UNAMIR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE 31 JAN - 15 MAY 1995

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UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

1/4

OUTGOING FAX NO 0501

MIR NO

MISC NO 0484

IN 1120

TO: MR. A. GOLO OIC ADMINISTRATION KIGALI, RWANDA	FROM: N.I. GOERANSSON SAO UNAMIR NAIROBI, KENYA
ATT: MS L. RAFII LEGAL/POLITICAL OFFICER UNAMIR - KIGALI	DATE: 11 APRIL 1995
FAX NO: 250-86877	PHONE: 254-2-62 3140 FAX: 254-2-62 2668
ORIGINATOR: H. CHRISTENSEN	SECTION: ADMINISTRATION
SUBJECT: **MEETING ORGANISED BY HABITAT ABOUT RWANDA**	

FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

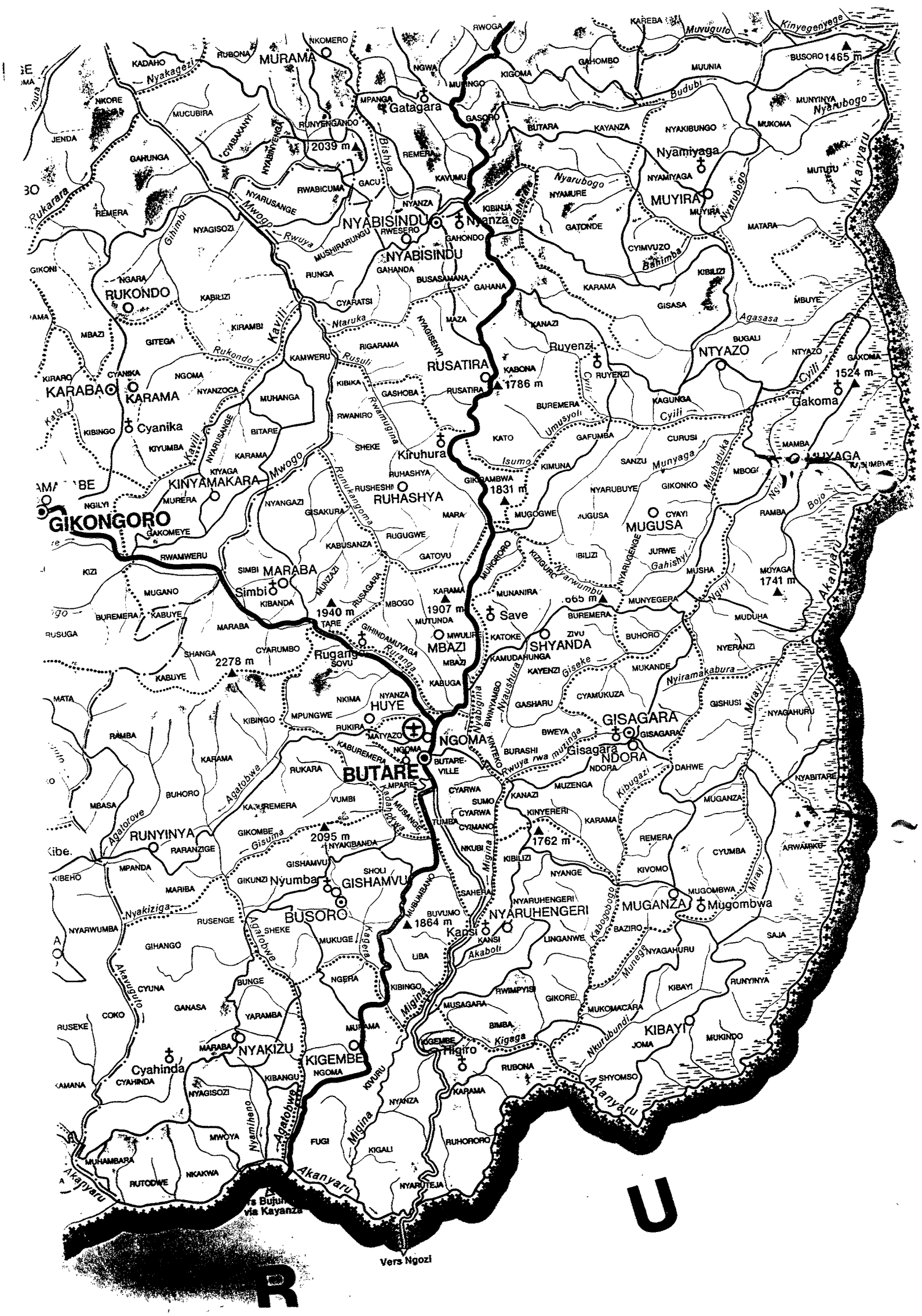
BEST REGARDS.

Pl accept I would like to attend. I

12.6

Abu Bakr

EOIR CAO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Vers Ngozi
Vers Bujumbura via Kayanza

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

WHO/RWANDA

To Mr Kent Randolf UNREO Kigali

Kigali the 24 March 1995

WHO ASSISTANCE TO RWANDA

Since the end of the war in Rwanda in July 94, WHO has decided to support the Government to relaunch all priority health programs in the country. The aim of this cooperation is to strengthen the management capacity of the Ministry of Health (MOH) to plan health activities for the control of major causes of morbidity and mortalily. A particular attention was paid to be training of health worker the management of occuring epidemics.

1. STRENGTHENING THE COORDINATION ROLE OF MINISTRY OF HEALTH

- Technical assistance : WHO Health Advisor
- Elaboration Health Policy and national health plan. It is expected that the Health Policy document will be adopted (Ministry Cabinet and parlement) by the end of May.
- Provision of equipment : computers and vehicules
- Survey conducted in September needs of assessment of the health sector and a follow up is on going now. The results of the survey have been used as a basis for the National Rehabilitation Plan of MOH.

2. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

A new surveillance system was developped in August. WHO provided the technical assistance and the equipment to start weekly reporting on priority health problems and to set up an early warning system ...

An appropriate software tools to enter, process and disseminate data have been created. The system is being now reviwed to introduce new parameters such as information about follow up of rapatrition (IDP's and refugees) and other information needed for a health information systeme. With the support of World Bank a wide surveillance project is being implemented since January 1995 including monitoring system for epidemic prevention and disease control. The other important component is training of National and Regional health officers in management of epidemiological surveillance and the supply of laboratory equipment for the public health reference.

The office had regained most of his former capability for providing drugs to health institutions. WHO with the support of World Bank is helping the Ministry of Health in procurement:

- Procurement of essential drugs
- Technical assistance to the reorganization and reactivation of drug distribution system in the country, revision of pharmaceutical procedures and development of national policy.

7.**MENTAL HEALTH**

- Rehabilitation of NDERA, neuropsychiatric hospital.
- Salary for national psychiatrics
- Running cost
- Technical assistance
- Training Health Personnel

8.**WATER, SUPPLY AND QUALITY CONTROL AT THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVEL**

- Equipment of kits quality control for Electrogaz, Ministry of Health and each region
- Reagent
- Training

9.**ENVIRONNEMENTAL HEALTH**

- Disposal of corps
- Assistance to Ministry of Social Affairs
- Equipment and logistic
- Running cost

10.**HUMAN RESSOURCES BUILDING**

- Assistance to the School of Medecine
* running cost
* visiting teachers

- Assitance to the Nursing School
* running cost
* technical assistance

- Fellowships
* Specialization of medical doctors abroad
* Nurse specialization abroad

SECURITY ISSUES

Since the beginning of the year WHO never had security problems in the office, in the private appartments and during travel. Our cars are stopped at the check points during their mission in the prefectures. No harm and no damage have been encountered until now.

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FAO AND FOOD SECURITY

FAO is specialized agency of the UN with its HQs. in Rome. It has maintained an office in Rwanda since 1985. Projects approved by the Government for FAO implentation over the years have varied from research and development in agronomy, livestock production, forestry and fisheries. More recently FAO has concentrated its efforts on alleviating urgent needs for farmers throughout the country.

FAO reports that international assistance provided by more than 25 organizations - United Nations and Non-Governmental - to plant crops during the 1995 A season (Sept.94 - Jan.95) has been very successful since more that 80% of the minimal needs for bean seeds, the principle food crop of the season (7 053 tons), were distributed. For maize, distribution covered 100% of these needs with 1 822 tons. Distribution of garden seeds and hoes followed with 3 800 Kg of the former and 480 000 pieces of the latter having been distributed. The anticipated harvest is expected to provide 54 000 tons of beans and 11 000 tons of maize, which represents a saving of food aid equivalent to US$ 37 million.

In 1994, only emergency operations were conducted. In 1995, a transition must be developed between emergency aid (in the form of short-term actions highly dependent on the agricultural calendar) and actions in the agricultural sector that will extend for a relatively longer period of time (up to one year), with one significant part dedicated to development of human resources and institutional capacity building.

The general obective is to revive production in the agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry sectors without delay. More precisely, that goal is to provide producers with the means for production that they are currently lacking and allow Agricultural Services a bare minimum of functional capacity to follow and assist this revitalisation process.

Projects proposed by FAO for emergency needs in 1995 can be placed into three groups:

1) Projects linked to the supply of emergency inputs and essential elements for the revival of agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry;

2) Projects that will allow the government to better coordinate and pilot emergency assistance; reinforce the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture to manage emergency assistance, put in place a monitoring system for food security and early warning, assist the restard of agriculture programmes on national radio, put in place a mobil unit for seed quality control in the Ministry of Agriculture and assist in the urgent development of livestock and control of animal diseases;

3) Projects constituting the first stage of revival of certain sectors of activity i.e. controlled seed multiplication and urgent attention to reinforcing the national capacity of plant production.

For season 1995 B (Jan.-June) efforts by FAO have been concentrated on distribution of :

- 178 067 hoes
- 284 MT bean seeds
- 125 MT fertilizers
- 368 MT soya seeds
- 314 MT garden peas seeds
- 142 MT wheat seeds

Other Organisations and NGO's are also actively involved. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock has commenced a review of the livestock sector, with special emphasis on disease control and restocking of small animals at farm level.

A crop assessment team consisting of officials from FAO, WFP, and MINAGRI have recently visited all parts of Rwanda. The report on the past harvest and projected results of season 1995 B is to be issued shortly.

unicef

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

Kigali, Rwanda
Telephone: 873-161-1623
Fax: 873-161-1624

Kigali, 2 March 1995

Reply ?

Excellency,

Subject: New initiatives on public service salaries as a vital element in African economic and social recovery

I am pleased to inform you that UNICEF and UNDP are jointly undertaking a study on policy incentives for civil servants in Africa, where wage erosion and salary compression are critically undermining the capacity of the civil service to fulfill key management functions and deliver basic services.

Although the issue has been discussed time and again among bilateral donors and international agencies, no clear consensus and operational guidelines have emerged. As a result, a multitude of ad hoc types of supplementary payments arrangements have come into being. The SPA working group on Civil Service Reform has drafted guidelines for policies and practices regarding supplementary payments by donors.

UNICEF and UNDP now feel that those guidelines need operational follow-up. To that effect, five countries have been selected as part of an information gathering field mission. Selection was made on the basis of their commitment to civil service reforms and taking into consideration a geographical balance. They include Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique, Tanzania and Rwanda. The focus on Rwanda will be specifically on how the international community can help in the reconstruction of the civil service in a post conflict situation.

The mission will arrive in Kigali on Tuesday 7 March 1995. It comprises of Prof. A. Adedeji, former Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa and currently Executive Director of the African Centre for Development and Strategic Studies in Nigeria, accompanied by Prof. Reginal Green of the Institute of Development Studies of the University of Sussex, England (Rapporteur) and Dr. Janha, former Secretary for Economic and Financial Affairs of the Gambia.

HE Mr. Shaharyar M. Khan
Special Representative of the Secretary General
UNAMIR
Kigali

UNICEF IN RWANDA 1994-95

WATER AND SANITATION:

- Provided drinking water to 85 percent of the urban population and 50 percent of the rural population.
- 85 percent of the population in Kigali now have access to potable water every day or on alternate days
- Supply, together with ICR, of chemicals to 13 water treatment plants nationwide and of diesel to run 16 generators in the water pumping stations in Kigali.
- Assisting, with GTZ and BritCon, Electrogaz rebuild the national grid line system for the restoration of electricity supply. To date, 7 out of 11 towns including Kigali have been reconnected to the national grid. At the beginning of March, UNICEF procured US$ 500,000 of materials for Electrogaz for the further rehabilitation of the national electric grid line.
- Restored sanitation facilities to about 70 percentage of the urban and 40 percent of the rural population
- Provided water and sanitation services to refugee camps and unaccompanied children's centres in Goma and Bukavu and developed 30 deep borehole wells in Ngara for some 300,000 refugees.
- Supported training on water quality control for 40 Rwandan technicians, and for 144 water technicians and bourgmesters on operation of water plants.
- Concluded an agreement with the Ministry of Public Works and an Italian NGO for the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in 34 schools in the Gysenyi prefecture.
- Purchased from a San Francisco-based company the Kibeho water treatment unit. The unit provides roughly 500,000 liters per day for the IDPs in that area.
- Supported the operational capacity of the Ministry of Public Works, Energy and Water by deliveries of vehicles, office equipment and payment of salaries to Electrogaz personnel.
- Installed five mobile water treatment plants, rehabilitated 17 gravity flow pipelines, protected four springs, installed 160 Oxfam tanks and water bladders, reconstructed some 7 km of water pipelines. Eleven UNICEF water tanker trucks are distributing an estimated 200 cubic meters of water per day in various parts of the country.

HEALTH

- Rehabilitated the central EPI cold store to allow for the resumption of immunization activities and Vitamin A supplementation throughout the country and in both IDP and refugee camps.
- Strengthen the operational capacities of both the national and regional health authorities.
- More than 100 of the 280 pre-war vaccination centres have ben re-opened in Rwanda so far.
- With the support of UNICEF, the Government distributed over 1,700,000 vaccines since September 1994 and administered over 300,000 vaccinations in the period September-December 1994.
- A UNICEF-supported measles vaccination campaign launched in Kigali in February covered over 48,000 children between 6 and 12 years of age.
- Rehabilitated of the Central Medical Drug Store and supported to the rehabilitation of 150 health clinics.

- Supported to the HIV/AIDS programme launched by the Ministry of Youth.
- 220 youth animators from Kigali have been trained in basic preventive measures.
- UNICEF will support training of a total of 5,000 adolescents aged 15-19 years, involving mostly the young people from the urban centres where the HIV seroprevalence is dramatically high. In schools a special programme will be initiated to teach basic knowledge about HIV/AIDS.
- Trained a total of 367 commune health animators countrywide to disseminate messages on adequate personal hygiene and the proper treatment of food and fluids.

NUTRITION

- Provided 700 MT of seeds and 80,000 hoes for planting of subsistence food crops.
- Supported harvesting activities in the eastern region last summer recuperating 4,000 metric tons of beans and sorghum.
- Distributed high-energy protein biscuits, special child foods (Unimix) and other foods and material for supplementary feeding programmes benefitting children, particularly children in unaccompanied children's centres and lactating and pregnant women.
- Re-opened 26 of the 100 nutritional centres scheduled in 1995.
- Trained 40 nutritional and health workers from all Rwanda.

EDUCATION

- Supported re-establishment of primary education, including preparation (with UNESCO) of 9,000 Teacher Emergency Packages (TEP); training of teachers and educational administrators; reprinting of text books and teachers' guides; establishing of a curriculum development.
- Over 7,000 UNICEF/UNESCO Teacher Emergency Packages (TEP) have been distributed inside Rwanda to date, supplying essential classroom materials and an emergency curriculum to at least 560,000 primary school children.
- UNICEF and UNESCO have trained over 6,000 teachers in the use of the TEP so far greatly supporting the general upgrading of their teaching skills.
- Rehabilitated the printing press enabling the printing of mine and cholera awareness booklets and posters, as well as text books.
- Introduced 600 TEPs in the refugee camps in Tanzania. Goma and Bukavu have also received their first consignments of the TEPs

CHILDREN IN ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES

- There are an estimated 95,000 unaccompanied children as a result of the war, 40,000 of whom are in Rwanda.
- 41,800 have been registered: 10,000 in Rwanda, 15,000 in Goma, 8,800 in Bukavu and 8,000 in Ngara.
- At least 3,000 family reunifications have occurred up to date.
- To assist in the reunification programme, a UNICEF-led photo team photographed 12,500 children in Goma and 3,300 children in 19 unaccompanied children's centres in Rwanda. In Rwanda there are of 12,500 children in 64 centres.
- Started a child trauma recovery programme through the schools, community social workers and the mass media.
- Trained over 17000 teachers, social and health workers, religious leaders, representatives of government and NGOs in trauma alleviation.

- Supported policies and guidelines for the care of traumatized children have been issued.
- A large scale psycho-social network has been established with NGOs.
- Conducted a pilot survey (December 1994-1995) on levels of exposure to traumatic events of children in Rwanda. The survey confirmed an unprecedented level of exposure to war related violence among children and adult survivors (see attached).

Child Rights

- Initiated a sensitization programme on the Convention on the Rights of the Child as an essential instrument to address the specials needs of vulnerable groups of children.
- Developed a programme for children in prison. The programme includes moving the detained children to a separate locations and retaining lawyers to provide legal representation.
- Developed a programme to demobilize some 3,000 children attached to military units.

OTHER

- Restoration of essential national support facilities, including Radio Rwanda which is critical to the dissemination of preventive health messages, as well as messages for family reunification education and of peace and reconciliation.
- Provision of immediate relief aid shelter materials in refugee and internally displaced camps. Rehabilitation of IDP places of origin to make possible and encourage their return.
- Release of funds to eleven government ministries for basic repairs and equipment.

17 March 1995

Table 1.

RWANDESE CHILDREN'S EXPOSURE TO WAR SCENES

Exposure	Yes	No
1. Have you experienced death in your family due to the war?	91.1	8.9
If yes, were both parents killed?	42.2	
Sister(s) or brother(s)?	76.5	
Other relatives?	75.1	
2. Have you witnessed with your own eyes someone being injured or killed?	55.6	44.4
3. Did you hear someone being injured or killed?	53.1	46.9
4. Have you been threatened to be killed?	48.4	51.6
5. Have you been physically injured during the war?	25.4	74.6
6. What kind of violence have you witnessed?		
Someone being shot	32.3	
Killings/injuries with "pangas"	50.1	
Rape or sexual assault	20.3	
Destruction/ looting of your house	53.0	
Shelling/mortar fire	45.0	
Landmine explosion	51.5	
People being beaten with sticks	56.1	
Many people killed at one time (massacres)	64.0	
Killing/ injuring by other children	46.9	
Killing/ injuring by family members	32.8	
7. Did you hide to protect yourself during the war?	90.6	9.4
8. If yes, did you have to hide alone?	45.3	

N= 64, girls= 53.1 % boys= 46.9 %
Answers shown in percentages.

Please mark the response that characterizes how it has been for you during the last two weeks:	Not at all	Rarely	Some-times	Often
17. Do you often protect yourself because you are afraid that something bad will happen?	5.0	24.5	26.2	44.3
18. Do you have difficulty remembering what happened?	52.4	8.0	25.3	14.3
19. Have you been less interested in activities that you used to enjoy (sport, hobbies, games)?	47.6	6.4	22.2	23.8
20. Do you feel that it is a waste of time to plan for the future because you do not expect to live long?	31.8	6.3	33.3	28.6
21. Do you feel guilt about what happened for not protecting family members?	65.0	6.7	13.3	15.0
22. Have you put off your feelings when you have thought about what happened or been reminded of it?	27.0	14.3	26.9	31.8
23. Have you woken up because of thoughts or memories of the event?	27.0	14.3	33.3	25.4
24. Have you had dreams about what happened?	29.0	19.4	30.7	20.9
25. Have you felt as if the event was unreal, as if it did not happen?	71.0	11.3	9.6	8.1
26. Have you had many feelings about what happened that you have pushed away?	16.1	8.1	27.4	48.4
27. Do you have feelings when you are reminded of the event (sadness, fear, anger)?	3.2	8.0	23.8	65.0
28. Have your feelings associated with the event been sort of paralyzed?	22.6	12.9	30.7	33.8
29. Have you been fearful?	30.1	9.6	22.2	38.1
30. Has it been difficult for you to complete things?	43.5	4.8	33.9	17.8
31. Have you been so distressed that you have had problems falling asleep?	36.5	9.6	33.3	20.6
32. Have you kept yourself busy (playing, sports, games) to avoid thinking about what happened?	15.8	7.9	30.3	46.0
33. Have you tried to avoid thinking about what happened by thinking about something else?	12.9	12.9	38.7	35.5

RANDOLPH KENT
— as requested.
Barney.

581492400048+
581492400053+
581492400052+
581492400055+

To: UNREO GIKONGORO
CC: UNREO BUTARE, KIBUNGO, BASE for Field Support Unit
Date: 24 Feb 95

Charlie, thank you for your capsat of yesterday evening. Well done for plugging away in places like Rwamiko. I think you are right to back away from such places for a time. When you say an aggressive response, I presume you do not mean physical violence was offered. Let us know if so.

The ICRC figure is no surprise, given the uncertainty of the original camp population figures. We are receiving reports that refugees in Zaire are entering Rwanda and going to the Gikongoro area camps as a stepping-stone to going home. This may not be on a large scale. Do you have any evidence of this?

VISIT BY INTEGRATED TASK FORCE, MONDAY 27 FEB

Provisional timetable is as follows:

0915 Arrive Kigali airport
0930 Depart Kigali Airport in 2 helicopters
1000 Arrive Kibeho Camp
1200 Depart Kibeho camp by road
1230 Arrive Runyinya Commune. Meet bourgmestre, and visit ORC?
1330 Depart Runyinya Commune
1400 Arrive Butare Waystation
1420 Depart Butare Waystation
1430 Meeting with Op Retour field partners, at Butare prefecture (or other location if more appropriate)
1630 Meeting with Prefet of Butare (and Gikongoro Prefet if possible) at Butare Prefecture.
1730 Meeting ends.
1745 Helicopters leave Butare.
1810 Arrive Kigali.

I may not be able to attend. FLW Dad should represent.
Sa. 25.2

ED
Th Dad

Please advise if anything on this needs to change. Please also arrange as necessary with the 2 prefets, the Runyinya bourgmestre and those involved with Op-Retour who would like to come to the 1430 meeting.

Also, could you liaise with ZAMBATT over security in Kibeho camp? Low key but effective... I plan that the party (of no more than 16) split into 4 or 5 groups and walk into different parts of the camp to talk to people, and after that, depending on your advice, announce a question-and-answer meeting of the kind that we did in Kamana.

We will also need vehicle transport on the ground, from Kibeho to

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES
ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA
UNAMIR - MINUAR

File No 5000.65(RETOUR)

TO: See Distribution

FROM: 2IC Op Retour

DATE: 23 Feb 95

SUBJECT: **TASK FORCE FIELD VISIT FOR 27 FEBRUARY 95**

1. The Task Force will be visiting Kibeho camp, Runyinya commune, Butare way station and the Prefect office on the 27 February 95. A full Task Force meeting will be held with the Prefect after a meeting with Op Retour agency field workers in Butare to discuss all aspects of the operation.

2. A draft schedule is outlined in paragraph three, below, with timings. The Task Force party will fly out to Kibeho and be collected from Butare by helicopter. G3 Air Ops is requested to provide 2 Bell 212 helicopters as indicated in the itinerary. Travel between these two locations will be by road. MILOB HQ is requested to provide an escort for the party from Kibeho to Butare.

