

UNAMIR

LIN AGENCIES AND NGOS

21 SEPT 1994 - 4 MAY 1995

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

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Project Summary

The Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration proposes to organize a 2-day workshop in the month of April 1994.

The Workshop, to be held at the Hotel Mille Collines in Kigali, aims at bringing together all NGOs operating in Rwanda, the representatives of the prefectures and relevant Ministries, in order to discuss and exchange views on ways of linking relief to rehabilitation for sustainable development. In other words, how can emergency efforts that meet immediate needs be designed to enhance and support long-term development.

Besides the local authorities (Prefets, MINIREISO's coordinators at prefecture level, etc.), the Workshop is intending to invite 77 NGOs which have a formal agreement with the Ministry, UN Agencies, Donor community, making a total number of 160 participants.

To make the Workshop possible, this project proposal is seeking a total amount of US dollar 25,518. A US \$ 10,000 has been already secured.

Background

Following the mayhem that took place in Rwanda since 6th of April 1994, it was obvious that the country was to be reconstructed from scratch. Amongst many other things, the country lacked human resources, capital and even natural resources. Rwanda was doomed to depend extensively on external assistance for a period of at least two years. During this period the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, in collaboration with other ministries, set a vision, that of striving and struggling in order to raise the country from the abyss in which it had fallen. However, there is no need to recall that the government did not possess at that particular moment neither the institutional capacity to manage or coordinate the huge emergency operation that was needed, nor the organisational structure, the human resources, the equipment, the procedures and the systems to act as an effective counterpart to the huge humanitarian activities that were to be undertaken within the country by both the UN-Agencies and the numerous non-governmental organisations.

It is against this background that the Ministry of Rehabilitation, in order to carry out its mandate - that of coordinating all efforts to reconstruct, rebuild and work towards recovery in Rwanda - established towards the end of 1994 the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit (HACU). This Unit was entrusted with the responsibilities of facilitating the operations and activities of the non-governmental organisations in Rwanda, entrusted indeed with the role of coordinating the humanitarian assistance as a whole in the country.

The Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit was established in such a way that it would be able to provide complete services to the NGO-community and at the same time be able to be fully informed about activities of the NGO-community in Rwanda on the one hand, and to oversee the evolution of the humanitarian assistance operations in line with the government policy on the other hand.

At the inception of the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit, a document entitled: "Working Procedures for Local and International NGOs in Rwanda" was drafted, discussed with the whole NGO-community in Rwanda and later on published and adopted by the Rwandese Government and the NGO-community at large.

The document consisted of a series of regulations which Non-Governmental organisations operating in Rwanda were to follow in future i.e from registration to monitoring and evaluation of project activities in the field.

to be done

The rationale behind these regulations containing the NGO working procedures in Rwanda was that while acknowledging the response of many NGOs to the victims of genocide and war in Rwanda and while acknowledging the good performance of many of them in relief and rehabilitation, the government believed that the commitments, resources and experiences of NGOs must be integrated with that of the national government if meaningful results that benefit vulnerable populations are to be generated. In some cases, the government was not clearly aware of the purposes of some of the NGO projects that were being implemented in the country. It was therefore apparent that there was lack of coordinated implementation of these NGOs projects, which implied that there could be a strong possibility of duplication and overlapping of activities. In other cases some projects were believed to be carried out not necessarily in conformity with the national economic plans and goals.

Though no one would pretend that the government has passed the bad spell for the moment, it is obvious that the coordination of NGOs and the humanitarian assistance is in place for the time being.

However, while recognising the extent of relief operation in Rwanda and that it has saved so many livelihoods, the main concern of the government is now to link relief to rehabilitation in order for the people to sustain their livelihoods and avoid creating a "dependence syndrome". The government is encouraging relief projects that lead to rehabilitation and are believed to contribute to the alleviation of the root causes of poverty in Rwanda.

Consequently, taking into account the aforesaid, the Ministry of Rehabilitation has found essential to bring all NGOs operating in the country and the representatives of prefectures, line Ministries, to a workshop whose aim will be to discuss and exchange views on the best strategy to link relief and rehabilitation.

About 160 participants will be invited to this workshop out of which 77 will be NGO representatives. A total amount of US \$ 25,518 will be needed for the organisation of the meeting.

The objectives of the workshop

1. To enable NGOs and relevant government agencies to exchange views about the relief and rehabilitation linkages.
2. To identify inherent and encountered problems of Minireiso, Line Ministries and NGOs in the Implimentation of their various relief, rehabilitation and development projects in the country and recommend solutions.
3. To determine future strategies in order to clearly identify the roles of all players to ensure the coordinated implementation of relief to rehabilitation programmes.
4. To examine the ethic of humanitarianism in relation to Rwanda; debate on the impact and recommend a way forward.

OUT PUT

1. Clear understanding by NGOs, local authorities, line Ministries of the meaning of relief, rehabilitation programmes and their linkage.
2. Enhanced public awareness of the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination structure and operation within the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration.
3. Greater understanding on relief and rehabilitation issues and recommendations on how to tackle them.
4. An action programme on how to go from relief to rehabilitation.

BUDGET in US \$

1. Conference Venue (meals & teas x 2)	5500
2. Simultaneous Interpretation (Equip-1000 + 2 Interpreters @ 400/each/day)	2600
3. Per diems (for 30 @ 30/each /day)	1800
4. Rapporteurs (4 @ 30/each / day)	240
5. Proceedings Report (200 copies in french 200 copies in English @ 12/each)	4800

6. Report translation (English < > French)	2250
7. Cocktail	5000
8. Overhead (15%)	3610
TOTAL	25,518*

* A total amount of US \$ 10.000 has been already secured.
A balance of 15,518 is yet to be raised.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

OFFICE OF THE UN HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

With the compliments of

28 AVR. 1995



c/o UNDP COMPOUND B.P. 445 KIGALI RWANDA
PHONE (250) 71951 FAX (250) 71951 SAT PHONE 871 137 0600 - SAT FAX 871 137 0601

WFX0682

**Consolidated Inter-Agency
Humanitarian Assistance Appeals
Summary of Requirements and Contributions
New/Ongoing in 1995
(Current Appeals)**

• 24 April 1995 - Summary #5 •

- **Table I :** Summary of Requirements and Contributions
By Appealing Organizations
- **Table II:** Summary of Requirements and Contributions
By Country and Appealing Organization

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Financial Tracking Sub-Unit
Complex Emergency Support Unit
Department of Humanitarian Affairs
Geneva, 1995

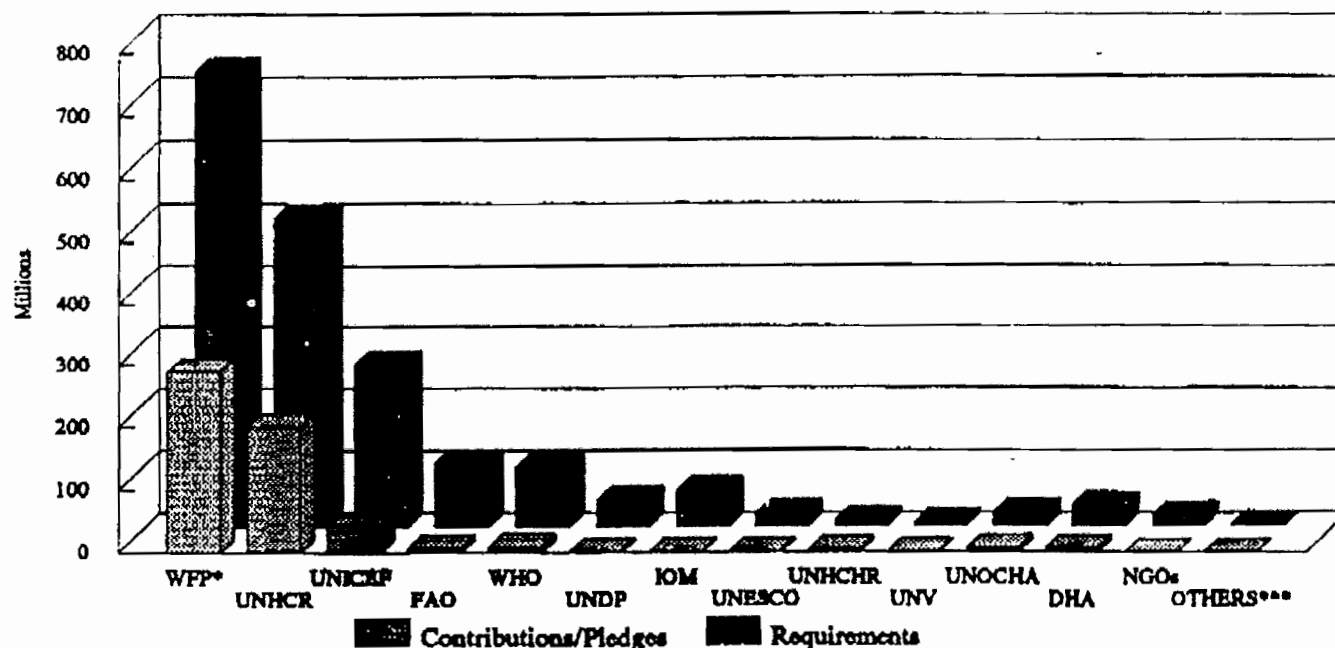
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**Table I: UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Humanitarian Assistance Appeals
Summary of Requirements and Contributions - By Appealing Organization
New/Ongoing in 1995**

Compiled by DHA (FTS/CESU) on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organizations.

Appealing Organizations	Requirements (US\$)	Income (Pledges, Contrib., C/o) (US\$)	Shortfall (US \$)	% of Needs Covered (%)
FAO	100,917,110	6,562,030	94,355,080	6.5%
UNICEF	259,759,638	44,082,300	215,677,338	17.0%
UNHCR	497,646,779	200,958,172	296,688,607	40.4%
UNDP	42,121,664	748,130	41,373,534	1.8%
UNESCO	20,277,740	1,011,564	19,266,176	5.0%
UNHCHR	10,153,050	3,818,935	6,334,115	37.6%
UNV	6,432,864	189,048	6,243,816	2.9%
WFP (food and non-food)*	729,896,843	289,959,577	420,836,963	42.3%
WHO	94,748,732	8,241,386	86,507,346	8.7%
DHA	33,682,291	6,006,110	27,676,181	17.8%
UNOCHA	21,920,000	6,391,064	15,528,936	29.2%
IOM	57,045,920	1,235,667	55,810,253	2.2%
NGO's**	18,466,223	0	18,466,223	0.0%
OTHERS***	2,995,000	0	2,995,000	0.0%
TOTAL	1,896,063,854	569,203,983	1,307,759,568	31.0%



* Includes relevant food contributed to WFP through all channels. Note that for WFP, the shortfall may not equal requirements less income owing to minor surpluses in certain commodities for certain countries.

** "NGO's" refers specifically to those NGO's whose projects were included in the 1995 Rwanda, Caucasus and Tajikistan Appeals

*** "Others": includes ILO, UNCHS-HABITAT, and UNIFEM. Table II gives further details.

NB: Total does not include the agency breakdown of funding requirements and contributions for Haiti.

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Table II: UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Humanitarian Assistance Appeals
Summary of Requirements and Contributions - By Country and Appealing Organization
New/Ongoing in 1995

Compiled by DEHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organizations

Appealing Organizations	Requirements (US\$)	Income (US\$)	Shortfall (US\$)	% of Needs Covered
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AFRICA

1995 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for ANGOLA (as of 20.03.95)				
January to December 1995				
FAO	21,861,000	400,000 *	21,461,000	1.8%
IFP	463,000	0	463,000	0.0%
IOM	38,514,125	0	38,514,125	0.0%
UNDP	20,171,000	0	20,171,000	0.0%
UNESCO	1,250,000	0	1,250,000	0.0%
UNICEF	54,709,597	124,000	54,585,597	0.2%
UNV	428,800	70,000	428,800	14.0%
WHO	13,900,840	0	13,900,840	0.0%
DHA/UNCAF	13,388,180	1,901,142	11,487,038	14.2%
WFP (non-food)	13,307,494	(no update received)	13,307,494	0.0%
WFP (food)	34,702,373	(no update received)	34,702,373	0.0%
MTs	124,761	(no update received)	124,761	0.0%
TOTAL	212,766,489	2,498,142	210,271,347	1.2%

* An actual commitment of US\$ 70,000 has been channelled through UNV to FAO for UNV Specialists (Project #: ANG-95-1/NO1-J)

1995 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in RWANDA (as of 12.04.95)				
January to December 1995				
THE RWANDA PERSPECTIVE				
UNHCR *	44,275,300	3,332,403	40,943,097	7.5%
UNICEF **	55,650,000	21,021,026 ***	34,628,974	37.8%
WHO	7,482,835	1,185,836	6,297,279	15.8%
FAO	18,531,700	908,893	17,622,807	4.9%
UNESCO **	6,629,540	0	6,629,540	0.0%
UNHCR	10,153,050	3,818,935	6,334,115	37.6%
UNIFEM	1,350,000	0	1,350,000	0.0%
UNV	1,327,064	119,048	1,208,016	9.0%
IOM	10,539,800	369,048	10,170,752	3.5%
NGOs	4,124,913	0	4,124,913	0.0%
UNREO/DEA	2,003,900	900,209	1,103,691	44.9%
WFP (food) ***	48,336,246	24,112,808	18,452,508	61.8%
MTs	98,036	42,517	38,440	60.8%
Subtotal - Rwanda Perspective	218,604,548	88,767,926	148,866,692	29.2%
<p>* Note that UNHCR is appealing for resources to fund activities to meet the needs of Rwandan/Burundese refugees on a regional level. Contributions/places not earmarked specifically to the Rwanda Programme and made in response to the Consolidated Appeal will be recorded against the UNHCR Sub-Regional budget until a percentage of these funds has been obligated to the Rwandan returnees and IDPs programmes within Rwanda.</p> <p>** For Primary and non-formal education, requested funds will be channelled through UNICEF for subsequent reallocation to UNICEF/UNESCO activities.</p> <p>*** UNICEF has determined an estimated carryover of US\$ 23.8 million of which 40% of this amount is set aside for programmes in the Sub-Region pending specific contributions.</p> <p>**** Note the following for WFP:</p> <p>1) Revised Requirements: A standardization of ration rates and a rationalization of WFP programmes within Rwanda, which took place after the finalization of the Appeal document, has led to a revision of gross food aid requirements to 116,466 MTs (US\$ 37.4 million). The needs reflected in this summary are the adjusted requirements, depending on the monthly food availability and distribution rate in the region.</p> <p>2) Contributions: Most of the commodities represent contributions announced in 1994, scheduled for delivery in 1995.</p> <p>3) Shortfall may not equal adjusted requirements less income, as it reflects the accurate outstanding needs (depending on borrowings, loans and reallocations of food) determined by WFP for commodities in the region until the end of the year.</p>				
THE SUB-REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE				
UNHCR	244,502,950 *	84,292,685	160,210,265	34.4%
UNICEF	11,102,000	9,520,000 **	1,642,000	85.3%
WHO	3,947,072	1,588,250	2,398,842	39.8%
UNDP	1,370,000	0	1,370,000	0.0%
WFP Regional (Cash - non-food)	35,723,974	5,901,134	29,821,940	16.5%
WFP (food) ***	239,063,008	127,602,932	93,278,609	64.0%
MTs	479,978	274,821	172,081	64.1%
Subtotal - Sub-Regional Perspective	854,108,124	283,908,921	289,821,856	48.0%
<p>* Requirements for UNHCR have been revised to reflect additional needs of US\$ 9.6 million for Zairian Camp Security Arrangements for Feb-Jun '95.</p> <p>** UNICEF has determined an estimated carryover of US\$ 23.8 million of which 40% of this amount is set aside for programmes in the Sub-Region pending specific contributions.</p> <p>*** Note the following for WFP:</p> <p>1) Revised Requirements: A standardization of ration rates and a rationalization of WFP programmes within the Sub-Region, which took place after the finalization of the Appeal document, has led to a revision of gross food aid requirements to 479,978 MTs (US\$ 289.7 million). The needs reflected in this summary are the adjusted requirements, depending on the monthly food availability and distribution rate in the region.</p> <p>2) Contributions: Most of the commodities represent contributions announced in 1994, scheduled for delivery in 1995.</p> <p>3) Shortfall may not equal adjusted requirements less income, as it reflects the accurate outstanding needs (depending on borrowings, loans and reallocations of food) determined by WFP for commodities in the region until the end of the year.</p>				
GRAND TOTAL	766,512,672	309,672,947	437,887,348	42.9%

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Appealing Organization	Requirements (US\$)	Income (US\$)	Shortfall (US\$)	% of Needs Covered
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AFRICA (Continued)

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1995 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for LIBERIA <i>January - June 1995</i> (as of 22.03.95)				
FAO	5,660,000	119,137	5,540,863	2.1%
UNCHS-HABITAT	250,000	0	250,000	0.0%
UNICEF	9,687,000	0	9,687,000	0.0%
WHO	4,400,802	158,350	4,242,452	3.6%
DHA	176,500	39,683	136,817	22.5%
WFP (non-food)	500,000	204,200	295,800	40.8%
WFP (food)	44,674,645	26,929,290	18,145,355	59.4%
MTs	77,930	47,430	30,500	60.9%
TOTAL	63,348,947	27,868,860	38,298,887	41.4%

1995 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for SOMALIA <i>January to June 1995</i> (as of 18.04.95)				
FAO	2,672,760	0	2,672,760	0.0%
IOM	3,005,000	47,619	2,957,381	1.6%
UNDP	6,233,734	748,130	5,485,604	12.0%
UNESCO	1,707,000	0	1,707,000	0.0%
UNHCR	10,731,000	193,424	10,537,576	1.8%
UNICEF	14,647,070	0	14,647,070	0.0%
UNV	2,136,000	0	2,136,000	0.0%
WHO	3,914,163	0	3,914,163	0.0%
DHA	403,511	0	403,511	0.0%
WFP (non-food)	2,449,679	942,695	1,506,984	38.5%
WFP (food)	22,410,318	10,298,392	12,111,926	46.0%
MTs	47,408	15,028	32,380	51.7%
TOTAL	78,318,238	12,238,260	68,679,978	17.4%

1995 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for SUDAN <i>January to December 1995</i> (as of 18.04.95)				
FAO	1,844,150	343,000	1,481,150	19.8%
UNDP	4,911,000	0	4,911,000	0.0%
UNHCR	15,609,400	0	15,609,400	0.0%
UNICEF	43,573,000	10,157,140	33,415,860	23.3%
WHO	8,510,000	0	8,510,000	0.0%
DHA	198,000	0	198,000	0.0%
WFP (non-food)	25,405,182	1,224,133	24,177,049	4.8%
WFP (food)	1,029,730	0	1,029,730	0.0%
MTs	977	0	977	0.0%
TOTAL	101,982,462	11,758,273	89,333,189	11.4%

1995 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for SIERRA LEONE and New Refugees in GUINEA <i>March to December 1995</i>				
UNICEF	3,328,700		3,328,700	0.0%
WHO	1,325,000		1,325,000	0.0%
UNHCR	4,648,800		4,648,800	0.0%
WFP (non-food) *	450,000		450,000	0.0%
WFP (food) *	4,682,958		4,682,958	0.0%
MTs	5,418		5,418	0.0%
TOTAL	14,438,468	Update Pending	14,438,468	0.0%

* This project represents a portion of WFP Regional PRO/PDPO for Sierra Leone, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, and Liberia

TOTAL FOR AFRICAN APPEALS	1,230,456,183	363,199,482	848,304,324	31.1%
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Appealing Organizations	Requirements (US\$)	Income (US\$)	Shortfall (US\$)	% of Needs Covered
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NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES

WFX0682

1995 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for TAJIKISTAN <i>January to December 1995</i>					(as of 31.03.95)
UNHCR	12,184,000	2,000,000	10,184,000	16.4%	
UNICEF	1,373,000	514,716	858,284	37.4%	
WHO	2,120,000	0	2,120,000	0.0%	
UNDP	1,476,424	0	1,476,424	0.0%	
UNESCO	81,200	0	81,200	0.0%	
IOM	361,250	64,000	297,250	17.7%	
NGOs	2,177,054	0	2,177,054	0.0%	
DHA	276,500	70,000	206,500	25.3%	
WFP*	17,228,495	7,316,505	9,911,990	42.5%	
MTs	38,349	18,493	19,856	48.2%	
TOTAL	37,289,923	9,968,211	27,321,712	26.7%	

* The needs reflected in this summary for WFP are the net food requirements (i.e. Total appeal requirements of US\$ 22.1 million less stocks available to WFP as of 1 January of US\$ 4.9 million)

1995/1996 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the CAUCASUS (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia) <i>April 1995 to March 1996</i>					(as of 31.03.95)
ARMENIA					
UNHCR*	4,955,029	193,424	4,761,605	3.9%	
UNICEF	2,573,125		2,573,125	0.0%	
WHO	2,413,500		2,413,500	0.0%	
UNDP	1,422,020		1,422,020	0.0%	
UNESCO	435,000		435,000	0.0%	
UNV	402,000		402,000	0.0%	
IOM	223,898	23,000	198,898	11.2%	
NGOs	4,883,938		4,883,938	0.0%	
DHA	209,200	25,000	184,200	12.0%	
WFP	10,494,070		10,494,070	0.0%	
Subtotal	28,811,780	243,424	27,768,356	0.9%	
AZERBAIJAN					
UNHCR*	8,235,400	2,490,676**	5,744,724	30.2%	
UNICEF	2,502,063		2,502,063	0.0%	
WHO	2,622,500		2,622,500	0.0%	
UNDP	2,610,736		2,610,736	0.0%	
ILO	84,000		84,000	0.0%	
UNESCO	445,000		445,000	0.0%	
UNV	123,000		123,000	0.0%	
IOM	486,837	25,000	461,837	5.1%	
NGOs	1,422,148		1,422,148	0.0%	
DHA	301,700	25,000	276,700	8.3%	
WFP	15,701,234		15,701,234	0.0%	
Subtotal	34,836,628	2,540,676	31,995,944	7.4%	
GEORGIA					
UNHCR*	9,126,900	2,002,492***	7,123,808	21.9%	
UNICEF	2,143,000		2,143,000	0.0%	
WHO	2,794,000		2,794,000	0.0%	
UNDP	2,073,250		2,073,250	0.0%	
ILO	48,000		48,000	0.0%	
UNESCO	485,000		485,000	0.0%	
UNV	395,000		395,000	0.0%	
IOM	335,010	25,000	310,010	7.5%	
NGOs	5,838,170		5,838,170	0.0%	
DHA	1,036,000	25,000	1,011,000	2.4%	
WFP	12,175,655		12,175,655	0.0%	
Subtotal	34,673,385	2,052,492	34,438,893	5.6%	
REGIONAL PROJECTS					
WFP	13,640,625		13,640,625	0.0%	
UNICEF	4,384,171		4,384,171	0.0%	
WHO	738,000		738,000	0.0%	
Unallocated - DHA		400,000	(400,000)		
Subtotal	18,762,796	400,000	18,582,796	2.1%	
GRAND TOTAL	118,084,581	5,236,992	112,767,989	4.4%	

* UNHCR budget covers the period 1 January to 31 December 1995 as they have an ongoing Programme with an annual budget cycle.
 ** This amount includes a carryover of US\$ 2,297,255 from previous years.
 *** This amount includes a carryover of US\$ 1,059,068 from previous years.

