

UNAMIR

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

12 JAN - 1 JULY 1995

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MEETING OF UN AGENCY HEADS (20 MARCH 1995, UNDP, KIGALI)

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The Prime Minister of Rwanda, according to the Resident Representative, had extensive discussions earlier in the day on the recent death by suffocation of at least 24 detainees, held overnight in a small, overcrowded room. The Chief of HRFOR said his group was investigating the incident which, in his view, clearly underlined the need to take proper, humane measures for the detention of suspects. The present divergence of views between the Ministry of Justice and that of Defence concerning the type of new detention facilities which need to be built was also discussed. The Chief of HRFOR said his group had protested to the Ministry of Defence its insistence on the construction of permanent facilities as the construction of new facilities could not wait. The UNDP Resident Representative said that work on the rehabilitation of prisons could start immediately following the approval of a UNDP project for this purpose. He added that UN agencies could play a useful role by promoting consensus within the Rwandan Government to ensure that things moved forward.

Participants then moved to the first item on the agenda, UNAMIR/UN agency ID cards and the UN agency directory. A representative of the SRSG explained that the UNAMIR ID card system had had to be abandoned since the Rwandan authorities and Rwandan army claimed the cards did not allow them to distinguish those who were members of UNAMIR from those who were not. This had led to security problems. The SRSG had decided that all agencies should design their own cards. UNAMIR would assist them in producing the cards. There was a short discussion about what kind of card was desirable. The UNDP Resident Representative asked participants to think about the matter before discussing it further at the next inter-agency meeting. The Resident Representative asked the agency representatives to submit their final contribution to the UN agency directory by 24 March. There was a consensus that national staff members should also be listed in the directory.

The second item on the agenda was implications of the present pattern of food distribution for refugees, returnees and IDPs. The discussion centred on the familiar problem of Government displeasure at the level of UN assistance being extended to the refugees and displaced persons in the camps at the expense, in its view, of continuing assistance to returnees or to people within Rwanda in general. The UNHCR representative said it was questionable whether, in the current context, food could be used as an effective instrument to encourage people to return home. He noted that now that food rations were being reduced in the Bukavu and Goma camps, the agencies were being accused of plotting to force refugees back to Rwanda. The WFP

representative said his organization needed help moving food throughout Rwanda in April. He suggested UNHCR and UNAMIR provide trucks for this purpose. This would clearly show that the UN was involved in the distribution of food within the country, he said.

The third item on the agenda was security measures for the 3-7 April period. The UNDP Resident Representative told participants the Government was planning several functions on 5 and 6 April to which UN agencies would be invited along with the diplomatic corps. 7 April had been declared a day of mourning and would be an official holiday. Concerning the kinds of security measures which UN agencies needed to take over this period, the WFP representative said it was important the agencies did not heighten perceptions of insecurity within the country. The representative from UNAMIR relayed a message from the SRSG along similar lines. While there was broad agreement on the need to promote a sense of normalcy during the early April period, some agency representatives pointed to the need for additional, albeit invisible, security measures.

The fourth agenda item was the flow of external assistance and resources to Rwanda. The UNDP Senior Economist gave an overview of the situation in this respect following the Geneva Round Table. He said the economy, on the production side, was reviving faster than originally anticipated. Government tax collection capacities also exceeded initial expectations. Concerning follow-up to pledges made at the Round Table, he said it needed to be understood that intermediate steps had to be taken before funds which were pledged could actually be disbursed. He said that, as far as he could tell, donors were doing their best to implement their pledges. He expected the funds pledged against the Round Table programme would be disbursed by May or June at the latest.

A consultant to the Ministry of Planning subsequently gave a presentation in which he outlined progress made in disbursement of funds sector by sector. The presentation revealed that in many areas there was a mismatch between Government requirements, as stated in its Round Table document, and the assistance being offered from donor countries.

Following the two presentations, participants discussed the question of donor confidence in the country. Most participants said it appeared to be fairly good. The UNDP Senior Economist said that donor pledges of support were typically premised on the Government fulfilling certain promises it had made, for example in respect of the exchange rate.

The FAO representative also proposed discussions, at another time, on ways of improving the UN's information-gathering capabilities. The IOM representative proposed a meeting on this subject at the Integrated Operations Centre (IOC).

The UNDP Resident Representative said the agencies would be issued invitations to a meeting with the Minister of Agriculture, this Wednesday, 22 March.

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TO: SRSG

Cc: ED ✓

FROM: HAO

Ad. 24-2-95

*HAO
This is a very
good report.
Don't miss any
fully info
to*

Heads of Agencies Meeting held at UNDP
on Friday, 24th February, 1995

At this morning's Heads of Agencies Meeting at The UNDP, the following observations are significant:

1. Crop Assessment Team

Under the aegis of The FAO, a Crop Assessment Team has just completed a country-wide survey. Preliminary indications are positive; i.e. during the past season, there was a 65% of Normal Crop Yield in Rwanda.

If the Rwandese authorities accept this report when it is finally produced, this would affect food aid to Rwanda. This would also affect plans as to how best to handle the anticipated repatriation of refugees both in terms of immediate food requirements and production needs in the country.

2) Assassination of The Government Medical Officer
and his family) at Gisenyi

The assassination of the doctor (and his family) at Gisenyi, last Wednesday night by unknown persons, could make it difficult to have other medical officers posted to border towns in Rwanda in the light of similar incidents recently in Cyangugu and Kibungo.

3) Local Staff Salaries

The local staff have been paid in US\$ up to January, 1995 in the absence of a fully operational banking system. From February onwards, payment of local staff salaries is expected to be made in the national Rwandese currency i.e. FRW.

UN Agencies are however concerned that, should the staff be paid in FRW, their take home pay and purchasing power would be reduced by almost 50%; given the official exchange rate of 137 FRW to the US\$.

It is anticipated that, perhaps, a devaluation of the Rwandese Franc to a realistic level could save the day.

Like UNICEF and UNDP, UNAMIR has requested UN New York for authorization to pay February salaries to local staff in US\$ (until the banking system becomes fully operational). A reply is still

awaited.

4. UNHABITAT Housing Project.

As indicated on the attached Note there appears to be an impasse on the implementation of The Housing Project which you have so graciously supported and funded from the Trust Fund.

According to The UNDP Progress Report on The Trust Fund for Rwanda of 22nd February, 1992 (attached), the sum of US \$962,000 has been approved for the Urgent Assistance Programme for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of The Town of Kigali and other Urban Centers. Out of this amount, US \$285,000 is earmarked for the rehabilitation of public buildings.

The Ministry of Public Works has however single-handedly signed a contract with a local firm for partial rehabilitation to The CND Building amounting of US \$581,267.54. Even if work were to be limited to repairs to the Assembly Hall alone, the amount involved would exceed US\$ 300,000. This has made The Ministry of Rehabilitation unhappy and uncooperative. So, the Project is stalled. Your immediate personal intervention is being solicited.

5. Need For clear-cut delineation of Responsibilities among Ministries and Government Departments

The Heads of Agencies would be grateful to get clarification on the role(s) of various government ministries and departments in Rwanda to facilitate their work.

They would welcome your kind assistance in this matter with the Rwandese Government so that the latter would issue a comprehensive schedule of public functions.

This would help Agencies and NGOs in the settlement of out-standing obligations; including the payment of rent in respect of buildings owned by Rwandese refugees.

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The Food Aid Organisation of the United Nations

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WFP Rwanda Weekly Report

30 May 1995 (Week 21)

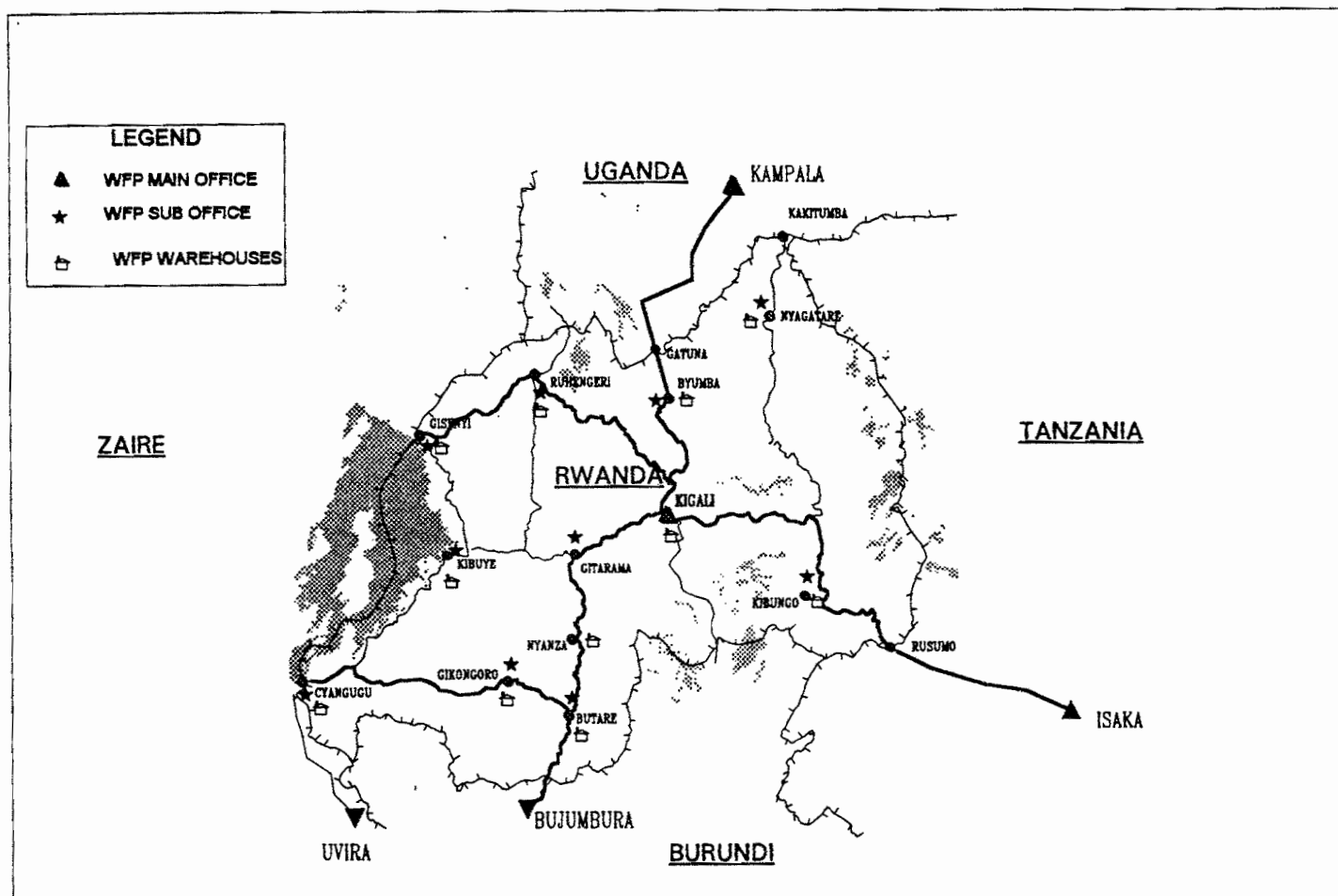


Table of Contents

	page
1. Weekly Situation Report (narrative)	
a) Highlights	3
b) General / Overview	3
c) Security Situation	4
d) Emergency Needs / Assessments	5
e) Resource Situation	5
f) Logistics	6
g) Camps / Collective Accommodation	6
h) Repatriation / Resettlement	6
i) Nutrition	7
j) Coordination	7
k) Programming	7
l) Other Agencies	8
Acronyms	8
2) Food Situation Reports (tables and graphs)	
a) Food Situation Summary (Weekly and Cumulative) - Table 1	9
b) Food Distribution (Weekly) - Table 2	10
c) Food Distribution (Cumulative since 01/01/95) - Table 3	11
d) Projected Requirements for the Next 4 Weeks - Table 4	12
e) Stocks and Pipeline - Table 5	13
f) Stock Update by SI Number (arrivals and stocks) - Table 6	14
3) Explanations of Tables and Graphs	16
4) Photos - WFP Food-for-Work rehabilitation (roads, forests, schools) projects	17

Weekly Situation Report

30 May 1995

A. Highlights

1. UN Agencies started series of meetings to better coordinate their activities.
2. General agreement on the principles and the shape of the new UNAMIR mandate reached by the Joint UN/GoR Commission.
3. Indications that some donors might resume development assistance for Rwanda.
4. WFP distribution to returnees (ex-IDPs) in Gikongoro and Maraba (Butare) starting.
5. UN responds to GoR accusation regarding its involvement in Butare prison breakout.
6. Services of a private security company utilised for WFP warehouses in Kigali.

B. General / Overview

1. Although an authorization is still required, no agencies reported problems in accessing Butare communes, last week. IOC reports that authorization is no longer necessary for every visit to communes, and once issued it is sufficient for the entire period of operations. Some NGOs, however, report on being requested to be accompanied by a local official during visits.
2. UNDP reported that Holland indicated possibilities of lifting the suspension of development aid to Rwanda. A meeting was also held in Kigali between Rwanda's President, Vice President/MoD and Prime Minister and the Dutch Minister for Cooperation.
3. Joint GoR/UN Commission has concluded its work regarding new UNAMIR mandate. The SRSG has informed UN agencies and the media that general agreement has been reached regarding general principles and the shape of the new mandate. UNAMIR is expected to stay for additional 6 months, under chapter 6 of the UN Charter, and with reduced number of troops. The modalities were also discussed, at the political level. Currently, the SRSG is in New York, where UNAMIR mandate is being considered by the UN Security Council.
4. Several aid-agencies have unofficially expressed concerns regarding continuation of their operations, in case UNAMIR presence in all prefectures does not continue.
5. The SRSG replied on the GoR accusations that UNAMIR assisted two ex-detainees in breaking out of a Butare prison and trying to flee the country. The SRSG explained that the two men in question have given testimony to the Commission of Inquiry (Kibeho) and were never intended to be transported out of Rwanda. UNAMIR had no knowledge about the prison escape. Helicopter transportation of the two, was classified by the SRSG as "a foolish and stupid act" decided at a lower level, and without malicious thoughts. The SRSG also

pointed out that if UNAMIR wanted to help the two reach Zaire, it could have easily done it.

6. The UN HoAs have agreed to give due considerations to the Report of the Commission of Inquiry. Some officials, however, warn that some observations of the report should not be accepted as granted. Amnesty International welcomed that inquiry was held and the results published, but expressed disappointment, claiming that report failed to satisfy international standards for such inquiries (set forth in the UN Principles in the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-Legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions), and failed to make adequate recommendations to prevent further human rights violations in Rwanda.

7. In reference with the Round Table Documents the SRSG informed the media that out of US\$ 713 million promised, only 294 million have been committed to the GoR, and of this sum only 69 million actually disbursed. As 26 million were utilised for repayment of debts, the GoR actually received US\$ 43 million, only. Such a low response was attributed to slow process of releasing contributions by national governments, but also by insufficient presentation of project documents by the GoR.

8. A bilateral US demining mission will work with the GoR and RPA between July and September 1995. The tasks of the mission will be: to assist the GoR in setting up a national demining office; and a mine awareness programme; and to train an RPA Company in demining activities. Demining equipment would also be provided.

9. Rwanda's Vice President/MoD pointed out that the contributions of international organisations operating in Rwanda were not proportional to the organisations magnitude.

C. Security Situation

1. Several security reports involving UN and NGO staff members have also been reported. One attacker was killed and one arrested, following the RPA shooting confrontation with the attackers who tried to rob the IRC premises in Kigali. A MEMISA female staff member was attacked and injured (and hospitalised as a consequence), following a traffic accident, also in Kigali. In Gisenyi, an INTERSOS staff member suffered stab-wounds during a robbery at the NGO's premises in Gisenyi.

2. WFP Ruhengeri reported on another explosion (presumed sabotage, again), at the electric pylon in Mukingo, and additional incident when the worker of ElectroGaz, who came to repair the damage, stepped on a land mine, seriously injuring himself. In Byumba, a grenade was thrown at the main distribution installation for water and electricity, causing (according to ElectroGaz) a cut in electricity and water supply in most of the prefecture.

3. A truck, loaded with weapons, has been seized by GoR customs authorities at Rusumo (Kibungo). The cargo, marked as household supplies, was carried by a Zairian transporter.

4. A Concern (NGO) truck was stoned by local population at Butare nutritional centre.

5. Due to frequent security incidents, representatives of NGOs operating in Rwanda have

held a security meeting with UNAMIR. They will have a similar meeting with the Prefecture and Gendarmerie representatives on 09/06/95.

6. Following the theft of WFP commodities from Kigali warehouse, services of a private security company have been utilised. The results of police investigation are still awaited.

7. Some UN Agencies have expressed concerns regarding arrests of their national staff. UN Agencies will continue to request prompt and due process of law for those arrested.

8. With the task of overcoming the insecurity situation in the border area, a meeting was held between the authorities of Cyangugu Prefecture and Zairian Kivu Province.

9. According to the latest HRFOR reports, the situation in Rwandan communes is "calm, but not 100% stable". A decrease in tensions and increase in security for those at risk was reported. HRFOR will continue close cooperation with Gendarmerie and Butare Prefecture.

D. Emergency Needs / Assessment

1. IOC teams continue the assessment of rehabilitation needs in Rwandan communes.

2. Following reports that heavy rains destroyed crops in 3 Byumba communes, threatening food security situation there, WFP Byumba reported that floods affected around 10 farmers in each commune and that MINIREISO and other GoR officials in the prefecture do not foresee serious disruptions in food situation. A need for seeds, to replace the damaged ones, has however been emphasised.

3. WFP Kibungo reports on sizeable bean crop being harvested in the prefecture

4. An UNREO team is doing an assessment and preparing a report on current situation regarding high presence of livestock in the North-East.

E. Resource Situation

1. Last week the Country Office received 184 MT of food and distributed 451.012 MT. Current stocks (as of 18/05/95) include 3,175.394 MT cereals, 2,656.943 MT pulses, 1,372.142 MT oil, 24.885 MT salt, 763.691 MT CSB, 385.613 MT biscuits and 94.22 MT DSM - 8,461.89 MT in total. This represents a four-weekly requirement. (More detailed information on food requirements, availability and distribution can be found in the tables and graphs following the situation report - pg. 9 onwards).

2. MINIREISO has warned WFP that it might stop all distributions of maize grain, SI number 9410619, due to a bad quality of the commodity. This action would affect the returnees in Nyagatare and all FFW projects implemented by the GoR.

3. 8,000 MT of food are expected to arrive to the Country Office warehouses next month.

F. Logistics

1. TCU has coordinated the transfer of 151 MT of CSB from Kigali to Bujumbura.
2. UNAMIR trucks are assisting secondary distribution of WFP commodities in Byumba.

G. Camps / Collective Accommodation

1. Additional 61 IDPs have been accommodated at Murambi Camp, making a total of 1,713 inhabitants in Gikongoro camp. They are former Groupe Scolaire Butare Camp residents. Burundian Refugee Camp in Kigeme have also received 153 new arrivals, coming to a total of 2,636 people. All these beneficiaries are provided food by WFP.
2. There are still around 10,000 old caseload returnees, awaiting land allocation, at the Gisenyi College Reception Centre. This number is expected to decrease by 1,500 next week, as 295 families are due to be resettled at Kayovu (Gisenyi) and Kibuye. WFP continues to provide food for the centre.

