

UNAMIR

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND NGOs

[1 MAR 1995] - 27 MAR 1996

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

[1 CONFIDENTIAL]
EL/WG APR 2009

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BOX 34

FILE 4

ACC. 1998/0278

UN AGENCIES

PROJET DE PROGRAMME DE LA VISITE DE MONSIEUR FEDERICO MAYOR
DIRECTEUR GENERAL DE L'UNESCO

MERCREDI 27 MARS 1996

- 11H30 : Arrivée de Monsieur Federico MAYOR, Directeur général de l'UNESCO par un vol de l'UNOR en provenance de Nairobi.
Accueil par le Ministre de l'Enseignement supérieur, de la Recherche scientifique et de la Culture et le Ministre des Affaires étrangères et de la Coopération.
Installation à l'Hôtel des Mille Collines.
- 12H00-13H00 : Repos
- 13H00 : Déjeuner avec les chefs d'agence
- 14H30-15H00 : Entretien avec Dr. Anastase GASANA, Ministre des Affaires étrangères et de la Coopération.
- 15H15-15H45 : Accompagné du Dr. Joseph NSENGIMANA, installation du secrétariat de la Commission nationale rwandaise pour l'UNESCO à Remera; Inauguration de l'exposition " l'Education pour la Paix"
Remise d'ouvrages collectés par l'UNESCO et les Maisons d'édition pour les écoles et bibliothèques du Rwanda
- 16H00-16H45 : Entretien avec son Excellence Monsieur le Vice-Premier Ministre et Ministre de l'Intérieur et du Développement communal, le Colonel Alexis KANYARENGWE, qui présidera à la Primature une séance de travail à laquelle prendront part les Ministres ayant dans leurs attributions des activités en relation avec les domaines de compétence de l'UNESCO : MINESUPRES, MINEPRISEC, MIFAPROFE, MININFOR, MIJEUMA, MINIJUST, MINIPLAN.
- Signature du Plan d'Action par le Directeur général de l'UNESCO et le Ministre des Affaires étrangères et de la Coopération.

17H00-17H30 : Opération "Amahoro Rwanda" Paix au Rwanda :
Remise des équipements sportifs (jardin de la
Primature).
19H30 : Dîner folklorique offert (Jari-Club Ex
Libération, Ex Hôtel du 5/7) par le Ministre de
l'Enseignement supérieur, de la Recherche
scientifique et de la Culture.

JEUDI 28 MARS 1996

7h30 : Départ pour le site du génocide à NTARAMA.
8H45 : Arrivée à NTARAMA
8H45-9H10 : Visite du site du génocide
9H15 : Visite du chantier "Village de la Paix Nelson
Mandela" de l'Association ASOFERWA
9H45 : Départ pour Kigali
10H45 : Arrivée à Kigali
11H-11H40 : Entretien avec Son Excellence Monsieur le Vice-
Président de la République rwandaise, Ministre de
la Défense, le Général Major Paul KAGAME
11h50-12H30 : Audience avec Son Excellence Monsieur Pasteur
BIZIMUNGU, Président de la République Rwandaise
12H45-13H15 : Inauguration du Club de la Presse et conférence de
presse
14H00 : Cocktail à l'Hôtel des Mille Collines offert par
l'UNESCO
15h00 : Départ pour Bujumbura à bord d'un avion de l'UNOR

Isel & JNK
way discuss.
Jan 212.

Working Draft (19/2/96)

UN Agency Roles and Activities in post-UNAMIR Rwanda

The Security Council is expected to decide shortly on the future form of the United Nations presence in Rwanda upon completion of the current mandate of UNAMIR on 8 March 1996. Whatever the Security Council decides on the UN presence covering political and security matters, there still remains needs for meeting specific post-crisis peace building requirements and for undertaking rehabilitation and reconstruction activities for which UN Agencies present in the country will be expected to continue to collaborate closely with the Government and the people of Rwanda. Furthermore, UN agencies will need to strengthen coordination of their activities in order to benefit from common services on a cost-effective basis.

It is in this context that UN agencies based in Rwanda now need to facilitate their work in the following three main areas of activities: (1) provide assistance to the repatriation, reinstallation and reintegration of "old" and "new" refugees who have returned to Rwanda or are returning to Rwanda from the neighboring countries as well as the survivors of the genocides; (2) support to human rights monitoring, the rehabilitation of judicial system and the strengthening of internal security; (3) provide security and medical coverage to the international staff.

A. ASSISTANCE TO NATIONAL RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION OF THE COUNTRY

1. Repatriation of Refugees

The Government of Rwanda has reiterated officially its strong wish to see all Rwandese currently refugees in neighboring countries to come back to Rwanda. Bilateral and multilateral agreements were reached between the Government of Rwanda and the Government of these countries on the repatriation mechanism.

The *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)* has played an instrumental role in the conclusion of these agreements and will be the lead agency during the repatriation process. It will continue to coordinate and cooperate closely on that matter with the *International Organization for Migration (IOM)* and the *World Food Programme (WFP)*.

2. Resettlement of Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons

The Government of Rwanda has presented to the international community its Plan of Action for the Repatriation, Resettlement and Social Reinsertion of Refugees and Previously Internally Displaced Persons during the Thematic Consultation on the same theme held in Kigali in November 1995. This Plan of Action indicates priority actions which are estimated to cost \$ 131 million over the next 3 years to resettle and offer support for the socio-economic reintegration of all refugees coming back to the country and previously internally displaced persons.

The Government of Rwanda already received support from the *United Nations Development Programme* to prepare the Plan of Action and to strengthen capacities of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Reinsertion (MINIREISO) to support, coordinate and monitor its implementation at the national and Prefectoral level. UNDP, through the various specialized UN agencies such as the *UN Center for Human Settlement (Habitat)* and the *UN Office for Project Services*, will continue to support resettlement and social reintegration in, respectively, urban areas and rural areas. The *UNHCR* will facilitate first stage resettlement through the provision of reinstallation kits and shelter material.

3. Support to the Survivors of Genocide

The genocide and massacres of 1994 left tens of thousands of people, such as handicapped, widows, orphans or unaccompanied children, elderly, etc. in Rwanda in deplorable living conditions. These vulnerable groups will continue to be assisted by the *United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)*, the *United Nations Women Fund (UNIFEM)* and the *World Food Programme* who will develop, in close collaboration with the Government as well as international and local NGOs, targeted assistance projects and programmes to reduce the vulnerability of these groups.

B. HUMAN RIGHTS AND JUSTICE

1. International Tribunal for Rwanda

The Government of Rwanda recognize the complementarity of the mandate of the *International Tribunal for Rwanda* to its own action to bring to justice the Rwandese presume guilty of acts of genocide and will continue to support its work in the country.

2. Monitoring of Human Rights Situation

The Government of Rwanda recognize the importance of the monitoring of the human rights situation in the country as a factor contributing to the establishment of a climate of confidence. The *UN Human Rights Operation in Rwanda* will thus continue to monitor the human rights situation in the country, carry out investigations on acts of genocide for the International Tribunal for Rwanda and promote post-conflict confidence building.

3. Rehabilitation of the Judiciary and Improvement of Detention Conditions

The rehabilitation of the judiciary is one of the main priority of the Government of Rwanda and it will continue to need the assistance of the international community in order to support its proper functioning over the years to come. The *United Nations Development Programme* and its executing agency in that sector the *UN Department for Development Services and Management Support (UNDDSMS)* will be requested to continue to provide assistance to strengthen national capacity and support the coordination of external assistance in that sector.

Following the tragic events of 1994 during which thousands of criminals participated to the genocide of up to 1 million persons, large number of rwandese are currently in custody. Detention

conditions in Rwanda have been largely recognized as being below human standards and should be radically improved. The *United Nations Department for Humanitarian Affairs (UNDHA)* will be requested to continue to bring to the attention of the International Community the need for their support to improve the detention conditions. The *United Nations Development Programme*, in collaboration with the Government, will continue the implementation of the rehabilitation work.

4. Strengthening of Internal Security

The Government of Rwanda has already started to reorganize and strengthen its Gendarmerie and Communal Police and has expressed its intention to proceed to the demobilization of part of its army. The *United Nations Development Programme* will continue to provide support to the strengthening of Rwandese Gendarmerie and Communal Police, particularly in the areas of training and non lethal equipment, and the *World Bank* will support the preparation and implementation, in collaboration with other agencies such as the *International Organization for Migration* and *UNICEF*, of a comprehensive demobilization and social reinsertion programme.

D. Security and Medical Coverage of UN Staff

1. Security of UN Staff

In order to provide continued security for international staff after UNAMIR's departure, UN agencies will establish in close collaboration with the Government of Rwanda a *Joint Security Unit*. This unit will be composed of around 100 national Gendarmes specially assigned to assure security of UN agencies staff. These Gendarmes will be supported logistically by the UN and will receive on the job training and support from 20 internationally recruited security officers. The unit will be managed jointly by Government of Rwanda and UN officials. Agreement could be reached with other countries so that the unit could also assure security of their nationals living in Rwanda.

The UN Resident Coordinator will be acting as *UN Designated Official* for security after UNAMIR departure.

2. Medical Services for UN Staff

Currently, the UN dispensary provides medical services for UN staff. Negotiation is going on with the Norwegian Refugee Council on the possibility of retaining the services of the NORMED after the departure of UNAMIR.

D. COORDINATION STRUCTURE

As during UNAMIR's presence in the country, all UN agency activities will be undertaken in close collaboration with the Government of Rwanda. Meetings of the Rwanda Local Operation Support Group and of the UN Head of agencies will continue to take place and will assure donor and inter-agency coordination as well as coordination with the Government.

E. TRUST FUND FOR REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF RWANDA

It is suggested that financing of the above mentioned activities be provided by bilateral and multilateral donors through the expanded Trust Fund for rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda. All funds contributed will be managed by a committee composed of representatives of the Rwandese Government, bilateral and multilateral donors and United Nations agencies. UNDP will assure the secretariat of the committee and will report to donors on the use of the funds.

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



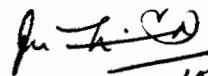
NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

"NOTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR"

Executive Director may kindly see the draft reply to the Mission of Peace. A prompt response does not seem to be very desirable as UNAMIR involvement seems to be uncalled for. Even-otherwise, not much could be done in facilitating the promotion of their Concert. It appears as if UN name is being cashed for the purpose. Nevertheless we may send the fax if approved by the Executive Director.


Javed A. Khan 10/2.

Political Affairs Officer



UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUT-GOING FAX

TO: Mr. Richard Chung
Chairman
The Mission of Peace,
Friendship and Love for the
United Nations
Singapore

FROM: Javed N.A. Khan
Political Affairs Officer
UNAMIR - Rwanda

AUTHORIZED BY: Mr. Wilfred De Souza
Executive Director

DATE: 10 February 1996

FAX: 3242606/65-3240633

FAX: 3.3090/3097

SUBJECT: "Les Friends Connection" Video Tape

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS ONE: One

Dear Mr. Chung,

I have been desirous to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated December 12, 1995 addressed to Mr. Wilfrid De Souza, Executive Director of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda, regarding "Les Friends Connection" Video Tape.

Unfortunately UNAMIR has no facilities to provide for your organization the requisite video tape on Rwandan life and culture. However you may wish to contact Mr. Robert Ford, Senior Producer and Marketing Manager from television board. His address is as follows:

Television Rwanda
P.O.Box 83
Kigali, Rwanda
Fax: 250 762185
Tel. 73845 ext. 21

Kindly note that with the end of the mandate, UNAMIR is to phase out in a couple of months and therefore it is all the more desirable to contact Rwandan's Authorities to facilitate your efforts in launching the CFC for the benefit of Rwanda.

Regards.

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO:
A: Mr. J. KhanFROM:
DE: Wilfrid de Souza *WS*

Room No. - No de bureau Extension - Poste Date 13/12/95

FOR ACTION	POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL	POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE	POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS	POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?	POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION	VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED	COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED	SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN	NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION	POUR INFORMATION

Please see what can be done.
In any event a reply to this
fax is necessary.

*The Mission of Peace.
Friendship and Love
for the United Nations*



Chapter of



Dec 12, 1995

To: Wilfrid De Souza (UNAMIR)
Fax: 0011-212-963-3090

Tel: 0011-212-963-3582

From: Richard Chung (Chairman)
Fax: 65-324-0633

Tel: 65-324-0966

Total No. of pages: 4 (inclusive of cover letter)

Dear Mr De Souza

Further to our teleconversation earlier, I am now faxing you the documents for your immediate attention. The documents were twice couriered to you earlier, unfortunately they were returned as there was no response from the UN office. As a matter of fact, I was informed by DHL (the courier company) that you have already quit, so the document was re-directed to Mr Javid Khan and again it was rejected.

I have also attached your letter to me dated 16/10/95. These documents will be couriered to you again today.

I anticipate your favourable reply.

Best regards

Richard Chung
Chairman

Reçu le 13 DEC. 1995

135 Cecil Street, #11-03 (KN Building) Singapore 069536. Tel: 3240966 (4 Lines) Fax: 3242606

*The Mission of Peace,
Friendship and Love
for the United Nations*



Chapter of



November 9, 1995

URGENT

Attn: Javid Khan (Political Affairs Officer)

Fax: 001-1-212-963-3582

Tel: 001-1-212-963-3090

From: Ng Hwee Nger (Project Executive, Public Affairs)

CC: Mr Richard Chung (Chairman)

Fax: 65-324 0633

Tel: 65-324 0966

URGENT

Subject: *les Friends Connection* : Video Tape

Dear Mr Javid

Please refer to my fax dated 2/11. I attached it for your kind perusal.

As explained in the fax, I am planning to use the video to promote LFC and the concert which I think is quite appropriate as what better way to promote an event than to launch it alongside the beneficiary?

We will be launching the LFC progressively from Dec through Feb 96. The big launch is scheduled sometime in Feb and I am planning to broadcast the video for this purpose. We may even use it in the concert as part of the grand finale.

Please kindly revert by 20 November the possibility of acquiring the video, or alternatively can you kindly arrange for us to do a video shoot in Rwanda. There will be no political undertones in the shoot, we merely wish to portray life in Rwanda, and more importantly, the children of Rwanda.

I shall look forward to hearing from you soon. You may contact me at 65-324-0966 or fax me at 65-324-0633.

Yours sincerely

Ng Hwee Nger
Project Executive
Public Affairs Division

**The Mission of Peace.
Friendship and Love
for the United Nations**



Chapter of



November 23, 1995

Mr Wilfrid De Souza
Executive Director
United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda
Kigali, Rwanda
c/o United Nations Plaza
New York NY 10017
USA

URGENT

LFC

Dear Mr De Souza

**REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE IN ACQUIRING AUDIO & VISUAL MATERIALS OF
RWANDA**

I have attached two faxes dated 2/11 and 9/11. I have had difficulties faxing them across to you.

As stated in the fax, we would be launching LFC in December. Unfortunately, it is not possible to hold a Rwanda Sunday on 17/12 as we have originally planned as we have not been able to access any footages on Rwanda. Thus, LFC will be launched progressively at various stages.

As I have also mentioned in the fax, Singaporeans are not exposed to Rwanda and I feel that it would be most meaningful to tie in LFC with the theme of Rwanda since the CIN Concert in Singapore '96 (previously called Concert in Singapore) is open to LFC members only. Furthermore, I am planning to do an awareness/education campaign around schools in Singapore to promote peace, love and friendship, and at the same time recruit members for LFC.