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Appealing Organizations	Requirements (US\$)	Income (US\$)	Shortfall (US\$)	% of Needs Covered
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WFX0682

1995 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Persons Displaced as a result of the Emergency Situation in CHECHNYA <i>January to June 1995</i> (As of 31.03.95)				
UNHCR	10,345,000	3,383,844	7,001,156	32.6%
UNICEF	3,000,000	1,030,479	3,969,521	20.6%
WHO	695,000	200,000	495,000	28.8%
IOM *	2,000,000	130,000	1,870,000	6.5%
DHA **	232,800	230,000	2,800	98.9%
WFP	6,795,660	3,085,479	3,710,181	45.4%
MTs	7,062	793 ***	6,269	11.2%
TOTAL	28,128,468	8,879,982	17,048,688	31.2%

* The IOM Appeal covers the period 1 April - 30 June 1995 and refers to activities outside Chechnya. IOM activities inside Chechnya are included in the IOM 199 January 1995 Appeal.

** Requirements have been revised to reflect a number of adjustments. These incl. salary costs for 6 months for SHAO, added satellite communications and office equipment costs.

*** WFP is in the process of purchasing some 135 MTs of wheat flour in Khazvart (Daghestan) to satisfy the most urgent local requirements until bulk food to be purchased in Europe with a Swedish and British contribution of US\$ 205,479 and US\$ 200,000, respectively will arrive in the region.

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

1995 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the FORMER YUGOSLAVIA <i>January to June 1995 - NOTE APPEAL CURRENTLY UNDER REVISION</i> (As of 31.03.95)				
UNHCR	95,375,400	102,649,056 *	(7,273,656)	107.6%
WFP	73,893,397	57,644,239 **	16,249,158	78.0%
UNICEF	13,950,000	1,714,939	12,235,061	12.3%
WHO	24,750,000	4,325,619	20,424,381	18.3%
FAO	23,645,000	4,360,000 ***	19,285,000	18.4%
UNESCO	7,395,000	400,000	6,995,000	5.4%
UNV	889,000	0	889,000	0.0%
IOM	1,580,000	550,000	1,030,000	34.8%
DHA	233,900	16,128	217,771	7.4%
TOTAL	241,731,697	171,889,982	69,841,715	71.1%

* Note that a carryover of US\$ 95.6 million is available for UNHCR's 1995 programmes, in addition to contributions received. UNHCR estimated requirements until 31 December 1995 amount to US\$ 190.8 million.

** Includes a carryover of US\$ 36.6 million.

*** US\$ 4,360,000 has been allocated by UNHCR to FAO. This amount also appears under UNHCR income.

AFGHANISTAN

1994/1995 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Emerg. Humanitarian Assistance for AFGHANISTAN <i>October 1994 to September 1995</i> (As of 27.02.95)				
FAO	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	0.0%
UNCHS	800,000	0	800,000	0.0%
UNHCR	37,308,000	420,164	36,887,832	1.1%
UNICEF	5,976,000	0	5,976,000	0.0%
WFP	31,610,000	93,750	31,516,250	0.3%
WHO	7,279,000	0	7,279,000	0.0%
UNOCHA	21,920,000	6,391,064	15,528,936	29.2%
TOTAL	106,393,000	6,804,982	99,588,018	6.5%

* As reported by UNOCHA

8/9

Appealing Organizations	Requirements (US\$)	Income (US\$)	Shortfall (US\$)	% of Needs Covered
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IRAQ

WFX0682

1995/1996 UN Inter-Agency Humanitarian Cooperation Programme in IRAQ (April 1995 to March 1996) (as of 18.04.95)				
PAO	25,200,500	409,000	24,791,500	1.6%
UNICEF	28,896,910		28,896,910	0.0%
UNESCO	1,830,000	611,564	1,238,436	33.1%
WFP	55,823,000		55,823,000	0.0%
WHO	7,796,000	583,411	7,212,589	7.5%
UNV	660,000		660,000	0.0%
UNDP	1,851,500		1,851,500	0.0%
DHA/IRCU/UNOCI	15,182,100	2,353,947	12,828,153	15.5%
TOTAL	137,060,010	3,987,922 *	133,182,088	2.9%

* Includes carryover funds of US\$ 1,326,364.

GRAND TOTAL	1,896,043,854	849,243,983	1,347,907,494	31.0%
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Emergency Programme Towards the Alleviation of Poverty in HAITI (December 1994 - May 1995) (as of 18.04.95)				
Governance	7,280,000	10,371,796	(3,091,796)	142.5%
Agriculture	11,400,000	1,784,889	9,615,111	15.7%
Environment	4,700,000	200,000	4,500,000	4.3%
Education	13,860,000	1,700,000	12,160,000	12.3%
Job Creation and Income Generation	5,170,000	1,366,388	3,803,612	26.4%
Emergency Health Activities	12,700,000	11,700,419	999,581	92.1%
Nutrition	2,000,000	2,796,666	(796,666)	139.8%
Water and Sanitation	8,690,000	3,176,311	5,473,689	36.7%
Food Aid	5,933,000	3,151,954	2,803,046	52.9%
Community Support and Reintegration of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons	5,260,000	2,600,000	2,660,000	49.4%
Programme Coordination and Support	1,030,000	499,983	530,017	48.5%
Unallocated - UNICEF		967,660	(964,615)	
TOTAL	78,088,000	48,316,966	37,688,834	51.7%

NOTE: UNHCR (no funds received); ROM (5,500,000); FAO (no funds received); UNFPA (US\$ 2,000,000); UNDP (US\$ 11,105,040); UNICEF (US\$ 4,299,094); WFP (US\$ 1,683,288); WHO (US\$ 2,500,000); UNESCO (no funds received) and DHA (US\$ 499,983) and NGOs (US\$ 12,726,661)

9/2

EGLISE EPISCOPALE AU RWANDA
DIOCESE DE SHYIRA
B.P. 15 VUNGA
VIA RUHENGRI

Ruhengeri, le 26/04/1995
N° E.E.R/DS/RE/RE/030/95

Son Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur

Secrétaire Général des Nations - Unies
pour le Rwanda
KIGALI.-

Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

Permettez - nous de venir très respectueuse-
ment auprès de votre aimable autorité pour vous demander de bien vouloir nous
assister :

1° Au déplacement du matériel scolaire de l'Ecole Normale de KAGOGO en Commune
de KIDAHU, dans la Préfecture de RUHENGRI, se trouvant à SHYIRA en Commune
de GICIYE, Préfecture de GISENYI, où l'Ecole s'était réfugiée suite à la
guerre. Les cours reprennent le 2^{ème} mois prochain, c'est pourquoi une ur-
gence à ce faire est souhaitée.

2° Au déplacement de nos Pasteurs mutés pour les 28 et 29/04/1995.
Le véhicule partira de l'E.E.R. RUHENGRI

3° Au déplacement du Comité de réception de la visite du Secrétaire Général
de l'Archevêque de CANTENBURY, le Révérend Canon Peterson à l'Eglise
Episcopale au Rwanda, Diocèse de SHYIRA, en date du 10 et 11/05/1995.

Dans l'attente de votre assistance,
veuillez agréer, Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, l'expression de notre
haute gratitude.

Révérend RUKERA Emmanuel
Pasteur Représentant Légal
du Diocèse de SHYIRA.



11250

To chief of Protocols
Please check with OIC/Adm.
If we have enough vehicles,
I think we should try to help.
We should concentrate on
request number 3.
29/4
1995

LINKING RELIEF TO REHABILITATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

WORKSHOP 27-28 APRIL 1995

**ORGANISED BY : THE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE COORDINATION UNIT
MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL
INTEGRATION**



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

Kigali, 17 April 1995

Dear Colleague,

I know that we shall be getting together on Wednesday, 19 April, for our normal Heads of Agencies meeting. However, I thought that I should send you this note to alert you to some events that are fast approaching, and also to seek your advice on a couple of additional issues.

[1] Humanitarian Situation Report. First of all, may I thank you for your inputs into the April *Humanitarian Situation Report*. I should have all your comments incorporated into the document by 18 April, and have it distributed by 20 April;

[2] Consolidated Appeal Update. You should have received the proposed format for the *Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Update for Urgent Requirements* this past Thursday. We hope that you will be able to provide us with your portion of requirements by this coming Wednesday in order amongst other things to be able to present them to the forthcoming 21 April Rwanda Operational Support Group meeting. In receiving your inputs, we shall assume that, if necessary, they will have been cleared by your headquarters;

[3] Rwanda Operational Support Group. I was informed on 15 April that there will be a meeting of the Rwanda Operational Support Group, called by the United States, on 21 April, following a Rwanda Task Force meeting in New York on 20 April. I have been asked to provide material for the meeting, and if you have any suggestions, I would be most grateful if they could be received by this coming Wednesday;

[4] DAC Evaluation Team. Two separate DAC Evaluation Missions will be coming to Kigali, the first on 23 April and the second on 28 April. I am sure that you would like to meet with the teams individually, but nevertheless may I suggest that we have an initial inter-agency meeting with the first team. In light of the first team's very tight schedule, Monday 24 April, at 3:00 pm might be a good time to meet.

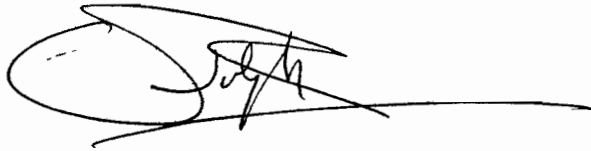
[5] Meeting with Missions. The DAC Evaluation Team also asked if we could arrange a meeting for them with the missions in Kigali. Perhaps it would make sense, particularly in light of our agreement to present the CAP Update to missions here, if we invited missions to meet with the DAC team and the agencies at 3:45pm on Monday, 24 April. With the missions present, the agencies could use the occasion of the DAC briefing also to inform the missions about agencies' CAP requirements as well as to update them on other issues such as the North-East and IDPs;

[6] Ministry of Rehabilitation Workshop on Relief to Development, 26-27 April. I would hope that by now you have received the Ministry of Rehabilitation's proposal for a two-day workshop on relief and rehabilitation. If not, I am attaching a copy with this note. In informal discussions with the Ministry, it was suggested that agencies might want to use one of the sessions as a "panel" session to describe their work in this area. It is a subject that we could discuss at our Wednesday Heads of Agencies meeting.

Finally, given all the various requests for your consideration, I thought it might be useful if the dates mentioned in this note were on a separate "calendar", which I have attached. You will receive under a separate cover the Summary Minutes of our 12 April meeting and a proposed agenda for our meeting on 19 April.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Kent', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Randolph C. Kent
UN Humanitarian Coordinator
Kigali, Rwanda

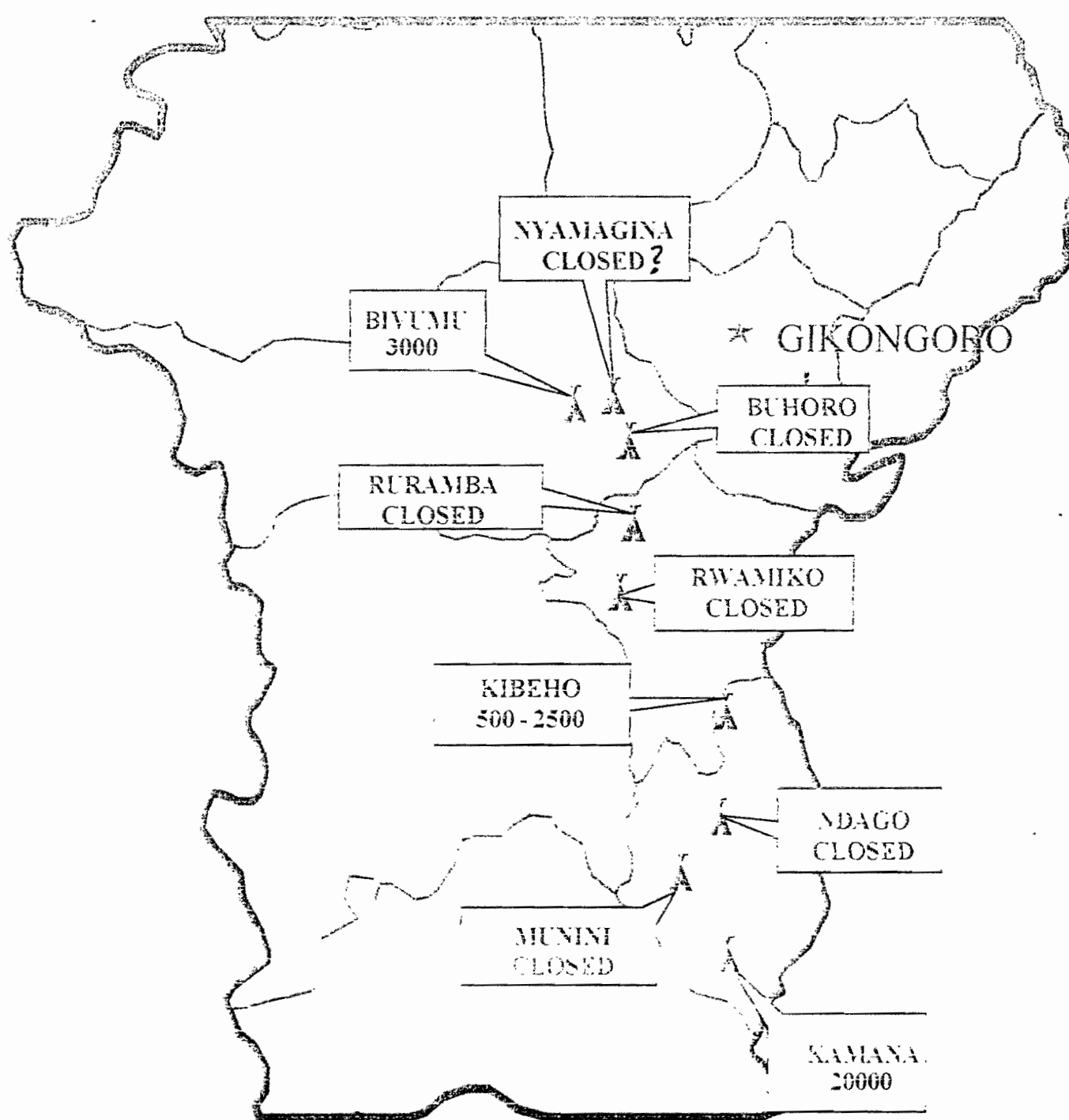
**SUGGESTED DATES FOR
INTER-AGENCY ACTIVITIES**
[17 April 1995]

- APRIL 18** **FINAL INPUTS FOR HUMANITARIAN SITUATION
REPORT**
- 19** **FINAL INPUTS FOR *CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY
APPEAL UPDATE ON URGENT REQUIREMENTS***
- SUGGESTIONS FOR REPORT TO THE RWANDA
OPERATIONAL SUPPORT GROUP**
- HEADS OF AGENCIES MEETING, 8:00, UNDP
CONFERENCE ROOM**
- 20** **CONTINGENCY PLANNING MEETING / DMT 15:00**
- 24** **PROPOSED MEETING WITH DAC EVALUATION TEAM
AT 15:00, FOLLOWED BY MEETING WITH MISSIONS
AT 15:45**
- 27** **PROPOSED INTER-AGENCY PANEL ON RELIEF-TO-
DEVELOPMENT, MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION
WORKSHOP**
-

IDP CAMP POPULATIONS

24.4.95

06:00



© 1993 DeLorme Mapping

HACU NEWS

INFORMATION ON REGISTERED NGOs OPERATING IN RWANDA

PREPARED BY HACU/MINIREISO

GENERAL INFORMATION

1- HACU IS A UNITY IN THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION WHICH COORDINATES HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND COORDINATES NGOS

2- THERE ARE 11 PREFECTURES IN RWANDA

3- MAJOR PROBLEMES OF RWANDA:

- a) RECONSTRUCTION
- b) RETURN OF IDPS
- c) RESETTLEMENT OF RETURNEES
- d) UNACCOMPANED CHILDREN AND ORPHANS
- e) WIDOWS
- f) EDUCATION
- g) HEALTH
- h) AGRICULTURE

4- POPULATION IS AROUND

- a) 6.000.000 HABITANTS IN RWANDA
- b) 1.000.000 DIED DURING GENOCIDE
- c) 1.000.000 IN REFUGEE CAMPS OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY
- d) MORE THAN 700.000 RETURNEES

There are 74 Registered NGOs in Rwanda. We believe that there are approximately 100 NGOs who have not been registered as of April 25, 1995.

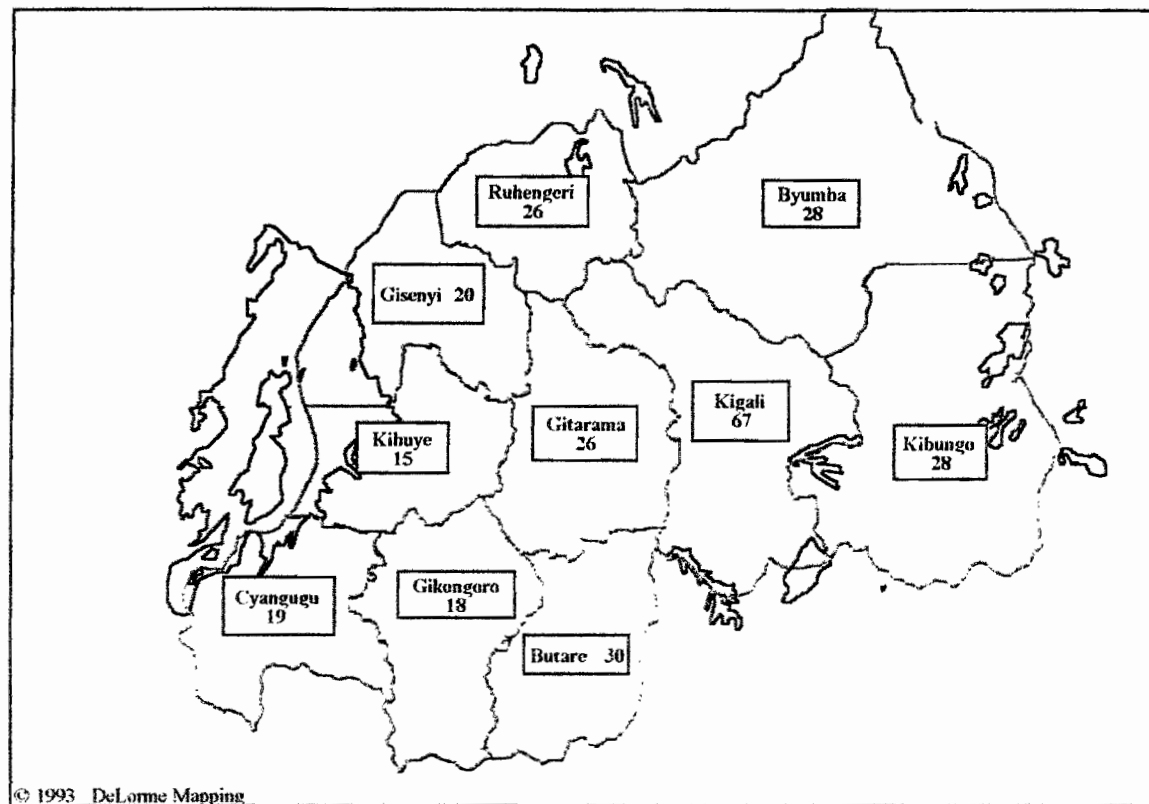
The document which has been compiled by HACU of the MINIREISO indicates among other things:

1. That there is a concentration of a large number of NGOs in specific areas.
2. That several parts of Rwanda are not benefiting from the NGOs activities.
3. That the sectors of involvement chosen by NGOs do not necessarily reflect the priority of the Government.
4. That there are a duplication of efforts with government and other NGOs.

The following observations reflect the problems faced as far as focus on issues and distribution of resources are concerned:

1. There are 34 NGOs involved in activities related to children in the areas of IDP camps (Butare, Gitarama,...) while there are only 2 NGOs in other parts of Rwanda. Obviously the children of Rwanda are millions who have more or less the same problems probably much worse than the children in the camps.
2. There are 84 NGOs involved in health sector 36% of them in IDP camps.
3. There are 21 NGOs involved in Water and Sanitation. 60% are concentrated in IDP camps.
4. There are 38 NGOs involved in Food sectors.
5. There are 51 NGOs involved in Agricultural sector 70% of them IDP camps.
6. There are 38 NGOs involved in Community Development activities, of them working in IDP camps.

HAW/IOC Report on Humanitarian Activities, APR 95

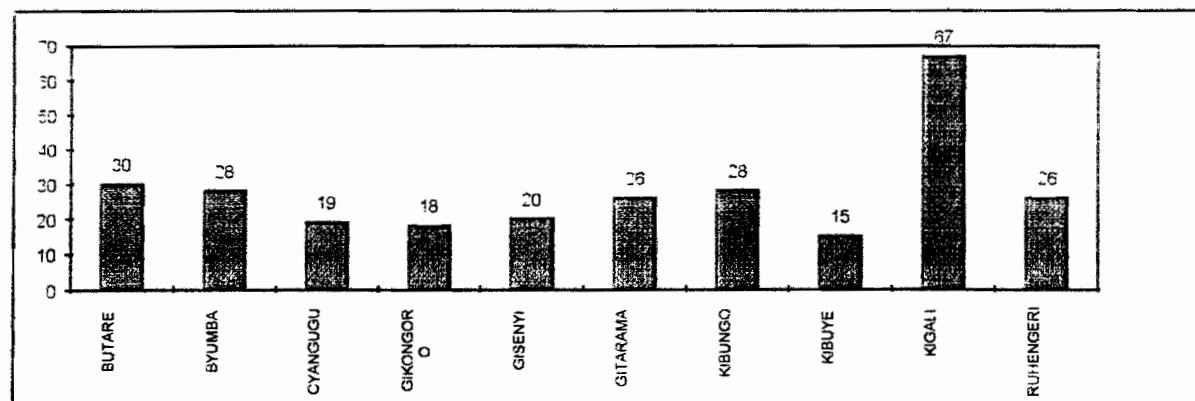


Map: Number of Organizations by Prefecture.

Table: Organizations activity by sector.

Graph: Chart of Organizations by Prefecture.