H. Repatriation / Resettlement

1. Recently formed Repatriation Commission, consisting of 5 GoR, 2 UNHCR, and 1 OAU, old caseload and new caseload refugees representatives, has been set forth the following main objectives: to propose the plan of action for repatriation and resettlement; to study ways of mobilising resources and assist the GoR in coordinating all initiatives in this field; and to improve the spirit of fruitful cooperation between the partners involved in refugee matters.
2. The SRSG has informed UN agencies and the media that the data available indicate 60-70% of all ex-IDPs being registered in their home communes, while additional 20-30% are considered to be in the communes (not necessarily of their origin), not registered yet.
3. Implementation of the new UNHCR/MINIREISO registration procedures for returnees (old caseload) in the North-East is believed to have resolved the problem of registration irregularities. The numbers of those registered have already noticeably decreased.
4. WFP Kibungo reported that 1,444 refugees repatriated from Zaire and Tanzania, last week. 1,235 returnees passed through the Aspek and Nyakarambi way-station, while 209 were received at the Rwinkwavu resettlement centre. WFP Gisenyi reported on 1,129 returnees (89% old and 11% new caseload) passing through CARE way-station during the same period. All returnees are provided food rations by WFP.
5. During last week, 107 families have been allocated land in the "Domain de Chasse" area (North-East), while 342 families from the Gisenyi College Centre have been resettled in Kayovu (Gisenyi), Ngenda (Kigali) and Kibungo communes. WFP provided monthly food rations for all those resettled.
6. Only 5 IDPs, out of 1,000 reported previously, remain in Ndusu (Ruhengeri). The

others have returned to their communes of origin.

I. Nutrition

1. National Nutritional Survey Report is currently being prepared by UNICEF.
2. Following a nutritional survey in the Gisenyi College Centre, MERLIN (NGO) released a report indicating 36% of the children there being moderately and 13% severely malnourished. WFP has released monthly food rations for 100 malnourished children in the centre (200g cereals, 120g pulses, 20g oil, 100g CSB and 50g biscuits, per day).
3. Supplementary feeding ration (20g oil, 100g CSB and 100g biscuits) was also provided for 25 malnourished hospitalised children in a MEMISA hospital in Murunda (Gisenyi).

J. Coordination

1. UN Agencies initiated series of meetings to better coordinate its activities in Rwanda, those relating to rehabilitation of communes in particular. A matrix including all current UN activities in the communes will be produced.
2. The Country Office organised a day seminar (workshop), to update and inform field, programme and logistics personnel about distribution strategies, transportation in regard to secondary distribution and the new reporting procedures and formats.

K. Programming

1. During last week, the Country Office has distributed 281.6 MT cereals, 129.95 MT pulses, 26.592 MT oil, 4.38 MT CSB, 7.34 MT biscuits and 1.15 MT DSM - a total of 451.012 MT, to 57,736 beneficiaries in Rwanda. There was no distribution in Butare.
2. WFP is currently providing FFW rations to labourers on 5 schools construction projects in Byumba. ADRA is monitoring the construction.
3. CARE has distributed 67 MT of WFP food-aid to targeted women headed-households in Rukondo (Gikongoro). 30,672 beneficiaries are expected to benefit from the distribution.
4. Distribution of WFP food to returnees (ex-IDPs) is starting in Gikongoro, following the receipt of more accurate beneficiary lists. Many unregistered returnees started registering. In addition, WFP implementing partners started independent registration.
5. In Maraba (Butare) WFP will implement the distribution to 2,441 ex-IDPs together with targeted assistance to 2,379 vulnerable families. This is expected to settle the current misunderstandings with the commune authorities.
6. WFP and Caritas are discussing initiation of a housing construction FFW project which would provide 300 houses for returnees in Gikongoro. Caritas also asked WFP to take over

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K. Programming

1. During last week, the Country Office has distributed 281.6 MT cereals, 129.95 MT pulses, 26.592 MT oil, 4.38 MT CSB, 7.34 MT biscuits and 1.15 MT DSM - a total of 451.012 MT, to 57,736 beneficiaries in Rwanda. There was no distribution in Butare.
2. WFP is currently providing FFW rations to labourers on 5 schools construction projects in Byumba. ADRA is monitoring the construction.
3. CARE has distributed 67 MT of WFP food-aid to targeted women headed-households in Rukondo (Gikongoro). 30,672 beneficiaries are expected to benefit from the distribution.
4. Distribution of WFP food to returnees (ex-IDPs) is starting in Gikongoro, following the receipt of more accurate beneficiary lists. Many unregistered returnees started registering. In addition, WFP implementing partners started independent registration.
5. In Maraba (Butare) WFP will implement the distribution to 2,441 ex-IDPs together with targeted assistance to 2,379 vulnerable families. This is expected to settle the current misunderstandings with the commune authorities.
6. WFP and Caritas are discussing initiation of a housing construction FFW project which would provide 300 houses for returnees in Gikongoro. Caritas also asked WFP to take over

food supply to all health and nutritional centres in Byumba. The proposal is being examined.

7. Several GoR Ministries have also suggested the Country Office to expand FFW projects in Byumba prefecture. According to WFP Officer in the field, there is much enthusiasm for such projects among the population, as well.

8. MINIPRISEC proposed the Country Office to re-start the FFW programme for primary schools teachers, due to very low and irregular salaries of this category of public workers. WFP is seriously considering the implementation of the programme.

9. In Kibungo, WFP was proposed to get involved in projects relating to income generating activities for fostered children and secondary schools, and vegetable production.

10. WFP has been requested by MINIREISO to stop FFW programme for civil servants in Byumba prefecture, due to irregularities in the implementation of distribution by local authorities.

L. Other Agencies

1. ICRC has concluded food distribution to returnees (ex-IDPs) in 5 Gitarama, 2 Kigali and 8 Butare communes.

2. CRS is updating beneficiary lists of the vulnerable, before implementing the distribution in Gikongoro and Butare.

3. A 4 day seminar on tolerance and reconciliation was organised in Kigali, last week, by the GoR, HRFOR, UNICEF, UNHCR and UNESCO.

Acronyms

GoR	- Government of Rwanda
RPA	- Rwanda Patriotic Army
MoD	- Minister for Defence
MINIREISO	- Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration
MINIPRISEC	- Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education
SRSG	- Special Representative of the Secretary General of the UN
HoAs	- Heads of UN Agencies
IOC	- Integrated Operations Centre (coordination body of the UN/GOR)
UNREO	- UN Rwanda Emergency Office
HRFOR	- Human Rights Field Operation Rwanda
TCU	- WFP Regional Transport Coordination Unit
FFW	- Food for work
IDPs	- Internally displaced persons

WFP Rwanda – Food Situation Summary

table 1

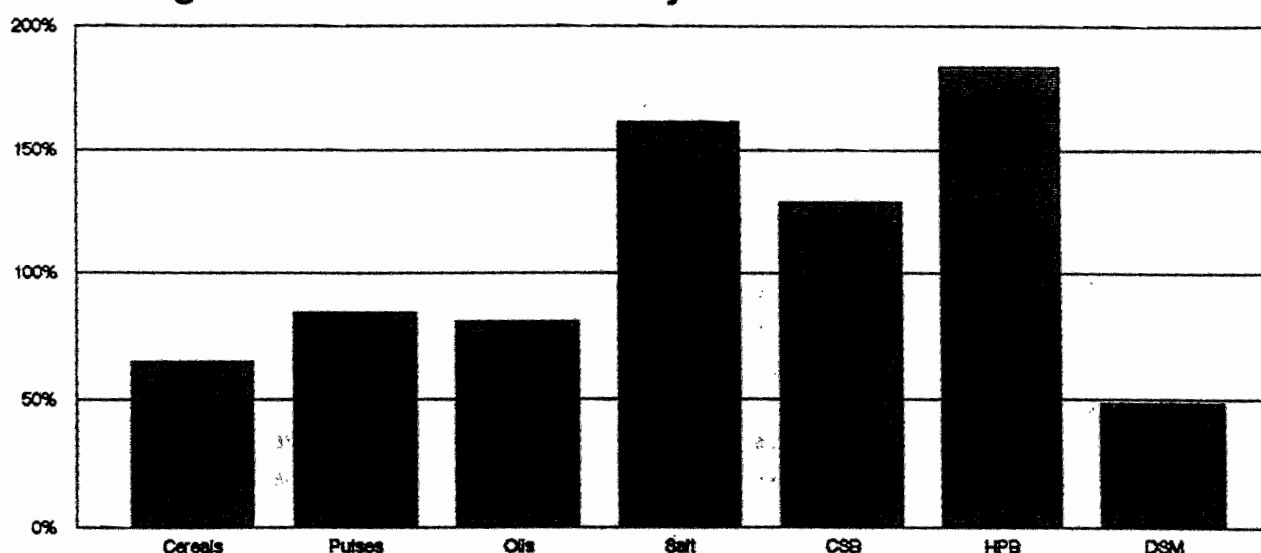
Weekly Summary (21 May – 27 May 1995)

Breakdown by Commodity (in MTs)								
	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Total
1. Requirements (Needs)	705.711	253.310	56.833		9.699	6.678	3.194	1068.425
2. Opening Stocks	3371.969	2689.545	1400.291	24.885	920.651	393.099	95.495	8895.935
3. Arrivals In-Country	84.000	100.000						184.000
4. Loans (Borrowings) In								
5. Loans (Borrowings) Out					151.000			151.000
6. Surpluses / Back on Stock	2.550							2.550
7. Losses	1.525	2.650	1.557		1.580	0.146	0.125	7.583
8. Available for Distribution	3456.994	2786.895	1398.734	24.885	768.071	392.953	95.370	8923.902
9. Actual Distribution	281.600	129.950	26.592		4.360	7.340	1.150	451.012
10. Closing Stocks	3175.394	2656.945	1372.142	24.885	763.691	385.613	94.220	8472.890
11. Projected 4 Week Needs	3164.365	1493.367	322.397		44.208	35.279	8.580	5068.196
12. Stocks / Needs in Days	28	50	119	n/a	484	306	307	n/a

Cumulative Summary (01 Jan – 27 May 1995)

Breakdown by Commodity (in MTs)								
	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Total
1. Requirements (Needs)	21648.757	9087.495	1742.614	27.440	237.570	119.903	18.936	32882.716
2. Opening Stocks	5477.806	4551.938	1331.790	69.250	355.038	482.057		12247.879
3. Arrivals In-Country	10995.420	5472.824	1558.893		1903.230	125.990	103.650	20160.007
4. Loans (Borrowings) In	816.000	310.161	17.500					1143.661
5. Loans (Borrowings) Out	100.000		150.400		1167.700			1418.100
6. Surpluses / Back on Stock	62.426	7.327	60.057			19.492		149.302
7. Losses	61.662	10.185	40.323	0.150	21.225	2.090	0.224	135.859
8. Available for Distribution	17189.990	10332.065	2777.517	69.100	1069.343	605.449	103.426	32146.890
9. Actual Distribution	14014.596	7675.120	1405.375	44.215	305.652	219.836	9.206	23674.000
10. Closing Stocks	3175.394	2656.945	1372.142	24.885	763.691	385.613	94.220	8472.890
11. % Distro / Needs Covered	65%	84%	81%	161%	129%	183%	49%	n/a

Percentage of Needs Covered by Distribution in 1995



NOTE: Please refer to the last page of the report regarding the meanings and explanations of the tables and graphs.

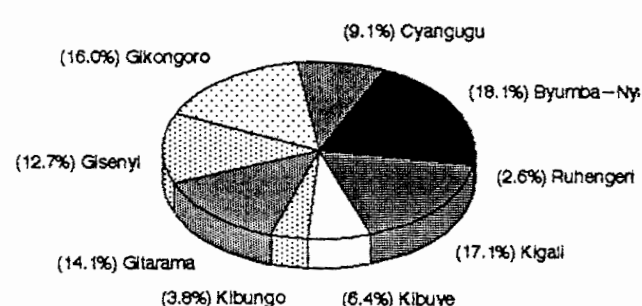
WFP Rwanda – Food Distribution

table 2

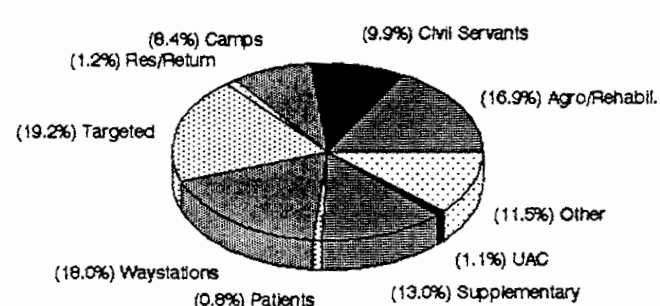
By Location / Prefecture (21 May – 27 May 1995)

Location / Prefecture	Caseload	Breakdown by Commodity (in MTs)							Total
		Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	
Butare									
Byumba–Nyagatare	11887	53.400	20.900	5.110		1.730	0.096	0.500	81.736
Cyangugu	4937	20.150	12.650	2.737		2.575	2.376	0.650	41.138
Gikongoro	8805	47.800	16.900	2.657			4.794		72.151
Gisenyi	3668	38.350	16.850	2.175			0.014		57.389
Gitarama	8164	37.250	22.350	4.087					63.687
Kibungo	2750	11.000	6.200	0.147					17.347
Kibuye	3415	5.350	18.500	4.893			0.060		28.803
Kigali	13075	61.800	11.700	3.450					76.950
Ruhengeri	1035	6.500	3.900	1.336		0.075			11.811
Total	57736	281.600	129.950	26.592		4.380	7.340	1.150	451.012

Distribution by Location



Distribution by Programme



By Programme / Project Type (21 May – 27 May 1995)

Programme / Project Type	Caseload	Breakdown by Commodity (in MTs)							Total
		Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	
FFW / Agro & Rehabilitation	5855	32.300	34.700	9.011					76.011
FFW / Civil Servants	5180	25.900	15.400	3.130					44.430
General / Camps	2333	28.000	8.400	1.404					37.804
General / Resident & Returne.	683	4.100	1.200	0.204					5.504
General / Targeted Assistance	14487	52.100	28.600	6.107					86.807
General / Waystations	14150	56.600	21.400	3.047					81.047
Nutrition / Patients	275	2.150	0.800	0.252		0.300	0.216		3.718
Nutrition / Schools									
Nutrition / Supplementary	8874	28.300	17.650	3.297		2.275	6.398	0.650	58.570
Nutrition / UAC	719	0.150	1.800	0.140		1.805	0.726	0.500	5.121
Other (Seeds)	5200	52.000							52.000
Total	57736	281.600	129.950	26.592		4.380	7.340	1.150	451.012

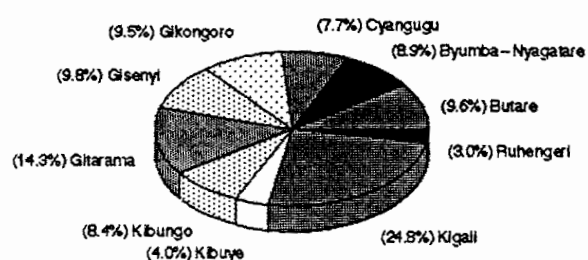
WFP Rwanda – Food Distribution (Cumulative)

table 3

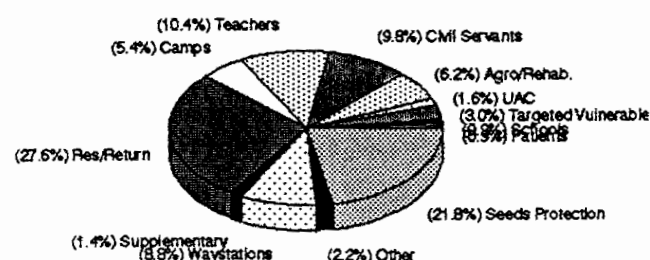
By Location / Prefecture (01 Jan – 27 May 1995)

Location / Prefecture	Caseload	Breakdown by Commodity (in MTs)							Total
		Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	
Butare	26199	1451.640	644.904	129.978	2.950	0.024	41.128		2270.624
Byumba–Nyagatare	24370	1355.987	619.248	109.775		8.609	4.384	1.425	2099.428
Cyangugu	13794	1108.808	553.496	67.590	3.250	59.275	34.643	5.081	1832.141
Gikongoro	48983	1581.820	392.877	142.673	28.400	57.865	32.616	0.975	2237.226
Gisenyi	34041	1581.385	549.496	109.222	7.300	47.625	34.394	0.175	2329.597
Gitarama	64675	1478.795	1570.081	246.359		66.026	25.562		3386.823
Kibungo	37757	1290.820	575.464	98.709	1.850	18.050	13.282	1.550	1999.725
Kibuye	6650	542.611	287.532	75.753		17.569	12.984		936.449
Kigali	78730	3150.822	2296.950	393.073	0.215	18.009	12.742		5871.811
Ruhengeri	8959	471.910	185.072	32.243	0.250	12.600	8.101		710.176
Total	346157	14014.60	7675.120	1405.375	44.215	305.652	219.836	9.206	23674.000

Distribution by Location



Distribution by Programme



By Programme / Project Type (01 Jan – 27 May 1995)

Programme / Project Type	Caseload	Breakdown by Commodity (in MTs)							Total
		Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	
FFW / Agro & Rehabilitation	15435	918.001	435.507	106.557	0.050			0.025	1460.140
FFW / Civil Servants	48985	1354.732	800.903	160.713	0.050	0.375	0.238		2317.011
FFW / Teachers	26149	1549.780	776.211	147.736					2473.727
General / Camps	14343	858.783	330.803	39.380	3.275	29.600	16.143		1277.984
General / Resident & Return.	73405	4137.242	1920.456	404.243	21.265	9.269	47.876		6540.351
General / Targeted Vulnerable	15811	401.780	212.497	48.495	6.500	32.765	2.339		704.396
General / Waystations	69961	1486.075	470.804	85.308	8.125	5.700	21.833		2077.845
Nutrition / Hospitals Patients	2110	95.079	45.071	8.853	2.200	44.350	26.699	0.551	222.803
Nutrition / Schools	2455	162.350	47.808	8.253	0.150		0.144		218.705
Nutrition / Supplementary	9373	140.100	49.426	15.545	1.050	89.026	41.469	3.610	340.226
Nutrition / UAC	4485	133.479	81.835	14.692	1.400	84.349	49.207	5.020	369.982
Seeds Protection	57820	2606.445	2201.574	339.792		0.244	3.684		5151.739
Other	5826	170.750	302.225	25.808	0.150	9.954	10.204		519.091
Total	346157	14014.60	7675.120	1405.375	44.215	305.652	219.836	9.206	23674.000

WFP Rwanda – Projected Food Requirements table 4

By Location / Prefecture (4 Weeks of 28 May – 01 Jul 1995)

Location/Prefecture	Caseload	Cereals		Breakdown by Commodity (in MTs)					Total
		Grain	Flour	Pulses	Oils	CSB	HPB	DSM	
Butare	11130	103.880		62.328	14.543				180.751
Byumba – Nyagatare	34818	314.813	48.264	148.505	29.915	3.231	2.309	0.670	547.707
Cyangugu	33703	252.187	54.329	166.905	39.920	17.396	15.164	4.008	549.909
Gikongoro	23937	173.110	44.868	100.365	21.955	6.670	5.715	0.763	353.446
Gisenyi	49390	258.789	24.159	96.649	17.370	2.054	0.994	0.915	400.930
Gitarama	81942	671.505	45.960	376.420	84.749	7.216	5.988	0.982	1192.820
Kibungo	33030	265.907	62.966	131.885	26.289	5.880	3.920	0.896	497.743
Kibuye	7005	46.807	39.655	41.680	8.819				136.960
Kigali	88558	481.441	111.641	270.307	58.854	0.756	0.686		921.685
Ruhengeri	18984	161.863	2.220	98.324	21.983	1.005	0.503	0.346	286.245
Total	382497	2730.302	434.063	1493.367	322.397	44.208	35.279	8.580	5068.196

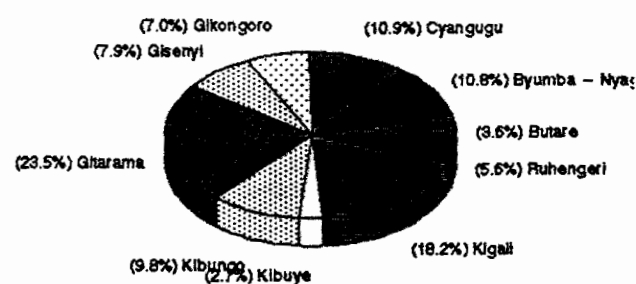
By Programme / Project Type (4 Weeks of 28 May – 01 Jul 1995)

Programme/Project Type	Caseload	Cereals		Breakdown by Commodity (in MTs)					Total
		Grain	Flour	Pulses	Oils	CSB	HPB	DSM	
FFW / Agro & Rehabilitation		This information will be included next week							
FFW / Civil Servants									
General / Camps									
General / Resident & Return.									
General / Targeted Vulnerable									
General / Waystations									
Nutrition / HospitalsPatients									
Nutrition / Supplementary									
Nutrition / UAC									
Total									

Monthly Equivalent	382497	2925.324	465.067	1600.036	345.425	47.366	37.799	9.193	5430.210
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Requirements by Location

Requirements by Prog.