Conceivably, we are interested to portray the cultures and customs of Rwanda, the living conditions and lots of footages on children as they are often the best ambassadors of peace and love. There will no political sensitivity portrayed. Will it be possible for us to obtain such a video, approximately 15 minutes in length as well as some audio tracks on Rwanda's native music? If it is possible, can we also edit the footages? The final product, with abovementioned contents, will be used in the campaign. Can we also broadcast it during the concert? I believe that this will mark a significant chapter in the history of The Mission as it is a good mix of showing appreciation by the Rwanda nation and to reinforce the significance of world peace, love and friendship.

In the event that you are unable to supply us with the audio and visual materials, could you suggest other alternative avenues of access? As I would really need a reply soon, I would appreciate it greatly if you could kindly contact me at Tel: 65-324-0966 or Fax: 65-324-2606. I shall look forward to your favourable reply.

Best regards

Richard Chung
Chairman

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

UNAMIR - NIYUAN

OUTGOING FAX NO. 5537

MIR NO. _____

MISC NO. _____

PAGE 1 OF 1

TO: Mr. Richard Chung Chairman The Mission of Peace, Friendship and Love For United Nations SINGAPORE	FROM: Wilfrid De Souza Executive Director UNAMIR KIGALI, RWANDA
FAX NO.: (65) 324-2606	DATE: 16 October 1995
ORIGINATOR: Javid Khan, Political Affairs Officer	PHONE: 1-212-963-3582 FAX NO.: 1-212-963-3090
SUBJECT: CONCERT IN SINGAPORE	

AAA. The United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda wishes to express its profound appreciation to the Mission of Peace, Friendship and Love for United Nations for organising the "Concert in Singapore" on 11th November 1995 at Singapore to promote peace, friendship and love for the world in general and for Rwanda in particular.

BBB. The goodwill gesture shown in offering to contribute part of the proceeds of the event to UNAMIR is hereby accepted with gratitude.

CCC. With regard to the transfer of the proceeds to UNAMIR, we suggest that they be deposited in the Trust Fund established by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Rwanda. The related procedure provides that contributions received for the Trust Fund for Rwanda (Fund RU) may be deposited with Chemical Bank Secretariat Branch in New York, N.Y. - 10017 (USA) for credit to the UN General Trust Fund Account No. 015-004473 giving mention of the name of the particular trust fund.

DDD. Arrangement for transportation of water from Singapore to Rwanda is not advisable as there is no acute problem of lack of water in Rwanda. We do thank you warmly for the offer.

EEE. Best regards.



Office of the Spokesman

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

10 DECEMBER 1995

Message of the Secretary-General of the United Nations
Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali

Annually on this Human Rights Day, we commemorate the adoption by the UN General Assembly, on 10 December 1948, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This year we have been celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the World Organization. So on Human Rights Day 1995 we should recall that the Universal Declaration grew out of the Charter of the United Nations itself.

It built on and codified the central message of the drafters of the Charter by setting out, clearly and explicitly, the inviolable rights of the human person.

Since its inception, the United Nations Organization has worked to extend its normative efforts not only into the field of individual rights but also into those of economic, social and cultural rights.

Now the time has come to go further. For the rule of law is meaningless unless steps are taken to ensure that it is applied judicially.

That is why we should be unceasing in our efforts to encourage States to ratify international human rights laws, and why we must also do all we can to ensure that they abide by them.

Efforts of the international community to extend its jurisdiction must be stepped up. The International Courts dealing with war crimes and human rights violations in the former Yugoslavia and in Rwanda are good examples.

But they are also -- unfortunately -- the reflection of deep and shameful dilemmas within the international community which show that the spectre of genocide -- which we had once thought had disappeared for ever -- is, alas, very much still with us.

The Mission of Peace,
Friendship and Love
for the United Nations



Chapter of

UNAMIR
1995 DEC 12

URGENT

58

URGENT

November 9, 1995

Attn: Javid Khan (Political Affairs Officer)
Fax: 001-1-212-963-3582 Tel: 001-1-212-963-3090

From: Ng Hwee Nger (Project Executive, Public Affairs)
CC: Mr Richard Chung (Chairman)
Fax: 65-324 0633 Tel: 65-324 0966

Subject: *les* Friends Connection : Video Tape

Dear Mr Javid

Please refer to my fax dated 2/11. I attached it for your kind perusal.

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Please kindly revert by 20 November the possibility of acquiring the video, or alternatively can you kindly arrange for us to do a video shoot in Rwanda. There will be no political undertones in the shoot, we merely wish to portray life in Rwanda, and more importantly, the children of Rwanda.

I shall look forward to hearing from you soon. You may contact me at 65-324-0966 or fax me at 65-324-0633.

Yours sincerely

Ng Hwee Nger
Project Executive
Public Affairs Division

NHCR/OAT
SECOND
MEETING

Reçu le 05 MARS 1996



**OAU/UNHCR SECOND MEETING OF THE FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUJUMBURA CONFERENCE PLAN OF ACTION
ON ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS
IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION**

Addis Ababa, 29 February 1996

JOINT OAU/UNHCR PROGRESS REPORT

*Anwar Sadat International
Institute for the Study of
the Great Lakes Region
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia*

followup 96doc.2/rev.1

JOINT OAU/UNHCR PROGRESS REPORT

A. INTRODUCTION

1. A year ago, the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region held in Bujumbura, Burundi adopted a Plan of Action. This Plan represents a comprehensive approach for a peaceful resolution of the problem of displacement in the Great Lakes Region and voluntary return of refugees. It also sets out measures to be taken by the countries of origin, the countries of asylum and the international community to address the problem of voluntary repatriation of refugees. The Conference established a Follow-up Committee to periodically review the progress made in the implementation of this Plan of Action under the joint chairmanship of OAU and UNHCR.

2. At its first meeting, in May 1995, the Follow-up Committee took note of some positive steps taken by the concerned parties, i.e. Governments and UNHCR, namely the signing of Tripartite Agreements and the initiatives aimed at assisting the countries of asylum affected by the massive presence of refugees. The meeting also noted that much remained to be done if repatriation is to take place and called upon the countries of origin to create a climate of security and trust conducive to the return of refugees.

3. During the past eight months various developments have taken place. The most striking remains the escalation of violence in Burundi and the intensive efforts aimed at stepping up the repatriation process. At the political level, various initiatives in the area of preventive diplomacy aiming at a peaceful settlement of the crisis in the Great Lakes region have been undertaken.

4. Parallel to these developments is the continuing burden borne by the asylum countries in the region by hosting large number of refugees on their territories. In conformity with Recommendation Number 33 of the Bujumbura Plan of Action requesting UNDP to organize a Round Table, and after a long technical mission to the region by experts from the two agencies, the consultative meeting cosponsored by UNDP and UNHCR which was held in Geneva on 24 January, made a proposal for US\$ 70.5 million to help repair the damage to the environment and infrastructure of the areas hosting refugees. A report on this subject is distributed separately.

B. THE PROMOTION OF REPATRIATION AS A DURABLE SOLUTION

5. There is convergence of interests between the countries of origin, the countries of asylum and UNHCR that repatriation should be encouraged and accelerated. During Mrs. Ogata's visit to the region of the Great Lakes in September 1995 as a Special Envoy of the Secretary General of the United Nations, she received assurances from the Government of Rwanda on the safe return of refugees without pre-conditions. She received further assurances from the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire that repatriation would be voluntary. Despite the difficult situation prevailing in Burundi which makes repatriation to Burundi unlikely, the Government of Burundi has been striving to contain the volatile security situation.

6. Following the visit of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Tripartite Commissions intensified their work to promote voluntary repatriation. There have been a total of nine meetings between Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania and UNHCR, two of which were between Zaire, Rwanda and UNHCR, four between Burundi, Rwanda and UNHCR, and three between Tanzania, Rwanda and UNHCR. There have also been thirteen meetings of the joint Rwanda/OAU/UNHCR Commissions. As repatriation was beginning to pick up in September and October 1995, the intimidators in the camps stepped up their campaigns to discourage refugees from repatriating.

a) In Countries of Asylum

i) Intimidators:

7. Addressing the issue of intimidators remains an important objective. Though efforts have been made in this domain, the measures adopted so far have had a very limited impact. It is worth mentioning however, that the concept of intimidation has significantly evolved. From the physical threat and violence which characterized the intimidation in the aftermath of the refugee influx, to a more subtle form of intimidation: it is psychological and as such more difficult to identify. Parallel to this, we witness the emergence of a political structure in refugee camps where repatriation is being politicized by the leaders as a bargaining chip. Notwithstanding the above, measures have been taken to separate the intimidators from the refugees. In Zaire, nine have been separated last December and five in February, whereas in Tanzania a site to accommodate intimidators has been identified. In Burundi, a recent decision by the Government was taken to identify and separate intimidators.

ii) Mass Information Campaign:

8. While the problem of intimidators is being addressed, a mass information campaign has been launched. The aims of the Mass Information Campaign is to counter the negative effect of intimidators and to provide objective information to refugees which will enable them to make decisions on repatriation. It is taking the following forms.

9. Cross border visits by refugees, returnee visits as well as visits by Government officials were encouraged. Cross border visits by refugees to Rwanda and by Rwandan authorities to refugee camps, have been consistently recommended by the Tripartite Commissions as an important component in the promotion of repatriation. These visits are a valuable and reliable source of information in that they enable refugees to gain firsthand information on the security, social and infrastructural state of their communes and secteurs. More than thirty cross border visits by refugees, and four visits by Rwandese officials have taken place to Tanzania and Burundi. Similar visits have been planned for Zaire. However, the mass information campaign has encountered some temporary difficulties, namely the delays in granting authorizations for cross border visits in some cases which contributed to slowing down the promotion efforts. These difficulties are being addressed in the framework of the tripartite commissions.

10. Radio broadcasts commission providing information on issues of paramount interest to refugees such as the system of justice, restitution of property, security conditions in Rwanda, were made in all asylum countries; video clips showing daily life in home communes, interviews with returnees and Rwandese officials were also shown to refugees in their camps; pamphlets are also being distributed. Here too, the difficulties encountered are being addressed in the framework of the Joint National Repatriation Commission in Rwanda.

b) In Countries of Origin

11. In Rwanda: UNHCR/OAU activities in cooperation with the Government focussed on the resettlement of the old caseload. At year end, it was estimated that about 700,000 refugees had repatriated, most of whom returned spontaneously. UNHCR's programme aims to facilitate the reintegration of the old caseload returnees through housing construction and community rehabilitation projects.

12. Given the critical housing situation in Rwanda, returnees are provided with building materials to enable them to build their own homes. Approximately 50,000 families will benefit from this project. To-date, 28,500 families have already benefitted from this project. In the fields of community rehabilitation, and to facilitate reintegration of refugees and increase the absorption capacity of areas of return, small rehabilitation projects in the water, health and education sectors have been implemented. Finally, institutional assistance has been provided for the rehabilitation of various Ministries. Contributions were made to rehabilitate the judicial system through a comprehensive training programme of inspectors, police officers, magistrates as well as government and military officials.

13. On another level, the OAU and UNHCR have been working closely with the Government, the United Nations Agencies and the NGO's in promoting confidence building measures. UNHCR expanded significantly its monitoring activities, and continues to assist, liaise and coordinate with the Human Rights Field Operation for Rwanda (HRFOR), United Nations Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) and military observers. Furthermore, 15 transit centers were established in 1995, to enable returnees to be registered, medically screened and to receive a returnee package. To meet the challenges of a massive voluntary repatriation, two entry points have been created in addition to the seven existing ones. UNHCR has also prepared a Contingency Plan, focussing on two key areas: transportation and assistance with domestic items. Primarily, UNHCR has built and maintained a separate stock in Rwanda for repatriation and in the region to meet the needs of 500,000 people for either new influxes or repatriation. The contingency stocks consist of plastic sheets, blankets, and jerry cans, and are maintained in Kampala, Uganda, and Ngara, Tanzania. In addition, UNHCR has placed much emphasis on effectively organizing the truck fleet in the region, in coordination with implementing partners, to be used on a flexible basis across borders as situations warrant.

14. Despite all these efforts by all parties, no break through has been achieved in the rate of return. At the end of 1995, UNHCR repatriated 240,388 refugees, 93,900 of whom belong to the new caseload. During the current year, 23,148 have been repatriated, 14,635 of whom belong to the new caseload.

15. The figures reflected above, demonstrate that there has not been a significant movement of repatriation. The specific nature of the caseload, the complexity of the political and social underpinnings of such an operation, the role of the intimidators, the lingering perception, founded or not, amongst refugees that conditions in Rwanda are not safe, the slow rehabilitation of the judicial system as well as the appalling detention conditions of 65,000 people have all contributed, in varying degrees, to delay repatriation.

16. The last six months saw UNHCR in collaboration with concerned Governments explore new avenues and try every strategy for repatriation within the limits of its mandate and the framework of the Bujumbura Plan of Action. Sadly, much remains to be done if the repatriation process is to gain momentum. Strong signals and unequivocal commitments are required on the part of the States concerned and more particularly the country of origin to put the repatriation process on track. A courageous and objective reassessment of the situation is needed.

17. In Burundi. The deterioration of the security situation in Burundi, and the prevailing climate of violence are a cause of deep concern. The adverse impact these factors had on humanitarian assistance and security of refugees has forced more than 20,000 refugees, previously residing in Mugano and Ntamba to flee to Tanzania. There, many of them, in spite of the border closure, were allowed by the authorities to stay in Tanzania. Similarly 1,000 Burundis are reported to be arriving every month from Burundi to Uvira in Zaire. Both the OAU and UNHCR are most appreciative for such response from the asylum countries, a reflection of the long standing tradition of hospitality. The ongoing movement of population inside and out of Burundi shows the need for more humanitarian contingency planning, including the provision of asylum.

18. The OAU Mission in Burundi (OMIB) continued to carry out its preventive activities within the framework of the Headquarters Agreement concluded between the OAU and the Government of Burundi on 8 April 1994 and the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the OMIB and the Government of Burundi on 15 June 1994.

19. With the outbreak of violence the role of OMIB has become increasingly difficult. Consequences of the conflict spilled over to neighboring countries, particularly to the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire, where thousands of refugees continue to find a safe haven. OMIB's limited activities during the last few months are better explained by the inherent limitations of its mandate. Given the reality prevailing in Burundi, it is recommended that the mandate of OMIB be extended and amended to meet the challenge imposed by the situation in Burundi. Among the changes proposed are, inter alia, the provision of additional human, material and financial resources and a greater commitment on the part of the Government of Burundi in the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding.

20. In line with the recommendations of the Tripartite Commission for the Mass Information Campaign, UNHCR together with the civil and military authorities is part of the four Working Groups in charge of promoting voluntary repatriation in the four remaining camps. It is expected that these camps will be closed within six months. The remainder of the caseloads will be transferred to a camp far away from the border. In 1995, 29,875 Rwandan refugees have repatriated and by end of February 1996 10,000 had returned to Rwanda. The refugee population in the camps is estimated at 97,000 compared to 200,689 in early January 1995.

C. POLITICAL INITIATIVES

21. The Secretary General of the United Nations requested the High Commissioner for Refugees to travel to Burundi on mission on 7 and 8 January 1996 to look mainly into the security of the humanitarian organizations and its impact on the assistance given to the needy groups of refugees and displaced persons. This mission was part of a larger process aimed at addressing the root causes of the problems affecting the region, and promoting negotiations and reconciliation. Renewed efforts on bilateral and multilateral basis are also being made. A Follow-up to the Cairo summit, sponsored by the Carter Centre, is to be held in early March 1996 in Tunis. Parallel to this, is the continuing interest and efforts of the Secretary General of the UN and the Security Council in the search of a viable solution to the problems of the region. Concurrently, there are the initiatives of countries in the region and outside the region which also aim for a comprehensive solution to this crisis and a durable peace in Burundi and the region as a whole.

