) for the forthcoming September planting season.

It will be initially aimed at providing bean seed (4,000 MTs), vegetable seed (20 MTs), hoes (800,000 units) and a limited amount of fertilizer (600 MTs) and phytosanitary products for supporting vegetable production. Calculation of inputs required has been made on a very conservative basis on the assumption that the project will supply each family of beneficiaries (usually 6 members per household) with the following inputs: two hoes to prepare their field, an amount of beans seed sufficient to cultivate an area of less than a quarter of an hectare, seeds, fertilizer and phytosanitary products for the production of vegetables on very small plots. The required assistance, if funds are available, can be implemented immediately by FAO for the forthcoming September planting season. During project implementation, an evaluation of additional requirements will be carried out by FAO for further funding by donors. Distribution of inputs will be carried out through UN operational agencies and NGOs.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>BUDGET ITEM</b>	<b>AMOUNT (US\$)</b>
Bean seed (4,000 MTs)	3,500,000
Vegetable seed (20 MTs)	500,000
Hoes (800,000 units)	4,000,000
Fertilizer (600 MTs)	200,000
Phytosanitary products	100,000
Technical assistance (project monitoring)	90,000
Technical assistance (evaluation)	45,000
Vehicles	70,000
General/Direct Operations Costs	485,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,990,000</b>

**Appealing Agency:** UNICEF and WHO

**Activity:** Health Care and Disease Control

**Code:** RWA-94-1/N04 A/B

**Target Population:** 2,600,000 internally displaced persons and locally affected population and 500,000 refugees; among whom 1,550,000 are 0-15 years old and 200,000 are pregnant women.

**Implementing Agencies:** UNICEF, WHO, local capacity including beneficiaries and local authorities, NGOs.

**Time Frame:** July - December 1994

**Objectives:**

To contribute to the reduction and prevention of communicable disease mortality and morbidity especially as it affects children and women;

To improve and expand access to basic health services providing care to the target population;

To improve and increase the capacity of national and NGO counterparts in primary health care and monitoring.

**Funds Requested:**

N04-A	UNICEF	US\$ 9,000,000
N04-B	WHO	US\$ 2,400,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>US\$ 11,400,000</b>

**Summary:**

The primary diseases causing infant, child and maternal mortality will receive priority attention in camps for displaced persons and refugees. Activities will focus on the reduction of incidences of diseases with high mortality rates and on prevention, especially of dysentery, malaria, acute respiratory infections, measles and other medically preventable diseases. HIV prevention through health care and education will also be vital given high pre-conflict seroprevalence rates recorded prior to the conflict and increased risk caused by the emergency. In order to increase children's and women's survival, UNICEF will strengthen in-service and household health care through provision of supplies, training and information; WHO will ensure collection, analysis and feed back of communicable disease data to national and NGO health services and use UNICEF expertise to interpret this information for the community, to facilitate community action. Both agencies will rely on their experience during the Rwanda emergency over the last three years in strengthening the capacity of the health-system network and service delivery mechanisms through human resource, health information and monitoring system development.

In order to improve access and reactivate the national health service network, non-functioning permanent health facilities will require restoration. Existing temporary emergency services in camps for displaced persons and refugees will require support, additional supplies and capacity strengthening to increase access. With specific reference to massive refugee flows out of north-western Rwanda into Zaire, WHO will be reinforcing its current staffing and logistics capacity in the Goma area. WHO and UNICEF will promote the active participation of communities, beneficiaries and local authorities in health service relief and rehabilitation activities.

UNICEF will provide vaccines, oral rehydration salts, drugs and equipment and technical assistance to support NGOs in camps and locally based health services. UNICEF will also assist in the organization and monitoring of measles and tetanus vaccination as a first priority. Vaccination will include micronutrient distribution of vitamin A. UNICEF will then accelerate expansion of immunization for other antigens to regain previous high coverage levels. Cold chain equipment has been lost or damaged and rehabilitation of the cold chain system is a UNICEF priority to ensure adequate vaccination coverage. UNICEF, in collaboration with WHO, will promote the establishment of oral rehydration corners in camps and local health centres to assist in the control, prevention and dissemination of information on dehydration and diarrhoeal disease. UNICEF will also assist in training health workers to improve diarrhoeal disease case management. UNICEF will support training for new and experienced health workers and will provide equipment and supplies to assist in organizing and re-establishing health services in the capital, Kigali. WHO will ensure transfusion blood analysis for HIV contamination. Iron deficient anaemia diagnosis and treatment for pregnant women and birth spacing will be a WHO / UNICEF priority in maternal health services.

WHO have been establishing five sentinel stations for epidemiological surveillance in Kabale, Uganda; Ngara, Tanzania; Bujumbura, Burundi; Bukavu, Zaire and temporarily in Nairobi for eventual location in Rwanda. This will strengthen and organize health services and monitoring in zones with weaker coverage. The results from the WHO epidemiological surveillance stations will be compiled in a weekly bulletin for distribution to UN Agencies and NGOs, as well as national partners in Rwanda and affected neighbouring countries. Based on this epidemiological data, WHO will provide technical guidance and urgent necessary drugs to NGOs for the control of prevalent diseases. WHO and UNICEF will collaborate to improve diagnosis and treatment of dysentery, STDs, malaria and acute respiratory infections for both displaced persons and refugees.

Long-term WHO and UNICEF support for the empowerment of the community to carry out its own health care is the basis of the Bamako Initiative objective of increasing primary health care coverage. WHO and UNICEF will identify other ways to strengthen community responsibility for health during the emergency where cost recovery is no longer possible.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY - UNICEF</b>	
<b>BUDGET ITEM</b>	<b>AMOUNT (US\$)</b>
Essential Drugs	2,000,000
Immunization	1,700,000
Medical Supplies, Equipment and Logistics	3,700,000
Capacity Building / Monitoring / Advocacy	1,600,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,000,000</b>

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY - WHO</b>	
<b>BUDGET ITEM</b>	<b>AMOUNT (US\$)</b>
Technical international and local supporting staff	350,000
Basic life saving drugs for treatment of specific diseases, medical/laboratory supplies to ensure blood safety and other consumables to supplement specific needs not covered by NGOs	1,500,000
Training of local staff	150,000
Logistical support for the sentinel stations, to carry data collection and analysis, periodic health/nutritional surveys and family health activities	300,000
Programme support costs, monitoring, follow-up and evaluation by WHO African Regional office and the Emergency and Humanitarian Division at WHO/HQs.	100,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,400,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	UNICEF
<b>Activity:</b>	Supplementary Feeding and Nutritional Surveillance
<b>Code:</b>	RWA-94-1/N05
<b>Target Population:</b>	Internally displaced persons and locally affected population and refugees, including 400,000 0-5 year old malnourished children and 90,000 malnourished pregnant and lactating women.
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	UNICEF, WHO, WFP, FAO, communities, local authorities, national structures and NGOs.
<b>Time Frame:</b>	July - December 1994
<b>Objectives:</b>	<p>To reduce mortality due to protein energy malnutrition in children 0-5 years old and in pregnant and lactating women in camps;</p> <p>To improve the nutrition status of moderately and severely malnourished children 0-5 years old;</p> <p>To assist national counterparts, local communities and NGOs in monitoring the nutrition status of children and women, food availability, consumption and household feeding practices.</p>
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	US\$ 7,500,000

**Summary:**

The focus of this programme will continue to be on therapeutic and supplementary feeding for severely and moderately malnourished children in camps for displaced persons and refugees as part of UNICEF support for and close collaboration with local and NGO nutrition services. This activity will complement WFP-provided dry rations. UNICEF will continue to provide food supplements in the form of UNIMIX and high-energy biscuits. Improved food security through food availability and monitoring of feeding practices will also be an important project action. Promotion of breastfeeding requires special attention since previous studies in Rwanda show that mothers decrease breastfeeding and provision of liquids when their babies have diarrhoea. UNICEF will continue to collaborate with WHO, FAO, national agencies and NGOs on nutrition status surveillance in feeding centers, communities and households. This will provide information that will trigger rapid intervention.

UNICEF has long term experience in development and emergency support for nutrition services in Rwanda. Applying this experience will be the basis of assisting national and NGO capacity. UNICEF will continue collaboration with WHO and NGOs in providing technical assistance and strengthening local capacity in feeding centre management and nutrition status monitoring.

To combat micronutrient deficiencies UNICEF will provide vitamin supplements for children, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Vitamin A will be distributed during vaccination sessions. Nutrition services in feeding and health centres will distribute iron supplements to pregnant women and make referrals for serious anaemia cases to maternal health services. To assist in prevention of iodine deficiency disorders UNICEF will work with WFP and UNHCR to ensure that all salt included in food aid distribution is iodized.

The direct effect of hygiene and feeding practices on the nutritional and health status of children and families merits specific focus at the household level. Community sentinel surveillance can provide information on these practices to improve utilization of available food as well as appropriate measures for hygiene and household sanitation. This information will then identify specific areas where nutrition service providers can provide counselling. In February 1994 UNICEF carried out emergency nutrition sector sentinel site surveillance in Rwanda. UNICEF will collaborate with FAO and national and NGO nutrition services to set-up community sentinel surveillance of household food availability, hygiene and feeding practices.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEM	AMOUNT (US\$)
Supplementary / Therapeutic Feeding	5,500,000
Micronutrient	200,000
Logistics	1,200,000
Capacity Building / Monitoring / Advocacy	600,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,500,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNICEF</b>
<b>Activity:</b>	Water Supply and Hygiene Linked Disease Prevention
<b>Code:</b>	RWA-94-1/N06
<b>Target Population:</b>	630,000 internally displaced persons, locally affected population and refugees.
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	UNICEF, communities and local authorities, NGOs.
<b>Time Frame:</b>	July - December 1994
<b>Objectives:</b>	<p>To improve access to safe water and sanitation facilities in urban and rural Rwanda, camps for displaced persons and refugee camps;</p> <p>To contribute to the reduction of water and hygiene related disease;</p> <p>To reinforce and develop national, community and NGO capacity in the rehabilitation and construction of water supply systems and sanitation facilities and maintenance;</p> <p>To assist in developing and promoting community hygiene education.</p>
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 4,000,000</b>

**Summary:**

UNICEF will concentrate efforts on supporting a rapid increase in permanent water supplies and contribute to NGO latrine construction in areas receiving large numbers of internally displaced persons and refugees. UNICEF will also assist the resident population within Rwanda affected by the war. To accomplish this UNICEF will provide equipment, supplies, employment and practical training of national water supply and sanitation workers as well as beneficiaries. UNICEF has provided technical assistance, training and supplies for Rwanda's national water supply programme since the 1980's. UNICEF also provided the only permanent water supply systems in camps for displaced persons and refugees in Rwanda from 1992 to 1994.

UNICEF will focus on drilling bore wells in areas lacking natural springs. Bore wells are also the main type of water supply in the Tanzanian refugee camps where work will continue to cover the needs of the increasing refugee population. In other zones depending on the type of water resources available, UNICEF will provide a combination of spring improvement with gravity piping, hand dug and bore wells.

Priority interventions will include provision of emergency water supply to camps, emergency repairs of water points in key locations where there exist large displaced populations and also restoration of existing water systems in areas which are accessible, and also assistance in maintenance.

The Kigali water supply system is not functioning in most of the city. A rapid influx of people is anticipated as soon as relief agencies have access to the capital. Rehabilitation and repair of the Kigali urban water system and of water supply alternatives are a UNICEF priority. In areas where the Kigali population has no water, UNICEF will provide temporary water supply storage and distribution to 30 per cent of the estimated 30,000 to 50,000 residents of Kigali while the city system is under repair.

Hygiene practice and latrine use are the most important factors influencing diarrhoeal disease. In 1993, the displaced population in camps with organized hygiene education showed improved household hygiene practices and contributed to decreasing dysentery. Displaced camp communities where women received training to become hygiene workers showed even greater improvement in hygiene practices. UNICEF has assisted training and organization of hygiene education in Rwanda's displaced camps since 1992 and will continue to focus on strengthening women's capacity as community hygiene promotion agents. UNICEF will promote and support the construction of low-cost and appropriate sanitation facilities (latrines and solid waste disposal).

Hygiene education will reflect the results of community sentinel sites to be established based on the nutrition surveillance plan in all zones with significant concentrations of internally displaced persons and refugees. Nutrition surveillance will include household and community level hygiene practices.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEM	AMOUNT (US\$)
Equipment and Logistics for Water Supply and Latrine Construction	3,500,000
Capacity Building / Monitoring / Advocacy	500,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>

**Appealing Agency:** UNESCO and UNICEF

**Activity:** Basic Education for Survival and Peace

**Code:** RWA-94-1/N07 A/B

**Target Population:** 500,000 primary school children, their parents and community leaders; 60,000 adolescents among internally displaced persons, locally affected population and refugees.

**Implementing Agencies:** UNESCO, UNICEF, local authorities, community structures, NGOs.

**Time Frame:** July - December 1994

**Objectives:**

- To ensure access to basic primary education for 500,000 school age children;
- To increase teachers' technical capacity;
- To assist schools, parents and communities in the use of school as an opportunity for peace;
- To increase AIDS awareness and mobilize for HIV preventive behaviour in youths.

**Funds Requested:**

N07-A	UNESCO	US\$ 250,000
N07-B	UNICEF	US\$ 4,650,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>US\$ 4,900,000</b>

**Summary:**

School is an important means of helping children cope with loss of community and family support. A study of the conflict carried out in Somalia showed that school was the most cost effective way to re-establish a reference point for normalcy and stability for children. In 1993 displaced school teachers were highly motivated and mobilized. These teachers established 'tree shade' schools for students, with a blackboard on the grass in camps for the displaced.

The population of Kigali was 30% seropositive in 1992. Youth and especially out-of-school urban girls were found to be most at risk. Young displaced and refugee girls seeking favours and income by any means for survival will be at extremely high risk to contract the virus. Emergency life saving efforts can further increase survival if HIV-prevention education is combined with relief action.