WFP Rwanda – Stocks and Pipeline

table 5

In – Country Stocks (28 May 1995)

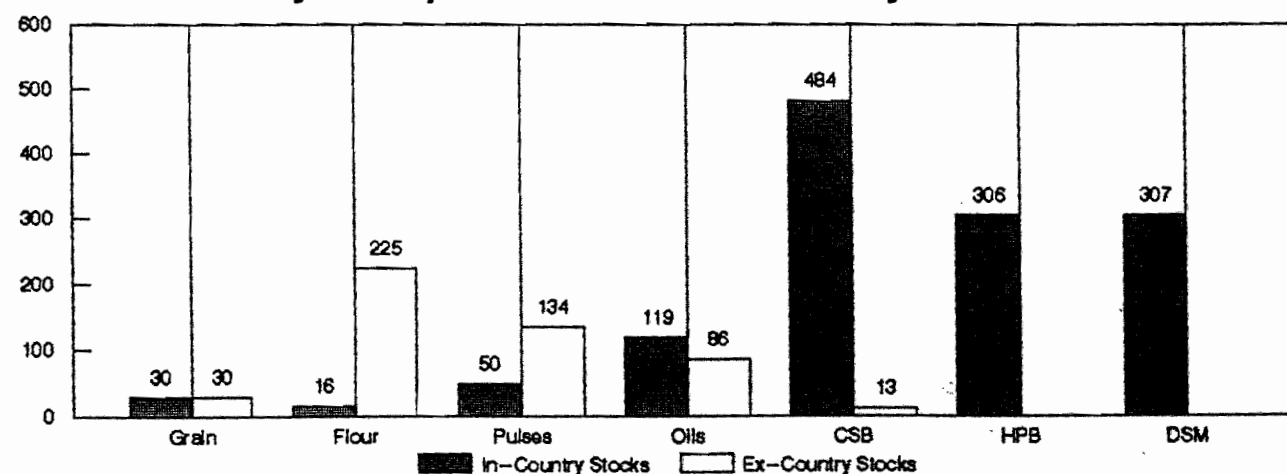
Prefecture/Location	Cereals		Breakdown by Commodity (in MTs)							Total
	Grain	Flour	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM		
Butare	130.150	26.250	564.648	184.511			4.914		890.473	
Butare / Nyanza	722.250		909.553	17.456		136.375	41.232		1826.866	
Byumba	114.800	10.375	11.200	10.446		14.275	4.836		165.932	
Cyangugu & Kirambo	322.750	14.350	166.164	65.312	3.150	28.150	15.084	15.725	630.685	
Gikongoro	234.900	27.710	161.550	9.311	4.250		3.284	2.000	443.005	
Gisenyi	75.900	103.600	56.000	21.580		3.000	1.232	1.325	262.637	
Gitarama	279.425		111.100	30.908			7.218		428.651	
Kibungo	470.350	22.950	184.811	18.865	0.650	27.500	8.520	2.450	736.096	
Kibuye	1.000	2.319	30.603	35.107			11.004		80.033	
Kigali	396.315		111.275	966.343	14.585	541.296	288.205	72.520	2390.539	
Nyagatare	97.800		67.725	13.576		0.845	0.084		180.030	
Ruhengeri	75.050	47.150	282.316	18.727	2.250	12.250			437.743	
Total	2920.690	254.704	2656.945	1372.142	24.885	763.691	385.613	94.220	8472.890	

Ex – Country Stocks*

		Cereals		Breakdown by Commodity (in MTs)						
Country/Location		Grain	Flour	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Total
Kenya / Mombasa	(20/5/95)		3257.000	5264.000	439.000					8960.000
Transit Mombasa	(24/5/95)			946.000						946.000
Uganda / Kampala	(07/5/95)		230.000	6.000	112.000					348.000
Transit Kampala	(24/5/95)					50.000				50.000
Tanzania / Dar es S.	(08/5/95)	2500.000		40.000						2540.000
Transit Dar es Salaam										
Tanzania / Isaka	(24/5/95)	319.000		914.000	438.000		20.000			1691.000
Transit Isaka	(24/5/95)	84.000								84.000
Total		2903.000	3487.000	7170.000	989.000	50.000	20.000			14619.000

NOTE: Ex-Country Stocks are subject to transfers and might be re-allocated, for other WFP programmes in the region.

Number of Days Requirements Covered by Stocks



WFP Rwanda	Grain	Flour	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Total
Expected Daily Needs	97.511	15.502	53.335	11.514		1.579	1.260	0.306	181.007

WFP Rwanda – Stock Update (by SI number)

table 6

Arrivals In – Country (21 May – 27 May 1995)

SI No.	Commodity	Quantity	Vessel	Route	Remarque
9410619	cereals / maize	84.000	L.Atlantico	Isaka – Kigali	
TBA	pulses / beans	100.000		Mombasa – Kigali	ICRC Donation

Closing In – Country stocks (28 May 1995)

SI # – Commodity	Total	Kigali	Gis	Ruh	Byu	Nya	Glt	Kbg	Kby	Gik	Cya	But	Nya
9410411 cer/maz	49.250										49.250		
9410602 cer/maz	454.600				114.800		65.200	5.450	1.000	6.200	147.250	99.700	15.000
9410617 cer/maz	151.724	151.724											
9410619 cer/maz	1688.136	162.011	75.900	75.050		97.800	214.225	464.900		228.700	110.150	30.450	228.950
9530052 cer/maz	576.980	82.580									16.100		478.300
Subtotal grain	2920.690	396.315	75.900	75.050	114.800	97.800	279.425	470.350	1.000	234.900	322.750	130.150	722.250
TBI cer/mml													
9410609 cer/mml	22.950							22.950					
9410618 cer/mml	5.469		3.150						2.319				
9410619 cer/mml	57.275				10.375					6.300	14.350	26.250	
9430387 cer/mml	2.450									2.450			
9460640 cer/mml	0.300			0.300									
9510060 cer/mml	18.960									18.960			
9510125 cer/mml	147.300		100.450	46.850									
Subtotal flour	254.704		103.600	47.150	10.375			22.950	2.319	27.710	14.350	26.250	
TBA pul/bea		19.579											
9410418 pul/bea	792.500				11.200		20.700	160.700		14.500	18.600	468.100	98.700
9410420 pul/bea	188.400			87.400			5.900				65.150		29.950
9410564 pul/bea	51.411							24.111					27.300
9410620 pul/bea	632.060										22.414	26.298	583.348
9410697 pul/bea	3.000						3.000						
9410793 pul/bea	30.000												30.000
9410706 pul/len	52.768	52.768											
9430424 pul/len	100.305												100.305
9430425 pul/len	39.950												39.950
9430434 pul/len	15.830	15.830											
9430444 pul/len	0.187	0.187											
9410516 pul/pea	218.714	2.114		5.600			62.000			50.750	28.000	70.250	
9410517 pul/pea	512.462	21.018	56.000	189.316		67.725	19.500		30.603	96.300	32.000		
Subtotal pulses	2656.945	111.275	56.000	282.316	11.200	67.725	111.100	184.811	30.603	161.550	166.164	564.648	909.553
9310576 oil/but	297.400	294.400										3.000	
9310683 oil/veg	32.815			0.058	10.446		10.932		5.165		6.214		
9410180 oil/veg	28.006								28.006				
9410255 oil/veg	3.775			2.200							1.575		
9410683 oil/veg	212.990	15.100	21.580	16.469		13.576	19.976	18.865	1.936	9.311	57.523	38.654	
9410770 oil/veg	779.699	656.842										122.857	
9430426 oil/veg	17.456												17.456
Subtotal oils	1372.142	966.343	21.580	18.727	10.446	13.576	30.908	18.865	35.107	9.311	65.312	164.511	17.456
9310706 msc/sal	1.500							0.650			0.850		
9410361 msc/sal	21.085	14.585		2.250						4.250			
9410801 msc/sal	2.300										2.300		
Subtotal salt	24.885	14.585		2.250				0.650		4.250	3.150		

Sl # - Commodity	Total	kiGALI	Gls	Ruh	Byu'	Nya	Glt	Kbg	Kby	Gik	Cya	But	Nya
TBI mix/csb													
9410179 mix/csb	159.707	159.707											
9410221 mix/csb	0.300			0.300									
9410416 mix/csb	24.730	24.730											
9410421 mix/csb	150.326	103.826			14.275	0.300		27.500			4.425		
9410648 mix/csb	129.233	121.563				0.545					7.125		
9410669 mix/csb	58.481	58.481											
9410670 mix/csb	92.528	72.928	3.000								16.600		
9430435 mix/csb	11.950			11.950									
9430437 mix/csb	136.375												136.375
Subtotal CSB	763.691	541.296	3.000	12.250	14.275	0.845		27.500			28.150		136.375
TBI mix/hpb	15.312	15.312											
9410682 mix/hpb	125.990	125.990											
9430316 mix/hpb	235.047	146.903	1.232		4.836	0.084	7.218	8.520	1.740	3.284	15.084	4.914	41.232
9430683 mix/hpb	9.264								9.264				
Subtotal HPB	365.613	288.205	1.232		4.836	0.084	7.218	8.520	11.004	3.284	15.084	4.914	41.232
9510198 dal/dsm	94.220	72.520	1.525					2.450		2.000	15.725		
Subtotal milk	94.220	72.520	1.525					2.450		2.000	15.725		
Total Warehouse	8472.890	2390.539	262.837	437.743	165.932	180.030	428.651	736.096	80.033	443.005	630.685	890.473	1826.866

WFP Rwanda – Explanations for Tables and Graphs

Table 1 – Food Situation Summary (Weekly and Cumulative)

1. Requirements (Needs)	– Food required for distribution to WFP beneficiaries, weekly / cumulatively. Determined 1 month in advance.
2. Opening Stocks	– Food available at WFP warehouses at the beginning of the week / year.
3. Arrivals In-Country	– Food received by WFP warehouses during the week / year.
4. Loans (Borrowings) In	– Food received as borrowing or repayment of loan.
5. Loans (Borrowings) Out	– Food despatched as loan or repayment of loan.
6. Surpluses / Back on Stock	– Additional stocks found following physical stock-checks in the warehouses and food returned to WFP.
7. Losses	– Food stolen, lost during handling, or found unfit for human consumption.
8. Available for Distribution	– Total food available considering opening stocks, arrivals, loans / borrowings in and out, surpluses and losses.
9. Actual Distribution	– Actual quantity of food distributed during the week / year.
10. Closing Stocks	– Food available at WFP warehouses at the end of the week.
11. Projected 4 Week Needs	– Expected food requirements/needs in the country during the 4 weeks to follow.
12. Stocks / Needs in Days	– Number of days needs should be covered by closing stocks (considering the 4 week projection of needs).
13. % Distro / Needs Covered	– Percentage of needs covered by distribution. Needs are usually determined 1 month in advance, so some discrepancies between the figures used (for needs) and the real needs are unavoidable.

Tables 2, 3 and 4 – Distribution and Projected Requirements

Caseload	– The number of beneficiaries covered through WFP programmes. It is determined on a monthly basis. For Distribution-Cumulative, a monthly average is used, and for Distribution-Weekly, the actual number of those distributed food.
FFW / Agro & Rehabilitation	– Food for work programmes in the sectors of agriculture and rehabilitation of infrastructure.
FFW / Civil Servants	– Food for work programmes in the public sector (national level and prefectures).
FFW / Teachers	– Food for work programmes for primary school teachers (finished in March 1995).
General / Camps	– Distribution to population in camps and other collective accommodation facilities, excluding waystations.
General / Resident & Return.	– General distribution to residents and returnees (in the home communes).
General / Targeted Vulnerable	– Assistance to different vulnerable groups (excluding orphans and hospital patients).
General / Waystations	– Distribution to returning refugees and internally displaced persons in the transit centres.
Nutrition / Hospitals Patients	– Feeding of patients in hospitals.
Nutrition / Schools	– Feeding of boarding schools students.
Nutrition / Supplementary	– Supplementary feeding of nutritional centres patients.
Nutrition / UAC	– Feeding of orphans and other unaccompanied children in the centers.
Seeds Protection	– Distribution of food to farming families to ensure that seeds are used for planting, and not as food.
Other	– All other food distributions and distributions where breakdown by programme was not available.

Table 5 – Stocks and Pipeline.

Ex-Country Stocks	WFP stocks outside Rwanda, but allocated for Rwanda. The arrival of these quantities to Rwanda is not absolutely certain because they might be re-allocated or exchanged with other WFP programmes in the region, by the Regional Bureau.
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Table 6 – (Stock Update by SI Number)

Abbreviations	– Locations of WFP stocks: Gis-Gisenyi, Ruh-Ruhengeri, Byu-Byumba, Nya - Nyagatare, Git-Gitarama, Kbg - Kibungo, Kby-Kibuye, Gik-Gikongoro, Cya-Cyangugu and Kirambo, But-Butare, Nya-Nyanza.
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HOTEL
INTER-CONTINENTAL
KINSHASA

29 DEC 94

PERTINENT QUESTIONS/POINTS TO BE RAISED WITH ZAIRIAN AUTHORITIES

1. In the absence of a plan from the Zairian authorities, I believe answers to the following questions will help UNAMIR draw up a plan for them to enable us arrive at their logistics requirements

- a. No of troops to be committed - Minister of Foreign Affairs indicated 1,500 men. Will they be able to increase this force or we uphold the figure?
- b. The Mission - Zairians must state clearly their mission in the Refugee camps. This must agree with DPIC's line of thinking. A clear and concise mission will assure UNAMIR that the operation will be conducted according to aspirations of the International Community.
- c. CONCEPT OF OPERATION → There must be no ambiguity in the way they intend carrying out the mission.
 - d. - Types of troops to be deployed - Their present state of equipment. If the elite Regiment they would have already been in a state of readiness. - Little training if any will be required.
 - e. Where will the troops be deployed from? Are they coming from Gbadolite/Kinshasa or where? We shall then know how they are to be moved.
 - f. Accommodation facilities in the North/South Kivu provinces - We shall know tentage to be provided.
 - g. Transportation Requirement.
 - h. Communication Equip. - We may have to provide completely for the sake of compatibility.
 - i. Ration - Troop's strength will determine.

B.P. Kinshasa 1, Rép. du Zaïre, Tél: 243-12-20111 Télécél: 41973 Fax: 20640 Telex: 21212

2. These points among others will help us formulate a plan for them. - J. H. 29/12 DEC

UNAMIR Humanitarian Support For Rwanda

Transportation:

UNAMIR vehicles provided for:

- a. Return of 57,000 IDP's and thousands of refugees;
- b. Movement of thousands of orphans to orphanages;
- c. Move thousands of loads of foodstuffs/seeds to ensure proper settlement of returnees at home;
- d. Nationwide distribution of exam papers;
- e. Nationwide distribution of new Rwandese currency;
- f. Re-allocation of 2,400 prisoners to less crowded prisons;
- g. Evacuation of serious casualties to hospitals;
- h. Deliver coffins for genocide anniversary ceremonies;
- i. The gift of ten vehicles to the Rwandan government.

Preventive Medical Services:

- a. Preventive medical clinics conducted at Kigali, Kilibra, Muyumba and Rilima;
- b. Bacterial water analysis, waste disposal advice, vector control programs for orphanages throughout Rwanda;
- c. Larvae and fly control, water analysis, waste disposal;
- d. Supervision of mass burials and disinfection of grave sites at Kibeho and Gisenyi IDP camps;
- e. 6,000 children immunized against measles.
- f. 800 children immunized against measles.

Medical Treatment:

- a. 260,000 Rwandans treated as outpatients (approximately 1,000/day);
- b. 2,500 Rwandans treated for dental problems;
- c. 2,000 Rwandans treated as inpatients for diagnostic, surgical and intensive care needs;
- d. 580 medical evacuations for Rwandans seriously injured by vehicle accidents, mine incidents and serious illness;
- e. 330 medical evacuations from Kibeho camp.

Medical Training:

- a. Education of Rwandan medical/nursing staff in dressing, sterilization, surgical and resuscitation procedures, nursing systems and x-ray equipment operation;
- b. Course development for training of 500 local nurse auxiliaries.

Demining:

Demining activities conducted in Kigali, Rwamagana and Ndera.

Explosive Ordinance Disposal:

Hundreds of EOD tasks completed rendering many schools, orphanages, churches, government buildings and ministerial residences safe from explosive, mine, mortar and rocket ordinance throughout Rwanda.

Roads and Bridges:

Bridges constructed at Busoro, Gatuna and Nyamata and repaired at Nyamata and Mata.

Maintenance and Recovery:

- a. Recovery equipment and expertise provided extensively throughout Rwanda to clear wrecked vehicles.
- b. Repair of essential Rwandan Government and RPA vehicles.

Communications Support:

- a. Repair, maintenance and re-establishing of RWANDATEL local lines, Radio Duplexers and VHF radio repeater;
- b. Repair of Nyanza satellite equipment;
- c. Provision of field cables in home communes and generators on loan to the Rwandan government.

Training:

- a. CIVPOL trained more than 400 Gendarmes whose School was renovated at a cost of \$30,000;
- b. Training of RPA non-commissioned officers in drill and military music.