PREFECTURE	# ORG'S	% IN HEALTH	% IN AGRI	% IN FOOD	% COMM DEVT	% IN W&S	% MINORS	% OTHER
BUTARE	30	23%	13%	23%	18%	8%	8%	10%
BYUMBA	28	38%	14%	19%	3%	14%	11%	3%
CYANGUGU	19	36%	20%	24%	12%	4%	0%	4%
GIKONGORO	18	27%	9%	14%	23%	8%	15%	0%
GISENYI	20	40%	15%	25%	5%	0%	10%	5%
GITARAMA	26	28%	14%	22%	10%	8%	14%	4%
KIBUNGO	28	28%	15%	9%	22%	9%	15%	2%
KIBUYE	15	28%	20%	20%	16%	8%	8%	0%
KIGALI	67	27%	12%	15%	13%	7%	19%	8%
RUHENGARI	26	28%	19%	22%	13%	5%	5%	3%



No	Name of NGO	Activity	Prefecture	Commune
1	Terre Sans Frontiers	Logistic	N/A	N/A
2	CWA/LWF		Ruhengeri	-
3	IRC		Kigali	All
4	British Direct Aid		Kigali	-
5	Compassion International		Kigali	Nyamata
6	CWA/LWF		Kibungo	-
7	CWA/LWF		Gitarama	-
8	British Direct Aid		Gisenyi	
9	British Direct Aid		Cyangugu	
10	L.V.I.A			

No	Name of NGO	Activity	Prefecture	Commune
1	Terre Sans Frontiers	Community Development	Planed	Planed
2	ACORD		Ruheneri	-
3	KORA a.s.b.l.		Kigali	-
4	SNV		Kigali	-
5	SNV		Kigali	Bugesera
6	OXFAM QUEBEC		Kigali	Kigali
7	OXFAM QUEBEC		Kigali	Bugesera
8	Bornefonden		Kigali	Rushashi
9	British Direct Aid		Kigali	-
10	CWA/LWF		Kibuye	-
11	CWA/LWF		Kibungo	-
12	German Agro Action		Kibungo	Biranga
13	German Agro Action		Kibungo	Kigarama
14	German Agro Action		Kibungo	Rusumo
15	German Agro Action		Kibungo	Mugesera
16	IRC		Kibungo	All
17	SNV		Kibungo	-
18	OXFAM QUEBEC		Kibungo	Kabarondo
19	OXFAM QUEBEC		Kibungo	Gahini
20	OXFAM UK		Kibungo	Kayonza
21	AFVP		Kibuye	Rwamatamu
22	SNV		Gitarama	-
23	AHA		Kibungo	Kabarondo
24	ACORD		Kibungo	Sake
25	Bambini Del Ruanda		Kibungo	Gahini
26	Bornefonden		Kibungo	Muhazi
27	Food for the Hungry		Gisenyi	All
28	CWA/LWF		Gitarama	-
29	Food for the Hungry		Gitarama	Musambira
30	Food for the Hungry		Gikongoro	All
31	IRC		Cyangugu	All
32	SNV		Cyangugu	-
33	World Relief Inter.		Butare	Ntyazo
34	APIDERBU		Butare	Mutira
35	Food for the Hungry		Butare	All
36	SNV		Butare	-
37	LVIA		Butare	-
38	INADES Formation		All	All

No	Name of NGO	Activity	Prefecture	Commune
1	Save The Children (UK)	Children	Ruhengeri	-
2	World Vision International		Kigali	Kazenze
3	World Vision International		Kigali	Ngenda
4	SNV		Kigali	-
5	ORA International		Kigali	Kicukiro
6	Save the Children (UK)		Kigali	All
7	Compassion International		Kigali	All
8	Food for the Hungry Inter.		Kigali	Nyarugenge
9	Food for the Hungry		Kigali	Gatenga
10	Germany Emergency Doctors		Kigali	Ndera
11	CWA/LWF		Kibuye	-
12	CWA/LWF		Kibungo	-
13	Compassion International		Kibungo	Kayanza
14	Compassion International		Kibungo	Birenga
15	IRC		Kibungo	Rwamagana
16	World Concern Inter.		Kibungo	All
17	Food for the Hungry Inter.		Gitarama	Musambira
18	International Hilfsfonds		Gitarama	Kigoma
19	Bambini Del Ruanda		Kibungo	Gahini
20	Bornefonden		Kibungo	Muhazi
21	COOPI		Gisenyi	All
22	Food for the Hungry Inter.		Gisenyi	All
23	Armée du Salut		Gitarama	Kayenzi
24	CWA/LWF		Gitarama	-
25	Compassion International		Gitarama	Musambira
26	Compassion International		Gitarama	Ruhango
27	World Vision International		Gikongoro	-
28	World Vision International		Byumba	Kibale
29	Compassion International		Byumba	All
30	AVSI		Butare	Gatagara
31	AVSI		Butare	Nyanza
32	AMURT		Kigali	-
33	Friend in the West Inter.		Kigali	-
34	ORA International		Kigali	Gikondo

No	Name of NGO	Activity	Prefecture	Commune
1	Terre sans Frontières	Water/Sanitation	Planned	
2	OXFAM (UK)		Kigali	Mbogo
3	CWA/LWF		Kibuye	-
4	Africare		Kigali	Kigali
5	Africare		Kigali	Rushashi
6	Africare		Kigali	Mbogo
7	CWA/LWF		Kibungo	
8	IRC		Kibungo	all
9	Terres sans frontières		Kigali	Ngenda
10	IRC		Gitarama	Ruhango
11	Armée du Salut		Gitarama	Kayenzi
12	CWA/LWF		Gitarama	
13	Compassion International		Gitarama	Musambira
14	OXFAM/U.K		Gikongoro	Ndago
15	OXFAM/U.K			Kibeho
16	OXFAM/U.K			Kamana
17	OXFAM/U.K			all
18	IRC		Cyangugu	
19	Inter SOS		Byumba	Muhura
20	AICF USA		Butare	Gishamvu
21	AICF USA		Butare	Runyinya

No	Name of NGO	Activity	Prefecture	Commune
1	World Relief international	Food	Ruhengeri	-
2	World Vision International		Ruhengeri	Cyeru
3	World Vision International		Ruhengeri	Nkuli
4	World Vision International		Ruhengeri	Nyarutovu
5	World Vision International		Kigali	Kanzenze
6	World Vision International		Kigali	Ngenda
7	ADEPR/PMU Interlife		Ruhengeri	Kinigi
8	Concern Worldwide		Ruhengeri	-
9	AMURT		Kigali	All
10	CWA/LWF		Kigali	-
11	Compassion International		Kigali	Nyamata
12	Concern Worldwide		Kigali	Bicumbi
13	Concern Worldwide		Kigali	Rubungo
14	Food for the Hungry Inter.		Kigali	Nyarugenge
15	CRWRC		Kibuye	Rwamatamu
16	CWA/LWF		Kibuye	Rwamatamu
17	Africare		Kigali	Rushashi
18	CWA/LWF		Kibungo	Sake
19	CWA/LWF		Kibungo	Biranga
20	CWA/LWF		Kibungo	Kayonza
21	World Concern International		Kibungo	All
22	World Relief International		Gitarama	Ntongwe
23	COOPI		Gisenyi	All
24	Armée du Salut		Gitarama	Kayenzi
25	CWA/LWF		Gitarama	-
26	Compassion International		Gitarama	-
27	Food for the Hungry Intl		Gitarama	Musambira
28	Save the Children (UK)		Gitarama	-
29	World Relief International		Gikongoro	-
30	ADEPR/PMU Interlife		Gisenyi	Kayove
31	CRWRC		Cyangugu	Kirambo
32	CRWRC		Cyangugu	Kagano
33	CRWRC		Cyangugu	Gatare
34	Compassion International		Cyangugu	-
35	IRC		Cyangugu	Kamembe
36	Inter SOS		Byumba	Muhura
37	Compassion International		Butare	Akagera
38	LVIA		Butare	Akagera

No	Name of ONG	Activity	Prefecture	Commune
1	World Relief International	Agriculture	Ruhengeri	-
2	World Relief International		Ruhengeri	Nyaruturu
3	World Relief International		Ruhengeri	Nyamagali
4	World Relief International		Ruhengeri	Cyeru
5	World Relief International		Kigali	Rubungo
6	World Relief International		Kigali	Gashora
7	World Relief International		Kigali	Nyarugenge
8	World Relief International		Kigali	Kicukiro
9	World Relief International		Kigali	Kanombe
10	World Relief International		Kigali	Butamwa
11	World Relief International		Kigali	Kacyiru
12	World Vision International		Kigali	Gashora
13	ADEPR/PMU Interlife		Ruhengeri	Kinigi
14	SNV		Kigali	Bugesera
15	Refugee Trust Ireland		Kigali	Bugesera
16	Refugee Trust Ireland		Kigali	Nyamata
17	ARDI		Kigali	-
18	CRWRC		Kibuye	Rwamatamu
19	AHA		Kigali	Tare
20	Africare		Kigali	Tare
21	SNV		Kibungo	-
22	World Relief International		Kibungo	Kayonza
23	SNV		Gitarama	-
24	World Relief International		Gitarama	Runda
25	World Relief International		Gitarama	Musambira
26	World Relief International		Gitarama	Ntongwe
27	ARDI		Kibungo	-
28	ACORD		Kibungo	-
29	Bornefonden		Kibungo	Muhazi
30	World Vision International		Gisenyi	Kamana
31	World Vision International		Gisenyi	Mutura
32	APIDERBU		Gitarama	Ntongwe
33	Compassion International		Gitarama	-
34	World Relief International		Gikongoro	Nyamagabe
35	World Vision International		Gikongoro	Mubega
36	World Vision International		Gikongoro	Rwamuko
37	World Vision International		Gikongoro	Karama
38	World Vision International		Gisenyi	Kayove
39	ADEPR/PMU Interlife		Gisenyi	-
40	ARDI		Cyangugu	-
41	ARDI		Cyangugu	-
42	CRWRC		Cyangugu	Kirambo
43	CRWRC		Cyangugu	Kagano
44	CRWRC		Cyangugu	Gatare
45	IRC		Cyangugu	All
46	SNV		Cyangugu	-
47	ARDI		Butare	-
48	SNV		Butare	-
49	LVIA		Butare	Akagera
50	Terre sans Frontiers		Butare	Butamwa
51	INADES Rwanda		All	All

No	Name of NGO	Activity	Prefecture	Commune
1	Save the Children (UK)	Health	Ruhengeri	-
2	World Vision International		Kigali	Gashora
3	World Vision International		Kigali	Kanzenze
4	World Vision International		Kigali	Nyarugenge
5	Terres sans frontières		Planned	-
6	ACORD		Ruhengeri	-
7	CECI		Ruhengeri	All
8	Oxfam-Québec		Ruhengeri	-
9	Save the Children (UK)		Ruhengeri	-
10	Médecins du Monde		Kigali	Gikondo
11	Refugee Trust Ireland		Kigali	Mugambazi
12	Refugee Trust Ireland		Kigali	Kiyanza
13	Samaritan's Purse		Kigali	-
14	Save the Children Fund UK		Kigali	-
15	World Concern International		Kigali	All
16	AVODI		Kigali	Rutongo
17	CECI		Kigali	-
18	Compassion International		Kigali	Kanombe
19	Food for the Hungry		Kigali	-
20	German Emergency Doctors		Kigali	Ndera
21	CWA/Lutheran World Federat		Kibuye	-
22	OXFAM Québec		Kibuye	-
23	Health Aid UK		Kigali	Bicumbi
24	African Humanitarian Act°		Kigali	Tare
25	AFRICARE		Kigali	Tare
26	AFRICARE		Kigali	Rushashi
27	AFRICARE		Kigali	Mbogo
28	CWA/Lutheran World Federat		Kibungo	-
29	IMC		Kibungo	-
30	IRC		Kibungo	All
31	IRC		Kibungo	Musasa
32	Médecins du Monde		Kigali	Butamwa
33	Médecins du Monde		Kigali	Shyorongi
34	OXFAM Québec		Kibungo	-
35	World Concern International		Kibungo	All
36	IHA		Gitarama	Ruhango
37	OXFAM Québec		Gitarama	-
38	AEF International		Kibungo	-
39	AHA		Kibungo	Kabarondo
40	Bambini del Rwanda		Kibungo	Gahini
41	Bornefoden		Kibungo	Muhazi
42	German Emergency Doctors		Gisenyi	-
43	OXFAM Québec		Gisenyi	-
44	Armée du Salut		Gitarama	Nyakabanda
45	CWA/Lutheran World Federat		Gitarama	Kayenzi
46	Compassion International		Gitarama	-
47	Food for the hungry		Gitarama	Musambira
48	Food for the hungry		Gitarama	-
49	AHA		Kigali	Tare
50	ARDI		Gikongoro	Kagitumba
51	GOAL Ireland		Gikongoro	-
52	GOAL Ireland		Gikongoro	Ruramba
53	GOAL Ireland		Gikongoro	Kibeho
54	Save the Children Fund UK		Gikongoro	Ndago
55	Compassion International		Gikongoro	-

No	Name of NGO	Activité	Prefecture	Commune
56	World Vision Inter		Gisenyi	Kora
57	World Vision Inter		Byumba	Bwisige
58	ADEPR/PMU Interlife		Byumba	Kinyami
59	Compassion Inter		Cyangugu	Mahesha
60	German Emergency Doctors		Cyangugu	Nyamasheke
61	IRC		Cyangugu	All
62	Médecins du Monde		Cyangugu	Kamembe
63	NPA		Cyangugu	Cyimbogo
64	NPA		Cyangugu	all
65	AMREF		Cyangugu	Giri
66	CECI		Cyangugu	Kiyombe
67	Food for the Hungry		Byumba	Mukarange
68	GOAL Ireland		Byumba	Muhura
69	GOAL Ireland		Byumba	Nyagatare
70	Inter SOS		Byumba	Rwesero
71	NPA		Byumba	Giti
72	OXFAM Québec		Byumba	Ruhashya
73	Refugee Trust Ireland		Byumba	Nyanza
74	Refugee Trust Ireland		Byumba	-
75	AICF USA		Byumba	All
76	Compassion International		Byumba	-
77	IMC		Butare	-
78	IMC		Butare	-
79	Inter SOS		Butare	-
80	NUTRIPA		Butare	-
81	LVIA		Butare	-
82	ARBEF		all	All
83	AICF USA		Butare	Maraba
84	AICF USA		Butare	Mbazi



Overseas Development Institute

Regent's College, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London NW1 4NS
Telephone: +44 (0)171 487 7413 Fax: +44 (0)171 487 7590 Internet: odi@gn.apc.org
The Institute is limited by guarantee Registration No. 661818 England Registered Office as above Charity No. 228248

To: NGO Directors/Country Representatives
Date: 23:4:95

RE: JOINT EVALUATION OF EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO RWANDA

Many of you will already have heard of this unprecedented evaluation which involves four separate studies and is being funded by 20 donor organisations and UN agencies. A briefing on the evaluation was given at an UNREO monthly coordination meeting in February by Nils Dablestein of the Danish Foreign Ministry who chairs the Management Group for the evaluation. The attached Information Note provides summary information on the overall evaluation and on Study III which is focussing on the emergency aid provided within Rwanda and to refugees in neighbouring countries in the period April to approximately December 1994.

Six members of the Study III Team are currently in Kigali and will be visiting many NGOs over the next two weeks. They are:

John Borton	Team Leader
Emery Brusset	Coordination issues
Alistair Hallam	Cost issues/economic impact on affected countries
Johan Pottier	Socio-economist
Richard Connaughton	Military/protection issues
Torben Ishoy	Healthcare/protection and military issues

The purpose of this initial visit to Rwanda and neighbouring countries is to interview key individuals involved in the provision of emergency assistance last year within the UN system, Government and NGOs and to gather relevant documentation. Members of the Team will be visiting Goma (25-28th April), Bukavu (30th April to 2nd May) and Ngara (3rd to 5th May). Other members of the Team will remain in Kigali to interview personnel based in Kigali and the principal towns. These interviews complement those already begun with Head Office personnel of agencies based in Europe and North America and regional offices in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam. Subsequent visits will be made to Rwanda and neighbouring countries by these and other members of the Study III Team in the May-June period.

The Team is staying at the Hotel Des Mille Collines and would welcome direct contact from any NGO.

Members of Study IV, focussing on rehabilitation issues, will be arriving in Kigali on 28th April.

NOTE D'INTRODUCTION SUR L'EVALUATION COMMUNE DE L'AIDE D'URGENCE POUR LE RWANDA

L'Evaluation

L' Evaluation Commune de l'Aide d'Urgence pour le Rwanda représente une entreprise sans précédents, visant à tirer des leçons des efforts de la communauté internationale pour apporter une aide au Rwanda et aux réfugiés du Rwanda, et s'appuyant sur un examen de l'ensemble des acteurs concernés. Elle doit soutenir l'amélioration de la réponse à de futures urgences complexes, tout autant qu'informer les opérations en cours dans la région des Grands Lacs.

L'évaluation est financée par 20 bailleurs et agences de l'ONU, et se déroule sous la supervision du Comité de Direction comprenant 37 agences et organisations membres de l'OCDE, des organisations internationales, ainsi que des consortiums d'ONG. Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Danemark est responsable de la coordination des évaluations pendant que la Suède, la Norvège, le Royaume Uni, et les Etats Unis sont chargés de la gestion des différents volets de l'évaluation. Les responsables des Unités d'évaluation des organismes de Coopération de ces cinq pays composent le Groupe de Gestion de l'évaluation.

L'évaluation est composée de quatre volets entrepris par des instituts sous contrat avec le Groupe de Gestion. L'étude I est un récapitulatif historique du conflit dans la société rwandaise; l'étude II se concentre sur la prévention du conflit; l'étude III sur l'efficacité de l'aide humanitaire; l'étude IV sur l'efficacité des efforts de rapatriement, réhabilitation et reconstruction. L'évaluation a commencé en janvier 1995, lors d'une réunion de lancement de l'initiative à Genève. Les rapports provisoires des quatre études seront soumis le 15 septembre 1995 au Groupe de gestion et au Comité de direction, puis seront finalisés au début décembre 1995. Un rapport de synthèse des quatre études sera préparé simultanément et se joindra aux quatre autres en janvier 1995. Il est prévu que le rapport sera largement distribué.

Etude III: Efficacité de l'aide humanitaire et ses effets:

A la suite d'un appel d'offre qui a eu lieu en fin 1994, le Groupe de Gestion a remis un contrat pour l'étude III à l'Overseas Development Institute (ODI), qui est un organisme privé de recherche en politiques de développement et d'aide humanitaire, situé à Londres. ODI a rencontré des représentants des agences impliquées dans la mise en place des programmes humanitaires dès le début janvier, avant la réunion de lancement. C'est sur la base de ces discussions et de l'expérience d'évaluations antérieures que l'équipe a conçu le cadre analytique de l'approche qui sera utilisée (des copies peuvent être obtenues auprès d'ODI). Les activités des différentes agences impliquées dans la fourniture de l'aide et la protection seront évaluées sur la base des critères d'adéquation, du rapport prix/efficacité, de couverture effective, de cohérence, de rapport à l'ensemble de la

situation, et d'impact. On tiendra par ailleurs compte des variables externes qui influent sur l'espace humanitaire, c'est à dire la marge de manoeuvre des opérateurs (tel que les mandats, les ressources internationales et locales, la sécurité, par exemple). Les méthodes qui seront utilisées sont la préparation d'études de cas en partant des différentes opérations; des études socio-économiques dans les camps et les populations hôtes; la révision et l'analyse de documents produits jusqu'ici par différentes institutions (en particulier en épidémiologie); des entrevues avec le personnel clé impliqué dans les décisions; d'une étude statistique de la couverture médiatique de la crise.

La composition de l'équipe et les rôles respectifs sont les suivants:

Membre de l'équipe	Nationalité	Role
John BORTON	Britannique	Responsable de l'équipe
Emery BRUSSET	Française	gestion équipe et coordination de l'aide
Alistair HALLAM	Britannique	Cout et impact économique
Nathalie VEGEZZI	Française	Administration
Laura JACKSON	Britannique	Administration
Serge Manoncourt	Française	Gestion des programmes médicaux
Johan Pottier	Belge	Etude socio-économique
Danielle de Lame	Belge	Etude socio-économique
Andrew Chalinder	Britannique	Eau et assainissement
Jeremy Shoham	Britannique	Nutrition
Lisa Lee	Américaine	Epidémiologie
Richard Connaughton	Britannique	Protection et questions militaires
Torben Ishoy	Danoise	Santé et questions militaires
John Telford	Irlandaise	Logistique de terrain, transport aérien
Franz Goetz	Allemande	Logistique des gros tonnages
Gill Shepherd	Britannique	Ecologie et besoins en énergie
Lindsey Hilsum	Britannique	Examen dur role des media
Bruce Jones	Canadienne	Media et assistant de recherche
Mark Duffield	Britannique	Conseiller
David Turton	Britannique	Conseiller

Les coordonnées de l'équipe sont:

Equipe d'évaluation du Rwanda
Overseas Development Institute
Regent's College
Inner Circle
Regent's Park
London NW1 4NS
Royaume Uni
Tel: 44 71 487 7413

Télécopie: 44 71 487 7590

Adresse électronique: ODI @ gn.apc.org (marquer Rwanda Evaluation pour le sujet)

INFORMATION NOTE ON THE JOINT EVALUATION OF EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO RWANDA AND THE STUDY III TEAM

The Overall Activity

The Joint Evaluation of Emergency Assistance to Rwanda represents an unprecedented attempt by the international community to draw lessons from the recent experience of humanitarian assistance efforts in and around Rwanda, based on an examination of the roles of all the groups and agencies involved in the response. Such lessons will assist efforts to improve the response to future complex emergencies as well as for ongoing and future operations in the Great Lakes region.

The evaluation is being funded by 20 donor organisations and UN agencies and is being supervised by a Steering Committee comprising 37 agencies and organisations from: OECD countries; the European Union; UN agencies; international organisations; and NGO umbrella organisations. The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for coordinating the evaluation while Sweden, Norway, the UK and the USA are responsible for managing particular studies. The heads of the Evaluation Departments of these five bilateral donors make up the Management Group for the evaluation.

The overall activity is composed of four studies being undertaken by separate institutions. Study I is covering the historic background to the conflict in Rwandan society; Study II is focusing upon conflict prevention; Study III on the effectiveness of the emergency assistance provided in Rwanda and in support of Rwandan refugees in neighbouring countries; and Study IV on the effectiveness of repatriation, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts. The evaluation commenced in January 1995 when the Management Group and representatives of the four study teams attended a Launch Workshop near Geneva. The draft reports of the four studies will be submitted during September 1995 and following review by the Management Group and the Steering Committee will be finalised by the beginning of December 1995. A synthesis report of the four studies will also be prepared with a final report being completed in January 1996. The five reports will be widely distributed.

Study III: Emergency Aid and Its Effects

After a bidding process in late 1994 the Management Group awarded the contract for Study III to the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) an independent, London-based centre for research and policy discussion on development and relief issues. Prior to the Launch Workshop preliminary meetings were held with some of the key Europe-based agencies involved in the implementation of the humanitarian aid programmes. On the basis of these discussions and their experience of previous emergency aid evaluations the Team devised an analytical framework for the study and the approach and methods to be employed. [Copies of the Analytical Framework paper may be obtained from ODI.] The activities of various agencies involved in the provision of emergency aid and protection assistance will be assessed using the criteria of appropriateness, cost-effectiveness, coverage, coherence, connectedness and impact. A key concept to be used by the team is that of 'humanitarian space', available to relief agencies. Humanitarian space is the product not only of physical

security, but also external factors such as mandates and resource levels. It is roughly equivalent to that of 'room for manoeuvre' in the social sciences field. The methods to be used include: the preparation of case studies on particular operations; socio-economic studies in selected areas and camps; the collation and review of available documentation and surveys; interviews with key agency personnel and government officials; and a preliminary review of media coverage of the crisis.

The composition of the Study III Team and their respective roles are shown below:

Team Member	Nationality	Role
John Borton	British	Team Leader
Emery Brusset	French	Core Team and Coordination
Alistair Hallam	British	Cost issues/economic impact
Nathalie Vegezzi	French	Administrative
Laura Jackson	British	Administrative
Serge Manoncourt	French	Emergency health management
Johan Pottier	Belgian	Beneficiary interviews
Danielle de Lame	Belgian	Beneficiary interviews
Andrew Chalinder	British	Water and sanitation
Jeremy Shoham	British	Nutrition issues
Lisa Lee	American	Review of epidemiological studies
Richard Connaughton	British	Military/protection issues
Torben Ishøy	Danish	Health/military issues
John Telford	Irish	Field/airlift logistics
Franz Goetz	German	Large tonnage logistics
Gill Shepherd	British	Environment/fuelwood
Lindsey Hilsum	British	Media coverage
Bruce Jones	Canadian	Research Assistant/media
Mark Duffield	British	Advisory/editorial assistance
David Turton	British	Advisory/editorial assistance

The contact details for the team are:

Rwanda Evaluation Team
 Overseas Development Institute
 Regent's College
 Inner Circle
 Regent's Park
 London NW1 4NS
 UK
 Tel: (+44 71) 487 7413
 Fax: (+44 71) 487 7590
 Email: odi@gn.apc.org (Mark Rwanda Evaluation in subject line)

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 15.03.95

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RWANDA

OPERATIONAL UPDATE

MAY 2, 1995 --- 1600 HRS

The following update is a compilation of reports from representatives of the IOC: the Government of Rwanda, NGOs, IOs, UNAMIR and UN agencies, that have been corroborated as of 1400 hrs on 02 May 1995.