3. Itinerary for the visit:

a.	Arrive at Presidential Hangar, Kigali airport	- 0915
b.	Depart Kigali Airport by helicopter	- 0930
c.	Arrive Kibeho Camp	- 1000
d.	Depart Kibeho Camp by road	- 1200
e.	Arrive Runyinya Commune	- 1230
f.	Depart Runyinya Commune	- 1330
g.	Arrive Butare Way Station	- 1400
h.	Depart Butare way Station	- 1420
i.	Arrive Prefect Building for meeting	- 1430
j.	Field workers meeting ends	- 1630
k.	Task force meeting end	- 1730
l.	Helicopter leaves Butare	- 1745
m.	Arrive Kigali Airport	- 1810

4. OC Zambatt is requested to provide a security escort to the party in Kibeho Camp. The

visiting party may wish to divide into smaller groups within the camp to talk to different groups of IDPs. The Government members of the party will then address people in the camp at a central location by the church. The party will visit the Bourgemestre in Runyinya and tour the commune. After a packed lunch they will depart for Butare. It is expected that the field agency meeting will last about 2 hours, shortly followed by a Task force meeting in the Prefect's office. The party must depart the helicopter landing site at Butare no later than 1745 to avoid a night helicopter transit back to Kigali.

5. The air party is restricted to a maximum of 16 people. The provisional list is as follows:

i.	Theodore Mutabazi	Minister. MININTER
ii.	Justin Murara	Min Reiso. MINIREISO
iii.	Masti Notz	UNHCR
iv.	Joseph Mugenga	UNHCR
v.	Jean-Luc Stallon	UNICEF
vi.	Jean-Luc Siblot	WFP
vii.	Pat Banks	UNREO
viii.	Barney Mayhew	UNREO
ix.	Representative	Min of Justice
x.	Representative	RPA
xi.	Paul Howard	IOM
xii.	Tom Mullarkey	UNAMIR MININFO rep
xiii.	Jan Janiurek	UNAMIR

There is provision for 3 more people, should this be necessary. If the weather precludes flying a limited programme to Runyinya and Butare will deploy by road.

J D JANIUREK
Sqn Ldr
2IC Op RETOUR

CC: All Heads of Agencies
14/2/95

CAP

10 FEV. 1995

FG: CAP/RT
14/2/95

DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
New York, NY 10017

FACSIMILE

10 February 1995

ACTION COPY

RK
PB
CK
CP

To: Mr. Randolph Kent
UNREO, Kigali
Fax No.: (871) 137-0661

From: Peter Hansen, USG
DHA, New York
Fax No.: (212) 963-1312

Subject: Round Table and Second Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Rwanda

1. Attached please find a note on the above subject matter sent to the Secretary-General by Mr. James G. Speth (UNDP) and myself. Your attention is drawn to paragraph 6 where we stated that UNDP and DHA, in collaboration with UNHCR and other relevant organizations, will monitor the situation closely and coordinate in the implementation of relevant projects.

2. I would therefore appreciate if you could, together with UNDP Resident Representative, in collaboration with UNHCR and other operational organizations develop a strategy which will allow us to implement relevant projects of the RT and CAP taking into account the evolving situation and to avoid overlap between the two processes.

Best regards.

95/179

I would like to discuss with UNDP & UNREO after Bujumbura

15.2

Agn Baker

Kristen.

9 February 1995

Note to the Secretary-General

Subject: Round Table and Second Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Rwanda

1. With regard to the note provided to you on the above mentioned two meetings in Geneva, we would like to bring the following to your attention.

A. **Complementarity between the two initiatives:**

2. As a country emerging from complex emergency, Rwanda has entered a phase still requiring relief assistance but in combination with critical support for the rehabilitation and recovery of social and economic structures to restore the basis for sustainable development. At the same time, efforts to address the needs of Rwandese refugees in neighbouring countries must be maintained.

3. In addressing the range of these requirements simultaneously, the UN system responded with collaborative initiatives in the form of a Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal (CAP) led by DHA and a Round Table (RT) led by UNDP. The CAP focuses upon continuing emergency relief requirements, including the needs of Rwandese refugees in neighbouring countries, as well as essential quick-impact rehabilitation activities. The RT focuses on action programmes for rehabilitation, recovery and return to development. While UN organizations are responsible for the CAP, the Government is responsible for the content of the RT document.

4. Recognizing the different purpose and nature of the RT and CAP, it is important to note that the two are directed to different donor audiences - emergency relief funding sources versus development funding sources - which are most frequently represented by different delegates. In the interest of providing donors with a clear view of the relationship of the two exercises and to present an opportunity to address any points of clarification donors may have in this respect, DHA, UNDP and the Rwandese Government agreed that the RT and CAP be presented and their relationship be discussed during the Round Table meeting.

/...

B. **Shortcomings and future action:**

5. During the RT and CAP meetings, while a special presentation was given addressing the relationship between the two, delegates were nonetheless faced with a large volume of material for discussion in a limited period of time and there remains some misunderstanding among some donors regarding possible overlap between the RT and CAP. As a follow-up to these meetings, UNDP and DHA are working closely to clarify further that proposed activities do not represent duplication of effort and to provide donors with a succinct overview of all such activities.

6. The significant portion of what may be perceived as overlap between the RT and CAP is occasioned by different assumptions made with regard to the nature of support which would need to be directed towards Rwandese refugees. The RT document was based on projection that almost all Rwandese refugees (including both the 1959 and 1994 caseloads) would have returned home by the end of 1995. On the other hand, the CAP assumed the need for continued support to some 2 million Rwandese refugees in neighbouring countries over this same period. Actual implementation will not permit duplication or redundancy. Depending on the pace of repatriation, only the relevant parts of the CAP and the RT will be implemented. UNDP and DHA, in collaboration with UNHCR and other relevant organizations, will monitor the situation closely and coordinate in the implementation of relevant projects.

7. As a first collaborative venture in the simultaneous preparation of a RT and CAP, the recent exercise in support of Rwanda's needs has provided all participants in the process with valuable experience and tangible results. Based on the lessons learnt from this exercise, and in consultation with donors, we are now giving urgent attention to improving our planning and fund raising mechanisms to ensure a better phasing of UN system support processes in response to both emergency requirements and the complementarity shift to rehabilitation and development.

James Gustave Speth
Administrator
United Nations Development Programme

Peter Hansen
Under-Secretary-General
for Humanitarian Affairs

RTCAPNOTE.ET\mln

unicef

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

RWANDA EMERGENCY
P.O.Box 381
Kigali, Rwanda
Telephone: 250-73008/33, 873-161-16
Fax: 250-73024, 873-161-1624

DATE: 20 March 1995

Dear Ambassador Khan,

Subject: Security Incidents

As requested, please find attached a list of several of the recent security incidents involving UNICEF staff and vehicles. The list may not be exhaustive since some staff fail to report specific incidents, espcially car searches since they are now so common. I hope that this information is helpful to you.

Yours sincerely,

Daniel Toole
Representative

Pl. collect from others. Notably HRFOR.
Sd.
22-3

Mr Dar

Ambassador Shahryar Khan
SRSG
UNAMIR
Kigali, Rwanda

unicef

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

Interoffice Memorandum

MEMORANDUM

To: Dan Toole
UNICEF Representative

Ref: SEC/MEM/011

From: Colin Connor
UNICEF Security Officer

Date: 18 Mar 95

Subject: **Security Related Incidents**

1. There have been a number of security related incidents affecting UNICEF members of staff in the period 1-17 March. The majority of these incidents have centred on unreasonable behaviour by members of the RPA at road blocks throughout the country. There is now a clear policy on the part of RPA soldiers to ignore any immunity which UNICEF once enjoyed and all vehicles are now searched thoroughly.

2. The attached is a list of those incidents which were reported to the UNICEF Security Officer in the period 1 - 17 March. There may have been numerous other incidents which were not reported.

1.	Thu 2 Mar	Extensive search of UNICEF vehicle at RPA check point in Nyungwe Forest plus a request to transport RPA soldier into Cyangugu. Request was refused.
2.	Sat 4 Mar	Extensive search of UNICEF vehicle resulting in protracted delay and closure of border post before vehicle could cross into Bukavu. Vehicle remained in Cyangugu overnight and had to cross the following day.
3.	Wed 8 Mar	Extensive search of two UNICEF vehicles by RPA checkpoint on outskirts of Kigali on Giterama road. Search included complete unloading of vehicles carrying camera equipment and films for programme of photographing unaccompanied children. Search also accompanied by uncooperative attitude on behalf of soldiers.
4.	Fri 10 Mar	Attempted search of two UNICEF lorries carrying Teacher Emergency Packages to Goma. The packages consist of a large metal box filled with school supplies for childrens' education. There were 400 boxes on two lorries and the RPA post at the Goma border wished to have every box unloaded and examined. After a four hour delay and a 'fine' of $200 the lorries were eventually allowed across the border.
5.	Fri 10 Mar	Extensive search of UNICEF vehicle collecting UNESCO staff member at Rushumo Falls border crossing. Search included opening and reading of personal mail.
6.	Fri 10 Mar	Arrest of UNICEF staff member Raphael GITERA. A Rwandan driver working for the UNICEF Kigali office. Currently detained in Nyamirambo Brigade prison whilst under investigation. UNDP and UNAMIR aware of the situation.
7.	Sun 12 Mar	Extensive search of UNICEF vehicle on outskirts of Kigali on Goma road. Request that the vehicle should be excused such a search was refused.
8.	Tue 14 Mar	A UNICEF vehicle transporting the UNICEF Representative to Goma took three and a half hours to reach Gisenyi; a journey that should normally only take two hours. The delays were caused exclusively by RPA road blocks and search procedures, particularly in Ruhengeri.

1. Each of these incidents refers to a clearly marked white UNICEF vehicle carrying UNICEF blue logos and displaying a UNICEF number plate.

2. The 'extensive searches' refer to those cases where UNICEF members of staff are required to get out of their vehicles and allow personal bags and belongings to be searched. The search process often includes physically emptying personal belongings onto the roadside. This is particularly the case at the border crossings. Elsewhere the search process includes glove compartments, first aid boxes, under and behind seats and in the engine compartment.

3. There are, in addition, two national members of staff who are suffering continued harassment from members of the RPA in attempts to regain their property. These cases are being processed with the Prefect of Kigali.

4. Many additional cases of RPA harassment at road blocks are talked about but seldom reported. Many of these incidents appear to occur in the evening on the road blocks set up by the RPA around the market area in the north west of the city when UNICEF staff are trying to return to their residences.

5. UNICEF staff have been requested in future to report all security related incidents to the UNICEF Security Officer and not simply to accept these incidents as part of the price of working in Rwanda.

FAO AND FOOD SECURITY

FAO is specialized agency of the UN with its HQs. in Rome. It has maintained an office in Rwanda since 1985. Projects approved by the Government for FAO implentation over the years have varied from research and development in agronomy, livestock production, forestry and fisheries. More recently FAO has concentrated its efforts on alleviating urgent needs for farmers throughout the country.

FAO reports that international assistance provided by more than 25 organizations - United Nations and Non-Governmental - to plant crops during the 1995 A season (Sept.94 - Jan.95) has been very successful since more that 80% of the minimal needs for bean seeds, the principle food crop of the season (7 053 tons), were distributed. For maize, distribution covered 100% of these needs with 1 822 tons. Distribution of garden seeds and hoes followed with 3 800 Kg of the former and 480 000 pieces of the latter having been distributed. The anticipated harvest is expected to provide 54 000 tons of beans and 11 000 tons of maize, which represents a saving of food aid equivalent to US$ 37 million.

In 1994, only emergency operations were conducted. In 1995, a transition must be developed between emergency aid (in the form of short-term actions highly dependent on the agricultural calendar) and actions in the agricultural sector that will extend for a relatively longer period of time (up to one year), with one significant part dedicated to development of human resources and institutional capacity building.

The general obective is to revive production in the agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry sectors without delay. More precisely, that goal is to provide producers with the means for production that they are currently lacking and allow Agricultural Services a bare minimum of functional capacity to follow and assist this revitalisation process.

Projects proposed by FAO for emergency needs in 1995 can be placed into three groups:

1) Projects linked to the supply of emergency inputs and essential elements for the revival of agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry;

2) Projects that will allow the government to better coordinate and pilot emergency assistance; reinforce the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture to manage emergency assistance, put in place a monitoring system for food security and early warning, assist the restard of agriculture programmes on national radio, put in place a mobil unit for seed quality control in the Ministry of Agriculture and assist in the urgent development of livestock and control of animal diseases;

3) Projects constituting the first stage of revival of certain sectors of activity i.e. controlled seed multiplication and urgent attention to reinforcing the national capacity of plant production.

For season 1995 B (Jan.-June) efforts by FAO have been concentrated on distribution of :

- 178 067 hoes
- 284 MT bean seeds
- 125 MT fertilizers
- 368 MT soya seeds
- 314 MT garden peas seeds
- 142 MT wheat seeds

Other Organisations and NGO's are also actively involved. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock has commenced a review of the livestock sector, with special emphasis on disease control and restocking of small animals at farm level.

A crop assessment team consisting of officials from FAO, WFP, and MINAGRI have recently visited all parts of Rwanda. The report on the past harvest and projected results of season 1995 B is to be issued shortly.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

WHO/RWANDA

To Mr Kent Randolf UNREO Kigali

Kigali the 24 March 1995

WHO ASSISTANCE TO RWANDA

Since the end of the war in Rwanda in July 94, WHO has decided to support the Government to relaunch all priority health programs in the country. The aim of this cooperation is to strengthen the management capacity of the Ministry of Health (MOH) to plan health activities for the control of major causes of morbidity and mortalily. A particular attention was paid to be training of health worker the management of occuring epidemics.

1. STRENGTHENING THE COORDINATION ROLE OF MINISTRY OF HEALTH

- Technical assistance : WHO Health Advisor
- Elaboration Health Policy and national health plan. It is expected that the Health Policy document will be adopted (Ministry Cabinet and parlement) by the end of May.
- Provision of equipment : computers and vehicules
- Survey conducted in September needs of assessment of the health sector and a follow up is on going now. The results of the survey have been used as a basis for the National Rehabilitation Plan of MOH.

2. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

A new surveillance system was developped in August. WHO provided the technical assistance and the equipment to start weekly reporting on priority health problems and to set up an early warning system ...

An appropriate software tools to enter, process and disseminate data have been created. The system is being now reviwed to introduce new parameters such as information about follow up of rapatrition (IDP's and refugees) and other information needed for a health information systeme. With the support of World Bank a wide surveillance project is being implemented since January 1995 including monitoring system for epidemic prevention and disease control. The other important component is training of National and Regional health officers in management of epidemiological surveillance and the supply of laboratory equipment for the public health reference.

- Permanent technical assitance is provided and short terme when needed
- Computer/Equipment for central level and each regions
- running cost provided for one year
- Programs over : Tuberculosis, Diarrheal Disease, ARI, Malaria EPI, STD/AIDS benefit from technical and financial support.

3 STRENGTHENING LABORATORRY CAPABILITIES AT THE KIGALI CENTRAL HOSPITAL

- To build a Public Health Laboratory for the diagnosis of meningitis, cholera and bloody diarrhoea
- Reagent/equipment.
- Study on resistance of shigella is on going in order to improve the national protocole for bloody diarrhoea continue.

4. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

The Ministry of Health agreed that the WHO mother baby package is the frame work adopted for the Rehabilitation of the minimum health services to be provided to mothers and new borns both in health facilities. Safe Motherhood project is being implemented in five prefectures involving **10 district hospitals and 100 health centres**.

Component : training, equipment and logistic support, information, education and communica tion.

In collaboration with UNFPA (financing nearly same activities) a joint mission is now helping the Ministry of Health in the development of a national curriculum for health workers.

5.STD/AIDS PREVENTION CONTROL

- Blood transfusion safety including HIV testing
- Restarting of HIV laboratory network in the country
- training
- IEC youth, women, high risk groupes (militaries
- Strengthening management of the AIDS programme
- AID's policy development
- Community based care
- Decentralization
- Salaries focal point at the Regional level and 10 drivers
- Equipment/logistics 12 vehicules
- Running cost central and regional level
- Long term technical assistance and short term if needed.

6.DRUG MANAGEMENT AND POLICIES

The central pharmaceutical office (OPHAR) restared in September with help of WHO UNICEF and «Pharmaciens sans frontières».

The office had regained most of his former capability for providing drugs to health institutions. WHO with the support of World Bank is helping the Ministry of Health in procurement:

- Procurement of essential drugs
- Technical assistance to the reorganization and reactivation of drug distribution system in the country, revision of pharmaceutical procedures and development of national policy.

7.**MENTAL HEALTH**

- Rehabilitation of NDERA, neuropsychiatric hospital.
- Salary for national psychiatrics
- Running cost
- Technical assistance
- Training Health Personnel

8.**WATER, SUPPLY AND QUALITY CONTROL AT THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVEL**

- Equipment of kits quality control for Electrogaz, Ministry of Health and each region
- Reagent
- Training

9.**ENVIRONNEMENTAL HEALTH**

- Disposal of corps
- Assistance to Ministry of Social Affairs
- Equipment and logistic
- Running cost

10.**HUMAN RESSOURCES BUILDING**

- Assistance to the School of Medecine
* running cost
* visiting teachers

- Assitance to the Nursing School
* running cost
* technical assistance

- Fellowships
* Specialization of medical doctors abroad
* Nurse specialization abroad

SECURITY ISSUES

Since the beginning of the year WHO never had security problems in the office, in the private appartments and during travel. Our cars are stopped at the check points during their mission in the prefectures. No harm and no damage have been encountered until now.

Heads of Agencies Meeting, 27 March 1995

AGENDA

1. Identity Card

2. Hazardous Pay

3. Arrest of National Staff Employed by UN Organizations

4. Status of the International Tribunal

5. Preparation for the Recruitment and Fielding of 30 Expatriate Judicial Personnel

6. List of Projects Proposed by the Ministry of Planning for Financing by the Trust Fund

7. Other Matters

PRESS RELEASE

KIBEHO

The Special Representative of the Secretary General to Rwanda has expressed his profound shock at the heavy death toll and large numbers of injured at the internal displaced persons camp located at Kibeho in south-western Rwanda. He has particularly condemned the killing of unarmed civilians attempting to flee from the camp and has stressed that the United Nations has consistently advised against the use of force to resolve humanitarian situations.

The incidents that led to today's tragedy began before noon on 22 April 1995 when some IDP's attempted to break out of the RPA cordon around the camp. While attempts were being made to control this break out, other points of the cordon were breached resulting in a large number of IDP's fleeing the camp. The RPA resorted to firing, to control the break out and as a result, a large number of IDP's were killed and wounded. The situation was partially controlled by 14.00 hours local time but a further outbreak was reported at 17.00 hours local time with heavy retaliatory firing by RPA.

The SRSG discussed the tension in the camps with the Vice President and Minister of Defence Gen. Kagame on 21 April and again on 22 April. Also on 22 April, the SRSG and the UNAMIR Force Commander Gen. Guy Tousignant held an emergency meeting with the Rwandese Chief of Staff Col. Sam Kaka at which they expressed their deep shock and concern at the loss of life and emphasized the need for a peaceful approach. They urged the Government to adopt urgent measures to alleviate the massive suffering of the people in the camps by providing greater space, humanitarian assistance and way stations for IDP's who decide to walk to their communes. They informed the Chief of Staff that over 80 vehicles were available to transport the IDP's back to their communes. They underlined the need to take immediate steps for medical aid, humanitarian relief supplies and measures to reduce pressure in the camps in order to avoid further outbreaks of violence and the possibility of epidemic diseases.

UNAMIR has placed all its medical facilities on alert and is transporting the injured by helicopter to emergency medical units in Butare and Kigali. The Australian Medical Support Group, also part of UNAMIR, is also fully deployed to attend to the injured. Elements of the Zambian battalion deployed in the camps have remained in their positions and are assisting in providing security, particularly to women and children who have sought sanctuary with them.

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OIM
IOM

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

Telephone: 717 91 11
Cable Address: Promigrant Geneva
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17, route des Morillons
P.O. Box 71
CH - 1211 GENEVA 19
SWITZERLAND

Mission du Rwanda

cf/dir/unamir/15.03

Kigali, le 15 mars 1995

H. Dag
203

Excellence Monsieur le Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général,

Objet : rapport avec les forces de l'ordre du Gouvernement rwandais

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir , ci-joint, des copies de correspondances avec le Gouvernement rwandais concernant des véhicules OIM, ou sous la responsabilité de l'OIM, retenus par différents postes de Gendarmerie.

Comme vous pourrez le constater, cette façon d'agir n'a pas de base légale réelle et a nécessité des interventions officielles pour les récupérer. Depuis la dernière correspondance en date du 21 février 1995, qui n'a pas encore abouti à un résultat concret, un autre véhicule Toyota Pick-up a été confisqué par la Gendarmerie de Gisenyi.

Je souhaiterais également dans cette correspondance vous faire part de deux autres interventions des forces de l'ordre allant à l'encontre des principes régissant les rapports d'une Organisation internationale avec un Gouvernement. En effet, vous trouverez tout d'abord en annexe la copie d'une note qui nous a été remise par un de nos employés sur l'utilisation forcée d'un bus UNHCR/OIM par des militaires armés pour un déplacement.

Deuxièmement, je voudrais mentionner la fouille récente de nos bureaux à Butare par des militaires. Il semblerait, d'après les premières explications, qu'elle s'est faite par erreur.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Excellence, avec mes remerciements, mes salutations les plus distinguées.

P. Howard

Paul Howard
Chef de mission

Son Excellence Le Représentant spécial
du Secrétaire Général
UNAMIR - Kigali

NOTE VERBALE

A l'attention du **Ministère des Affaires étrangères et de la Coopération**

L' Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations a l'honneur de vous informer que deux de ses véhicules attachés au transport des réfugiés et des personnes déplacées sont actuellement retenus par la Gendarmerie nationale.

Cas No 1.
En date du 17 novembre 1994 un bus OIM a été impliqué dans un accident avec deux personnes sur une bicyclette. Le bus s'est arrêté et les deux personnes blessées ont été emmenées à l'hôpital par le deuxième bus du convoi. Conformément aux ordres des Gendarmes présents sur le lieux de l'accident, le bus a été conduit au poste auquel ils étaient rattachés. Le reste du convoi a continué. Le responsable de l'attribution des véhicules de l'OIM s'est rendu au poste afin de récupérer le bus. On lui a dit que le bus serait rendu contre remise d'une somme d'argent. Je me suis personnellement rendu au poste à 15.00h. où j'ai également entendu qu'il fallait payer une "amende" pour retirer le bus et que cela ne pouvait pas se faire avant l'élaboration du rapport. On m'a alors proposé de revenir à 17.00h.. Je suis retourné à 17.00h. où je n'ai pas rencontré mon interlocuteur mais un de ses subalternes qui a dû aller s'enquérir de cette affaire à un de ses supérieurs après mon insistance pour reprendre le bus. L'OIM devait payer RWF 5,000.- pour le récupérer. Je lui ai demandé un papier officiel attestant cette décision. On m'a informé que le bus devait rester au poste pour les besoins de l'enquête. J'ai quitté la gendarmerie.
18 novembre 1994 Je suis retourné au poste à 16.30h. où on m'a répondu que l'OIM devait payer une amende du fait que le chauffeur était responsable. Lorsque j'ai demandé un rapport, un gendarme m'a répondu que lui-même a mené l'enquête et qu'il est évident que le chauffeur est responsable. J'ai alors remis au gendarme un rapport de l' employé OIM chargé d'accompagner le bus qui faisait état de la non-responsabilité du chauffeur. Je l'ai également informé que je lui remettrai sous peu les rapports respectifs du chauffeur impliqué et du chauffeur du deuxième bus.
On m'a alors proposé d'amener le chauffeur et le bus serait rendu. Je leur ai demandé si à ce moment l'amende serait retenue contre le chauffeur, on m'a répondu oui.