Agricultural Activities:

UNAMIR troops have assisted farmers with the weeding, cultivating and harvesting of their crops.

Public Relations:

- a. Video and still footage coverage of various governmental functions including International Women,s Day and Genocide Anniversary ceremonies;
- b. Provided public address systems to local authorities during mass activities like reburial ceremonies.
- c. Organized and participated in various sports competitions with the local population and the RPA;
- d. Band entertainment at various official functions.

Social Affairs Activities:

- a. Aid, food, transport, water, electricity, clothing, toys, playground equipment, medical assistance, pest control and transport assistance provided to many Rwandan orphanages;
- b. Prisoner identification project initiated to register all prisoners.

Miscellaneous And Future Tasks:

- a. Restoration of water/electrical supplies in Kigali, Cyangugu, Byumba and Kibungo;
- b. Bulldozer taskings throughout Rwanda;
- c. Track construction and improvement at various sites;
- d. Reconnaissance of nyanza, Kibuye, Gitarama, Gitagana and Nsinda prisons to determine how to improve conditions.



31 May 1995

TO: Mr. W. De Souza, Executive Director
FROM: A. B. Sidique Dao, Human/Rehab Officer, OSRSG
SUBJECT: Inter-Agency Coordination Meeting

At today's weekly Inter-Agency meeting which is held at 8:00 hrs every Wednesday at the Conference Room of the UNDP, Heads of UN Agencies, ICRC and IOM discussed the following issues:

1. Security situation and movement of international staff members in Rwanda;
2. UN national staff members that are arrested and imprisoned by the RPA and
3. The UNDP Mission on repatriation and reintegration of refugees and displaced persons.

The following observations and conclusions are significant:

On The Security Situation

a) The security situation is worsening; with UN personnel, premises, vehicles and equipment becoming increasingly susceptible to a spate of armed robberies by men in military uniform. Consequently, all UN staff members should henceforth endeavour to be home by 21:30 hrs each day. Offices are also expected to be closed at 21:30 hrs.

b) In view of a) above, the issue of the Hazard pay which was discontinued in February this year should be raised again with New York accordingly. On this subject, the UNDP ResRep, Mr. Hassegawa, promised to invite the Security Officers of UNAMIR and Agencies to next Wednesday's Heads of Agencies' meeting for appropriate follow-up action.

c) UNAMIR and UNDP should endeavour to adopt proactive/preventive measures with the RPA who have largely been identified with most of the insecurity now prevalent in the country. "Calling a cat a cat"; and engaging in continuous dialogue with the appropriate Rwandese authorities in respect of the insecurity suffered particularly by the UN in this country may yield desired results.

On The Arrest/Detention of UN Local Staff:

a) All UN Agencies should submit the names of local staff reportedly arrested by the RPA to the UNDP Res Rep for appropriate follow-up action by UNDP and the Chief Security Officer of UNAMIR who should emphasize due process in dealing with the Rwandese authorities.

b) The UNDP distributed a list of local staff who are reportedly still in detention- (copy attached).

On The UNDP Mission on Refugees and Displaced Persons:

Noting the UNDP ResRep's report that three UNDP experts from New York will arrive in Rwanda on 1 June to work with the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration in mapping out a strategy and relevant policy framework for the repatriation and reintegration of millions of refugees and displaced persons, participants cautioned that any wholesome exercise should, of necessity, include a visit by the team of experts to the Rwandese refugee camps in Zaire and Tanzania. The need for inter-agency consultations (UNAMIR/ UNHCR/ WFP/ Human Rights) was also emphasized.

Any Other Business:

Participants noted the report of the UNDP ResREP that the SRSG promised to "loan" some UNAMIR vehicles to the UNDP and other Agencies after the review of the Mandate and the expected scaling down of UNAMIR's operations after June 9. This is however subject to the concurrence of UNNY. The ResRep requested Agencies to submit, in the interim, a list of vehicles which they would like to receive from UNAMIR for onward transmission to the Office of the SRSG.

Submitted please.



UNAMIR MINUAR

R W A N D A

TO: MP Coy Comd

INFO: DFC
COS
DCOS Sp
DCOS Ops

FROM: FPM/SO2 G1 Discipline

DATE: 05 Jun 95

FILE No: FPM/0005

SUBJECT: MILITARY POLICE SECURITY MEETINGS

1. It has been decided that all Provost officers meet from time to time and discuss Security matters in order to cope with the crime rate in the country. Operational and Admin matters which are pertinent to Provost will also be discussed. This I believe, will assist us in the planning of ways and means of combating the ever rising crime in the Mission.
2. The meetings will be fortnightly and will start on Wednesday 14th June 1995 at 1030hr in FPM's office.
3. Warmest regards.

Mr Dao
We should be helping our
Senior brother out of
these situations. I found
the same degree of errors
in his minutes last time
minutes were despatched
to New York. I am afraid
we will be exposed.

J Sichilima
J SICHILIMA
Maj
Force PM

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

G4
05/06/95

**PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT**



**UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE : 30/05/1995

TO : All Heads of UN Agencies

FROM: Sukehiro HASEGAWA
Resident Representative
UNDP / KIGALI.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'S. Hasegawa', is written over the 'FROM' field.

Subject: Inter-Agency Coordination Meetings

A. The regular weekly meeting will be held on Wednesday 31 May 1995 at 08:00 a.m. for half an hour period to carry out information exchange. The proposed agenda for this meeting is as follows:

1. Security situation and movement of international staff members
2. Steps to be taken for the national staff members arrested and imprisoned
3. UNDP Mission on repatriation and reintegration of refugees and displaced persons
4. Other items

B. As agreed, there will be a meeting on the same day, at 15:00 to discuss the enhanced cooperation structure. The discussion paper has already been forwarded to you.

With kind regards.

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Plan d'action pour le rapatriement, la réinstallation et la réinsertion
des réfugiés et personnes déplacées

Termes de référence

Objet de la mission

Après la tragédie qui a secoué le Rwanda, des centaines de milliers de Rwandais se sont réfugiés à l'extérieur tandis qu'une partie de la diaspora de longue date rentrait dans le pays après trente ans d'exil. Le retour et la réinstallation de ces populations, tant des anciens que des nouveaux réfugiés, constitue un défi majeur pour le pays et réclame une attention prioritaire car il conditionne la réconciliation et la reconstruction nationales.

En raison des implications socio-politiques, financières et écologiques de ce problème, il est impératif de proposer un plan d'action et un programme bien élaboré, au financement duquel les partenaires du Rwanda seront appelés à contribuer. Le consultant devra analyser la situation à travers les documents existants et des missions de terrain et en tirer une synthèse, assortie de propositions concrètes susceptibles d'être présentée à la Revue à Mi-parcours du Programme de Réconciliation et de Réhabilitation et Relance Socio-économiques qui se tiendra à Kigali en juillet 1995.

Le rapport du consultant devra contenir une série de propositions chiffrées visant à la réinsertion des réfugiés et personnes déplacées, la problématique de l'étude englobant toutes les catégories, réfugiés de longue date, nouveaux réfugiés et les personnes déjà retournées depuis les événements.

Activités prévues

1. Evaluation des actions entamées depuis un an.
2. Analyse et synthèse des documents existants.
3. Visite des sites d'accueil urbain et ruraux prioritaires identifiés par le Gouvernement (dans la périphérie de Kigali, dans les préfectures de Byumba, Gisenyi et Kibungo et dans la région du Bugesera).
4. Analyse des potentialités physiques spécifiques de chaque site et proposition d'aménagement en fonction de celles-ci, en tenant compte des contraintes d'environnement.
5. Analyse des potentialités économiques des sites et propositions de mise en valeur; identification des filières d'activités accessibles aux bénéficiaires des programmes.
6. Estimation des besoins d'infrastructure et élaboration d'un plan de réalisation.
7. Elaboration de propositions de structures institutionnelles de pilotage et d'exécution du programme.

Le consultant présentera un document comportant les éléments suivants:

1. Diagnostic de la situation et problématique de la réinstallation.
2. Proposition d'actions d'urgence et de politique à moyen et à long terme, y comprise la création d'emplois.
3. Dossiers chiffrés d'opérations d'urgence.
4. Cahier de charges pour la définition opérationnelle des actions à moyen terme.

Date de démarrage:

1er juin 1995

Calendrier:

1er-15 juin: Analyse de la documentation

Visites de terrain

15 juin: Rapport préliminaire

24 juin: Rapport final

Support documentaire

Rapports et études du Minireiso

Evaluation du Programme de rapatriement et de réinstallation des réfugiés Rwandais, Banque Mondiale, avril 1995

- Réinstallation et réinsertion des réfugiés, Réflexions sur une stratégie du PNUD, Yvon Le Moal, RBA, février 1995

- Memorandum de la République Rwandaise à la Commission Mixte Germano-Rwandaise, avril 1995

- Accord d'Arusha et documents annexes

Rapport et documents du HCR, de l'OMI et autres agences

Services, Organismes et Institutions collaborantes

- le Ministère du Plan (Secrétariat Technique Permanent de Suivi de la Table Ronde)

- le Ministère de la Réhabilitation et de l'Intégration Sociale

- Direction Générale

- Equipes techniques chargées des zones de réinstallation à Gishwati, à Kibungo et dans le Mutara

- les coordonnateurs dans les préfectures de Byumba, Kibungo, Kigali rural et Gisenyi

- le Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage et ses services préfectoraux

- le Ministère des Travaux Publics et de l'Energie

- les Ministères de l'Education primaire et secondaire, de la Famille et de la Promotion Féminine, de la Jeunesse et du Mouvement associatif, du Travail et des Affaires Sociales

- les préfets et bourgmestres des collectivités concernées

- les agences des Nations Unies et notamment le HCR, l'OIM et la Banque Mondiale.

Equipe de consultation

La mission sera composée d'un socio-économiste, chef de mission, d'un spécialiste en aménagements et d'un spécialiste en PME et crédit; les trois experts présenteront une expérience confirmée dans le domaine de la réinstallation de populations et la gestion de programme de réinstallation; cette expérience aura été acquise en partie en Afrique.

La mission sera assistée, si nécessaire, de consultants nationaux fournis et pris en charge par le Ministère du Plan et le Ministère de la Réhabilitation et de la Réintégration Sociale.

La mission rendra compte en permanence de l'avancement de ses travaux au STP et à la Direction Générale du Minirelso.

La logistique de la mission sera prise en charge par le Minirelso et le Projet PNUD/95/002, Appui au Suivi de la Table Ronde.



UNAMIR - MINUAR


400.6 / Log

27 May 1995

From : COS
To : Office of the SRSG
CAO
Subject : DINING OUT : DFC

*Amala :
Please come to all
officers on this
Floor. UZ. 29/5/95*

1. A farewell dinner is being organised at Hotel Chez Lando in honour of Brig Gen H K Anyidoho, DFC / CMO on 10 June 1995.
2. All persons desirous of attending may please forward their names together with 20 US \$ per head to Lt Col V O Awofisayo, CLOGO this HQ (Ext. 11107) by 03 Jun 95.
3. Best Regards.


K S Sivakumar
Col
COS

**PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT
(PNUD)**

DOCUMENT DE PROJET

Titre du Projet : **APPUI À LA RÉHABILITATION DU SYSTÈME DE LA JUSTICE - PHASE II**

Numéro du Projet : RWA/95/007/A/91/01

Secteur : Justice

Durée du Projet : 12 mois

Date démarrage : 1 mai 1995

Agence Gouvernementale : Ministère de la Justice

Agence d'Exécution : DDSMS - Département d'Appui au Développement et Services de Gestion

Agence Réalisation : Haut Commissaire aux Droits l'Homme (UNHCDH),

BUDGET TOTAL : 5.265.000 \$ US

DONATEURS POTENTIELS Allemagne, Belgique, Canada, Danemark, Espagne, Etats-Unis, Grande Bretagne, Hollande, Irlande, Japon, Suisse, Suède.

Description succincte:

Compte tenu de l'urgence des besoins en ressources humaines dans le secteur de la justice et de l'importance de rendre les instances juridiques fonctionnelles rapidement, une seconde phase est ajoutée au projet "réhabilitation des instances juridiques et désengorgement des prisons" déjà approuvé et en cours d'exécution (RWA/95/003). Ce nouveau projet vise d'une part, un appui aux formations du personnel local dans le domaine juridique et de l'administration pénitentiaire, et d'autre part, de permettre la venue rapide (mois de mai, juin et juillet) de 50 expatriés juges, substituts aux procureurs et enquêteurs afin de faciliter la préparation des premiers procès. Ces interventions s'intègrent dans le Plan d'action du Ministère de la Justice élaboré en mars 1995.

<u>Au nom</u>	<u>Titre et Signature</u>	<u>Date</u>
Du Gouvernement :	Ministre du PLAN	
Agence Exécution :	DDSMS, Agence d'Exécution	
Du PNUD :	Représentant Résident	

I. CONTEXTE

Les événements dramatiques qu'a connus le Rwanda récemment ont abouti à la destruction quasi-totale de l'Appareil Judiciaire pré-existant. Les estimations du Ministère de la Justice montrent que seuls sont disponibles moins de 20 % des juristes de formation d'avant guerre. La majorité sont réfugiés ou encore ont été tués. Ce manque en personnel de formation juridique se fait d'autant plus ressentir que l'ensemble de l'infrastructure du système judiciaire a été endommagé ou encore volé, d'où la nécessité immédiate de le réhabiliter et de le rendre fonctionnel.

Aujourd'hui, la situation au Rwanda en matière de justice est préoccupante. Sur les 17 prisons existantes avant la guerre, treize fonctionnent actuellement et leur situation est précaire. En date du 12 avril 1995, la population carcérale est estimée à 32,000 prisonniers. Elle était de 25,000 quelques semaines plus tôt, soit le 01 mars 1995. La prison centrale de Kigali compte plus de 7000 détenus alors qu'elle a la capacité officielle d'en recevoir un maximum de 2 mille. Moins d'un mètre carré est donc alloué par détenu. La prison de Gitarama comprend plus de 4500 prisonniers alors qu'elle a une capacité officielle de 750. Il en va de même pour la prison de Butare qui contient également plus de 4.500 prisonniers, alors que sa capacité est de 1.000 détenus. La réhabilitation ou l'extension des centres de détention existants et l'ouverture immédiate de nouveaux centres de détention sont des solutions envisagées à travers le premier projet de réhabilitation déjà en cours d'exécution.

Les magistrats instructeurs qui ont la charge de la prison centrale de Kigali sont au nombre de sept, y inclus le Procureur de la République. Le nombre de dossiers à traiter constitue une charge impossible compte tenu du peu de moyens dont disposent ces magistrats. Le palliatif à la crise actuelle en personnel consiste à l'envoi d'experts qualifiés qui pourraient assurer une sorte d'intérim en attendant la formation de Rwandais. Les Parquets ne disposent pas de véhicules pour faire les enquêtes sur le terrain, ni d'appareils photographiques pour l'identification des prévenus ni de machines à écrire pour la rédaction des procès-verbaux. Bref, l'institution judiciaire n'est pas à même de mener à bien les enquêtes dans des conditions acceptables au regard des normes nationales et internationales des droits de l'homme.

b) LE PROGRAMME NATIONAL

En accord avec le Gouvernement rwandais, le premier projet approuvé et en cours d'exécution vise les actions de portée immédiate suivantes : la réhabilitation minimale des instances juridiques et l'amélioration des conditions des détenus par le désengorgement des prisons surpeuplées.

Le projet actuel vient poursuivre de manière logique la démarche déjà entreprise. Il vise à terme le fonctionnement des instances juridiques par d'une part, la venue d'expatriés juristes et enquêteurs, et d'autre part la formation de personnel local de magistrature et de gestion pénitentiaire.

Ce projet couvre en partie des interventions proposées dans le cadre du "Plan d'Action du Ministère de la Justice", plan élaboré en mars 1995.

c) LA STRATÉGIE DU PROJET

La stratégie visée à travers ce projet est d'appuyer le :

Renforcement de la capacité des instances judiciaires Parquets, Tribunaux de première instance et Cantons, afin de leur permettre de mener à bien les enquêtes juridiques en leur attribuant les moyens et les ressources humaines nécessaires à l'accomplissement de leurs fonctions.

Les Parquets ainsi que les Tribunaux de première instance se trouvent à l'heure actuelle dans une situation de blocage. Le travail est rendu impossible par manque de personnel qualifié et manque de matériel minimum nécessaire pour leur permettre de fonctionner.

Le Parquet est l'institution chargée d'enquêter et de mettre en accusation les responsables du génocide. Le manque de ressources du Procureur de la République par exemple empêche la conduite systématique des enquêtes, créant ainsi des difficultés quant à la détermination des affaires prioritaires à traiter et permettant par la même occasion, la pratique de procédures illégales d'arrestation et de détention. D'où la nécessité d'intervenir le plus rapidement possible dans le renforcement des capacités nationales à gérer la situation particulièrement difficile dans laquelle se trouve les autorités responsables de la justice à l'heure actuelle.

III. ASSISTANCE EN COURS ET PROGRAMMÉE

L'USAID a engagé 450,000 \$ US pour l'achat de matériel pour l'Administration Centrale du Ministère de la Justice et les Parquets. Cette assistance comprend notamment des véhicules et ordinateurs. Le Gouvernement des Etats Unies entend également accorder une aide de 4 millions de dollars pour le système de la justice. Une mission de programmation est arrivée à Kigali le 15 mars. Le programme sera défini suite aux recommandations de cette mission.

La Coopération canadienne et la Coopération Belge, en coopération avec **l'Union européenne** ont déjà accordé une assistance pour le paiement des salaires des fonctionnaires du Ministère de la Justice pour une période de 2 mois ainsi que pour l'alimentation des prisonniers (distribution effectuée par le PAM) et quelques travaux de reconstruction. Cette assistance devraient être renouvelée pour les quatre premiers mois de l'année 1995.

Une mission canadienne s'est rendue à Kigali du 02 au 26 mars 1995 afin de déterminer quelles actions seront entreprises par la **Coopération Canadienne**. Le programme doit comprendre notamment une assistance technique au Gouvernement pour la coordination et la formation du personnel local.

La Coopération Belge entend également accroître son soutien aux établissements carcéraux par notamment la fourniture de médicaments et de nourriture ainsi qu'une assistance juridique pour les détenus. La Belgique est intéressée à la formation de magistrats rwandais non-juristes et éventuellement à la mise à disposition de magistrats internationaux pour les instances juridiques. La formation des magistrats est en cours de préparation et un appui est également donné à l'ONG Citizen Network pour la formation notamment des IPJ. (L'assistance sera détaillée ultérieurement). Un expert en législation et gestion de l'administration fourni un appui institutionnel actuellement au Ministère de la Justice.

Le **Gouvernement Allemand** a alloué la somme de 26,000 \$ US (94-95) au Ministère de la justice pour la réforme législative. Lors de la Commission mixte germano-rwandaise à Kigali, le Gouvernement Allemand a annoncé une contribution au secteur de la Justice de 3 millions de Mark. Ces fonds seront dirigés entre autre pour la réhabilitation du Ministère et le soutien aux formations du personnel rwandais.