22. In an attempt to diffuse the prevailing tension in Burundi, and following the decision of the assembly of Heads of States, the Secretary General of the OAU invited the leaders of the various political groups to attend a meeting in Addis Ababa on 27 and 28 July 1995. That meeting could not take place as planned because of the political parties of the opposition, who, while not opposing the proposal, wanted to have the meeting in Burundi. In the course of 1995, the Secretary General and the Current Chairman of the OAU in yet another attempt to see how the OAU could be helpful in addressing the deteriorating situation in Burundi sent a delegation to Burundi and the neighboring countries. That delegation was to consider, together with leaders of the region, the most appropriate manner of salvaging the peace process in Burundi and setting the course of peace and dialogue in motion.

23. The delegation that visited Zambia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Zaire and Burundi reported to the Central Organ meeting at Ministerial level on 11 September 1995. The Fifth Ordinary Session of the Central Organ meeting at Ministerial Level, on 18 and 19 December 1995 considered in detail the current situation in Burundi and the need to strengthen its military component if its mandate, once extended, is to be of any use in that country.

24. This Follow-up Meeting which brings together high level Representatives of all parties concerned provides an opportunity to review progress and identify obstacles to humanitarian actions in the region and particularly to the repatriation within the framework of the Bujumbura Plan of Action. It is also an occasion to explore possibilities for the needed political efforts in support of humanitarian action.



**OAU/UNHCR SECOND MEETING OF THE FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUJUMBURA CONFERENCE PLAN OF ACTION
ON ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS
IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION**

Addis Ababa, 29 February 1996

**OAU REPORT ON THE STATUS OF
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE BUJUMBURA CONFERENCE PLAN OF ACTION**

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OAU REPORT ON THE STATUS OF
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE BUJUMBURA CONFERENCE PLAN OF ACTION

1. It will be recalled that during the last meeting of the Follow-up Committee which took place at the OAU Headquarters on 26 May 1995, some countries and organizations, namely: Japan, Rwanda, OAU and UNHCR presented their comprehensive reports on the implementation of the Plan of Action. Their reports were duly noted by the Follow-up Committee. Thereafter, it was proposed that another Follow-up meeting should be convened by the end of September 1995.

2. In this regard, the Committee requested the joint OAU/UNHCR Secretariats to prepare a report which was to include inputs from countries of origin, countries of asylum and the international community as well as other relevant organizations. These inputs had to be submitted to the Joint Secretariat latest by end of July 1995, so as to enable the Joint Secretariat compile the report for distribution to members of the Follow-up Committee.

3. On 19 July 1995, the Joint Secretariat sent a Note Verbale to all Members of the Follow-up Committee requesting them to submit their inputs. Another reminder was sent in September 1995.

4. To-date, only three countries and two organizations

ICRC

5. The summary of the implementation of the Plan of Action from the three mentioned countries and the two Organizations is as follows:

I. BELGIUM

6. Belgium provided assistance to the countries of the Region in 1994 as follows:

Burundi	US\$ 16,312,500
Rwanda	US\$ 23,875,000
Tanzania	US\$ 7,375,000
Uganda	US\$ 1,750,000
Zaire	US\$ 28,375,000

7. Belgium also contributed towards the preparations for the holding of the Bujumbura Conference. The amount contributed was US\$ 156,000.

8. The Belgium government is planning to provide the following additional assistance to Burundi:

US\$ 312,000 for support in developing an independent Judiciary Mechanism;

US\$ 468,750 for implementation of the Land Law;

US\$ 468,750 for promotion of Human Rights;

US\$ 912,000 for assisting OAU initiatives; and

its commitment taken during the Round Table Conference held in Geneva and paid US\$21,405,000 out of the total sum of US\$35,530,000 pledged during the Conference. The country's contribution somehow slowed down after the Kibeho events as Belgium suspended its co-operation development with Rwanda on 25 April 1995. It was resumed

on 14 July 1995 following the assurances of the government of Rwanda to work towards national reconciliation and the improvement of security in the country.

10. Additionally, Belgium gave US\$1,000,000 to UNHCR to improve security in the camps in Zaire. At the same time it has continued to assist refugees in the camps in Zaire and Tanzania.

II. ITALY

1. Various activities to be undertaken in 1995/96 have been formulated by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Directorate General for Development and Co-operation Emergency Desk as follows:

(a) Rwanda

- (i) contribution through UNICEF of 1.6 billion Italian Liras for activities in the socio-educational sector to be implemented by Italian NGOs already operating in the area;
- (ii) contribution through WHO of 900 million Italian Liras to be utilized for activities in favour of women in difficult circumstances;
- (iii) contribution through UNHCR of 600 million Italian Liras for activities in favour of the refugees living in the camps ;in Tanzania, to be implemented through Italian NGOs already operating in the area;
- (iv) contribution through the International Organization of Migration (IOM) of 400 million Italian Liras in favour of repatriation in the Great Lakes Region;
- (v) establishment of an additional fund of 1.5 billion Italian Liras under the direct management of the

Italian Embassies in Rwanda for activities in the fields of health, nutrition, water and sanitation;

- (vi) food-aid programme for a total amount of 3 billion Italian Liras.

(b) Burundi

- (i) interventions in the health and social sectors under the direct management of the Directorate General for Development and Co-operation of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in favour of internally displaced persons and Rwandese refugees for a total amount of 1 billion Italian Liras;
- (ii) intervention in the health and social sectors to be implemented by UNICEF for the activities undertaken by the same Organization in 1994 for a total amount of 1 billion Italian Liras;
- (iii) food aid programme of 3 billion Italian Liras.

(c) Uganda

- (i) provision of assistance in favour of Sudanese refugees under the direct management of the Directorate General for Development and Co-operation of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a total amount of 1.8 billion Italian Liras;
- (ii) food aid programme of 2 billion Italian Liras.

12. The Italian co-operation will continue also during the current year to implement the on-going activities through five Italian experts based in the operational areas and to monitor the interventions through specific missions from Italy.

III. SPAIN

13. The bilateral contributions as far as Spain is concerned for 1995 were:

(a) Rwanda

- (i) a contribution of US\$ 150,000 towards the International Tribunal;
- (ii) a contribution of US\$ 150,000 to the Programme of U.N. volunteers in order to finance the mission of 8 Human Rights Observers;
- (iii) a contribution of US\$ 200,000 to the Judiciary Fund in order to contribute to the restoration of the judicial system and other basic systems in Rwanda;
- (iv) a contribution of US\$ 500,000 to UNICEF in order to help children who have problems with legal matters, and for the demobilization of children soldiers in the country.

(b) Burundi

- (i) a contribution of US\$ 200,000 to assist Human Rights Observers in Burundi;
- (ii) Spain also contributed US\$ 2,500,000 towards the voluntary repatriation of refugees from Rwanda and Burundi.

IV. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

14. UNDP appointed a senior UNDP staff, Mr. Tim Painter, to undertake a consultation mission to the region and meet with all

concerned: Governments, OAU, UN organizations, donors and NGOs. The main purpose of the consultation was to identify development priorities in refugee hosting areas of the asylum countries and to recommend the steps required for the holding of a Round Table Conference in Geneva. The Terms of Reference of the Mission were agreed upon that the mission would be a joint undertaking with UNHCR which would ensure the participation of its staff in the work of the mission in the various countries.

V. INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC)

15. The ICRC as a humanitarian organization which works in emergencies to bring protection and assistance in accordance with its mandate, to victims of international or non-international armed conflict, internal disturbances and other situations of internal violence will continue to work along the same lines in the Great Lakes Region. In this regard, most of the activities which were carried out in 1994 in the Region were continued in 1995. These objectives were:

- (i) to continue and step up activities to improve protection of the civilian population in provinces where the ICRC was present by gathering information on allegations of abuses and making appropriate representations to the various authorities concerned;
- (ii) to continue making regular visits to people deprived of their freedom, and to ensure that they were respected and treated in a human way;
- (iii) to make available the services of the Central Tracing Agency in order to help restore contact between members of families separated by the events in Burundi and Rwanda;

- (iv) to complete the registration of all unaccompanied children; and to take the necessary steps to encourage and facilitate family reunifications;
- (v) to set up dissemination programmes for the security forces and all potential perpetrators of violence, including the militias, so as to promote knowledge of the basic rule of international humanitarian law; and
- (vi) to provide material assistance to new victims and displaced people in the Region by creating buffer stocks sufficient for 15,000 families.



**OAU/UNHCR SECOND MEETING OF THE FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE ON THE
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Addis Ababa, 29 February 1996

**STATUS REPORT ON THE
UNDP/UNHCR INITIATIVE IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION**

conference room doc.3



The UNDP/UNHCR Initiative in the Great Lakes Region

STATUS REPORT

The OAU-sponsored Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region held in Bujumbura from 12 to 17 February 1995 requested UNDP to prepare and organise, in collaboration with UNHCR, a donor meeting to address the situation prevailing in the areas most affected by refugee movements.

Following are the actions taken to implement the recommendations of the Bujumbura Conference:

1. An extensive fact finding and pre-programming exercise was undertaken by UNDP in April-May 1995. During this exercise, a number of donor capitals and agency Headquarters were visited.

2. By the end of September 1995, a cooperation arrangement had been worked out between UNDP and UNHCR. A joint field mission and programme formulation exercise was carried out during October/November 1995, involving visits to the affected areas of Tanzania, Zaïre and Burundi.

3. The draft Action Plan was distributed to all donors and agencies early December 1995 and an agreement in principle was obtained for a preliminary donor consultation in the course of January 1996.

4. The informal donor meeting was held on 24 January 1996 in Geneva, with the participation of Government representatives from Tanzania, Zaïre and Burundi. OAU, UN agencies and NGO's were also represented. The purpose of the meeting was to review the proposed short-term strategy (including coordination and information arrangements) for rapid implementation activities to arrest the degradation of the environment and restore basic social and economic infrastructure and services in the refugee affected areas.

5. The donors endorsed the joint UNDP/UNHCR Initiative in the Great Lakes region and the proposed Action Plan. They especially commended the cooperation between the two UN agencies for this initiative and the participatory approach reflected in the Action Plan that targets host communities in the refugee impacted areas of Tanzania, Zaïre and Burundi. The Plan

contains a portfolio of projects that are complementary to projects already being implemented. The objective was to fill the gaps and cover additional needs as identified by the various actors in the field. The Action Plan proposes mechanisms for coordination, information, rapid implementation, monitoring and evaluation of identified programmes and projects. Special attention is given to sustainability aspects and to capacity building measures for local institutions and communities. This Action Plan is part of the continuum between relief and reconstruction. While addressing the most urgent needs of the local communities in the host areas, it complements the ongoing humanitarian effort. Linkages with UNEP/HABITAT, DHA and other partners are defined in the proposed programme of action.

6. Following the endorsement of the proposed Action Plan in Geneva, UNDP proceeded with the formulation of a coordination and information management support project for the Great Lakes region. Initial funding for this project, which is in the process of approval, has been secured from UNDP's Special Programme Reserve that provides resources for countries facing special development situations. A Task Manager has also been assigned at UNDP Headquarters to support the Resident Coordinators' actions in their countries. Implementation of the coordination and information support activities is scheduled for March 1996. The proposed UNDP project aims to preserve the regional dimension of the Great Lakes Initiative and provides for a regional support mechanism. It recognises that some of the problems to be addressed know no boundaries and that any lasting solution would have to be sub-regional by nature.

7. Although the Geneva meeting was not a pledging conference, the short-term programme of rehabilitation activities (as contained in the Action Plan) estimated at some US\$70.5 million was distributed to the donors for urgent consideration. Several donors already expressed their willingness to fund urgent programme activities. There is now a need to receive confirmation of the detailed commitments. It is proposed to organise regular informal donor meetings to review the progress in the implementation of rehabilitation activities and its impact on the local populations. Furthermore, the proposed information system will provide regular and standardised feedback to the donor community.

8. Immediate funding and implementation of the Action Plan on basis of the agreement reached in Geneva would ensure quick action to arrest the degradations and start rehabilitation in Kivu and Kagera. Immediate action on the short-term programme does not preclude the need for more formal and wider-ranging consultations in the near future. There is still the possibility to organise a formal donor conference for the Great lakes region, with a pledging session. UNDP is ready to organise such a conference at any agreeable time.

9. In any case, the UNDP/UNHCR short-term rehabilitation programme was conceived in relation with a possible UN/OAU conference (or any other forum) which would examine longer-term issues.

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**OAU/UNHCR SECOND MEETING OF THE FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUJUMBURA CONFERENCE PLAN OF ACTION
ON ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS
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Addis Ababa, 29 February 1996

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE
UNDP/UNHCR INITIATIVE IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION**

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The UNDP/UNHCR Initiative in the Great Lakes Region

BACKGROUND

1. The Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region held in Bujumbura from 12 to 17 February 1995 requested UNDP to prepare and organise, in collaboration with UNHCR, a donor meeting to address the situation prevailing in the areas most affected by refugee movements.

2. After a preparatory meeting in Geneva on 29 September 1995, a joint UNDP/UNHCR programming exercise took place from 5 to 24 October 1995. A fact finding exercise had already been undertaken by UNDP in April-May 1995. The purpose of the joint UNDP/UNHCR initiative was to formulate an Action Plan for submission to a special donor meeting to be organised, if possible, in collaboration with the European Commission (EC), in January 1996. The Action Plan would comprise a short-term, rapid implementation, rehabilitation and prevention programme, especially targeting host communities in the refugee impacted areas of Tanzania, Zaïre and Burundi¹. The proposed portfolio of projects is complementary to projects already funded. The objective was to fill the gaps and cover additional needs as identified. In addition, priority was given to refugee-related programmes and projects with the following basic characteristics:

- direct and rapid benefit to the local population (social sectors, income generation, labour intensive, women and children);
- protection and restoration of the environment; prevention measures;
- quick implementation and low cost;
- involving local and international NGO's and civil society already engaged in rehabilitation projects.

3. Furthermore, the mission was to make recommendations on mechanisms for coordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of identified programmes and projects. Special attention would be given to capacity building measures for local institutions and communities.

¹ Subject to security situation.

4. The presentation of the short-term programme would be done in relation with a possible UN conference (or any other forum) which would examine longer-term issues.

OVERALL STRATEGY FOR A RAPID INTERVENTION

5. The gist of the UNDP/UNHCR short-term strategy for the refugee impacted communities in the Great Lakes region is as follows:

(i) A strategic alliance between both agencies to (a) identify and formulate under the refugee aid and development approach, rapid implementation activities; these activities in the refugee affected areas address the needs directly identified by the actors on the ground (b) involve donors and relevant agencies closely in the programme preparation (Action Plan), including the assessment of existing activities and the identification of gaps and shortcomings. This exercise was carried out from 5-24 October 1995 (field work) and between 25 October-30 November 1995 (programme formulation).

(ii) Organise a special donor meeting, if possible in collaboration with EC, with the double objective to review and agree on policy, short-term strategies and the organisational framework (first part of the Action Plan), and to mobilise additional quick-disbursing resources as needed (second part of the Action Plan). This meeting is planned for 24 January 1996.

(iii) Foster the sub-regional approach and cooperation, and support the search for a common solution in the Great Lakes region. To that effect, put in place a sub-regional coordination and information management capacity², comprising field units directly located in the affected areas³.

6. Linkages with other resource mobilisation activities, e.g. humanitarian appeals (DHA, UNHCR), medium-term actions (peace, reconciliation, reconstruction initiatives) etc., are also being established⁴. The continuum between the short and the longer-term would be provided through the development segment of a UN conference or any alternative forum which would look at sustainable and developmental aspects, including sub-regional intercountry initiatives, e.g. on the environment.