Cas No 2.
Le samedi 12 novembre 1994 un camion OIM s'est arrêté sur le bas côté de la route dans une zone non résidentielle afin de permettre à un des agents, qui en avait fait la demande, de descendre. Le chauffeur a alors été interpelé par la Gendarmerie pour "parquage à x mètres d'une intersection" et une amende de RWF 50,000.- lui a été infligée. Le camion a été confisqué jusqu'au payement. Notre chargé de la logistique s'est alors rendu à la Gendarmerie pour un complément d'informations. Il lui a simplement été répondu que si le camion avait été chargé, l'amende aurait été bien supérieure. A la demande de voir les tarifs officiels, aucune réponse convaincante ne lui a été donnée. Nous avons également essayé de prendre contact avec l'officier de liaison du APR à l'UNREO, mais il était en mission ce jour là.

Nous vous serions reconnaissants de toute assistance que vous pourriez nous apporter pour la récupération de nos véhicules.

Kigali, le 20 novembre 1994

Paul Howard
Chef de mission

ref cf/admin/gvt/4.01

Kigali, le 4 janvier 1995

Excellence Monsieur le Vice-Président
et Ministre de la Défense,

Objet : Véhicules OIM immobilisés dans vos brigades - ref. correspondance du Major Damascène Sekamana du 28.12.1994 No 001/95.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir, ci-après, quelques commentaires en réponse à la lettre susmentionnée qui vous a été adressée et dont copie nous a été réservée.

Je voudrais tout d'abord souligner que l' Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations n'est pas une O.N.G., comme il est fait mention, mais une Organisation d'Etats, n'appartenant pas en fait au Système des Nations Unies, mais régie par les mêmes règles internationales. Pour votre information, nous attendons d'ailleurs une convocation par le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères pour signature de l'Accord de Coopération avec le Rwanda. Je profite également de cette occasion pour vous rappeler que, suite à sa demande, le Gouvernement Rwandais a officiellement été accepté comme Membre Observateur de notre Organisation.

Concernant le contenu de la lettre et des rapports de Gendarmerie annexés, nous ne partageons malheureusement pas l'ensemble des déclarations qui y sont faites. Je voudrais simplement ajouter qu'en tant qu'Organisme International, nous suivons un code de conduite qui se résume par une pleine collaboration avec le Gouvernement et ses différents services, que ce soit pour la mission qui nous est assignée ou pour régler les problèmes qui se présentent.

Excellence Monsieur le Vice-Président
et Ministre de la Défense
Kigali

Je ne souhaite pas, dans cette correspondance, aller plus avant dans une remise en cause des faits tels qu'ils vous ont été présentés. Je reste toutefois personnellement à votre entière disposition pour vous faire part de nos observations et avoir, par la même occasion, l'honneur et le privilège de vous présenter plus en détail le travail qui a été confié à l'O.I.M. par votre Gouvernement.

Dans l'attente de vos nouvelles, je vous prie d'agréer, Excellence Monsieur le Vice-Président et Ministre de la Défense, mes salutations les plus distinguées.

P. Howard

Paul Howard
Chef de mission

cc.:
- Monsieur le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
- Monsieur le Ministre de l'Intérieur
- Monsieur le Ministre de la Justice
- Monsieur le Ministre des Finances
- Chef d'Etat-Major de l'Armée
- Chef d'Etat-Major de la Gendarmerie Nationale

For the 1

Ref 33/01/133

RAPPORT DE MISSION

KIGALI - RUHENGERI.

En date du 25 fevrier 1995, je suis allé à Ruhengeri avec le chauffeur DJUMA shaibu qui conduisait le bus UNHCR 20090.

Arrivés au Centre de Réception des Réfugiés à Mukungwa, huit soldats sont entrés forcément dans le bus à 11heures. Nos insistances pour les endissuader en furent vaines.

Comme ils étaient armés, nous les avons, malgré nous, transportés jusqu'en ville.

Fait à Kigali, le 1.03.1995.

RUTAGENGWA François de Sales

Paul, what do you suggest we do in cases like this?

fac

MEETING OF HEADS OF AGENCIES
19 April 1995

The IDP Situation

Participants were briefed on the situation in the Kibeho IDP camp which the RPA had moved to close on 18 April. The UN Humanitarian Coordinator and SRSG outlined the steps which they thought should be taken to alleviate the situation. The Trust Fund was mentioned as a potential source of needed resources. Several agency heads and the Director General of MINIREISO stressed the need to rehabilitate the home communes of the returnees. The UNHCR representative nevertheless expressed scepticism that enough could be done to convince people to remain in the communes. His agency thus expected an outflow of people to surrounding countries in the medium term. The Director of Cabinet of MINIREISO said the Government, UN agencies, and NGOs needed to work hard to improve the current situation. There could, however, be no turning back on the objective of closing the IDP camps, accepted by all those working in Rwanda. The SRSG said it was important to make the best of the current situation. He hoped the Government would join with humanitarian agencies to help people return to their communes. The DG of MINIREISO invited the heads of agencies to a meeting in Butare on Friday, 21 April at 10:00 hours for further discussion on the IDP situation.

Security of UN Agency Offices and Personnel

At issue was the proposal to deploy UNAMIR military personnel to the UNDP compound for immediate action in case of emergencies threatening the UN agencies. The SRSG said a rapid deployment force would be available to UN agencies in Kigali centre and that the Force Commander was now working out the details. The SRSG indicated there had been three serious holdups on the evening of 18 April. He said security was a growing problem and advised that international personnel not go out alone in the evening. He also suggested the agencies consider hiring private security for their residences.

Administrative Issues

The new UNDP Operations Manager, on temporary assignment to Kigali, was introduced. A proposal had been sent to New York to increase the level of DSA paid in Kigali. For the purpose of calculating post adjustment, every international employee will be asked to send a form to UNDP by 15 May. UNDP was proposing that the principle of six working days per week, already implemented in practice by most agencies, be formally recognized for international staff.

Other Business

Final inputs to the Consolidated Appeal and the Humanitarian SitRep were needed immediately. Participants were also asked to provide background papers for the Rwanda Operational Support Group meeting. The DAC evaluation team was to arrive in Kigali on 23 April and would meet with the agencies immediately thereafter. A Contingency Planning Exercise was scheduled for 20 April at 15:00 hours.

The schedule of events for the forthcoming week was reviewed, including a meeting on 24 April for the Heads of Agencies and diplomatic missions.

For Information

The UNDP Deputy Resident Representative announced that Mr. Timothy Painter will be in Rwanda from 6 to 15 May in the first phase of a joint UNDP/UNHCR mission which will study the problems posed by the presence of refugees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes Region (Burundi, Rwanda, Zaire and Tanzania) and propose immediate actions and longer term strategies to alleviate them. A Round Table meeting on the issue is tentatively scheduled for this September. UNDP will arrange meetings between Mr. Painter and interested donor countries and UN agencies.

UNDP has been asked by the Minister of Planning to gather information from UN agencies in Rwanda describing the activities which they fund within the framework of the Round Table and Consolidated Appeal processes.

Programme des Nations Unies
pour le Développement

Développement Mondial

Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

Misc 284

TO: All Heads of UN Agencies, IOM and ICRC

FROM: Sukehiro Hasegawa
Resident Representative
UNDP, Kigali (Fax: 250-76263)

Date: 25 April 1995

Subject: Heads of Agencies Meeting

This is to confirm that the meeting of Heads of Agencies will take place:

8:00 hours, Wednesday, 26 April
UNDP Conference Room

Mr. Hedi Annabi, Director, Africa Bureau, DPKO New York, will be attending the meeting with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan.

As suggested by the SRSG, the meeting will concentrate on the issues related to the return and reintegration of the displaced persons.

1. Latest status of the movement of the displaced persons
2. Logistic, humanitarian, security and other requirements
3. IOC and other support of humanitarian and rehabilitation activities in home communes

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
AFRICAN REGION

ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE
REGION DE L'AFRIQUE

BUREAU DU REPRESENTANT OMS POUR LE RWANDA
Tél.: (250) 76 682 - 74 239

In reply please refer to :
Prière de rappeler la référence:

NOTE D'INFORMATION

Suite à l'information parue dans "IDP UPDATE du 25 Avril 1995 15H00" selon laquelle des cas de Rougeole ont été diagnostiqués au Centre de Transit de Ndera, une Equipe conjointe OMS/Ministère de la Santé s'est rendue sur les lieux pour investiguer la situation :

1 (un) cas de rougeole a été diagnostiqué dans la journée du 25 Avril 1995 par les ONGs Médicales (Action Nord-Sud et Croix Rouge de Belgique) ayant en charge le Centre de Transit de Ndera.

Une campagne de vaccination a été déclenchée ce jour. Les vaccins ont été fournis par le Programme National Elargi de Vaccination.

Par ailleurs, il a été noté que les capacités du Centre de Transit sont largement dépassées (6.300 personnes au moment de la visite). L'accès à l'eau est satisfaisante, l'accès aux latrines est très limité. Compte tenu des risques d'épidémie, une action urgente s'impose pour décongestionner le site.

Dr Idrissa Sow
Coordonnateur Spécial
de l'OMS au Rwanda

B.P. 1324 KIGALI, Rwanda Télégr.: UNISANTE KIGALI Télex: 22574 OMS RW Fax: (250) 74534

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE
MINISTERE DE LA DEFENCE
GENDARMERIE NATIONALE
ETAT-MAJOR.

Kigali le 12 Avril 1995
N° 014 /95/ G3. 2. 3
/G4. O

Au Colonel C. Oumar DIARRA
CIVPOL COMMISSIONER
MINUAR
KIGALI.

OBJET : PROJET D' ASSISTANCE A L' EGENA DE RUHENGERI.

Colonel,

Faisant suite à votre lettre CIVPOL / LETTER /10/95 du 31 mars 1995, j'ai l'honneur de vous fournir ci-après, les observations demandées. Ces dernières se rapportent au document annexé à votre lettre citée ci-avant et intitulé " ETAT DES BESOINS CHIFFRES " :

1. Au chapitre III e) ***Equipements sportifs****, il faut ajouter :*

- Karaté : 100 Kimono complets
- Judo : 100 Kimono complets
2 Tatamis de plus ou moins 8m2 chacun

2. Au chapitre ***IV. FOURNITURES***

b) de bibliothèque, ajouter :
10 cartes topographiques du Rwanda à l'échelle de 1: 250.000
1: 50.000

3. Au chapitre ***V. MATERIEL.***

a) Matériel de transport
1. Bus au lieu de minibus.
2. Camion transport troupes : lire 2 au lieu de 1
3. Jeeps : Lire 4 au lieu de 2

Ajouter un sous-chapitre b) ***Matériel pour le maintien de l'ordre*** *(équipement complet pour 150 personnes)*

- *Casques*
- *Boucliers*
- *Bâtons*
- *Cache-tibias*
- *Ceinturons blancs avec baudriers*
- *Guêtres blancs*
- *Brassards blancs avec inscription GD en lettres grasses rouges.*
- *Masques à gaz*
- *Porte-voix : 4*

4. Le reste ne fait l'objet d'aucune remarque.

Déogratias NDIWAMI
Colonel.
Chef d' Etat- Major de
la Gendarmerie Nationale.

Transmis copie pour information à :

- ***S.E Monsieur SHARIRYAR KHAN SRSG***
- ***Monsieur ABU BAKAR SIDIQUE DAO***
  Liaison Officer OSRSG/ CIVPOL
- ***D / COS GD***
- ***G3 GD***
- ***G4 GD***

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Date: 31 mars 1995
Ref.: CIVPOL/LETTER/10/95

M. le Chef d'Etat-Major,

Objet: Projet d'assistance à l'Ecole de la Gendarmerie Nationale de Ruhengeri

..... J'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir ci-joint un état de besoins de l'Ecole de la Gendarmerie Nationale de Ruhengeri dans le cadre de l'assistance à porter à cette école suite à la visite effectuée par le Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies.

Les besoins identifiés ci-contre portent sur les doléances exprimées par l'Etat-Major de la Gendarmerie Nationale, les constats effectués sur le terrain et les doléances exprimées par les instructeurs de la Police Civile de la MINUAR.

Avant de procéder à l'évaluation de ces besoins, je vous saurais reconnaissant de bien vouloir me soumettre le plus tôt que possible vos observations afin que ce document puisse traduire l'ensemble de nos préoccupations avant d'être soumis aux décideurs.

CIVPOL Commissioner

Colonel C. Oumar Diarra.

Monsieur le Colonel Kayumba
Chef d'Etat-Major de la Gendarmerie
Nationale.

Copie à:

- S.E. Mr. Shaharyar Khan SRSG
- Mr. Abu Bakarr Sidique Dao
  Liaison Officer OSRSG/CIVPOL

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

PROJET D'ASSISTANCE A L'ECOLE DE LA GENDARMERIE NATIONALE DE RUHENGERI

INTRODUCTION.

L' Ecole de la gendarmerie Nationale (EGENA) accueille depuis le 19.12.1994,304 élèves gendarmes dans le cadre du programme de formation d'une nouvelle force nationale de police intégrée, pour la mise en place de laquelle les Nations Unies ont décidé d'assister le Rwanda conformément à la Résolution 965 du Conseil de Sécurité.

La Gendarmerie Nationale étant la principale force de police au Rwanda,la formation des gendarmes constitue le volet le plus important du programme de formation du personnel de la police.

En raison de l'urgence et du nombre des besoins en gendarmes pour assurer correctement les missions de police administrative , de police judiciaire et de maintien de l'ordre dévolues à la gendarmerie sur toute l'étendue du pays, il a été convenu d'organiser la formation des gendarmes par contingents à l'Ecole de la Gendarmerie Nationale de Ruhengeri, un établissement qui offre l'essentiel des facilités nécessaires à la formation.Certes, en raison de la guerre, cette infrastructure se trouve dans un état de délabrement total caractérisé par la vétusté des locaux, l'absence d'équipements, de mobiliers,et de matériels didactiques.

Il existe non seulement un besoin crucial de restauration de cette école pour créer les conditions minimum de vie pour les élèves et les instructeurs, mais aussi celui d'une assistance à l'entretien des élèves notamment dans le domaine sanitaire et celui de l'alimentation.

La visite effectuée le 23.2.1995. par Son Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur S. KHAN Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies notament en compagnie de Mr.Cissé du PNUD,de Mr Kent de UNREO,Mr Feli de l'OUA et du Colonel Ndibwami,Chef d'Etat

Major de la gendarmerie nationale a permis de mettre en évidence les multiples problèmes auxquels est confrontée cette école et dont la solution dépasse les possibilités actuelles du gouvernement Rwandais.

Le présent document est relatif aux besoins chiffrés indispensables pour le fonctionnement normal de ce centre de formation en vue d'assurer une chance de succès au programme de formation d'une gendarmerie nationale, facteur important pour le renforcement de la sécurité publique et du systéme judiciaire.

ETAT DES BESOINS CHIFFRES

N0	DESIGNATION BESOINS	QUAN TITE	PRIX UNIT.	MONTANT	OBSERVATIONS
	I. BATIMENTS				
	Réfection et entretien			165003 $	CF Devis Brown and Roo
1	Poste de Police				
2	Salle de permanence				
3	Dortoirs				
4	Réfectoires				
5	Salle de classe				
6	Bureaux				
7	Infirmerie				
8	Cuisine				
9	Magasin				
10	Cantine				
11	Bibliothèque				
12	Logement				
13	Amphithéâtre				
	II MOBILIERS				
	a) de bureaux				
1	Tables	43			
2	Chaises	35			
3	Fauteuils	2			
4	Table ordinateur	4			
5	Armoires	6			
	b) de classe				
1	Tables en bois	350			
2	Chaise en bois	700			
	c) Bibliothèque				
1	Grande table	5			
2	Etagères	10			
	d) Cuisine				
1	Marmites thermiques	10			
2	Fours électriques	4			
	e) Réfectoire				
1	Tables à manger	175			
2	Chaises	700			
	f) Literie				
1	Lits 1 place	700			
2	Matelas 1 place	700			
3	Couverture	1400			
4	Draps de lit 1 place	1400			
	g) Couvert				
1	Fourchettes	700			
2	Cuillers	700			
3	Couteaux	700			
4	Assiettes	700			
5	Gobelets	700			

	DESIGNATION BESOINS	QUANTITE	PRIX UNIT.	MONTANT	OBSERVATIONS
	III EQUIPEMENTS				
	a) Equipements d' ordre général				
1	groupes électrogènes	2			15 KVA
2	frigidaires	5			
3	congélateurs	2			
4	antennes paraboliques	1			Système complet
	b) Equipements bureau				
1	machines à écrire	4			
2	ordinateurs	4			
3	photocopieuse	2			
	c) Equipements Amphithéâtre				
1	retro-projeteurs	15			
2	camescope	1			
3	téléviseur	2			
4	magnétoscope	2			
5	projecteurs de diapositives	2			
6	appareils photographiques	3			
7	appareil de projection (cinema) 16mm	1			
8	appareil de dévelopement photos	1			
	d) Equipements infirmerie				
	equipement divers et médicaments				Voir annexe liste matériel Etat Major Gendarmerie
	e) Equipements sportifs				
	- tennis				
1	tables	5			
2	raquettes	10			
3	ballons	10			
4	chaussures	60			
	- volley-ball				
1	filets	5			
2	ballons	10			
3	maillots de sport	60			
4	chaussures	60			
	-Football				
1	paire de filets	3			
2	ballons	10			
3	maillots	60			
4	chaussures	60			
	- Basket-ball				
1	ballons	5			
2	paniers	10			
3	maillots	50			
4	chaussures	60			
	IV. FOURNITURES				
	a) de bureau				
1	rames de pelures fines	500			
2	rames de pelures dures	300			
3	paquets de bics rouge	10			
4	paquets de bics bleu	30			
5	paquets de bics noir	2			
6	classeurs	100			
7	registres	10			
8	blocs notes	20			
9	cahiers	3000			

	DESIGNATION BESOINS	QUAN TITE	PRIX UNIT.	MONTANT	OBSERVATIONS
14	paquets épingles	10			
15	paquets trombones	20			
16	scotchs	10			
17	pots de colle	10			
18	règles	5			
19	paniers	10			
	b) de bibliothèque				
1	droit pénal général	10			
2	droit pénal spécial	10			
3	procédure pénale	10			
4	criminologie	10			
5	science pénitentiaire	10			
6	charte de l' ONU	10			
7	charte de l' OUA	10			
8	pharmacologie	10			
9	déclaration des droits de l'homme	10			
10	codes et lois du Rwanda (V1 à 4)	10			
	V. MATERIEL				
	a) Matériel de transport				
1	mini-bus	2			
2	camion transport troupes	1			
3	jeeps	2			
4	moto	5			
	VI. Besoins aliments				
1	rations alimentaires pour 700 élèves pendant 4 mois				

United Nations Nations Unies

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

Date: April 26, 1995

To: UNAMIR Internationally Recruited Civilian Staff

From: Brandy McNeill, Civilian Welfare Officer BKM

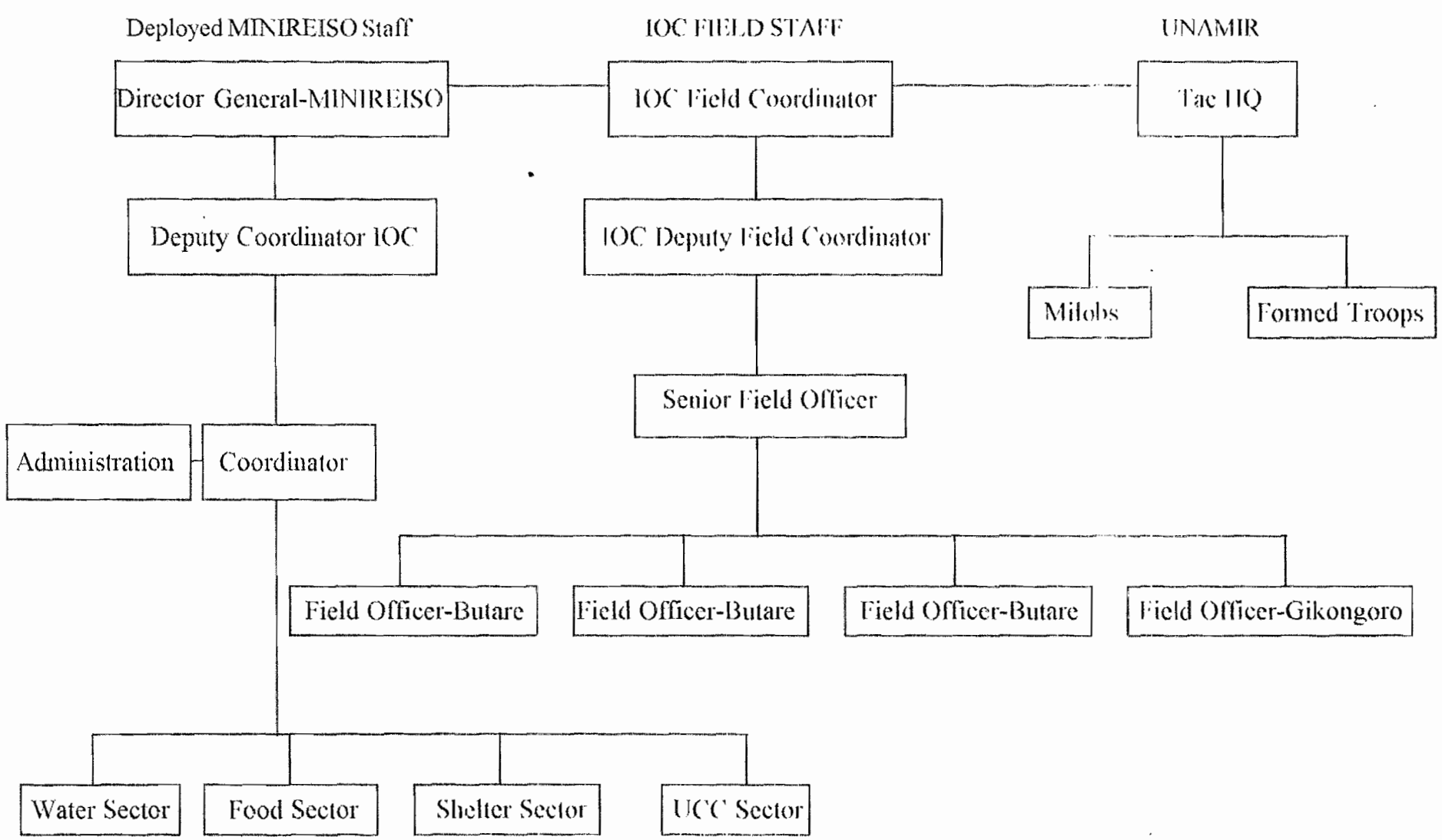
Subject: CONFIDENTIAL EVACUATION SURVEY

Please complete and turn in your survey to me in Room 3052. Telephone Extension 11098 if you have any questions. **Thanks.**

Just a Reminder!!