Le **Gouvernement Français** apportera un appui à l'appareil judiciaire par la mise à disposition de magistrats pour un montant d'environ 600,000 \$ US, ceci par l'entremise de l'ACCT. L'ACCT recrutera les magistrats étrangers en provenance de différents pays obtenant l'agrément du Gouvernement rwandais. Le Gouvernement Français va également appuyer le Ministère de la Justice en matière de documentation et de formation du personnel national.

Le Gouvernement Suisse envisage d'entreprendre plusieurs actions dans le secteur de la Justice: appui à la réhabilitation de l'école de magistrature de Nyabisindu, appui à des séminaires de formation/sensibilisation, participation à la formation de

II. JUSTIFICATION DE L'ASSISTANCE

En réponse à l'appel du Gouvernement Rwandais à l'assistance internationale pour la réhabilitation du système de la Justice lancé au mois de novembre 1994, une mission conjointe d'experts avait été organisée dans un premier temps en décembre 1994, sous les auspices du PNUD et du Haut Commissariat aux Droits de l'Homme des Nations Unies. Face aux besoins criants de ce secteur, la mission a dégagé, outre les solutions de long terme, des solutions à court terme et de portée immédiate. Il s'agit notamment des actions suivantes:

a) LES ACTIONS PRIORITAIRES A COURT TERME ET MOYEN TERME :

1. Réhabilitation des bâtiments endommagés et approvisionnement en matériel de bureau et de fonctionnement pour les cours, parquets et autres administrations judiciaires .
2. Appui au système carcéral pour améliorer le traitement des prisonniers.
3. Recrutement de Juges, Magistrats, Avocat de la défense, et enquêteurs de pays étrangers à système juridique compatible pour assister le gouvernement et former de nouveaux juges.
4. Formation de nouveaux Magistrats, Juges, Procureurs et Enquêteurs rwandais afin de permettre au système de la justice de fonctionner normalement.
5. Appui aux procureurs et à la police judiciaire enquêtant sur les suspects détenus en prison qui attendent d'être jugés.
6. Appui aux organisations du système judiciaire telles que le Barreau et le Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature.
7. Appui à la police judiciaire dans le cadre de ses activités et promotion d'une police équitable pour redonner un sentiment de sécurité à la population.
8. Etude de mécanismes permettant de trouver des solutions alternatives au litiges, ainsi que des solutions traditionnelles lorsqu'elles sont applicables.

Le présent projet vise les actions 3 et 4 de même que l'extension de l'activité démarrée dans le projet phase I, soit la réhabilitation des bâtiments juridiques.

la police judiciaire, etc.. Une appui considérable reste encore à définir.

Le **Gouvernement Hollandais** entend, sur les 30 millions de dollars américains accordés au Gouvernement Rwandais, utiliser 15 millions pour le Fonds fiduciaire des NU et 15 autres millions pour la Coopération Bilatérale, dont une somme variant entre 1 et 5 millions de dollars pourrait être réservée pour le secteur de la Justice.

Le **Gouvernement de Norvège** entend réhabiliter, dans la préfecture de Cyangugu, le Tribunal de 1ère instance et le Parquet de la République .

Le **Gouvernement du R. U.** entend apporter une assistance au Tribunal International de 200 000 £ pour la mise à disposition de procureurs. Du matériel de bureau et des machines à écrire (200) pour l'équivalent de 0,5 million de dollars américains ont été commandés. Ce matériel est attendu début avril. 1.3 Millions de Dollars ont été alloués au Fonds fiduciaire des Nations Unies dont une partie pourrait être affectée au secteur de la justice.

L'**UNICEF** a engagé 500,000 \$US afin de mettre sur pieds des facilités de détention pour les enfants et faciliter l'élaboration du code juridique pour les mineurs.

La **Banque Mondiale** est intéressée à participer au renforcement des capacités institutionnelles et logistiques du Ministère de la Justice. A moyen terme, la BM envisage la mise sur pieds d'un tribunal de commerce. Un expert serait chargé, auprès du Ministère, d'étudier la mise en place d'une structure de règlement du contentieux commercial.

Le **HCR** a fourni un lot de 5 motos aux IPJ et 3 véhicules ont été attribués au Ministère de la Justice. Un de ces véhicules sera attribué au Parquet de Kigali (commission de triage) et un autre au Parquet de Butare. Un financement de 154,000 \$ US sera accordé à la seconde formation des IPJ et enfin un budget global de 100,000 \$US est accordé aux bureaux sur le terrain pour l'appui aux initiatives locales. A ce titre, 15,000 \$ US seront accordés à la Faculté de Droit de l'Université de Butare.

UNHCHR fournira au Ministère de la Justice 6 experts juristes de domaines différents. Trois sont en place. Le Ministère a également reçu 3 Minibus et un appui logistique et technique a également été fourni pour l'évaluation des besoins de réhabilitation et la livraison du matériel dans les préfectures.

La **Police Civile de la MINUAR** est engagée dans la formation des Gendarmes. En juin 1995, environ 450 gendarmes seront formés.

La **MINUAR** mettra à la disposition du Gouvernement des ingénieurs civils afin d'appuyer les travaux de réhabilitation.

Citizens Network a assuré pendant trois mois la formation de 150 Inspecteurs de

Police Judiciaire et la formation des directeurs et directeurs adjoints des établissements carcéraux. Ces dernières ont pris fin au début du mois d'avril. Une deuxième formation des IPJ est en cours et d'autres formations sont également planifiées.

IV. COORDINATION DE L'ASSISTANCE

Ce projet s'insère dans le cadre des priorités énoncées par le Gouvernement rwandais lors de la Conférence de la Table Ronde tenue à Genève en janvier 1995, et également des priorités énoncées dans le cadre de son Plan d'Action élaboré en mars 1995. Il participe aux efforts de réhabilitation de l'appareil et du système judiciaire rwandais.

Le Ministère de la Justice, chargé de l'exécution du premier projet RWA/95/003, phase I, et par ailleurs responsable de l'élaboration et la mise en oeuvre de la politique gouvernementale en matière de justice, assurera la parfaite coordination de cette intervention avec celles en cours et/ou à venir d'autres donateurs, ceci à travers le suivi et l'exécution de son plan d'action.

Afin d'appuyer le Ministère de la justice dans le suivi et la gestion de ce nouveau projet et du projet du PNUD déjà en cours, une Cellule de Gestion et de suivi de Projets (CGP) sera mis sur pieds au sein même du Ministère.

V. STRATEGIE ET MODALITÉS D'EXÉCUTION

Le Gouvernement :

Le Gouvernement, à travers le *Ministère de la Justice*, assurera la coordination de ce projet avec les autres interventions dans le secteur afin d'arriver à une utilisation optimale et efficace des ressources que les Donateurs ont engagés pour ce secteur sous leur responsabilité. Le Ministère de la Justice est responsable de la sélection des candidatures de magistrats étrangers et du recrutement du personnel d'appui relevant de la fonction publique (greffiers, secrétaires de Parquets, d'IPJ et TPI).

Le *Ministère de la Défense*, ainsi que la MINUAR, sera responsable de la sécurité du personnel local et des magistrats étrangers au sein des diverses préfectures.

DDSMS :

L'exécution de ce projet est confiée à DDSMS (Département d'Appui aux Projets des Nations Unies et Service de gestion). DDSMS est responsable vis-à-vis du Gouvernement et du PNUD de l'obtention des résultats et de la gestion optimale des fonds que les donateurs ont placés sous la

responsabilité du PNUD. Cette exécution se fera en accord avec les règles et procédures établies par le PNUD.

L'Agence **DDSMS** procédera à l'identification des magistrats étrangers en collaboration avec le Centre des Droits de l'Homme et UNV et procédera également à leur recrutement. Conformément aux procédures en vigueur, les candidatures seront remises au Gouvernement pour avis et sélection. DDSMS sera également chargé de procéder aux achats des équipements à l'étranger.

L'Opération des Droits de l'Homme au Rwanda

L'Opération des Droits de l'Homme, à travers l'Unité de Coopération Technique (UCT), agira en tant qu'Agence de réalisation pour la mise en oeuvre de ce projet. Elle est responsable de la logistique relative à la mise en place des magistrats étrangers dans les préfectures, de leur formation à leur arrivée à Kigali, ainsi que de la disponibilisation du matériel nécessaire à leur travail au niveau local.

Plus spécifiquement, le personnel de l'UCT apportera un soutien au Gouvernement en ce qui a trait au renforcement des instances juridiques en ressources matérielles et humaines, c'est-à-dire:

- . En concertation avec DDSMS, l'ACCT, UNV, les ONGs **Citizen Network** et **Synergie**, et les autres partenaires concernés, appui à l'identification et au recrutement d'expatriés juristes.
- . Avec la collaboration du PNUD, achat du matériel essentiel à leur travail.

Le PNUD

Avec l'assentiment des parties concernées, le PNUD rendra les ressources du Fonds Fiduciaire disponibles et apportera son appui en facilitant l'accès aux fonds destinés au projet afin de remplir rapidement les engagements en termes de recrutement du personnel étranger et d'achat des équipements et du matériel.

Afin d'assurer une gestion efficace de ces fonds, le projet sera revu et suivi périodiquement sous la présidence du PNUD, avec la participation des donateurs qui auront contribué au financement de ce projet à travers le Trust Fund et les organisations internationales impliquées de façon active dans le secteur de la justice.

Le PNUD fera appel à l'Agence **DDSMS** (Department for Development Support & Management Services) pour ce qui a trait au volet formation et appui technique au Ministère au besoin. Une évaluation des priorités et besoins dans ce domaine devra être faite (TSS2). DDSMS procédera également au recrutement des membres de la cellule de gestion financés par le PNUD.

VI. OBJECTIFS, PRODUITS ET ACTIVITES

OBJECTIF DE DEVELOPPEMENT

Rétablissement de la confiance de la population rwandaise envers le système judiciaire en appuyant la mise sur pieds rapide d'un système judiciaire efficient, transparent et qui soit apte à engager les procédures légales adéquates.

OBJECTIF IMMEDIAT 1 :

Répondre à l'urgent besoin en ressources humaines auquel fait face le système de la Justice, par la mise à disposition rapide d'expatriés Juges, Magistrats, Enquêteurs (50 personnes), ainsi que du personnel de soutien local (150)¹.

PRODUIT 1.1: Ressources humaines locales et internationales identifiées et mises en place.

Activités:

- 1.1. Recruter et mettre en place des enquêteurs et des Substituts au Procureur (30), au plus tard à la fin du mois de mai. Ces enquêteurs seront basés aux Parquets ou encore aux bureaux des IPJ.
- 1.2. Recruter et mettre en place des Juges pour les Tribunaux de Première Instance (20). Arrivée prévue en juillet. Ces Juges seront basés dans les Tribunaux de Première Instance.
- 1.3. Recruter et mettre en place le personnel local de soutien au projet par préfecture selon les besoins : 1 personne Logistique/logement, interprète, chauffeur, secrétaires, réceptionniste.
- 1.4. Appuyer le recrutement et la mise en place le personnel d'appui aux magistrats par instance juridique, le personnel qui sera versé à terme dans la fonction publique sera recruté par le Gouvernement sur base de contrat de pret remboursable (Greffiers, secrétaires de

¹ La venue des juges est prévue en juillet. Entre temps pourra avoir lieu la signature du texte de loi portant sur des mesures transitoires de nomination des magistrats.

Parquets-IPJ-TPI, planton).

Le nombre total du personnel rattaché au projet et éventuellement à la fonction publique est estimé à 150 personnes.

PRODUIT 1.2 Les instances juridiques sont réhabilitées et le personnel local et international est opérationnel.

- 1.1. S'assurer que la restauration minimale des instances juridiques (Parquets, Tribunaux de Première instance, Bureaux des IPJ), dans lesquelles sera basé ce personnel, soit effectuée afin de faciliter leur travail.
- 1.2. Achat et mise en place du matériel nécessaire à leur fonctionnement.
- 1.3. Assurer pendant une semaine et demie l'initiation du personnel expatrié à la situation au Rwanda, à la justice rwandaise en fonction des tâches à accomplir, au Droit International, etc. L'Opération des Droits de l'Homme apportera son concours entre autres par la disponibilisation de personnes ressources.

OBJECTIF IMMEDIAT 2 :

Appui à la formation du personnel judiciaire national intervenant à divers niveaux au sein du Système de la Justice.

Produit 2.1 : Les magistrats, Juges, Procureurs, enquêteurs rwandais et personnels de soutien formés assurent le fonctionnement minimal du Système de la Justice.

Activités :

- 2.1. Evaluer les besoins de formation prioritaires avec le Ministère de la Justice et en concertation avec Citizen Network et la Coopération Belge, tous deux intervenants dans ce domaine.
- 2.2. Appuyer, selon les besoins, la formation des magistrats, juges, procureurs et enquêteurs par l'entremise de sous-contrats à des ONGs.
- 2.3. Appuyer la formation de greffiers et secrétaires de parquet,

pour permettre aux magistrats d'assurer leur fonction efficacement. Cette formation doit comprendre notamment l'apprentissage des techniques d'archivage et d'informatisation.

PRODUIT 2.2 : Le personnel de l'administration pénitentiaire est formé et permet une gestion des pénitenciers efficace (Directeurs et directeurs adjoints des prisons, Gardiens de prison, Police Judiciaire, Personnel de soutien).

Activités :

- 2.1 Appuyer, selon les besoins, la formation :
- . de la Police Judiciaire.
 - . des Directeurs et directeurs adjoints des prisons et des centres de rééducation et de production.
 - . des Gardiens de prison sur la notion des droits de l'homme.

OBJECTIF IMMEDIAT 3 :

Etablissement d'une structure de Gestion du projet (CGP) afin d'appuyer le Ministère de la Justice dans le suivi et la gestion des activités de ce projet.

PRODUIT 3.1 : Une "Cellule de Gestion du Projet" (CGP) est créée au sein du Ministère de la Justice et veille au bon déroulement des activités en cours.

Activités :

- 3.1 Mise en place de la cellule composée de:

- 1 Directeur National (Ministère)
et Coordinatrice Nationale (projet 1)
- 1 Expert Conseiller Technique Principal (DDSMS)
- 1 Expert gestionnaire

Le personnel d'appui administratif (2 chauffeurs et une secrétaire) apportera son soutien à cette unité basée au sein du Ministère de la Justice.

- 3.2 Programmer, Orienter, gérer et suivre les activités du projet et apporter un appui au suivi de l'assistance en cours.
- 3.3 Elaborer et mettre en oeuvre le plan de travail et le chronogramme des activités du projet.

- 3.4 Appui à l'organisation des Formations du personnel International (1 semaine et demie).
- 3.5 Achats, mise en place et maintenance du matériel roulant et de bureau.
- 3.6 Rédiger des rapports d'activités trimestriels et un rapport annuel.

VII. APPORTS DES PARTIES

1) APPORTS DU PNUD (Fonds Fiduciaire)

a) *Personnel International:*

Un Conseiller Technique Principal et un Gestionnaire (12 H/M), seront engagés dans le cadre du projet afin d'appuyer le Gouvernement dans le suivi du projet et rendre compte de l'exécution des activités grâce à la production de rapports d'avancement, ceci au bénéfice des diverses parties impliquées. L'agence DDSMS s'occupera du recrutement de ces Experts, en accord avec le Ministère de la Justice et le PNUD.

b) *Personnel Local :*

- 1) une provision de 10 000 \$ est prévue pour le recrutement durant une année de deux chauffeurs, et d'une secrétaire en appui à la cellule de Gestion basée auprès du Ministère de la Justice.
- 2) une provision de 180,000 \$ est prévue pour le traitement salarial du personnel de soutien aux magistrats (150 personnes) sur une année.

c) *Sous-traitance:*

- A. Une provision de 450,000 US \$ est prévue pour la réhabilitation des instances juridiques.
- B. Une somme de 1,800,000 \$ US est affectée pour le déploiement de juges, procureurs et enquêteurs expatriés (36,000\$ x 50H / 12 mois = 1,800,000\$).
- C. Une provision de 450,000 \$ est prévue pour l'appui à des formations du personnel local juridique et de l'administration pénitentiaire, et une somme de 20,000 \$ est allouée pour la formation des magistrats

étrangers lors de leur arrivée.

d) Missions :

Une provision de 30,000 \$ est prévue pour les missions sur le terrain, missions de programmation et évaluation.

e) Equipement:

Somme toute, une provision de 1,540,000 US \$ est prévue pour l'achat d'équipement non-consommable et matériel consommable.

f) Divers et maintenance:

Une provision globale de 85,000 \$ est prévue pour la maintenance et les divers.

2) APPORTS DU GOUVERNEMENT

La contribution du Gouvernement Rwandais consistera notamment :

1. à la mise à disposition des homologues qui travailleront en collaboration avec les magistrats étrangers et les experts dans le cadre de la cellule de Gestion afin d'assurer le soutien nécessaire au travail de suivi du projet et,
2. à la mise à disposition d'un local au sein du Ministère de la Justice pour abriter la Cellule de Gestion.

3) APPORTS DE L'OPÉRATION DROITS DE L'HOMME AU RWANDA

L'Opération Droits de l'Homme au Rwanda met au service de ce projet l'unité de Coopération Technique. Cette unité fournira une assistance technique pour la réhabilitation et l'équipement des instances judiciaires par l'entremise des membres de l'unité en place sur le terrain. Elle fournira un appui au recrutement du personnel local d'appui au projet, sera responsable de la formation/orientation des magistrats étrangers à leur arrivée et apportera son concours pour la logistique lors du déploiement des magistrats étrangers dans les préfectures, notamment par la mise à disposition de voitures (8) déjà sur place qui devront être au préalable réparées. Une personne détachée de l'Opération des Droits de l'Homme fera la liaison entre le Centre et la cellule de gestion et permettra ainsi l'échange d'information.

VIII. SUIVI DU PROJET

1. Le projet fera l'objet d'un *examen "Tripartite"* au cours de son exécution: Gouvernement, DDSMS/PNUD, Agence de réalisation. Deux rencontres tripartites sont programmées au cours de la durée du projet: une de démarrage, et une autre d'évaluation finale.
2. Un *Comité de Gestion* se réunira également deux fois durant l'exécution du projet afin de s'assurer de l'utilisation optimale des ressources. Ce Comité sera composée des parties intéressées à savoir: Gouvernement, DDSMS/PNUD, Agence de réalisation et Donateurs.
3. La *Cellule de Gestion (CGP) et suivi* du projet, dont font partie le Directeur National, la Coordinatrice Nationale et les experts internationaux devront également s'assurer du suivi et rendement des contrats de sous-traitance pour la réhabilitation et les formations les plus urgentes ainsi que de la logistique relative aux juristes sur le terrain.

La Cellule de Gestion du projet est responsable également:

De fournir l'appui technique et logistique nécessaire à la gestion et le suivi des activités, et de transmettre un rapport mensuel d'avancement des activités au Gouvernement et parties intéressées. Le PNUD de son côté sera redevant envers les Pays donateurs.

4. L'expert en gestion est responsable de fournir un appui à la cellule de gestion du programme: en collaboration avec le MINIJUST et le Centre des Droits de l'Homme, suivi des travaux de réhabilitation, achat de matériel et gestion du personnel local.

L'expert conseiller technique (CTP) représentant DDSMS, et l'expert en gestion de projet, assureront l'allocation optimale des ressources auprès des donateurs.