²UNDP would provide US\$1 million as seed money out of the Special Programme Reserve (SPR) to help establish a coordination and information management structure in the Great Lakes region, in cooperation with UNHCR. This capacity would be mainly field based, within the Resident Coordinator system in each area. It would come under an umbrella project that would also provide an overall management, monitoring and evaluation support structure for the sub-region as a whole. This light structure for the Great Lakes region may itself be based in the field. Funds available under the UNDP project budget would need to be supplemented by cost-sharing arrangements with other donors (see below).

³Joint UNDP/UNHCR supervision of programme implementation is foreseen to ensure delivery according to plans. Mid-term (end 1996) and final (1997) impact evaluations will be carried out.

⁴See P.19 and 34.

ASSESSMENT OF NEEDS: TANZANIA, BURUNDI AND ZAIRE (OVERVIEW).

7. The registered refugee population is over 1 million in Zaïre, 0.6 million in Tanzania and 0.18 million in Burundi. Most refugees are living in makeshift camps in the districts of Ngara and Karagwe in Tanzania, in and around Uvira, Bukavu and Goma in the Kivu region of Zaïre and in the three Northern most provinces of Burundi. In some of those areas, the refugees outnumber the local population. Overall responsibility for providing care and maintenance to refugees rests with UNHCR which coordinates the activities of other UN Agencies, bilateral donors and NGO's. It is hoped that voluntary repatriation of refugees to their countries of origin will gather momentum. But even if refugees would quickly return to their countries of origin, the need for the rehabilitation activities would remain as proposed in this plan.

8. The presence of so many refugees has had a serious negative impact on the environment (large scale deforestation), on food security in the villages neighbouring the camps and on the local socio-economic infrastructure⁵. The impact on the economy has been mixed: the sharp increase in economic activity (including employment opportunities) has brought about an inflation of prices for basic commodities and services coupled with serious degradation of social facilities.

9. The various types of impact of the concentration of refugees and the corresponding large scale relief operations have been documented by a number of agencies and can be summarised as follows:

- Environment: destruction of tree and vegetation cover, increased erosion, severe disturbance and damage to natural parks and game reserves, poaching of wildlife.

- Infrastructure: damage to roads, bridges, other road structures and other transport infrastructure due to increased use by heavy vehicles transporting relief goods.

- Social infrastructure and services: damage to school buildings, health centres and dispensaries, other communal buildings, depletion of existing stocks of drugs, vaccines, school materials. Increased demand on health services to contain the increased risks of communicable diseases.

- Agriculture and food security: destruction of crops and occupation of agricultural land by refugees, damage to agricultural research centres, consumption of seed stocks and consequent deterioration of agricultural production, inflation of staple food prices (e.g. beans and bananas).

- Livestock: sharp decline in indigenous livestock numbers due to insecurity and theft (Zaïre); increase in livestock numbers due to livestock brought by refugees (Tanzania) and

⁵See Report #85/95 FAO Investment Centre 10 August 1995, which contains detailed assessments and proposals for the productive sectors. This report should be read in conjunction with the short-term activities proposed in this Action Plan.

increased levels of disease in livestock population, depletion of veterinary drugs, increased incidence of rabies.

- Water: overuse of water supply systems where these have been used by both the local population and refugees; pollution of water sources.

- Institutional overreach: extra burden on administrative and technical resources of the Government, particularly at regional and district level; parallel to this, drain of Government staff to international agencies due to discrepancies in salary scales.

- Enhanced economic activity but sharp increase of prices of consumer goods, house rents, fuelwood and charcoal, etc., particularly affecting the poorer segment of the population. Competition from refugees (cheaper labour) for local employment opportunities and wage decreases in agriculture and small enterprises.

- Insecurity and criminality: higher number of security incidents and increased demand on Government security services (police, army).

10. In the areas receiving the highest number of refugees, the mission had to first take stock of a large number of diverse ongoing projects and project proposals, set urgent priorities in cooperation with local authorities and donor agencies, and try to integrate them into a coherent short-term programme framework, identifying capacity needs and resource gaps. Donors have already approved large-scale funding for the affected areas, but the limited coordination and management capacity in those remote regions constitutes a critical problem. An overall and integrated framework for all donor interventions is also lacking.

11. In the areas of Tanzania receiving most refugees (districts of Karagwe, Ngara and, to a lesser extent, Biharamulo and Muleba in the Kagera region), an initial assessment supported by UNDP and various agencies was already made in August 1994, and an appeal made locally in December 1994 with satisfactory results. Several donor representatives in Dar es Salaam, however, emphasized the planning, coordination and disbursement constraints in the affected areas and the need for an updated review of ongoing activities. In a joint effort with some bilateral donors, UNDP has also helped undertake an impact/needs assessment and prepare a rehabilitation and development plan for the Kigoma region. In the Kagera region, a UNDP project office has been established in Bukoba, with logistical support from the EC and in cooperation with the Dutch and UNHCR programmes.

12. In Burundi, the security situation has been hampering the implementation of rehabilitation activities. In fact, donors have had to scale down some activities, despite the availability of resources. Specific actions are proposed for the environment but their implementation will be subject to the local security situation.

13. In Zaïre, efforts to consolidate assessments and programme proposals had already begun. With backstopping from the Crisis Unit of the Prime Minister's office, sectoral working groups

were established in North and South Kivu, with the participation of regional administrations, UN and bilateral agencies, national and international NGO's. GEF preparatory assistance dealing specifically with the impact on the Virunga national park has also started in Goma.

SUMMARY OF IMMEDIATE ACTIONS PROPOSED

14. Priority is given to rapid implementation projects in the following main areas:

- **Environment and energy:** actions to arrest major environmental degradation; actions to preempt unregulated wood cutting by refugees and others outside the camps and strategy to reduce consumption of fuelwood in the camps; agroforestry; environmental education and awareness building; protection measures for national parks and game reserves.
- **Infrastructure rehabilitation:** roads, ports and communications; sanitation, health and education facilities in the communities; participatory and labour intensive activities; food for work.
- **Support to local initiatives:** poverty reduction; job creation and income generation; micro-projects; community based activities; food security; women; micro-grants and credit; trust fund.
- **Water:** rehabilitation of community water supply systems; drilling; conservation and management.
- **Agriculture:** rebuilding productivity; seeds, tools; livestock; marketing; linkages with reforestation activities.
- **Institutional support and local capacity building:** implementation capacity; disbursement mechanisms; local governance and security.
- **Coordination and information:** specific mechanisms (according to the particular situation in each area) to ensure coordination at different levels (e.g. overall and sectoral); lead agency roles; mobilisation of locally available capacities and resources; information management.

15. There is a need to strengthen coordination and implementation capacity in the regions. Structural support in programme management, monitoring and evaluation is needed in all locations. Information management is insufficient, although there are plans to establish an information capacity in some areas. Specific mechanisms and systems are proposed to strengthen coordination and technical capacity in the field, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator.

LONGER-TERM ACTIONS

16. The short-term programme of activities⁶ proposed for Kagera, Northern Burundi, North and South Kivu aims at arresting the process of degradation (e.g. environment, infrastructure) and implement coordinated rehabilitation measures. It will be linked to the longer-term socio-economic recovery and development plans to be formulated and presented in the framework of specific regional meetings. Linkages with national reconstruction and reconciliation programmes needed for Rwanda and Burundi should also be effected. Longer-term sustainability of the rapid implementation actions is identified in the new proposals presented herein. It should be taken into account in follow-up programmes and, as such, will require additional resources under local development plans.

⁶For the purpose of this exercise, "short-term", in principle, refers to a programme period spanning 24 months at most. However, the emphasis is rather on the rapid implementation of rehabilitation activities. Many of the projects proposed are not only "quick-impact" but also build or strengthen local capacities and induce longer-term sustainability.



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Addis Ababa, 29 February 1996

**RWANDA-BURUNDI OPERATION: UPDATE OF
THE SITUATION AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 1996**

followup 96doc.5/addendum1

Rwanda-Burundi Operation
Update 28 February 1996

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I- BURUNDI

Repatriation

The sensitization campaign set up during the Tripartite Commission meeting between Rwanda, Burundi and UNHCR in Bujumbura on 29 and 30 January continues as planned. At the Tripartite meeting it was also agreed to work on the separation of the intimidators and on 16 February, six refugee leaders from Rukuramigabo camp were separated from the rest of the refugee community and taken to a detention facility in Kirundo. However, due to the strong negative reaction from the refugee population, the authorities decided four days later to return the alleged intimidators to the camp.

Since the beginning of January 1996, some 18,149 Rwandan refugees have been repatriated from Burundi to Rwanda.

II- RWANDA

General situation

Towards the end of 1995, the security situation in Rwanda showed signs of improvements. Today, the situation throughout the country is generally calm, although infiltrations and acts of sabotage continue to be reported, particularly in the prefectures of Ruhengeri and Cyangugu.

UNHCR activities

Since June 1995, UNHCR has been continuously updating its contingency plan for the reception and reinsertion of some 10,000 refugees per day. The plan has now been submitted to the UN Humanitarian Coordinator's Office which will produce an inter-agency contingency plan for Rwanda, based on UNHCR's and incorporating elements forwarded by other UN agencies.

Repatriation

As of 27 February, 35,921 returnees had been received in Rwanda since the beginning of January 1996. Of them 18,504 were repatriated from Burundi; 1,942 from Tanzania; 900 from Uganda and 14,575 from Zaire.

On 20 February, some 3,000 refugees from Rukuramigabo camp were repatriated to Kigali south and Butare. There were no arrest at the transit centres and UNHCR has now received the authorization to continue the monitoring of the returnees in these areas.

III- TANZANIA

Arrival of refugees

The district of Ngara continues to receive new arrivals from Burundi at an average rate of 50 to 100 per day. Since early February 1996, most of the new arrivals are Burundi refugees from the north eastern provinces of Kirundo and Muyinga claiming insecurity caused by the Tutsi militia. The new refugees continue to be transferred from the border to the new holding centre of Keza. As of 15 February, Keza has a total of 29,261 refugees out of which 22,958 are Rwandan and 6,303 are Burundese. The Tanzania Government continues to accept the refugees for a temporary period on humanitarian ground.

Visit of Rwandan officials to the camps

The Prime Minister of Rwanda Mr. P.C. Rwigema and a delegation including 17 Government officials visited the refugee camps of Ngara and Karagwe on 8 and 9 February. The Rwandan delegation was accompanied by nine Tanzanian officials from Dar-es-Salam and two UNHCR staff members. The visit was followed by a third cross-border visit by refugees to the prefectures of Kigali and Byumba on 12 and 14 February. These combined efforts of the Prime Minister's visit and the cross-border visit resulted in a significant increase in the number of refugees repatriated. While on 7 and 9 February, 126 refugees were repatriated, on 14 and 16 February, 532 persons were transported to their communes of origin in Rwanda.

IV- ZAIRE

Cabinet reshuffle

On 26 February, the Zairean Government was reorganized. As a result Mr. Kamanda wa Kamanda was replaced in his functions as Deputy-Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs by Mr. Kititwa. Mr. Kamanda wa Kamanda has been named as Deputy-Prime Minister of Interior. Mr. Malumba Mbangula, the former Deputy Prime Minister of Interior - and formerly in charge of the Camp Closure Operation - has left the Government. Out of a total of 40 Ministers, 23 have been replaced.

Repatriation

Since the beginning of the administrative closure of Kibumba (13 February) and Nyangezi (16 February) refugee camps, relatively few refugees have repatriated. A total of 1,204 from Kibumba and 236 from Nyangezi camp returned to Rwanda. Meanwhile, assistance programmes continue in both camps as well as in the rest of the 40 other camps in eastern Zaire and the situation remains calm.

Cross border visits from Zaire to Rwanda have been agreed upon and on 26 and 27 February, the first group of nine refugees from Kibumba camp visited their communes of origin in

RWANDESE AND BURUNDI REFUGEE FIGURES				
Country of Asylum		Country of Origin		Previous Total
		Burundi	Rwanda	
Burundi (1)		-	92,407	92,407
Rwanda		2,500	-	2,500
Tanzania	Ngara (2)	67,678	402,778	470,456
	Karagwe	-	128,238	128,238
	Kigoma (3)	24,042	-	24,042
Uganda		-	4,000	4,000
	Bukavu	-	295,889	295,889
Zaire	Uvira	110,000	65,619	175,619
	Goma	-	695,842	695,842
TOTAL		204,220	1,884,773	1,888,993

13 February 96

(1) The decrease in the number of refugees in Burundi is due to the departure of some 31,000 Rwandan refugees from Mungano and Ntamba camps to Tanzania. In addition an important number of refugees from different refugee camps have recently repatriated to Rwanda.

(2) The Rwandan refugees who fled the Burundi refugee camp of Mugano and Ntamba were taken into Keza (25 km from the border).

(3) In the Kigoma region, the figure does not include some 12,000 Burundi refugees estimated by UNHCR to be living in the surrounding villages.

Rwanda. They were accompanied by UNHCR field officers and met with the mayor of Gisenyi prefecture.

Administrative Closure

According to the Deputy Head of the Camp Security Operation the situation is "exceptionally calm" in all camps of North Kivu and in particular, in Kibumba. He described the life of refugees as "more or less paralyzed" since commercial activities in both Kibumba and Nyangezi have come to a complete halt. This is not because of any action taken by the Zairian troops, or the Zairian security force working with UNHCR in the camps, but by the refugees themselves closing down their shops, restaurants and bars for fear of losing their goods.

The Deputy Prime Minister of Interior, Malumba Mbangula, (officially responsible for the operation) announced that the camp closure operation will begin in early March. He also said that representatives of UNHCR and other aid groups, who provide food and medical care in the camps, can continue to work there until the refugees have left. However, the regional authorities in South Kivu have already established the decrees needed to implement the measures to prohibit schools, religious meetings and political seminars in the camps. Mr. Mutiri, Head of the Crisis Cell, spoke of the various difficulties, financial and logistical, faced by his Government in the implementation of the operation.

In Bukavu approximately 60 military from the FAZ (Forces Armées Zairoises) remain posted around the camp of Nyangezi. They arrive each morning at approximately 09:00 and depart in the afternoon around 15:30 which allows refugees to leave and return to the camp outside these hours. Apparently there are a few commercial enterprises that are still open in the camp, but these are closed early in the evening by their proprietors. The schools are not in use and there have been discussions with the NGO Goal for their dismantling. The ZCSC continues reinforced patrols in the camp during the day and the night.

Publication of the Zairean Communiqué

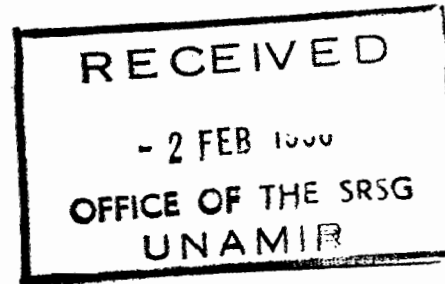
Regarding the Communiqué of 21 February, UNHCR Representative met with Deputy Prime Minister Kamanda wa Kamanda on 23 February before departing for Addis Ababa to express UNHCR's concerns about the statement. The Deputy Prime Minister indicated, in his name and the name of his Government, that there was no conflicting view regarding the questions of refugees in eastern Zaire between his Government and the High Commissioner. With respect to the questions raised in his declaration on the actions of some staff of UNHCR and NGOs, the Deputy Prime Minister gave his assurances that no action would be taken and that the activities of UNHCR will continue as usual in the camps.

Document

UNDP -
Trust Fund

Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

Nº: 057/96



30 January 1996

Excellence,

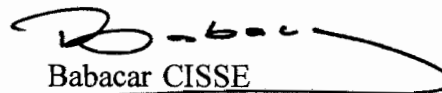
Subject: Trust Fund Progress Report.

*Mr. Khan
Do we have any
comments or
observations?
/cc 2/2/96*

I have the pleasure to send you herewith the **Fourth Rwanda Progress Report** on the UNDP and the Secretary General's Trust Funds for Rwanda, produced by UNDP office in Kigali.