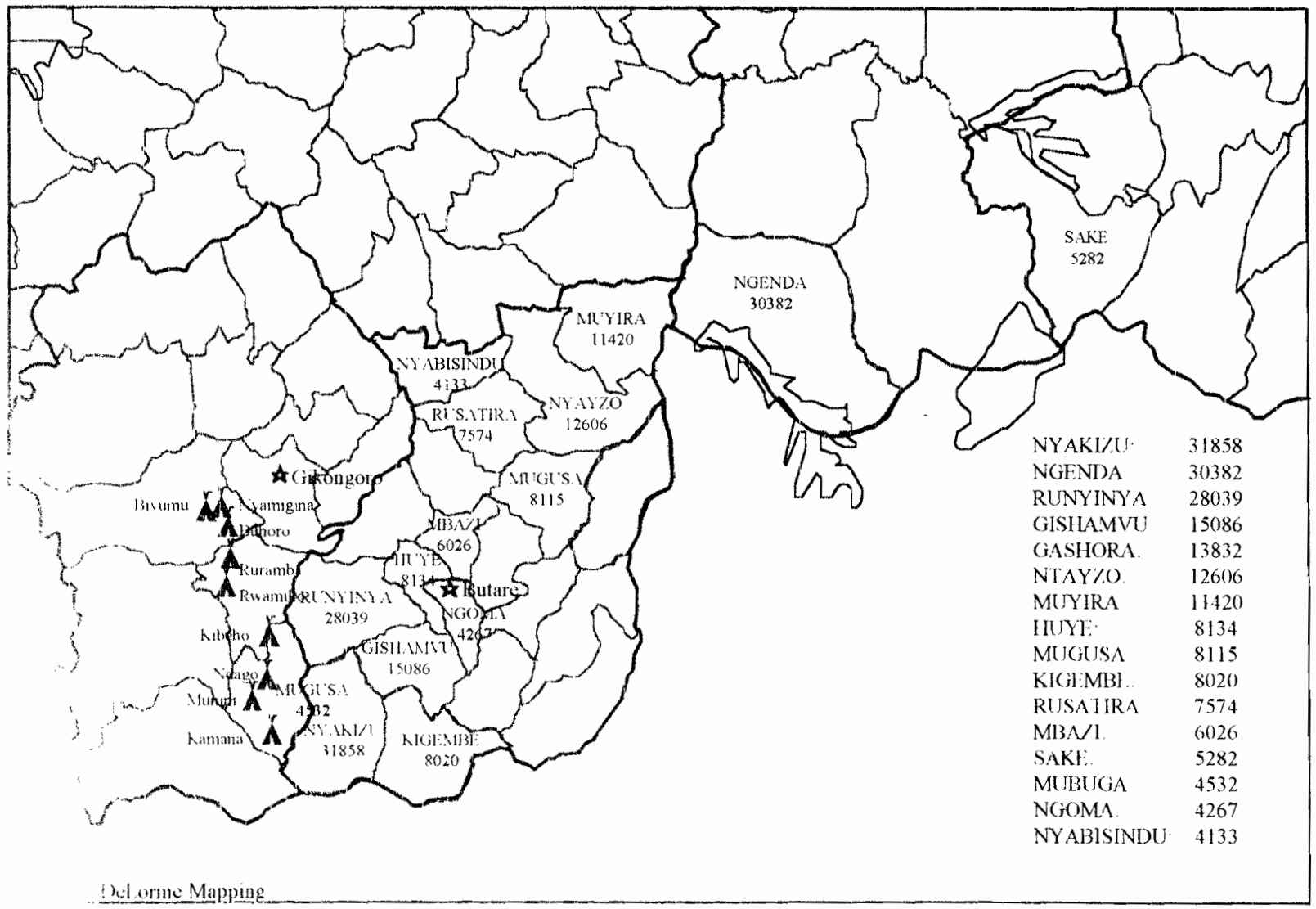
BUTARE FIELD COORDINATION CHART

IOC 24.4.95



IOC REPORT ON IDP CAMP RETURNEES BY COMMUNE

24.4.95



NYAKIZU	31858
NGENDA	30382
RUNYINYA	28039
GISHAMVU	15086
GASHORA	13832
NTAYZO	12606
MUYIRA	11420
HUYE	8134
MUGUSA	8115
KIGEMBE	8020
RUSATIRA	7574
MBAZI	6026
SAKE	5282
MUBUGA	4532
NGOMA	4267
NYABISINDU	4133

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** April 29, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 29, 1995 - The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Major-General Paul Kagame, on Friday officiated in Hotel des Mille Collines in Kigali at the closing ceremony of a two-day seminar to discuss ways for the NGOs operating in Rwanda to ensure the link from emergency aid to sustainable development aid in Rwanda. In his speech on the occasion, General Kagame expressed his satisfaction over the assistance contributed by humanitarian organisations in Rwanda, but criticised some organisations which did not bring substantial assistance to Rwanda and were in the country for their own unspecified interests.

- The humanitarian organisations associated with the European Union have protested against the decision by the EU to suspend its assistance to Rwanda following the Kibeho events. The humanitarian organisations announced that the member states of the EU should rather assist Rwanda in its rehabilitation efforts and reinforcement of the rule of law in the country.

- The United Nations Security Council has condemned the killings at Kibeho, but expressed its satisfaction over the decision taken by the Rwandese Government to set up a commission of inquiry to investigate the events of Kibeho.

- 3 Rwandese human rights organisations, namely AVP, ASRG, and AVP, have criticised the foreign countries which have decided to suspend their assistance to Rwanda following the Kibeho events, saying that the decision was taken as a result of a campaign of misinformation carried out by foreign media. They criticised the UN Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros Ghali, for his role in the consequences of Kibeho events. They say that the killings in Kibeho were caused by the militia in the camp who provoked the Government troops.

- Mr. Bernard Kouchner, former French Minister of Health, and Founder of MSF, has been visiting Rwanda since on Friday, and he is to visit on Saturday an orphanage in Gitarama assisted by another organisation he founded.

In his interview with Radio Rwanda, Mr. Kouchner refused to comment on those responsible for the killings in Kibeho and the number of

people killed pending the publication of conclusions by an appointed commission of inquiry. He however indicated that it was the duty for everybody to condemn what he called the horrible massacre in Kibeho.

- The Bourgmestre of Rusatira commune in Butare prefecture on Friday explained the circumstances that resulted in the death of 25 prisoners that were held in Rusatira prison. He said that in the night of Tuesday to Wednesday, a group of imprisoned criminal IDPs from Kibeho camp attacked their fellow prisoners held in Rusatira prison, accused by the IDPs of supporting the current Government of Rwanda, and 25 people died in the fighting.

- The Prefect of Kigali rural prefecture, Mr. Tharcisse Gakuba, on Friday held a meeting with the population in several communes to discuss the security situation, the resettlement of returning IDPs, and the arrests of criminals coming among returning IDPs from Gikongoro.

- The Bourgmestre of Gikoro commune, in Kigali rural prefecture, Mr. Nehemia Twahirwa, is reported to be missing. He is said to have fled the country after being accused by the local population of protecting Interahamwe in his commune, and holding night meetings with Interahamwe, who were involved in genocide.

- In Ruhengeri, the local RPA commander on Friday held a meeting with the local population, and criticised local inhabitants who offered hiding to criminals. He announced that in Nkuri commune, at Rurenda, two soldiers had been wounded when armed gunmen had attacked a military vehicle.

cc: FC
ED
DFC
Spokesman
MPAO
PA
CPO
SASRSG
SPAO
HAO
LA
PO
CIVPOL
CAO
CISS
G2
Force PM
CO UNAMIR MP Coy
CSO/ASC
COS
CO TunBatt
CO EthioBatt
CO Zambatt
CO MaliCoy
CO IndBatt
CO GhanBatt
CO MalawiCoy
CO NiCoy
CO FrafBatt
Force Engineer Coy
MILOBS
UNREO
WHO
UNICEF
UNDP
FAO
WFP
UNHCR
UNHCHR

Send comments ASAP by Friday, 2 pm

DRAFT

Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons in Rwanda

Since late December 1994, some 41,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been assisted home under "Operation Retour" - the joint mechanism established by the Government of Rwanda, UN Agencies, UNAMIR, IOM and NGOs to facilitate the voluntary return home and reintegration of IDPs. About the same number have chosen to leave the camps without assistance and walk back to their home communes. However, in the last few weeks, organised movement out of the camps has come to a virtual standstill.

The United Nations Agencies recognise the Government of Rwanda's concerns about the implications of IDP camps and also share the opinion that the prolonged existence of these camps is not a humane option for those people living in them. While acknowledging that large numbers of people in the camps will not be able to return to their home communes because of their involvement in the genocide and massacres of last year, UN Agencies believe that many people would willingly return home if they believed that conditions in their home communes were reasonable, if they were "released from hostage" by intimidators in the camps and if, furthermore, their perceptions of security in home communes became more positive.

In reviewing various options for closing the camps, it has been agreed by UN Agencies that all plans in which they are involved must be based on the principle of voluntary return in conditions of safety and dignity. In this respect, UN Agencies are gratified that the Government remains determined to uphold the principles which have underscored the IDP operations to date. The Agencies, however, recognise that the principle of voluntary return can only apply to persons who have not committed crimes in the past and who have not resorted to harassment and intimidation in the camps.

As part of the new plan for enhancing conditions in home communes, the United Nations will intensify its presence in communes to where the bulk of the displaced population belong. There will be specifically identified "assistance zones" in the targeted communes, staffed by a committee of relevant local authorities and representatives from international organisations. These commune committees will examine the capacity of communes to absorb returning families and identify problems which need to be resolved, as well as projects which can be undertaken to improve conditions, including security.

Once these steps are taken, populations from targeted camps will be informed through an expanded and intensified information campaign that services and other assistance will be made available in their respective home communes and that there will be no registration for food distribution of populations moving to other camps.

The information campaign will adopt a multi-media approach, using amongst other tools, the national and UN radio, as well as visits by Government officials to the camps, preferably at ministerial or senior level.

The UN Agencies would like to draw the attention of governments to the fact that since the next planting season is at least six months away, the continued arrival of IDPs who have not sowed crops will place significant strains on communities' available food resources. In addition to initiatives which will enable communities to be productive during this period, the Government will need to be supported through increased resource mobilisation efforts.

The UN Agencies look forward to working with the Government to ensure the humane and expeditious return home of the internally displaced, whose return has a direct impact on the return of refugees in neighbouring countries. However, the extent to which the success of this operation is dependent upon enhanced security in home communes cannot be over-emphasised. To this end, the Agencies have committed themselves to supporting the Government in its efforts to re-establish its justice and law-enforcement systems. This will include strengthening the Justice and Security cells of the Integrated Operations Centre as well as enhancing security in home communes.

Contingency plans are also being drawn up to deal with IDP populations, who although not implicated in the genocide, do not go home. As part of the plans, the commune committees will conduct interviews in camps to determine the factors impeding the return home of IDPs and to find ways of solving these issues. Possibilities of IDP integration into local communities in the vicinity of the camps will also be explored. The Agencies fully realise that the implementation of the foregoing plans of action could provoke population movements across the border and into neighbouring countries. While the new plan will proceed with extreme caution to avoid this possibility, to the extent possible, contingency plans are also being drawn up to enable UNHCR and its partners to cope with possible new waves of refugees.

FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY INT'L
RWANDA RELIEF

P.A.R.C PROJECT

A Proposal for the Administrative Rehabilitation of the Communes of Gisenyi Prefecture, Rwanda

Spec. 253
M. Dao

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

1.1 Project Background:

The infrastructure of Rwanda was nearly destroyed by the four-month period of war and genocide which began on 6 April, 1994. Schools, homes, banks, bridges, hospitals, and government buildings were all subject to destruction and looting during the chaos. The Government of Rwanda (GoR) and the international community have targeted the rehabilitation of this infrastructure as a priority in the Rwanda relief effort. The United Nations Round Table Discussions held in January 1995 resulted in the **Programme for National Reconciliation and Socio-Economic Rehabilitation**. Chapter four of this document calls for the immediate rehabilitation of the infrastructure of Rwanda.

The international donor community and GoR also recognize that the civil administration in Rwanda is in disorder; paralyzed by a dearth of human and material resources. The Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations (SRSG) recently issued the **Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan (RENP)**. In section 5 of this plan, the SRSG sees an opportunity within the need for rehabilitation of administrative structures, to: reorganize the civil administration, refine its tasks, and make it a more efficient tool of development. Chapter 5 of the Round Table Programme also highlights rehabilitation, declaring that physical and social rehabilitation of Rwanda must coincide.

The international community and Government of Rwanda actively promote cooperation between the numerous parties interested in the reconstruction of Rwanda. Those include government ministries, local administrations, as well as aid agencies and NGOs involved with relief interventions. Operation Retour, the inter-agency initiative for the voluntary return of internally displaced persons (IDPs), was a good example of cooperation between GoR, UNHCR, UNREO, UNAMIR, and partner NGOs. The **Combined Humanitarian Appeal** produced by donor nations recognizes that relief work must be coordinated, integrated, and that this requires essential ground level coordination with Rwandese government structures. Such coordination will allow the actors in reconstruction to capitalize on available resources and avoid duplication of efforts.

The governments of Canada and the United States have established funds or offered assistance for the support of local initiatives within Rwanda. There is a firm belief that since the emergency phase of Rwanda relief operations has passed, donor aid must focus more on development. International aid must extend to the commune level and support the Rwandese people in their own efforts at rehabilitation.

1.2 Project Purpose:

Food For the Hungry, International (FHI) and the political section of UNAMIR now propose to implement all of this rhetoric in tangible ways, through the administrative rehabilitation of the 12 communes of Gisenyi Prefecture. FHI, UNAMIR Political Office for Sector 5, UNAMIR Humanitarian Office for Sector 5, UNHCR Protection Office for Sector 5, Prefect of Gisenyi, regional representative of the Ministry of Rehabilitation & Social Integration (MRSI), and the burgmeisters and consiellors of Gisenyi Prefecture all recognize the urgent need for the physical and social rehabilitation of the communes in Gisenyi.

This project seeks to support local initiatives by providing income generation to communal cooperatives. It seeks to be an example of coordinated humanitarian action between government agencies, UN agencies, and NGOs. And it will provide office furniture, administrative supplies, and structural repairs to the commune administrations so they may begin to address the many needs of their constituencies.

PARC is predicated on two beliefs. First, that the social and physical rehabilitation of Rwanda must coincide. Second, that the process of cooperation between people is at least as important as the actual outcome of their efforts.

The essential purpose of the PARC Project, then, is to give the people of each commune an opportunity to participate in the rehabilitation of their own society. The commune inhabitants will work together, be involved in their own development, and take an active interest in the property and governance of their community. They will be assisted by the coordinated efforts of UNAMIR, the Prefecture government, the commune governments, and FHI.

1.3 Project Principles:

1) All social and physical development of communes must coincide.

2) All rehabilitation efforts must utilize available human and material resources.

3) All international aid must support local initiatives and provide an opportunity for income generation.

4) The process of intergovernmental and inter-agency cooperation is as important as the product.

1.4 Project Objectives:

1) To rehabilitate the administrative infrastructure of the 12 communes of Gisenyi.

2) To provide commune administrations with the material supplies required to carry out administrative tasks.

3) To provide income generation to several professional cooperatives throughout Gisenyi.

4) To promote and facilitate the cooperation between citizens, government, United Nations agencies, and NGOs.

5) To train other NGOs in innovative rehabilitation programmes and inter-agency cooperation.

1.5 Intervention Strategies:

In the initial assessment of the communes of Gisenyi Prefecture, UNAMIR and FHI found an overwhelming need for furniture and materials in the commune administration buildings throughout the Prefecture. While recognizing the urgency for acquiring these materials, FHI also sees an excellent opportunity to provide income generation opportunities for local artisans, promote local initiatives, and strengthen trust and cooperation between peoples within the communes.

The PARC Project aims to provide a concrete task, based on real needs, for commune administrations to develop skills in rehabilitation and reconciliation. The project will accomplish these goals through the following steps:

1.5.1 Each commune must appoint a committee for the rehabilitation of its administration. This committee will discuss the responsibilities of commune-level administrators and government personnel, the needs of the local government, and impediments to the fulfillment of government duties.

1.5.2. This committee will then submit a proposal to FHI stating the plan and funds needed to carry out the rehabilitation. While the needs of each commune will vary, FHI will set standards on the size and scope of rehabilitation.

1.5.3 Once the proposal has been reviewed, modified, and accepted by FHI, the commune committee must place a tender for local carpentry cooperatives to bid on the production of desks, chairs, bookshelves, and tables.

1.5.4 Likewise, the commune committee must hire one of the local tailoring cooperatives for the creation of curtains and rugs. Any other material needs must first be sought in the local community before being purchased elsewhere.

1.5.5 When necessary, the commune committee, through FHI, will purchase supplies (paper, pens, file folders, typewriters) in Kigali or elsewhere.

1.5.6 All logistical transport, including fuel and labor, throughout Rwanda and within Gisenyi Prefecture, will be provided by The Political Office and the Humanitarian Office of UNAMIR. Thus, UNAMIR trucks will transport, at no charge to the community, all supplies throughout the Prefecture.

1.5.7 Once a commune administration has been determined to be "rehabilitated", the commune will hold a celebration to mark the formal commencement of administrative duties - a tangible sign of rebirth and development.

1.5.8 FHI and UNAMIR expect that some communes will be better organized and more proactive in their efforts at rehabilitation. These communes will be held up as examples and their committees will be taken to other communes to provide training and support in community development, proposal writing, and commune cooperation.

1.6 Logistics & Administration

Traditionally, the largest proportion of any relief budget is spent on logistics, administration, and salaries. The PARC project eliminates all of those expensive factors. PARC utilizes available resources that are not presently used to their greatest potential. It capitalizes on the motivation and energy of the UNAMIR staff and the Rwandese themselves. FHI expects that nearly 50% of all project funding will be reinvested in the commune itself - giving international donors a double return on their aid investment.

1.7 Project Duration

FHI foresees that the administrative rehabilitation of all 12 Gisenyi communes can be completed within four months, from the date of commencement.

Once this has been achieved, the PARC initiative can easily be extended to the 16 communes of neighbouring Ruhengeri Prefecture, as UNAMIR Sector 5 logistical support includes responsibility for Ruhengeri.

The PARC project will implement the rhetoric of the international community and GoR in a short-time, at little cost, and with concrete results.

[redacted]

SPECIAL MEETING OF HEADS OF AGENCIES
23 April 1995, 10:00 hours

The Heads of Agencies held a special meeting on Sunday, 23 April at 10:00 hours in the UNDP Conference Room in order to share information on the humanitarian crisis resulting from the recent events in Kibeho IDP camp and to consider appropriate responses.

The UN Resident Coordinator began by relaying information on the situation he had received from the SRSG that morning. There were reports of 4,000 or more people dead. Kibeho camp had been emptied of nearly all its previous inhabitants. IDPs were now present in large numbers in Butare with more on their way there. The Resident Coordinator distributed copies of a press release issued by the SRSG on 23 April concerning these events. There was a possibility the SRSG would soon issue another press release. It could incorporate a contribution from the heads of agencies if they wished this.

The Chief of IOM shared his knowledge of the situation with participants. He said a pressing issue was how to assist those people now in and moving towards Butare, both with transportation and relief assistance. While additional trucks would be useful, it was more important to put in place an organized system of transportation. Those now in way stations would be given first priority for transport in order to relieve the extreme pressure on these facilities, while those now walking towards Butare would be attended to next. If an organized system of this kind was implemented, the existing fleet at IOM's disposal could transport from 10,000 to 15,000 people per day. The Chief of IOM added that, under prevailing circumstances, it was not advisable that the old practice of putting one RPA soldier in each vehicle transporting IDPs be continued.

The Officer-in-Charge of UNICEF's Kigali office briefed participants on what his agency knew of conditions in Kibeho and Butare. He said 250 children had taken shelter with ZAMBATT in Kibeho with several hundred others milling around in the area. All these children had apparently been separated from their parents. He said UNICEF was now trying to arrange with UNAMIR for the transport of needed relief materials to the crisis area.

The Special Coordinator for WHO said his agency was now trying to assess the exact need for surgery kits which were in short supply in the area. WHO would be sending an epidemiologist to the area immediately in order to determine whether or not cholera was present as some reports had indicated. He stressed that recent WHO assessments had identified no cases of cholera in the crisis area.

Meeting with UN Agencies, Diplomatic Missions and Donor Representatives.

23 April 1995

1. Update on present situation - Ambassador Khan

2. Level of emergency assistance - Report from each agency.

3. Preparation in Home Communes for returnees.

   a. Needs and requirements
   b. Assessments
   c. Organization and management

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   b. Assessments
   c. Organization and management

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

Telephone: 717 91 11
Cable Address: Promigrant Geneva
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17, route des Morillons
P.O. Box 71
CH - 1211 GENEVA 19
SWITZERLAND

KIGALI 23 APRIL 1995

IDPs FROM KIBEHO CAMP

THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM), AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCY BASED IN GENEVA, IS COMMITTED TO THE ORDERLY, SAFE AND VOLUNTARY MIGRATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs). IOM DOES NOT HAVE A MANDATE IN ANY FORCED MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE. IOM CANNOT BE INVOLVED IN ANYTHING THAT RESEMBLES A MILITARY OPERATION.

CONVINCED OF THE HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY AND FORCED BY THE EXTREME CONDITIONS AND THE AFTERMATH FOLLOWING THE CRISIS AT KIBEHO IDP CAMP, IOM FELT THAT IT SHOULD ACT AND MAKE AVAILABLE ALL ITS HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES IN ORDER TO ASSIST PEOPLE IN NEED AND ALLEVIATE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE TRAGEDY. SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE CRISIS, IOM HAS TRANSPORTED AND ASSISTED THOUSANDS OF IDPs DAILY. HOWEVER, IOM WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS ITS DEEP CONCERN AND LAUNCH A STRONG APPEAL TO THE AUTHORITIES AND ALERT UN AGENCIES AND OTHER INTERESTED ORGANIZATIONS REGARDING THE FOLLOWING:

1. ***ARMED MILITARY ESCORTS ARE ACCOMPANYING RETURNING IDPs INSIDE EVERY TRUCK AND BUS RUN BY IOM;***

2. ***GREATER NUMBERS OF IDPs -UP TO AND MORE THAN 250 PER VEHICLE, WHICH IS NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR IOM- ARE BEING FORCED INSIDE IOM TRUCKS BY THE MILITARY;***

3. ***AS FAR AS DESTINATIONS ARE CONCERNED, IT HAS BEEN REPORTED THAT SOME RETURNING IDPs HAVE BEEN STONED OR KILLED BY THE LOCAL POPULATION, AND MANY ARRESTED BY THE AUTHORITIES WITHOUT ANY MONITORING BY NEUTRAL OBSERVERS.***

THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION REITERATES ITS COMMITMENT TO WORKING HAND IN HAND WITH THE GOVERNMENT AS WELL AS ITS PARTNERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT AN ORDERLY AND SAFE OPERATION. IOM WOULD BE GRATEFUL IF THE THREE POINTS OF CONCERN MENTIONED ABOVE COULD BE ADDRESSED AND THE PROBLEMS CORRECTED.

IOM BELIEVES THAT ALL AGENCIES SHOULD REACH A CONSENSUS ON THE POSITION TO ADOPT REGARDING THIS ISSUE.

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)

IDP SPECIAL UPDATE

APRIL 22, 1995 -- 2100 HRS.

The following update is a compilation of reports from representatives of the IOC, the Government of Rwanda, NGOs, IOs, UNAMIR and U.N. agencies. This document is a summary of events that have been corroborated as of 2100 hrs on April 22, 1995.

SITUATION IN THE CAMPS

--Camp closures
Reports claim that Ndago camp appears to be empty of former camp residents.
Ruramba and Buhoro IDP camps were also reported to be vacant of IDPs.

--Security
Much shooting was reported overnight (April 21/22) in Kibeho camp. Initial reports gave the resulting number of dead between 50 and 60, with many wounded.