The project's primary focus will be on the production and distribution of basic primary school kits and teacher training to use the kits. The curriculum includes reading, elementary arithmetic and sentence composition. Peace is the theme of all elements of the curriculum. The other focus will be on promoting youth group solidarity for peace and HIV prevention.

UNESCO is collaborating with UNICEF to adapt the Somalia primary school education kit for Rwanda. The kits have been introduced for testing and teacher training by mid-July 1994 in Ngara, Tanzania. Both agencies will identify and recuperate all available teachers who, with minimal motivation, could resume teaching and serve as resources for teacher training in camps for displaced persons and refugees, as well as for the resident population. UNESCO, with help from UNVs, will train teachers and teacher trainers who will be responsible for training other teachers on how to use basic education kits. UNESCO and UNICEF will work together to develop peace education modules as part of the school curriculum. Both agencies will encourage peace awareness in parents, teachers and communities through school related activities. Parent-teacher meetings with local leaders will provide a venue for introducing peace themes. The area of school psychosocial trauma therapy will be presented under the specific project for psychologically traumatized children.

UNICEF will assist in organizing youth groups among internally affected populations and displaced persons and refugees to promote solidarity through sports and recreation activities. The same solidarity activities are the basis for HIV prevention for youth groups. UNICEF will develop HIV prevention information drawing from past AIDS youth group experience in Rwanda. HIV prevention information and dialogue promotion will be added to solidarity activities to assist high risk youth and especially young girls in protecting themselves against AIDS.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY - UNESCO	
BUDGET ITEM	AMOUNT (US\$)
Technical Assistance	250,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>250,000</b>

FINANCIAL SUMMARY - UNICEF	
BUDGET ITEM	AMOUNT (US\$)
Primary School Kits	2,000,000
Youth Group Sports Equipment ; HIV Prevention Information	400,000
Logistics	200,000
Capacity Building / Monitoring / Advocacy	800,000
School Rehabilitation	1,250,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,650,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	UNICEF
<b>Activity:</b>	Relief and Income Generation
<b>Code:</b>	RWA-94-1/N08
<b>Target Population:</b>	150,000 internally displaced and locally affected family members; 300 women's groups and selected individual women in camps for displaced persons and from among the locally affected population.
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	UNICEF, communities, local authorities, NGOs.
<b>Time Frame:</b>	July - December 1994
<b>Objectives:</b>	<p>To contribute to the support of temporary and permanent family settlement;</p> <p>To contribute to increasing women's household income security and to assist them in attaining economic and social self-reliance;</p> <p>To prevent malnutrition and ensure seed/food crop supply.</p>
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	US\$ 5,000,000

**Summary:**

The majority of internally displaced persons and refugees had to leave everything behind. UNICEF will supply essential items and materials to displaced persons, camps in accessible areas and also, as and when the situation permits, to displaced families returning to their homes. UNICEF will also provide relief survival kits containing basic household items for displaced families returning home. These kits will include soap for personal hygiene, blankets to fight against the cold and humid weather (particularly for the rainy season of June - September) and domestic utensils for food preparation and water storage.

At harvest time, UNICEF will provide essential relief commodities for exchange for harvested crops, as a means of ensuring adequate seed stocks for the September sowing season and to prevent malnutrition.

Income generation is essential for food security in land-poor Rwanda. Women traditionally have very low access to income generating resources particularly credit to supplement limited subsistence agriculture production. The war will dramatically increase the number of women in the situation of sole supporters of families. Women's small business development will be vital for the survival of single women heads of households. The area of women's economic empowerment is often overlooked in emergencies. The emergency creates more of a need and incentive to develop capacity for income opportunities.

## EMERGENCY ADDENDUM

In an unprecedented flow of refugees, over one million people have moved from Rwanda into the Kivu region of Zaire. UN Organizations, the ICRC and the Federation have responded by initiating activities to respond to these developments. As a result of the sudden nature of the population flow, it was not possible to include the needs of this new caseload in the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda. These needs are summarized in this addendum in order to ensure a comprehensive presentation of relief activities in the region. Resources requested here are in addition to those enumerated in the Appeal. Full details on programmes should be sought from respective organizations.

### UNHCR

Hundreds of thousands of refugees have crossed the Zairian frontier, some 1,200,000 into the border town of Goma, an estimated 200,000 to Bukavu and some 400,000 to Uvira. Furthermore, an additional number of some 100,000 refugees have arrived in Burundi. UNHCR has deployed an Emergency Response Team to the area of Goma and has organized immediate delivery by air and by road of relief items from its contingency stocks in neighbouring countries. These supplies include food, shelter material, blankets and other domestic items. Additional emergency staff are being deployed to strengthen present staff in Bukavu/Uvira. As of mid-July an air operation cell has been established in Geneva to coordinate ongoing relief flights into Zaire, Burundi and Rwanda. Initial funding requirements will have to be covered from contributions provided by donors towards the ongoing Burundi and Rwanda Emergency Operation, but fresh funds are urgently required to avoid any break in the implementation of relief measures being carried out under that operation. Assistance is being sought through this addendum in two main areas - provision of relief items and provision of services - to meet the unprecedented nature of this emergency. With regard to the relief items, these can be provided either as in-kind or through cash contributions which UNHCR will use for international procurement. In addition to relief items, governments are being requested to provide services as self-contained packages in the areas of Airport Services, Logistics Base Services, Road Servicing and Road Security, Site Preparation, Domestic Fuel, Sanitation Facilities, and Water Management. Provision of basic health care will be performed by NGOs who are being identified for this purpose. UNHCR is also in the process of strengthening its presence in Bukavu and Uvira. Budgetary requirements (including cost of relief items), assuming a caseload of 1,900,000 persons for three months of emergency assistance are estimated at an additional US\$ 119,108,000. The cost of the service packages are not included in this budget, as they depend on the financial and personnel capacity of donors to implement action.

### WFP

WFP intends to start immediately with the feeding of an estimated caseload of 800,000 persons in Goma and 200,000 persons in Uvira and Bukavu in Zaire, for a three month period. In order to start the operation without delay, WFP has received a loan from the Central Emergency Revolving Fund (CERF) in the amount of US\$ 5 million. This loan will be repaid as soon as donors' cash contributions are made available to WFP. Present indications are that there will be a need to transport and deliver substantial amounts of emergency food aid to a population of 1 million persons in and around Goma. This

represents 600 MTs per day, or approximately 20,000 tons per month. If these needs are to be met, the transport operation will have to utilise both air and surface transport, as it is practically impossible for either to accomplish this alone. In order to keep the operation ongoing, WFP is arranging to borrow from WFP stocks in Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, and Angola. Other borrowing possibilities are also being considered. Given present operational constraints, it is estimated that not more than 8 food relief flights per day for a total of 240 MTs can be undertaken. The best location for departure of flights is Entebbe but immediate stocks are limited. Over the next few weeks it is likely to be necessary to fly out of Nairobi and Mombasa also, until stocks in Kampala have been built up. It is important to note that mobilization costs of the trucks and other start up costs will be urgently required. The total cost of these requirements is US\$ 51,712,600.

#### UNICEF

Given the ever-increasing number of persons (mostly women and children) crossing from Rwanda into Zaire, UNICEF is seeking additional funds to provide : immediately required relief items (shelter and care for unaccompanied children, plastic sheets, pots and pans, water containers, clothing and blankets), minimum supply of water, urgent immunization coverage to prevent infections of epidemic proportions and health education and supplementary feeding for malnourished children. The total new resource requirement is US\$ 5 million. (In anticipation of contributions, UNICEF has advanced an additional US\$ 1 million from its Emergency Programme Fund).

#### WHO

WHO is providing the service of medical officers from the Swiss Disaster Relief Team in Goma, Bukavu, Uvira and Ngozi. In order to contribute to the reduction of refugee flows WHO will re-open its office in Kigali so that national health services can be re-activated. Medical supplies and other materials required to carry out this activity will require an additional US\$ 600,000.

#### UNV

UNV will support WFP in its response efforts with respect to the recent flow of refugees from Rwanda to Zaire. WFP has made a request for 5 UNV Specialists who will serve as logisticians, nutritionists and food aid monitors to support the distribution and monitoring of emergency food aid and to manage the delivery of urgent relief supplies to emergency victims. The total resources required for these activities is US\$ 118,670.

#### IOM

As the crisis has erupted over the past few days, a small IOM team, already present in Goma, has been pressed into action to assist vulnerable persons arriving at the border. Their activities have included transporting water and supplies to meet lifesaving needs. UN authorities on the ground have now requested urgent accelerated expansion of the IOM presence in Goma to meet overwhelming needs, including assisting in establishing temporary camps in the area, particularly along the Goma-Sake road. Therefore IOM is sending additional international staff to Goma immediately to establish and maintain such assistance, and to cooperate with UNHCR, NGOs and local authorities in setting up and maintaining temporary transit areas as necessary. IOM will assist in the return of these persons to their home areas when security conditions permit. Total resources required to carry out these activities is US\$ 2,801,000.

## ICRC

In view of the sudden refugee flow into the Goma and Bukavu areas and the exceptional magnitude and urgency of humanitarian needs there, the ICRC is ready to assist a portion of this refugee population with food, non-food and medical assistance. This operation is meant to be carried out on a short-term basis, until the competent organisations have deployed the capacity to respond to needs. The ICRC will adjust the size of this operation according to the evolution of the situation with a specific emphasis on the Southern Kivu area, in close cooperation with UNHCR and WFP. For the time being, the costs are still covered by the present ICRC budget appeal of 104,521,099 CHF.

## THE FEDERATION

As a first emergency measure for the war wounded refugees in Goma, the Federation will reinforce the district hospital with a surgical module manned by three doctors and seven nurses. In order to provide general relief services to the Rwandan refugee population, the Federation will be working in the Kibumba camp some 20 km from Goma. The Federation will offer assistance to 250,000 refugees in the camp. The Federation programme will consist of both curative and preventive health services organised through one referral field hospital - and can cover the needs of 800,000 persons and five dispensaries, five water purification plants, a community-based primary health care programme, site preparation, camp management, and distribution of food and non-food items. The field hospital will also be staffed by three doctors and seven nurses, while each dispensary will be staffed by six nurses. The Federation will work closely with the Zairian Red Cross Society which has already mobilised one senior staff and more than one hundred trained first-aiders. Resources required to carry out these new activities total US\$ 16,492,000.

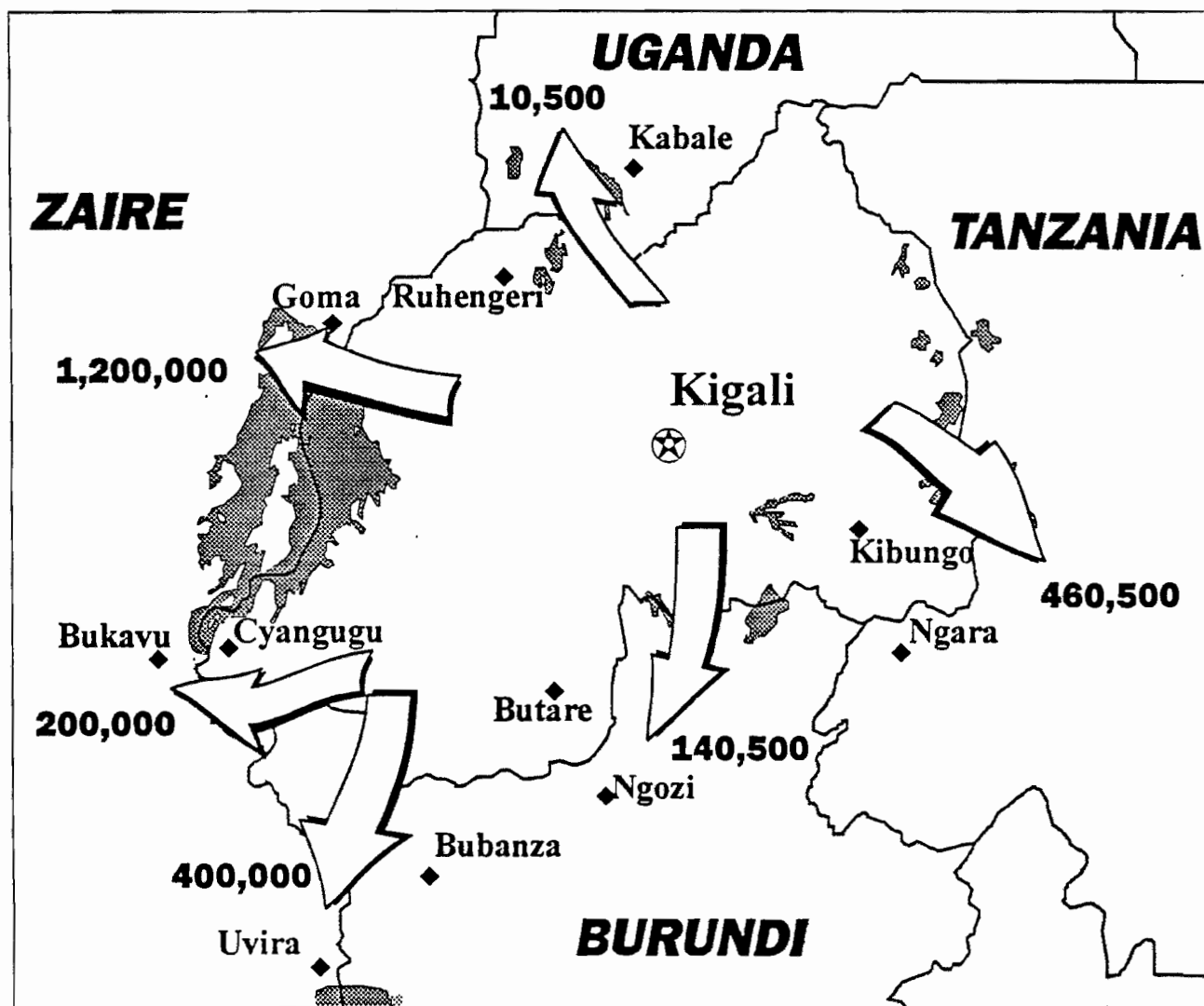
Table II - UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal  
for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda  
Funding Requirements (Incl. Emergency Addendum) - By UN Organisation  
(July - December 1994)

WFP *	198,516,676
FAO	8,990,000
UNICEF	37,000,000
UNHCR **	176,456,221
WHO	3,000,000
UNESCO	250,000
UNIFEM	885,000
UNV	894,026
IOM	7,658,726
UNREO/DHA	1,151,000
TOTAL	434,801,649

\* Funds requested here represent the total WFP food requirement for the four affected countries in the region. Once estimated and actual arrivals for the period July - Dec. are taken into consideration the total estimated shortfall is US\$ 98,157,645 (MTs 173,871).