Any comments and observations you may have on this report would be appreciated.

Please accept, Your Excellency, my highest consideration.


Babacar CISSE
Resident Representative a.i.

H.E. Mr Shaharyar KHAN
Special Representative of the
Secretary General in Rwanda - UNAMIR
KIGALI



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT



UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PNUD / UNDP
KIGALI
RWANDA

UNDP TRUST FUND FOR RWANDA

(AND OTHER FINANCING MODALITIES)



PROGRESS REPORT N°4

January 1996

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

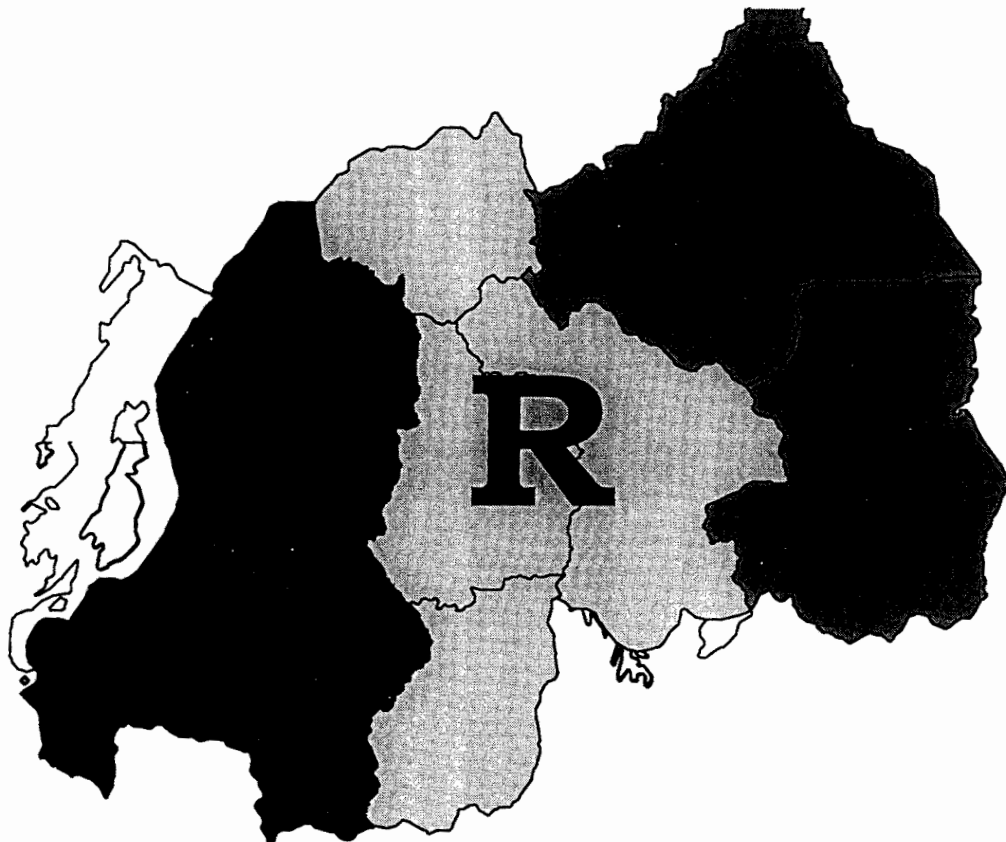


UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PNUD / UNDP
KIGALI
RWANDA

UNDP TRUST FUND FOR RWANDA

(AND OTHER FINANCING MODALITIES)



PROGRESS REPORT N°4

January 1996

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INTRODUCTION

This report is designed to provide concerned parties with an update of the status of the *United Nations Development Programme Trust Fund for Rwanda*, the *Secretary-General's Trust Fund for Rwanda*, and cost-sharing contributions entrusted to UNDP. The report provides information on the use of resources managed by UNDP under these modalities and on the status of implementation of projects funded through them.

So far, the following contributions have been received by or committed to UNDP by donors under those three financial modalities.

Table 1: Total funds received or pending under the three financial modalities presented in the report and managed by UNDP.

Donors	UNDP Trust Fund		Cost sharing		S. G. Trust Fund
	received	pending	received	pending	received
Netherlands	\$ 13,897,851	\$ 10,000,000		\$ 5,700,000	\$ 5,269,039
United Kingdom	\$ 2,063,492		\$ 3,492,063		
Belgium		\$ 3,400,000			
United States			\$ 750,000		
Sweden		\$ 675,000			
World Bank			\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	
Switzerland	\$ 393,357				
Canada		\$ 350,000			
Finland		\$ 250,000			
Ireland	\$ 200,000				
Japan	\$ 200,000				
Spain	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000			
France	\$ 80,000				
Total	\$ 16,934,700	\$ 14,775,000	\$ 4,542,063	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 5,269,039

As the previous table shows, total funds entrusted to UNDP at the time of this report are: \$ 47,520,802.

execution and other appropriate modalities so that the country can maximize the real value of aid resources.

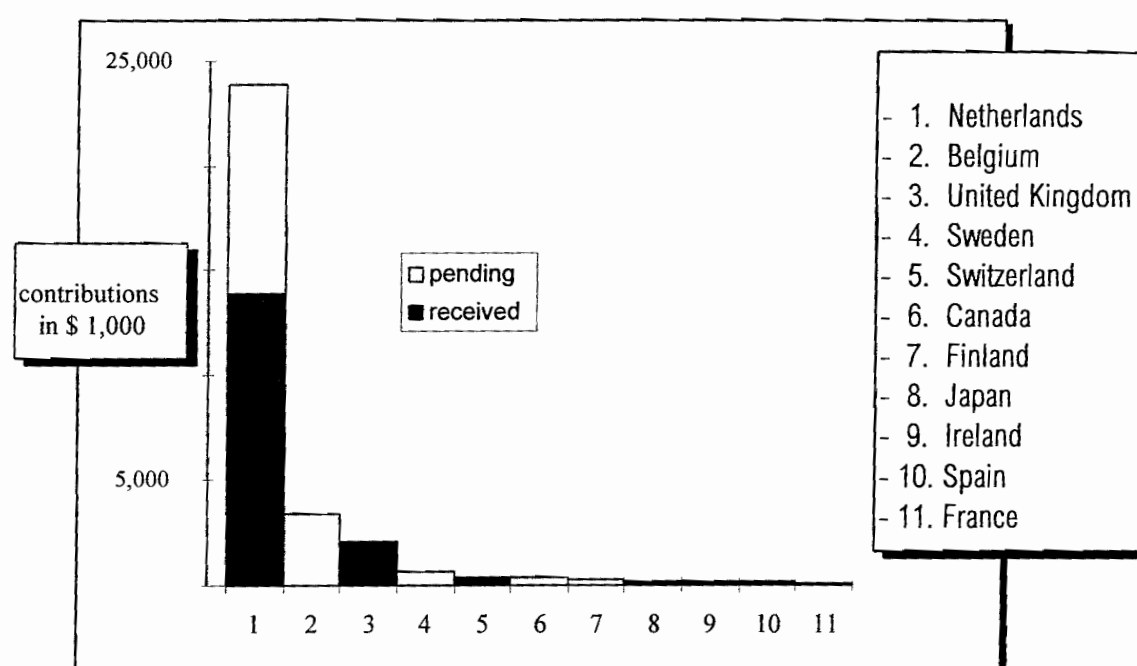
The *UNDP Trust Fund for Rwanda* was thus proposed to the donors mainly as a financial mechanism or modality to support the implementation of the "Programme of National Reconciliation and Socio-Economic Rehabilitation and Recovery" presented by the Government of Rwanda at the Round Table Conference held in Geneva on 18 and 19 January 1995. This comprehensive Programme encompasses all priorities of the country for its proper rehabilitation and economic recovery. This Programme comprises three Sub-Programmes that provide for: (i) budgetary and balance of payments support; (ii) the resettlement and social reintegration of refugees and displaced persons; and (iii) the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of the country. The latter Sub-Programme encompasses such specific activities as the restoration of State management capacity, the rehabilitation of judicial and internal security systems, the rehabilitation of economic and social infrastructure, the resumption of productive economic activity and the protection of the environment.

In this general framework, the Trust Fund can also be instrumental in providing rapidly to the Government of Rwanda the necessary means to meet its immediate administrative requirements and ensure its effective functioning including the procurement of equipment, the repair of infrastructure of selected ministries, the payments of salaries of civil servants, etc. The *UNDP Trust Fund* can also be used as a tool to finance the implementation of other rehabilitation and development projects that respond to newly emerging priorities of the country.

The principles and conditions set forth by respective contributors in making funds available to the *UNDP Trust Fund for Rwanda* govern the selection of the proposals to be financed by the Fund. These principles and conditions also serve as guidelines for the execution and implementation of approved Trust Fund programmes and projects.

As a general principle, UNDP Trust Fund supported projects make use in priority of locally available resources and materials for their implementation.

Figure 2: Contributions to the UNDP Trust Fund by donors.



It has to be noted that UNDP charges the donors contributing to the Trust Fund, 2% of each contribution to the UNDP Trust Fund used by UNDP to cover its extra management services fees (MSF) related to the activities undertaken. Resources available for programming activities after deduction of this fee thus amount to \$ 31,650,849.

C. Commitment and disbursement of UNDP Trust Fund resources

As mentioned, the *UNDP Trust Fund for Rwanda* is used mainly to support the priority projects as determined by the Government of Rwanda and the respective contributing donor countries within the framework of the overall Programme agreed at the Round Table. The allocation of the resources is made in close collaboration with the Ministry of Planning, on behalf of the Government, who indicated the priorities of the country, and with local representatives or visiting missions from the concerned donors.

Following normal UNDP procedures, project and programme documents are prepared by UNDP Kigali with the cooperation of the Government concerned ministry or institution. If needed, specialized UN Agencies are called upon to give technical support for the programme preparation. All project and programme documents are appraised and approved by the Ministry of Planning and the Resident Representative of UNDP in Kigali. As necessary, the UNDP Resident Representative receives authorization from UNDP headquarters to approve these documents.

2. Projects in preparation

Table 4: *UNDP Trust Fund projects in preparation*

Donor	Budget	Project Title - Number	Comments
Netherlands	\$ 2,839,000	Support to the rehabilitation of the justice system I - Prisons and Commissions de Triage - RWA/96/B01	Project document approved by UNDP in New-York, waiting for signature.
Ireland	\$ 150,000	Legal Records	Project in preparation.
Netherlands	\$ 4,000,000	Rehabilitation of local administration buildings and support to its operations - RWA/95/B20	Project document finalized, waiting approval
United Kingdom	\$ 522,222	Rehabilitation of the justice system - Phase II - RWA/95/B07	Ongoing discussions with Ministry of Justice on utilization of resources
Sweden *	\$ 675,000		
Spain *	\$ 100,000		
Spain	\$ 100,000		
Switzerland	\$ 393,356		
Finland *	\$ 250,000		
Total:	\$ 2,040,578		
Canada *	\$ 350,000	Support to the reintegration of non-working adolescents in society	Project in preparation with the Ministry of Youth and Associative Movement
Netherlands *	\$ 9,800,000	Financial support to MINIREISO for the implementation of the Refugees Action Plan - RWA/95/B23	Project document finalized , waiting approval
Belgium *	\$ 2,200,000	Assistance to the resettlement of refugees - Butare	Ongoing discussions with Belgium on how to program the contribution
Belgium *	\$ 1,200,000	Assistance to the implementation of the Action Plan for vulnerable groups	Ongoing discussions with Belgium on how to program the contribution
Total:	\$ 22,579,578		

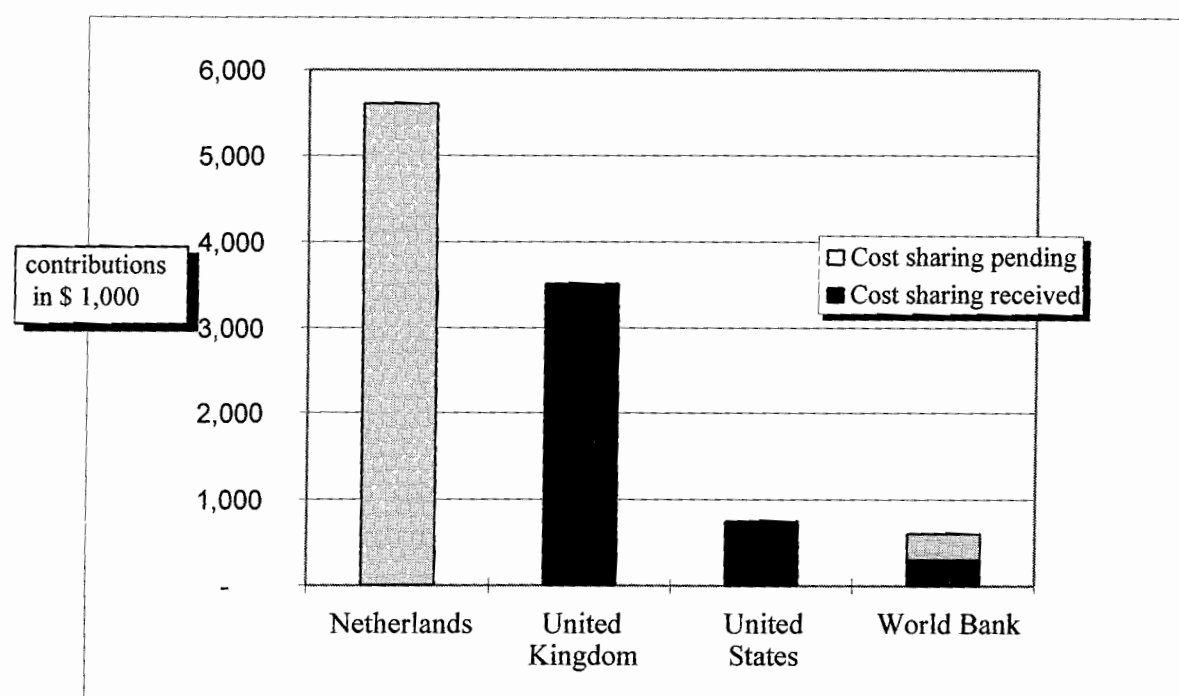
Note: the contributions of the countries followed by « * » have not yet been received by UNDP.

The two tables on UNDP Trust Fund projects indicate that UNDP has now committed or programmed nearly all resources received or pledged through the *UNDP Trust Fund for Rwanda*. The unused balance of \$ 230,000 of the « unallocated reserve » will be used to support a cattle vaccination programme.

D. UNDP Trust Fund Procedures and Reporting

- Donors wishing to contribute to the *UNDP Trust Fund for Rwanda* can reach an agreement with UNDP through an exchange of letters or a Memorandum of Understanding. They may indicate any specific purpose for which resources are to be used. Contributions may be deposited in *UNDP Contribution Account, 015-00284, Chemical Bank, UN Branch, New York 10017*.
- A management service fee (MSF) of only 2% is charged on resources directly contributed to UNDP. This fee is mainly used for augmenting the capacity of the UNDP Kigali office for formulating and monitoring projects funded under the Trust Fund.
- Any interest income derived from contributions to the *UNDP Trust Fund* shall be credited back to the Trust Fund in accordance with UNDP financial policies and procedures.

Figure 3: Funds received by donors under cost-sharing arrangements.



B. Projects Funded under Cost-Sharing Arrangements

1. Ongoing Projects

The following table presents an overview of the UNDP projects financed under cost-sharing arrangements and indicates the amount of funds disbursed.