Kibeho camp experienced much firing the morning of April 22 which resulted in many deaths. Initial reports state the RPA fired on IDPs (weapons included rocket-propelled grenades) in order to control an attempted break-out from the RPA cordon. There are initial reports that armed IDPs were in the camp, and that some firing came from IDPs. The situation was partially controlled by 1400 hrs., however renewed firing was reported at 1700 hrs. Some firing continued into the night. Casualties are estimated at around 1,000 dead and hundreds wounded, but these figures should be treated as very preliminary.

--Unaccompanied Children
By nightfall about 200 unaccompanied children were in the UNAMIR compound at Kibeho, many under 3 years of age, all in urgent need of evacuation.

--Medical
A medical team of the Australian Medical Battalion (Ausmed) and ICRC, MSF and Caritas have been operating in Kibeho. All personnel withdrew, however, when the security situation made medical assistance impossible. Ausmed is presently located at the UNAMIR position in Rwamiko. Medical NGOs and Ausmed are prepared to return to the camp as soon as the security situation is clear.

Efforts are being undertaken to increase the medical facilities at Butare and Gikongoro and possibly to re-establish the MSF hospital in Kibeho camp. Contingency planning for possible mass casualty evacuation to Kigali will require increased capacity at King Faisal Hospital. For this, Ausmed is seeking approval from the Government and assistance from U.N. agencies and NGOs.

Cases of cholera are increasing (5 cases confirmed) and dysentery is becoming more widespread in the camp and amongst those populations moving from the camps to the home communes. The medical NGOs are coordinating their activities from Butare and are planning to fortify medical surveillance in the home communes.

/ ...

--Water/Sanitation
Water for drinking is being provided in all of the RPA-controlled camps in limited quantities. Sanitation facilities are less than adequate.

--Transport
IOM/ Butare is coordinating transport in the field. Presently the highest priority is being given to the evacuation of casualties. Currently 39 trucks and 30 buses have been made available by IOM and UNHCR. UNAMIR is providing 28 trucks and is attempting to have additional vehicles made available.

--Foot convoys
A large number of IDPs, estimated between 7-10,000, reportedly entered Nyakizu commune today. Runiyinya also received foot convoys which early reports estimate at 4-5,000. Attacks on foot convoys by bandits have been reported.

--Access to camps
Many humanitarian relief organizations continue to find their aid restricted and work limited by intermittent denial of access to the camps by the RPA.

SITUATION IN COMMUNES RECEIVING RETURNING IDPS

--Open Relief Centers
Open Relief Centers (ORCs) operated by Feed the Children/Europe have been opened/re-established in the following communes: Runyinya, Nyakizu, Gishamvu, and Huye. Basic shelter, water and biscuits are being provided. Reports state the arriving population is using local buildings for shelter as well as plastic sheeting.

IOC COORDINATION

--Coordination meetings
On April 22 a Heads of Agency meeting was held at the IOC in Kigali to review the current situation.

--IOC/Butare office strengthened
On April 23 coordination meetings will be held at UNAMIR Technical Headquarters in Butare at 0730 hrs. and 1700 hrs.

UNITED NATIONS **NATIONS UNIES**

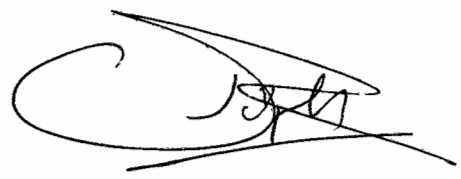
UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

MEMORANDUM

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Date: April 24, 1995.
From: Randolph Kent UN Humanitarian Coordinator Kigali - Rwanda	File: Total Pages: 3
Subject : HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN RWANDA	

As discussed this morning, please find attached a brief review of items that from my perspective should be supported at New York Headquarter level. I have sent an informal copy to Q. Shaukat Fareed, noting that these are merely my suggestions which will either be amended or conveyed to DHA formally through your office.

Best regards.



UNREO ● BP. 445, Kigali - Rwanda
Tel/Fax: [250] 72951 ● Sat Tel: [871] 137 0660 ● Sat Fax: [871] 137 0661

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE PRESENT IDP CRISIS: HEADQUARTERS SUPPORT

Headquarters Support: While every effort possible is being made by the SRSG in Rwanda at the highest level to ensure that all hindrances to the relief operation are removed, UN New York could support such efforts in the following ways:

[1] Government Perspective. The Government needs to be cautioned that its present position will inevitably lead to unnecessary confrontations with the international community. The issue of numbers of deaths should be avoided, criticisms of the international community should be muted and an understanding that relief and rehabilitation should be the only concern of Rwanda at the moment.

Towards this end, the Government will have to make every effort from the highest level downwards to utilise the media and undertake other promotional campaigns to heal any rifts between itself and the international community.

[2] Government Policy. The Government must give a clear message to the people of Rwanda, both within and outside the country, about its position regarding the future of Rwanda. Time and again, there have been very mixed messages coming from the Government about its attitudes and approaches towards refugees and internally displaced persons. A clear decision, position and announcement must be made.

In so saying, the Government must provide maximum publicity to the arrest procedures and other aspects of the legal process throughout the country. Linked to that, the Government must also present a very clear policy framework on the rights of internally displaced persons. While day-to-day practice may sadly not coincide with a formal Government position, the Government will have at least made it clear that it respects the human rights of all Rwandese.

The United Nations could utilise international expertise on rapidly developing a framework policy for the rights and responsibilities of internally displaced persons.

[3] Security of Passage. The RPA to date has not provided adequate protection to those displaced persons leaving the IDP camps. By the time action might be taken on this matter, the original need for security may well be over since the initial outflow of persons from the camps will have already taken place. Nevertheless, there will be some people who will leave from other camps over the next week, and the RPA should ensure that there are adequate numbers of soldiers available to protect these people.

At the same time, there will streams of people over the next two weeks who will be fleeing their original destinations or attempting to return to their communes of origin. They will require protection. The RPA should be instructed that these "secondary wave" people should also be protected.

[4] Security in Home Communes. Stability throughout the southwest of Rwanda will depend upon ensuring that there is a secure environment in the home communes as well as in urban areas. Hence, the RPA must assume its responsibility to ensure that returnees are protected from summary execution and harassment, and that the RPA enforce the laws of the country when anyone in the communes is accused of a crime or crimes.

The Government should also be asked to fulfil its commitment, as agreed by the Minister of the Interior, that "commune committees" -- including representatives of the Bourgmester, RPA, HRFOR -- be created to ensure a commune focal point for those who have concerns about their personal rights.

The Government also has not in any fulsome sense created the environment that would suggest to returning IDPs or refugees that they are welcome in their areas of origin. Immediate steps should be taken to create that environment through various forms of communication throughout the country.

The international community can support Government authorities in the latter's efforts to assume its responsibilities by "flooding" targeted home communes with observers, including NGOs as well as human rights officers and UNAMIR/Milobs personnel. At the same time, it should make the rehabilitation of home communes in the southwest a priority concern.

[5] Communications. While appropriate Government decisions may be made at central levels, the reality is that they do not appear to be effectively transmitted "on the ground". The Government should agree to allow both communications facilities and decision-making personnel to be put in place at the field level to implement agreed humanitarian responses.

At the same time, the Government had agreed in December 1994 to an "integrated humanitarian response" to address remaining relief and rehabilitation issues. Towards that end, the international community assisted the Government in establishing an Integrated Operations Centre. The Government had committed itself to place within the IOC decision-making officials from the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Defense. Despite frequent assurances from these ministries, the IOC still does not have consistent participation from the very important Ministries of Defense and Interior.

[6] Clearance Procedures. The humanitarian situation that arose from the recent camp closures may require urgent provision of relief goods, including surgical equipment and medical experts, to supplement present capacity in the country. There should be no delay in the clearance of such personnel or materials.

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE.

13 March 1995

Dear Mr. Khan,

I am pleased to forward copies (five) of the study "Lessons Learned: Report on the Coordination of Humanitarian activities in Rwanda" prepared under DHA auspices.

As the study team reported upon its return, it much appreciated the opportunity of meeting you and other UNAMIR colleagues; comments and observations were helpful and insightful and provided a perspective which greatly facilitated the team's understanding of events in Rwanda. The study is primarily concerned with the coordination of humanitarian activities and the factors which shape its effectiveness. It also highlights a number of issues which are beyond the immediate humanitarian arena but have major implications for the future organization of relief activities in Rwanda.

Your thoughts and observations on this study are both welcome and appreciated.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Dao Sol 233.

Peter Hansen
Under-Secretary-General
for Humanitarian Affairs

Mr. Shaharyn Khan
Special Representative to the
Secretary-General
UNREO, Kigali

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

POLITICAL ANALYSIS
MILITARY OBSERVER SECTOR COMMANDER CONFERENCE
11 MARCH 1995

General Observations:

There is a substantial increase in the number of arrests, many of which are arbitrary, which are being carried out by the Gendarmerie, judicial police officers, bourgmestres, RPA commanders, and even individual soldiers. It is estimated that 1300 individuals are arrested and imprisoned weekly throughout the country. The total number incarcerated is believed to be 27,000.

There is intense screening of returnees, mostly centering on possible involvement in the genocide.

There is increasing hesitancy on the part of the population to provide information to, or even speak with, UNAMIR officials.

There is an escalation in intimidation on the part of the RPA, in some cases in coordination with local civilian officials, perhaps in response to a perceived threat from the Hutu population.

There is rising tension between old-caseload and new-caseload refugees. In some cases, old case-load returnees who are already settled are making active efforts to identify and accuse new case-load returnees of participation in genocide.

There is a spiralling number of cases of illegal occupation of property and land, most of which are old case-load returnees occupying the property of new case-load returnees.

The judicial system is, on the whole, not functional. Although in a few cases, real efforts are being made to follow correct procedures, in general, arrests are being made arbitrarily and individuals are being detained without trial. Since evidence is not being collected in preparation for trials and therefore no case files exist, the release of suspects could potentially cause suspicion and controversy which could lead to even greater human rights abuses.

The Judicial System

Of the eleven Courts of First Instance, nine are currently staffed with a functioning Prosecutor's Office. This court requires a legal quorum of three judges in order to try cases, and since, with a few exceptions including Butare, the large majority do not meet this requirement, most have not held trials since the war.

The Parliament is currently discussing the nomination of the President of the Supreme Court. The Government has already suggested two candidates, Mrs. Albert MUHAYEYEZU and Venant NZAMUKWEREKA. The President of the Supreme Court is named by the Parliament while the other judges are designated by the High Council of the Magistrature. The members of the High Council of the Magistrature are chosen by their peers and named by the President of the Supreme Court. No action has yet been taken to put in place the four Appellate Courts of Rwanda. Four of the approximately 143 communal courts are functioning.

The UN Centre for Human Rights is facilitating a study of Customary Law which is being carried out by the National University at Butare's Institute for Science and Technological Research. It is hoped that this study will generate creative means with which the Government can address the question of genocide, as well as a system which will handle accomplices to genocide of various categories.

There is concern that: (a) prosecutors are hesitant to try cases because of fear of reprisals; there is no appeal structure in place, thus in case of protest, the only recourse is revenge or violence; and (b) the release of a suspect by a prefect or a prosecutor as a result of a lack of evidence could potentially engender even greater human rights abuses. The lack of evidence is simply due to the fact that no investigation has been carried out and no evidence has been collected. It is in no way an indication of innocence, and the release of such a suspect therefore creates suspicion and could potentially result in violence.

There are several initiatives which have been proposed to address these problems. One involves the establishment of 147 (one for each commune) teams of three investigators, of which one member is named by the Ministry of Interior, one by the Ministry of Justice and one by the RPA. These teams would collect evidence and prepare dossiers for trial.

The Conseil de Ministres has recommended the placement of expatriate legal personnel in order to initiate action in the judicial system and in order to train Rwandan staff. The donors are preparing to finance such a project, however, there are concerns that the appointment of expatriate judges and magistrates at a time when no background investigation has yet been carried out to prepare dossiers, will be ineffective. The fundamental issue which the Government must resolve is how to deal with the April 1994 genocide. A clear policy and plan of action must be developed. Only the Government and the Rwandan people can make these important and sensitive decisions. No solution or decision can or should be imposed on Rwanda, and neither the Government nor the population will act until it is ready to do so.

Reconciliation

Current Efforts

Several returnees have been appointed as bourgmestres. Prefects are addressing crowds and holding meetings on the subject of reconciliation.

Steps are being taken in certain areas to streamline arrest procedures and to educate the population on human rights.

Detrimental Factors

The arbitrary arrests being carried out by some bourgmestres are certainly detrimental to reconciliation.

The exhumation of bodies from mass graves is seen by some as potentially detrimental in that it revives bitter emotions and memories.

Other Factors

The unique attitudes and personalities of bourgmestres, prefects and RPA commanders in each sector are very important. The personal suffering that each individual has experienced appears to play an important role in determining each individual's attitude.

From a political perspective, the Government's attitude towards reconciliation is very strongly influenced by the survival instinct and its accompanying fear of showing weakness while faced with a threat.

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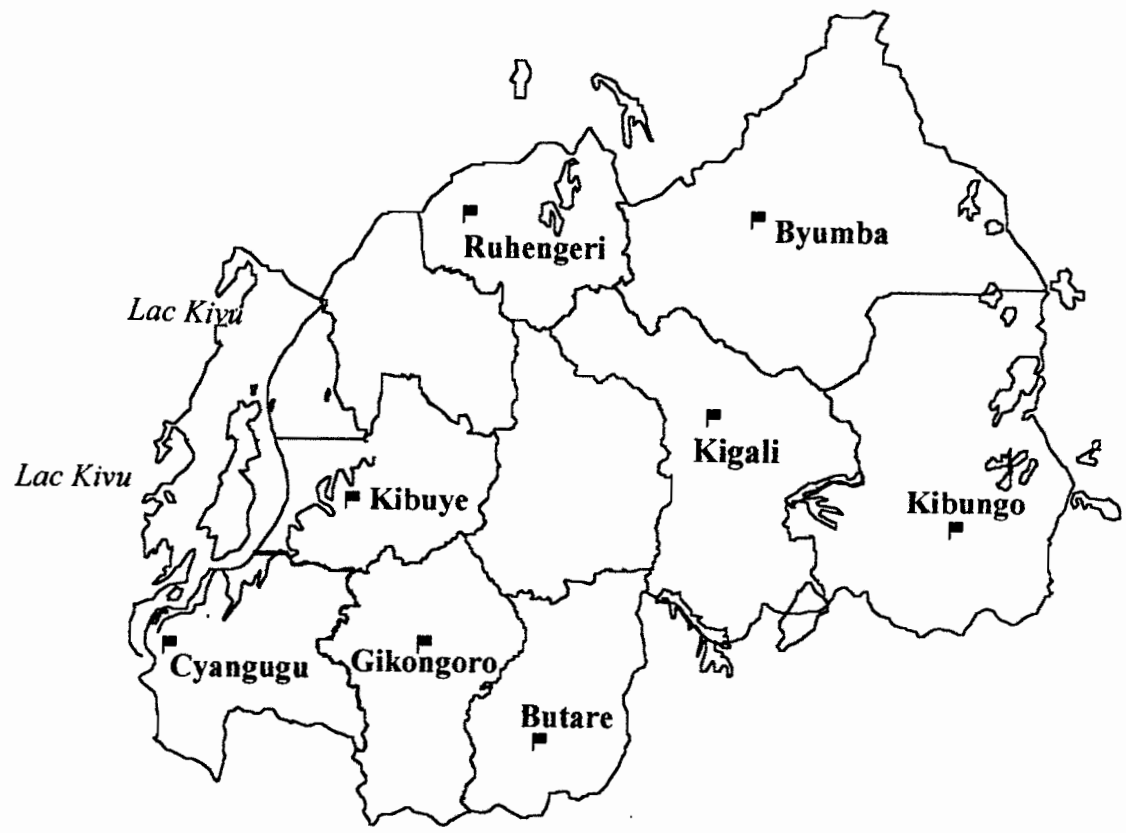
WFP RWANDA



Project Review and Current Activities

July 1994 - March 1995

World Food Programme

The Food Aid Organization of the United Nations

THIS VERY OLD INFORMATION !!

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Can we have this up-dated? Jack - 12-4

FACT SHEET

THE NUMBERS GAME

UNAMIR

Yr Dat.

HAS RENDERED THE KIGALI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT OPERATIONAL

IS TRAINING RWANDAN GENDARMES

HAS IMMUNISED OVER 62 000 RWANDANS

HAS TREATED WELL OVER 200 000 RWANDAN PATIENTS AND CONTINUES TO TREAT AN AVERAGE OF WELL OVER 1 600 PATIENTS A DAY

HAS TRANSPORTED WELL OVER 45 000 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS BACK TO THEIR COMMUNES

HAS CLEARED SEVERAL THOUSANDS OF UNEXPLODED MUNITIONS (3 054)

HAS LAUNCHED MINE AWARENESS PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL COMMUNITIES

IS PROVIDING SECURITY AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS AND IS PRESENT IN MOST OF THE DP CAMPS IN SOUTH WESTERN RWANDA

IS CONDUCTING DAY CLINICS IN VARIOUS AREAS OF THE COUNTRY TO ASSIST THE LOCAL MEDICAL AUTHORITIES IN RETRAINING OF MEDICAL STAFF

HAS REPAIRED ELECTRICITY LINES, BRIDGES, ROADS, INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEM AND WATER SERVICES FOR VARIOUS TOWNS AND COMMUNES

HAS ESCORTED HUNDREDS OF HUMANITARIAN AID CONVOYS

HAS CONDUCTED CORDON & SEARCH OPERATION IN CAMPS AND CONFISCATED OVER 1000 OFFENSIVE WEAPONS AND ARRESTED 43 POSSIBLE CRIMINALS

Schools, Prisons, Justice, Farm implements,

LAST UPDATE ON.....~~April 30, 1995~~ Feb 9, 95

Produced by UNAMIR Public Affairs, Capt Grenier (212) 963-9906 ext 11124. Veritas!

MORE THAN 600 DAYS OLD !!

THE FACTS TO SUPPORT THE NUMBERS

The following information is presented as a brief synopsis of the UN involvement in Rwanda. This document will be updated as required and as information becomes available to this office. Please refer to the date below for updates.

Provision of security:

UNAMIR troops provide permanent security to many establishments such as: UNREO offices, HSF and MSF facilities, Kamembe airport, Factories, ICRC (Ethiopia).

Presence in camps:

UNAMIR troops are present in many DP camps such as: Mururu, Nyagatare, Nyarushishi, Cyimbogo, Kitambo, by (Ethiopia)... In Cyanika, Rukondo, Musabeya, by (Zambia).

Immunisation:

UNAMIR medical staff conducted an immunisation programme for over 60 000 Rwandan, (various contingents).

Vaccination of over 2 700 locals (Malicoy)

Mine clearing:

More than 1 420 mines and other explosives were cleared in various sectors of the country (British Contingent).

More than 500 pieces of unexploded munitions were cleared in the month of August in the Kigali region (Canadian Contingent)

Well over 794 unexploded munitions were cleared in the Byumba area in the last few months (Nigeria)

Mine awareness program is under way in the Byumba area (Nigeria)

More than 340 pieces of unexploded munitions have been cleared in the Gikongoro region (Ghanbatt)

Water purification:

Aid to local communities:

UNAMIR troops help the local community by working on farm lands with the locals and by providing assistance to the Shagasha water purification plant, (Ethiopia)..

UNAMIR Civilian Police has trained 102 gendarmes and is presently in the process of training

340 more to re-enforce public security in Rwanda.

Clinics:

UN medical staff conduct day clinics in the Kibeho, Save and Busoro areas where over 18 000 local patients were treated in 10 weeks. (Australia)

UN medical staff conduct clinic in Musabeya area (Zambia).

UN medical staff conducted Day clinics in Byumba and Mukono, (British)

Repair of infrastructure:

UNAMIR personnel repaired the Kigali international airport infrastructure and re-trained air traffic controllers.

Help in repairing the damaged electricity lines in the Cyangugu area, (Ethiopia).

Helping Rwanda Telephone to restore services throughout the country, and also assisted Radio Rwanda and Rwanda Television in restoring services, (Canada).

Assist several communities in restoring water services, (Canada, Britain).

Repaired the bridge at Kanzenze (British). During this operation, Sapper Robert Copsey lost the lower part of his right leg after stepping on a TS 50 land mine

Road repair and maintenance in the Kitabi area

Build toilets and ablutions for local population (Ghanbat)

Escort of convoys:

Over 89 UNHCR in Cyangugu area, (Ethiopia).

Transport of Rwandans:

Over 20 335 in Cyangugu area, (Ethiopia).

Over 6 000 from South west to home communes (Canada)

350 per week (Nigeria)

Medical:

Statistics for the months of August and September, show that UNAMIR has provided direct medical assistance to over 45 000 Rwandans

Over 1 976 patients in the Cyangugu area, (Ethiopia).

An average of 40 patients per day are being treated by UN troops in the Kigali Central Hospital (Australia)

An average of 350 patients per day receive medical treatment from UN troops in the Byumba area (Nigeria)

An average of 250 patients per day/Gikongoro area, (Ghana).

An average of 60 patients per day/Gitarama area, (Mali).

An average of 250 patients per day/Musango area, (Zambia).

An average of 75 patients per day/Ruhengeri/Gisenyi area (Tunisia)

An average of 120 patients per day/Kibuye area (Frafbatt)

An average of 500 patients per day/Kigali area (India).

Humanitarian:

UN contingent initiatives have resulted in charity drives back in home countries and will soon see delivery of several tons of humanitarian assistance such as medicine, food, clothes, fridges, sewing machines and more to orphanages in Gitarama, Butare, Kigali, Byumba, Kigeme etc (Nigeria, Canada, British, Australia)

DISARMING OPERATION:

LAST UPDATE ON.....~~April 12, 1995~~

Feb 9, 95

Produced by UNAMIR Public Affairs, Capt Grenier (212) 963-9574 ext 11123. Veritas!

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE
MINISTERE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT
PRIMAIRE ET SECONDAIRE
B.P. 622 KIGALI.

Kigali, le 31 JAN 1995

N° 08.00/284

Son Excellence Monsieur le Représentant
Spécial du Secrétaire Général des
Nations Unies
KIGALI.

S/Couvert de Monsieur le Ministre
des Affaires Etrangères et de la
Coopération
KIGALI.

Objet :
Demande d'aide pour la
réouverture des Ecoles
Secondaires.

Pl. discuss. who
can provide these
funds. UNESCO
or UNICEF or
UNDP?

Monsieur le Représentant,

Référence faite aux entretiens que j'ai eus ce lundi 30 janvier 1995 avec une haute délégation de la MINUAR au sujet de nos besoins en matière d'enseignement, j'ai l'honneur de soumettre à votre examen une requête d'appui matériel et financier en vue du redémarrage des écoles secondaires.

Vous me permettrez d'abord, Monsieur le Représentant, de vous signaler que suite à la guerre, la presque totalité de nos écoles secondaires sont actuellement dans un état de dénuement total et qu'il faut pour les faire fonctionner, les rééquiper en moyens matériels et logistiques.