\*\* UNHCR is appealing for resources to fund activities on a regional level to meet the needs of Rwandan and Burundi refugees and returnees for the period Jan - Dec 1994. Funds requested here represent the shortfall for that period. UNHCR is issuing a more detailed document on this programme to supplement this Appeal.

## REFUGEE FLOWS INTO COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM\*



\* Estimates as of July 21, subject to change

UNICEF has been successful in providing small credits for women's income activities in camps for displaced persons in 1993.

UNICEF will assist national capacity and NGOs in the identification, funding and organization of appropriate women's groups and individual candidates for credit. Experienced women will serve as resources to organize those less experienced.

Initially, only activities subject to self-contained, local production can be considered, such as traditional beverage preparation, clothing and brick manufacture. Women's income generation, combined with improved household feeding practices will complement feeding centre action and FAO agricultural assistance to ensure food security while reducing future dependency on food aid.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY - UNICEF	
BUDGET ITEM	AMOUNT (US\$)
Women's Income Generation	800,000
Relief Supplies and Logistics	4,200,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	UNICEF
<b>Activity:</b>	Peace and Human Rights Mobilization
<b>Code:</b>	RWA-94-1/N09
<b>Target Population:</b>	1,000,000 internally displaced persons, locally affected population and refugees, with a focus on refugee children, youths, parents and communities.
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	UNICEF, UNESCO, national capacity and community structures, NGOs.
<b>Time Frame:</b>	July - December 1994
<b>Objectives:</b>	To ensure the promotion of children's rights and assist community capacity to mobilize for peace and respect of human rights and particularly children's and women's rights;
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	US\$ 350,000

**Summary:**

Promotion and respect of human rights, and the rights of the child and women in particular, are a key area for guaranteeing peace in situations of armed conflict. Protection of children is the concern of families, international agencies, NGOs and warring parties alike. Advocacy and mobilization for peace as the basis of children's and women's survival and protection on both sides of the conflict is a main concern and priority for UNICEF in camps for refugees, displaced persons and the resident population throughout Rwanda. Promoting an environment for dialogue among children and youths is the most viable means of changing long standing attitudes of ethnic hatred. A healing environment is necessary for the future of the present and next generations of children and the development of Rwanda.

The strategy of this programme will be to employ the concept of children as a force for peace. To accomplish this UNICEF will promote 'Child to Child' techniques for peace with teachers, school children and youth groups as cited in the basic education project RWA-94-1/N07 as well as with community leaders, parents and women's groups, to foster dialogue and attitude change for the next generation. UNICEF will support the dissemination of information on peace, human rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and women's rights through the distribution of brochures, local workshops with community leaders and peace-theme promotion in service provider training in all sectors. UNICEF will also support dialogue on peace through community based sentinel surveillance. Community feedback sessions on the results of household surveys on feeding and hygiene practices will open the stage for introducing peace themes. Advocacy efforts will also include demobilization of child combattants and also the non-involvement of children in conflicts as child soldiers.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEM	AMOUNT (US\$)
Information/Advocacy/Capacity Building / Monitoring	350,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>350,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNICEF</b>
<b>Activity:</b>	Assistance to Psychosocially Traumatized and Unaccompanied Children
<b>Code:</b>	RWA-94-1/N10
<b>Target Population:</b>	300,000 refugee, internally displaced and locally affected children.
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	UNICEF, UNESCO, local authorities, communities, NGOs.
<b>Time Frame:</b>	July - December 1994
<b>Objectives:</b>	<p>To ensure the development of community and service provider capacity in rehabilitating children with psychosocial trauma;</p> <p>To ensure the protection, care and well-being of unaccompanied children;</p> <p>To ensure that the maximum number of unaccompanied children can be located and reunited with their families.</p>
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,500,000</b>

**Summary:**

The recent massacres witnessed by Rwandan children and youth and the loss or separation from their families has produced indelible scars. Relief workers in camps report that many small children are experiencing speech loss as a result of trauma. Psychosocial rehabilitation is necessary to attenuate the effects of psychological trauma.

A UNICEF specialist will develop a simple psychosocial trauma and community peace promotion kit and training package to train NGOs, school teachers and community leaders as trainers. UNICEF will facilitate the mobilization of parents and service providers through the distribution of easily understood brochures containing information relating to recognizing trauma reactions in children and methods for helping children cope with their mental suffering. Coverage will be progressive with an initial group of trainers who will then be able to train child-trauma group leaders to lead therapy groups.

School teachers may also be suffering from psychological trauma. Teachers will be trained to help both themselves and their students to deal with trauma as a critical precursor to teaching and learning. UNESCO will work with UNICEF to develop and adapt psychosocial and peace education modules as part of the school curriculum.

Orphans and unaccompanied children constitute the most psychologically and socially vulnerable group. The large numbers of unaccompanied children in camps will require extremely long-term and costly institutional support if no attempt is made to find their families. Experience shows that the longer these children are left unprotected and alone, the higher their chances of being permanently lost. They will also progressively lose their psychological need to depend on the family environment.

UNICEF will provide technical and material support to national and NGO structures to ensure that a maximum number of children are properly registered for family tracing and reunification, and foster-care in all geographical zones. This will include: a comprehensive protocol for working with unaccompanied children, institutional and foster family child care; training in management of children's centers for local and international staff; development of an assistance plan for families in need who have been reunited with or who have taken in unaccompanied children; organization of workshops on methods for responding to the psycho-social needs of traumatized unaccompanied children aimed at children's centre management, and staff directly in contact with the children in camp locations as well as for community foster care programme workers and foster families; and technical assistance regarding registration, documentation and tracing of unaccompanied children.

UNICEF will assist in establishing networks with communities to cross reference information through internal and cross-border operation structures. These networks will require training and employment of community-network workers to organize and follow family tracing. UNICEF will also contribute to providing a simple relief package of blankets and clothing to unaccompanied children which will also serve as encouragement to reunited family members or persons taking in children as part of a relief project.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEM	AMOUNT (US\$)
Psychosocial Trauma Materials	150,000
Family Location Materials/Equipment and Logistics	550,000
Capacity Building / Monitoring / Advocacy	800,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	UNHCR <sup>14</sup>
<b>Activity:</b>	Multisectoral Assistance Projects
<b>Code:</b>	RWA-94-1/N11
<b>Target Population:</b>	Refugees and returnees in the Rwanda-Burundi region.
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	UNHCR, UN Agencies, NGOs, Governments in countries of asylum.
<b>Time Frame:</b>	January - December 1994
<b>Objectives:</b>	Provision of multi-sectoral assistance to refugees and returnees affected by the regional crisis.
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	US\$ 57,348,221

#### **Summary:**

Refugees in reception centres and local settlements in Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire will be provided with a wide range of assistance, including the distribution of basic food rations provided by WFP, supplementary feeding, distribution of relief items, provision of preventive and curative health, vector control and sanitation, construction and operation of primary schools and literacy classes. In rural settlements and camps, in addition to basic life-sustaining activities, self-reliance projects in agriculture and livestock and vocational training will be offered. A forestry project implemented by the national authorities in Tanzania will start with UNHCR support in order to limit the environmental damage caused by the massive presence of refugees in Ngara region.

The complexity of this programme also requires that UNHCR support large refugee administrations of Governments, NGO implementing partners and UNHCR field offices in each country. In addition to staff salaries and allowances, UNHCR provides office premises, office equipment and supplies, as well as vehicles and other equipment. UNHCR will seek the assistance of UNV specialists to strengthen its implementation capacity.

In response to continued spontaneous repatriation of Burundi refugees, UNHCR will be continuing its assistance programme in the main commune of origins in Burundi. Activities meant to complement actions by the ICRC and NGOs will focus on food distribution and the provision of building materials and essential domestic supplies.

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<sup>14</sup> UNHCR is appealing for resources to fund activities on a regional level, in order to meet the needs of Rwandan and Burundi refugees and returnees for the period 1 January-31 December 1994. Funds requested here represent the shortfall for that period. UNHCR will be issuing a more detailed document on this programme to supplement this Appeal.

Multisectoral assistance has also been planned for a potential spontaneous return to Rwanda. Wide in scope, this programme will include activities to meet immediate emergency needs (including food distribution, provision of domestic items, shelter and water and sanitation facilities) as well as rehabilitation activities (including training of health personnel and rehabilitation of health centres, agricultural incentive programmes, income generating activities and community service programmes).

In the absence of complete calm in Rwanda and with fighting continuing in the west of the country, the possibility of further refugee outflows cannot be excluded. The fragile situation in neighbouring Burundi may also result in further flows of refugees. A contingency provision is therefore included in this Appeal for possible new influxes. Contingency resources are also needed for potential further returns of Burundi refugees.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>BUDGET ITEM</b>	<b>AMOUNT (US\$ )</b>
Food	3,020,113
Transport/Logistics	33,116,495
Domestic Needs/Household Support	16,546,335
Water	10,222,497
Sanitation	6,245,968
Health	23,067,392
Shelter/Other Infrastructure	9,489,022
Community Services	2,147,034
Education	2,574,791
Agriculture	724,982
Income Generation	274,000
Forestry	2,180,000
Legal Services/Protection	1,149,504
Agency Operational Support	9,272,956
Programme Delivery Costs	19,478,816
<b>SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS</b>	<b>139,509,905</b>
Administrative Support Costs	3,524,732
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>143,034,637</b>
<b>Total Funds Available (as of 14 July 1994)</b>	<b>85,686,416</b>
<b>Shortfall</b>	<b>57,348,221</b>

FOLLOWING THE MOVEMENT OF LARGE NUMBERS OF REFUGEES INTO THE NORTH KIVU REGION OF ZAIRE, UNHCR MOBILIZED AND DEPLOYED EMERGENCY STAFF AND EQUIPMENT TO THE AREA. RESOURCES REQUIRED TO ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF THIS NEW CASELOAD ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THIS APPEAL. TEMPORARY REALLOCATION OF RESOURCES IS SUGGESTED PENDING A DECISION ON SUBSEQUENT RESOURCE MOBILIZATION ACTIVITIES.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	UNIFEM
<b>Activity:</b>	Reproductive Health, Trauma Management and Quality of Life Improvement
<b>Code:</b>	RWA-94-1/N12
<b>Target Population:</b>	Women in selected displaced camps and women's groups in Rwanda.
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	UNIFEM, in collaboration with UNICEF, NGOs, community-based organizations and local authorities
<b>Time Frame:</b>	July - December 1994
<b>Objectives:</b>	<p>To provide reproductive health care and trauma management skills and services to men and women in displaced camps and/or new settlement areas;</p> <p>To encourage community-based organizations to develop their own methods of quality care improvement; and</p> <p>To assist women and their organizations in improving their quality of life through income generating activities.</p>
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	US\$ 885,000

**Summary:**

Women and their dependents represent 80% of the Rwanda emergency displaced persons and refugee populations. UNIFEM, through its African Women in Crisis Umbrella Initiative (AFWIC), has held extensive discussions with Rwandan displaced women, NGOs and UN Agencies operating within Rwanda and neighbouring countries. It has been ascertained that displaced Rwandan women face particular problems related to their reproductive and mental health status.

Reproductive and mental health issues of women and girls in conflict situations include sexual violence and rape, forced prostitution, increased vulnerability to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, unwanted pregnancy and pregnancy termination, and reproductive tract infections. Thus, there is an urgent need to address these reproductive and psycho-social problems. Based on its experience in assisting Liberian and Mozambican refugee and displaced women, UNIFEM/AFWIC will develop interventions in reproductive and mental health care that will be complemented with training programmes in sustainable income generating skills and techniques to increase the self-reliance of displaced Rwandan women and girls.

Establishment of women health posts/centres will serve as a facility for training, trauma counselling, gynaecological care, hygiene and sanitation, family planning services, prevention of communicable diseases, and maternal and child health care. They will also serve as focal points for women to meet and exchange experiences. UNIFEM/AFWIC's approach to addressing women-specific needs is to view women as a resource and ensure their full participation in all efforts to alleviate their problems. This process will enable them to surmount their hopelessness and will enhance their self-sufficiency and independence. This approach will have a sustainable development effect as the displaced move from relief to rehabilitation and development phases. UNIFEM/AFWIC will build upon existing indigenous knowledge and use its extensive network of women's organisations, UN Agencies, national and international NGOs, and community-based organisations to develop human capacity and avoid duplication of efforts.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Item</b>	<b>Amount (US\$ )</b>
Reproductive Health and Trauma Management	210,000
Women Income Generation	175,000
Supplies and Logistics	500,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>885,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	UNV
<b>Activity:</b>	UNV specialist for strengthening Emergency Operations of UN Agencies for persons affected by the crisis in Rwanda.
<b>Code:</b>	RWA-94-1/N13
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	UNV in collaboration with WFP, UNESCO and other agencies
<b>Time Frame:</b>	July - December 1994
<b>Objective:</b>	To provide technical expertise to strengthen the implementation capacity of operational agencies involved in the provision of relief and rehabilitation assistance to persons affected by the crisis in Rwanda.
<b>Funds requested:</b>	US\$ 775,356

**Summary:**

Following consultations with UN agencies operating in Rwanda and neighbouring countries, a number of UN volunteers (UNV) posts were identified.