Summary

Majority of IDPs at the Ndera Transit centre are transported to their home communes.

More IDPs leave Kibeho camp.

Government of Rwanda , UN agencies and NGOs continue to provide assistance to returnees and vulnerable groups in the home communes.

COMMUNES

As part of follow-up of the returnees in the home communes, UNREO staff and representatives of MINIREISO visited, on 28 April, 105 former IDPs reported to have arrived from Kibeho and who had been hiding in a house in Gishamvu since their arrival. The returnees were provided with water, food and clothing. Initial reports from bourgmestres indicate that 5,700 former IDPs recently returned to the Ntongwe, Kigoma, Tambwe, Masango and Murama communes of Gitarama Prefecture. In Huye commune of Butare Prefecture, 1,000 persons arrived on 2 May. In Runyinya commune (Butare Prefecture) 10,836 former IDPs are reported to have been received in the commune.

Kibeho Camp

All former IDP camps remain closed. However, there are thought to

be over 1,800 or so IDPs still holed up in Kibeho camp whose break-down is reported by UNREO Gikongoro to be as follows:

men-----311
women-----581
children----954

UNREO/Butare reports that approximately 125 IDPs left the building in Kibeho camp on Saturday 29 April. Approximately 66 left the building on Sunday 30 April and approximately 109 left on Monday 1 May. As at 1500 hours today (2 May), 86 IDPs were reported to have left the camp. UNREO Field Office reports that 12 casualties were transported to Butare for treatment. UNREO Butare also reported that ICRC was allowed access to the IDPs in the camp on Monday 1 May and that ICRC tried to negotiate for the release of unaccompanied minors who are reportedly in the building. Meetings are scheduled to take place between

humanitarian organisations involved in the Kibeho issue to draw up a detailed plan for the delivery of basic humanitarian assistance. This plan will then be presented to the RPA officials. In the meantime, further meetings are scheduled to take place between RPA, UNAMIR and ICRC to negotiate a new location for the IDPs, so as to allow for the cleaning up of the present compound.

Population Movements

As of 1 May 1995, UNHCR/IOM had transported a total of 59,164 IDPs from Butare and Gikongoro Prefectures since the onset of camp closures. Furthermore, some 10,249 were transported to their home areas from the Ndera Transit Centre outside Kigali, bringing the total of people transported by IOM during the IDP emergency to 69,413. In Runyinya commune, nine IDPs who arrived in the commune are awaiting transportation out of the commune as they are believed not to originate from the commune.

Waystations/Transit Centres

Over the weekend (29-30 April), IOM and UNHCR successfully transported to their home communes the majority of the IDPs that had been at the Ndera Transit Centre.

As of 1600 hours today (2 May), UNHCR and IOM reported that Ndera Transit Centre had only about 200 people left. They are expected to leave shortly.

JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Human Rights report that they have visited all communes of Butare Prefecture and have transported 20 Inspecteurs de la Police Judiciaire (IPJs) to the Butare area. Three Human Rights teams are investigating the alleged killing of 14 returnees in Huye.

A

total of 51 prisoners held in the Runyinya Commune cachot have been released. This leaves 366 prisoners still held in the cachot. More were expected to be released today (2 May) in the presence of the IPJ.

SECTORAL UPDATES

Unaccompanied Children

There is an urgent need for baby formula and for diapers (nappies) for unaccompanied children.

CARE Australia has 328 unaccompanied children in Butare and 96 in

Kanombe. Feed the Children is taking care of 684 children in Butare. About 30 children were expected from Kibeho today (2 May). ICRC informs that there is a list of unaccompanied children nationwide. This list, however, has not yet been updated. MINITRASO-MINIREISO-UNICEF-SCF/UK mission will be going to Bugesera tomorrow 3 May to sensitize bourgmestres and caregivers in centres likely to receive children from the southwest.

The next meeting for Unaccompanied Children will be held at UNICEF on Friday, 5 May, at 0900 hours.

Health/Medical

WHO reports that the Health cell meeting will be held on Monday

8

May 1995 at 1400 hours. WHO and MINISANTE are carrying out a health/medical evaluation in Butare Prefecture.

Food

WFP started to transport food to Runyinya commune today (2 May) and will continue food transportation tomorrow. Food transportation to Huye commune had ended, but given the arrival today (2 May) of 1,000 persons, WFP intends to transport 6.3 MT of supplementary food to the commune. There was already enough food in stock in Ndora and Nyaruhengeri communes. WFP reports that CRS and Caritas will distribute food in Mbazi, Mugusa, Ruhashya, Nyabisindu, Rusatira and Shyanda communes of Butare Prefecture. ICRC reports that it will distribute food to Ntongwe, Kigoma, Tambwe, Masango and Murama communes of Gitarama Prefecture. ICRC food distribution will be both to recent returnees and to other vulnerable groups identified by the bourgmestres.

Shelter

Oxfam-UK has in stock 495 rolls of plastic sheeting (for roughly 50,000 people) which Oxfam-UK is ready to provide to meet the shelter needs in the home communes.

GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA

Yesterday 1 May 1995, demonstrations were held in Kigali against some UN agencies, NGOs and against Radio France Internationale who had grossly exaggerated the tragic events in Kibeho camp. In spite of the demonstrations, the Government of Rwanda has reiterated its wish to work with the international community in an atmosphere of transparency in which there is respect for the sovereignty of the State.

COORDINATION

The IOC in Kigali continues to serve as the focal point for the coordination of humanitarian operations.

UNREO reports that a meeting for decision makers over the Kibeho issue will be held in Butare at UNAMIR Tac HQ on Wednesday, 3 May 1995 at 1000 hours. A meeting for Food and non-food items will be held at the Butare Prefecture on Thursday, 4 May 1995 at 1400 hours.

OBJET Compte-rendu de la reunion entre Monsieur Jean-Marie BYAKWEL et Monsieur Eric SCHMOLL de l'association EQUILIBRE le 14/07/97

COMPTE - RENDU.

Originellement, le rendez-vous avait été pris avec Monsieur Antoine SEYDOUX. N'étant pas présent il fut cependant représenté par Monsieur Jean-Marie BYAKWEL.

Cet entretien fait suite à l'entrevue que nous avons eu, Yvan M'BOMO et moi-même, avec Monsieur le Ministre BIHOZAGARA au sujet des différentes mesures concernant les véhicules et le personnel d'EQUILIBRE.

L'entretien fut cordial et Monsieur BYAKWEL m'a assuré que les véhicules appartiennent toujours à EQUILIBRE et qu'il n'y a aucune mesure de confiscation de la part du gouvernement, ce à quoi j'ai répondu que bien qu'ils soient encore en notre possession, nous n'avons pas, et ce depuis pratiquement deux mois, ni la jouissance, ni même la possibilité de voir nos véhicules, notre garage étant sous surveillance militaire alors que nous continuons à en payer le loyer, ayant même été obligé de licencier nos gardiens, ceux-ci n'ayant comme nous, plus l'accès au garage.

J'ai donc demandé lors de cet entretien que soient levées les mesures policières, ainsi que l'autorisation d'évacuer les camions vers une autre zone d'intervention. Monsieur BYAKWEL m'a demandé vers quel pays nous désirions déplacer notre flotte. Etant donné la situation actuelle, il nous est très difficile de donner un lieu précis, nos véhicules étant encore bloqués pour une période indéterminée, ce qui nous empêche de faire des évaluations et nous ne voudrions pas faire naître des espoirs sans avoir la certitude de pouvoir y répondre.

A la question « Quels sont à présent vos objectifs au Rwanda ? » ma réponse fut sensiblement la même: nous sommes dans une situation bloquée, et tant que ce problème ne sera pas réglé nous ne pourrions envisager une suite au Rwanda.

En conclusion Monsieur BYAKWEL a rappelé le principe de négociation entre le gouvernement et Equilibre et m'a demandé de faire une offre afin de débloquer la situation, proposition que je lui ai retournée arguant le fait que le fruit était dans leur main et qu'il était temps pour nous de savoir ce que le gouvernement attendait exactement de la part d'Equilibre. Monsieur BYAKWEL m'a assuré qu'il transmettrait au Ministre ma demande en m'expliquant cependant que cela prendrait encore du temps avant que la situation ne se normalise, et que si je le désirais je pourrais adresser un courrier à Monsieur le Ministre afin d'appuyer ma demande par écrit.

Pour copie.

Monsieur COURBIN Ambassadeur de FRANCE
Monsieur A. KRATZ Représentant Spécial pour l'U.E.
Monsieur J. HJELTZ Directeur U.S.A.I.D.
Monsieur Randolph KENT Représentant U.N.R.E.O.
Monsieur DAO Représentant Spécial pour le S.G.N.U.



3615 EQUILIBRE

Siège Social : 14 bis Bd de l'Artillerie . BP 7124 . 69348 Lyon Cedex 07 . Tél : (33) 78.69.61.41 . Fax : (33) 72.73.05.76 . Telex : 375 066 F Ekilibr.
Paris : 6, rue Alain Chartier . 75015 Paris . Tél : (33-1) 44.19.07.07 . Fax : (33-1) 44.19.07.08

Minitel 36 15 EQUILIBRE - C.C.P. 3665 03 W Lyon

Association à but humanitaire et non lucratif . Déclarée loi 1901 n° 19006 . Préfecture du Rhône . Reconnue d'intérêt général



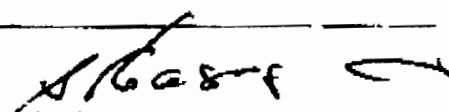
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PNUD / UNDP
KIGALI
RWANDA

B.P 445 KIGALI
Phone : 873 150 7444 or 873 683 139 630
Fax : 873 150 7445 or 871 137 0661 or (250) 76263
Telex : 581 492 400 048

FAX MESSAGE

TO: Ms. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf Assistant Administrator and Director, RBA, UNDP Mr. Emmanuel Dierckx de Casterle Chief, Division I, RBA, UNDP cc: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG, Kigali Fax:	Date : 4 May 1995 Nr of pages : 8/9 File :
From:  Sukehiro Hasegawa Resident Representative UNDP, Kigali	Drafted by : GM Account to debit : UNDP

FAX NR: APF 325

SUBJECT: UNDP Kigali Weekly Report, 24-30 April 1995

Please find attached a copy of our Weekly Report, covering the latest developments in the Kibeho crisis and UNDP programme activities in the justice and other sectors.

Best Regards.

SRS

UNDP KIGALI WEEKLY REPORT

(24 -30 April 1995)

HIGHLIGHTS

- The humanitarian relief effort in favour of IDPs from the recently closed south-western camps proceeds smoothly. The President of the Government of Rwanda announces the formation of an independent Commission of Inquiry, assigned the task of investigating the events of 22-23 April in Kibeho camp. A thousand or more IDPs, including armed men, continue to take refuge in the MSF building in Kibeho.
- Agreement has been reached with the Ministry of Justice on a final text for the Phase II Programme Document (RWA/95/007) for support for the rehabilitation of the Rwandese justice system and on a structure for the coordination of external assistance to the justice sector.
- The Project, "Assistance to the Programme of Reintegration of Refugees and Displaced Persons" (RWA/95/006) is signed by UNDP, the Minister of Planning and the Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration.
- A four-man team led by Mr. Emmanuel Dierckx de Casterlé, Chief, Division I, of the Regional Bureau for Africa (UNDP) begins a week-long monitoring mission in Rwanda.
- Mr. Aldo Ajello, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, delivers a personal message from the Secretary-General to the Government on the subject of the recent events in Kibeho and the deteriorating relationship between the Government and the UN.

COUNTRY SITUATION

The repercussions of the forced closure by the RPA of the IDP camps in south-western Rwanda dominated events in Rwanda this week. The humanitarian relief operation proceeded well with good cooperation reported among UN agencies and NGOs. IDPs were transported to home communes and their food, shelter and medical needs addressed. By week's end, just over 60,000 IDPs had been registered in the home communes out of the approximately 200,000 who had been in the camps before the closure. There were reports that many IDPs, too frightened to return home, had taken refuge in valleys and forests. While most IDPs were resettled without incident, there were incidents of beating, stoning and murder in several areas. Some 2,000 returnees were arrested, mostly on suspicion of participation in the genocide, but not all of them remained in custody.

In Kibeho itself, a group of 1,000-2,000 IDPs, including armed men, took refuge in the MSF building. The RPA initially threatened to take the building by force, then changed tactics. Food and water rations were reduced to a trickle in an attempt to pressure the holdouts to leave. The latter made demands for security guarantees and safe passage to Zaire which were not accepted by the Government. RPA troops did withdraw from the immediate area, however, and the UNAMIR military offered safe passage to UNAMIR trucks. A significant number of the holdouts were eventually persuaded to leave the MSF building.

On 27 April, the President went to Kibeho in the company of other Government ministers, members of the diplomatic and consular corps, representatives of international agencies, and press. The President, addressing the group in the morning, announced the formation of an independent Commission of Inquiry. The latter would try to determine what happened in Kibeho on 22 and 23 April and ascertain the role played by the Government, the military, UNAMIR, and UN agencies in those events. The number of people killed and wounded would also be verified. The President, addressing the group in the afternoon, following the exhumation of graves at Kibeho, claimed only 338 had been killed. UNAMIR maintains that 2,000 died.

* * *

The events at Kibeho have led the Netherlands and Belgium to announce the suspension of their bilateral aid to the Government of Rwanda. The Government of the Netherlands has informed UNDP that its suspension will not affect the \$11 million contribution previously pledged to the Trust Fund, but not yet disbursed. The Government of Belgium has indicated it will reconsider its suspension once the Commission of Inquiry has released its findings. The Belgian measure does not affect relief assistance, other forms of assistance directly benefitting the Rwandese people, or support for the rehabilitation of the Rwandese justice system. Thus, on 28 April, a second programme for the training of judicial police was approved by the Belgian Government.

At the same time, as of 28 April, the European Council has decided to halt all development assistance being channeled by the European Union directly to the Government

③

of Rwanda. Neither emergency assistance nor humanitarian relief assistance is affected by the decision.

* * *

UNAMIR and the Government have begun discussions on UNAMIR's mandate. The Secretary-General must submit a final report on the matter to the Security Council in advance of the expiry of UNAMIR's current mandate on 9 June 1995

TRUST FUND PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Emergency Assistance Programme for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the City of Kigali and other Urban Centres (RWA/94/010)

Component A: The consultant for the waste management study arrived in Kigali on 26 April to begin work. He had an introductory meeting with the Director of Urban Services and his heads of department on 27 April before leaving the country temporarily in order to resolve a visa problem.

Component B: Four local consulting firms have been invited to submit, by 10 May, technical and financial proposals for the execution of topographic studies at the Nyarutarama site.

Component C: Following the completion of work on the Assembly Hall roof (Parliament building), the contractor has embarked on additional repairs to the Hall, involving the ceiling, walls, and entrance roofing.

Component D: Emergency garbage collection activities are proceeding satisfactorily. Another 15 tonne truck is being added to the fleet of hired garbage collection vehicles, making a total of five hired trucks plus a vehicle for supervision. Garbage collection efforts are now concentrated on dumps in community facilities, especially markets, where huge amounts of organic waste are generated on a daily basis. Residential neighbourhoods will benefit from once or twice weekly house-to-house collection depending on their waste generation profiles.

**Emergency Assistance to the Operation of the Rwandese Administration
(RWA/95/001)**

On 26 April, the list of equipment to be purchased for the Government under RWA/95/001 was revised by eliminating computers and printers. Hans Bruyntjes, Chief, Division for Africa, of UNOPS, began a one-week mission to Rwanda on 30 April. He will review the specifications of the remaining equipment to be purchased and, if necessary, in consultation with the Government, revise the list.

Rehabilitation of the Justice System

A Progress Report on the implementation of RWA/95/003, recently prepared by the Associate Expert for the project, shows the following:

1) Prison Rehabilitation: Four prisons have been or are in the process of being rehabilitated so as to make room for more prisoners. These are: Kibuye, Gisenyi, Nyanza, and Byumba.

Rehabilitation work at *Kibuye Prison* is now finished, yet the increased capacity has already been used up by new prisoners, preventing the transfer of prisoners from other facilities to Kibuye Prison.

Rehabilitation work at *Gisenyi Prison* is also complete. Following an initial transfer of 120 prisoners from Gitarama to Gisenyi Prison, subsequent transfers were blocked by the RPA Sector Commander. By the time the latter's objections had been overcome, Gisenyi Prison was too crowded to receive more prisoners from other facilities. A proposal to convert the Prison Chapel and Store into new prison cells has been evaluated. Bids will be requested from local contractors for the additional work.

Rehabilitation work at *Nyanza Prison* is very nearly completed. It is hoped that between 1,000 and 1,500 prisoners from the Central Prison in Gitarama can be transferred to Nyanza during the first week of May. A meeting with the Prison Director and the Military Sector Commander of Gitarama Prefecture will be arranged in order to avoid any blockages. Most observers consider the overcrowding in Gitarama Prison to be easily the worst in the country.

Rehabilitation work at *Byumba Prison* resumed on 27 April. It is hoped that all work will be completed on 10 May so that prisoners, especially from Gitarama Prison, can then be transferred to this facility. UNAMIR vehicles will be made available at the beginning of May for prisoner transfers.

2) Nsinda Prison: The grading of land for the construction of the new prison at Nsinda has been completed and the foundations laid. Two major problems remain to be resolved, however. The first is the choice of materials for the prison building. Prefab materials were considered at one point. The possibility of using brick is now being examined. The second problem is the shortage of labour reported in the Nsinda area. The possibility of using prisoners in the construction of the buildings is now being carefully studied.

A visit by the Resident Representative to the Nsinda site is scheduled for 1 May for the purpose of evaluating the progress made to date in the preparation of the site. A request for funding for the construction of Nsinda Prison (estimated cost: \$1.66 million) has been submitted to several donor countries.

3) New Detention Centres: UNDP has drawn up a new proposal, in the form of a project document, for the construction of two new detention centres in Ntyazo and Ngarama.

* * *

A meeting Sunday, 30 April between the Minister of Justice, the Chief of Cabinet in the Ministry, the Chief of the Technical Cooperation Unit of UNHCHR, the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative, and the UNDP Programme Officer responsible for the justice sector resulted in agreement on a final text for the Phase II Programme Document (RWA/95/007) and on a structure for the coordination of external assistance to the justice sector. The Phase II Programme Document will be formally presented to the donor community on Wednesday, 3 May.

Assistance to the Programme of Reintegration of Refugees and Displaced Persons (RWA/95/006)

Project RWA/95/006 was signed on 23 April by the UNDP Resident Representative, the Minister of Planning and the Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration. The project aims at meeting the basic needs of returnees in the home communes, especially their water, sanitation and housing requirements, and reinforcing local administrative capacity. The Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration has been designated as the executing agency. In this task, the Ministry will rely heavily on the Integrated Operations Centre (IOC), composed of representatives of various ministries, international agencies and NGOs.

MISSIONS

A four-man team led by Mr. Emmanuel Dierckx de Casterlé, Chief, Division I, of the Regional Bureau for Africa (UNDP) arrived in Rwanda on 30 April to begin a week-long monitoring mission in the country. Mr. de Casterlé is accompanied by Mr. Nguyen Luong, Senior Economist, Division I, Regional Bureau for Africa, Hans Bruyntjes, Chief, Division for Africa (UNOPS), and Mr. Jean Le Nay, Senior Advisor (DDSMS). The mission will review UNDP programmes in Rwanda, resource mobilisation strategies and other important developments.

* * *

Mr. Hédi Annabi, Director, African Bureau, of the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, was in Rwanda this past week to familiarize himself with the current situation. He met the UNDP Resident Representative and other heads of UN agencies.

* * *

Mr. Aldo Ajello, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, was in the country this past week in order to deliver a personal message from the Secretary-General to the Government on the subject of the recent events in Kibeho and the deteriorating relationship between the Government and the UN. In his meetings with the President, Vice-President and Prime Minister, Mr. Ajello emphasized the need for the Government to take positive steps to help erase the memory of Kibeho and to improve UN-Government relations. On 28 April, Mr. Ajello met with the heads of UN agencies for a frank exchange of views on the current situation. The heads of agencies expressed their concern over the negative repercussions generated by Kibeho. They also stressed the importance of a regional solution to Rwanda's current problems and the need for rapid action in the justice sector.

CONFERENCES / WORKSHOPS

A conference/workshop on the theme "Relief to Rehabilitation" was held at the Hotel Mille Collines in Kigali on 27 and 28 April. Participants at the conference, which was organized by the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration and sponsored by UNDP, UNHCR, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and African Humanitarian Action (AHA), discussed a variety of issues concerning the transition period from relief to development assistance in Rwanda. A recurrent theme of the conference was the need to build Rwandese capacity. Several Rwandese conference participants said too little of the assistance given Rwanda involved the use of local products and local expertise. On the first day of the conference, the Deputy Resident Representative, on behalf of UNDP, presented a paper on "Capacity Building: Strengthening Local Institutions to Link Relief to

Development". The important role of local government and civil society, including local NGOs, in national development was stressed and increased technical and managerial support to these structures recommended. The increased use of national expertise was also recommended.

* * *

A conference on the current needs of the Rwandese educational system was held in Kigali from 24-27 April. More than one hundred people from a wide range of occupations participated in the conference which was organized and sponsored by UNESCO, the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education and the Ministry of Higher Education, and supported by UNICEF. The discussions centred on the possibility of fusing the two education ministries, the decentralization of the educational system, and the formulation of a new language policy which would reflect recent changes in the population of Rwanda.

SECURITY

On 23 April, six men, including two in RPA uniform, robbed a representative of the NGO German Development Technical Cooperation (GTZ) at his residence in Kigali.

On 26 April six men armed with AK-47 assault rifles, including four in military fatigues, forced their way into a house rented by three HRFOR staff in the Rugenge district of Kigali. They stole vehicles, hand-held radios, computers, watches and some money.

On 27 April, at approximately 21:00 hours, a man standing in the middle of the road, near the house of an UNREO international staff member pointed an assault rifle at a car in which the staff member and four MILOBS were riding. They passed the man, without stopping at the house, without incident.