C'est dans ce cadre et en tenant compte des besoins prioritaires et urgents que je sollicite votre assistance dans les domaines suivants :

- Affectation temporaire de 10 camions (ou camionnettes) aux Inspections d'Arrondissement pour le ravitaillement des écoles ;
- Fonds de fonctionnement des écoles à raison de 500.000 FRW par école (Total : 500.000 FRW X 112 = 56.000.000 FRW) ;
- Equipement de base pour les écoles :
  1 photocopieuse par école (X 112)
  1 stencileuse par école (X 112) ;
- Fournitures de bureaux pour les 112 écoles ;
- Cahiers pour élèves et professeurs ;
- Carburant pour les quelques véhicules de supervision du Ministère et pour groupes électrogènes de certaines écoles ;

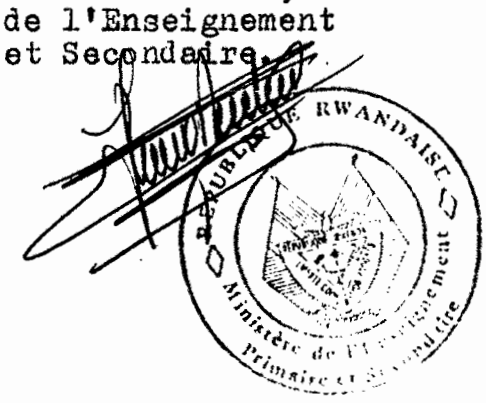
- Denrées alimentaires pour la restauration des élèves. Il s'agit principalement des articles suivants : haricot, sucre, huile, lait en poudre, flocons d'avoine, farine de maïs, sorgho.

Vous voudrez, Monsieur le Représentant, trouver en annexe le document détaillé relatif à la réouverture desdites écoles et duquel sont extraits les éléments qui vous sont soumis. Comme vous pourrez le constater, nos besoins sont énormes et la reprise souhaitée ne saurait être envisageable sans votre concours.

Tout en vous confirmant notre entière disponibilité pour des précisions que vous jugerez nécessaires, j'ose croire, Monsieur le Représentant, que la présente requête retiendra votre particulière attention.

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

RWIGEMA Pierre Célestin,
Ministre de l'Enseignement
Primaire et Secondaire.



Copie pour information à :

- Son Excellence Monsieur le Premier Ministre KIGALI.
- Col; Cheik Omar Diarra CVPOL Commissioner CVPOL HQ UNAMIR KIGALI.
- PMT KIGALI CVPOL HQ KIGALI.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR
HEADS OF AGENCIES MEETING

12 APRIL 1995 - 8:00 AM
UNDP/UNREO CONFERENCE ROOM

Issues to be introduced by the SRSG:

- PRISONS
- SECURITY

Issue to be introduced by the UN Resident Coordinator:

- TERMS OF REFERENCE OF RESIDENT COORDINATOR

Issue to be introduced by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator:

[1] FOLLOW-UP ON IDP/OP RETOUR PLANS

[2] CONTINGENCY PLANNING EXERCISE:

Participants
Disaster Management Team
First Meeting

[3] UNREO FUTURE PLANS

[4] REPORTS:

UN Statement on IPDs
Humanitarian Situation Report

[5] ANY OTHER BUSINESS

GROUPE SCOLAIRE DE
REMERA-RUKOMA
B.P 536 KIGALI

Remera, le 5/4/1995

N° 507.202/08/95

Objet : Demande d'une aide
urgente pour la réparation
de l'installation électrique

Monsieur le Responsable du
MINUAR à GITARAMA

S/C de son Excellence Monsieur le
Ministre de l'Enseignement Primaire
et Secondaire
B.P 622 KIGALI

Monsieur le Responsable,

Par la présente, j'ai l'honneur de recourir auprès de votre haute autorité en vue de solliciter une aide urgente pour la réparation de l'installation électrique au Groupe Scolaire de Remera-Rukoma.

En effet, Monsieur le Responsable, à l'issue de l'entretien du Ministre de l'Enseignement Primaire et Secondaire et le Représentant du MINUAR; ce dernier a accepté d'épauler le ministère pour que les écoles secondaires puissent réouvrir leurs portes. C'est dans cette optique que je vous demande cette aide urgente.

Vous trouverez en annexe, les matériels pillés ou endommagés.

Espérant une suite favorable à ma demande, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Responsable, l'expression de ma très haute considération.

Le Directeur du G.S de Remera-Rukoma

Pasteur HITIMANA Thaddée

G.S DE REMERA
RUKOMA
B.P 556 KIGALI

LES MATERIELS PILLES OU ENDOMMAGES

Matériels	Nombre
- Tubes	127
- Reglettes	64
- Interrupteurs	100
- Prises	52
- Sockets	10
- Reglettes étanches	6
- Ampoules	80
- Fusibles	28
- Fusibles rondes	15

- Bloc de 4 salles incendiées nécessitant la nouvelle installation électrique
- Coffret divisionnaire de 380 voltes
- Cable de 100m

==========

WFP Rwanda – Statistics

Re-established	July 1994

WFP Offices	Country Office	Sub-Offices
	Kigali	Kigali (same premises)
		Ruhengeri
		Byumba
		Kibuye
		Kibungo
		Gikongoro
		Cyangugu
		Butare

No. of Staff	Country Office		Sub-Offices	
	Expatriate	National	Expatriate	National
	18	26	9	11

Warehouses	Name	Location	Type	Cap./MT
	Oprovia 1	Kigali	Brick wall/ tin roof	2000
	Oprovia 2	Kigali	Brick wall/ tin roof	2500
	Oprovia 3	Kigali	Brick wall/ tin roof	6500
	Sorimex	Kigali	Brick wall/ tin roof	2000
	Rwandex 1	Butare	Brick wall/ tin roof	1000
	Rwandex 2	Butare	Brick wall/ tin roof	500
	Nyanza	Nyanza	Brick wall/ tin roof	3000
	Gikongoro 1	Gikongoro	Brick wall/ tin roof	500
	Gikongoro 2	Gikongoro	Portadome	250
	Grenarwa	Cyangugu	Brick wall/ tin roof	350
	Market	Cyangugu	Brick wall/ tin roof	550
	UNHCR	Cyangugu	Rub hall	400
	Kibungo 1	Kibungo	Brick wall/ tin roof	750
	Kibungo 2	Kibungo	Brick wall/ tin roof	350
	Nyagatare 1	Nyagatare	Rub hall	300
	Nyagatare 2	Nyagatare	Command shelter	200
	Matimba	Matimba	Rub hall	300
	Tabagwe	Tabagwe	Rub hall	300
	Byumba	Byumba	Brick wall/ tin roof	350
	Kora	Ruhengeri	Brick wall/ tin roof	700
	Kibuye	Kibuye	Brick wall/ tin roof	600
	Total (21)			23400

Programmes		Name	Duration	
	1	Displaced/Camps	July 94	December 1994
	2	Displaced/Returnees	September 94	ongoing
	3	Displaced/Waystations	September 94	ongoing
	4	Residents/General Dis.	July 94	January 1995
	5	Health/Orphans, UAC	September 94	ongoing
	6	Health/Hosp. and Suppl.	October 1994	ongoing
	7	FFW/Civil Servants	November 1994	ongoing
	8	FFW/Teachers	October 1994	February 1995
	9	FFW/Agro, Infrstr.	October 1994	March 1995
	10	Agro/Seeds Protection	October 1994	March 1995
	11	Other/Schools, Prisons	October 1994	ongoing

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WFP was part of the UN Advanced Humanitarian Team that was quickly deployed to Kigali after civil war broke out in April 1994. Shortly thereafter the WFP Rapid Response Team (RRT) arrived to establish a more substantial presence for those unable to procure food, most notably those held captive in the churches throughout the city. Furthermore, WFP was delivering food from Uganda in the north-east and from Burundi in *Zone Turquoise*, the French free zone in the south-west.

In July the country office in Kigali was formally re-established and by mid-November five sub-offices were operational enabling WFP to provide assistance country-wide. Currently, there are eight sub-offices offices supported by 18 warehouses with a total storage capacity of 22.800MT. There are xx staff members excluding casual warehouse staff. This number will, however, have to be reduced due to funding shortages. Some sub-offices may have to close.

Since re-opening the Rwanda office WFP has been involved in both emergency and rehabilitation programmes to rebuild a country where civil war has devastated basic infrastructure whilst maintaining nutritional levels and providing assistance to the displaced and returnees.

At the same time, within the context of the UN Rwanda Emergency Normalisation Plan (RENP), WFP began working closely with the Government of Rwanda (GoR), international NGOs and other UN agencies in priority areas where food could facilitate rehabilitation. WFP Food for Work (FFW) rations were provided to assist in the re-establishment of essential services such as electricity and gas as well as Government Ministries and are now focused on reforestation, building rehabilitation and increased food production.

WFP's priorities in Rwanda have been distributions in the Internally Displaced Camps that came to an end in early January in concert with the start of the UN co-ordinated *Operation Retour*. Other areas of importance include the Seed Protection programmes and General Distributions designed to assist in the reassimilation of the returnees in their home communes and to help people become self reliant by supplying a complete package of food, seeds and tools.

Programmes such as the salary supplement for 8,500 civil servants and 17,500 primary teachers have also played an important role in the rehabilitation of the country, often being the only method of payment available to the Government. These programmes are, however, scaling down as the Government begins to pay salaries. This phasing out will allow WFP to provide assistance to secondary school students in boarding schools throughout the country.

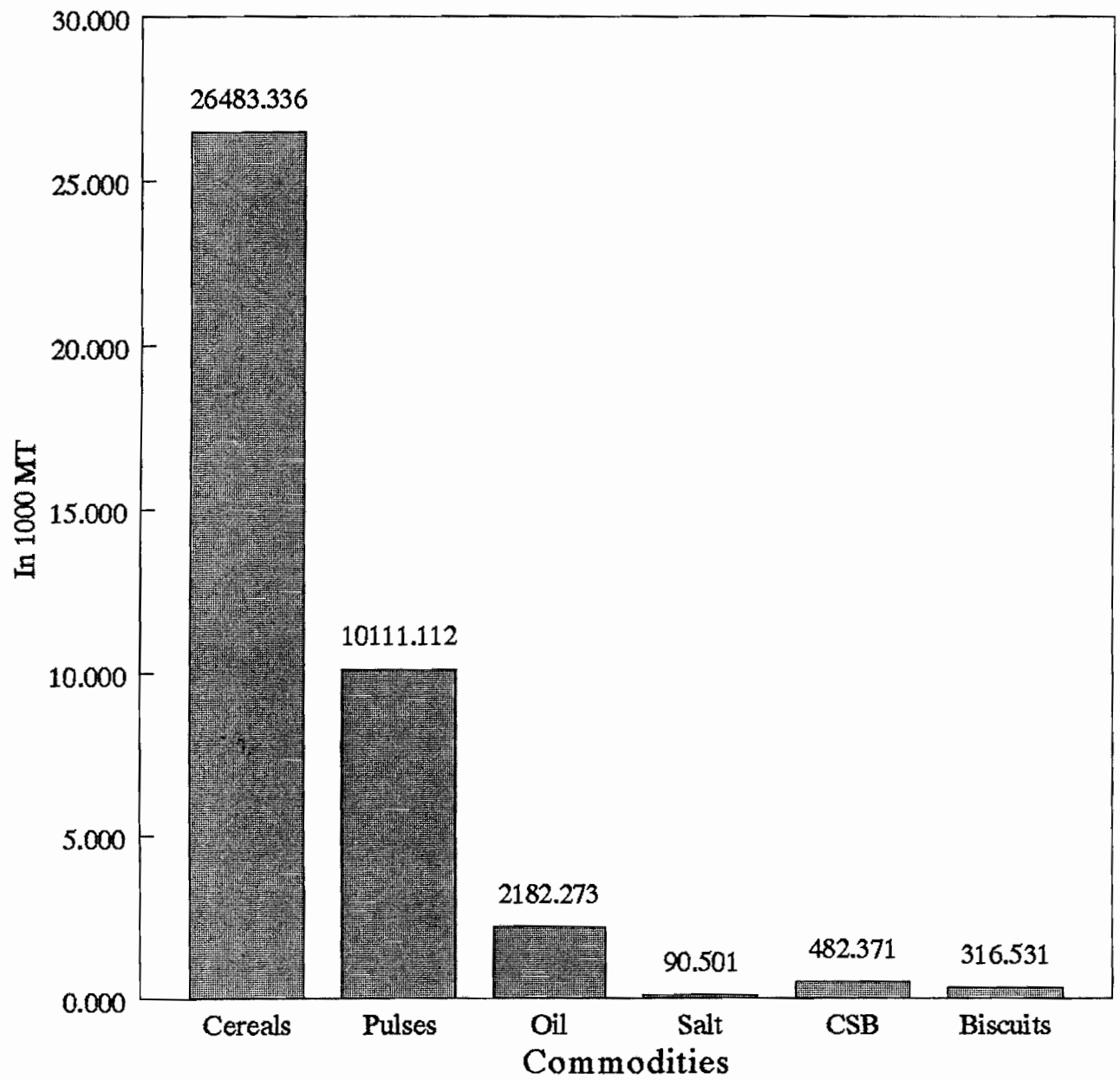
Another area of concern is the provision of assistance to institutions. WFP now provides approximately 350MT for hospitals, nutritional centres and unaccompanied children's centres each month. Furthermore, an agreement with Catholic Relief Services (CRS) has ensured that all unaccompanied children's centres in Rwanda are supplied with food assistance.

The most pressing problem currently facing WFP, however, is the returnees from the 'old' caseload who fled the country between 1956-59 and the refugees/IDPs returning to their home communes but who will miss the current planting season. At the moment, this problem is primarily concentrated in the northern part of the country and will most likely affect the north and south-east.

WFP feels it necessary to establish an evaluation team to identify vulnerable groups in real need of food aid, monitor the food security situation and assess the impact of food distributions.

Food Distribution / By Commodity

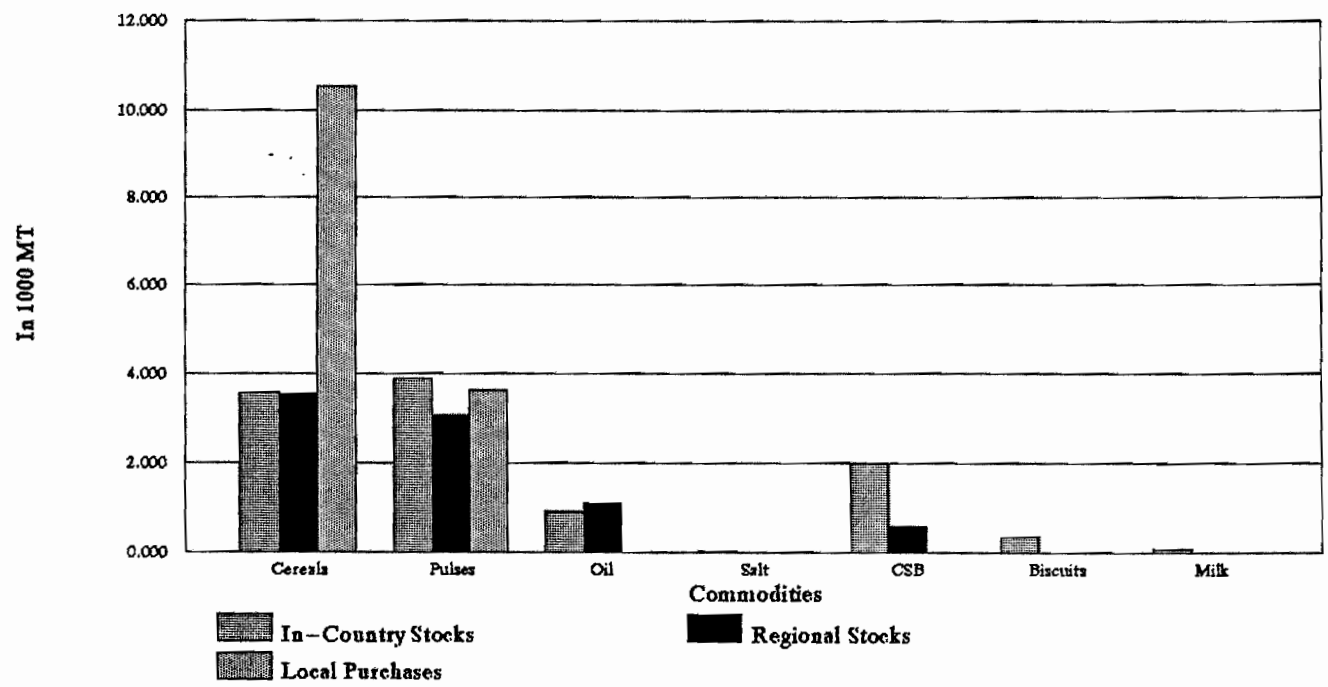
September 94 – February 95



Food Pipeline (in MT)

19 March 1995

In-Country Stocks	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Biscuits	Milk	Total
Ruhengeri-Gisenyi	330.070	239.700	17.810	4.200	55.100	4.980		651.860
Byumba-Nyagatare	326.270	105.580	44.314		9.925	9.760		495.849
Kigali-Gitarama	1334.650	1473.881	511.699	14.750	1863.465	215.356	103.650	5517.451
Kibungo	408.230	320.411	40.659	0.950	31.225	15.180		816.655
Kibuye	85.550	61.400	47.141		5.625	17.580		217.296
Gikongoro	201.920	205.624	19.570	6.100	9.275	16.274		458.763
Cyangugu	506.160	244.753	102.421	3.000	13.600	17.156		887.090
Butare-Nyanza	370.300	1238.515	130.776	3.000		62.544		1805.135
In-Country Subtotal	**3563.150**	**3889.864**	**914.390**	**32.000**	**1988.215**	**358.830**	**103.650**	**10850.098**
Regional Stocks								
Mombasa	57.000		1000.000					1057.000
Kampala								
Isaka	319.050	1020.510			151.960			1491.520
Dar es Salaam	3153.000	2028.000	93.000		423.000			5697.000
Reg.Stocks – Subtotal	**3529.050**	**3048.510**	**1093.000**		**574.960**			**8245.520**
Local Purchases								
Subtotal	**10523.000**	**3600.000**						**14123.000**
Pipeline – Total	**17615.200**	**10538.374**	**2007.390**	**32.000**	**2563.175**	**358.830**	**103.650**	**33218.618**



Kigali Sub-Office *

Established	July 1994

Responsibility	Sub-Office	Prefectures of Kigali and Gitarama

Number of Staff	Expatriate	National
	1	1

Warehouses	Name	Type	Cap./MT
	Sorimex	Brick wall/ tin roof	2000

Programmes		Name	Duration		Implementing partners
	1	Displaced/Returnees	Oct 94	ongoing	Prefecture
	2	Displaced/Waystations	Sep 94	ongoing	Concern
	3	Residents/General Dis.	July 94	Jan 95	Ministry of Rehabilitation, Prefecture, CARE
	4	Residents/Targetted Ass	Oct 94	ongoing	Prefecture
	5	Health/Orphans, UAC	Jan 95	ongoing	Salvation Army, FFH
	6	Health/Hosp. patients	Oct94	ongoing	Action Nord Sud
	7	Health/Suppl. Feeding	Oct 94	ongoing	Salvation Army, FFH
	8	FFW/Civil Servants	Nov 94	ongoing	Ministries, Prefecture
	9	FFW/Teachers	Oct 94	Feb 95	AMURT, CUAM
	10	FFW/Agro, Infrastr.	Oct 94	Mar 95	CARE, Salvation Army, ADRA
	11	Agro/Seeds Protection	Oct 94	Mar 95	GTZ
	12	Agro/ Seeds Exchange	Feb 95	Mar 95	ADRA
	13	Other/Prisons	Oct 94	Nov 94	Ministry of Justice, ICRC

Distribution	September 1994 – February 1995

Programme	Caseload*	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Biscuits	Total
Displaced/Returnees	9289	196.082	128.830	30.697	6.962	0.294	13.340	376.205
Displaced/Waystations	8278	152.000	61.680	7.126	0.600	2.100		223.506
Residents/General Dis.	37558	1277.300	989.447	163.011	0.480		3.500	2433.738
Residents/Targetted Ass	2391	22.450	70.350	21.332		2.085		116.217
Health/Orphans, UAC	4885	151.520	47.240	14.101	2.363	31.176	56.941	303.341
Health/Hosp.and Suppl.	7037	227.990	65.040	16.088	7.598	70.875	49.421	437.012
FFW/Civil Servants	14458	291.900	144.030	32.373	0.150			468.453
FFW/Teachers	7079	356.225	171.525	45.582	0.050			573.382
FFW/Agro, Infrastr.	3737	148.420	75.616	17.136	1.000			242.172
Agro/Seeds Protection	205111	2828.600	1856.200	297.740	1.648			4984.188
Agro/ Seeds Exchange			8.000					8.000
Other/Prisons	9416	190.750	57.500	14.287	2.550			265.087
Losses		18.300	6.486	3.740				28.526
Total		**5861.537**	**3681.944**	**663.213**	**23.401**	**106.530**	**123.202**	**10459.827**

Current Stocks	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Biscuits	Milk	Total
19/03/1995	1334.650	1473.881	511.699	14.750	1863.465	215.356	103.650	5517.451

* The Sub-Office is located within the Country Office in Kigali, and is responsible for food distribution in Kigali and Gitarama Prefectures, so this report compiles data on distribution in the two prefectures.

** Caseload numbers represent a monthly average for the months programme was running. Their sum would not give a realistic picture, as all the programmes did not run in all months.

CENTRAL RWANDA

Prefectures of Gitarama and Kigali

Overview

These two Prefectures suffered serious damage to basic infrastructure during the civil war. Following the RPF victory in July these areas were in need of immediate and .urgent assistance. WFP set up an office to deal exclusively with these two prefectures in October 1994. Assistance was provided both under the Rwanda Emergency Normalisation Plan (RENP) in co-operation with other UN agencies and the NGO community and independently with general distributions both in rural and urban areas.

Furthermore, a considerable Seed Protection programme was undertaken in Gitarama and Bugasera where more than 3,500MT of food was distributed to some 600,000 beneficiaries.

Current Projects

FFW - Civil Servants

WFP began paying FFW rations in lieu of salary payments to 600 civil servants in Gitarama in September. Although some salaries have been paid they are irregular and considered inadequate given the high rate of inflation. In this context, WFP has responded to the Government's request to extend the programme on a half ration basis until April.

FFW - Housing Rehabilitation

In association with the Agence Rwandaise de Developpement et de Cooperation, WFP is providing FFW rations for 1,910 workers who are involved in brick making in a project which aims at employing 10,000 youths in housing construction. In Gitarama, WFP, in association with Food for the Hungry (FHI) is rehabilitating houses destroyed during the war and assisting in the construction of 50 new dwellings.

Vulnerable Groups

Orphans and UACs are supplied by CRS in these two Prefectures. WFP supplies commodities for 250 beneficiaries in in-patient feeding programmes.

Waystation

The Kigali waystation located at Ndera serves as a central point for returnees travelling on to other destinations. Operated by Concern , during the month of January 26,000 returnees passed through the centre and received a total of 41MT of WFP commodities.

Resident Distribution

Beginning in September 1994 WFP began to target the urban poor of Kigali by means of general distribution. In co-operation with the Prefecture of Kigali, beneficiaries are identified by sector leaders and comprised primarily of widows with many children, the elderly, those fostering unaccompanied minors and returnees. In the first three months of this programme a total of 346 MT was distributed to 6,500 households. An evaluation mission is scheduled to review the needs and targeted beneficiaries for this programme.