In the absence of supporting logistical partners (traditionally local NGOs) in Rwanda, WFP has made a request for a total of 10 UNVs to support the distribution and monitoring of emergency food aid. They have made a request for a further 12 UNVs to undertake similar logistical and monitoring functions in Zaire, Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda. With the hope that relative stability would soon be achieved in Rwanda, WFP has made a request for 5 technicians to assist with the development of food for work programmes.

In collaboration with UNICEF, UNESCO has developed an educational programme for survival and peace. UNESCO also identified a need for three education officers to assist with the development of educational programmes within the camps for refugees and displaced persons.

UNDP/UNREO have made a request for 10 UNVs to support the vital coordination and logistical support to the UN Agencies' humanitarian effort. Of these 10 posts, 2 have already received funding from Sweden in response to the Flash Appeal launched in April, 1994. UNV is therefore appealing for the additional funding for the remaining 8 posts.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEM	AMOUNT (US\$)
27 UNV specialists for WFP (6 logistics officers, 6 food monitors, 3 technical officers, 2 agricultural officers, 10 food logistics monitors)	459,348
WFP Operational Support Costs	121,500
8 UNV specialists for UNDP/UNREO (2 coordination/communication officers, 5 logistics monitors, 1 logistics officer)	145,716
3 UNV specialists for UNESCO (3 educational officers)	48,792
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>775,356</b>

**Appealing Agency:** IOM

**Activity:** Transport, Logistics, Reception, Management of Camps for Internally Displaced Persons in Rwanda.

**Code:** RWA-94-1/N14

**Target Population:** Internally Displaced Persons in Rwanda.  
Third Country Nationals (TCNs) in border areas/neighbouring countries.

**Implementing Agencies:** IOM

**Time Frame:** July - December 1994

**Objectives:**

- To provide transport assistance for internally displaced Rwandans moving from transit areas to established camps, and for their return if and when security conditions in their place of origin permit.
- To organize the reception/registration of internally displaced persons in Rwanda and, as needed, contribute to addressing basic needs resulting from the temporary concentration of persons.
- To organize documentation, transportation and medical treatment abroad for unaccompanied minors/orphans and their return to Rwanda, following a request from the UN.
- To provide transport assistance for non-Rwandan nationals in need of assistance to return to their home areas.

**Funds Requested:** US\$ 4,857,726

**Summary:**

IOM will also establish a presence inside Rwanda, near the borders with Zaire and Burundi, as security conditions permit. These offices will liaise closely with the UN to organize the reception, registration, and documentation of internally displaced persons, and provide transit assistance and/or onward transportation towards safe havens, transit facilities, or home areas. In transit areas where no other agencies are yet fully functioning, IOM is prepared to coordinate basic care and maintenance activities.

Upon request by the UN, IOM will organise special medical assistance to identified unaccompanied minors/orphans with serious physical and/or mental handicaps and needing special medical attention. This assistance will consist in arranging evacuation and medical treatment of the beneficiary out of Rwanda to countries offering appropriate medical facilities.

IOM will establish and/or reinforce offices and staffing in the Kivu Region in Zaire and in neighbouring countries to meet the transport needs of TCNs. In Zaire, following the new influx near the border with Rwanda, tension is developing between the new arrivals and the local community. IOM involvement aims at relieving the pressure at the border by transporting (by air, road and boat) most vulnerable non-Rwandan citizens (mostly Zairians but not exclusively) from Goma to their place of origin. However, a lack of funds prevents both continuation of the operation in Goma (Kivu) or its extension to Bukavu (South of Goma, Kivu region), where a similar urgent action is also required. When conditions in Kigali, as well as in other locations within Rwanda, permit, IOM is ready to assist TCNs wishing to leave Kigali.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>BUDGET ITEM</b>	<b>AMOUNT (US\$ )</b>
Transportation of Internally Displaced Persons (Rwanda)	1,490,000
Reception assistance and care and maintenance coordination activities in internally displaced persons' camps within Rwanda	1,165,000
Documentation and Processing	25,000
Special Medical Assistance	250,000
Transportation of Third Country Nationals	600,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>3,530,000</b>
Telecommunications, vehicles and office costs	406,246
Staff	500,000
Contingency, Programme Support Costs	421,480
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,857,726</b>

**Appealing Agency:** UNREO/DHA

**Activity:** Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance

**Code:** RWA-94-1/N15

**Target Population:** Persons affected by the crisis in Rwanda

**Implementing Agencies:** UNDP

**Time Frame:** July - December 1994

**Objectives:** Coordination of the humanitarian relief response to the Rwanda emergency through facilitation of inter-agency monitoring and analysis, and complementary programming activities

**Funds Requested:** US\$ 941,000

**Summary:**

The United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office was established to support the UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Rwanda in ensuring a coordinated response to the humanitarian crisis in Rwanda. UNREO-Nairobi (whose location will shift to Kigali as soon as security permits) acts as the focal point for collection, analysis and dissemination of information received from all relief partners, its representatives in Kigali and its liaison offices in Kabale (Uganda), Goma (Zaire) and Bujumbura (Burundi). In addition to this monitoring and analysis function (carried out by the UNREO Operations Centre), UNREO convenes and performs secretariat functions for general and sectoral coordination meetings in Nairobi and at each of its liaison offices. UNREO also serves as the central information source on the humanitarian response to the international community. UNREO requires resources to be able to adequately staff and equip its central and liaison offices, including six mobile Senior Field Advisers who will be utilized to lead inter-agency assessment missions as well as to strengthen UNREO liaison offices when required. UNVs will be utilized to strengthen UNREO logistics monitoring and communicational capacities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	Amount (US\$)
Staff Costs	447,000
Travel	60,000
Operational Costs	234,000
CERF Replenishment	200,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>941,000</b>

**Appealing Agency:** DHA

**Activity:** Programme Operational Support (Operational Support, Reporting and Resource Mobilization)

**Code:** RWA-94-1/N16

**Target Population:** Persons affected by the crisis in Rwanda

**Implementing Agencies:** DHA

**Time Frame:** July - December 1994

**Objectives:** Provision of effective technical and programme support to the UN emergency operational in Rwanda.

**Funds Requested:** US\$ 210,000

**Summary:**

DHA is responsible for providing headquarters level multi-faceted and inter-sectoral operational support to country-specific major complex emergency operations. In the case of the crisis in Rwanda and countries of asylum, DHA-headquarters staff participated fully in the conception, preparation and publication of consolidated appeals. They are also responsible for providing regular financial tracking reports on donor contributions; preparing and disseminating periodic reports on programme implementation; assisting in resource mobilization for the humanitarian programme; and providing wide ranging support to the UN Humanitarian Coordinator.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	Amount (US\$)
Staff costs	140,000
Travel	30,000
Communications and Publications	25,000
Operational Support Costs	15,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>210,000</b>

# ANNEX I

## Pledges Made and Contributions Received as of 14 July 1994

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- Table IV - Humanitarian Assistance Appeals for the  
Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency  
Programmes - Contributions Received as of  
14 July 1994
- Table V - Donor Breakdown of Contributions Through  
UN Agencies
- Table VI - Additional 1994 Pledges/Contributions  
Outside of the Framework of the UN  
Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency  
Programmes

**Table IV - Humanitarian Assistance Appeals**  
**for the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency Programmes**  
*(As of 14 July 1994)*

Compiled by DHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisations.

Appealing Organisations	Requirements (US \$)	Contributions (US\$)	Shortfall (US \$)	% of Needs Covered
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<b>Rwanda Flash Appeal</b> 25 April to 31 May 1994				
WHO	600,000	750,000	(150,000)	125.0%
UNICEF	5,070,000	4,404,099	665,901	86.9%
UNV	136,000	51,948	84,052	38.2%
IOM	1,818,795	88,105	1,730,690	4.8%
DHA/UNDP	430,000	452,564	(22,564)	105.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,054,795</b>	<b>5,746,716</b>	<b>2,308,079</b>	<b>71.3%</b>

<b>UNHCR Revised Requirements for Burundi/Rwanda Emergency Operations (incl. repatriation activities)</b> January to December 1994				
UNHCR (Burundi/Rwanda) *	143,034,637	85,686,416 **	57,348,221	59.9%
* UNHCR in its letter to donors on 9 May issued an appeal for US\$ 56,204,745, which has subsequently been revised to US\$ 143,034,637 for the entire year for all ongoing Burundi and Rwandese refugee and returnee operations. Note that the needs for the new Rwandese influx into Zaire are not yet included.				
** Includes carryover of US\$ 5,824,834				

<b>WFP Burundi Regional Programme</b> February to June 1994				
<b>Burundi and Regional</b>				
WFP (non-food)	2,376,905	5,300,152	(2,923,247)	223.0%
WFP (food)	20,859,903	16,561,197	4,298,706	79.4%
MTs	39,151	32,209	6,942	82.3%
<b>Rwanda</b>				
WFP (non-food)	1,105,500	853,458	252,042	77.2%
WFP (food)	15,428,208	8,387,939	7,040,269	54.4%
MTs	28,956	13,923	15,033	48.1%
<b>Tanzania</b>				
WFP (non-food)	1,498,500	831,224	667,276	55.5%
WFP (food)	15,297,210	8,494,487	6,802,723	55.5%
MTs	28,710	18,289	10,421	63.7%
<b>Zaire</b>				
WFP (non-food)	349,653	0	349,653	0.0%
WFP (food)	3,076,252	488,262	2,587,990	15.9%
MTs	5,774	914	4,860	15.8%
<b>Uganda</b>				
WFP (non-food)	582,068	0	582,068	0.0%
<b>Total - WFP (non-food) *</b>	<b>5,912,626</b>	<b>6,984,834</b>	<b>(1,072,208)</b>	<b>118.1%</b>
<b>Total - WFP (food) **</b>	<b>54,661,573</b>	<b>33,931,885</b>	<b>20,729,688</b>	<b>62.1%</b>
<b>Total - WFP (MTs) **</b>	<b>102,591</b>	<b>65,335</b>	<b>37,256</b>	<b>63.7%</b>
<b>Grand-Total</b>	<b>60,574,199</b>	<b>40,916,719</b>	<b>19,657,480</b>	<b>67.5%</b>
* In addition to the above total cash requirements of US\$ 5,912,628 WFP via this appeal is appealing for total cash needs of US\$ 15,418,000 (see Project N02). Therefore out of the total US\$ 21,330,628 required for non-food items there remains a shortfall of US\$ 14,345,794.				
** The lack of possible regional purchases as well as late arrivals and an ever increasing caseload have exacerbated the overall situation, thus producing the total food shortfall of 37,256 MTs. Since, then WFP have revised their food requirements based on the new caseload of 1,925,000 in the region and calculated the relevant shortfall based on pledges that are expected to arrive within the July - December. Therefore, the shortfall for the period February - June has become outdated.				

**Table V - Donor Breakdown of Contributions through UN Organizations**  
(As of 14 July 1994)

Compiled by DHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisations.