UN AGENCY AND UNAMIR PERSONNEL PRESENT IN RWANDA
(As of 28 April 1995)

	INTERNATIONAL PERSONNEL	RWANDESE PERSONNEL
FAO	6	4
HABITAT	1	1
HRFOR	102	44
ICAO	4	0
UNDP	21	20
UNESCO	2	12
UNFPA	2	2
UNHCR	48	18
UNICEF	73	32
UNREO	23	8
WFP	26	3
WHO	4	22
WORLD BANK	2	11
SUB-TOTAL	314	177

UNAMIR	INTERNATIONAL PERSONNEL	RWANDESE PERSONNEL
Military contingent	5,468	---
Staff Officers	71	---
Military Observers	300	--
CIVPOL	58	---
Civilian Staff	201	184
SUB-TOTAL	6,098	184

GRAND TOTAL	6,412	361
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29



Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

Kigali, 14th April 1995

Dear Ambassador,

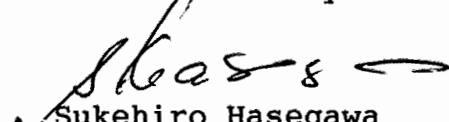
Subject : UNCHS (Habitat) AUDIO-VISUAL COVERAGE OF KIGALI

UNCHS (Habitat) with headquarters in Nairobi is about to launch a publication called the "HOUSING DEBATE" as part of the consultations planned prior to Habitat II during June 1996 in Istanbul, Turkey. To this end, "Countries in crises" will be one of Habitat's areas of concentration with Rwanda as the African experience to be portrayed in the publication.

Habitat will be fielding an audio-visual team to Kigali during April 18-19, 1995 to cover areas in Kigali that have suffered from physical damage during the April - July 1994 war and are currently earmarked for rehabilitation. In light of the above, it would be highly appreciated if the team of two led by Mr. Peter Swan of Habitat's Audio-visual and Information division could be afforded the opportunity of a helicopter flight over Kigali on Tuesday 18th April 1995.

Please accept my appreciation and thanks in advance.

Yours sincerely


Sukehiro Hasegawa
Resident Representative

Ambassador S. Khan
Special Representative
of the Secretary General
UNAMIR
Kigali, Rwanda



3 March 1995

Mass Grave near Kigali Hospital

I attended the burial ceremony at the Kigali hospital of the Mass graves found there.

I was requested if UNAMIR could help with any form of mechanical diggers that could accelerate the process of digging the grave. If we have such a machine, we may make it available to the Rwandese.

UNREO could ask any of the Agencies/NGOs to help.

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

FC
ED
Mr. R. Kent

*Mr Dao
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out and report.
Nikh
16/3*

NRJ EC

Mrs Kafane

Friday 16/3

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UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

PROGRAMME ON THE VISIT OF H.E.M.SHAHARYAR KHAN
TO UNAMIR - CIVPOL HQ ON SATURDAY 06 MAY 95 AT 1200 hrs.

SRL	TIME	EVENT.
1.	1145	CHIEFS OF DIVISIONS CIVPOL HQ TO BE SEATED.
2.	1200	ARRIVAL OF THE SRSG.
3.	1205	WELCOME ADDRES/BRIEFING BY CIVPOL COMMISSIONER.
4.	1235	INTRODUCTION TO CIVPOL HEADQUARTES OFFICES.
5.	1250	TALKS WITH CIVPOL COMMR.
6.	1300	REFRESHMENTS.
7.	1320	S.R.S.G. DEPARTS.

DRAFT:

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION REPORT

Am Beki Jan
Bek 136

OVERVIEW

A week of national mourning was observed in Rwanda from 6 to 13 April in memory of those who died in last year's genocide and to commemorate the first anniversary of the event. Official ceremonies were held on 7 April and were marked by a 25 km procession from the Nyamirambo Regional/National stadium to Colline Rebero, a hill over-looking the city of Kigali and where the remains of the late Prime Minister Madame UWINGILIYIMANA Agathe and those of former cabinet Ministers were laid to rest. Rumours of ethnically-motivated reprisals that had been rife during the period leading to the commemorative activities proved to have been unfounded. There were no reported incidents.

With the first anniversary of the genocide now over, focus will be re-directed towards the process of a return to normalcy. The process continues to be faced with complex challenges and problems that are related to developments both within the country and within the sub-region as a whole. The effects of the unfounded fears and uncertainties that characterised the period before the first anniversary ceremonies saw a decline if not a total halt in the number of displaced persons leaving camps to go home. The Integrated Humanitarian Response comprising Government, UN agencies, ICRC, IOM and NGOs is studying the latest strategy for the closure of IDP camps and it is anticipated that this strategy may bring about the long-awaited solution to the problem of over 200,000 internally displaced persons that still remain in camps.

The upheavals in Burundi also created an uncertain situation in refugee repatriation, with many refugees facing further displacement. Concerns over growing insecurity in refugee camps in Zaire coupled with reports of increased armament and militarisation in these camps have been raised by the Government and by the humanitarian and international communities.

The Government is still to address the issue concerning the conditions of its prisons and detention centres. Currently, there are over 30,000 prisoners incarcerated in prisons country-wide. As a result of overcrowding, 22 prisoners died of asphyxiation. The national judicial system is far from functioning despite the positive signals that were given by the Government announcement that genocide-related trials would start on 6 April in Rwanda. The resettlement of returnees, in particular the 59ers, has proved to be a slow and arduous task. In the north-east, returnees have brought with them up to 750,000 head of cattle. Overgrazing and lack of water will develop into a major humanitarian emergency unless immediate actions are taken to address the social and environmental problem. The present situation, however, offers an important opportunity to undertake projects which will promote the necessary progression from relief to rehabilitation.

However, small but significant strides have been taken on the road towards normalcy. The resumption of academic programmes in schools and at the University is one positive indicator in this process. Signs of economic recovery are evident as are those of a revived private sector. Agricultural activities continue to be intensified and there is evidence of partial recovery of a cash crop market.

Concerns over food deficit in the country have been allayed by recent reports of an improved food pipeline together with positive signs that may announce a satisfactory Season B harvest. However, the sub-region is facing severe food aid shortages which may lead to violence in refugee camps where in some instances, rations have been cut by half. In Tanzania, food aid stocks will run out in a matter of days and NGOs are pulling out. There are fears that this may be a deliberate policy on the part of the donor community to force refugees to go home. Unless the situation is addressed, there will undoubtedly be migration *en masse* throughout the region

I. MAIN DEVELOPMENTS

Political

Celebrations to commemorate the first anniversary of last year's genocide were held country-wide beginning on 7 April, a day designated for the reburial of, amongst other people, the late Prime Minister, Madame Agathe Uwilingiyamana, and a number of Cabinet Ministers killed in the genocide.

Flags, including that of the UN, were flown at half mast throughout the week-long mourning period. The international community in Rwanda expressed its solidarity with the Government and the people of Rwanda through messages delivered on behalf of the UN Secretary General by his Special Representative during the official commemorative ceremonies and through a significant presence at the ceremonies. A similar message of solidarity had earlier been expressed by the OAU Secretary General, Salim Ahmed Salim, on a visit to Rwanda prior to the national ceremonies.

Against the solemn background of the ceremonies, amongst the messages, was the call for "reconciliation between the international community and the people of Rwanda" over the former's abandonment of the Rwandese people in their greatest hour of need. Speeches at the ceremony underscored the urgent need to bring to justice perpetrators of the genocide. On national security, concern was raised over the issue of the arms build-up in refugee camps in neighbouring countries, the continued arms embargo on Rwanda and the resultant threat to national security.

The period leading to 7 April was characterised by tension in the country due to widespread rumours of retaliatory killings to occur around the time of the anniversary of last year's genocide. In areas around Gitarama and Gikongoro, there were reports of people fleeing their home communes. The Government responded firmly by dispelling the rumours and by tightening security. Some rumour-mongers were arrested. No major incidents were, however, reported within this period.

The recent shift in government attitude towards the international community has drawn attention at high levels of the UN. This has been the subject of informal debate at the Security Council. Relations between the international community and the Government continue to be strained with the Government accusing the international community of siding with the "enemy" by continuing to provide massive assistance

to populations in refugee and displaced persons camps. Many of these are considered by the Government to be guilty of crimes against humanity. Criticism against the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (HRFOR) by the Government and the local press has also mounted with accusations to the effect that the human rights mission in Rwanda "has strayed from its original mandate".

Efforts towards national reconciliation meanwhile have continued. Recent public meetings have been held by local and national authorities at which national reconciliation continues to be advocated. Recent appointments of several returnees as bourgmestres are seen as a positive sign not only for national reconciliation but also for building the confidence of potential returnees.

Security

In addition to concerns surrounding the build-up to the anniversary of the genocide, serious concerns have been expressed over the recent reports of arms build-up and increased military training in Rwandan refugee camps in neighbouring countries in preparation for a possible armed invasion of Rwanda. Of even greater concern to the Rwanda Government is the continued arms embargo imposed on Rwanda which the Government sees as undermining its capability of ensuring national security.

There are increased incursions into the country by armed "bandits" in large well-organised groups with growing military characteristics. Incidents of mine explosions have also been reported. While many of these mines are said to have been dislodged by recent heavy storms, some are however believed to have been freshly laid. The US Government and the Government of Rwanda are in bi-lateral talks on an effective demining programme. A seven-member demining site survey team will be in Kigali between 20 - 26 April to look at possible training facilities.

Robberies targeting the international community have further added to security concerns. The offices of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) in Kigali were robbed on 31 March during which time valuable property and staff salaries were taken at gun-point. As a result, the organisation was forced to suspend its operations in the transportation of returnees for __ days.

Economy

There have been positive indicators of progress towards recovery in the economic sector characterised by higher than expected agricultural production and enhanced state revenue-earning capacity. Opportunities for cash income have improved through

- i) public sector employment, although not totally dynamic,
- ii) increased trading activities and farm labour,
- iii) heavy international presence which has stimulated economic activity by offering employment in relief/rehabilitation programmes.

There has been a partial recovery of the cash crop market eg. rehabilitation of coffee production and marketing of tea, and even small scale banana export.

(More input form the World Bank)

Follow-up on Round Table

More input from UNDP

The first meeting of the Permanent Technical Secretariat for Round Table follow-up was held on 25 March 1995. It was held to help participants among them..... to take stock of progress made so far in following up on the pledges made at the Round Table and to discuss ways of improving co-ordination and co-operation between donor countries and the Rwandese Government.

UNDP reports an increase of US\$ 24.3 m in the amount of donor pledges made since the Geneva Round Table. This brings to US \$ 611.1m the total amount pledged for Rwanda. Of the total amount pledged, donor countries have concluded specific agreements with the Government for the disbursement of US\$ 134.6 m.

Table of pledges as at April 1995.(UNDP)

Secretary-General's Trust Fund

The UN Trust Fund for Rwanda recently received US\$ 4.2 m from the Netherlands as a second installment of funds pledged by the Dutch Government to the Trust Fund. As of 1 April 1995 the UN Fund for had totalled US\$ 4,710,857 most of which is being disbursed to support the national judicial system.

(UNDP inputs)

JUSTICE

The first national trials in Rwanda of people accused of having participated in last year's genocide were scheduled for 6 April 1995. However, the trials were postponed *sine die* for reasons including incomplete investigations. The announcement that the national courts would start trials on the 6 April had been received with great enthusiasm.

Although there have been reservations concerning the prosecution of these cases in the absence of a fully operational judicial system many quarters have seen the present decision as a better option to delaying the process of justice.

Within the national judicial system, nine out of eleven courts of the first instance have

a functioning prosecutor's office. This court requires a legal quorum of 3 judges in order to try cases. A large majority of prefectures with the exception of Butare do not meet this requirement.

UNDP is now finalising the second phase of a framework project costing US\$ 3.45 million for the rehabilitation of the judicial system. Intended as follow-up to the rehabilitation of prisons and the judicial system project, it comprises three main components:

- (1) the training of Rwandese judicial personnel
- (2) the recruitment of 50 expatriate judicial personnel
- (3) the establishment within the Ministry of Justice of a structure for the coordination of external assistance and the management of project implementation.

The International Tribunal for Rwanda has reported that it has identified 400 suspects for possible prosecution by the Tribunal. These suspects are currently located in countries within Africa, including Rwanda, and in Europe. The Tribunal has appealed to countries harbouring the suspects to assist in bringing them before the Tribunal when called upon. The OAU Secretary-General during his visit to Rwanda stated that a similar appeal will be made at the OAU summit later this year. He expressed confidence that member states currently giving refuge to these suspects will comply with the UN Resolution 978 urging states to arrest those persons within their territory for whom there is sufficient evidence that they were implicated in the genocide.

Prisons

Concerns regarding the situation in prisons have been heightened following the continued high rate of arrests and the recent death of 22 prisoners from asphyxiation due to overcrowding. As part of efforts to alleviate this problem, UNAMIR, in conjunction with the Government of Rwanda, has commenced work on a project to move prisoners to less crowded facilities and to improve existing prison facilities. In this respect, 120 prisoners were moved on 10 April from Gitarama prison to Gisenyi. It is expected that 2,400 prisoners will have been relocated from the Gitarama prison by the end of the project.

The expansion of prison facilities and the improvement of conditions in these facilities are seen as an immediate temporary solution. The long term goal remains that of expediting the national and international judicial process. It is believed that at least 20% of the prisoners held nationwide may be innocent.

There are currently 30,000 prisoners in Rwandan jails and detention centres. It is estimated that ___ people are arrested each day. It is, however, worth noting that a small percentage of those arrested are released for lack of sufficient evidence.

Human Rights

The Human Rights Field Operation for Rwanda (HRFOR) may have to close down by May 1995 due to lack of funds. The mission currently has 115 monitors on the ground. In an urgent appeal to the international community the High Commissioner for Human Rights called on Governments around the world to quickly make funds available in order enable the Operation to implement its programmes of assisting in the reestablishment of the system of justice in Rwanda.

(Additional Information by HRFOR)

II. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Food and Agriculture

Food

Food shortages that affected Rwanda and the sub-region last month have been alleviated significantly by WFP efforts to borrow from other organisations. In addition, WFP has received __ MT of food in the last month. As at 26 March 1995, the stock in country was as follows: 4,311 MT cereals, 3,861 MT pulses, 904 MT oil, 103 MT DSM, 33 MT salt, 1,865 MT CSB and 366 Mt bisuits. **(WFP please update)**

As the cereals pipeline situation for Rwanda is not alarming any more the European Union has proposed that 4,000 MT borrowing be diverted to other locations in the region. However, the EU continues to increase their buffer stock in Kabale which could be used to fill in the gaps in the WFP pipeline. In the meantime, 32 WFP trucks have been denied exit from Cyangugu to cross into Zaire. Two other WFP convoys destined for Zaire are currently impounded in Butare and Kigali. UNAMIR and RPA are providing standing patrols to prevent looting of the trucks.

According to the recently concluded FAO/WFP crop and food supply assessment, the total number of food aid beneficiaries for the first semester of 1995 stands at 1.4 million. The total emergency food aid requirement is estimated at 112,000 tons of cereals and 35,000 tons of pulses. Some 8,000 tons of cereals will be used to compensate for pulses due to lower availability of the latter. The final report of the WFP/FAO assessment mission has been compared with a similar assessment by a EU team. The EU report points out slightly higher food shortfalls for the first six months of 1995.

The main providers of food aid are WFP, ICRC, CRS/CARITAS and to a lesser extent UNICEF, CARE, World Vision and GTZ. In the first semester of 1995, WFP is intending to provide some 65,000 tons in food aid, CRS some 20,000 tons while ICRC will distribute a total of 38,000 tons.

Some 50,000 tons of the food aid requirement for the first semester of 1995 are not covered by existing food aid pledges.

Agriculture

UN agencies, Government and NGOs have intensified their efforts to rehabilitate the agricultural sector with a view to restoring self-sufficiency in staple food production. An extensive seed protection programme has been undertaken by WFP, ICRC and CRS. FAO has assisted the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) to coordinate extensive distribution of seeds and tools. The Joint WFP/FAO crop assessment carried out in February 1995 points out some promising signs in prospects for the 1995 Season B yield. These signs can be discerned in the increase in the settled farming population comprising mostly returning populations. Cultivation of abandoned holdings by returnees has been permitted officially on condition that settlers give back the land upon the return of the bona fide land-owner. In some prefectures, the policy is to allow the settlers to harvest their crops even after ceding occupied land to the rightful owners. This policy will allow the resumption of food production especially that of cereals and pulses in Season B thus promoting food self-sufficiency.

There are also signs of a partial recovery of a cash crop market. Tending of coffee crops has recommenced in parts of Gitarama while production and marketing of tea has resumed in parts of Cyangugu with the re-opening of one tea factory. Logging, a traditional cash income-generator has also resumed in Cyangugu.

According to the FAO/WFP Crop Assessment Mission, the livestock population concentrated in the north-eastern part of the country estimated at 750,000 head of cattle poses a looming threat to the 1995 Season B as there is a strong possibility of the cattle moving towards the crop growing zones in the central and southern parts of the country as grazing land becomes scarce around the National Park and the hunting areas of the north. As efforts to address the livestock problem continue, livestock disease control is being rendered ineffective by the daily arrival of new herds. Proposed options to remedy the livestock situation in the area include the rehabilitation of abattoirs, the distribution of selected cattle to farms in other parts of the country and the promotion of meat-processing and marketing initiatives by private entrepreneurs.

Health

WHO and UNICEF have continued to support the rehabilitation of priority health programmes in the country and to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Health in health management and coordination. The Health Policy document elaborated by the Ministry of Health (MINISANTE) with WHO support, is expected to be adopted by the government by the end of May. WHO with the support of World Bank is assisting MINISANTE in the procurement of essential drugs and in the reorganisation and reactivation of a drugs distribution system in the country. WHO is also assisting in the revision of pharmaceutical procedures.

Through a sophisticated database system, WHO is enhancing its capacity for

epidemiological surveillance in particular in health screening and follow-up of populations moving from IDP camps to home communes.

The Ministry of Health, UNICEF and WHO are currently focusing on the re-establishment of EPI services at the grassroot level. So far, a total of 211 EPI facilities out of a pre-war total of 307 have been reopened. UNICEF has ordered 100 mini refrigerators for the EPI programme.

Nutrition

With the decrease in food production, coupled with an increase in the number of families returning with limited or no food supplies, a great majority of families continue to face difficulties in providing for basic nutritional needs. Aggravating this situation, is the increase in family size per household due to families taking in those rendered destitute by the war, in particular, unaccompanied children and orphans. UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Family and Women Affairs is intensifying efforts to "empower", in particular, female-headed households with a view to making these households self-reliant in ensuring nutrition and household food security.

Efforts aimed at empowering the female-headed households include the relaunching of a programme that offers credit facilities for women's groups, as well as some support by UNICEF for some income-generating projects, an example of which is the 2-year seed multi-publication programme in Gitarama involving some 185 women in 10 groups. UNICEF has appealed for US\$ 730,000 in 1995 for the rehabilitation of the rural-based economic activities and infrastructures including women projects and cooperatives.

Water and Sanitation

On the occasion of the World Water Day on 22 March, UNICEF, the lead agency in this sector, launched a country-wide awareness campaign on water conservation. According to UNICEF's estimation 50% of the treated potable water in urban systems is wasted due to broken distribution pipes and wasteful habits in homes. This, and a high influx of returnees has caused a shortfall in water supplies.

With the opening of schools, UNICEF has focussed on the provision of water and sanitation facilities to schools and children's centres country-wide.

UNICEF has completed the electrical repairs of the generator at Karengye Water Treatment Plant which provides water for five communes in Kigali Rural, an area that has received significant numbers of IDP returnees.

Education

Educational programmes have been expanded with the re-opening of some private secondary schools and the National University of Rwanda.

National Examinations for Primary schools were held on 20 March for 65,000 sixth grade pupils with logistical support in printing and transportation of the exams given

primarily by the German Embassy, UNICEF, UNESCO and UNAMIR. UNICEF delivered seven vehicles out of a potential ten to the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education and intends to allocate these vehicles as well as an additional three to education departments in each prefecture.

For the first time in Rwanda's educational history, the primary school examination was sat in four languages namely Kinyarwanda, French, English and Kiswahili thus acknowledging the newly-emerged language diversity.

It is estimated that 10% of those who sat the examination will qualify to proceed to state-supported secondary schools while another 10% will enter private secondary schools. UNICEF/UNESCO in conjunction with the relevant government ministries will seek ways of providing those children and youth who do not qualify to attend secondary schools with a range of non-formal educational programmes.

The Ministry of Education hopes to re-open state-supported secondary schools on 18 April. However, only a small percentage of the schools is expected to re-open as many facilities still need rehabilitation work. WFP has agreed on a three-month programme to provide food aid to boarding schools. The programme will benefit 12,900 students.

A number of faculties at the National University have opened, among them those of medicine and law. The Ministry of Higher Education has, however, not yet outlined a plan that would ensure a sequential opening of the universities faculties given the scarcity of resources and has instead, accepted support on an ad hoc basis.

Makerere University, Uganda, will provide lecturers to teach English at the University while WHO is to give assistance to the School of Medicine and the School of Nursing. In a meeting with donors and international organisations, the Ministry made a request for support in the areas of repayable student loans and the rehabilitation of equipment and buildings.

The Ministry has stated its commitment to assuring greater access to university education by removing all non-meritocratic criteria of admission such as ethnic/regional quotas. The Ministry intends to confine its programmes to University of Butare thus shutting down its programmes in Ruhengeri to allow for savings on rehabilitation, operational and administrative costs. In the meantime, the Ministry has agreed to make available an inventory of the expertise and skills possessed by the teaching staff of the University.

Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances

Recognising the trauma suffered particularly by children and women during the war, UNICEF, in close collaboration with the Ministries of Rehabilitation and Social Integration as well as that of Family and Women Affairs, held a two-day National Seminar on Trauma and Grief aimed at sensitising government, local community leaders and NGOs on the impact of war on children and their families. As a follow-up to the seminar, the Trauma Recovery Programme is currently recruiting and training

eleven regional trauma advisors and plans to open a National Trauma Recovery Centre in Kigali. The Centre which is to have an outpatient clinic for severely traumatised children and their families is to benefit from UNICEF's financial and technical support and is expected to become a focal point for training, documentation and research in the field of trauma.

Unaccompanied Children

Due to the slow flow of pledged donor funds, UNICEF may be forced to cut back its programmes for unaccompanied children in Zaire and in Rwanda. In a recent report, UNICEF expressed an urgent need for US\$ 2 million for unaccompanied children inside Rwanda and for US\$ 1.5 for unaccompanied children in camps (Zaire and Tanzania). As of 10 April, a total of some 5,000 children had been reunited with their families through the joint efforts of international agencies. In addition, spontaneous family reunifications are taking place.

Children in Prison

UNICEF is spearheading the advocacy efforts for children and women. At the request of the Ministry of Justice, UNICEF has supported the creation of a new special Division for Women and Children in Prison. This division has employed at least 3 lawyers to investigate cases of children accused of infraction of common law. One child aged 14 was recently released from Kigali Central Prison after charges against him were dropped.

Below is a table of available statistics on Children in Prison (Source:UNICEF)

As part of its project for Children in Conflict with the Law, UNICEF is finalising an agreement with MSF-Belguim for the rehabilitation and running of a facility in Gitagata, Kigali, to relocate some 200 of the children now living in Kigali prison.

With a view to providing basic education to children in prison, one TEP kit has been provided to the Gitarama Prison where UNHCHR is seeking to support the basic education programmes which adult inmates have already begun for children and minors.

Child soldiers

Table: Children Affiliated with Military forces (Source: Ministry of Defence/UNICEF)

Location	Number/age
Rwanda	1,500 (10 - 12 year olds)
	500 (13 - 17 year olds)
Bukavu	187 (5 - 10 year olds)
	252 (10 - 15 year olds)
	257 (16 - 18 year olds)
Goma	500 - 800 (10 - 17 year olds)

In Goma, Caritas has developed an education-oriented approach to support reintegration of at least 65 children who were attached to military groups in Goma. These children were primarily involved in support tasks rather than in actual combat. Furthermore, UNICEF and a partner NGO, Jeunesse Action et Environnement has completed an assessment of the situation of the child soldiers in the camps and will endeavour to resettle them in a "regular" refugee living arrangement.