Kibungo Sub–Office

Established	October 1994

Responsibility	Prefecture of Kibungo

Number of Staff	Expatriate	National
	1	1

Warehouses	Name	Type	Cap./MT
	No. 1	Brick wall/ tin roof	750
	No. 2	Brick wall/ tin roof	350

Programmes		Name	Duration		Implementing partners
	1	Displaced/Waystations	Oct 94	ongoing	Ministry of Rehabilitation, LWF, IRC, AEF,
	2	Health/Orphans, UAC	Oct 94	ongoing	SASO, IRC, Red Barnet, Catholic Sisters
	3	Health/Suppl. Feeding	Jan 95	ongoing	AEF, AH, Local authorities
	4	FFW/Civil Servants	Dec 94	ongoing	Prefecture
	5	FFW/Teachers	Oct 94	Feb 95	Ministry of Education
	6	FFW/Agro, Infrastr.	Jan 95	ongoing	Ministry of Rehabilitation
	7	Agro/Seeds Protection	Oct 94	Mar 95	CARE, GAA
	8	Other/Prisons	Oct 94	Nov 94	Local authorities

Distribution	October 1994 – February 1995

Programme	Caseload *	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Biscuits	Total
Displaced/Waystations	9983	273.500	111.022	17.734	2.050			404.306
Health/Orphans, UAC	583	31.500	13.530	2.479	1.150	3.925	7.788	60.372
Health/Suppl. Feeding	632	3.450	1.210	0.198	0.300	0.965	1.462	7.585
FFW/All Programmes	21606	592.580	244.250	38.208				875.038
Agro/Seeds Protection	60993	764.090	177.150	46.853				988.093
Other/Prisons	567	12.960	4.320	0.903	0.200			18.383
Total		**1678.080**	**551.482**	**106.375**	**3.700**	**4.890**	**9.250**	**2353.777**

Current Stocks	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Biscuits	Total
19/03/1995	408.230	320.411	40.659	0.950	31.225	15.180	816.655

* Caseload numbers represent a monthly average for the months programme was running. Their sum would not give a realistic picture, as all the programmes did not run in all months.

THE SOUTH WEST

Prefecture of Kibungo

Overview

The sub-office at Kibungo became operational in late October. Food distribution was initially targeted at returnees at the waystations and transit centres, vulnerable groups such as UACs and supplementary feedings centres. Now that the emergency phase is scaling down more emphasis is being placed on rehabilitation programmes such as FFW.

The Prefecture of Kibungo is not traditionally a food deficit area, however, agricultural production was seriously hampered as a result of the war. The vast banana plantations which produce most of the country's crop, were left unattended and are now overgrown and poorly maintained. ICRC undertook a major seeds and tools distribution in time for Season A in 1994, but no general distributions have been carried out. With the large numbers of old caseload returnees that flooded into the area from Zaire, Uganda, Tanzania and to a certain extent Burundi , WFP launched a Seed Protection programme in eight of the 11 communes in the Prefecture. In association with Care and German Agro Action (GAA) more than 290,000 beneficiaries or 80 percent of the population was targeted for food assistance under this programme.

The returnees remain a high priority for WFP in this Prefecture. According to the Prefect up to 200,000 people are likely to be resettled in this area and the need for food assistance will remain a priority until they are able to sustain themselves.

Current Projects

Transit Centre

The Aspeck transit in Kibungo, administered by Lutheran World Federation (LWF) is located in a secondary school. Returnees are registered here, receive their food ration then spend the night before being moved on the their final destination. The caseload fluctuates. In December numbers reduced considerably but then increased again in February. Figures for March indicate that there is a median throughflow of 150 per day.

UACs

WFP Kibungo is currently providing assistance to seven UACs scattered throughout the Prefecture. At the state run orphanage, located in a secondary school, there are 249 orphans between the ages of three months and 16 years. WFP is responsible for 90 percent of the food assistance to this orphanage although some additional assistance in the form of perishable food is provided by the NGO Compassion. The caseload for all seven UACs is 2,800.

FFW - Road Rehabilitation

In co-operation with LWF, WFP is implementing a road rehabilitation programme in the commune of Rukera. Twenty-four kilometres of road surface is currently being rehabilitated in a project providing FFW rations for 150 beneficiaries for 100 man days.

Institutional Feeding - old people

Traditionally, in Africa, old people's homes do not exist. In Rwanda, however, many old people have been left alone, their relatives are either displaced, refugees or have been killed. WFP is currently assisting the Bizeramariya sisters who have an established an old people's home in Kibungo. Four Rwandese nuns care for 56 elderly men and women for whom WFP provides a food basket of biscuits, maize and beans.

Byumba Sub-Office

Established	October 1994

Responsibility	Prefecture of Byumba (North-East)

Number of Staff	Expatriate	National
	1	2

Warehouses	Name	Type	Cap./MT
	Nyagatare 1	Rubb hall	300
	Nyagatare 2	Command shelter	200
	Matimba	Rub hall	300
	Tabagwe	Rub hall	300
	Byumba	Brick wall/ tin roof	350

Programmes		Name	Duration		Implementing partners
	1	Displaced/Returnees	Jan 95	ongoing	UNHCR, ADRA, ARP
	2	Displaced/Waystations	Jan 95	ongoing	UNHCR, ADRA, ARP
	2	Residents/General Dis.	Jul 94	Jan 95	GOR
	3	Health/Orphans, UAC	Sep 94	ongoing	SOS, ADRA, WVI
	4	Health/Hosp. Patients	Jan 95	ongoing	Local Health authorities
	5	Health/Supl. Feeding	Mar 95	ongoing	SOS, Refugee Trust, WVI
	6	FFW/Civil Servants	Feb 95	ongoing	Prefecture
	7	FFW/Teachers	Oct 94	Feb 95	Ministry of Education
	8	FFW/Agro, Infrastr.	Mar 95	ongoing	ADRA
	9	Agro/Seeds Protection	Oct 94	Mar 95	ADRA

Distribution	September 1994 – February 1995

Programme	Caseload *	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Biscuits	Total
Displaced/Returnees	20661	230.940	85.040	17.123	1.600			334.703
Displaced/Waystations	32668	258.320	79.387	15.102				352.809
Residents/General Dis.	23930	1812.000	451.000	63.000				2326.000
Health/All Programmes	148	12.564	3.987	0.754		0.679	0.336	18.320
FFW/Civil Servants	2030	9.400	5.650	1.392				16.442
FFW/Teachers	3587	187.880	79.522	23.145				290.547
Agro/Seeds Protection	25538	225.685	164.880	23.143				413.708
Losses		2.382				0.250		2.632
Total		**2739.171**	**869.466**	**143.659**	**1.600**	**0.929**	**0.336**	**3755.161**

Current Stocks	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Biscuits	Total
19/03/1995	326.270	105.580	44.314		9.925	9.760	495.849

* Caseload numbers represent a monthly average for the months programme was running. Their sum would not give a realistic picture, as all the programmes did not run in all months.

THE NORTH EAST

Prefecture of Byumba

Overview

The Sub-office at Nyagatare was established in October 1994, however, WFP resumed activities in the North East of Rwanda in May 1994, the earliest possible opportunity after fighting had ceased in the area. Food distributions, using food stocks from Uganda, were initially carried out along the "Byumba corridor" which runs from the border at Gatuna along the main asphalt road to Kigali.

As this area became more stable a meeting was held between the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) and relief agencies operating in the area, most notably WFP and ICRC, to determine areas of operation to maximise the efficiency of the relief effort and avoid any duplication. It was decided that ICRC would concentrate on the Byumba corridor and WFP would move further east, distributing to areas closer to Kagitumba. During July distributions began to the IDP camp at Murambi and other distribution points were established at places such as Ngarama.

These early emergency needs have gradually reduced and the second phase of the operation was initiated. Intervention by WFP and UNHCR, their implementing partners, Austrian Relief Programme (ARP) in Tabagwe and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) in Nyagatare/Matimba and the new Government worked together to cater to the immediate needs of the returnee population.

In September an agreement was reached between the Government of Rwanda and the two UN agencies to carry out a general distribution of food and non-food items in the communes of Mvumba and Ngarama, collectively known as Mutara, which was hosting large numbers of 'old' caseload returnees

The most immediate problem currently facing the north-east remains these old caseload returnees who are returning to Nyagatare in large numbers with considerable head of cattle. These returnees are settling in the Domaine de Chasse, close to the Akagera National Park, an area reserved to protect its drier climate creating ecological problems as well as the more immediate need for food and water.

Current Projects

Waystation/Reception Centres

UNHCR established two waystations at Matimba and Nyagatare in early January 1995 to cater to the growing numbers of returnees. WFP provides a standard fourteen day food ration while UNHCR provides non-food items such as blankets, soap and cooking pots.

The future of these waystations is undecided. There is no accurate figure on the number of 'old' caseload as, by virtue of birth, many of those returning may be first or even second generation Ugandans.

The current median caseload rests at 4,400 per week.

Unaccompanied Children's Centres (UACs)

There are currently three UACs operating in the north-east, one at Gakoni with a caseload of 243 children, one at Ngarama with 203 and one at Byumba with 200 children. The first two centres were established as orphanages prior to the war but their numbers have increased considerably. The UAC at Byumba was established by the Government in co-operation with World Vision International to cater to the large numbers of UAC who have appeared since the war.

In all cases the numbers fluctuate as children are claimed by

and others are either newly orphaned or registered.

In-patient Feeding

The Nyagatare Hospital is supported with an in-patient feeding scheme. At present this amounts to a ration for approximately 60 patients per day. The situation is closely monitored as the beneficiary numbers are not stable. For example, recently the numbers reached 90 for several days during an outbreak of measles.

Supplementary Feeding Programmes

WVI and Refugee Trust are presently supporting a total of 220 malnourished children at two clinics/health centres located in the communes of Kinyami and Giti. The children are measured for weight/height ratio to determine their nutritional status and are admitted to the programme at any level below 80 percent. They are usually discharged once they have reached 85 percent of the standard weight for height ratio.

FFW - School Rehabilitation

This project, administered by ADRA, is divided into two sections: (i) brickmaking and (ii) construction site labouring. Within the brickmaking component a standard rate of 50 bricks per day has been agreed upon to secure one standard days FFW ration. Approximately 150,000 bricks will be needed requiring 3,000 man/days. The construction site labour will be required for four months at a rate of 40 people per day for 25 working days, a total of 4,000 man days.

FFW - Civil Service

Within the Prefecture of Byumba a total of 187 government workers have been identified as eligible to receive a food ration in lieu of a salary payment.

Seed Protection Programme

In the north-west this programme covered planting season B only which runs from late January to mid March. Beneficiaries received a quantity of bean seeds with an accompanying food ration.

Proposed and Future Programmes

Supplementary Feeding

Inter SOS have requested supplementary feeding commodities to run a programme similar to those already established in the Prefecture. This project has been approved and is due to commence in April.

FFW - Road Rehabilitation

ADRA have proposed this programme to rehabilitate 150km of road surface over a period of six month. It has been stressed by WFP that this scheme must contribute to the establishment of a durable infrastructure and that careful and constant technical support should be provided. The scheme, if approved, will operate under the overall supervision of the Ministry of Transport (MINITRAP) at Byumba.

FFW - Shallow Wells

This scheme, which will be funded by USAID has the full support of the local communities involved. Although the WFP input is relatively small, given the arid nature of the area this project could have the greatest impact on the community at large. A total of 17 well sites have so far been identified and more may be added should demand and support be forthcoming.

In addition to these projects WFP is monitoring the essential vulnerable population scheme which is in the process of being implemented by Caritas Suisse (CS). Should CS not have the capacity to provide for all the vulnerable beneficiaries within the programme as in other Prefectures, WFP will assume responsibility.

THE NORTH - WEST

Prefectures of Gisenyi, Ruhengeri and Kibuye

Overview

WFP began operating along the road between Gisenyi and Ruhengeri as early as July 1994. Roadside distributions were carried out from the back of WFP trucks which distributed WFP commodities to those in need. Furthermore, waystations were established by Care as early as August and provided with commodities from WFP Kigali.

WFP formally established a sub-office in Ruhengeri to cover the Prefectures of Ruhengeri and Gisenyi in October 1994. However, a sub-office in Gisenyi has recently opened which will eventually assume responsibility for the two Prefectures. In Kibuye, WFP began operations much later and due to the poor road conditions have encountered logistical problems which have affected programme activities.

These three Prefectures have been, and remain, politically sensitive due to their borders with Zaire and the enormous problem of the large numbers of 'old' caseload returnees settling in the Prefectures of Gisenyi and Ruhengeri. Subsequently, WFP is required to closely monitor the situation in this part of the country.

Priorities remain providing assistance to the returnees during their reintegration into the agricultural cycle, development of income generating activities as well as support to the agricultural sector.

More specifically, WFP in co-operation with UNHCR and the GoR are hoping to target the Communes of Mutura and Kinigi in the Prefectures of Gisenyi and Ruhengeri as pilot projects to resettle the 'old' caseload refugees. It is hoped that this project will set an example of what can be achieved in terms of humanitarian assistance and give confidence to the Government and persuade more people to return to Rwanda.

Ruhengeri

Current Projects

FFW - Civil Servants

As part of the nation-wide FFW for the public sector programme, this project in Ruhengeri provided food assistance to some 153 beneficiaries on a monthly basis.

Gendarmerie Training

In association with UNAMIR, WFP began providing food assistance to the training of the Gendarmerie. An intensive training course of three months duration WFP is providing a full food basket to the 300 students.

Hospital Feeding

WFP is currently providing rations to two hospitals in this Prefecture with a caseload of approximately 1,320 beneficiaries per month.

FFW - Terracing Rehabilitation

This project, with 500 beneficiaries, is rehabilitating the terraces in this most mountainous region of Rwanda, an activity vital for erosion control which is considered the most serious agricultural problem threatening the future productivity of the area.

Gisenyi

Current Projects

Waystations

WFP has been providing assistance to Care waystations along the road from Gisenyi to Ruhengeri since August 1994. The caseload varies considerably dependent on the feeling in the camps, however, the median is approximately 23,400 per month. Each returnee receives a ten day

Ruhengeri Sub–Office *

Established	September 95

Responsibility	Prefectures of Gisenyi and Ruhengeri

Number of staff	Expatriate	National
	2	2

Warehouses	Name	Type	Cap./MT
	Kora	Brick wall/ tin roof	700

Programmes		Name	Duration		Implementing partners
	1	Displaced/Returnees	Dec 94	ongoing	Ministry of Rehabilitation, UNHCR
	2	Displaced/Waystations	Sep 94	June 95	CARE
	3	Health/Hosp. Patients	Oct 94	ongoing	MSF/Hol, Bel, AMERICARES, Triangle, GED
	4	Health/Orphans, UAC	Dec 94	ongoing	Ministry of Rehabilitation,
	5	FFW/Civil Servants	Dec 94	ongoing	Prefecture
	6	FFW/Teachers	Oct 94	Jan 95	COOPI
	7	FFW/Agro, Infrastr.	Feb 95	ongoing	Local authorities, ICRC, UNAMIR

Distribution	September 1994 – February 1995

Programme	Caseload **	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Biscuits	Total
Displaced/Returnees	44296	949.360	418.788	61.798	5.250			1435.196
Displaced/Waystation	34095	505.524	163.657	27.276			40.000	736.457
Health/Hosp.Patients	289	13.851	4.155	0.693		3.463	1.731	23.893
Health/Orphans, UAC	901	32.450	9.735	1.623		8.113	4.056	55.977
FFW/Civil Servants	4076	86.721	29.346	4.891			11.100	132.059
FFW/Teachers	23246	541.470	309.076	84.868		6.032		941.446
FFW/Agro, Infrastr.	1371	16.457	4.93711	0.82285				22.217
Losses				0.300		0.475	0.026	0.801
Total		**2145.833**	**939.695**	**182.272**	**5.250**	**18.082**	**56.914**	**3348.046**

Current Stocks	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Biscuits	Total
19/03/1995	330.070	239.700	17.810	4.200	55.100	4.980	651.860

* As Ruhengery Sub-Office covers the prefectures of Gisenyi and Ruhengeri, this report data contains information on the distribution in both prefectures.

** Caseload numbers represent a monthly average for the months programme was running. Their sum would not give a realistic picture, as all the programmes did not run all months.

Kibuye Sub-Office

Established	December 1995

Responsibility	Prefecture of Kibuye

Number of staff	Expatriate	National
	1	2

Warehouses	Name	Type	Cap./MT
	Oprovia	Brick wall/ tin roof	600

Programmes		Name	Duration		Implementing partners
	1	Displaced/Returnees	Feb 95	ongoing	UNHCR
	2	Health/Orphans, UAC	Dec 94	ongoing	Caritas, MDM,
	3	Health/Suppl. Feeding	Jan 94	ongoing	MDM, MSF/Fra, ADRA
	4	FFW/Civil Servants	Dec 94	ongoing	Prefecture
	5	FFW/Teachers	Dec 94	Feb 95	Ministry of Education
	6	FFW/Agro, Infrastr.	Dec 94	ongoing	Swiss DR, ICRC, Local authorities
	7	Agro/Seeds Exchange	Feb 95	Mar 95	Swiss DR, Local authorities

Distribution	December 1994 – February 1995

Programme	Caseload *	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Biscuits	Total
Displaced/Returnees	501	2.400	1.050	0.528			0.084	4.062
Health/Orphans, UAC	281	4.600	1.200	0.572		3.950	1.332	11.654
Health/Suppl. Feeding	45		0.500	0.132		1.000	0.216	1.848
FFW/Civil Servants	1936	27.820	16.100	3.121				47.041
FFW/Teachers	5689	196.285	62.912	17.288				276.485
FFW/Agro, Infrastr.	3822	120.75	52.185	12.805				185.740
Agro/Seeds Exchange			20.000					20.000
Losses								
Total		**351.855**	**153.947**	**34.446**		**4.950**	**1.632**	**546.830**

Current Stocks	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Biscuits	Total
19/03/1995	85.550	61.400	47.141		5.625	17.580	217.296

* Caseload numbers represent a monthly average for the months programme was running. Their sum would not give a realistic picture, as all the programmes did not run in all months.

ration pack from WFP which is accompanied by non-food items provided by UNHCR. Transport to onward destinations is provided by IOM.

Reception Centres

There are two Reception Centres in the Prefecture which cater for the old caseload returnees. Established in former schools these returnees receive food assistance and accommodation. The Government has begun slowly resettling these people in the commune of Mutura, and to a lesser extent in other communes throughout Rwanda, however, with an average caseload of 12,000 beneficiaries per month this is expected to be a slow process.

Targeted Distribution

In co-operation with the GoR and UNHCR, targeted distributions are being carried out to those 'old' caseload returnees who are landless and unable to support themselves. Although at this stage these distributions in the communes throughout the Prefecture are on a one-time only basis, designed as a confidence building measure, they may need to be undertaken again.

Hospital-Feeding

Two hospitals run by German Emergency Doctors (GED) and MSF-B are currently receiving commodities from WFP. The current caseload for both hospitals is approximately 550 per month.

FFW - School Rehabilitation

This project is a joint WFP/Cooperazione Italiana (CoopI) operation which has already rehabilitated 137 primary schools in the Prefecture. WFP is providing a reduced ration of while CoopI covers a portion of the monthly salary in cash.

Kibuye

Current Programmes

FFW - Road Rehabilitation

Initially approved to maintain around 200 kilometres of major and feeder roads in the area around Kibuye this programme is implemented by ADRA with the assistance of road supervisors from the Ministry of Public Works. This project has employed more than 2,000 beneficiaries who are drawn from the local communities through which the road passes.

FFW - Women's Activities

WFP supports this women's group in the form of FFW for three activities. (i) production of handicrafts as an income generating activity (ii) rabbit keeping whereby the offspring are divided amongst the community and ; (iii) vegetable production with seeds provided by Swiss Disaster Relief. The beneficiaries learn how to grow vitamin rich vegetables from seed preparation and transplanting as well as mulching, watering and the application of pesticides and fertilisers.

FFW - Apiculture

This project, with a caseload of 186 aims at providing assistance for bee keepers in repairing the beehives.

FFW - Agricultural Tools

WFP is assists blacksmiths who produce agricultural tools from scrap metals. The beneficiaries produce hoes, pangas, harvesting knives and axes at a price affordable to the rural population.

Unaccompanied Children's Centres

There are six UACs in Kibuye with an estimated 1,200 children although numbers fluctuate as children are claimed or placed in foster care. Until recently WFP and ICRC divided the responsibility for providing assistance, however ICRC has advised WFP that they will no longer be in a position to continue this programme.

Hospital Feeding

WFP Kibuye runs four inpatient feeding programmes in the Prefecture with a total caseload of approximately 160 patients. WFP has been approached by ADRA to begin a in-patient programme at a hospital administered by them at Mogonero.

THE SOUTH WEST

Prefectures of Gikongoro, Cyangugu and Butare

Overview

WFP currently has three sub-offices in the south-west. The major emphasis in this region has been the massive task of feeding the 300,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) for whom WFP assumed responsibility in August. As well as the provision of essential food requirements for returnees and support to rehabilitate government infrastructure by means of FFW programmes for government ministries. Now that the camps for which WFP is responsible have closed and that two planting seasons have passed, WFPs activities in this region are moving into a rehabilitation phase concentrating primarily on FFW schemes and vulnerable group feeding

The sub-office at Gikongo was established immediately after the civil war in July while the area was still part of *Zone Turquoise,* the French protectorate. An agreement between ICRC, CRS and WFP determined the division of camps in order to provide the most efficient service to the IDPs. WFP originally took responsibility for approximately 300,000 people in three camps north of Gikongoro and provided assistance until these camps were closed under *Operation Retour* between late November 1994 and January 1995.

WFP established a presence in Butare in August 1994. Prior to the conflict Butare was the only WFP sub-office in Rwanda. It was established to monitor the Burundi refugees in the area and had substantial warehouse space already available which was ideal to use as central stores for the entire region. An international staff member was assigned to Butare in November, primarily to co-ordinate the Seeds and Tools Project that WFP undertook in co-operation with ICRC as well as the general distributions which were issued to compensate for the amount of destruction to the agricultural land.

In Cyangugu, WFP responded to requests from the Prefect, UNHCR and ICRC and opened a sub-office to assess and meet the unmet food requirements within the Prefecture

Population Figures in WFP Assisted IDP Camps, August 1994 - January 1995

Camp	Caseload in August	October	December	Closing Date
Musange	12,612	17,500	0	late November
Kaduha	39,155	40,000	0	early December
Rukondo	44,965	46,500	75,000	mid January
Cyanika	208,782	33,000	26,596	New Year
TOTAL	305,514	137,000	101,596	

Gikongoro Sub–Office

Established	July 1994

Responsibility	Prefecture of Gikongoro

Number of Staff	Expatriate	National
	2	0

Warehouses	Name	Type	Cap./MT
	No.1	Brick wall/ tin roof	500
	No.2	Portadome	250

Programmes		Name	Duration		Implementing partners
	1	Displaced/IDP Camps	Aug 94	Dec 94	AICF, CARE
	2	Displaced/Refugees	Jan 95	ongoing	Caritas, UNHCR
	3	Resident/General Dis.	Jan 95	Mar 95	CARE
	4	Health/Hosp. Patients	Sep 94	ongoing	MSF/Fra, Goal, Feed the Children, Caritas, SOS,
	5	Health/Orphans,UAC	Sep 94	ongoing	Trocaire, Merlin, AICF, SCF, WV, TDH
	6	FFW/Civil Servants	Dec 94	ongoing	Prefecture, Ministries of Rehab., Health, Agro.
	7	FFW/Teachers	Nov 94	Feb 95	Ministry of Education
	8	Other	Sep 94	Sep 94	UNHCR, Concern, Solidarite

Distribution	September 1994 – February 1995

Programme	Caseload *	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Biscuits	Total
Displaced/IDP Camps	137052	6277.220	2172.044	391.653	27.500		12.580	8880.997
Displaced/Refugees	1441	31.758	12.233	2.042	0.650			46.683
Resident/General Dis.	26076	732.310	18.800	74.141	19.600			844.851
Health/All Programmes	4073	46.748	30.143	11.562	1.100	332.115	84.221	505.889
FFW/Civil Servants	5190	51.450	25.538	7.084				84.072
FFW/Teachers	6970	291.520	129.915	30.248				451.683
Other		7.100	8.670	1.620				17.390
Losses		10.970	4.456	8.402	0.400	0.525	0.143	24.896
Total		**7449.076**	**2401.799**	**526.752**	**49.250**	**332.640**	**96.944**	**10856.461**

Current Stocks	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Biscuits	Total
19/03/1995	201.920	205.624	19.570	6.100	9.275	16.274	458.763

* Caseload numbers represent a monthly average for the months programme was running. Their sum would not give a realistic picture, as all the programmes did not run in all months.