Donor	Channel	Activity	Amount US\$
Australia	UNHCR	Burundi/Rwanda Emergency Operations	514,706
Austria	UNHCR	Burundi Emergency Operation	40,984
Belgium	UNHCR	Burundi/Rwanda Emergency Operations	73,746
Canada	UNHCR	Burundi/Rwanda Emergency Operations	1,449,275
Canada	WFP	BDR-94-1/N03 - Programme Support (Burundi)	29,850
Canada	WFP	BDR-94-1/N03-A - Programme Support (Rwanda)	21,285
Canada	WFP	BDR-94-1/N03-B - Programme Support (Tanzania)	83,388
Denmark	UNHCR	Burundi/Rwanda Emergency Operations	1,236,477
France	UNHCR	Burundi/Rwanda Emergency Operations	1,040,768
France	UNHCR	Burundi Emergency Operation	350,263
Germany	UNHCR	Burundi/Rwanda Emergency Operations	848,485
Indonesia	UNHCR	Burundi Emergency Operation	15,000
Ireland	UNHCR	Burundi/Rwanda Emergency Operations	298,507
Italy	UNICEF	Rwanda Emergency Flash Appeal	1,592,356
Italy	WHO	RWA-FLASH-94-1/N02 - Health	500,000
Japan	UNHCR	Burundi/Rwanda Emergency Operations	6,450,000
Japan	WHO	RWA-FLASH-94-1/N02 - Health	150,000
Luxembourg	IOM	RWA-FLASH-94-1/N12 - Transport/Logistics	88,105
Luxembourg	UNICEF	Rwanda Emergency Flash Appeal	88,496
Luxembourg	UNHCR	Burundi/Rwanda Emergency Operations	147,493
Netherlands	UNICEF	Rwanda Emergency Flash Appeal	270,270
Netherlands	UNHCR	Burundi/Rwanda Emergency Operations	1,621,622
Netherlands	WFP	BDR-94-1/N03 - Programme Support (Burundi)	1,092,896
Netherlands	WFP	BDR-94-1/N03 - Programme Support (Burundi)	133,330
Netherlands	WFP	BDR-94-1/N03-A - Programme Support (Rwanda)	581,081
New Zealand	UNHCR	Burundi/Rwanda Emergency Operations	51,930
Norway	UNHCR	Burundi/Rwanda Emergency Operations	164,384
Norway	UNICEF	Rwanda Emergency Flash Appeal	41,178
Sweden	UNHCR	Burundi/Rwanda Emergency Operations	3,246,753
Sweden	DHA/UNDP	RWA-FLASH-94-1/N13 - Coordination/Programme Support	102,564
Sweden	UNICEF	Rwanda Emergency Flash Appeal	1,038,961
Sweden	UNV	RWA-FLASH-94-1/N10 - Coordination/Programme Support	51,948
Sweden	WHO	RWA-FLASH-94-1/N02 - Health	100,000
Sweden	WFP	BDR-94-1/N03 - Programme Support (Burundi)	2,604,518
Switzerland	UNHCR	Burundi/Rwanda Emergency Operations	1,398,601
USA	UNHCR	Burundi/Rwanda Emergency Operations	13,500,000
USA	WFP	BDR-94-1/N03 - Programme Support (Burundi)	900,000
USA	WFP	BDR-94-1/N03 - Programme Support (Burundi)	277,000
USA	WFP	BDR-94-1/N03-A - Programme Support (Rwanda)	187,000
USA	WFP	BDR-94-1/N03-B - Programme Support (Tanzania)	315,000
USA	DHA/UNDP	RWA-FLASH-94-1/N13 - Coordination/Programme Support	350,000
United Kingdom	WFP	BDR-94-1/N03-B - Programme Support (Tanzania)	432,836
EU	UNHCR	Burundi/Rwanda Emergency Operations	35,067,440
EU	UNHCR	Burundi Emergency Operation	11,327,042
EU	UNICEF	Burundi Refugees in Rwanda	6,264
EU	WFP	BDR-94-1/N03 - Programme Support (Burundi)	66,851
EU	WFP	BDR-94-1/N03 - Programme Support (Burundi)	195,707
EU	WFP	BDR-94-1/N03-A - Programme Support (Rwanda)	55,580
EU	WFP	BDR-94-1/N03-A - Programme Support (Rwanda)	8,512
UNICEF NatCom Belgium	UNICEF	Rwanda Emergency Flash Appeal	348,837
UNICEF NatCom Belgium	UNICEF	Rwanda Emergency Flash Appeal	145,349
UNICEF NatCom Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-FLASH-94-1/N05 - Health/Nutrition	300,000
UNICEF NatCom USA	UNICEF	Rwanda Emergency Flash Appeal	50,000
UNICEF NatCom United Kingdom	UNICEF	Rwanda Emergency Flash Appeal	522,388
Deutsche Stiftung (FRG)	UNHCR	Burundi/Rwanda Emergency Operations	607,059
Deutsche Stiftung (FRG)	UNHCR	Burundi Emergency Operation	17,341
Nih Roodo Kumi Soore Gok (JPN)	UNHCR	Burundi/Rwanda Emergency Operations	194,175
Norwegian Refugee Council (NOR)	UNHCR	Burundi/Rwanda Emergency Operations	78,366
Archdiocese Mt. Hagen (PN)	UNHCR	Rwanda/Burundi Emergency Operations	21,030
Stichting Vluchteling (NET)	UNHCR	Burundi Emergency Operation	100,000
Misc. France (Private)	UNHCR	Burundi/Rwanda Emergency Operations	35
Misc. Switzerland (Private)	UNHCR	Burundi Emergency Operations	100
Carryover from 1993 funds	UNHCR	Burundi/Rwanda Emergency Operations	5,824,834
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>\$98,417,966</b>

**Table V - Continued**  
**Donor Breakdown of Contributions through UN Organizations**  
*(As of 14 July 1994)*

WFP Food Contributions	Channel	Code	Food (MTs)	Amount US\$
<b>Burundi Conflict Victims</b>				
Canada	WFP - Multilateral	BDR-94-1/N02	746 MTs	807,918
Canada	WFP - Bilateral	BDR-94-1/N02	4,500 MTs	1,903,500
Germany	WFP - Multilateral	BDR-94-1/N02	12,625 MTs	5,340,375
Japan	WFP - Multilateral	BDR-94-1/N02	850 MTs	623,050
Netherlands	WFP - Multilateral	BDR-94-1/N02	1,381 MTs	958,273
Norway	WFP - Multilateral	BDR-94-1/N02	268 MTs	290,244
Sweden	WFP - Multilateral	BDR-94-1/N02	251 MTs	271,833
United Kingdom	WFP - Multilateral	BDR-94-1/N02	6,400 MTs	2,707,200
USA	WFP - Multilateral	BDR-94-1/N02	3,721 MTs	2,583,493
EU	WFP - Multilateral	BDR-94-1/N02	1,467 MTs	1,075,311
<b>Sub-Total for Burundi</b>			<b>32,209 MTs</b>	<b>16,561,197</b>
<b>Rwanda Conflict Victims</b>				
Canada	WFP - Bilateral	BDR-94-1/N15	500 MTs	366,500
Denmark	WFP - Multilateral	BDR-94-1/N15	987 MTs	723,471
France	WFP - Multilateral	BDR-94-1/N15	145 MTs	157,035
Germany	WFP - Multilateral	BDR-94-1/N15	785 MTs	332,055
Sweden	WFP - Multilateral	BDR-94-1/N15	2,422 MTs	2,122,526
USA	WFP - Multilateral	BDR-94-1/N15	7,387 MTs	3,367,526
EU	WFP - Multilateral	BDR-94-1/N15	1,697 MTs	1,318,651
<b>Sub-Total for Rwanda</b>			<b>13,923 MTs</b>	<b>8,387,764</b>
<b>Tanzania - Refugees</b>				
Canada	WFP - Multilateral	BDR-94-1/N16	272 MTs	199,376
Denmark	WFP - Multilateral	BDR-94-1/N16	980 MTs	718,340
Germany	WFP - Multilateral	BDR-94-1/N16	5,495 MTs	2,324,385
Norway	WFP - Multilateral	BDR-94-1/N16	1,600 MTs	676,800
Sweden	WFP - Multilateral	BDR-94-1/N16	3,641 MTs	1,578,943
EU	WFP - Multilateral	BDR-94-1/N16	6,301 MTs	2,996,643
<b>Sub-Total for Tanzania</b>			<b>18,289 MTs</b>	<b>8,494,487</b>
<b>Zaire - Refugees</b>				
EU	WFP - Multilateral	BDR-94-1/N17	914 MTs	488,262
<b>Sub-Total for Zaire</b>			<b>914 MTs</b>	<b>488,262</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>65,335 MTs</b>	<b>33,931,710</b>
<b>Grand-Total</b>			<b>65,335 MTs</b>	<b>\$132,349,676</b>

Table VI - Additional 1994 Pledges/Contributions to the Region  
Outside of the framework of the UN Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency Programmes  
As reported to DHA by Donors - as of 14 July 1994

Page 1 of 4					
Date	Donor	Country	Channel	Description	Value (US\$)
Apr-29-94	Australia	Rwanda	ICRC	Cash for helping casualties and refugees affected by the Civil War	177,305
Apr-29-94	Australia	Rwanda	MSF	Cash for helping casualties and refugees affected by the Civil War	177,305
May-05-94	Australia	Rwanda	WV/Australia	Cash for a regional programme to provide relief kits for families	141,844
May-05-94	Australia	Zaire	CAA	Cash to provide water, sanitation, and shelter for refugees who have fled into Zaire	70,922
Apr-29-94	Belgium	Burundi	Direct	Cash for nutritional and rehabilitation programme	1,075,581
May-25-94	Canada	Burundi	CARE/Canada	Cash to assist in the reintegration of returning refugees and IDPs	397,810
May-25-94	Canada	Burundi	CECI	Cash to provide logistical support and specialized human resources for the benefit of Rwandese refugees in Burundi	364,964
May-25-94	Canada	Rwanda	CPAR	Cash to prevent and respond to health problems and provide basic health care	233,577
Apr-14-94	Canada	Rwanda	ICRC	Cash to provide emergency assistance to the victims of the civil conflict	218,978
May-14-94	Canada	Rwanda	MSF/Canada	Cash to provide medical assistance to the victims of the civil conflict	291,971
May-25-94	Canada	Burundi	MSF/Canada	Cash to reduce morbidity and mortality amongst 10,000 refugees in Bunyari camp through health care and water	145,985
May-25-94	Canada	Burundi	OXFAM/Quebec	Cash to provide potable water and sanitation facilities in refugee camps	295,620
May-27-94	Canada	Rwanda	OCCDP	Cash to provide relief assistance to IDPs	364,964
Apr-14-94	Canada	Rwanda	The Federation	Cash - (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 05/94 - Revised)	218,978
May-25-94	Canada	Rwanda	WV International	Cash to provide non-food humanitarian assistance to IDPs	437,956
May-25-94	Canada	Tanzania	LWF/Canada	Cash to provide agricultural tools, water, logistical support and domestic fuel to refugee camps	437,956
May-25-94	Canada	Tanzania	The Federation	Cash to provide logistics and manpower to support 300,000 refugees for 6 months - (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 05/94)	364,964
May-25-94	Canada	Uganda	The Federation	Cash to provide logistics and manpower to support 300,000 refugees for 6 months	182,481
May-09-94	Denmark	Burundi	CARITAS/Denmark	Cash for relief aid for refugees from Rwanda in Burundi	227,964
May-20-94	Denmark	Burundi	DBC	Cash for relief work for Rwandese refugees and internally displaced	313,830
May-09-94	Denmark	Rwanda	ADRA/Denmark	Cash for relief aid for internally displaced	195,191
Apr-21-94	Denmark	Rwanda	RC/Denmark	Cash for humanitarian aid	455,927
May-09-94	Denmark	Tanzania	DanChurchaid	Cash for relief aid for refugees from Rwanda in Tanzania	607,903
May-21-94	Denmark	Uganda	Danish Embassy, Kampala	Cash for the burial of dead victims of ethnic violence	18,534
Apr-14-94	Finland	Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire	RC/Finland	Cash for refugees from Rwanda in neighbouring countries - (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 05/94 - Revised)	90,909
Apr-25-94	France	Burundi	French NGOs	Cash for clothes, food, shelters and hygiene material	122,592
Mar-01-94	Germany	Burundi	German NGO	Cash for relief assistance for displaced persons in Burundi	73,292
Apr-12-94	Germany	Rwanda	CARITAS	Cash for relief assistance	179,641
Jun-09-94	Germany	Rwanda	ICRC	Cash for relief assistance	242,424
Apr-26-94	Germany	Rwanda	RC/Germany	Cash for purchase of 800 tents and 10,000 blankets including transport by air for refugees from Rwanda	184,731
May-26-94	Germany	Tanzania	CARITAS	Cash for local purchase and transport of 500 MTs of beans for refugees from Rwanda in Tanzania	281,437
May-05-94	Germany	Tanzania	RC/Germany	Cash for relief assistance - installations for preparation of drinking water for refugees from Rwanda	209,581
May-27-94	Germany	Tanzania	RC/Germany	Cash for relief assistance - water chemicals and generators for preparation of drinking water for refugees from Rwanda	62,874
May-02-94	India	Burundi	Direct	Cash towards humanitarian programmes in Burundi	20,000
May-24-94	Italy	Rwanda	CARITAS	Cash for sanitation for displaced people	615,385
May-12-94	Italy	Tanzania	Direct	Cash for emergency food aid for Rwandese refugees and displaced people	1,907,692
Jun-20-94	Italy	Uganda	Italian Embassy, Kampala	Cash for health programme	377,358
Apr-20-94	Luxembourg	Rwanda	ICRC	Cash for food and medical aid	145,349

Table VI - Additional 1994 Pledges/Contributions to the Region (Continued)  
As reported to DHA by Donors - as of 14 July 1994