In Rwanda, the Ministry of Defence has selected a site in Butare, the Ancienne Ecole des Sous-officiers for demobilisation of the child soldiers through educational and vocational training.

Internally Displaced Persons

Over the last month, very few people have been willing to return home from the IDP camps. Those who did board trucks out of the camps were predominantly "tourists" taking advantage of the opportunity to visit their home areas or even local markets before returning to the camps several days later.

The major reason for this reluctance continues to be the perception of a lack of security in the home communes. In some cases, over the past eight weeks, these perceptions have been reinforced by confirmed cases of mistreatment of returning IDPs. Some cases have centred on attacks on returnees by neighbours while others have involved false accusation for material gain. Other reasons have consisted of physical assault or other abuse during or after arrest. False rumours already rife in the camps have become very potent when combined with a significant element of truth.

Not only have people been unwilling to leave camps but substantial numbers of people have left their homes to enter camps during the run-up to the first anniversary to the genocide. Negative rumours in the period leading up to 6 April have been particularly strong. Now that they have proved unfounded, it is hoped that the camps can continue to reduce in size through repatriation.

Regarding cross-border movements, some IDPs have left for Burundi while refugees from Burundi have arrived in IDP camps. Overall, however, cross-border movements in and out of Rwanda have remained small in the past month.

Local and central government officials have recently emphasised the urgency of the need to close the IDP camps. Camp populations continue to be accused of criminal activities in neighbouring areas. Moreover, the Government would like to see aid resources used to build up sustainable commune infrastructure rather than to perpetuate camps. Operation Retour is now focussing particularly on assistance to commune administration and judicial infrastructure to cope with large numbers of returning IDPs. The operation will also relaunch the information campaign alongside the transport and security operations. Quick funding for simple commune rehabilitation projects is being sought. Cooperation between the Government and the international community has continued to improve particularly in the Integrated Operations Centre and the Integrated Task Force.

III. REGIONAL

Burundi has continued to teeter on the brink of an all-out ethnic war that could be similar to the one that left nearly one million people dead in Rwanda. Efforts towards conflict prevention and resolution, and peace-keeping in Burundi met with frustration when UN Member states failed to respond to the Secretary-General's request to send troops to that country in order to avert fresh ethnic strife. The member-states disinterest has been seen to reflect the international community's lack of political will.

Sharp criticism has been levelled at the international community for being ready to allocate billions of dollars to clean up after the event mainly through post-strife humanitarian intervention and not through preventive intervention. While many "preventive diplomacy missions" have been sent to Burundi, reports of increased tensions underline the still potentially-explosive nature of the crisis.

Recent developments in that country have exacerbated the already complex refugee problem in the Great Lakes region. The up-heavals have so far claimed over ___ lives and have resulted in a new wave of refugee movement into Tanzania and Zaire. **(UNHCR Inputs)**

Already overwhelmed by the existing number of refugees on their territories, these host countries are not keen to institutionalise the refugee problem in their countries. Tanzania's hospitality towards new refugees has already worn thin and the country has closed her borders to over 50,000, mostly Rwandan refugees fleeing from Burundi.

Refugees and Returnees

i. Zaire

The refugee camps in Zaire, home to over one million Rwandan refugees have been the source of current concern over an arms build-up and increased militarisation of the refugee populations. Reports that Goma alone had received 800 tons of arms supply by the end of February heightened the concerns of the Rwandan authorities and those of the international community given the threat that this build-up and militarisation poses on the security of Rwanda and on the sub-region.

Growing insecurity in the camps and the threat posed by severe food shortages have further raised doubts concerning the safety of humanitarian workers especially in the wake of the recent killing in Kibumba of one UNHCR aid worker. Insecurity in the camps compounded with increased intimidation and the refugees' fear and uncertainty about conditions and safety in home areas in Rwanda has resulted in a reduction in the number of returnees willing to join UNHCR repatriation

convoys. During the period 15 March - 15 April, a total of __ refugees from Zairean camps returned to Rwanda with UNHCR assistance. This is in comparison with __ returnees recorded in the period 15 February to 15 March.

Amidst concerns of mounting insecurity in the refugee camps the Zairean contingent deployed to enhance security in these camps has no mandate to arrest or separate the armed militia elements from other refugees.

ii. Burundi

In the past month, Burundi has experienced its gravest crisis since an abortive coup in 1993 during which the then President, Melchior Ndadaye was killed. The turbulent period has deterred any progress in the repatriation of some of the 243,000 Rwandese refugees in Burundi. The recent events have, on the contrary, sparked off movements of Rwandese refugees seeking refuge for a second time. The killing of 12 refugees in one camp in Ngozi Province that hosts a total of some 100,000 refugees at the end of March gave rise to panicked movements of an estimated 40 - 50,000 refugees eastwards to Tanzania. Up to __ refugees (---Rwandan, ---Burundian) crossed into Tanzania before that country closed its borders on 2 April 1995.

The curtailed movement of refugees has resulted in further displacement of refugee populations in Burundi who have settled temporarily at the half-way point between the town of Ngozi and the Tanzanian border. Some 9,000 refugees have, however, returned to Kibwezi and Ruvumu in Burundi averting fears of a new exodus of Rwandan refugees fleeing persecution.

iii. Tanzania

(UNHCR: Update on Refugees and returnees, food aid stocks)

"For them to come home, these people must feel included in our country. To achieve that, this government must show no hypocrisy, especially over land. We must not exact justice over land tenure."

"If there is to be justice for those who suffered during the massacres -- and remember Hutus as well as Tutsis were killed -- there must be justice over land, houses and businesses."

Government insistence that properties be returned to their original owners has often been ignored by local authorities, who favour newcomers over returnees tainted by the genocide.

The chain of command from head of state to town mayor is weak in a country where communication was knocked back to the stone age by retreating troops or militiamen, who looted or destroyed everything to ensure that the RPF inherited nothing.

Until international funds arrive and the government buys the loyalty of its army and civil servants, its authority is weak.

Khan says financing will start to arrive early in 1995 from the World Bank and European Union and hopes this will get the state moving, but adds only a basic minimum has been promised.

"It is like a shipwreck. The passengers have been saved from the sea with humanitarian aid. Now the funds are coming to rebuild the ship. But the ship will need new equipment and that means a lot more money."

"Even a government of angels cannot deliver without money," the U.N. envoy adds. "We must trust them and see how they go."

Khan says he hopes the government proves trustworthy and delivers on human rights pledges because the future of Rwanda is bleak while the refugees remain in Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi.

Before refugees start returning in meaningful numbers, Khan says the intimidation campaign must end and the government must make a greater effort to be more welcoming to new arrivals.

Khan is hopeful that money will allow the government to present a more welcoming face and pay the army, repair the damaged infrastructure and restart the wrecked judicial system.

"If you include land settlement and proprietary rights, then justice is the single most important issue facing the government," Khan said.

"In 1995 I hope we see two things: the beginnings of the international tribunal and the resurrection of the national dream of justice. These processes must be seen to have started by Rwandans and the refugees for the wounds to start to heal."

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5-1-95

NATIONS UNIES
HAUT COMMISSARIAT
POUR LES RÉFUGIÉS

*Délégation régionale
pour l'Afrique Centrale*



UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES

*Regional Office
for Central Africa*

Télex : 20357 HICOM ZR
Fax : 00 87 11 50 32 61
Tél : (12) 33 408

KIN/3008/94

Boite postale 7248
Kinshasa, Zaïre

La Délégation Régionale du Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés à Kinshasa présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Zaïre et voudrait par la présente protester contre le comportement d'un groupe de militaires zairois ayant procédé à l'arrestation ce 29 décembre 1994 de trois de ses fonctionnaires et à la saisie d'équipements de communication après avoir pénétré dans l'enceinte de ses bureaux de Bukavu.

Ce matin 29 décembre 1994 en effet, un colonel et trois soldats zairois de l'unité para-commando se sont introduits de force dans l'enceinte et les bureaux du HCR Bukavu et ont procédé à l'arrestation de Monsieur Tom METCALFE, fonctionnaire international chargé de la sécurité et deux autres fonctionnaires locaux, Mrs Mulamba Foster, agent de sécurité et Kalanga Edouard, Asssistant de terrain. Après avoir saisi deux appareils de communication, ils ont chargé les trois fonctionnaires du HCR sur un véhicule et les ont amenés vers une destination inconnue.

En ce moment, les trois fonctionnaires ne sont toujours pas remis en liberté.

La Délégation Régionale du Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés à Kinshasa voudrait rappeler ici les dispositions pertinentes de la Convention sur les privilèges et immunités des Nations Unies du 13 février 1946 spécialement l'article II, section 3, l'article IV, section 11, l'article V, section 18 et l'article VI, section 22.

La Délégation Régionale du Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés à Kinshasa saurait gré au Gouvernement Zairois des actions appropriées qu'il prendra afin d'obtenir la libération immédiate de ces fonctionnaires et que pareils incidents ne se reproduisent à l'avenir.

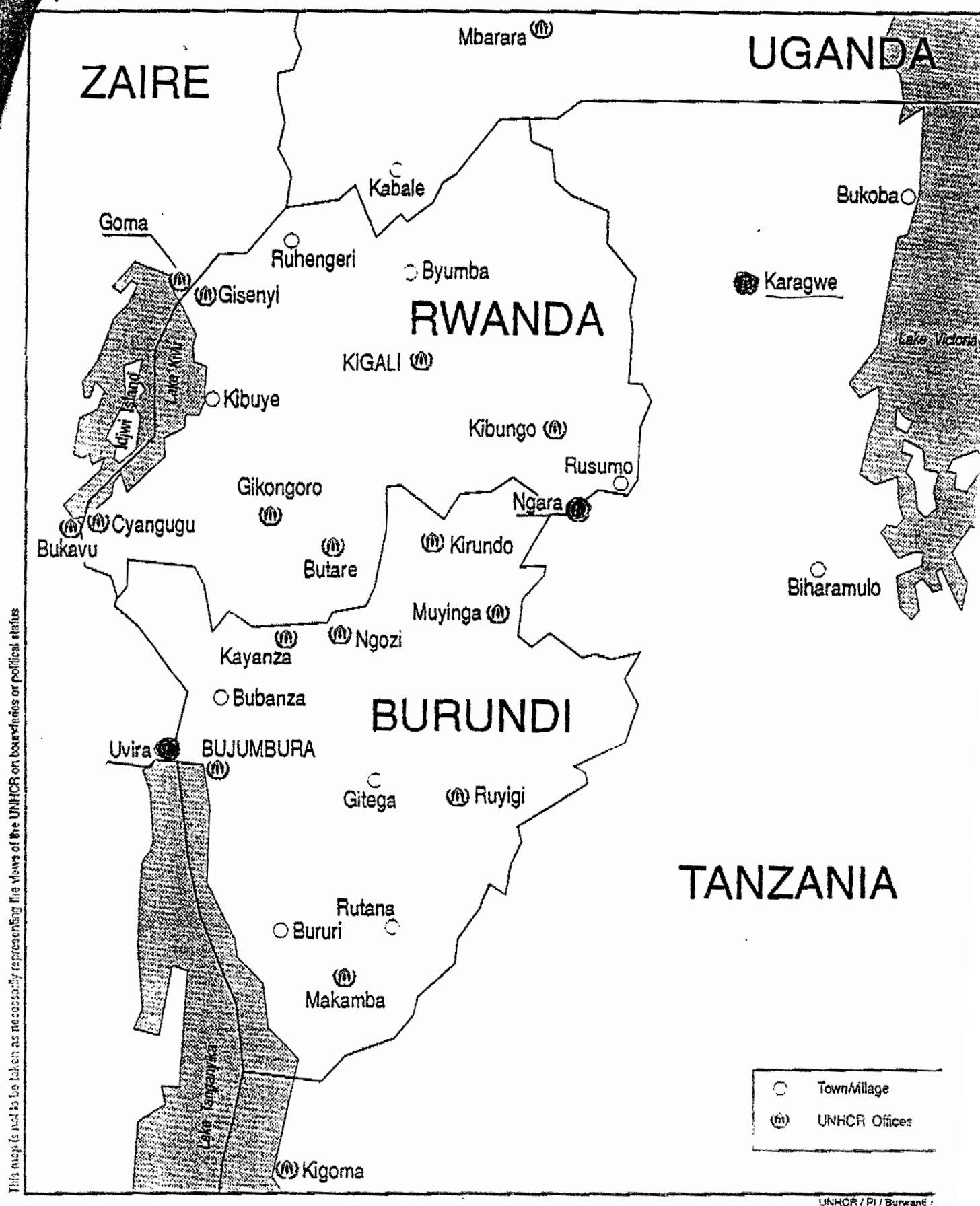
La Délégation Régionale du Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés saisit l'occasion pour renouveler au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères les assurances de sa très haute considération.



Kinshasa, le 29.12.1994

UNHCR OFFICES IN THE EMERGENCY AREA

2/15



On 2 October 1994 - Special Unit for Rwanda and Bu

3/15

**RWANDESE AND BURUNDI
REFUGEE FIGURES ***

Country of Asylum	Country of Origin		Total	Total 21/09/94
	Burundi	Rwanda		
Burundi (1)	--	270.000	270.000	277.000
Rwanda	6.000	--	6.000	6.000
Tanzania (2)	40.000	543.000	583.000	550.000
Uganda	--	10.000	10.000	10.000
Zaire (South Kivu)	Bukavu (3)	--	450.000	628.000
	Uvira	146.000	32.200	
Zaire (North Kivu)	Goma (4)	--	850.000	850.000
TOTAL	192.000	2.155.200	2.347.000	

* All figures are estimates, and have been rounded.

Notes:

1. Post April caseload: 200,000
1959 - 1993 caseload: 70,000
Refugee registration concluded 1st week of October reflecting a decrease in the number of refugees particularly in the camps of Ntamba and Mugano.
2. There were 14,000 new Rwandese refugee arrivals during the first nine days of October. Between the last week of September and 9 October, there were 830 Burundi refugees arriving in Ngara Province.
3. Bukavu - Transfer to refugee sites continues.
Uvira - Transfers to refugee camps continue, though space is a problem and alternative sites continue to be sought.
4. Working figure until refugee registration is concluded.

10/10/94

4/15

**RWANDESE AND BURUNDI
RETURNEE FIGURES ***

Rwanda **	453.000
Burundi	450.000
TOTAL	903.000

15/09/94

* All figures are estimates and have been rounded.

** Some 113.000 returnees have been registered at the Goma border post, it is believed that a further 100.000 may have returned unregistered across borders in the NE regions. In addition, it is estimated that 120.000 Rwandese returned from Burundi. It is estimated that returns from Uganda number some 120.000.

HUMANITARIAN FLIGHT STATISTICS

The UNHCR Air Operations Cell in Geneva is staffed by military personnel from Canada, France, Germany, UK and USA.

Between 3 August and 25 September, there were 947 flights into Kigali. There were 1043 humanitarian flights into Goma between 19 July and 25 September. Bukavu had 298 humanitarian flights, between 5 August and 25 September.

25/09/94

6/15

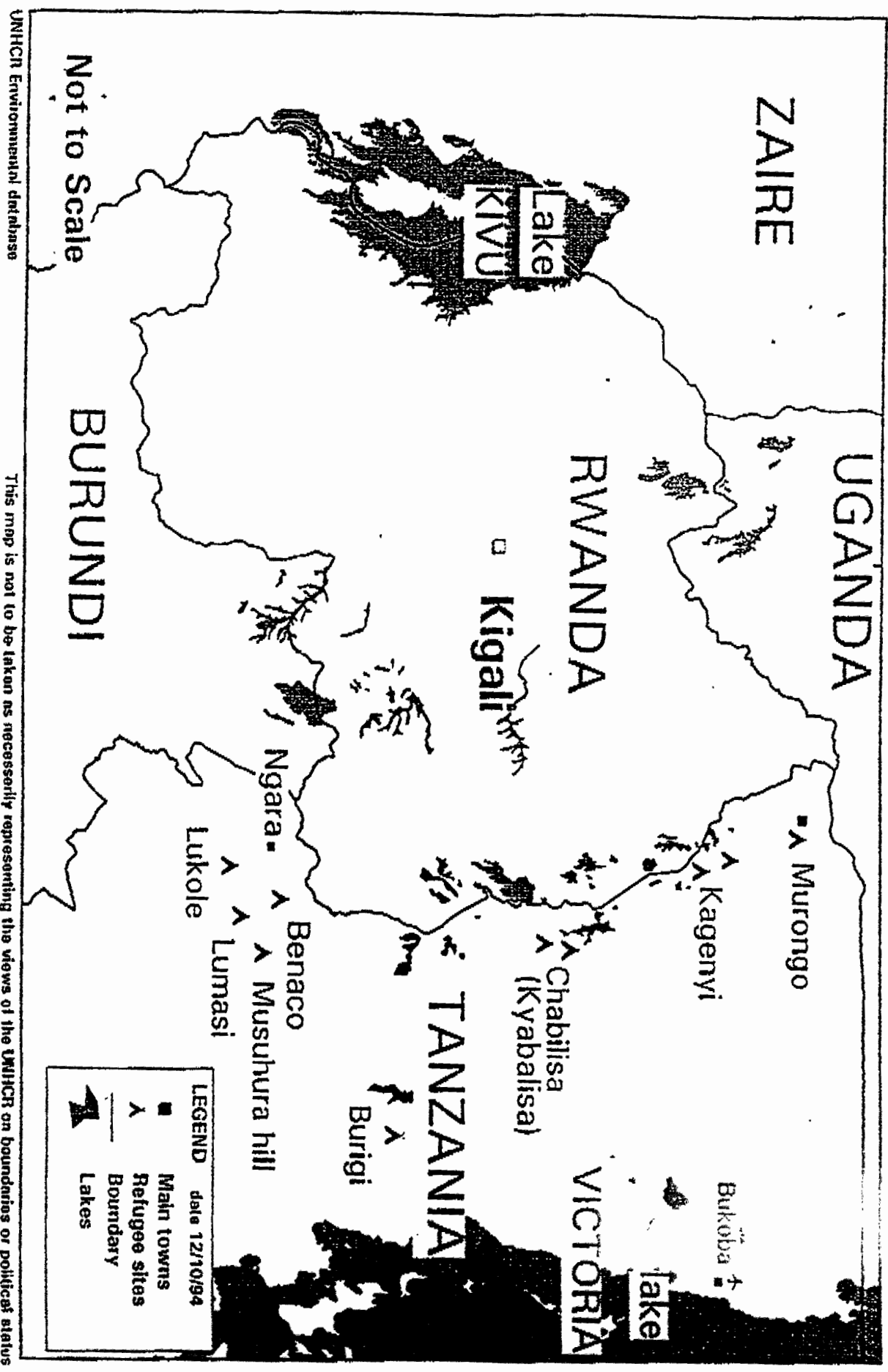
**REFUGEE (NEW CASELOAD) POPULATION IN
BURUNDI**

RUKURAMIGABO	28,254
RUVUMO	17,017
MAGARA	38,652
KIBEZI	21,847
MAJURI	31,210
MUGANO	26,125
NTAMBA	19,663
MWUMBA	2,000 (Transit)
Refugees with families	15,000
TOTAL	199,768

03/10/94

7/15

REFUGEE SITES IN NORTH-WESTERN TANZANIA (Kagera region)



8/15

REFUGEE CAMP POPULATION IN TANZANIA

BURIGI *	5,989
<u>BENACO *</u>	<u>254,291</u>
LUMASI *	97,801
LUKOLE *	12,821
KYABALISA I/II ** (CHABILISA)	95,461
KAGENYI I/II **	44,459
MURONGO **	8,360
MUSUHURA HILL *	22,999
TOTAL	542,181

10/10/94

- * Ngara Province
** Karagwe Province

In the first nine days of October, there were some 14,000 new Rwandese refugee arrivals in Tanzania. Very few refugees are coming directly from Rwanda. Most of those arriving Ngara Province are coming from Burundi, primarily from Muyinga, Kirundo and Ngozi Provinces. The new arrivals to Kyabalisa continue to come from Mubale island and refugees report harassment by Intrahamwe militia. In Kagenyi, the number of new arrivals has continued to subside.

10/15

BUKAVU REFUGEE CAMP POPULATION

BIDEKA	820
CIMANGA & NYAKANENGE	14,240
HONGO	25,000
IDJWI	17,000
IZIRANGABO	1,300
KALEHE	10,000
KATANA	3,200
MUKU	2,250
MUSHWESHWE	1,300
BAGERA	5,000
BIRAVA	5,200
INERA III	55,000
MURHALA	7,965
NYANGEZI	11,332
NYANTENDE	13,406
KABIRA	5,000
NYAMRANGWE	27,000
KASHUSA	40,218
ADI-KIVU	6,600
NYAKAVOGO	5,000
SHABA-RHABE	4,500
CHIDODOBO	46
CIDAHU	230
KATANA	320
MURHESA	350
UNICEF	2,330
 TOTAL	 264,607

08/10/94

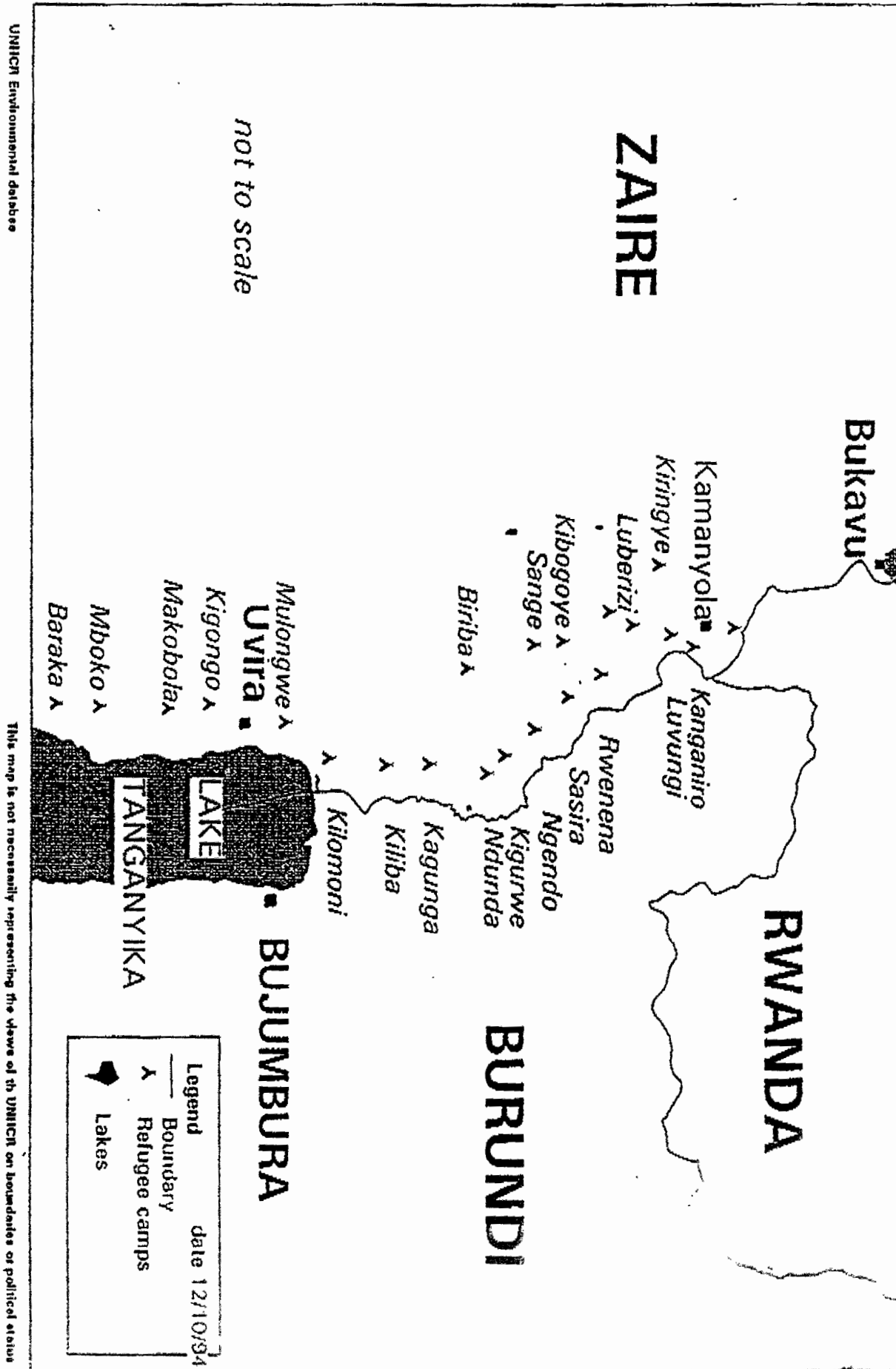
GOMA REFUGEE CAMP POPULATION - Current working figure for 5 established camps and refugees outside camp is 850,000 until refugee registration is concluded.