Gikongoro

Current Projects

FFW - Civil Servants

As part of the nation-wide assistance programme for the Government, WFP Gikongoro assisted by providing compensation for salaries for civil servants in the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Education and the office of the Prefect.

Vulnerable Groups

WFP is assisting all orphanages, health centres and hospital patients in the Prefecture with a combined caseload of approximately 1,500. Figures have consistently lowered in direct proportion to the number of camps and the caseload per camp as the implementing partners' operations were primarily located within the camps. Currently, the emphasis is to move away from feeding centres towards UACs and Tracing programmes.

General Distributions

With the closure of the camps in January ,WFP, in association with CARE International, began targeting a collective caseload of 110, 000 residents in four communes in the Prefecture. This programme will come to an end at the end of March. An assessment mission will then evaluate the situation with regard to the resident population in the northern part of the prefecture until criteria are established to target the most vulnerable families.

Burundi Refugees

In addition to the Rwandan IDPs, the camps in this area also housed Burundi nationals that took refuge in Rwanda during the political tension in Burundi in 1993. The local authorities and UNHCR approached WFP in February with a proposal to feed 2,200 Burundi refugees. A camp at Kigeme, approximately seven kilometres west of Gikongoro has been established by UNHCR in co-operation with Caritas, Oxfam and UNICEF. These refugees will be registered and issued ID cards and as soon as the situation in Burundi stabilises UNHCR will provide transport to ferry them home.

Internally Displaced Persons

The Government has established a camp for approximately 8,000 IDPs at Murambi, three kilometres north-west of Gikongoro. These IDPs fled from the southern parts of the Prefecture and need to be catered for until the camps in this area are closed.

Proposed and Approved Programmes

FFW - School Rehabilitation

An agreement has been reached between Feed the Children and WFP to provide FFW assistance in the rehabilitation of approximately 90 percent of all schools in the Prefecture. This programme will have a caseload of approximately 100 per month for an initial period of three months.

FFW - Agricultural Rehabilitation

In association with the Ministry of Agriculture WFP plans to assist in the rehabilitation of two very important agricultural valleys in the Prefecture that have become overgrown and swampy since the outbreak of the war.

Cyangugu

Waystation

The Nyagatare waystation for Rwandan refugees returning from Zaire was WFP's first priority and continues to operate although numbers are decreasing. From an initial figure of 500 the number has dropped to approximately 200 returnees per week. According to UNHCR who administers the camp this is due to the real/perceived insecurity in Rwanda.

FFW - Civil Servants

The FFW programme for civil servants began in December 1994. The main beneficiaries of this programme have been teachers employed by the

Butare Sub–Office

Established	August 1994

Responsibility	Prefecture of Butare

Number of staff	Expatriate	National
	1	1

Warehouses	Name	Type	Cap./MT
	Rwandex 1	Brick wall/ tin roof	1000
	Rwandex 2	Brick wall/ tin roof	500
	Nyanza	Tin wall/tin roof	3000

Programmes		Name	Duration		Implementing partners
	1	Displaced/ IDP Camps	Oct 94	ongoing	Caritas
	2	Displaced/Waystations	Sep 94	ongoing	CARE
	3	Displaced/Returnees	Nov 94	ongoing	Caritas
	4	Residents/General Dis.	Dec 94	Feb 95	Feed the Children
	5	Health/Suppl. Feeding	Sep 94	Dec 94	AICF, MSF
	6	FFW/Civil Servants	Nov 94	ongoing	Prefecture
	7	FFW/Teachers	Oct 94	Feb 95	Ministry of Education
	8	FFW/Agro, Infrastr.	Jan 95	ongoing	Ministries of Agriculture
	9	FFW/Other	Sep 94	Jan 95	Ministry of Rehabilitation and Prefectures
	10	Agro/Seeds Protection	Oct 94	Nov 94	ICRC, MSF/Bel
	11	Other/School Feeding	Sep 94	Jan 95	Ministry of Education
	12	Other/Prisons	Sep 94	ongoing	Ministry of Rehabilitation, Prefectures

Distribution	September 1994 – February 1995

Programme	Caseload *	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Biscuits	Total
Displaced/ IDP Camps	5619	67.500	20.163	3.366				91.029
Displaced/Waystations	6174	152.100	26.000	14.124			7.800	200.024
Displaced/Returnees	45022	1060.830	346.046	51.242	0.600			1458.718
Residents/General Dis.	48931	1789.546	373.866	214.653				2378.065
Health/Suppl. Feeding	3148	72.110	29.980	4.594	2.000		4.632	113.316
FFW/Civil Servants	4944	105.515	44.299	10.369				160.183
FFW/Teachers	13242	362.025	141.714	32.437			0.144	536.320
FFW/Agro, Infrastr.	925	9.750	4.200	1.034				14.984
Agro/Seeds Protection	89472	1170.57	161.2	117.67				1449.440
Other/School Feeding	3000	33.000	10.998	3.892				47.890
Other/Prisons	726	46.250	21.110	3.116	0.050		0.036	70.562
Losses		0.131						0.131
Total		**4869.327**	**1179.576**	**456.497**	**2.650**		**12.612**	**6520.662**

Current Stocks	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Biscuits	Total
19/03/1995	370.300	1238.515	130.776	3.000		62.544	1805.135

* Caseload numbers represent a monthly average for the months programme was running. Their sum would not give a realistic picture, as all the programmes did not run in all months.

Ministry of Primary Education, as well as employees of the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Justice, ustoms/Immigration and of the Prefecture. Distributions have been carried out exclusively by WFP and local authorities as no NGO willing to work in this Prefecture was found.

Vulnerable Groups

On March 1 ICRC handed over the responsibility of food assistance to orphanages, hospital and clinics making WFP the only agency providing food assistance to health related facilities in this Prefecture. The entire vulnerable group programme is currently being reviewed to establish more accurate beneficiary numbers.

Seed Protection

In February WFP in collaboration with UNHCR undertook a Seed Protection Programme for 6,000 families in the communes of Bugarama, Kamembe and Gafunzo. This was a one time distribution of seeds by UNHCR and food commodities by WFP.

IGZ 4 project

At the request of the Prefect, WFP has restarted the IGZ 4 reforestation project which was initiated prior to the war. Located in the communes of Nyakabuye and Karangera the project is divided into two parts. Firstly, the maintenance of a 100 metre wide protection belt along the forests of Nyungwe and Chamdongo. WFP provides commodities in lieu of salaries for the 760 labourers in two nurseries/plantations while the government is responsible for the seeds, plastics tree plantation bags and tools. At present there are approximately 60 hectares being reforested. The second part is the maintenance of the primary and secondary roads in the communes. FFW rations are paid for 1,296 beneficiaries who rebuild roads, repair bridges and remove debris from avalanches along approximately 7,000 metres of road per month.

In Cyangugu WFP also has an implementing partner Christian Reformed World Relief Committee (CRWRC) that implements road rehabilitation, coop restructing and health related programmes in the three northern communes of Cyangugu and the commune of Rwamatamu in the Prefecture of Kibuye.

Butare

Current Projects

Waystation

This Care operated waystation was established in August 1994 to cater for returnees from Burundi and Zaire and IDPs. Located in a former school for the deaf there are facilities for up to 2,500 people to stay overnight before being moved on to their final destinations. Returnees receive a full ration for 10 days. Average weekly caseload is 2,200.

FFW - Civil Servants

A total of 2,426 beneficiaries were identified in this Prefecture as being eligible for FFW rations. Some Ministries have begun to pay salaries and this month the caseload has dropped to 297.

FFW - School Rehabilitation

Feed the Children Europe (FTC/E) has carried out an assessment of all primary schools in the Prefecture and those which are considered to be most need of repair. WFP will supply part of the wage in the form of FFW rations while FTC/E will provide the cash component. The 80 schools will be rehabilitated over an eight month period with a caseload of 1,600.

FFW - Fish Pond Rehabilitation

This project is designed to rehabilitate the Rwandan National Research Centre for the Fisheries Industry at Kigembe which sustained considerable damage during the war. It is considered to be of importance given the low amount of protein in the local diet. The initial caseload is 100 but the project may be extended to cover other ponds in the region.

Cyangugu Sub–Office

Established	November 1994

Responsibility	Prefecture of Cyangugu

Number of Staff	Expatriate	National
	0	2

Warehouses	Name	Type	Cap./MT
	Grenarwa	Brick wall/ tin roof	350
	Market	Brick wall/ tin roof	550
	UNHCR	Rubhall	400

Programmes		Name	Duration		Implementing partners
	1	Displaced/Waystations	Nov 94	ongoing	UNHCR, IOM
	2	Health/Orphans, UAC	Dec 94	ongoing	MSF, IRC, MDM, NPA, HELP, Catholic Sisters
	3	FFW/Civil Servants	Dec 94	Jan 95	Prefecture, Ministries: Agro., Educ., Health, Just.
	4	FFW/Teachers	Nov 94	Feb 95	Ministry of Education
	5	FFW/Agro, Infrastr.	Feb 95	ongoing	Local authorities, UNHCR
	6	Agro/Seeds Protection	Oct 94	Feb 95	Local authorities, CRWRC

Distribution	November 1994–February 1995

Programme	Caseload *	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Biscuits	Total
Displaced/Waystations	3957	71.197	7.350	3.684	3.250			85.481
Health/ Orphans, UAC	1429	12.350	13.975	1.909	0.950	14.350	15.642	59.176
FFW/Teachers	10651	480.040	195.700	14.414				690.154
FFW/Civil Servants	2252	35.560	11.918	1.157				48.635
FFW/Agro, Infrastr.	3476	74.550	35.310	2.760				112.620
Agro/Seeds Protection	50895	711.410	68.950	44.136				824.496
Other		3.350			0.450			3.800
Losses				1.000				1.000
Total		**1388.457**	**333.203**	**69.059**	**4.650**	**14.350**	**15.642**	**1825.361**

Current Stocks	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Biscuits	Total
19/03/1995	506.160	244.753	102.421	3.000	13.600	17.156	887.090

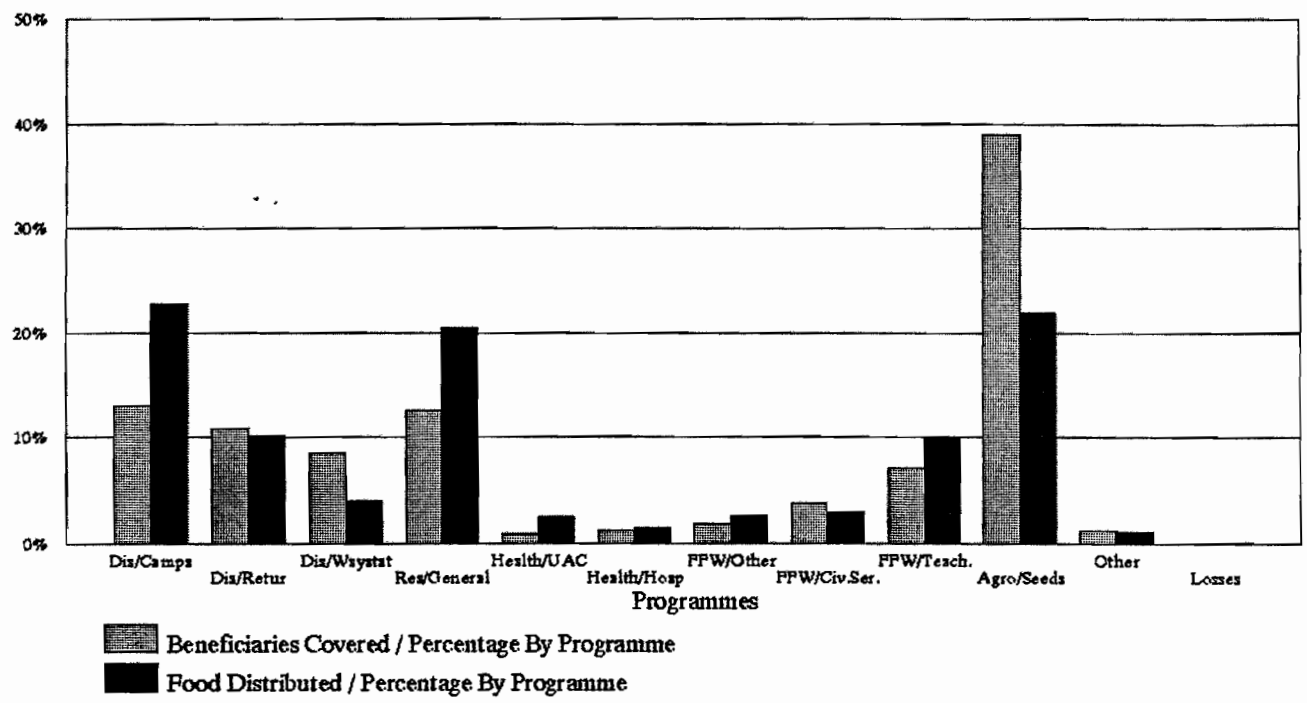
* Caseload numbers represent a monthly average for the months programme was running. Their sum would not give a realistic picture, as all the programmes did not run in all months.

Food Distribution / By Programme

September 94 – February 95

Programme/Sector	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Biscuits	Total
Displaced/Camps	144112	6376.478	2204.440	397.061	28.150		12.580	9018.709
Displaced/Returnees	119769	2713.112	1090.776	179.122	16.462	0.294	13.424	4013.190
Displaced/Waystations	95155	1139.141	338.074	67.312	3.850	2.100	47.800	1598.277
Residents/General Dis.	138886	5633.606	1903.463	536.137	20.080	2.085	3.500	8098.871
Health/Orphans, UAC	10116	279.168	115.823	32.245	5.563	393.629	169.980	996.409
Health/Hosp.and Suppl.	13371	329.965	104.872	22.459	9.898	76.982	57.798	601.974
FFW/ Agro, Infrastr.	20533	670.984	296.781	55.888	1.000		0.144	1024.796
FFW/Civil Servants	42115	754.128	336.740	68.826	0.150		11.100	1170.944
FFW/Teachers	77666	2561.207	1150.223	256.421	0.050	6.032		3973.932
Agro/Seeds Protection	431945	5700.355	2456.380	529.542	1.648			8687.925
Other/Schools, Prisons	13709	293.410	102.598	23.818	3.250		0.036	423.112
Losses		31.783	10.942	13.442	0.400	1.250	0.169	57.986
Total *	**713311**	**26483.336**	**10111.112**	**2182.273**	**90.501**	**482.371**	**316.531**	**39666.124**

* The numbers of beneficiaries (caseload) per programme represent monthly average for the months when programme was running. As all programmes were not running in all months, the total beneficiaries in the table is not a sum, but a monthy average of WFP beneficiaries. Regarding food commodities the total is the sum of all quantities distributed.

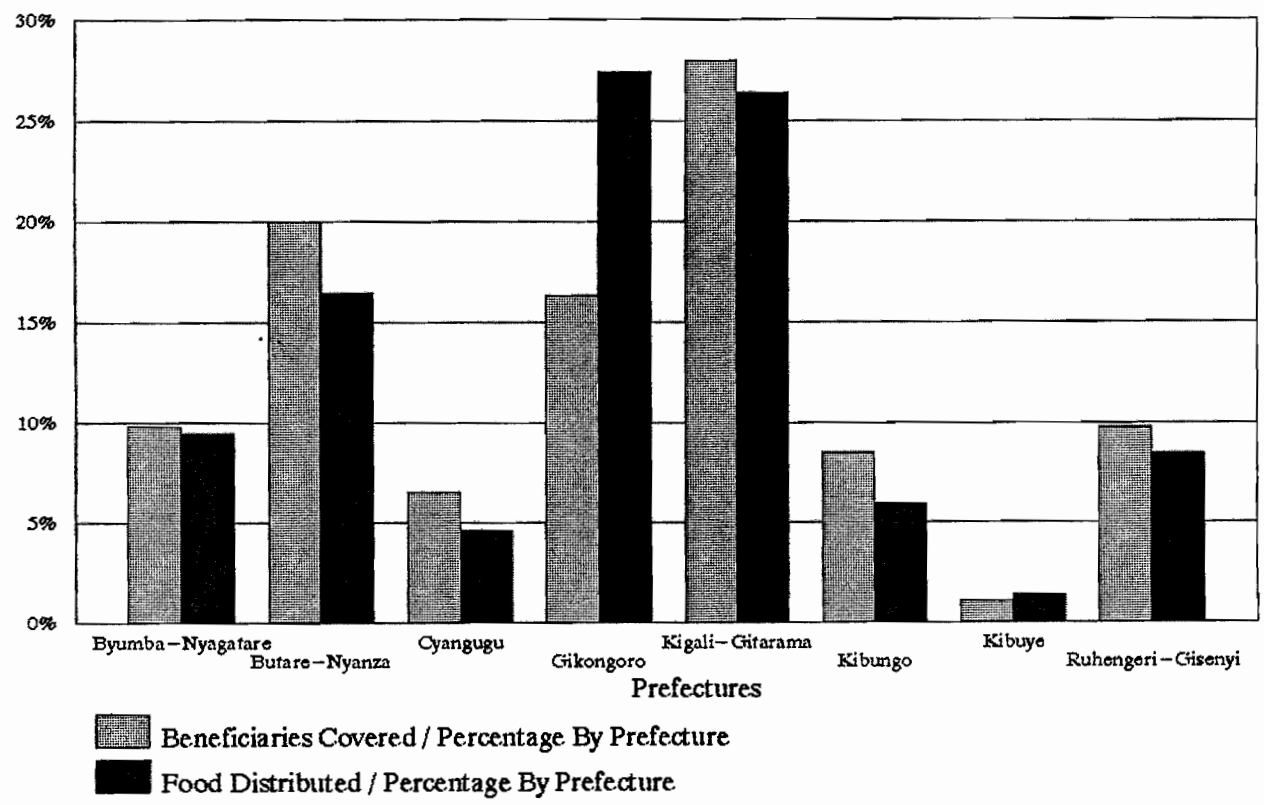


Food Distribution / By Location

September 94 – February 95

Location	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Biscuits	Total
Byumba-Nyagatare	69928	2739.171	869.466	143.659	1.600	0.929	0.336	3755.161
Butare-Nyanza	142487	4869.327	1179.576	456.497	2.650		12.612	6520.662
Cyangugu	46804	1388.457	333.203	69.059	4.650	14.350	15.642	1825.361
Gikongoro	116463	7449.076	2401.799	526.752	49.250	332.640	96.944	10856.461
Kigali-Gitarama	199195	5861.537	3681.944	663.213	23.401	106.530	123.202	10459.827
Kibungo	60785	1678.080	551.482	106.375	3.700	4.890	9.250	2353.777
Kibuye	7906	351.855	153.947	34.446		4.950	1.632	546.830
Ruhengeri-Gisenyi	69744	2145.833	939.695	182.272	5.250	18.082	56.914	3348.046
Total	**713311**	**26483.336**	**10111.112**	**2182.273**	**90.501**	**482.371**	**316.531**	**39666.124**

* The numbers of beneficiaries (caseload) per location is a monthly average. All programmes were not running in all months, so the sum of the totals per programme would not give a realistic picture.



AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

The WFP Agricultural Assessment Officer recently participated in a joint WFP/FAO Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission to review the result of the 1995 A season and make preliminary food aid requirement estimates with regard to the prospects of the 1995 B crop. the Mission visited all ten prefectures interviewing local officials, farmers and NGOs operating on the ground. The MINAGRI/FAO Antenne system provided a useful basis for subsequent population, area and yield estimates. But, with little continuity and minimal resources within the local government structures, detailed and accurate information is often lacking. There is a clear need for a co-ordinated effort to reinforce local capacity for the monitoring of demographic, agricultural , meteorological, nutritional and economic variables.

In November it was estimated that 30 percent of the population was either internally displaced, were refugees or had been killed. For those who remained or returned in time to harvest and plant for season B, shortages of seeds, tool and labour hindered planting. It is estimated that the total area planted in season A was 34 percent less than 1990, the last year for which reliable statistics are available. This fall is despite a massive effort on the part of the international community to distribute seeds and hand tools throughout the country. After a delayed start to the season, the rains were generally abundant and well-distributed. Average to above yields were recorded in Kibuye, Ruhengeri and Gisenyi but the overall picture is bleak. Cereal and pulse yields were undermined by late planting. Bananas, roots and tubers suffered from inadequate crop husbandry. total 1995 season A food crop production (excluding oilseeds, fruit and vegetables) is estimated at 1.5 million tons, which, in cereal equivalent terms is only 58 percent of the pre-war average. The season B sorghum crop has now been planted and is in a generally good condition. Land is being prepared for maize and beans crops. It is too early to predict the outcome of the season and it is considered that a crop evaluation should be carried out in June.

RWANDA EMERGENCY NORMALISATION PLAN (RENP)

Within the context of the UN Rwanda Emergency normalisation Plan (RENP) and under the overall co-ordination of the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG), WFP worked closely with the Government of Rwanda, international NGOs and other UN agencies in priority areas where food could aid rehabilitation. Strong emphasis was given to 'capacity building', whereby WFP assistance in the form of FFW was used to support government ministries in undertaking their responsibility during the period when salary payments were not possible. The food package was valued at approximately US$50 a figure based on the average salary prior to the war and the September exchange rate and Kigali market prices.

Hospitals/Health facilities

WFP provided hospital feeding for the central hospital in Kigali and FFW in the hospital at Kibungo. Assistance was also provided, and continues to be provided, to a large number of dispensaries and health centres across the country.

Airport Rehabilitation

In co-operation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, WFP implemented an institutional strengthening programme which provided FFW for airport employees including air traffic controllers

Transport of Returnees

Within *Operation Homeward Bound* WFP provided transport for returnees and displaced persons in the form of short haul trucks on their return journey to Kigali after delivering WFP commodities throughout the country.

Restoration of Gas and Electricity

In order to restore electricity and gas supplies to the country in the shortest possible time, WFP, through the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, provided FFW rations to the workers of Electrogaz .

Telecommunications

By means of a public assistance programme, WFP provided the first food assistance to Rwandatel employees in September 1994 to assist in the restoration of the Rwandan telecommunications network.

Harvest/Agricultural Assistance

In co-operation with other agencies distribution non-food items such as seeds and agricultural tools, WFP supplied food rations to deter beneficiaries from eating the seeds and to maintain the nutritional intake of the target population until the harvests.

Prison Feeding

Food assistance was provided to the prisons at Kigali, Gitarama and Butare as they passed from the Ministry of Defence to the Ministry of Justice. This programme was officially handed over to ICRC on 1 November 1994.

Reopening of Schools

As an important step towards normalisation, WFP assisted in the reopening of primary schools throughout the country. FFW rations were provided to approximately 15,000 primary school teachers and administrators beginning in early October.

ACRONYMS

ADRA	Adventist Development Relief Agency
ARP	Austrian Relief Programme
CoopI	Cooperazione Internazionale
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
CS	Caritas Suisse
FFW	Food for Work
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
FTC/E	Feed the Children/Europe
GAA	German Agro Action
GED	German Emergency Doctors
GoR	Government of Rwanda
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced People
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MSF	Medecins sans Frontieres
RPA	Rwandan Patriotic Army
RPF	Rwandan Patriotic Front
RRT	Rapid Response Team
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary General
UAC	Unaccompanied Children's Centre
UNAMIR	United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WFP	World Food Programme
WVI	World Vision International