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Date	Donor	Country	Channel	Description	Value (US\$)
Apr-22-94	Netherlands	Rwanda	Memisa Medicus Mundi	Cash for medicines to refugees and displaced through BUFMAR	452,128
Apr-28-94	Netherlands	Rwanda	MSF/Netherlands	Cash for emergency health kits, water/sanitation materials, tools, dispensary tents, generators, disinfection materials, etc.	354,654
May-25-94	Netherlands	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	Cash - (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 05/94 - Revised)	403,846
May-05-94	New Zealand	Rwanda	ICRC	Cash for emergency and medical aid in Kigali area	56,818
May-05-94	New Zealand	Rwanda	OXFAM	Cash for refugee support	56,818
Jun-28-94	New Zealand	Rwanda	SCF	Cash for humanitarian assistance	117,647
May-06-94	Spain	Burundi	SAIC/APM	In-kind - 35,000 Kg of food, medicines and clothes including transportation	248,175
Apr-26-94	United Kingdom	Burundi	Action Aid (AA)	Cash for medicines and vaccines for approx. 600,000 displaced in the Rwanda/Burundi area and rehab. of health facilities	313,433
May-23-94	United Kingdom	Burundi	Christian Aid (CA)	Cash to provide food, blankets and clothing for up to 30,000 Rwandese refugees and displaced in Burundi	245,349
May-13-94	United Kingdom	Burundi	MSF	Cash for health care for 3 months in transit camps, incl. setting up of health posts for 40,000 Rwandan and Burundi refugees	223,881
May-16-94	United Kingdom	Rwanda	ACORD	Cash for provision of shelter, blankets and household utensils for 50,000 people	522,388
May-24-94	United Kingdom	Rwanda	CAFOD	Cash for provision of plastic sheeting, jerry cans and cooking utensils for 20,000 displaced families	298,507
Jun-01-94	United Kingdom	Rwanda	CARE	Cash to support distribution programme of non-food items to 100,000 displaced people in accessible areas	373,134
Apr-21-94	United Kingdom	Rwanda	CONCERN	Cash to support team of a surgeon, an anaesthetist and a theatre nurse accompanying MSF/Belgium team	101,396
Jun-01-94	United Kingdom	Rwanda	ICRC	Cash to provide non-food relief items, sanitation and health facilities to 21,000 displaced within Burundi	149,254
Jun-28-94	United Kingdom	Rwanda	IMC/Nairobi	Cash for ICRC activities in Rwanda	448,358
Jun-28-94	United Kingdom	Rwanda	MSF/Belgium	Cash for 3 landrovers to support medical relief activities in Kibungo	91,200
Jun-01-94	United Kingdom	Rwanda	OXFAM	Cash to support local hospital through provision of drugs and medical staff	149,254
Jun-01-94	United Kingdom	Rwanda	OXFAM	Cash for provision of water and construction of latrines in camps	597,015
Apr-25-94	United Kingdom	Rwanda	RC/United Kingdom	Cash for medical supplies, transportation and logistical support costs for ICRC operations in Rwanda	746,249
Jun-28-94	United Kingdom	Rwanda	SCF	Cash to set up health systems, organize nutrition surveys and assess needs for mass immunisation of children	447,164
May-01-94	United Kingdom	Rwanda	WV/UK	Cash for non-food items to 40,000 displaced persons in Byumba for 5 months	224,225
May-27-94	United Kingdom	Rwanda	WV/United Kingdom	Cash to provide emergency relief items to orphanage at Byumba	194,030
Jun-24-94	United Kingdom	Rwanda, Tanzania	AMREF	Cash to provide 2 nurses and logistical support to Murganza hospital in N.W. Tanzania for 3 months	149,254
May-16-94	United Kingdom	Tanzania	ACORD	Cash to provide emergency relief items to Murganza hospital in N.W. Tanzania for 3 months	37,313
May-13-94	United Kingdom	Tanzania	CARE	Cash to support provision of food aid for 90,000 people in Biharamulo district in North-West Tanzania	31,463
May-18-94	United Kingdom	Tanzania	CONCERN	Cash for airlift of supplies and establishment of basic camp infrastructure for sanitation and camp mgmt. for Rwandese refugees	447,761
May-18-94	United Kingdom	Tanzania	OXFAM	Cash for site preparation and food distribution within camps, for 230,000 beneficiaries	298,507
May-18-94	United Kingdom	Tanzania	RC/United Kingdom	Cash for purchase/transport of shelter materials and blankets for 50,000 refugees	522,388
May-06-94	United Kingdom	Tanzania	SCF	Cash to cargo of 40 MTs of tents and blankets for support to approx. 250,000 Rwandese refugees in Ngara	208,955
May-25-94	United Kingdom	Tanzania	SCF	Cash for provision of 2 community health nurses, social work consultant and camp administrator for 3 months at Benako Camp	155,904
May-01-94	United Kingdom	Uganda	SCF	Cash for clearance and burial of Rwandan corpses of North-Western shore of Lake Victoria	40,070
Mar-25-94	USA (OFDA)	Burundi	CRS	Cash for CRS to strengthen the operations on the Caritas network in Burundi	855,096
Nov-28-93	USA (OFDA)	Burundi	CRS	Cash for local purchase of food, shelter and plastic sheeting	25,000
Jan-28-94	USA (OFDA)	Burundi	MSF/France	Grant with MSF/Belgium to provide multisectoral emergency assistance	945,900
Dec-02-93	USA (OFDA)	Burundi	No channel specified	Cash for airlift of additional 5,000 blankets to Bujumbura	138,000
Dec-15-93	USA (OFDA)	Burundi	No channel specified	Cash for replenishment of 16,400 wool blankets from Pisa stockpile	100,630
Feb-01-94	USA (OFDA)	Burundi	No channel specified	Cash to transport plastic sheeting from New Windsor to Burundi	59,878
Jan-05-94	USA (OFDA)	Burundi	No channel specified	Cash for transport of relief commodities	20,000
Jan-12-94	USA (OFDA)	Burundi	No channel specified	Cash for services of two epidemiologists and lab supplies for one month	19,480
Jun-08-94	USA (OFDA)	Burundi	No channel specified	Cash for replacement of 253 rolls of plastic sheeting shipped for disaster to replace New Windsor stockpile	68,000
Jun-13-94	USA (OFDA)	Burundi	No channel specified	Cash for salary, benefits and transportation for Humanitarian Program Information Officer	31,792
Jun-15-94	USA (OFDA)	Burundi	No channel specified	Cash for travel to Burundi to assist in the handling of the plastic sheeting	5,782
May-04-94	USA (OFDA)	Burundi	No channel specified	Cash to replace stockpile in Pisa used for Burundi disaster	550

Table VI - Additional 1994 Pledges/Contributions to the Region (Continued)  
As reported to DHA by Donors - as of 14 July 1994

Date	Donor	Country	Channel	Description	Value (US\$)
F.Y. 1994	USA (DOD)	Rwanda	AMERICARES/NPA	Cash for transport of medical supplies	493,000
Jan-05-94	USA (OFDA)	Rwanda	CARE International	Cash to procure potable water for displaced persons	25,000
Jun-15-94	USA (OFDA)	Rwanda	Direct	Cash for personnel support to DART Team	167,948
May-15-94	USA (OFDA)	Rwanda	Direct	Cash for multisectoral assistance (DART Team)	5,000,000
May-20-94	USA (OFDA)	Rwanda	Direct	DART funds	500,000
May-15-94	USA (OFDA)	Rwanda	Direct	Cash for technical support for DART team	62,802
Jun-08-94	USA (OFDA)	Rwanda	ICRC	Cash for a water and sanitation project and to purchase/distribute blankets, cooking pots, jerry cans, plastic sheeting and tents	2,000,000
F.Y. 1994	USA (DOD)	Rwanda	ICRC	Cash for air transport of 200 MTs of food and 40 MTs of plastic sheeting	230,000
F.Y. 1994	USA (State/PRM)	Rwanda	ICRC	Cash for Burundi and Rwandese refugees in Tanzania	639,450
F.Y. 1994	USA (DOD)	Rwanda	ICRC	Cash for 120 MTs of blankets and 10 tents	800,000
F.Y. 1994	USA (State/PRM)	Rwanda	No channel specified	Cash (IFRC Appeal No. 05/94)	600,000
May-24-94	USA (OFDA)	Rwanda	The Federation	Cash to assist in removal of bodies from Lake Victoria	100,000
Mar-28-94	EU	Burundi	Assoc. pour la Cooperation	Cash for repatriated and displaced population	191,011
Mar-28-94	EU	Burundi	CARE International	Cash for repatriated and displaced population	674,157
Mar-28-94	EU	Burundi	CARITAS/Belgium	Cash for repatriated and displaced population	655,845
May-17-94	EU	Burundi	EU Unallocated	Cash for repatriated and displaced population	80,460
Mar-28-94	EU	Burundi	EU Unallocated	Cash for repatriated and displaced population	1,355,302
Mar-28-94	EU	Burundi	FOCSIV (ITA)	Cash for repatriated and displaced population	1,179,775
Mar-28-94	EU	Burundi	HU/Belgium	Cash for repatriated and displaced population	183,876
Mar-28-94	EU	Burundi	ICRC	Cash for repatriated and displaced population	393,258
Mar-28-94	EU	Burundi	MSF/Belgium	Cash for repatriated and displaced population	601,124
May-17-94	EU	Burundi	MSF/Belgium	Cash for medical/logistics equip., kits, medicines, tents for returnees to Burundi and Rwandese refugees	701,149
Mar-28-94	EU	Burundi	MSF/France	Cash for repatriated and displaced population	955,036
May-17-94	EU	Burundi	RC/Belgium	Cash for medical/logistics equip., kits, medicines, tents for returnees to Burundi and Rwandese refugees	367,816
Feb-04-94	EU	Rwanda	AICF/France	Cash for refugees and displaced population	391,011
Feb-04-94	EU	Rwanda	CARE/Germany	Cash for refugees and displaced population	460,674
Apr-12-94	EU	Rwanda	CARITAS and CRS	Cash for food aid, transport and staff	1,149,425
Feb-04-94	EU	Rwanda	CARITAS/Belgium	Cash for refugees and displaced population	2,247,191
Feb-04-94	EU	Rwanda	EU Unallocated	Cash for refugees and displaced population	220,474
May-11-94	EU	Rwanda	ICRC	Cash for medical assistance, surgical equip., transport, logistics and staff	1,149,425
Feb-04-94	EU	Rwanda	ICRC	Cash for medical assistance, surgical equip., transport, logistics and staff	866,292
Feb-04-94	EU	Rwanda	ICRC	Cash for medical assistance, surgical equip., transport, logistics and staff	2,247,191
Feb-04-94	EU	Rwanda	MSF/Belgium	Cash for medical assistance, surgical equip., transport, logistics and staff	574,713
Feb-04-94	EU	Rwanda	MSF/Belgium	Cash for medical assistance, surgical equip., transport, logistics and staff	414,607
Feb-04-94	EU	Rwanda	MSF/Holland	Cash for medical assistance, surgical equip., transport, logistics and staff	640,449
Feb-04-94	EU	Rwanda	OXFAM/UK	Cash for medical assistance, surgical equip., transport, logistics and staff	171,910
Feb-04-94	EU	Rwanda	PFS/France	Cash for medical assistance, surgical equip., transport, logistics and staff	213,483
Feb-04-94	EU	Rwanda	PFS/France	Cash for medical assistance, surgical equip., transport, logistics and staff	239,076
Feb-04-94	EU	Rwanda	RC/Belgium	Cash for medical assistance, surgical equip., transport, logistics and staff	876,404
Mar-01-94	EU	Tanzania	LWF	Cash for emergency food aid: 4,015 MTs of beans, 1,606 MTs of maize, 80,549 liters of oil and 88,000 Kgs of seeds	781,609
Apr-29-94	EU	Tanzania	MSF/Spain	Cash for first aid needs, medical assistance, medicines, transport and logistics	781,609
Apr-29-94	EU	Tanzania	OXFAM/UK	Cash for first aid needs, water, transport and personnel	517,241
May-09-94	RC/Austria	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	Cash	34,965
Apr-15-94	RC/Canada	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	Cash	14,685
May-25-94	RC/Canada	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	Cash	3,671
May-06-94	RC/Canada	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	Cash	7,343
May-30-94	RC/Cyprus	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	Cash	1,827

Table VI - Additional 1994 Pledges/Contributions to the Region (Continued)  
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Date	Donor	Country	Channel	Description	Value (US\$)
May-04-94	RC/Denmark	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - 2 4WD Vehicles	41,764
Apr-15-94	RC/Denmark	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - Blankets	60,839
May-03-94	RC/Germany	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - 10,000 Blankets	40,061
May-10-94	RC/Germany	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - Medical module	279,720
May-03-94	RC/Germany	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - 200 Tents	94,769
June-10-94	RC/Germany	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - Water treatment	104,895
May-10-94	RC/Germany	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - Warehouses	100,000
May-24-94	RC/Ireland	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	Cash	73,322
May-10-94	RC/Italy	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	Cash	6,259
May-13-94	RC/Japan	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	Cash	78,647
Apr-15-94	RC/Japan	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	Cash	213,206
May-16-94	RC/Liechtenstein	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	Cash	6,993
Apr-29-94	RC/Netherlands	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - Transport	49,883
May-13-94	RC/Netherlands	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - 20 WHO Medical kits	110,874
May-10-94	RC/Netherlands	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - Rubbhallis/Medical kits	11,750
Apr-27-94	RC/Norway	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - 8 Rubbhallis	116,444
May-16-94	RC/Norway	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - 120 Tents	16,406
May-16-94	RC/Norway	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	Cash	82,168
May-15-94	RC/Norway	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - Clothes	6,397
May-15-94	RC/Norway	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - Airlift	82,028
May-16-94	RC/Norway	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - Medical supplies	47,724
May-06-94	RC/Spain	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	Cash	13,986
Apr-22-94	RC/Sweden	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	Cash	127,972
May-11-94	RC/Switzerland	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - 130 Plastic sheeting	60,920
May-20-94	RC/Switzerland	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - 10,000 Blankets	50,350
May-01-94	RC/UK	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - 140 rolls of plastic sheeting	10,388
May-01-94	RC/UK	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - 500 Water carriers	1,568
May-01-94	RC/UK	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - 14,700 Blankets	62,994
May-11-94	RC/UK	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - 30 Matresses	1,867
May-11-94	RC/UK	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - Toyota Landcruiser	31,825
May-11-94	RC/UK	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - Fax	1,085
May-11-94	RC/UK	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - Medicines	4,232
May-11-94	RC/UK	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - Warehouse tents	30,218
May-11-94	RC/UK	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - Volvo truck	121,215
May-11-94	RC/UK	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - Airlift	122,380
May-11-94	RC/UK	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	The Federation	In-kind - 3,200 Blankets	14,288
Apr-22-94	Church World Serv.	Rwanda	WCC	Cash for WCC programme of emergency relief and development of a comprehensive response plan	10,000
Jun-07-94	Church World Serv.	Tanzania	Christian Council/Tanzania	Cash for food and seeds for supplementary feeding and seed dist. for refugee needs in Tanzania	100,000
Jun-07-94	Church World Serv.	Tanzania	Christian Council/Tanzania	Cash for purchase of blankets and related items	100,000
May-01-94	Secours Catholique	Rwanda	No channel specified	Cash for 200 MTs of children's food, HP biscuits, medicines, 15 tents and plastic sheeting including transport	608,703
Jun-01-94	Secours Catholique	Burundi, Tanzania	CARITAS/Belgium/Germany	Cash for Rwandese refugees in Burundi and Tanzania	104,348
Apr-15-94	World Alliance/YMCA	Burundi	YMCA/Burundi	Cash for humanitarian assistance to IDPs in Bujumbura and refugees in Burundi	20,000
Apr-15-94	World Alliance/YMCA	Tanzania	YMCA/Tanzania	Cash for humanitarian assistance to Burundi refugees in Tanzania	30,000
Jun-16-94	World Alliance/YMCA	Tanzania	YMCA/Tanzania	Cash for humanitarian assistance to Rwandese refugees in Ngara	200,000
TOTAL					58,343,213

# ANNEX II

## Activities of the Non-Governmental Organizations

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**ADRA INTERNATIONAL** will be responding to recent developments in Kigali by operationalizing its looted office and repairing and operationalizing 12,000 square feet of warehousing space in the city. ADRA will also continue to be active in the northwest of Rwanda, primarily in the provision of preventative and curative health care. In Burundi, ADRA is operating four health centres and a number of dispensaries in areas with concentrations of refugees and displaced persons. In refugee camps in Zaire and Uganda ADRA is involved in the distribution of emergency relief materials including fuel and clothing. Projected activities include the expansions of existing health care initiatives in Rwanda and Burundi and cross-border distribution of clothing and food in Burundi Uganda and Zaire. ADRA requires **US\$ 346,000** to carry-out these programmes.