11/11

REFUGEE CAMPS IN EASTERN ZAIRE (Uvira region)

UNHCR Rwanda and Burundi Divisions

UNHCR Environmental database



12 October 1994 - Special Unit for Rwanda and Burundi

12/15

UVIRA REFUGEE CAMP POPULATION

MULONGWE	55,768
KILOMONI	7,521
KILIBA	5,092
BIRIKA	2,657
KOBOGOYE	5,254
SANGE	11,320
NDUNDA	8,339
SASIRA	9,056
KIGURWE	4,676
NGENDO	2,067
RWENENA	4,535
LUBERIZI -1	6,592
LUBERIZI-2	73
KIRINGYE	598
LUVUNGI	10,483
KAMANYOLA	27,378
KIGONGO	417
MAKOBOLA	122
MBOKO	1,627
BARAKA	1,841
BWEGERA	493
KAGUNGA	3,138
KAJEMBO	69
KANGANIRO	21,146
TOTAL*	190,262

* Includes Rwandese and Burundi refugees. 3/10/94

13/15

VOLUNTARY FUNDS CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNHCR OPERATIONS IN
BURUNDI, RWANDA, TANZANIA, UGANDA AND ZAIRE - 1994

(IN US DOLLARS)

PROGRAMME	BURUNDI- RWANDA EMOP (BR)	BURUNDI EMOP (BU)	BURUNDI- RWANDA EXTRA- BUDGETARY (BT)	TOTAL
DONOR				
Australia	1,793,476	---	---	1,793,476
Austria	---	40,984	---	40,984
Belgium	853,055	---	---	853,055
Canada	2,536,232	---	---	2,536,232
China	---	---	298,851	298,851
Denmark	2,093,398	---	---	2,093,398
Finland	577,496	---	---	577,496
France	1,040,763	350,263	---	1,391,031
Germany	848,483	---	---	848,483
Indonesia	20,000	15,000	---	35,000
Ireland	1,061,866	---	---	1,061,866
Italy	891,719	---	---	891,719
Japan	28,350,000	---	---	28,350,000
Liechtenstein	37,594	---	---	37,594
Luxembourg	147,493	---	---	147,493
Monaco	30,000	---	---	30,000
Netherlands	6,230,848	---	---	6,230,848
New Zealand	201,505	---	---	201,505
Norway	600,431	---	---	600,431
Republic of Korea	392,000	---	---	392,000
Russian Federation	---	---	410,000	410,000
San Marino	12,591	---	---	12,591
Sweden	3,902,921	---	4,540,408	8,443,329
Switzerland	1,398,601	---	---	1,398,601
United Kingdom	2,675,841	---	---	2,675,841
United States of America	45,765,125	---	---	45,765,125
European Community	92,050,936	7,895,210	---	99,946,146
OPEC Fund (IGO)	400,000	---	---	400,000

Fund Raising Service

12/10/94

12 October 1994 - Special Unit for Rwanda and Burundi

VOLUNTARY FUNDS CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNHCR OPERATIONS IN
BURUNDI, RWANDA, TANZANIA, UGANDA AND ZAIRE - 1994

14/15

(IN US DOLLARS)

PROGRAMME	BURUNDI- RWANDA EMOP (BR)	BURUNDI EMOP (BU)	BURUNDI- RWANDA EXTRA- BUDGETARY (BT)	TOTAL
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (UNO)	4,000,000	---	---	4,000,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development (UNO)	5,000,000	---	3,233,000	8,233,000
UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs (UNO)	(a) 5,000,000	---	---	5,000,000
Austcare (AUL)	373,134	---	---	373,134
Andree English School (CHL)	10,552	---	---	10,552
Chilean People Campaign (CHL)	2,173,822	---	---	2,173,822
Racalcine Laboratories (CHL)	2,030	---	---	2,030
Deutsche Stiftung für UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe (FRG)	9,284,275	17,341	---	9,301,616
Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights (GRE)	48,945	---	---	48,945
Association to Aid Refugees (JPN)	10,000	---	---	10,000
Data Communications System Co Ltd (JPN)	1,128	---	---	1,128
JTUC - Rengo (JPN)	396,195	---	---	396,195
Kuwait Red Crescent Society (KUW)	100,000	---	---	100,000
Stichting Vluchteling (NET)	500,000	100,000	---	600,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NOR)	78,366	---	---	78,366
Archdiocese Mt Hagen (PNG)	21,030	---	---	21,030
LOGOS PHARMA (RSA)	25,000	---	---	25,000
Netcord MFGRG (RSA)	3,300	---	---	3,300
Noristan Pharmaceuticals (RSA)	8,633	---	---	8,633

12/10/94

15/15

VOLUNTARY FUNDS CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNHCR OPERATIONS IN
BURUNDI, RWANDA, TANZANIA, UGANDA AND ZAIRE - 1994

(IN US DOLLARS)

PROGRAMME	BURUNDI- RWANDA EMOP (BR)	BURUNDI EMOB (BU)	BURUNDI- RWANDA EXTRA- BUDGETARY (BT)	TOTAL
St Katharine's Primary School (RSA)	254	---	---	254
Misc FRA (PRI)	258	---	---	258
Misc JPN (PRI)	532	---	---	532
Misc KOR (PRI)	---	---	30,000	30,000
Misc SWI (PRI)	5,066	100	---	5,166
Misc GBR (PRI)	153	---	---	153
GRAND TOTAL	220,955,084 (a)	2,418,898	8,512,259	237,886,241 (a)

(a) Of which US\$ 5 mio refundable to CERF/DHA

Fund Raising Service

12/10/94

12 October 1994 - Special Unit for Rwanda and Burundi -

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Thu 08.09.94 08:57:15 TO: HCRWAKI FROM: HCTANNG MSG: DSM0927.MSG
.Ngara(UNHCR) 08Sep94 0733z

NGA/DSM/HCR/0927 Please relay to Geneva

TAN/nga/ZRE/gom/HCR/0044

TAN/nga/RWA/HCR/0034

To : unhcr Geneva, A. Liria-Franch, Head of Desk, Rwanda/Bur, SURB

unhcr Geneva, S. Kimbimbi, Snr. Legal Advisor, Africa

unhcr Kigali, R. Urasa

unhcr Goma, J. Jensen, Repatriation Officer

Fm : unhcr Ngara, D. Goodman, Protection Officer

Tru : unhcr Ngara, R. Garlock, Head of Sub-Office

Copy: unhcr Dar es Salaam, K. Doherty, Representative

unhcr Dar es Salaam, Y. El Hillo, Protection Officer

Sub: Rwandese Refugees: Report on New Arrivals in Ngara, Tanzania

1. Introduction

Reference is made to requests from UNHCR Geneva, UNHCR Kigali and UNHCR Goma, for information respecting the continuing influx of Rwandan refugees into Tanzania.

(Ref: zre/gom/tan/nga/hcr/0020, hcr/tan/1754. For previous responses, please see Tan/nga/zre/gom/hcr/0034 and 0037.)

This report attempts to provide additional information, based on interviews conducted with Rwandan refugees who arrived in Ngara during the past week and a half.

2. Methodology

Thirty-one refugees were interviewed at various border/entry points over approximately a one week period.

The names of the entry points where interviews were conducted are as follows: Ntobeye, Mugoma,

Kabange, Ngara (CARE) Transit Centre and Kashasha.

We tried to interview a number of refugees in detail, while at the same time getting an overview of the picture in the communes where the refugees are coming from. While I have tried to draw some basic conclusions on the information received, for purposes of accuracy a much larger number of refugees should have been interviewed in greater detail. This simply was not possible given our resources and workload in Ngara.

Unless otherwise indicated, this report only contains information which the refugees interviewed actually claimed to have personally witnessed. Generally speaking, I found the refugees interviewed very credible.

3. Communes and Sectors of the Refugees Interviewed

The refugees interviewed came from the communes and sectors indicated below. Cellules are not indicated on this list, because the refugees were moving around and were not always sure of the name of the cellule in which they were staying.

However, for particular incidents, if a cellule was mentioned it is noted.

Commune	Sector
Birenga	Gahara
Kabarondo	Rundu
Kigarama	Kaberangewe
	Rurenge
	Rumera
	Kagashi
Mugesera	
Ndora (Butare pref.)	
Ruhondo	Kilali
Rukira	Rurenge
	Gashiru
	Mushikiri
	Rurama
Rusumo	Musaza
	Gatore
	Kangkobwa
Rutonde	Sovu
	Rweru
Sake	Buyema
	Nshiri
Shanda (Butare pref.)	

The communes where the greatest number of arrivals came from during this period were Rusumo and Rukira.

4. The Refugees

All of the refugees were "new arrivals" in the sense that no-one interviewed was, to our knowledge, a "returnee" to the Ngara camps. In fact we did not find any returnees amongst the new arrivals. This does not mean that there are not any, however I suspect returnees might go directly to their families/communes in the camps, unless they wanted to obtain additional registration cards.

However, we did interview Rwandan refugees who had been living in Burundi, and who had repatriated to Rwanda from Burundi. The reason they gave for repatriating was that they heard on the radio that the situation in Rwanda had stabilized and that there were no more killings. However, they said that when they returned they saw that refugees who had returned were being killed and consequently they fled again.

Amongst the refugees interviewed the majority were elderly persons, persons who had been living in more remote areas and who had previously been unaffected by the fighting, and persons who had spent the past few months hiding in the bush. All of the refugees interviewed were Hutu.

There were not many seriously injured refugees amongst the total group of new arrivals during this period.

This makes sense given the type of stories related by the refugees. In particular, they claim that RPF soldiers are searching out and killing people in their homes, in the swamps and at the border areas, so only those well enough, or the elderly, who do not seem to be targeted to the same extent as younger people, are able to cross into Tanzania or Burundi. The refugees were not in good physical condition, and suffered from diarrhoea, malaria, and skin diseases, as well as being tired, hungry and dehydrated. This also makes sense as most of them have spent some time hiding in the swamps or bushes, and it has taken approximately 4-8 days for them to reach Tanzania.

5. Routes Taken to enter Tanzania

The majority of the refugees are travelling from Rwanda to Burundi, staying in Burundi briefly, and then entering Tanzania. The refugees claim that they are travelling through Burundi, even when the shorter route would be to travel directly from Rwanda to Tanzania, because the border/river area between Tanzania and Rwanda is blocked by RPF soldiers.

The refugees also report that RPF soldiers are patrolling the river between Rwanda and Burundi, and that a number of refugees have been killed trying to cross the river. However, it seems that it is still easier to travel from Rwanda to Burundi than Rwanda to Tanzania.

The refugees do not report any major problems travelling from Burundi to Tanzania, although a few claimed that they had to pay an entrance fee to Tanzanian civilians at the border entrance points (somewhere near Mugoma.) The refugees do not want to stay in Burundi because of insecurity in that country and/or because they have relatives in the Ngara camps.

6. Reasons for Leaving Rwanda

All refugees claim that they are leaving Rwanda because of attacks and killings by RPF soldiers. Some refugees report that these soldiers are aided by "Tutsis" who have returned to Rwanda from Tanzania or Burundi, but primarily from Burundi. One obvious issue which arises is the identity of the soldiers responsible for the attacks. All the refugees insisted it was "RPF soldiers," but were not able to elaborate to a greater extent than that. They were, however, able to describe a variety of uniforms worn by the soldiers: camouflage uniforms in either green or brown tones, sometimes with knee-length boots; navy or black uniforms, sometimes with berets or caps which cover the ears; khaki or uniforms that "look like the former government uniforms." Some refugees specifically mentioned Ugandan soldiers in their combat uniforms (brown and white camouflage uniforms) and hats. In all cases where the attackers were identified as "RPF soldiers" they were said to have guns, and usually hammer/axes as well.

The refugees state that the "Tutsis" accompanying the RPF are primarily persons who have lived outside Rwanda for many years, and their children, most of whom have never lived in Rwanda before. These persons did not usually have guns, but were armed with hammer/axes and pangas. Although these persons sometimes participated in the killings, it seems that their main task was to assist the RPF in identifying Hutus. According to one refugee (Ndora Commune, Kisagara Sector), Burundese Tutsis were identifying, for the RPF, those Hutus who were not "from" the area, and then the RPF would kill those identified. The Tutsis obtained this information from old women in the villages, in exchange for food, soap and medical care. Another refugee reported that the Tutsis would find the Hutus in the swamps and/or the bush, and then notify the RPF.

Previous reports suggest that the attacks are being carried out by ex-Hutu militia and/or renegade RPF soldiers. Nothing in my interviews enabled me to confirm or disprove this with any certainty. However, as noted below, some of the attacks appear to be coordinated and organized. Moreover, the same types of attacks are being carried out in all the communes noted above. Consequently it is quite possible that the attacks are being carried out by the RPF, or at the very least with their knowledge.

The following summarizes interviews conducted with the refugees:

6.1 All the refugees report RPF soldiers coming into their villages, taking people out of their homes, tying their hands behind their backs and killing them. The most common method of killing was hitting people on the back of their heads with hammer/axes, even when the soldiers had guns. People who ran away were shot. The victims were then put in houses which were burned. Sometimes the victims were simply covered with leaves and set to fire.

6.2 Most of the attacks of the type referred to above took place in July, or in the case of more remote villages, also in August. As a result of these attacks most Rwandese Hutus no longer live in their homes. They live in the bush or in the swamps. The refugees report that RPF soldiers are now coming to the swamps and bushes, searching them out and killing them. They are also capturing and killing people when they come into the villages for food. Again the most common method of killing is that noted in 6.1. It appears that young men are particularly the target of attacks.

6.3 Some refugees state that the RPF soldiers were holding meetings telling everyone that they could return to their houses and that they would be safe. Subsequently, the villagers are attacked and killed in their houses. Particular mention was made of such a meeting held in Kagashi sector, Mugesera commune on Friday, September 2. The following weekend the RPF allegedly attacked Gatera and Nyakabande cellules, killing over 130 people. The refugee who related this story, came from a nearby cellule, and helped to bury 91 people.

6.4 One refugee, from Rutonde Commune, Rweru Sector, claimed he was captured by two RPF soldiers in camouflage uniform in early September. (This refugee had been in Burundi since May and returned home in early September to look for his family.) He states that the soldiers took him to a place where there was a large pit, approximately 4 meters in diameter. He was made to sit approximately 5 meters from the pit, and could not see inside. However, he said that there were many clothes and some tire tubes around the pit, and that there was a very bad smell coming from the pit. The refugee managed to escape when the RPF soldiers were looking for rope to tie him up.

6.5 Some refugees report that both male and female Hutus are captured and then placed in camps, where they live for a short time before being killed. The following camps were reported:

(i) Zaza camp at the Catholic Mission, Zaza sector, Mugesera Commune. Two refugees reported the existence of this camp. On Sept 1, one refugee, tried to find a relative who was believed to be living in Zaza. When he could not find the relative in his home, he went, clandestinely in the evening, to the Zaza Mission compound. He saw RPF soldiers guarding the compound. He heard the singing of victory songs from one building which he believed housed RPF soldiers. From another building there was a very bad smell. He went to investigate, and with the aid of a flashlight looked through a smashed window. He said that the building, 30 meters by 10 meters, was full of dead bodies. (The refugee was not able to give an exact number.) The victims were mostly male. Their hands were tied behind their backs and they had been shot.

(ii) Three refugees report that the RPF are running a camp in Gagara sector, Birenga commune, at the Catholic church and at a hospital a few kilometers away. There are 40 RPF soldiers guarding the church and 20 guarding the hospital. Both males and females are captured by the RPF and brought to this camp. The refugees are kept there for two or three days and then killed.

One refugee reported that on August 29, about 40 RPF soldiers went to the villages, telling the people to come to the Gahera camp, where they would be provided with food, clothes and security. The soldiers collected 80 people, one of whom was the refugee. When they reached the camp (the primary school compound), the soldiers started tying them up. The refugee in question managed to escape.

This refugee had been to this camp previously (in May) and saw 30 dead people. He states (although he himself did not witness this) that refugees are kept at the camp for two or three days and then killed. He also states (he did not personally witness this either) that when international visitors come to the camp, they bring out the refugees currently at the camp, and tell the visitors that these are Hutu people who they (the RPF) are helping.

(iii) Two refugees reported the existence of an RPF camp located in Gatore sector, Rusumo commune, for both male and female Hutus. I was not able to obtain very specific information about this camp, but will try to follow up.

7. We hope that this information is of some assistance. We will try to continue to monitor the situation of new arrivals and keep you advised.

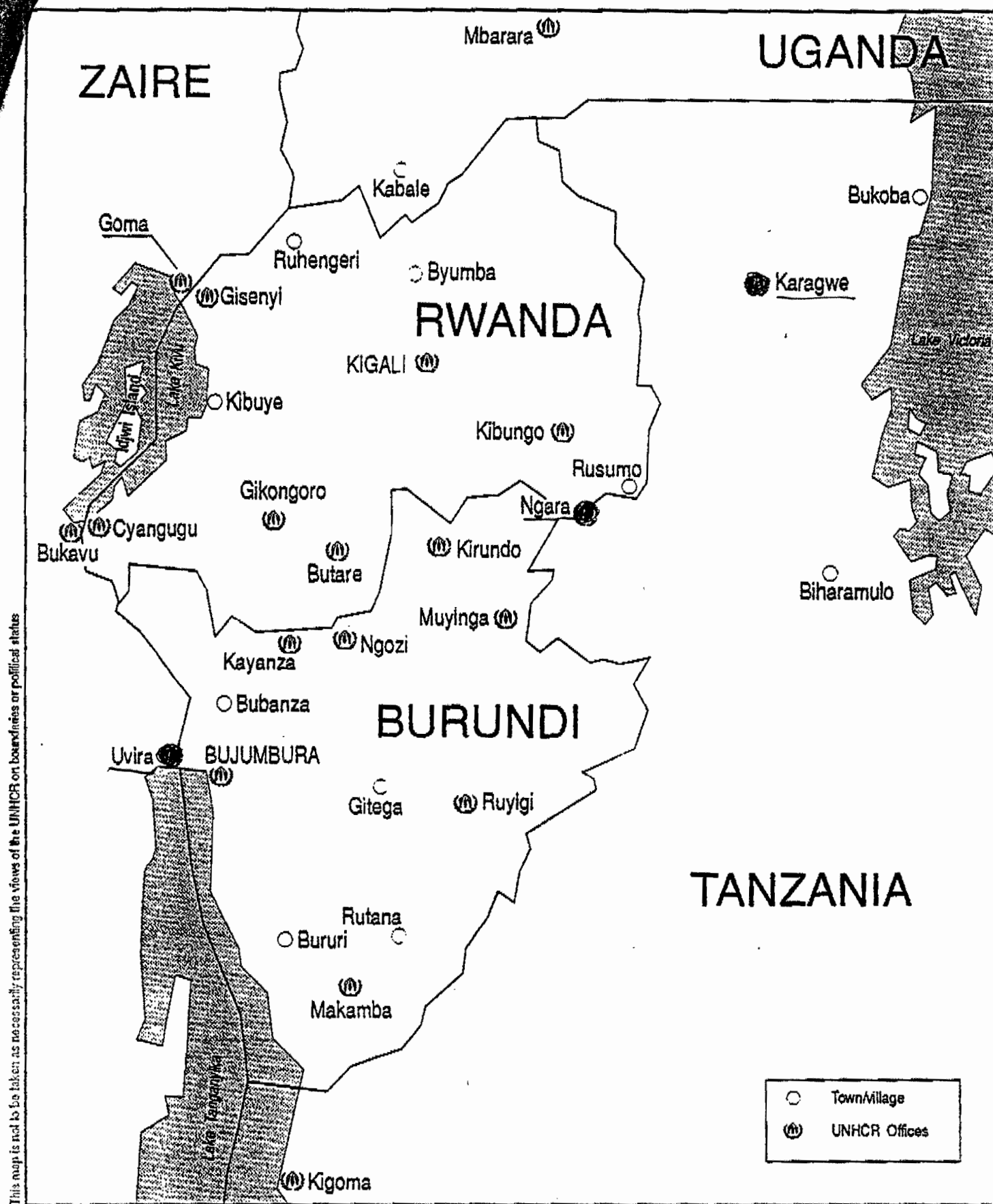
8. Thanks and regards.
(UNHCR Ngara)

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40 20 29 40 80 30 7 8

UNHCR OFFICES IN THE EMERGENCY AREA

Dr Kabia

2/15



UNHCR / PI / Burundi / 14.08.15

12 September 1994 - Special Unit for Rwanda and Burundi

3/15

**RWANDESE AND BURUNDI
REFUGEE FIGURES ***

Country of Asylum	Country of Origin		Total	Total 21/09/94
	Burundi	Rwanda		
Burundi (1)	--	270.000	270.000	277.000
Rwanda	6.000	--	6.000	6.000
Tanzania (2)	40.000	543.000	583.000	550.000
Uganda	--	10.000	10.000	10.000
Zaire (South Kivu)	Bukavu (3)	--	450.000	628.000
	Uvira	146.000	32.200	
Zaire (North Kivu)	Goma (4)	--	850.000	850.000
TOTAL	192.000	2.155.200	2.347.000	

* All figures are estimates, and have been rounded.

Notes:

1. Post April caseload: 200,000
1959 - 1993 caseload: 70,000
Refugee registration concluded 1st week of October reflecting a decrease in the number of refugees particularly in the camps of Ntamba and Mugano.
2. There were 14,000 new Rwandese refugee arrivals during the first nine days of October. Between the last week of September and 9 October, there were 830 Burundi refugees arriving in Ngara Province.
3. Bukavu - Transfer to refugee sites continues.
Uvira - Transfers to refugee camps continue, though space is a problem and alternative sites continue to be sought.
4. Working figure until refugee registration is concluded.

10/10/94

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**RWANDESE AND BURUNDI
RETURNEE FIGURES ***

Rwanda **	453.000
Burundi	450.000
TOTAL	903.000

15/09/94

* All figures are estimates and have been rounded.

** Some 113.000 returnees have been registered at the Goma border post, it is believed that a further 100.000 may have returned unregistered across borders in the NE regions. In addition, it is estimated that 120.000 Rwandese returned from Burundi. It is estimated that returns from Uganda number some 120.000.