Table 6: Utilization of resources received under cost-sharing arrangements

Project	Budget	Donor	Approval Date	Funds Disbursed
Human Rights Operation (RWA/94/009)	\$ 245,000 \$ 750,000	UNDP IPF United States	14.12.94	\$ 850,000
Coordination and follow-up of the Round Table (RWA/95/002)	\$ 696,614 \$ 317,460	UNDP IPF United Kingdom	15.03.95	\$ 570,000
Rehabilitation and Strengthening of the management capacities of the State (RWA/95/005)	\$ 616,308 \$ 3,174,603 \$ 600,000	UNDP IPF United Kingdom World Bank	22.06.95	\$ 850,000
Rehabilitation of the justice system: phase II (RWA/95/007)	\$ 2,934,340	Netherlands	22.06.95	\$ 1,605,084
Preparatory assistance for the implementation of the Plan of Action for refugees resettlement (RWA/95/011)	\$ 892,184 \$ 400,000	UNDP IPF Netherlands	09.12.95	New Project
Total	\$10,626,509			\$ 3,875,084

Table 7: Utilization of resources received by UN-DHA under Secretary General's Trust Fund

Project Title and Ministries	Budget	Approval Date	Funds Disbursed	Comments
1) Establishment of HACU (Humanitarian Assistance Coordinating Unit) and the IOC (Integrated Operation Center) / MINIREISO	\$ 35,000	January 1995	\$ 35,000	6,410 \$ were used to set up the HACU, the balance to develop the IOC.
2) Administrative support to the IOC, April 1995 / MINIREISO	\$ 33,650	April 1995	\$ 33,650	This project covers the procurement of equipment as well as the operational costs of the IOC for one month.
3) Support to the resettlement of IDP's / MINIREISO, UNREO, IOC	\$ 10,000	January 1995	\$ 10,000	Money was made available to MINIREISO for urgent activities with regard to the resettlement of IDPs.
4) DSA for 3 GoR employees in New-York / Ministry of Foreign Affairs	\$ 18,696	February 1995	\$ 18,696	Financing of a mission of three GoR representatives in New York.
5) Communication equipment	\$ 500,000	March 1995	\$ 465,000	Procurement of 11 vehicles and telecommunication equipment of the « Swedish Support Team ».
6) Procurement of vehicles for MINIREISO	\$ 52,656	March 1995	\$ 52,656	Purchase of 4 vehicles for MINIREISO
7) Support to the 5 year plan to assist orphans and widows/ Ministry for Family and the Promotion of Women	\$ 20,000	July 1995	\$ 20,000	Support to the activities of the « Association de Solidarité des Femmes Rwandaïses » (ASOFERWA), more specifically for the development of two women's groups and a variety of smaller projects for women and orphans.
8) Review of property laws concerning women	\$ 30,000	July 1995	\$ 30,000	According to present Rwandese law, unmarried women and widows have no property rights and have no legal relationship with their children. Since the genocide, they make up 70% of the population and many are widows. The project wants to support the revision of these laws.
9) Publication of « Genocide: A Collective Memory »/ Ministries of Justice and Information (MINIJUST, MININFO)	\$ 35,000	July 1995	\$ 35,000	The project covers the costs of publication of an educational package (a written text and a video) which is based on lectures and testimonies presented at the seminar « Genocide: a collective memory ».

B. SECRETARY-GENERAL'S TRUST FUND ADMINISTERED BY UNDP

As mentioned, it was agreed by UN-DHA and the Government of the Netherlands that their contribution to the *Secretary-General's Trust Fund for Rwanda* will be administered by UNDP. By the agreements reached between the Netherlands Government, UN-DHA and UNDP, it was decided that the 8,750,000 Netherlands Guilders (\$ 5,431,997) contribution to the Trust Fund will be used to "support the Government of Rwanda to meet its immediate administrative requirements and ensure its effective functioning including the procurement of equipment, repair of infrastructure of selected ministries, payments of salaries of civil servants (...) and international and national technical assistance related to these operations" (art. 4). The agreement also stated that "the utilization of the contribution will be guided by the need for rapid disbursement, maximum flexibility and target support for the Government of Rwanda" (art. 5).

1. Funds received

As shown in the following table, \$ 5,269,039 were received by UNDP from the Netherlands Government through UN-DHA under the *Secretary-General's Trust Fund for Rwanda* modality (as agreed UN-DHA kept administrative fees equivalent of 3% or \$ 162,958).

Table 8: *Funds received by UNDP under Secretary General's Trust Fund.*

Donor	Amount	Date received
Netherlands	\$ 963,941	27.02.1995
Netherlands	\$ 4,305,098	30.03.1995
Total Received	\$ 5,269,039	

2. Utilization of the funds

The following four projects prepared by UNDP are funded from the resources received by UNDP from the Netherlands under the *Secretary-General's Trust Fund for Rwanda* modality. All financial resources except for \$ 697 received through this modality were programmed in less than one month after they were received. As of December 1995, a total of \$ 4,892,816, or 93% of resources received has actually been spent.

B. Projects in governance (justice, human security and national reconciliation) and in vulnerable groups protection sector:

➤ **Strengthening the National Gendarmerie of Rwanda (RWA/95/B16; US \$ 5,000,000)**

Extension to current project aiming at providing the Gendarmerie with essential transport and office material to enable it to carry out its functions. A more reliable and professional Gendarmerie will support the functioning of the judiciary and provide greater sense of security in the country.

➤ **Support to Rwandan Communal Police Force - phase III (RWA/95/B13, US \$ 5,000,000)**

The newly trained 1,500 police forces need to be equipped properly to support the maintenance of law and order at the communal level and facilitate the national reconciliation. The construction of housing facilities in the communes and the training of a new group of 750 cadets are also envisaged.

➤ **Civic education and communication programme for confidence building and national reconciliation (RWA/95/B15, US \$ 500,000)**

More resources would be needed in order to expand the activities of this pilot phase to a larger number of beneficiaries. This extension involves two additional teams of four animators each and eight stationary members as well as the equipment needed for their proper functioning (vehicles, salaries and little equipment).

➤ **Support to secondary schooling by United Nations volunteers (RWA/95/021, US \$ 7,723,000)**

The educational system of Rwanda has been considerably weakened by the tragic events of 1994. Assignment of UN volunteers specialized in different educational matters could remedy this deficiency. Their mandate would focus on three areas. (1) Support secondary schools with qualified personnel, (2) institutional support to central administration, (3) support the programmes and improvement of teaching personnel divisions.

➤ **Multisectoral assistance by UNV's (RWA/95/012, US \$ 1,484,000)**

Rehabilitate technical, institutional and human capacities of the Government in order to allow it to efficiently implement the National Reconciliation and Rehabilitation Programme as anticipated in the Round table of January 1995.

C. Projects in the economic management sector:

➤ **Rehabilitation and strengthening of the management capacities of the State (RWA/95/005, US \$ 2,000,000)**

More resources are needed to: (1) expand the actual training programmes to the Ministry of Public Function (MINIFOP) and Ministry of Internal Affairs (MININTER), (2) rehabilitate the Communal Solidarity Fund, (3) finance the assignment of a consultant for the Minister of Planning and of six UNV's.

**United Nations Development Programme
Trust Fund for Rwanda**

Progress report n° 4

Annex 1

**UNDP TRUST FUND PROJECTS
- FACTS SHEET -**

RWA/95/B08 p.19
RWA/97/B09 p.20
RWA/95/B10 p.22
RWA/95/B13 p.23
RWA/95/B15 p.25
RWA/95/B16 p.27
RWA/95/B22 p.29

Project title: Financial Support to Functioning of the Administration

Project Number: RWA/95/B08
Amount: US \$ 2,200,000 (Netherlands)
Resources disbursed: **US \$ 2,200,000**
Executing Agency: Government / Ministry of Finance
Project signed on: 19 May 1995

Project Components and Objectives:

Note: This project was already terminated at the time of the previous report. It is now considered closed and will not figure anymore in following Trust Fund Reports.

The project was to provide payment of salaries for about 20,000 public servants in the following categories of personnel:

- medical and judiciary sector personnel (April salaries);
- primary and secondary education teachers (April and May salaries).

Where State financial resources are insufficient due to the depressed level of economic activities and the quasi absence of direct external budgetary support, this project alleviated the burden on the Public Treasury and permitted the functioning of key social institutions in the country.

Progress to date:

In agreement with the Ministries of Planning and Finance, UNDP proceeded to direct transfer \$ 2,200,000 from its account in New York to the Rwanda Central Bank account on 24 May. The payment of salaries was then made by local authorities by the end of the month of May according to their normal procedure. The Minister of Finance and the Central Bank of Rwanda provided UNDP with records of payment to the relevant 20,000 public servants.

3. Rehabilitation of buildings: the University administrative and faculty buildings as well as the cafeteria have been rehabilitated; out of 14 houses under rehabilitation, 8 have been finalized. The remaining houses will be ready by January 1996.

4. Technical assistance: a national coordinator in charge of following the implementation of the projects and monitoring its financial execution has been recruited; UNR was also given a four wheels drive to facilitate the implementation of various project components.

Comments:

By the end of December 1995, \$ 730,907 (out of the Trust Fund advances totaling \$ 831,500 for this project) was disbursed, compared to \$ 400,000 on occasion of the latest progress report. Actual disbursements amount to 52% of the total project budget.

Project title:	Rwandan Communal Police Training Programme (Phase I)
Project Number:	RWA/95/B13
Amount:	US \$ 400,000 (Netherlands) US \$ 50,000 (Ireland)
Resources disbursed:	US \$ 395,000
Executing Agencies:	Government / Ministry of Interior and Communal Development (MININTER)
Project signed on:	6 September 1995

Project Objectives and Components:

As a result of the genocide the communal police forces were strongly reduced. Scores of police officers were killed. Many others fled the country because of their active involvement in the killings. Moreover, the existing infrastructure and equipment was either destroyed or looted.

The objective of this project is part of a larger goal of **re-establishing order and confidence in the country**. An important step in this direction is **developing a credible Rwandan Communal Police Force**. Establishing a new police force is beyond the scope of an individual project however, and therefore this project takes the initial step of building and equipping a permanent training facility and providing training for 2 groups of 750 police.

The components more specifically include the building of dormitories, classrooms, a library and kitchen, dining facilities and sanitary facilities. The identification and recruitment of qualified cadets, trainers and support staff is also part of the project.

The training will last for three months and includes topics such as:

- a) implementation of law enforcement techniques
- b) guarding sensitive areas
- c) protection of human rights
- d) receiving complaints and depositions
- e) filing police reports
- f) utilizing intelligence for public security and order

Progress to Date:

- The project budget of US \$ 400,000 has been disbursed (with the exception of some 5,000 US \$ for salary payments).
- The installations and the equipment have been transferred to the Government. *On the 19 November 1995. General Major Paul Kagame chaired the official opening of the Police Academy, together with the graduation of the first 750 cadets..* The UN was represented by SRSG Shaharyar Khan and UNDP Resident Representative Sukehiro Hasegawa. The opening included an inspection of the facilities and speeches which

Project title: Civic Education and Communication Programme
for Confidence Building and National
Reconciliation.

Project Number: RWA/95/B15
Amount: US \$ 200,000 (HRDF Japan)
Resources Disbursed: US \$ 81,000
Executing Agencies: Government / Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific
Research (MINESUPRES)
Project signed on: 7 September 95

Project Objectives and Components:

The project aims at developing a favorable climate and attitude among the Rwandan population in order to **promote progressive national reconciliation, mutual trust and peaceful cohabitation**. To achieve this, it is necessary to target the populations where the need for such action is felt, in particular the youth, the most traumatized and the most antagonistic elements of society.

The project is under direction of a national coordinator, who will supervise four nationals providing overall support and three nationals who will work in prefectures where their efforts are most needed.

These teams will conduct seminars and small group meetings to bring Rwandans together and teach messages of peace and encourage discussion on how to rebuild stable communities. Videos, theater plays, participatory skits, and music will also be used for delivering messages and generating discussions. People will be encouraged to express their feelings in order to further the healing process.

Radio messages will be written and aired to support the efforts of the project.

Progress to date:

- Before October 1995, participating agencies and local NGOs have been identified and their inputs defined. A meeting has been held with all interested parties (Ministries, local NGOs,...) in order to introduce the project, obtain suggestions on its implementation, inform them on their roles and ensure there is no overlap with this and any of their projects.
- More recently, the National Coordinator had been appointed. He started working on the project full time as of 1 November. His initial tasks included securing office space, purchasing a vehicle and writing staff contracts.

Project title: Strengthening the National Gendarmerie of Rwanda.

Project Number: RWA/95/B16
Amount: 650,000 US \$ (Netherlands)
Resources Disbursed: 350,000 US \$
Executing Agencies: Government / Ministry of Defense
Project signed on: 6 September 1995

Project Objectives and Components:

The Government of Rwanda seeks to give the Gendarmerie the means to play a more important role in the areas of law enforcement, criminal investigations and assistance to the judiciary. A more reliable and professional Gendarmerie is a first and crucial step in supporting the functioning of the judiciary and provide greater sense of security in the country.

This project contributes to the renovation of the National Gendarmerie training center in Ruhengeri. During the war the center suffered structural damage, inside as well as outside, and much of its equipment and furniture was looted or destroyed. The project covers the most urgent rehabilitation of the buildings and the procurement of the most necessary equipment for the school to resume its activities.

The initial project budget included:

- 1) Purchase of furniture and equipment for the dormitories, kitchen and cafeteria
- 2) Supply of desks, chairs and chalk boards for classrooms
- 3) Office and communications equipment
- 4) Purchase of furniture and refrigerators to enable the dispensary to resume its activities
- 5) Reconstruction of kitchen and dormitory roofs: funding of the sub-contractors.

Progress to date:

By the end of October, a first phase of buildings rehabilitation has been completed. This work was done by a subcontractor and accounted for \$ 147,000. ***It permitted the training center to be operational and to start the training.***

BUDGET REVISION

On 15 November a budget revision of US \$300,000 was signed by the Resident Representative and the Minister of Planning bringing the project budget to \$650,000. The additional funds will be used for the payment of salaries, the procurement of equipment for the Office of the Minister of Defense, additional sub-contractor work for the training center and the construction of a perimeter wall for the training center.

Project title:	Urgent Urban Resettlement of Returnees
Project Number:	RWA/95/B22
Amount:	US \$ 1,500,000 (United Kingdom)
Resources disbursed:	New project
Executing Agency:	HABITAT
Government Agency:	Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration (MINIREISO)
Project signed on:	15 December 1995

Project Components and Objectives:

This project is in line with the Accelerated Plan of Action defined by the Government to absorb a possible expeditious return of refugees. Its objective is to facilitate the resettlement of returnees in urban and semi-urban areas. This can be done through site preparation and development, along with a provision of necessary services.

The project has to take into account an anticipated massive return of Rwandese refugees.

Progress to date:

Various sites have been identified in several prefectures in the country. This project more specifically regards the development of two sites in Kigali prefecture: Gisozi and Kimironko.

A topographic study of Gisozi and Kimironko as well as an analysis of the development of Gisozi have now been finalized. Also, the public calls for bids regarding the study on the development of Kimironko are almost ready. The public calls for bids concerning the works to provide necessary services in Gisozi can be launched but suffered from a delay due to the difficulties the Government has to face with regard to expropriations.

Comments:

A general document on the construction of new houses or the rehabilitation of war damaged houses is scheduled. It will also cover questions on how to facilitate access to housing loans for the population.