**ATLAS LOGISTIQUE** will be offering logistics support to humanitarian assistance activities in the Byumba, Gahini and Rwamagana areas of northern Rwanda. With support from a rear base in Kampala, Atlas Logistique will be operating 11 trucks in support of relief activities in northern Rwanda for a six month period. Utilization of the trucks will be determined based on discussions between Atlas representatives and relief partners in Kabale. An estimated 85,000 persons will benefit. Total costs for this programme will be **US\$ 1,114,160**.

**CARE INTERNATIONAL** is supplying potable water, domestic items and latrines in the displaced camps in Rwanda's Byumba and Kibungo Prefectures from a base in Kabale, Uganda. In Kigali Prefecture, CARE is providing high energy foods for distribution. CARE will also be purchasing, transporting and distributing food for a cross border feeding operation for Gikongoro prefecture based in Burundi and or Zaire, which will commence soon. The total beneficiary population will exceed 350,000 persons. In Tanzania, CARE is managing central receipt, storage and out-take of all food and non-food commodities for Rwandan refugees in the Ngara camps, as well as distribution of food to a third of the entire camp population, plus construction of latrines, disposal of solid-waste, and provision of certain health services. The beneficiary population is about 300,000. Resources are required to fund water filtration systems, hygiene education materials, and support materials. In Burundi, CARE is responsible for the warehousing and distribution of non-food assistance, plus the planing and monitoring of logistical transport systems for about 70,000 Rwandan refugees. In Uganda, CARE is providing potable water and improving sanitation to a beneficiary population of 8,000. In Zaire, CARE is working with UNHCR on contingency planning for a potential influx of up to 500,000 refugees, who may enter the country through Bukavu and Goma. If this influx takes place, CARE will handle camps logistics, camp management, commodity tracking and sanitation. Though a portion of those resources required are being channelled to CARE by UNHCR a further **US\$ 7,200,000** is required to continue operations.

**GOAL IRELAND** has undertaken a basic health services programme in the Mukerange displaced persons camp in the Byumba region of northern Rwanda. Illness prevention activities will focus on the provision of immunization services, health education, and water and sanitation activities. GOAL will also be offering curative health services through a dispensary in the Mukerange camp, as well as two or three health posts in satellite camps and a mobile clinic. GOAL will also be undertaking ongoing nutritional assessments. Non-food items will also be distributed within the projected programme activities undertaken by GOAL. These will include blankets, soap, household items, basic agricultural implements, cloths and jerrycans. Six international staff are currently in place and a number of trained local staff have been identified. GOAL envisages the expansion of medical services to address needs in camps at Gikoro, Shangasha, Nyanga and Bushara and requires **US\$ 492,000** in order to implement these activities by the end of the programme in November 1994.

**MALTESER HILFSDIENST (MHD)** has been operating two makeshift clinics in Byumba Prefecture since June. Staffed by 2 doctors and one nurse, and serving a population of approximately 35,000, the clinics are operating well beyond capacity. MHD is developing plans to introduce in-patient and maternity services to complement an expansion of existing out-patient programmes. Emergency surgery, vaccination campaigns, antenatal care, family planning and HIV/AIDS prevention are among planned activities. Total implementation costs over six months will be **US\$ 300,000**.

**MÉDECINS DU MONDE (MDM)** have been present in north east Rwanda since 20 April, placing a surgical team in the village of Gahine to meet some of the emergency medical needs of the inhabitants of Gahine and surrounding villages of Kiziguro, Kayonza and Murambi. Building on this programme, MDM will be fielding a mobile surgical clinic, as well as continuing its activities at the hospital in Gahini, with a focus on emergency surgical interventions and the supervision of activities in the paediatric ward. In a complementary action, MDM will be accepting responsibility for meeting the health and nutrition needs of 150 orphans in Gahine and supervising and training local personnel in order that they may assist area children in psycho-social rehabilitation. MDM has also begun a programme in the Cyangugu Prefecture of Rwanda focusing on the meeting the medical and nutritional needs of Burundi refugees in Bugarama and Rwandan displaced in Kirambo. The programme will also support local medical capacity with a team of one doctor, two nurses, one administrator and one logistician. MDM has already begun stockpiling medical supplies at Bukavu for this purpose. An affected population of 20,000 will benefit from these activities. MDM, which hopes to complete implementation of these programmes by 15 September, requires an additional **US\$ 661,199** in order to do so.

**MEMISA/BUFMAR** has begun a cross border distribution of medical equipment, medication and laboratory equipment from its base in Kabale Uganda. Initially focusing on immediate relief needs, the MEMISA/BUFMAR project will begin parallel rehabilitation of pharmaceutical stocks at depots throughout the country. Total cost for this activity (planned for 12 months commencing October 1994) is **US\$ 2,500,000**.

**OXFAM UK AND IRELAND** have undertaken water, sanitation and public health activities, as well as the provision of public health items to meet the needs of refugees in each of the countries of asylum. OXFAM will undertake similar projects in northern Rwanda for up to 90,000 persons in the Prefectures of Byumba and Ruhengeri, following an assessment in those areas. In Burundi, where up to 15,000 refugees benefit from OXFAM programmes, emphasis will shift to working with and advising other organizations on water, sanitation and public health activities. In Tanzania, provision of water and emergency health materials to up to 400,000 refugees in Ngara district and up to 58,000 refugees in Karagwe will continue. Current water provision and sanitation activities in North and South Kivu, Zaire will continue, including the maintenance of contingency stocks in preparation for a possible influx of Rwandan refugees. The total amount required to continue programmes is **US\$ 8,917,500**.

**PHARMACIENS SANS FRONTIÈRES (PSF)** will support humanitarian relief agencies within the health sector and improve the general health status of the target population with the provision of essential drugs to health clinics in northern Rwanda. Anti-malarial drugs and anti-biotics will be provided on a priority basis. PSF will also provide logistics support for this programme and warehousing for pharmaceutical supplies. These activities will be complemented by visits to health posts in order to determine their efficiency and supply needs as well as to train local health staff. PSF requires **US\$ 240,000** to implement this project.

**SAMARITANS PURSE INTERNATIONAL (SPIR)** will be providing health coordination, medical services and supplies to the camp for displaced persons in Rutare in northern Rwanda with an estimated population of 75,000. Over 6,000 persons in the camp have been identified as being in need of immediate medical attention. Primary health care, training, immunizations and supplies of drugs will be used to address prioritized medical problems, including malaria, pneumonia and other respiratory infections, parasitic infections, machete and gunshot wounds and diarrhoea. SPIR currently has two doctors, three nurses, a mid-wife and three logisticians in the camp. SPIR requires an additional **US\$ 50,000** to carry-out its activities through to the end of the year.

**SOLIDARITÉS** has two teams that have been engaged in cross border distribution of food and relief items to vulnerable groups since the beginning of May. The NGO will be taking steps to reinforce its distribution capacity in order to meet rising needs as well as to establish the capacity to assist other NGOs in the transportation of relief materials. These activities - from Uganda into the Gahini-Kibungo area of south-west Rwanda and from Burundi into the Kigali area - will continue for six months. Solidarité has also added two programmes in the Butare and Gikongoro areas of Rwanda. An estimated 100,000 persons will benefit from the transport of relief goods by Solidarité, in addition to the purchase and distribution of essential non-food items including soap, jerry-cans and kitchen kits. The total budget for these activities is **US\$1,304,082**.

**SOS-KINDERDORF INTERNATIONAL (SOS-KI)** has established an SOS Children's Village for 100 children displaced from the SOS Children's Village in Kigali and an additional 60 war orphans. Family houses of 10 orphans each will be established, each maintained by an SOS mother. Eventually there will be 100 such houses. An SOS kindergarten and an SOS school will also be established for the benefit of children in the Ngarama region of Rwanda. Total cost of inputs and operational support materials for this project is **US\$ 377, 213**.

**TERRE DES HOMMES** will provide basic medicines for 50,000 persons in the Kigali area for six months, as well as providing drugs to the 250 bed Rwamagana hospital for the same period. Terre des Hommes will also provide basic hospital equipment for four health centres, as well as gradual phasing-up of staff to pre-conflict levels. Terre des Hommes also intends to start the rehabilitation of cold chain equipment damaged during the civil conflict, together with staff training and supervision of local staff in the use of equipment. Terre des Hommes will also provide vaccines and supplementary food products in the Kigali area. In the Rwamagan area of southern Rwanda, Terre des Hommes will be initiating a programme aimed at meeting the material and psychological needs of orphans and unaccompanied children. By providing targeted material assistance and social support where necessary, Terre des Hommes hopes to increase the capacity of communities to meet the needs of unaccompanied children with minimal disruption to the child. These short term interventions will be supported by the planning of longer term support strategies meant to strengthen the social integration capacity of the children in question. Terre des Hommes requires a total of **US\$ 590,000** to continue these programmes through to the end of the year.

**WORLD RELIEF** is implementing a project in Kisaro, Rwanda, to address the needs of 60,000 members of 12,000 internally displaced families. The first phase of the project will entail immediate distribution of essential non-food items, including blankets, plastic sheeting for shelter, jerry cans, cooking and eating utensils and soap. The second phase of the programme includes the provision of primary health care training and education in camps as well as trauma counselling. The final phase of the project is aimed at assisting internally displaced persons in their resumption of normal lives. These activities will include the provision of basic household items and agricultural inputs. The total cost of this three month project is **US\$ 1,338,000**.

**Table VII - NGO Assistance in Current Areas of Operation**

*As reported by Individual NGOs - as of 5 July 1994*

Food Aid	Nutrition	Shelter	Health	Water and Sanitation	Domestic Items	Agriculture	Logistics/Transport
<b>NORTH</b>							
AMREF ☼ CRS/Caritas ■ CI ■ GOAL ☼ ■ MDM ☼ ■ SPIR ☼ SOSKI ■ WV ☼ ■	ACORD ■ + MDM ☼ ■	ACORD ■ CRS/Caritas ■ MDM ☼ ■ SPIR ☼ SCF-UK ☼ SOSKI ■ WV ☼ ■	AMREF ☼ BUF-MEM ■ CRS/Caritas ■ GED ☼ ■ GOAL ☼ ■ MDM ☼ ■ MSF-F/B/H ☼ ■ OXFAM ■ PSF ▲ SPIR ☼ SCF-UK ☼ TDH ☼ WV ☼ ■	AMREF ☼ CARE ☼ ■ MHD ■ MSF-F/B/H ☼ ■ OXFAM ■ SPIR ☼ ■	ACORD ■ CARE ☼ ■ CRS/Caritas ■ SPIR ☼ WV ☼ ■		TROCAIRE ■ +
<b>SOUTH</b>							
CRS/Caritas ■ WV ☼ ■	MSF-F/B/H ☼ ■		CRS/Caritas ■ MSF-F/B/H ☼ ■ WV ☼ ■	MSF-F/B/H ☼ ■ WV ☼ ■	WV ☼ ■		
<b>EAST</b>							
	MDM ☼		MDM ☼				
<b>WEST</b>							
<b>KIGALI</b>							
ADRA ☼ PSF ▲		ADRA ☼	MSF-F/B/H ☼ PSF ▲	MSF-F/B/H ☼	WV ☼ ■		

- ☼ - Permanent presence in this region
- - Presence outside of Rwanda
- + - New area of activity as of last week
- ▲ - Left Rwanda as of last week

**Table VIII - UNHCR Implementing Partners in Tanzania and Zaire**  
(As of 5 July 1994)

	Food Distribution	Logistics Transport	Domestic Needs/Dist.	Water Supply	Sanitation	Health	Shelter	Community Services	Education
<b>TANZANIA</b>									
<b>In Ngara</b>									
IRC					X	X			
Tanganyika Christ. Ref. Svs.		X							
Tanzanian RC/The Federation	X		X		X	X			
OXFAM				X					
CONCERN	X		X			X			
CARE-USA	X		X		X				
MSF-Holland	A.23			X		IPD/OPD			
MSF-France	A.23			X		IPD/OPD			
MSF-Spain	A.23			X		IPD/OPD			
African Educ. Fund Int.						IPD/OPD			
Kobero Joint Venture		X		Storage Facilities					
AICF	A.23							X	
Christian Outreach									
<b>In Karagwe</b>									
NPA	A.23			X		IPD/OPD		X	
MSF-Switzerland				X					
OXFAM									
CONCERN	X		X						
GOAL	X		X						
CARITAS	X		X						
<b>ZAIRE</b>									
<b>In North Kivu/Goma</b>									
CARITAS	X	X	X		X			X	
MSF-Holland				X					
OXFAM				X					
<b>In South Kivu/Bukavu</b>									
OXFAM			X	X					
Care Int.		X	X						
MDM					X				
PSF		X				X			
CEPZA	X		X		X				
CARITAS/BDD	X		X						
MSF-Holland				X	X	X			
Diocese d'Uvira	X	X				X			
The Federation						X			
CPPS						X			

**UNHCR Implementing Partners in Burundi**

	Food Distribution	Logistics Transport	Domestic Needs/Dist.	Water Supply	Sanitation	Health	Shelter	Community Services	Education
<b>BURUNDI</b>									
<b>In Refugee Camps</b>									
The Federation	X		X						
MSF-Belgium in Ngozi/Kanyanza				X	X	X			
AICF in Ngozi/Kanyanza	A.23								
MSF-Holland in Kirundo	A.23			X	X	X			
RC Belgium in Muyinga	A.23			X	X	X			
OXFAM in Ngozi/Kanyanza								H.31	1.03
FOCSIV in Muyinga/Kirundo								H.31	1.03
<b>In Bujumbura</b>									
UNICEF				X	X				
ADRA						X			
RC Burundi						X			
Min. Social Action									
ACTIONAID							Reconstruction	X	
<b>For Returnees</b>									
CARITAS/USAID	X								
CARE		X	X						
MSF-France in Kirundo						Coordination			
MSF-France in Ceru/Gature						X			
CONCERN in Mugendo/Rugasa						X			
OXFAM				X					
<b>UGANDA</b>									
RC Uganda/The Federation	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X

A.23 - Supplementary food commodities

H.31 - Social work services (counselling)

1.03 - Educational facilities / Construction

# ANNEX III

## ICRC AND FEDERATION APPEALS

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### The International Committee of the Red Cross Budget Extension Appeal for Rwanda<sup>1</sup>

<p>Amount: CHF 104,521,099 Cash needs outstanding: CHF 57,722,159 (USD 38,481,439 on 31.05.94) Personnel : 108 expatriates, 250 locally hired staff</p>
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The sheer horror of the situation in Rwanda is quite exceptional, in terms of other conflicts witnessed by the ICRC, and the institution is now adapting its initial operation plans for 1994 to meet the urgent new needs of the hundreds of thousands of Rwandans affected by the conflict. The original programme of assistance for displaced civilians returning to their homes in the north of the country will continue as before for those who managed to make it home before the new outbreak of violence on 6 April. In addition to this initial group, in other parts of the country hundreds of thousands of newly displaced people now require emergency assistance.