HUMANITARIAN FLIGHT STATISTICS

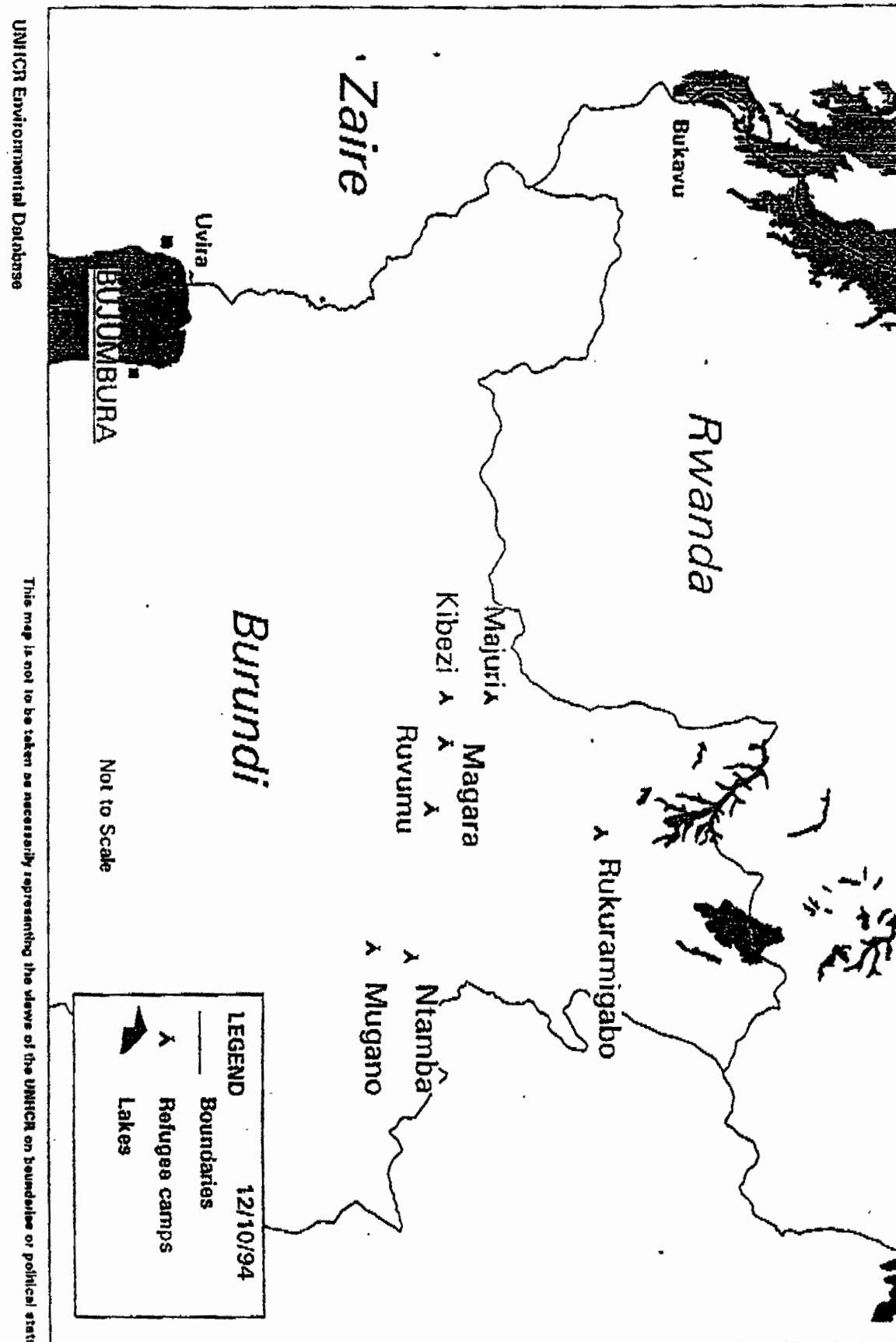
The UNHCR Air Operations Cell in Geneva is staffed by military personnel from Canada, France, Germany, UK and USA.

Between 3 August and 25 September, there were 947 flights into Kigali. There were 1043 humanitarian flights into Goma between 19 July and 25 September. Bukavu had 298 humanitarian flights, between 5 August and 25 September.

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REFUGEE CAMPS IN NORTHERN BURUNDI



12 October 1994 - Special Unit for Rwanda and Burundi •

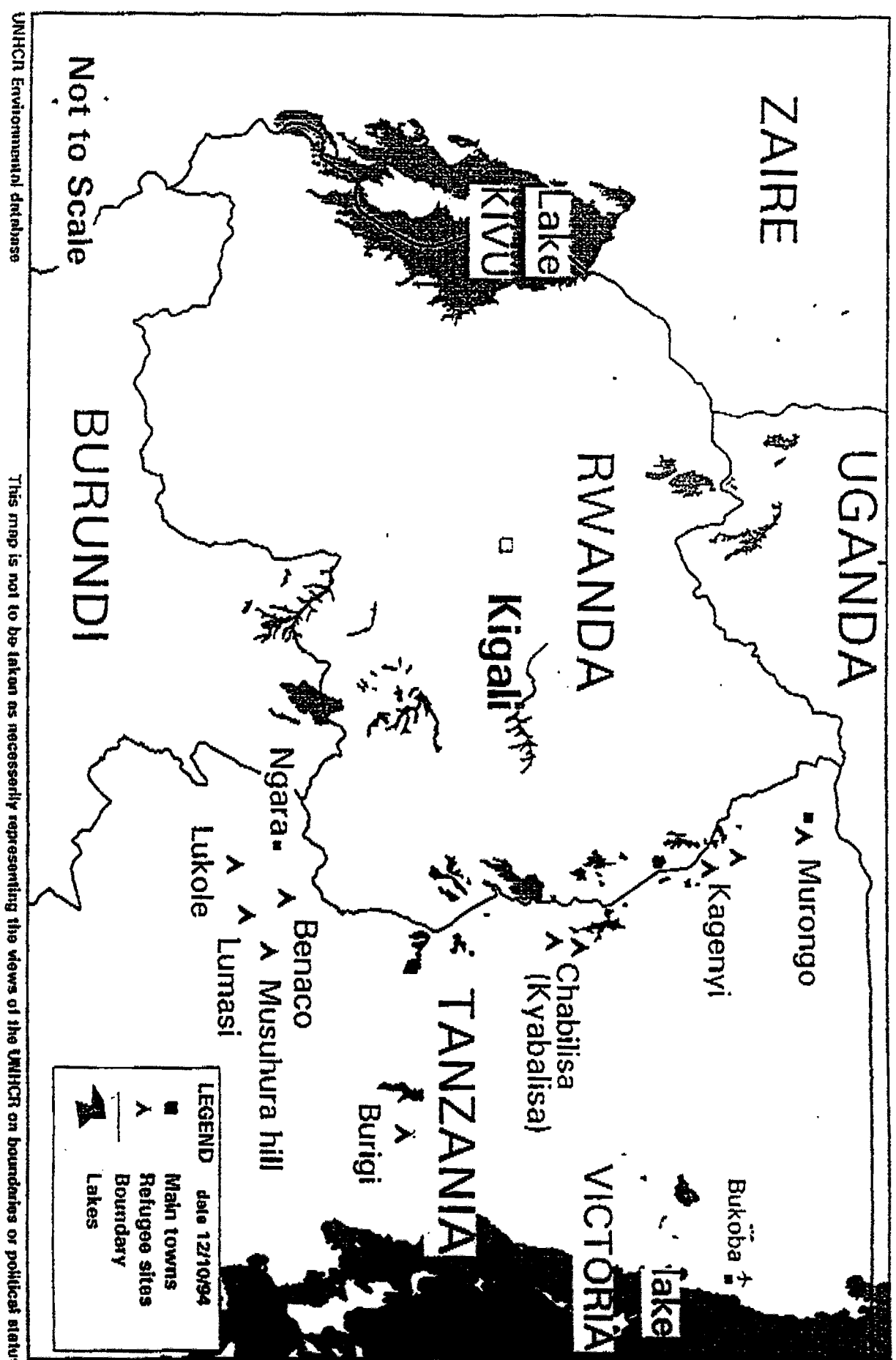
6/15

**REFUGEE (NEW CASELOAD) POPULATION IN
BURUNDI**

RUKURAMIGABO	28,254
RUVUMO	17,017
MAGARA	38,652
KIBEZI	21,847
MAJURI	31,210
MUGANO	26,125
NTAMBA	19,663
MWUMBA	2,000 (Transit)
Refugees with families	15,000
TOTAL	199,768

03/10/94

REFUGEE SITES IN NORTH-WESTERN TANZANIA (Kagera region)



8/15

REFUGEE CAMP POPULATION IN TANZANIA

BURIGI *	5,989
<u>BENACO *</u>	<u>254,291</u>
LUMASI *	97,801
LUKOLE *	12,821
KYABALISA I/II ** (CHABILISA)	95,461
KAGENYI I/II **	44,459
MURONGO **	8,360
MUSUHURA HILL *	22,999
TOTAL	542,181

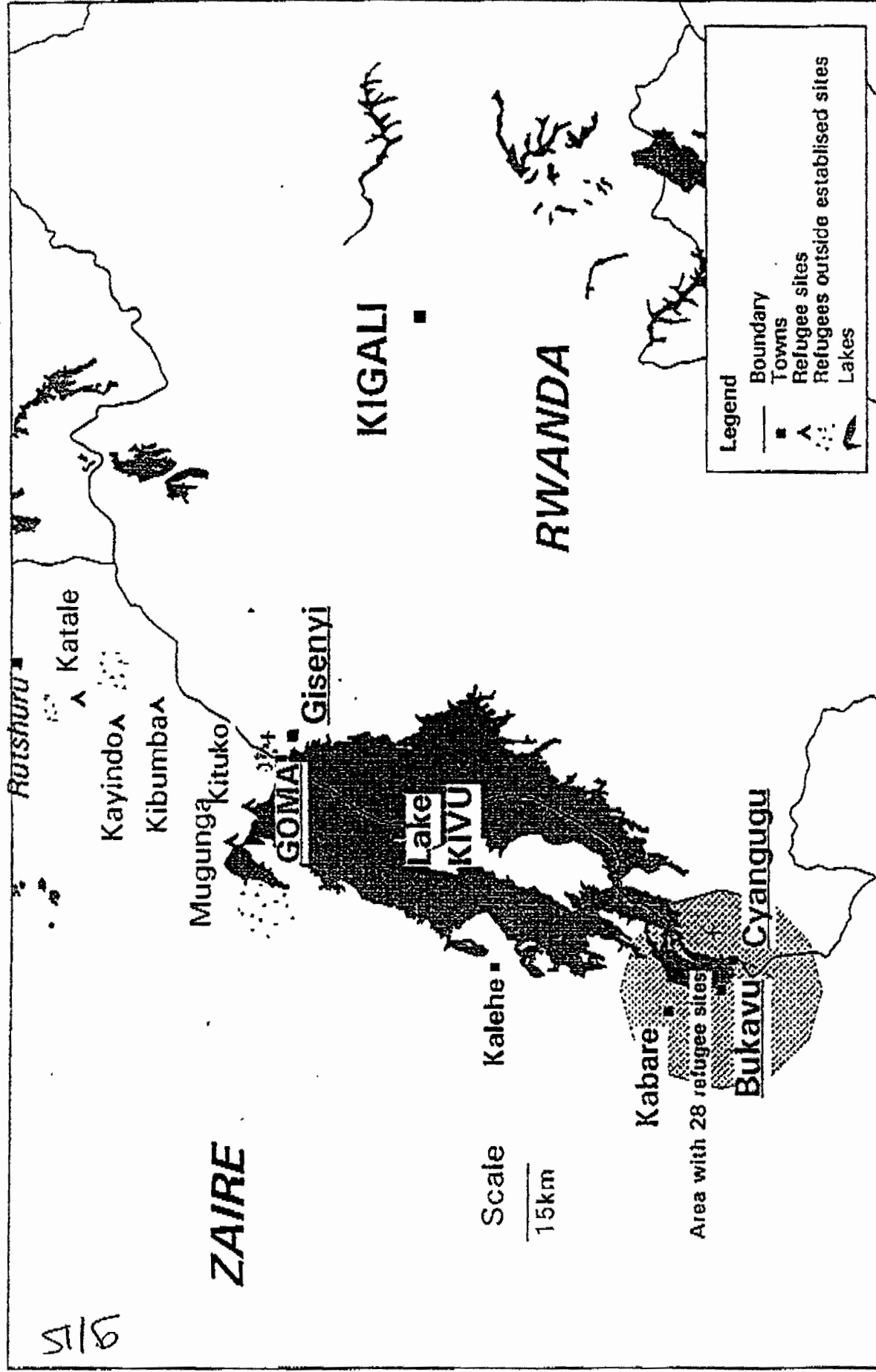
10/10/94

- * Ngara Province
- ** Karagwe Province

In the first nine days of October, there were some 14,000 new Rwandese refugee arrivals in Tanzania. Very few refugees are coming directly from Rwanda. Most of those arriving Ngara Province are coming from Burundi, primarily from Muyinga, Kirundo and Ngozi Provinces. The new arrivals to Kyabalisa continue to come from Mubale island and refugees report harassment by Intrahamwe militia.

In Kagenyi, the number of new arrivals has continued to subside.

REFUGEE CAMPS IN EASTERN ZAIRE



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BUKAVU REFUGEE CAMP POPULATION

BIDEKA	820
CIMANGA & NYAKANENGE	14,240
HONGO	25,000
IDJWI	17,000
IZIRANGABO	1,300
KALEHE	10,000
KATANA	3,200
MUKU	2,250
MUSHWESHWE	1,300
BAGERA	5,000
BIRAVA	5,200
INERA I/II	55,000
MURHALA	7,965
NYANGEZI	11,332
NYANTENDE	13,406
KABIRA	5,000
NYAMRANGWE	27,000
KASHUSA	40,218
ADI-KIVU	6,600
NYAKAVOGO	5,000
SHABA-RHABE	4,500
CHIDODOBO	46
CIDAHU	230
KATANA	320
MURHESA	350
UNICEF	2,330
TOTAL	264,607

08/10/94

GOMA REFUGEE CAMP POPULATION - Current working figure for 5 established camps and refugees outside camp is 850,000 until refugee registration is concluded.

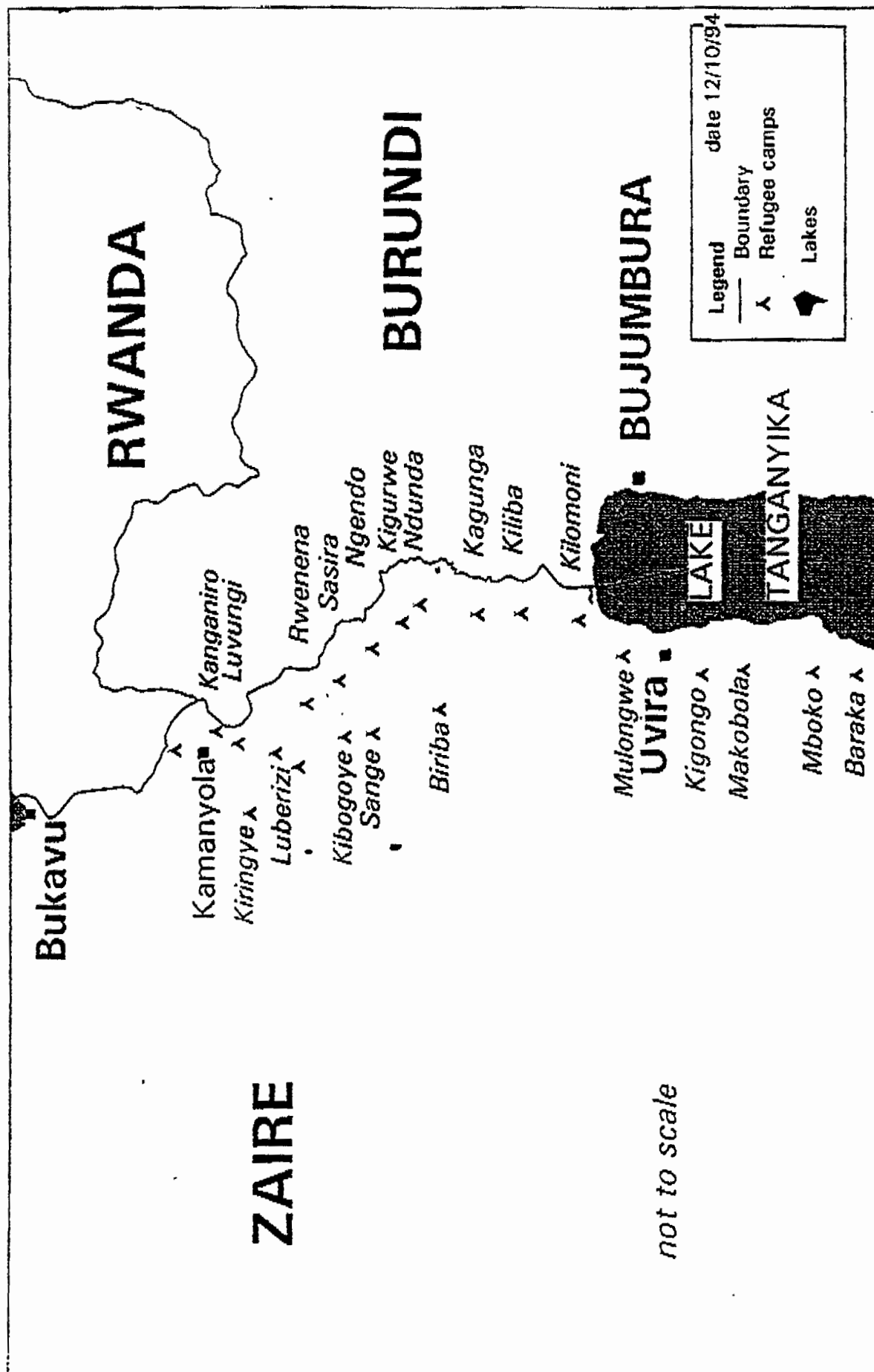
REFUGEE CAMPS IN EASTERN ZAIRE (Uvira region)

11/10

NO. 350 P011

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UNHCR Environmental database

This map is not necessarily representing the views of the UNHCR on boundaries or political status

12 October 1994 - Special Unit for Rwanda and Burundi

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UVIRA REFUGEE CAMP POPULATION

MULONGWE	55,768
KILOMONI	7,521
KILIBA	5,092
BIRIKA	2,657
KOBOGOYE	5,254
SANGE	11,320
NDUNDA	8,339
SASIRA	9,056
KIGURWE	4,676
NGENDO	2,067
RWENENA	4,535
LUBERIZI - 1	6,592
LUBERIZI - 2	73
KIRINGYE	598
LUVUNGI	10,483
KAMANYOLA	27,378
KIGONGO	417
MAKOBOLA	122
MBOKO	1,627
BARAKA	1,841
BWEGERA	493
KAGUNGA	3,138
KAJEMBO	69
KANGANIRO	21,146
TOTAL*	190,262

* Includes Rwandese and Burundi refugees. 3/10/94

VOLUNTARY FUNDS CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNHCR OPERATIONS IN
BURUNDI, RWANDA, TANZANIA, UGANDA AND ZAIRE - 1994

(IN US DOLLARS)

PROGRAMME	BURUNDI- RWANDA EMOP (BR)	BURUNDI EMOP (BU)	BURUNDI- RWANDA EXTRA- BUDGETARY (BT)	TOTAL
DONOR				
Australia	1,793,476	---	---	1,793,476
Austria	---	40,984	---	40,984
Belgium	853,063	---	---	853,063
Canada	2,536,232	---	---	2,536,232
China	---	---	298,851	298,851
Denmark	2,093,398	---	---	2,093,398
Finland	577,496	---	---	577,496
France	1,040,763	350,263	---	1,391,031
Germany	848,483	---	---	848,483
Indonesia	20,000	15,000	---	35,000
Ireland	1,061,866	---	---	1,061,866
Italy	891,719	---	---	891,719
Japan	28,350,000	---	---	28,350,000
Liechtenstein	37,594	---	---	37,594
Luxembourg	147,493	---	---	147,493
Monaco	30,000	---	---	30,000
Netherlands	6,230,843	---	---	6,230,843
New Zealand	201,503	---	---	201,503
Norway	600,431	---	---	600,431
Republic of Korea	392,000	---	---	392,000
Russian Federation	---	---	410,000	410,000
San Marino	12,591	---	---	12,591
Sweden	3,902,921	---	4,540,408	8,443,329
Switzerland	1,398,601	---	---	1,398,601
United Kingdom	2,675,841	---	---	2,675,841
United States of America	45,765,125	---	---	45,765,125
European Community	92,050,936	7,895,210	---	99,946,146
OPEC Fund (IGO)	400,000	---	---	400,000

Fund Raising Service

12/10/94

12 October 1994 - Special Unit for Rwanda and Burundi

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VOLUNTARY FUNDS CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNHCR OPERATIONS IN
BURUNDI, RWANDA, TANZANIA, UGANDA AND ZAIRE - 1994

(IN US DOLLARS)

PROGRAMME	BURUNDI- RWANDA EMOP (BR)	BURUNDI EMOP (BU)	BURUNDI- RWANDA EXTRA- BUDGETARY (BT)	TOTAL
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (UNO)	4,000,000	---	---	4,000,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development (UNO)	5,000,000	---	3,233,000	8,233,000
UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs (UNO)	(a) 5,000,000	---	---	5,000,000
Austcare (AUL)	373,134	---	---	373,134
Andree English School (CHL)	10,552	---	---	10,552
Chilean People Campaign (CHL)	2,173,822	---	---	2,173,822
Racalcine Laboratories (CHL)	2,030	---	---	2,030
Deutsche Stiftung für UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe (FRG)	9,284,275	17,341	---	9,301,616
Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights (GRE)	48,945	---	---	48,945
Association to Aid Refugees (JPN)	10,000	---	---	10,000
Data Communications System Co Ltd (JPN)	1,128	---	---	1,128
JTUC - Rengo (JPN)	396,195	---	---	396,195
Kuwait Red Crescent Society (KUW)	100,000	---	---	100,000
Stichting Vluchteling (NET)	500,000	100,000	---	600,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NOR)	78,366	---	---	78,366
Archdiocese Mt Hagen (PNG)	21,030	---	---	21,030
LOGOS PHARMA (RSA)	25,000	---	---	25,000
Netcord MFGRO (RSA)	3,300	---	---	3,300
Noristan Pharmaceuticals (RSA)	8,633	---	---	8,633

12/10/94

12 October 1994 - Special Unit for Rwanda and Burundi

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VOLUNTARY FUNDS CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNHCR OPERATIONS IN
BURUNDI, RWANDA, TANZANIA, UGANDA AND ZAIRE - 1994

(IN US DOLLARS)

PROGRAMME	BURUNDI- RWANDA EMOP (BR)	BURUNDI EMOP (BU)	BURUNDI- RWANDA EXTRA- BUDGETARY (BT)	TOTAL
St Katharine's Primary School (RSA)	254	---	---	254
Misc FRA (PRI)	258	---	---	258
Misc JPN (PRI)	512	---	---	512
Misc KOR (PRI)	---	---	30,000	30,000
Misc SWI (PRI)	5,066	100	---	5,166
Misc GER (PRI)	153	---	---	153
GRAND TOTAL	220,955,084 ^(a)	2,418,398	8,512,259	237,886,241 ^(a)

(a) Of which US\$ 5 mio refundable to CERF/DHA

Fund Raising Service

12/10/94

12 October 1994 - Special Unit for Rwanda and Burundi