**United Nations Development Programme
Trust Fund for Rwanda**

Progress report n° 4

Annex 2

**COST SHARING FUNDED PROJECTS
- FACTS SHEET -**

RWA/94/009	p.33
RWA/95/002	p.35
RWA/95/005	p.37
RWA/95/007	p.39
RWA/95/011	p.41

Project title:	Support to the Human Rights Operation in Rwanda
Project Number:	RWA/94/009
Amount:	US \$ 277,000 - UNDP US \$ 750,000 - USAID
Resources disbursed:	US \$ 850,000
Executing Agency:	United Nations Volunteers
Project signed on:	December 1994

Project Components and Objectives:

The Human Rights Operation in Rwanda, placed under the authority of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, is aimed at the realization of two major objectives:

1. on the one hand, to promote the protection of human rights and remedy existing problems, and to prevent additional violations, by means of the deployment of an adequate monitoring network;
2. on the other hand, to contribute, in cooperation with other international organizations, to the establishment of a climate of confidence and security. This should motivate internal displaced persons to return to their home communities, to participate in the reconstruction of civil society and to work on the development of democratic institutions.

In this respect, the project includes the deployment of UNV specialists who, alongside human rights experts, will contribute to the operation.

Progress to date:

As of today, 60 UNV's have been deployed (note: a number of 35 was mentioned in the previous report). The teams have been equipped with portable computers and their activities within the framework of the Human Rights operation are concentrated on the following issues:

- 1) Genocide: to carry out investigations into violations of human rights and humanitarian law including possible acts of genocide. The outcome of these investigations will be communicated to the International Tribunal.
- 2) Current Human Rights Situation: to monitor the ongoing human rights situation, and through their presence help redress existing problems and prevent possible human rights violations from occurring.
- 3) Confidence Building: to cooperate with other international agencies in charge of reestablishing confidence and thus facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons and the rebuilding of civil society.
- 4) Rehabilitation of the Justice System: to implement programmes of technical cooperation in the field of human rights, particularly in the area of the administration of justice.

Project title: Coordination and follow-up of the Round Table

Project Number: RWA/95/002
Amount: US \$ 696,614 (UNDP IPF)
US \$ 317,460 (United Kingdom)
Resources disbursed: US \$ 570,000
Executing Agency: United Nations Office for Project Services
Project signed on: 15 March 1995

Project Components and Objectives:

This project intends to strengthen the Government capacities to coordinate and follow-up the execution of the "Programme of National Reconciliation and Socio-Economic Rehabilitation and Recovery" presented at the Geneva Round Table Conference. More precisely, the project support the realization of the decisions taken in Geneva; assist in the programming of donors commitments for the execution of the programme; support the preparation and the organization of the Mid-Term Review and of the 1996 Round Table.

Progress to date:

The project have so far supported the accomplishment of the following:

- a Permanent Technical Secretariat (PST) of the Round Table under the supervision of the Director General of the Ministry of Planning has been created; the PST project staff comprise one Chief Technical Advisor, three national liaison officers, two UNV's specialized in investment planning and one national computer technician. The PST facilitate the work of the different directions of the Ministry and other Departments involved in the follow-up of the Round Table;
- the PST set up a donors pledges tracking mechanism enabling the Government to know what funds pledged have been committed, disbursed and received in the country. The Government and the donors are also informed of the pace of implementation of the different sub-programmes of the National Programme and are made aware of possible financing gaps in any sector and bottlenecks encounter in the programme implementation;
- the preparation and organization of the Round Table Mid-Term Review held in Kigali on July 6 and 7 1995. The project, through the PST and with the support of UNDP office in Kigali, prepared and published all documents presented at the Mid-Term Review and supported almost all costs related to the meeting. Documents prepared for the Review (by the project staff, international and national consultants and UNDP staff) included:
 - the main document of the Review presenting a "bilan" of progresses achieved so far in the implementation of the Geneva Programme and a plan of action in all sectors for the second semester;
 - an assessment of the work accomplished by the NGO's since the end of the war;
 - a Plan of Action for the Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration of Refugees and Displaced Persons presenting in details all activities to be implement in order to resettle the refugees in a sustainable manner;

Project title:	Rehabilitation and strengthening of the management capacities of the State
Project Number:	RWA/95/005
Amount:	US \$ 616,308 (UNDP IPF) US \$ 3,174,603 (United Kingdom) US \$ 600,000 (World Bank)
Resources disbursed:	US \$ 850,000
Executing Agency:	United Nations Department for Development Support and Management Services (DDSMS)
Project signed on:	22 June 1995

Project Components and Objectives:

This project, to be executed over a 18 months period, will support the rapid restoration of the administrative capacity of the State as it is an essential precondition for the implementation of the Government "Programme of National Reconciliation, Rehabilitation and Socio-Economic Recovery" presented at the Round Table Conference held in Geneva in January 1995. It is also supporting the revival of social and economic development, and the stabilization of government revenues to avoid long-term dependence on donor funds.

The project aims to accelerate the recovery of the administrative capacities to perform the following five key government functions:

- **Prime Minister's Office:** support the organization and the coordination of the central administration as well as the review of the role and the mission of the state;
- **MINIFOP:** help the Government to establish an efficient personnel management system and to set up an adequate organic structure;
- **MININTER:** assist the Ministry to proceed with the reform and strengthening of the local administration and the training of its personnel members;
- **MINIPLAN:** support the Ministry to build an operational capacity to perform efficient economic planning and management;
- **MINIFIN / BNR:** support the establishment of a more efficient system of financial and monetary management. Note that this component is executed by the IMF with the financial support of the World Bank.

Progress to date:

- **Prime Minister's Office:** the support to the project at the Prime Minister's Office had to be revised with the new Prime Minister taking office. An agreement was reached by November 1995. Essential equipment for the functioning of the offices was procured. The recruitment of an international expert in governmental coordination and of national experts is currently taking place. A consultancy mission on the responsibilities and the role of the State was prepared and is expected for January 1996.

Project title:	Support to the rehabilitation of the Justice System - Phase II
Project Number:	RWA/95/007
Amount:	US \$ 2,934,340 (Netherlands)
Resources disbursed:	US \$ 1,605,084
Executing Agency:	Department for Development Support and Management Services (DDSMS)
Cooperating Agency:	United Nations Volunteers Programme (UNV)
Project signed on:	22 June 1995

Project Components and Objectives:

The project objectives remain unaltered: a response to the urgent need to reinforce and develop the capacities and human resources in the Justice sector. This should enable the Government to put in place an efficient judicial system.

Additional Components:

In September 1995, the Government decided to suspend the recruitment of 50 legal experts and international investigators. Following this decision, a large number of project components was significantly modified. UNDP is awaiting alternative proposals from the Government on how to make use of this international expertise. These new proposals should take into account the recommendations issued by the « Conference on Genocide » which was held in Kigali in October 1995. In line with the final conclusions, the Ministry of Justice has the intention to set up eleven Special Chambers to deal with genocide trials.

The Government has recently communicated its revision plan for the Rehabilitation of the Justice System Phase II.

The new project components are therefore:

- the recruitment of six experts to provide a technical assistance to the Special Chambers who will prepare hearings in the Courts of First Instance throughout the Country,
- four additional legal advisors are scheduled to support the Prosecutor at the Supreme Court, they will also train inspectors of the judicial police in methods of carrying out investigations,
- salary incentives for about 1,000 civil servants in the judicial sector are provided, in order to promote their productivity and the recruitment of qualified experts on key positions.

Comments

The revised project budget whose formal approval is expected shortly stands at \$ 3,900,000 expected to be financed through the Trust Fund from sources of the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Project title:	<u>Support to MINIREISO for the implementation of the Plan of Action to resettle and reintegrate refugees</u>
Project Number:	RWA/95/011
Amount:	US \$ 892,184 (UNDP IPF) US \$ 400,000 (Netherlands)
Resources disbursed:	New project
Executing Agency:	United Nations Office for Project Support (UNOPS)
Cooperating Agency:	Ministry for Rehabilitation and Social Integration (MINIREISO)
Project signed on:	9 December 1995

Project Components and Objectives:

This preparatory assistance will put in place the initial components of the « Structure de Pilotage », set out in the Action Plan for the Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons. It includes a technical consultant, national officers and UNV counselors, as well as the necessary equipment and support personnel.

This structure will ensure an effective coordination of the departments responsible for the implementation of the Plan of Action activities. It will also allow better coordination between donors and international organizations in keeping with Government's policy. It will assist the Government of Rwanda in the identification of needs at the local level, the control and evaluation of resettlement and reintegration projects and in the planning of future activities.

Progress to date:

The principal technical advisor has been identified and will start working in February.

The applications of the six UNV'S were accepted by the Government and the recruitment of national officers and local support personnel is currently taking place.

The institutional framework of the « Structure de Pilotage » has been prepared and is being discussed by the Government.

**United Nations Development Programme
Trust Fund for Rwanda**

Progress report n° 4

Annex 3

**SECRETARY GENERAL'S TRUST FUND
PROJECTS MANAGED BY UNPD
- FACTS SHEET -**

RWA/94/010	p.45
RWA/95/001	p.46
RWA/95/003	p.47
RWA/95/006	p.49

Project title: **Urgent Assistance Programme for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Kigali and Other Urban Centers, Phase I**

Project Number: RWA/94/010
Amount: US \$ 1,038,650 (Netherlands)
Resources disbursed: **US \$ 879,000**
Executing Agency: United Nations Center for Human Resettlement
Project signed on: 14 December 1994

Project Components and Objectives:

1. To provide institutional support to the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration (MINIREISO) in order to strengthen its capacity to fulfill its mandate regarding the settlement of property and land tenure conflicts, the development of resettlement schemes for returnees, etc.;
2. To establish implementation structures and procedures for the development of new sites and housing to resettle old returnees;
3. To rehabilitate central government and local authority buildings in Kigali and other urban centers thus creating the physical environment for the re-establishment of governance in the country;
4. To clean up the city of Kigali and develop within Kigali City Prefecture (PVK) a long-term institutional provision for sanitation and waste management.

Progress to date:

Following are progress briefs by component:

1. The « institutional support » component was already terminated at the time of the third Trust Fund report. As indicated within, **MINIREISO, MINITRAPE and PVK are now able to fulfill their respective mandate more efficiently**
2. The Government increased the Gisozi and Kimironko sites from 60 to 126 ha. Consequently, evaluation and file preparation costs increased by some RFr 2,700,000 (about US \$ 9,000). Evaluation works are now terminated.
An international consultant prepared the technical file to launch the call for bids for the works in Gisozi. The call for bids for Kimironko will be prepared locally using his file as reference.
Cleaning and clearing on the Gisozi site have been done with the help of UNAMIR.
3. Phase I of the rehabilitation work at Parliament building (CND) is now terminated. The costs of this phase have been raised to US \$ 348,000. Phase II of the rehabilitation of this building is going to be undertaken under a new project for US \$ 1,400,000 (RWA/95/B10).
4. Kigali City Prefecture (PVK) is intending to buy a second hand vehicle to supervise waste collection. Except for this point, there were no important modifications since the last report for the major tasks were already completed. Waste collection and disposal capacity of the PVK is also being supported by another project (see RWA/95/001).

Project title: **Support to the Rehabilitation of the Justice System,
Phase I**

Project Number: RWA/95/003
Amount: US \$ 1,203,000 (Netherlands)
Resources disbursed: **US \$ 1, 195,124**
Executing Agency: Government / Ministry of Justice
Cooperating Agency: Center for Human Rights
Project signed on: 9 March 1995

Project Components and Objectives:

The project components and objectives remain unaltered:

1. to re-equip and strengthen key judicial institutions (prosecutors, first instance tribunals, etc.) with the basic necessary means to resume their activities and start up investigations (budget: 410,000 US \$);
2. to rehabilitate and re-open existing prisons, support the opening of one new detention center and other temporary detention centers to enable the transfer of detainees from the most overcrowded prisons and to improve the living conditions for all detainees (budget: 738, 000 US \$);
3. to provide technical and administrative support to the Ministry of Justice and other instances involved in the execution of the project (budget: 55,000 US \$).

Progress to date:

- The project is executed nationally by the Ministry of Justice. The Director of Cabinet of the Ministry was appointed Minister in August 1995. Since then, the day to day operations are followed by a Coordinator and two national managers. A consultant recruited by the Government and UNDP supervised the execution of the project in its early stages. Disbursements related to personnel and related support costs (missions, stationery, etc.) amount to approximately US \$ 26,000.
- The vehicles for the offices of the Public Prosecutors (10 pick-ups), the judiciary police inspectors (20 motorcycles) and the prisons (3 four wheels drive to provide for the movement of prisoners) have been procured locally for 378,000 US \$. They were delivered in early August.
- Rehabilitation work in the prisons of Nyanza, Byumba, Gisenyi and Kibuye were completed by the end of June (costing some \$ 50,000). ***It created space for a total of approximately 4,000 prisoners and improved the living conditions of all detainees in these locations.***
- The work at the request of the Government in view of a strengthening of the security perimeter of the prison of Nsinda (see also Progress Report No.3) has been completed by the end of November .

Project title:	<u>Assistance to the Programme of Reintegration of Refugees and Displaced Persons</u>
Project Number:	RWA/95/006
Amount:	US \$ 1,000,000
Resources disbursed:	US \$ 831,000
Executing Agency:	Government / Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration (MINIREISO)
Project signed on:	23 April 1995

Project Components and Objectives:

The objective of this project is to support the resettlement and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons.

- This is achieved firstly by supporting local administration in receiver communes through the provision of office equipment and means of transport.
- Secondly, the project is focusing on the habitat sector by supporting the construction of 600 houses in 12 priority communes.

Progress to date:

- The "Commune Rehabilitation Committee" of the MINIREISO, supported by two United Nations Volunteers (UNV), one computer specialist and one commune rehabilitation officer, recruited by the project (budget: \$ 80,000) has conducted a survey in all communes of Rwanda to identify the needs at the communal level and help orient commune rehabilitation.
- According to the ongoing needs assessments, the steering committee of the project decided to procure and deliver basic office equipment and means of transportation (bicycles) valued at nearly \$ 180,000 for heads of sectors in 59 communes in the Prefectures of Butare, Gikongoro, Gitarama and Kibongo where a large number of IDP have returned. The distribution of material was completed at the end of July.
- The 118 motorcycles for Burgomasters and Judicial Police Inspectors of priority communes have been ordered and are still in delivery process (budget: \$ 325,000).
- Under the « habitat » component (budget: \$ 370,000), the construction materials and tools for 600 houses have been purchased for the twelve priority communes (determined according to the level of destruction and refugee returnees). The moulds for making bricks have been purchased and delivered to most communes and production of bricks has begun. This component is executed in collaboration with the World Food Programme which supplies food for the beneficiaries constructing their houses themselves (Food for Work) with technical support from masons paid under the project and who will in turn train other masons.

UNICEF



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RWANDA

SITUATION REPORT

1 March 1996

M. Khan

CEDC at a glance

- Former child soldiers learn productive skills
- Nine child detainees released from prison

HEALTH at a glance

- Preparations for the first post-war vaccination survey
- Training of trainers for the HIV/AIDS programme in primary schools
- National survey on the state of rehabilitated health facilities starts
- 30 health professionals trained in the Bamako Initiative

CHILDREN IN ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES (CEDC)

The demobilization of Rwanda's child soldiers continued with the preparation of productive activities in Kadogo centre, Butare. The boys, aged 7 to 18, built pens for livestock and prepared areas for vegetable gardening. These activities will not only provide the centre with self-sufficiency in food and will also prepare the children for civilian life by teaching them productive skills. Additionally, a building within the compound, to be used as a vocational centre (carpentry, tailoring etc.) is being rehabilitated.

Since December 1995 similar activities have already been initiated in Gitagata Re-education Centre for minors released from prison. Through the guidance of local NGO, ASOFERWA, the boys in Gitagata have been learning carpentry and have been growing an assortment of vegetables in the centre's gardens.