#### Emergency Relief Assistance

Relief calculation have been based on monthly rations of 9Kg for 750,000 people, scattered over different parts of the country. The Rwandan territory has in fact been "divided up" between the ICRC and the World Food Programme, the ICRC concentrating on the north, centre and west of the country. Total food needs from June to December will therefore come to 55,125 MTs which works out an average of 7,972 MTs distributed per month. The ICRC will carry out its distributions in conjunctions with the Rwandese Red Cross in areas where the National Society is present.

Non-food relief assistance will be provided to affected civilians, in the form of soap, canvas and plastic sheeting for shelter, jerrycans for water, and blankets. The budget for this programme covers the needs of 100,000 families. As of September an agricultural programme of seeds and tools will be initiated, with the aim of giving 70,000 families the possibility of regaining their self-sufficiency.

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<sup>1</sup> On 1 June 1994, the ICRC launched its Budget Extension Appeal for Rwanda, presenting a revision to its 1994 budget. The Appeal is annexed here verbatim.

## **Medical Assistance**

The ICRC's surgical hospitals in Kigali and Kabgayi will be complemented by *ad hoc* rapid intervention teams where specific needs are identified. Existing surgical facilities will be provided with regular surgical supplies. Medical needs will be met by keeping existing health facilities supplied with the necessary medical material and by setting up *ad hoc* facilities where necessary. Medical assistance will be coordinated closely with other organisations working in the country. Surgical needs have been calculated on 1,000 seriously wounded patients in ICRC facilities. General medical needs are calculated on 750,000 people. The rest of the country will be covered by other organisations working in Rwanda.

## **Sanitation**

Providing a safe water supply is an urgent priority, especially for health facilities and in places where large numbers of people have gathered. Hygiene in camps of displaced people also requires the digging of latrines. Roughly 300,000 displaced people should benefit from the water programmes budgeted for. The country's major water works will be kept operational at all costs. To this end the ICRC will provide the chemicals required for water treatment and other sanitation material.

## **Protection of the Civilian Population**

The delegation will continue its contacts with all parties involved, and at all levels, in order to get those responsible for the massacres to stop the killing and obtain from the government and the RPF a commitment to respect the civilian population, the wounded and any detainees they may be holding, as is laid down in international humanitarian law. The institution will back any initiative aimed at protecting civilians, including their eventual transfer to safer areas or even other countries. ICRC delegates will be spread out over the country in order to have a presence in as many places as possible where there are groups of people at risk. Their presence will hopefully discourage attacks on civilians in the surrounding area.

## **Protection and Tracing**

The ICRC will continue to negotiate with the parties to the conflict in order to have access to any detainees they may be holding. As far as logistics permit the delegation will set up a Red Cross message network for messages coming out of Rwanda and refugee camps in neighbouring countries. Messages destined for Rwanda will not be dealt with in the first instance, as so many people are still on the move and it is impossible to locate individuals.

## Dissemination

The vital work of informing the armed forces, the *gendarmerie*, the militia groups, the authorities, the RPF and the public in general about the ICRC's work will be stepped up, in order to promote a better understanding of the Red Cross Principles and basic humanitarian rules. This will hopefully contribute to a basic minimum of security for the civilian population and improve security for staff.

## Cooperation with the National Society

The staff of the Rwandese Red Cross Society have been extremely courageous during the recent violence, and have done an admirable job alongside the ICRC, often in the face of great personal danger. A number of the National Society's highly skilled staff perished in the violence, and much of its property was destroyed. There is no way of determining the full extent of the damage at this stage, but in the meantime the ICRC will help the Rwandese Red Cross get back on its feet through financial and material means.

FINANCIAL BUDGET	
BUDGET ITEM	AMOUNT (CHF)
Protection	2'741'839
Dissemination of information	186'634
Medical assistance activities	6'956'586
Emergency assistance activities	85'665'202
Operational support	3'825'157
Cooperation with the National Society	60'906
Others	5'084'775
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104'521'099</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET : RWANDA 1994 (IN CHF)</b>	
Total Budget	104'521'099
Of which in cash	83'312'079
Needs in cash already covered or pledged	25'589'920
<b>Outstanding needs in cash</b>	<b>57'722'159</b>

The non-earmarked contributions received in response to the general appeal for Africa (CHF 300,006,681, of which CHF 262,067,989 is in cash) amount to CHF 49,887,658. A portion of these funds will cover ICRC's activities in Rwanda and hence partly decrease the overall cash needs mentioned above. Donors are invited to forward cash contributions to this operation as quickly as possible. For further information please contact COMREX/FIN.

# **The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Appeal for Rwandan Refugees in Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire - 1994**

## **Summary:**

The Federation was able to respond quickly to the massive influx of refugees which began to cross Rwanda's borders at the end of April by working closely with national societies in Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire. The scale of the disaster necessitated an immediate appeal for funds to international donors on April 14, subsequently revised on May 6, and the Federation now estimates that it will require

<b>CHF 27,140,000</b>
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in order to meet the needs of **hundreds of thousands of refugees** created by the tragic conflict in Rwanda.

The Federation and National Societies' activities are concentrating on refugee-camp management, including provision of water, sanitation and health services, plus the purchase and distribution of basic food and non-food items. A buffer stock of food, 4,200 MTs of maize and beans, for 250,000 people for 21 days is being set up, which will be a critical element in future operations, given the extent of the crisis, existing food shortages in the region, and persistent transport difficulties.

The Federation intends to further boost its operational capacities in all four countries surrounding Rwanda through the provision of additional transport, warehousing and hospital infrastructure. Outstanding moneys will be used to assist a repatriation programme when circumstances finally permit the refugees to return home.

## **Objectives**

The Federation's overall objective is to provide the necessary logistics and manpower to support a comprehensive assistance programme for a still increasing refugee population **with a planning perspective until the end of 1994.**

Specifically, this involves the following:

- To provide camp management, health services, and the purchase and delivery of food and non-food items in Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire;

- To maximize the use of the substantial Federation support network in the region, making particular use of the personnel and skills available at the Regional Delegation, Nairobi;
- To support the four operating National Societies with the training of volunteers, placement of delegates, transport and communications.

## **Tanzania**

The Federation and the Tanzanian Red Cross (RC) in coordination with UNHCR is assisting 230,000 Rwandan refugees presently in Tanzania - 190,000 at Benaco and another 40,000 in Lumasi.

Refugees are receiving 420 gr of maize, 120 gr of beans and 50 gr of corn-soya blend per day, along with measures of cooking oil and salt. Due to the poor health of many of the newly-arrived refugees, a community feeding programme for severely malnourished children has begun, and work is underway on developing the emergency health programme, which was set up when the camps first opened, to deal more effectively with the increased demands. At present the basic field hospital and three RC dispensaries in the camps are treating an average 20,000 patients each per month.

Work on water and sanitation systems is progressing - greater amounts of fresh water have been secured through the drilling of boreholes and another 800-1,000 latrines are expected to be built this month.

Social workers have been employed and trained to support the most vulnerable and attempt to trace parents, relatives or acquaintances of those who have been lost or separated from their families. Where this has proved impossible, guardians for 900 children have been found.

## **Burundi**

The situation in Burundi continues to be tense, with potential new influx of refugees adding to the already volatile and unstable atmosphere. Under its agreement with UNHCR, the Federation is working closely with the Burundi RC in five refugee camps near the towns of Kayanza, Ngosi and Kirundu, and in collaboration with the Belgium RC in other camps at Muyinga. Over 47,000 refugees are being supported with supplies of maize, beans, rice, oil and soap which so far total 255 MTs. Provision of wood for the camps is a particular source of difficulty, with local residents unhappy about refugees cutting down trees and transportation of fuel from farther away proving problematic. The Federation is also coordinating the development and implementation of education and social services for the refugees.

In the event of further influx of refugees five border sites have been identified near the frontier, from where refugees can be directed towards the two major provisional sites at Kabarore and Busiga. Quantities of food and non-food have been pre-positioned there, but the amounts available at present are not sufficient to meet the demands of the total number expected.

## **Uganda**

Over 10,000 Rwandese refugees are presently in the Ntungamo and Kisoro districts in two camps run by the Federation and Ugandan Red Cross Society (URCS), who are responsible for all aspects of camp management including the provision of both food and non-food items, sanitation, health, education and social services. Food distributions have been proceeding smoothly, with two deliveries a month directly to family heads to ensure fairness, good reporting and accountability. Distribution of non-food items such as blankets, water jerrycans, cooking pots, plastic sheeting, second-hand clothes, cooking utensils and cutlery have also been continuing. A main warehouse has been constructed in Ntungamo with a capacity of 500 MTs which will ensure the Federation's distributions remain smooth through adequate stockpiling.

In Rwembogo camp in Ntungaro district, both the curative and preventive health service is manned by the Red Cross under the control of a medical coordinator from URCS. Programmes of child immunisation and therapeutic feeding have been established in Ntungaro and Kisoro, and special arrangements completed with local district hospitals for basic referral and care of serious illnesses.

However, the needs within refugee camps are not just immediate and physical. There are many unaccompanied children, single mothers, as well as traumatised and abused individuals who need careful and sensitive support. The Federation is already preparing to cater for these needs through the provision of counselling, education for children and adults, and mobilisation of women's groups for income-generating activities.

## **Zaire**

The latest tide of thousands of refugees pouring across the border into Zaire opens another 'front' in the Rwanda catastrophe. This area of Zaire has a very under-developed infrastructure, which combined with the number of refugees arriving threatens to make the work of the humanitarian organisations extremely difficult. The Federation has launched a Preliminary Appeal for CHF 8 million for this new situation.

However, the Federation does have a functioning sub-delegation in Bukavu, although until now its activities had been confined to the provision of community health education and health services for the refugees and Zairian returnees from Rwanda who are living around the town. The Federation and the Zaire Red Cross have already committed themselves to take responsibility for providing food and non-food aid to 15,000 Rwandese refugees in the Bukavu area, and this will now have to be substantially increased.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Country	Amount (CHF)
Burundi	3,179,000
Tanzania	15,243,000
Uganda	1,930,000
Zaire	1,976,000
General	4,812,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27,140,000</b>

# ANNEX IV

## List of Acronyms

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<b>AA</b>	Action Aid
<b>ADRA</b>	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
<b>AICF</b>	Action Contre la Faim
<b>AMREF</b>	African Medical and Research Foundation
<b>CA</b>	Christian Aid
<b>CAA</b>	Community Aid Abroad
<b>CECI</b>	Centre Canadien d'Étude et de Coopération Internationale
<b>CPAR</b>	Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief
<b>CRS</b>	Catholic Relief Services
<b>DART</b>	US Disaster Assistance Response Team
<b>DBC</b>	Danish Baptist Church
<b>DOD</b>	US Department of Defence
<b>GED</b>	German Emergency Doctor
<b>GIEWS</b>	Global Information on Early Warning Systems
<b>HI</b>	Handicap International
<b>IMC</b>	International Medical Corps
<b>IRA</b>	Immediate Response Account
<b>IRC</b>	International Rescue Committee
<b>LWR</b>	Lutheran World Relief
<b>MDM</b>	Médecins du Monde
<b>MEM-BUF</b>	Memisa Medicus Mundi/Bufimar
<b>MHD</b>	Malteser Hilfsdienst
<b>MSF</b>	Médecins Sans Frontières
<b>NPA</b>	Norwegian People's Aid
<b>OCCDP</b>	Organization Catholique Canadienne pour Développement et Paix
<b>OAU</b>	Organization of African Unity
<b>PSF</b>	Pharmaciens Sans Frontières

<b>RC</b>	Red Cross
<b>RGF</b>	Rwandan Government Forces
<b>RPF</b>	Rwandan Patriotic Front
<b>SAIC/APM</b>	Spanish Agency for International Cooperation/ Assistance Palma de Mallorca
<b>SCF</b>	Save the Children Fund
<b>SOS-KI</b>	SOS-Kinderdorf International
<b>SPIR</b>	Samaritans Purse International
<b>State/PRM</b>	US State Department for Population, Refugees and Migration
<b>TDH</b>	Terre des Hommes
<b>UNAMIR</b>	UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda
<b>UNOMUR</b>	UN Observer Mission Uganda/Rwanda
<b>WCC</b>	World Council of Churches
<b>WR</b>	World Relief Corporation
<b>WV</b>	World Vision

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