Ils devront élaborer les rapports d'avancement périodiques. Les autres parties leur assurent leur collaboration et leur soutien dans leurs fonctions.

ANNEXE A

BUDGET PREVISIONNEL DU PROJET

SUR UNE ANNEE

et

ORGANIGRAMME

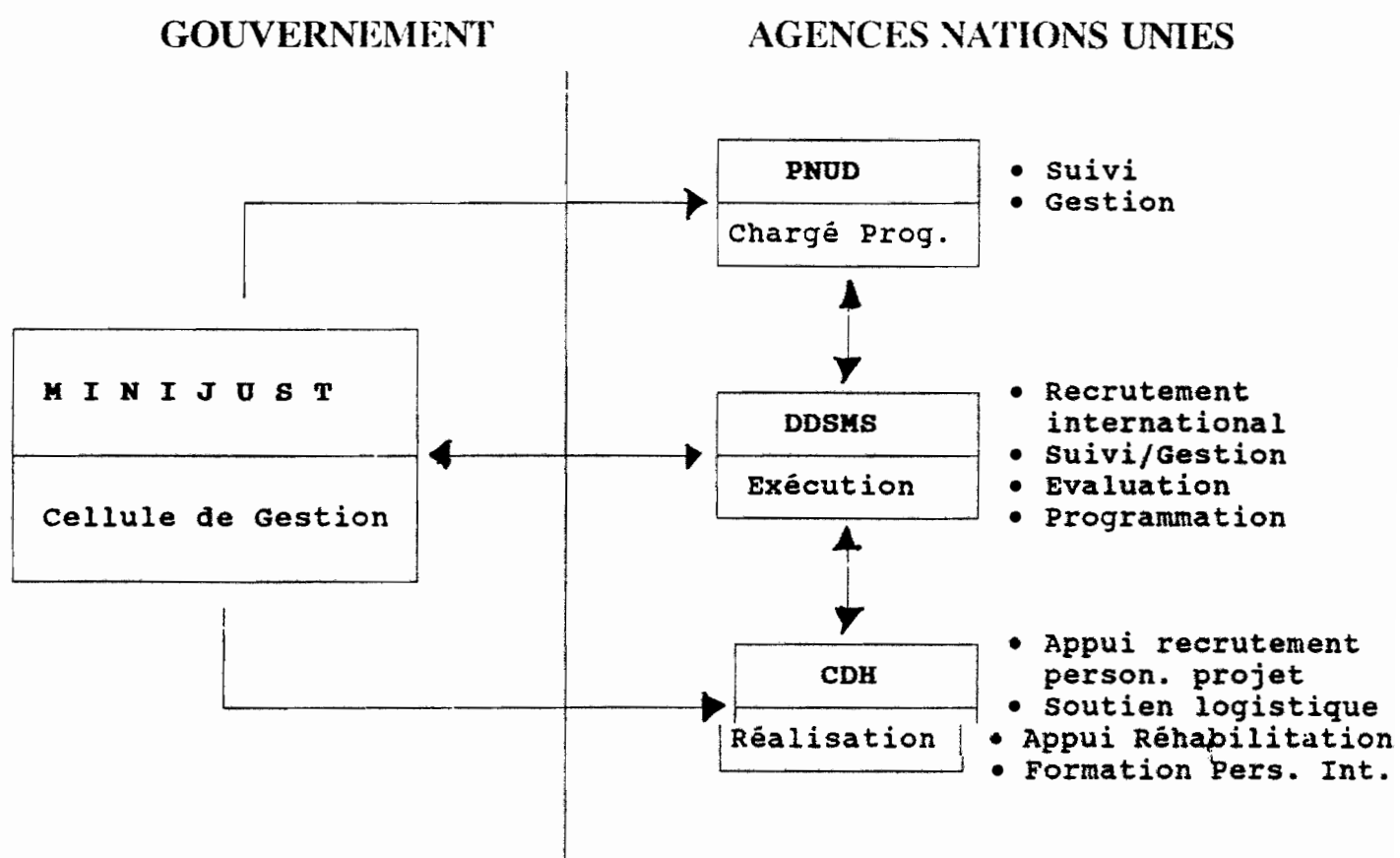
RECAPITULATIF BUDGETAIRE PREVISIONNEL

MAI 1995 - MAI 1996

RUBRIQUES	RESPONSABLE	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
Personnel International			
Experts	DDSMS/PNUD	Expert CTP Expert gestion	120,000\$ 100,000 \$
Personnel Local (150 x 100\$ x 12 m) Fonction Publique	MINIJUST/	Greffiers, Secrét. Parquets	180,000 \$
Appui au Projet/Préfet.	CDH/DDSMS	Interprètes, chauffeurs	
Cellule Gestion	PNUD/MINIJUST	2 Chauff. 1 secr.	10,000 \$
Sous traitance			
1. Réhabilitation	MINIJUST/CDH	Instances Juridi.	450,000 \$
2. Magistrats étrang. (50 pour 12 mois)	DDSMS	Juges, Magistrats Enquêteurs (50 x 36,000 \$/12 Mois)	1,800,000 \$
3. Formations	ONGs/MINIJUST CDH/MINIJUST	Form. Per. Local Form. Per. Inter.	450,000 \$ 20,000 \$
Missions	DDSMS/PNUD	Programmation, évaluation, Mission terrain	30,000 \$
Equipements			
Achats Etranger	DDSMS/PNUD/	Voitures, Motos,... Maté. Cell. gestion	1,200,000 \$ 65,000 \$
Achats locaux	CDH	Meubles, Papeterie,	280,000 \$
Divers et maintenance	DDSMS/CDH	Location de locaux, Achats divers, rapports, Réparation	85,000 \$
Frais d'Agence	DDSMS/CDH	(10%)	475,000 \$
TOTAL			5,265,000 \$

ORGANIGRAMME

PHASE II



WORKING POINTS FOR REDRAFT MEETING ON
SUPPORT TO REINTEGRATION OF RETURNEES
AND REHABILITATION OF COMMUNES
RWA/95/U11

29 MAY 1995

The following points, which were raised at the Heads of Agencies Meeting on Friday, 26 May, need to be considered for the formulation of the programme

- 1 Need to clarify that the means of transportation are already being provided to communes in Phase I of the project (M. Van de Fliert UNDP)
- 2 Take out reference to Kibeho Camp incident
- 3 Explain how document fits in with other UN agency initiatives
- 4 Clarify how community involvement and local administrative strengthening will be achieved (R. Kent UNREO)
- 5 Evaluate figure of 1.2 million for number of returnees (R. Quintero UNHCR)
- 6 Evaluate estimate for housing
- 7 Consider addressing water and over population of cattle (K. Digne UNHCR)
- 8 Clarify responsibilities between participants and where resources will be allocated (W. Clarence UNHCHR)
- 9 Evaluate costs of teacher training programmes (M. Richards UNESCO)
- 10 Develop a matrix of all UN activities correlating to project objectives
- 11 Improve clarity of Cooperating Agency section
- 12 Clarify term "household security"
- 13 Delete reference on pg 2 to UNDP disbursing funds for Phase I (T. Zergaber WFP)
- 14 Consider how to obtain greater community involvement
- 15 Define modalities of assistance within the overall policies and strategies defined by the Government (S. Hasegawa UNDP)

RESULTS FROM THE WORKING GROUP ON THE FRAMEWORK
FOR THE REINTEGRATION OF REFUGEES AND
REHABILITATION OF COMMUNES
RWA/95/U11

29 MAY, 1995

The working group decided on the following main points:

The first activity should be the development of a matrix of UN agency activities.

UNDP will create a format, agreed upon in the meeting, for the matrix and distribute it to the participating agencies within 3 days. Agencies would then be requested to complete the form and return it to UNDP within one week.

In order to produce an accurate budget, agencies are also asked to provide costs for standard items or services that they have particular knowledge of.

Sector responsibility will be clarified as opinions from the Government are received and needs are defined in more detail.

PARTICIPANTS

UNHCHR	W. Clarence, J. Schmidt
UNDP	F. Navarro, D. Paprocki
UNHCR	K. Diagne
WFP	Z. Milisic
WHO	O. Randrianarison
UNESCO	J. Brusten
MINIPLAN	J. Segers

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

DOCUMENT DE PROJET

Numéro du Projet : RWA/95/003/A/91/99

Titre du Projet : Appui à la Réhabilitation du système de la Justice

Secteur : Logement et Infrastructure (0920)

Durée du Projet : 6 mois

Date prévue de démarrage : 1 mars 1995

Organisme Gouvernemental chargé d'exécution: Ministère de la Justice

Agences de Coopération : Opération sur le terrain du Haut Commissaire aux Droits de l'Homme (UNHCDH), UNAMIR et CICR.

Contribution du PNUD et des coûts

PNUD:		
CIP:	-	\$
Autres:	-	\$
Trust funds:	980,000	\$
Partage des coûts:		
Gouvernement:	-	\$
Institutions financières:	-	\$
Partie tierce:	-	\$
Total:	980,000	\$
SAO:		
CIP:	-	\$
Autres:	-	\$
Engagement pour Investissement		

Apport du PNUD : 980,000 \$ US
(Trust Fund)

Description Succincte:

Afin de rendre les instances juridiques fonctionnelles rapidement, le projet vise, d'une part, la réhabilitation minimale des Parquets, Prisons, Cour d'Appel et Tribunaux de 1ère Instance et de Cantons, et d'autre part, à doter ces instances du matériel nécessaire à leur bon fonctionnement. Il vise également l'amélioration des conditions de détention des prisonniers par le désengorgement des pénitenciers de Kigali, Butare et Gitarama.

Au nom : Nom/Titre

Du Gouvernement : *DIRARA*
Ministre du PLAN

Du PNUD

Sukel
Représentant



Date

9.3.1995



9.3.1995

I. CONTEXTE

Les événements dramatiques qu'a connus le Rwanda récemment ont abouti à la destruction quasi-totale de l'Appareil Judiciaire pré-existant. Les estimations du Ministère de la Justice montrent que seuls sont disponibles moins de 20 % des juristes de formation d'avant guerre. La majorité sont réfugiés ou encore ont été tués. Ce manque en personnel de formation juridique se fait d'autant plus ressentir que l'ensemble de l'infrastructure du système judiciaire a été endommagé ou encore volé, d'où la nécessité immédiate de le réhabiliter et de le rendre fonctionnel.

Aujourd'hui, la situation au Rwanda en matière de justice est préoccupante. Sur les 17 prisons existantes avant la guerre, seulement dix fonctionnent actuellement et leur situation est précaire. La prison centrale de Kigali compte plus de 7000 détenus alors qu'elle a la capacité officielle d'en recevoir un maximum de deux milles. Moins d'un mètre carré est donc alloué par détenu. La prison de Gitarama comprend 4500 prisonniers alors qu'elle a une capacité officielle de 750. Il en va de même pour la prison de Butare qui contient 4.500 prisonniers, alors que sa capacité est de 1.000 détenus. Dans l'ensemble, le nombre de prisonniers est évalué à plus de 23.000 détenus et va en augmentant. Or la réhabilitation ou l'extension des centres de détention existant ne constituerait qu'une solution partielle et nettement insuffisante, car en toute évidence les capacités d'accueil dans ce cas ne peuvent créer que quelques centaines de places de plus. Au vu de l'urgence de la situation, la seule solution est l'ouverture immédiate de nouveaux centres de détention. Ces derniers seraient naturellement sous la responsabilité du Gouvernement Rwandais. La capacité prévisionnelle de ces nouveaux lieux de détention ne devrait pas aller en dessous de 30.000 personnes eu égard à une situation conjoncturelle.

Les magistrats instructeurs qui ont la charge de la prison centrale de Kigali sont au nombre de sept, y inclus le Procureur de la République. Le nombre de dossiers à traiter constitue une charge impossible compte tenu du peu de moyens dont disposent ces magistrats. Les Parquets ne disposent pas de véhicules pour faire les enquêtes sur le terrain, ni d'appareils photographiques pour l'identification des prévenus ni de machines à écrire pour la rédaction des procès-verbaux. Bref, l'institution judiciaire n'est pas à même de mener à bien les enquêtes dans des conditions acceptables au regard des normes nationales et internationales des droits de l'homme.

II. JUSTIFICATION DE L'ASSISTANCE

En réponse à la requête du Gouvernement Rwandais d'assistance pour la réhabilitation du système de la Justice, une mission conjointe d'experts a été organisée sous les auspices du PNUD et du Haut Commissariat aux Droits de l'Homme des Nations Unies en

décembre 1994. Face aux besoins criants de ce secteur, la mission a dégagé outres les solutions de long terme, des solutions à court terme et de portée immédiate, il s'agit notamment des actions suivantes:

Les actions de court terme:

1. Réhabilitation des bâtiments endommagés et approvisionnement en matériel de bureau et de fonctionnement pour les cours, parquets et autres administrations judiciaires .
2. Appui au système carcéral pour améliorer le traitement des prisonniers.
3. Recrutement de Juges de pays étrangers à système juridique compatible pour assister le gouvernement et former de nouveaux juges.
4. Appui au Ministère de la Justice par la mise à disposition de conseillers auprès des quartiers généraux.
5. Appui aux organisations du système judiciaire telles que le Barreau et le Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature.
6. Appui aux procureurs et à la police judiciaire enquêtant sur les suspects détenus en prison en attendant d'être jugés.
7. Appui à la police judiciaire dans le cadre de ses activités et promotion d'une police équitable pour redonner un sentiment de sécurité à la population.
8. Etude de mécanismes permettant de trouver des solutions alternatives au litiges, ainsi que des solutions traditionnelles lorsqu'elles sont applicables.

En accord avec le Gouvernement, le projet actuel vise des actions à portée immédiate, principalement à travers les deux premières interventions de réhabilitation et d'amélioration des conditions des détenus.

Deux axes stratégiques par conséquent sous-tendent ce projet :

1. Renforcer la capacité des instances judiciaires Parquets, Tribunaux de première instance et Cantons, à mener à bien les enquêtes juridiques en leur attribuant les moyens nécessaires pour remplir leurs fonctions.
2. Améliorer les conditions de détention et la gestion des services pénitentiaires, notamment grâce au désengorgement des prisons sous la responsabilité du Ministère de la Justice.

Les Parquets ainsi que les Tribunaux de première instance se trouvent à l'heure actuelle dans une situation de blocage. Le travail est rendu impossible par manque de personnel qualifié et manque de matériel minimum nécessaire pour leur permettre de fonctionner. Or, le Parquet est l'institution chargée d'enquêter et de mettre en accusation les responsables du génocide. Le manque de ressources du Procureur de la République empêche la conduite systématique des enquêtes, créant ainsi des difficultés quant à la détermination des affaires prioritaires à traiter et permettant par la même occasion, la pratique de procédures illégales d'arrestation et de détention.

Les conditions de détention dans les établissements carcéraux sont déplorables. Les détenus sont entassés dans le plus grand dénuement et les conditions alimentaires, hygiéniques et sanitaires quasi-inhumaines créent un terrain favorable à la propagation de la dysenterie et du paludisme. Dans ces conditions, nous pouvons constater un taux de mortalité alarmant dans les prisons les plus surpeuplées. D'où l'importance d'ouvrir rapidement de nouveaux lieux de détention qui recevront entre autres une grande partie des prisonniers de Kigali, Butare et Gitarama.

III. ASSISTANCE EN COURS ET PROGRAMMÉE

L'*USAID* a engagé 450,000 \$ US pour l'achat de matériel pour l'Administration Centrale du Ministère de la Justice et les Parquets. Cette assistance comprend notamment des véhicules et ordinateurs. Le Gouvernement des Etats Unis entend accordé une aide de 4 millions de dollars pour le système de la justice. Une mission est attendue le 15 mars. Elle va aider le Ministère de la Justice à définir ses besoins.

La Coopération canadienne et la Coopération Belge, en coopération avec l'*Union européenne* ont déjà accordé une assistance pour le paiement des salaires des fonctionnaires du Ministère de la Justice pour une période de 2 mois ainsi que pour l'alimentation des prisonniers (distribution effectuée par le PAM) et quelques travaux de reconstruction. Cette assistance devraient être renouvelée pour les quatre premiers mois de l'année 1995. Une mission canadienne se rendra à Kigali du 02 au 26 mars 1995 pour déterminer l'action à entreprendre et les fonds nécessaires.

La Coopération Belge entend également accroître son soutien aux centres pénitentiaire par notamment la fourniture de médicaments et de nourriture ainsi que d'une assistance juridique pour les détenus. Elle entend étudier quelles sont les possibilités pour les détenus d'effectuer des travaux, et également appuyer l'appareil judiciaire par la mise à disposition de magistrats internationaux pour les instances juridiques. (cette assistance sera détaillée ultérieurement). Un expert en législation et gestion de l'administration fourni un appui institutionnel actuellement au Ministère de la Justice.

Le *Gouvernement Allemand* a alloué une somme de 26,000 \$ US au Ministère de la justice pour l'aider à évaluer la situation dans laquelle se trouve l'Appareil judiciaire.

Le *Gouvernement français* apportera un appui à l'appareil judiciaire par la mise à disposition de magistrats pour un montant d'environ 600,000 \$ US, ceci par l'entremise de l'ACCT. Le Gouvernement Français va également appuyer le Ministère de la Justice en matière de documentation et dans le domaine de la formation.

Le *Gouvernement Hollandais* sur les 30 millions de dollars américains accordés au Gouvernement Rwandais 15 millions seront utilisés pour le Trust fund et 15 autres millions pour la Coopération Bilatérale dont 5 millions réservés pour le secteur de la Justice.

Le *Gouvernement de Norvège* entend réhabiliter, dans la préfecture de Cyangugu, le Tribunal de 1ère instance et le Parquet de la République.

L'*UNICEF* a engagé 500,000 \$US afin de mettre sur pieds des facilités de détention pour les juvéniles et faciliter l'élaboration du code juridique pour les mineurs.

Le *Gouvernement de Grande Bretagne* entend apporter une assistance au Tribunal International de 200 000 £ pour la mise à disposition de procureurs.

La *Police Civile de la MINUAR* est engagée dans la formation des Gendarmes. En juin 1995, environ 450 gendarmes seront formés.

La *MINUAR* mettra à la disposition du Gouvernement des ingénieurs civils afin d'appuyer les travaux de réhabilitation.

Citizens Network assure pendant trois mois la formation de 150 Inspecteurs de Police Judiciaire, celle-ci prendra fin aux environs du mois d'avril 1995.

IV. COORDINATION DE L'ASSISTANCE

Ce projet s'insère dans le cadre des priorités énoncées par le Gouvernement Rwandais lors de la Conférence de la Table Ronde tenue à Genève en janvier 1995. Il participe aux efforts de réhabilitation de l'appareil et du système judiciaire rwandais.

Le Ministère de la Justice, chargé de son exécution et par ailleurs responsable de l'élaboration et la mise en oeuvre de la politique gouvernementale en matière de justice, assurera la parfaite coordination de cette intervention avec celles en cours et/ou à venir d'autres donateurs.

V. STRATEGIE ET MODALITÉS D'EXÉCUTION

Le Gouvernement est mis à contribution dans l'exécution du projet afin de permettre une responsabilisation nationale. Le Gouvernement est responsable vis-à-vis du PNUD de l'obtention des résultats et de l'utilisation efficace des ressources que les Pays-Bas ont confié à la gestion du PNUD.