Since August 1995, a total of nine child prisoners have been released from Kigali Central Prison and Gitagata centre, thanks to the efforts of UNICEF-sponsored lawyers working on their cases. Two of the released boys had been accused of genocide but were released due to insufficient evidence to prove their alleged participation in the

massacres of 1994. The other seven boys were accused of minor crimes. The releases represent a small but very significant step forward in the legal protection of children prisoners. Another 1,000 children remain in Rwanda's major prisons. In conjunction with the Ministry of Justice, UNICEF is planning to transfer these children to alternative detention centres during 1996.

HEALTH

Preparations were completed for the first postwar vaccination coverage survey by UNICEF and the Ministry of Health. The survey, to start on 1 March, will cover all regions of the country and will indicate the vaccination coverage in each prefecture. At the same time, household kitchen salt will be tested to see whether its iodine content is above minimum requirements. Iodine deficiency leads to mental and physical impairment among children. In 1995 90% of salt imported into Rwanda conformed to international requirements for iodine content. Questions on knowledge and use of oral rehydration salts (ORS) and current level of breastfeeding are also included in the survey.

An order was placed for supplies and equipment to permit opening of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) 'corners' (a room in a health centre) in 300 health facilities in the

N/HFS at a glance

- UNICEF supports new income-generating projects
- Improving management of credit schemes

WES at a glance

- Preparation of national policy guidelines
- Sake water gravity-scheme taken over by new NGOs

country. The ORT corners teach the mother how to administer ORS herself in the home setting.

UNICEF and the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education started the training of a team of 10 national trainers for the HIV/AIDS awareness programme in primary schools. The programme is targeted at 1,500 primary school teachers and 200,000 children in the last two years of primary school.

UNICEF and the Ministry of Health, with technical assistance from Swiss Disaster Relief, started a national survey on the state of rehabilitated health facilities since the war in 1994.

In order to have 'a critical mass' of health personnel qualified in more than one field, training of trainers in the control of diarrhoeal diseases and respiratory infections continued. Some 25 individuals completed their training. In 1995, UNICEF supported the training of over 300 health professionals in this field.

To further increase capacity in the health care sector, UNICEF sponsored the training of 30 heads of health centres in the Bamako Initiative. The initiative seeks to revitalize primary health services through the setting up of community management committees, heightened community participation in health sector decision-making and cost-sharing mechanisms. In the case of Rwanda, this is congruent with the establishment of the district health care system.

NUTRITION/HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY (N/HFS)

UNICEF provided US\$ 30,000 to the Italian NGO "CINS" for new income-generating projects in

northeastern Rwanda. Thirty-five women's organizations (500 women in total) will be involved in a variety of commercial, agricultural and animal husbandry activities.

UNICEF assisted Duterimbere, Rwanda's only organization specializing in credit schemes to women, to set up a computerized system for managing and monitoring credit funds for income-generating projects. Duterimbere currently manages US\$ 130,000, provided in 1995 by UNICEF. Credit funds are channeled through Duterimbere to the many emerging women's associations involved in commercial, agricultural and animal husbandry activities throughout the country.

WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION (WES)

UNICEF assisted the Ministry of Public Works in the preparation of national policy guidelines for the sectors of water, sanitation and hygiene education. Other participants included the Ministries of Health and Environment, the ICRC and NGOs, OXFAM, Association to Aid Refugees and Disaster Relief Agency. The policy guidelines aim to improve coordination, planning and implementation of projects in the above-mentioned sectors. The first draft of the policy will be finished by March.

OXFAM and the Dutch NGO, SNV, have signed agreements to takeover the gravity-fed water scheme project in Sake, Kibungo. The project, which consists of 28 km of pipeline, will eventually provide safe water to 40,000 inhabitants in the area.

**EXTERNAL
RELATIONS at a
glance**

- UNICEF's Deputy
Director visits Rwanda

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

UNICEF's Deputy Executive Director, Stephen Lewis and the Regional Director for Eastern and Southern Africa, Shahida Azfar, visited Rwanda during a six day stay in February. The aim of their visit was to get a full picture of the international community's contribution to the reconstruction of the country. They were accompanied by UNICEF's Director of the Division of Information in New York and the Senior Advisor External Relations for Africa. The delegation also held fruitful meetings with the highest levels of government, were met and briefed by Heads of UN Agencies and had a lively and informative exchange with representatives of local and international NGOs.

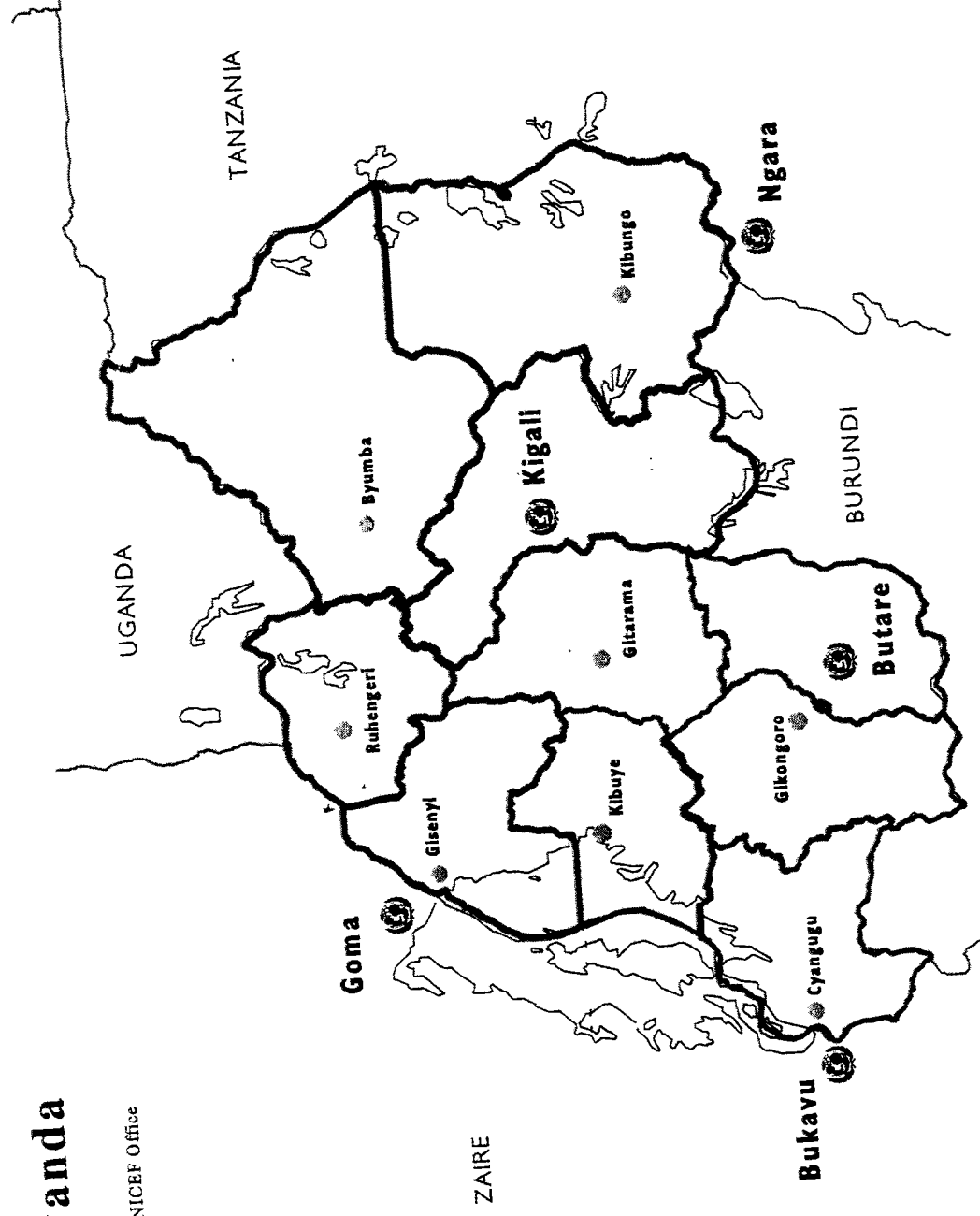
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SITUATION REPORT January 1996

CEDC at a glance

- National Committee for CEDC formed
- 'Children in Conflict with the Law' project expanded
- Rehabilitation of Gitagata centre
- More trauma specialists trained

CHILDREN IN ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES (CEDC)

The Government formed a National Coordinating Committee for CEDC in January to improve programme implementation, coordination between ministries and information gathering and sharing. The ministries responsible for CEDC which make up the committee are Justice, Labour and Social Affairs, Family and Women's Promotion, Rehabilitation and the Prime Minister's Office. For specific categories of CEDC such as children in centres, foster children, child prisoners and demobilised child soldiers, and street and working children subcommittees were formed. In addition a subcommittee for fundraising and advocacy was established. Thus under the NCC, the Government will now have a single work and financial plan for CEDC. UNICEF is providing technical assistance and logistical support to this coordinating body.

UNICEF and the Ministry of Justice have decided to expand the 'Children in Conflict with the Law' Project to include the legal defense for children contesting property left by their deceased parents.

Due to the recent heavy rains, one of the walls of a dormitory at the Gitagata Production and Re-education Centre for child detainees collapsed. No one was injured. UNICEF and the Ministry of Justice are accelerating the rehabilitation of the centre which will include constructing more dormitories so as reach a capacity of 500 boys. In January a further 3 children were transferred from remote communal jails in Gitarama to Gitagata. The UN Human Rights team in the prefecture was instrumental in helping UNICEF arrange the transfer.

The UNICEF Trauma Recovery Programme began recruiting 11 new Trauma Advisors to team up with the other 11 already working in the prefectures. This will enable the trauma specialists to increase their coverage of the traumatised population and to provide support to each other.

Since September 1994, the UNICEF trauma team has trained over 6,000 social agents in trauma identification and healing methods, enabling them to assist around 145,000 children (see table). In 1996 training will be focused on teachers and medical workers as they have the most direct contact with traumatised children.

SOCIAL AGENTS	Sep. 94 - Dec 95
Staff in centres for unaccompanied children	1,266
Teachers	2,225
NGO staff	563
Social assistants/Health workers	607
Religious and community leaders	1,532
TOTAL SOCIAL AGENTS	6,193
TOTAL children reached in centres	13,654
TOTAL children reached in schools	83,000
TOTAL children reached in communities	48,080
TOTAL CHILDREN	144,734

EDUCATION at a glance

- In-service training for teachers
- *Facts for Life* to be published in Kinyarwanda
- Education in prisons
- Logo competition for Education for Peace programme

EDUCATION

To improve the quality of teaching in primary schools, UNICEF has been financing the in-service training of 5,600 under-qualified teachers. The programme, which also includes instruction in land mine and cholera awareness, is now in its final stages. With financial assistance from the World Bank, a total of 11,200 teachers have participated in the training.

The renowned health education manual *Facts for Life* was first published in 1989 by UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO and UNFPA. Since then it has been translated by over 100 countries in more than 170 languages. The appeal of *Facts for Life* is that it is the most authoritative expression, in plain language, not only of what medical science now knows about practical, low-cost ways of protecting children's lives and health, but also what all families have a right to know. Now, the UNICEF and UNESCO programmes in Rwanda, in collaboration with concerned ministries, are working on a

Rwanda-specific version of *Facts for Life* in Kinyarwanda.

Since mid-1995, a joint UNICEF/UNESCO-PEER project has trained 23 teachers in prison to provide basic education in prisons. These 'prisoner-teachers' are giving literacy and numeracy classes to over 500 child detainees in prisons in Kigali, Butare, Gitarama, Nyanza and Ntsinda. UNICEF furnishes the education material (slates, chalk, pens, exercise books etc) and UNESCO-PEER conducts the training. Further training of prisoner-teachers will take place in Gisenyi, Ruhengeri, Cyangugu, Gikongoro and Kibuye prisons at the end of January. Some 175 minors are held in these institutions.

In January UNICEF launched a national drawing competition for a logo for its Education for Peace programme. The competition was open to everyone and entries had to be submitted before the 5 February. The response has been overwhelming. The first prize is 100,000 Rwanda francs (approximately US\$ 300).

Education in Prison

Prison	Number of children in class	Number of teacher-prisoners	Supplies distributed by UNICEF
KIGALI	259	6	4 Teacher Emergency Packages (TEPs)
BUTARE	100	6	2 TEPs, 100 pens, 200 exercise books
NYANZA	56	4	1 TEP, 100 pens, 150 exercise books
GITARAMA	65	4	2 TEPs, 100 pens, 200 exercise books
NTSINDA	77	3	3 TEPs, 100 pens, 200 exercise books
TOTAL	557	23	12 TEPs, 400 pens, 750 exercise books

HEALTH at a glance

- Training of health promoters
- Development of HIV/AIDS awareness programme for schools
- Rehabilitation of more health facilities

N/HFS at a glance

- UNICEF assists IFAD and Belgian Survival Fund mission

HEALTH

The UNICEF/Ministry of Health training of communal health promoters enters its last phase. Since the programme started in January 1995, over 6000 people country-wide have been trained in prevention in diarrhoeal diseases and malaria, family planning and Mother and Child Health, nutrition, and HIV/STD awareness.

UNICEF, the Rwandan National AIDS Control Programme and the Ministry of Primary and Secondary are now working towards a concrete HIV/AIDS awareness programme for primary and secondary schools. In January 1996 a sensitisation campaign for all regional education authorities was conducted to publicise the programme. Next a team of national trainers will be created to specifically train school teachers. The aim of the programme is to integrate HIV/AIDS awareness into the school curriculum.

A video and an audio-cassette for AIDS/STD prevention are being prepared by UNICEF, the Ministry of Youth and the social marketing organisation, Population Services International. The audio-visual material, to be broadcasted on radio and to be used in health education campaigns, will be based on the winning entries from a competition

held last year for out-of-school youth. They had been asked to compose songs and poems containing AIDS/STD prevention messages.

UNICEF is planning its third phase of rehabilitation of health centres. Work on two hospitals in Gikongoro and Cyangugu and three health centres in Butare, is expected to start at the beginning on March.

NUTRITION AND HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY (N/HFS)

UNICEF is working with a visiting mission from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Belgian Survival Fund (BSF) on elaborating two projects that will improve household food security and health services in Gikongoro, Byumba and Ruhengeri. IFAD will relaunch its programme, abandoned when the war broke out in 1994, in agricultural production, livestock rearing, forestry, credit schemes and processing/storage of agricultural goods. BSF is planning to upgrade healthcare in the three locations by rehabilitating health centres, supplying them with drugs and equipment and training health workers. UNICEF is providing technical support to ensure that the needs of women and children are addressed by the two projects.

WES at a glance

- National Water Quality Study completed
- Water supply system at Miyove centre installed

EXTERNAL RELATIONS at a glance

- UNICEF Rwanda participates in Regional Advisory Council
- WDR German TV visits Gitagata centre

WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION (WES)

The national Water Quality Study was completed at the end of January. Its results will be issued in the next situation report.

UNICEF financed the installation of a generator, switchboard and a pump to run the water supply system in the Miyove detention centre. The centre will house female prisoners who are pregnant or nursing in the overcrowded and unhygienic prisons around the country.

Five hundred metres of piping and fittings and one ton of cement was given by UNICEF to repair a water pipeline in Shyorongi commune in Kigali Rurale. Approximately 1,500 people will benefit once the water supply is restored.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

A UNICEF staff member attended the UNICEF Regional Advisory Council meeting in Zimbabwe. The Council's purpose is to promote staff participation and exchange of ideas concerning the Management Excellence Programme (MEP), a programme that will restructure and improve all aspects of UNICEF's management worldwide.

In Rwanda, the MEP consultation process will start shortly. UNICEF staff will be consulted on various issues such as the structure of accountability, field management effectiveness, management of human resources and staff deployment systems as well as UNICEF's relationship with other UN agencies, NGOs and governmental institutions.

During January UNICEF assisted a crew from WDR German TV to visit Gitagata centre for child prisoners.

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