Selon l'accord PNUD/DHA et en vue d'en informer le Gouvernement Hollandais, le PNUD transmettra périodiquement un rapport d'avancement sur les activités et les dépenses engagées sur ce projet à la Division des Affaires Humanitaires (DHA).

Ce projet sera exécuté principalement par le gouvernement rwandais avec l'assistance technique du Centre des Droits de l'Homme au Rwanda en ce qui regarde le volet du renforcement de la capacité des instances juridiques, et celle du Comité International de la Croix Rouge en ce qui concerne le deuxième volet d'amélioration des conditions de détention et de la gestion des services pénitentiaires.

En outre, la MINUAR est disposée à fournir au gouvernement un appui technique et matériel notamment pour la mise en place de périmètres de sécurité et pour le transfert des prisonniers.

En conformité avec les normes humanitaires applicables aux personnes détenues ou privées de liberté, le comité international de la Croix-rouge (CICR), de par sa nature, ce mandat, son expérience et sa capacité à vérifier les besoins spécifiques du milieu carcéral, assume la tâche du contrôle des conditions matérielles et psychologiques de détention y compris le traitement réservé aux détenus enfin qu'ils soient conformes aux exigences d'un traitement humain et aux normes prescrites. Ainsi le CICR poursuivra ses activités traditionnelles en matière de détention tant dans les lieux de détention existants que dans les lieux qui seraient ouverts.

VI. OBJECTIFS, PRODUITS ET ACTIVITES

OBJECTIF DE DEVELOPPEMENT

Rétablir la confiance envers le système judiciaire en appuyant la mise sur pied d'un système judiciaire efficient, transparent et qui soit apte à engager les procédures légales adéquates.

OBJECTIF IMMEDIAT 1 :

Renforcer la capacité des instances juridiques (Parquets, Tribunaux de premières instances et Cantons, Cour d'Appel) à démarrer leurs activités et à effectuer leur travail d'enquêtes judiciaires au sein des dix Préfectures du Rwanda.

PRODUIT 1 : Les bâtiments du Parquet, Cour d'Appel, des Tribunaux de premières Instances et de quelques cantons sont réhabilités et fonctionnels

Activités:

- 1.1. Etablir les devis des bâtiments prioritaires à réhabiliter.
- 1.2. Acquérir le matériel nécessaire et réhabiliter les bâtiments préalablement choisis.

PRODUIT 2 : Les instances juridiques chargées des enquêtes démarrent ou consolident leurs activités.

Activités:

- 2.1. Fournir un lot de matériel constituant le minimum nécessaire afin de permettre aux Parquets de démarrer leurs activités et de recevoir les 150 IPJ qui seront en place à la fin de leur formation en avril 1995 (moyens de locomotion et fourniture de bureau, voir la liste en annexe)
- 2.2. Faciliter l'élaboration des dossiers des détenus au sein des Parquets grâce à un appui en matériel nécessaire à la constitution des dossiers (appareil photographique, encre, papeterie, etc.). Voir liste en annexe.
- 2.3. Fournir un lot de matériel minimum aux Tribunaux de Première instance et de quelques Tribunaux de cantons (5 par Préfecture) ou Cour d'Appel afin de leur permettre de démarrer leurs activités.

OBJECTIF IMMEDIAT 2 :

Améliorer les conditions de détention des prisonniers par le désengorgement des prisons ainsi que par la réhabilitation de certaines prisons prioritaires sous la responsabilité du Ministère de la Justice et en ouvrant d'autres lieux de détention pour recevoir 30.000 détenus.

PRODUIT 1 : D'autres lieux de détention sont disponibles par le gouvernement.

Activités:

- 1.1. Effectuer les devis d'aménagement des lieux de détention et de réhabilitation de certaines prisons prioritaires.
- 1.2. Entreprendre des travaux d'aménagement des lieux afin de les rendre aptes à accueillir 30.000 détenus (avec l'assistance technique du CICR en ce qui concerne particulièrement la santé et l'hygiène) et les travaux de réhabilitation de certaines prisons prioritaires.

PRODUIT 2 : Les services pénitentiaires les plus

importants (Kigali, Butare, Gitarama) sont soulagés d'une partie des détenus.

Activités:

- 2.1. Fournir un véhicule par prison et du matériel de bureau afin de faciliter la gestion des prisons de Kigali, Butare et Gitarama et de permettre l'opération de transfert de prisonniers.
- 2.2. Appuyer l'organisation du transport des prisonniers dans les nouveaux lieux de détention.

VII. APPORTS DES PARTIES

1) Apports du PNUD

La contribution du PNUD portera principalement sur trois catégories d'apport:

- a) Personnel : un expert associé sera engagé dans le cadre du projet afin d'appuyer le Gouvernement dans le suivi du projet et rendre compte de l'exécution des activités grâce à la production de rapports d'avancement, ceci au bénéfice du Gouvernement, du PNUD et du Gouvernement Hollandais. Le PNUD s'occupera du recrutement du Consultant en accord avec le Ministère de la Justice.
- b) Sous-traitance: Une provision de 500,000 US \$ est prévue pour la réaffectation des bâtiments et l'aménagement des nouveaux lieux de détention.
- c) Equipement: une provision de 443,000 US \$ est prévue pour l'achat d'équipement consommable et matériel non-consommable. Ce matériel est listé en annexe pour chacune des instances.

2) Apports du Gouvernement

La contribution du Gouvernement Rwandais consistera principalement à la mise à disposition d'un homologue qui travaillera en collaboration avec l'expert associé du PNUD, afin d'assurer le soutien nécessaire au travail de suivi du projet.

3) Apports de l'Opération Droits de l'Homme au Rwanda

L'Opération Droits de l'Homme au Rwanda apportera son assistance technique au gouvernement, pour faire fonctionner le système judiciaire par l'entremise de leurs équipes déjà en place sur le terrain.

4) Apports du CICR

Le CICR est prêt à fournir informations et conseils afin d'appuyer le Gouvernement dans le suivi du projet et rendre compte de l'exécution des activités grâce à la production de rapports d'avancement ceci aux bénéfices du Gouvernement et du PNUD. Il apportera également une assistance technique en fonction des besoins notamment dans les domaines de la santé, de l'hygiène et de l'assainissement des eaux.

5) Apports de la MINUAR

La MINUAR apportera son assistance technique et matérielle liée notamment aux périmètres de sécurité des nouveaux lieux de détention.

VIII. SUIVI DU PROJET

Le projet fera l'objet d'un examen Tripartite (Gouvernement, PNUD, Agence de Coopération) au cours de son exécution: une réunion Tripartite de démarrage, et une rencontre Tripartite Finale.

Une Cellule de coordination et suivi des activités du projet sera mise sur pied. Elle sera composée des trois parties, soit de l'expert associé sur le projet et du responsable du suivi du Trust Fund au PNUD, de l'Unité de coopération technique du Centre des Droits de l'Homme et d'un représentant du Ministère de la Justice.

Le Consultant est responsable :

De la collecte des informations sur le terrain auprès des autres parties et du suivi des travaux de réhabilitation et l'achat de matériel. Il devra élaborer les rapports d'avancement périodiques. Les autres parties lui assurent leur collaboration et leur soutien dans ses fonctions.

La cellule de coordination est responsable:

De transmettre un rapport mensuel d'avancement des activités au PNUD, qui de son côté sera redevant envers la Représentation des Pays-Bas.

BUDGET PREVISIONNEL

RUBRIQUES

\$ US

COUT PAR LOTTOTAL

FONDS DE REHABILITATION (sous-traitance)

Matériel pour la réhabilitation de Parquets, Cour d'Appel,
Tribunaux 1ère Instance, Cantons(5 Préf.) et pour l'aménagement
des nouveaux lieux de détention.

500,000

LOT POUR PARQUETS (10)

1 voiture pick-up (23 000\$) 230,000
2 motos (6,000\$) 60,000

Constitution des dossiers

2 machines écrire (non-élect.) (6,000\$) 6,000

1 appareil photo (3 profils) et films photo (1,000\$) 10,000

Matériel pour empreintes digitales et
Matériel de bureau et Papeterie (1,500\$) 15,000

321,000

LOT POUR TRIBUNAUX 1ère INSTANCE (10)

COUR D'APPEL ET/ou CANTONS(5 x 10 préfectures) (50)

1 Machine à écrire/lot (60) (300\$) 18,000

Matériel de bureau/Papeterie (par Préf.) (500\$) 5,000

23,000

LOT PAR PRISON (3)

1 camionnette long chassis (32,000\$) 96,000

1 machine à écrire (300\$) 900

Matériel de bureau/Papeterie (700\$) 2,100

99,000

POSTE DE CONSULTANT

27,000

Divers et Maintenance

10,000

GRAND TOTAL

980,000 \$

cost
appareils
photos

4x4 double
cabin.

Consolidated Project Budget for Executing Agent GVT
(in US dollars)

Annexe I

Project Number: RMA/95/003
Project Title: APPUI A LA REHABILITATION DU SYSTEME DE LA JUSTICE
Revision Code: A
Source of Funds: **91 Netherlands Trust Fund**
AOS Source of Funds: 91 Netherlands Trust Fund
Executing Agent: GVT

Budget ⁺		Project Total (1995-1995)		Year 1 1995			
Comp Line	Line Description	AOS Provider	m/m \$ Cost	AOS	m/m \$ Cost		
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL						
11.	Experts	GVT	2.7	27,000	2.7	27,000	
11.52	CONSULTANT		2.7	27,000	2.7	27,000	
11.99	Subtotal						
13.	Admin. Support Personnel	GVT		5,000		5,000	
13.01	SUPPORT ADMINISTRATIF			5,000		5,000	
13.99	Subtotal						
15.	Travel Costs	GVT		5,000		5,000	
15.01	Mission			5,000		5,000	
15.99	Subtotal						
19.	Component Total		2.7	37,000	2.7	37,000	
20	SUBCONTRACTS						
21.	Subcontract A	GVT		500,000		500,000	
21.01	REHAB. PRISONS, PARQUETS, TRIBUNA			500,000		500,000	
21.99	Subtotal						
29.	Component Total			500,000		500,000	
40	EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES						
45.	Local Procurement	GVT		371,000		371,000	
45.01	VEHICULES ET MOTOS			24,900		24,900	
45.02	MACHINES A ECRIRE			10,000		10,000	
45.03	APPAREILS PHOTOS	GVT		22,100		22,100	
45.04	MAT. BUREAU ET EMPR. DIGITALES			10,000		10,000	
45.05	ENTRETIEN			438,000		438,000	
45.99	Subtotal						

Project Number: RMA/95/003
 Project Title: APPUI A LA REHABILITATION DU SYSTEME DE LA JUSTICE
 Revision Code: A
 Source of Funds: 02 UNDP - IPF (Add-on Fund)
 AOS Source of Funds: 91 Netherlands Trust Fund
 Executing Agent: GVT

Budget Cmp Line	Line Description	AOS Provider	Project Total (1995-1995)		Year 1 1995	
			m/m	\$ Cost	m/m	\$ Cost
49.	Component Total			438,000		438,000
50	MISCELLANEOUS					
51.	Miscellaneous			5,000		5,000
51.01	DIVERS	GVT		5,000		5,000
51.99	Subtotal			5,000		5,000
59.	Component Total			5,000		5,000
90	TOTAL					
99.	Budget Total		2.7	980,000	2.7	980,000

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS (UNV)

1. Currently serving UNV specialists:

The attached table entitled " Status of UNV activities within the context of the RWANDA crisis and and under the PROGRAMME of NATIONAL RECONCILIATION, RECONSTRUCTION, AND SOCIO_ECONOMIC REHABILITATION" provides a statistical report of established and pipeline UNV posts in the RWANDA region The table gives the number of UNV posts broken down by country of assignment and user agency. Of a total of 78 presently_serving UNV Specialists, thirty six are working inside RWANDA:

2. Situation by Agency:

Humanitarian Relief: UNHCR:6 UNV, UNREO: 9 UNV, IOM: 1 UNV, WFP: 2 UNV

Reconstruction: ICAO: 3 UNV

Development: FAO: 2 UNV, UNICEF: 2 UNV, UNCHR: 9 UNV, WHO: 1 UNV.

3. VNU Programming matters (Agency by Agency)

UNAMIR:

Memorandum of understanding (MOU) between UN and UNV for the deployment of some 74 UNV specialists to UNAMIR (RWANDA) was signed on 13 January and the UNVs will before the end of April.

WFP: According the the UN Consolidqted Inter_Agency Appeal for Persons affected by the crisis in Rwanda, 1994, the UNV programme will provide 16 volunteers to WFP.

UNHCR: 1 UNV is expected to arrive at end February.

UNHCHR: Awaiting 23 VNUs Human Rights Monitors who will arrive by the end of March.

UNDDSMS: 9 Volunteers will arrive by the end of March.

ILO: 2 VNUs will be arriving this year.

UNDP/OPS: 4 VNUs will arrive by end April.

OMS: VNUs specializing in HIV/AIDs prevention will be working at the regional level.

HABITAT: 6 UNVs will arrive before the end of March



Revised 12/01/95

Internal**RWANDA EMERGENCY NORMALISATION PLAN (RENP)**

The Rwanda Emergency Normalisation Plan (RENP) outlines the principal areas in which Rwanda needs immediate relief. RENP is neither a comprehensive approach to Rwanda's socio-economic problems nor does it provide detailed project data. It simply indicates the areas where emergency relief is needed so that the state begins to function effectively. Dividing itself into three broad headings, RENP addresses the following areas:

A. Infrastructure

Electricity
Water
Telecommunications
Roads and Bridges
Repairs of Public
Buildings/Ministries

B. Essential Services

Balance of Payments Support
Police and Gendarmerie
Judicial Services
Prisons
Administrative cadres
Municipal services

C. Vital Socio-Economic Needs

Seeds and Agricultural Needs
Habitat and Resettlement
Refugees, IDP Open Relief Centres (OSRCs)
Food
Schools
Hospitals/Health

Each item is briefly described in its present state with an approximate estimate for basic relief. The objective is to address these issues immediately so that the relief and rehabilitation programmes under UNDP, UN Agency Relief Operations and World Bank Programmes can be given a jump start.

All RENP projects have a common denominator with UNDP Round Table proposals, the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal 1995 and the World Bank programme all of which are, of course, broader in scope and gestation. RENP programmes would eventually merge into these programmes and would provide them with optimum return on investment. For instance, all the items listed under the infrastructure item of RENP ("A" above) amount to US \$54 million and are also included in the UNDP proposals for the Round Table which, being more extensive, add up to US \$70.6 million. Similarly, a number of issues contained in the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal 1995 e.g. (schools, hospitals, health centres, Open Relief Centres, etc.) are also part of RENP.

The issues outlined in RENP require urgent, up-front support which could either be provided through the Rwanda Trust Fund or through counter-part funds made immediately available to the government. In either case, co-ordination at the ground level is essential.

A. INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Electricity

Current Situation:

The hydraulic and thermal power stations which provide the country with electricity, normally producing a total of 40 megawatts, are now producing only 17. The most important of these power stations, Ntaruka, was damaged in 1993. The most urgent repairs on these stations are already well underway, and the Government has stated that it requires \$9,490,000 USD to repair the power grid.

As a result of these repairs, according to Electrogaz, electricity has been restored to approximately 70% of the residences in all sectors of Kigali.

Also according to Electrogaz, outside Kigali, electricity has been partially restored to: Ruhengeri, Gisenyi, Kibuye, Cyangugu, Byumba, Butare, Gitarama and Gikongoro. The eastern part of the country (Rwamagana, Kibungo) is in dire need of rehabilitation.

WPF is providing, through the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Food-for Work Rations to the workers of Electrogaz (currently numbered 430). The food packages will be provided until such time as Electrogaz can resume salary payments. Electrogaz still requires funds in order to pay salaries.

Requirements:

		<u>Estimated Costs:</u>
		USD
a.	Reconstruction of the transformer station at Gikondo :	\$1,500,000
b.	Reparation of the lines and the power station of Jabana :	\$2,000,000
c.	Reparation and equipment of various power lines :	\$1,000,000
d.	Rehabilitation of the Ntaruka power station :	\$4,000,000
e.	Rehabilitation of the power lines Gikondo-Mururu and Kilinda :	\$ 330,000
f.	Replacement of the transformer at Jabana :	\$ 300,000
g.	Reparation of the Gifurwe power station :	\$ 360,000
Sub-total electrical power grid:		\$ 9,490,000

Medium Term:

Other projects which must be undertaken in the medium term are: the repair of the stations at: Gisenyi, Gatsata, Kigoma, Mukungwa (evaluation of turbines) and Gihira.

Long Term:

In the long term, to increase the production of electricity to address the energy deficit and the needs of the population, the following will be necessary:

- The construction of additional hydroelectric power stations: (Nyabarongo, Rukarara and Akanyaru are currently being studied);
- The construction of the inter-connecting line between Uganda and Rwanda (a project which will be very cost-efficient, with a relatively low cost and large benefit).

Donor Offers of Assistance:

1. The European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) is funding projects in the amount of \$6 million, with GTZ (German Government), executing the project and providing \$1.4 million in tools and equipment.
2. The Canadian Government, through the Agence Canadienne de Developpement International (ACDI) is funding between \$3 - 5 million in projects.
3. The Banque Europeene d'Investissement (BEI), the KFW (German Government) and the Caisse de Developpement Francais (CDF) have also made offers of assistance.
4. UNICEF, through Australian AESOP, is providing \$2 million in tools and equipment for the rehabilitation of the power grid.
5. The World Bank has committed itself to filling any gaps that may remain after the other donors have made their pledges.

It is essential that all donors work in close coordination with the Ministry of Public Works so that all funds will be used as efficiently as possible. This is also important in order to avoid any possibility of overlap or duplication.

Programme of support to the Ministry of Public Works (MINITRAPE):

	<u>Estimated Costs:</u>
	USD
a. Project Management Cell	: \$1,020,000
b. Contract Management Cell (Sub-contracting of the projects requires flexible procedures and follow-up/monitoring)	: \$1,400,000
c. Training of Staff (the staff must be trained for new management tasks)	: \$3,740,000
d. Plan of action for the road sector (a policy of regional disenclavement must be developed)	: \$ 200,000
Sub-total support to MINITRAPE	\$6,360,000

2. Water

Current Situation:

The war dealt a serious blow to Rwanda's water and sanitation system. The massive displacement of the population into crowded camps inside and outside the country, combined with unsanitary methods of water handling and waste disposal, have created widespread health problems. Resulting epidemics, including cholera and dysentery, have claimed the lives of thousands of people. Inside Rwanda, such vital institutions as hospitals, health centres and public buildings have been left without electricity and/or functioning water pumping stations. During 1994, emergency technical assistance was provided by: UN and international agencies (UNAMIR (BRITCON), UNICEF and ICRC), bilateral aid agencies (GTZ, Australian Relief Agency) and the Canadian, Norwegian and Finnish governments. NGOs, especially MSF and OXFAM have also played an important role. Of course, Electrogaz, in coordination with the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Health, has made enormous efforts (with scarce resources) to rehabilitate essential water and sanitation services. UNICEF has been designated the lead U.N. agency for the sector and has been co-ordinating, since July 1994, a large inter-agency working group that brings together Government, UN Agencies (UNAMIR, UNDP, UNHCR, WHO), bi-lateral donors and NGOs in order to agree on strategies and plan implementation.

UNICEF:

Immediately after the crisis, teams of ICRC, UNAMIR and UNICEF water engineers undertook rapid assessments of the water supply system in Kigali city and in the 13 main urban centres throughout the country. As a result of this combined effort, the Kigali water supply was re-established in September, serving 300,000 people, at least on alternate days. Similarly, all 13 water treatment plants in Rwanda's secondary cities are now functioning due to the combined support of the above-mentioned Agencies and GTZ. These organizations also provided water treatment chemicals, fuel, pumping equipment, spare parts and incentives for Electrogaz personnel. According to UNICEF, in mid-November 1994, thanks to the combined efforts of the Government and of the International Community, the water supply to the entire urban population of Rwanda, some 1,000,000 persons, was largely restored.

In 1994, UNICEF received almost US \$11 million for use in emergency water and sanitation activities within Rwanda and in refugee areas in northern Tanzania and eastern Zaire. Activities focused on providing emergency access to potable water and sanitation facilities (latrines, wash basins) to internally displaced (SW-Rwanda) and refugee populations (Ngara, Goma, Bukavu), with a particular emphasis on unaccompanied children centres (Goma, Bukavu, Rwanda). Efforts were also made to rehabilitate the water supply system in major and secondary urban areas.

In 1995, UNICEF will continue to rehabilitate the water infrastructure, especially in rural areas, with a particular emphasis on returnee and displaced communities. A strong focus on hygiene education and sanitation will also be integrated into a preventive health strategy which will seek to prevent epidemics. To ensure sustainability of emergency assistance, UNICEF will also support hygiene education and community involvement in water supply and sanitation activities, especially regarding the reconstruction and maintenance of schools, rural health centres and water sources for communities of returning refugees. Finally, support will be provided for the re-establishment of the national capacity for emergency needs assessment, analysis and planning (including training of Government staff, logistical support and provision of chemicals for water treatment).

NGOs by region

North-West

AICF has started a study on the rehabilitation of water supply system in Ruhengeri and Gisenyi Prefectures. ICRC plans to rehabilitate 200 water systems in the two prefectures. MSF-France will rehabilitate water supply systems in health centres in the same areas.

North-East

Austrian Relief Programme is continuing the Mutara Rehabilitation scheme that will provide water to the Byumba region. ATLAS will install a water purification plant at Muvumba River to provide water to Nyagatare and Rwampesha while awaiting the completion of the Mutara scheme.

South-West:

Potable Water Supply Systems (PWSS) continue to supply water to the IDP camps at Kibeho and Ndago camps. Kibeho and Ndago have an estimated 36,500 and 45,000 IDPs respectively.

Requirements:

Programme of Potable Water Supply:

		Estimated Costs:
		USD
a.	Evaluation of damages to system	: \$ 200,000
b.	Reparation of water supply system	: \$1,000,000
c.	Rehabilitation of supply in rural areas	: \$2,250,000
d.	Supervision of water supply projects	: \$ 400,000
Sub-total potable water supply		\$3,850,000

3. Telecommunications and Postal System:
Current Situation:

Telecommunications: The Jari Nodal Centre, which transmits inter-urban and international communications, is totally destroyed. One of the two earth stations is destroyed and the other seriously damaged. Two-thirds (49 out of 73) of the international circuits are inoperational and four-fifths of rural telephone equipment is irreparable. The station at Cyangugu has been completely looted.

Postal Services: All of the postal services (11) in the country, as well as the sub-offices and auxiliary offices (28), are out of service. The only functioning postal service is the service in Kigali and its airport annex.

Requirements:

Support Programme to the Ministry of Transport and Communications (MINITRANSCO)

		Estimated Costs:
		USD
a.	Training of staff	: \$ 48,000
b.	Training of new Rwandatel Agents (35 new Agents must be trained)	: \$831,000
Sub-total support to MINITRANSCO		\$879,000

Programme to rehabilitate telecommunications

		Estimated Costs:
		USD
a.	Rehabilitation of the Jari Nodal Centre	: \$598,000
b.	Rehabilitation of Rwandatel buildings	: \$113,000
c.	Reestablishment of the liaison Jari-Tanzania	: \$114,000
d.	Provision of services	: \$498,000
e.	Earth Station	: \$721,000
f.	Rehabilitation of the Cyangugu communications network	: \$430,000
g.	Vehicles for telecommunications maintenance	: \$ 36,000
h.	Replacement of generator in Gitarama	: \$ 45,000
Sub-total telecommunications		\$2,555,000

Programme to rehabilitate postal services

The rehabilitation of postal services will be covered by a reimbursable advance from the Treasury to the Post Office.

		Estimated Costs:
		USD
a.	Rehabilitation of the principal postal service of Kigali	\$95,000
b.	Rehabilitation of 11 postal services	\$524,000
c.	Replacement of vehicles	\$143,000
d.	The re-equipment of postal services	\$292,000
Sub-total postal services		\$1,054,000

4. Roads and Bridges

Current Situation:

1. As a result of the recent civil war and of previous conflicts, several major bridges have been destroyed, rendering road access in some areas difficult. As a result of the Spring 1994 war, the mountainous terrain, the rainy season and the general lack of maintenance, the road system in Rwanda is seriously deteriorating. Additionally, the majority of civil engineering construction equipment has been damaged beyond repair, and logistical support such as vehicles is also lacking. Traffic signals have been heavily damaged. In Kigali, all traffic lights and a large part of street lights are out of service.

2. UNAMIR has conducted a number of expedient repairs primarily in support of humanitarian operations. This has included the temporary repair of the Gatuna bridge, the replacement of Kanzenze bridge and the repair of numerous small culverts, principally in the south-west, the former Humanitarian Protection Zone. Additionally, BRITCON, during their tour of duty, improved the condition of roads in the region of Byumba.

Requirements:

1. Bridges: The replacement and/or repair of the following twelve bridges as specified in the plan of 10 October which was prepared by the Ministry of Public Works, Bridge Division: Kanzenze (repairs in progress by BRITCON), Akanyaru I, Sake II, Base, Cyohoha, Muvumba, Bushara, Kinturo, Butaro, Karujumba, Kizinga and Kanzenze II (temporary repair carried out by BRITCON). In order to complete this work, the Ministry of Public Works, in its plan of 10 October, has requested the following: 13 vehicles, various construction materials, tools and fuel and lubricants.

2. Roads: BRITCON UNAMIR, during their tour of duty, carried out a short-term programme of road repair, primarily related to UNAMIR operations (the main and alternate supply roads). In order for the Ministry of Public Works, Roads Division, to take over this work in the long-term, they have requested the following: 9 vehicles, fuel and lubricants, construction materials, technical assistance for the repair of equipment and financial assistance to pay employee salaries. Several major construction projects funded by the World Bank, which were in progress, were interrupted by the war and have not yet been restarted. The international community should restart these projects as a matter of priority.

Road Network Programme:

		<u>Estimated Costs:</u>
		USD
a.	Detailed evaluation of damages to road network :	\$600,000
b.	Reparation of paved and dirt roads and bridges (820 km. already identified, of which 127 are in Kigali, 36 are in Butare and 665 are in rural areas :	\$6,750,000
c.	Equipment of 4 rapid maintenance teams :	\$6,610,000
d.	Reparation of vehicles :	\$ 400,000
Sub-total Road Network Programme		\$14,360,000

5. Repairs of Public Buildings/Ministries:

Current Situation:

In Kigali, all of the Ministries and other public buildings were damaged and several were rendered inhabitable. The buildings which received the most damage are the Conseil National pour le Developpement (CND), and the Ministries of Interior, Public Functions, Public Works, Education and Health. The Court of First Instance of Kigali also received considerable damages.

In the rest of the country, rehabilitation of public buildings must be undertaken in 10 Prefectures, 22 sub-Prefectures, 145 Communes and their 1489 Sector Offices. The buildings of the Cyangugu Prefecture, along with 30 communal offices, must be rebuilt.

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

During BRITCON's tour of duty with UNAMIR, the contingent repaired the bomb damage to the roof of the Minister of Public Works offices.

Requirements:

Programme for the rehabilitation of public buildings and for urban planning

	<u>Estimated Costs:</u> USD
a. Rehabilitation study of public buildings:	\$ 420,000
b. Rehabilitation of public buildings in Kigali :	\$ 1,120,000
c. Rehabilitation of public buildings in the rest of Rwanda :	\$13,000,000
d. Garbage collection in the urban centres (it is necessary to prepare for a potentially dangerous situation) :	\$1,150,000
Sub-total public buildings and urban planning	\$15,690,000

Donor/Agency Offers of Assistance:

UNDP has announced that the \$1 million USD HABITAT Project Document entitled, "The Program of Emergency Assistance for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the city of Kigali and Other Urban Centres", was signed on 14 December 1994 by the Minister of Planning, UNDP and HABITAT. The signing of this document authorized the release of \$1 million USD from the \$5 million USD Dutch contribution to the Trust Fund for the financing of the project. HABITAT will now proceed with the execution of the project.

B: ESSENTIAL SERVICES

1. Balance of Payments Support:

Internal financial constraints in 1995 will probably leave few possibilities for the government to use internal resources to cover its budget deficit. Budgetary aid will therefore be necessary.

In the present context, it is very difficult to make predictions for the balance of payments of Rwanda in 1995, due to the present unstructured nature of the economy. It is therefore impossible to predict with any accuracy the amount of aid required for the balance of payments. The best estimate for budgetary aid, however, is 160.6 million dollars, the equivalent of which, in local currency, will be used to cover the budget deficit.

In addition, given Rwanda's difficult socio-economic context, assistance in goods that do not generate funds will be required in 1995. This aid involves reconstituting 9 million dollars worth of strategic fuel stock and supplying basic medicines to stock the expected local production deficit. The need for structural food aid is estimated to be 15 million dollars. The global aid for the balance of payments requested for 1995 is therefore put at 189.6 million dollars, divided as follows:

		<u>Estimated Costs:</u>
		USD
a.	Commercial Imports	: \$160,600,000
b.	Reconstituting the strategic fuel reserve:	\$ 9,000,000
c.	Medical supplies	: \$ 5,000,000
d.	Structural food aid (generating counterpart funds at a later date):	\$ 15,000,000
Sub-total for global aid for the balance of payments		\$ 189,600,000

Insofar as the efficient mobilisation of the counterpart to the aid for the balance of payments will depend on the status of commercial imports, a large part of the budget deficit should be financed through direct aid to the budget in the form of donations.

2. Gendarmerie and Communal Police:

Following the Belgian tradition, Rwanda has a national Gendarmerie Force under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defence. In addition, Rwanda has communal police which have local jurisdiction and are attached to the Ministry of Justice.

Gendarmerie:

The UNAMIR CIVPOL Unit has begun a condensed and accelerated training programme for the Gendarmerie. The first class of 102 gendarmes, who were trained by the UNAMIR CIVPOL unit and who graduated in early November, have been deployed in brigades throughout Rwanda.

The UNAMIR CIVPOL unit has begun the second round of training at the Ecole de la Gendarmerie Nationale in Ruhengeri. The training began on 12 December with preliminary exams for new candidates with the objective of determining the level and class of each student.

The Government has requested the training of 6,000 gendarmes, which corresponds to the number mandated by the Arusha Peace Accords. There is thus a critical need for bi-lateral or multi-lateral assistance in order to train and equip the number of gendarmes requested by the Government.

In response to this request, UNAMIR CIVPOL is in the process of training a nucleus of 400 gendarmes, 100 of whom will be trained as instructors. As noted above, the first 102 of this nucleus have already been trained, and the second batch is in progress.

Short-term Requirements:

In the short-term, UNAMIR CIVPOL requires the following for the training of the 350 currently in Ruhengeri and the subsequent round of training of 100 instructors in Ruhengeri for a period of one year:

		<u>Estimated Costs:</u>
		USD
-food assistance	:	\$420,000
-bed sheets and mattresses	:	\$ 17,500
-medicines	:	\$ 28,000
-repairs of buildings	:	\$165,000
-office supplies; and	:	\$ 20,000
-teaching aids	:	\$100,000

Sub-total, Gendarmerie:		\$750,500

Long-term Requirements:

Training and equipment of a gendarmerie of 6,000.

Communal Police:

In the case of the communal police, the Government has requested the training of ten police officers per commune. UNAMIR CIVPOL's training programme, which has been approved by the Government, will begin in mid-January. The training will be conducted at the prefecture level.

Short-term Requirements:

Estimated Costs:

		USD
-food assistance	:	\$1,716,000
-bed sheets and mattresses	:	\$ 71,500
-medicines	:	\$ 114,400
-repairs to buildings	:	\$ 165,000
-teaching aids	:	\$ 100,000
-office supplies	:	\$ 20,000

Sub-total, Communal Police : \$2,186,900

Total Gendarmerie and Communal Police: \$2,937,400

Long-term Requirements:

The equipment of a communal police force for each of the 143 communes.

3. Judicial Services:

Current Situation:

The Judicial system in this country has many shortcomings due to the social political framework in which it developed. It has always served the interest of its supporters and thus its independence has been questionable.

These shortcomings are compounded by a lack of material and a lack of financial and human resources. Out of approximately 800 magistrates in Rwanda before April 1994, only 300 remain. The police force does not yet have a well-developed expertise, in comparison to the Gendarmerie and its means are very limited. In addition, the slowness with which cases are processed will only be accentuated by the large number of cases of persons accused of genocide and by the potential disputes linked to the problem of the occupation of houses and land by former refugees who are returning to the country.

In response to this situation, the government has established the following four objectives:

- reorganize the Judiciary branch of government.
- bring to justice the alleged perpetrators of genocide.
- law reform.
- restoring the security system.

The following actions have already been taken within the framework of the aforementioned objectives:

- The reopening of the Judicial Service and the Prosecution Department of the Supreme Court.
- The establishment of a commission on legislation.
- The arrest of 7,000 persons accused of participating in the genocide (their conditions of detention are being monitored by, among others, the Red Cross and the World Food Programme).

Requirements:

Reorganization of the Judicial System based on a real separation of powers and the independence of the magistrature.

Reinforcement of human resources in the court and tribunal.

Establishment of the institutions outlined in the Arusha Accords, the Supreme Court and the High Counsel of the Magistrature.

Implementation of a training programme for the personnel of the Magistrates, Justice Aids, and Police Criminal Investigators.

Define the modalities of collaboration with the courts put into place by the UN Security Council to bring to justice the alleged perpetrators of genocide.

Develop basic texts relative to the studies of judicial personnel, the criminal code, the code on criminal proceedings, the creation of a commission on human rights and the creation of a bar association.

Short Term Action to be taken:

- Repair of buildings, material/equipment support to Courts of First Instance and Courts of Appeal.

- Provision of foreign judges from countries with compatible legal systems (2 per each Court of First Instance and each Appeal Court, to work with one Rwandese judge);

- Assistance to the Ministry of Justice, including advisors, at the headquarters for a period of one year;

- Assistance to prosecutors and judicial police in conducting inquiries concerning accused persons being held in prisons;

- Assistance to functioning and fair civil police to help restore sense of security;

- Assistance to prison system to ensure improved care of prisoners; and

- Assistance in exploring mechanisms for establishing alternative means of dispute resolution, including traditional means as appropriate.

From a practical point of view, one agency must serve as the lead agency whose role it will be to coordinate donor efforts and funding for these projects. The UNDP and the UN Centre for Human Rights are currently discussing this question. The donors are showing great enthusiasm to assist in this area. Germany has already given \$27,000 to the Minister of Justice.

Long Term Action:

- Assistance in the training of judges, magistrates and lawyers so that the judicial system could be self-sustaining in two years.

- Assistance to training of other personnel involved in court, prison system, police and prosecutorial system. Such training would include sensitization to human rights, the right to a fair trial and defence and the instilling of a sense of professional standards.

- Assistance to civic education, freedom of association and free press, and particularly media-appropriate, such as radio, to instil faith in the justice system.

- Assistance to civic associations of all types (women, youth, NGOs, human rights, peace, professional groups, including development of a bar association.)

-Assistance in the review of laws with the objective of increasing harmonization with human rights and international norms.

Rehabilitation and Reorganization of Judicial System:

		<u>Estimated Costs:</u>
		USD
a.	Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Justice (two advisors and 24 judges)	: \$ 1,116,000
b.	Training/professionalization	: \$ 3,470,000
c.	Equipment and materials	: \$ 250,000
		<hr/>
	Sub-total	\$ 4,836,000

4. Prisons:

Current Situation:

The Joint Mission to Evaluate the needs of the Justice System, as a result of their recent interviews, concluded that the prison population in Rwanda consists of approximately 10,000 persons, distributed as follows:

- Kigali prison, built in 1930 for about 3,000 persons, currently holds more than 5,000 detainees.
- Butare prison, initially built for 1,200 persons, currently holds more than 3,000 persons.
- Gitarama is said to currently hold more than 2,500 persons.
- The military prison in Rilima contains 202 detainees, including one woman, who were supposedly transferred there from the Central Prison in Kigali.

The majority of detainees appear to have been arrested based on denunciations by individuals and are suspected to have participated in the genocide. These arrests are fundamentally illegal and in violation of human rights because the persons are detained indefinitely, awaiting evidence of guilt or innocence. Assistance to the investigatory arm of the justice system could help to determine which cases have enough evidence to justify bringing them to trial.

The conditions in the prisons are characterized by overcrowding, and a lack of facilities, food, hygiene and sanitation. These conditions result in the spread of dysentery and malaria, and prison officials in Kigali report about six deaths a day, while in Butare, they indicate about seven deaths per day.

Many minors are being held in adult prisons (about 114 in the Kigali prison and about 20 in the Butare prison). This is counter to standard human rights procedures.

Rehabilitation of the Administration of the Prison System

The mission noted that the continued detainment of accused without trial is a fundamental violation of human rights and that, although the decimation of the justice system is adequate reason for the problem of delay, the government, with the help of the international community, should pursue all reasonable means to remove this back-log. In the meantime, it is urgent to improve the conditions and care of prisoners in the following manner:

- Relocation of detainees to relieve overcrowding;
- Improvement of conditions of hygiene, health and feeding;
- Assistance for those released to be re-integrated into society;

- Separation of minors from adults/protection of minors;
- Addition of a human rights component for any training developed for prison personnel;
- Recruitment and training of prison guards, perhaps from the Gendarmerie or the Judicial Police for placement under the authority of prison administrators.

Donor/Agency Offers of Assistance:

UNICEF is providing medical supplies and food assistance to women and children being detained in the Kigali Prison.

5. Administrative cadres:

Current Situation:

At the present time, the civil administration in Rwanda is in disorder due to a lack of human and material resources. In response to this situation, the Government anticipates, instead of restoring the former system, taking advantage of this need for rehabilitation to reorganize the administration, to re-define its tasks and to make it a more efficient tool of development. This new administration will conform to the new role that the Government intends to play in the economy and will also have to meet the challenges presented by the Government's rehabilitation programme. To respond to the most urgent needs of the central administration and to facilitate the Government's programme of rehabilitation, the Government plans to pursue the following objectives:

- improvement of the efficiency of central and local administrations;
- improvement of human resources management;
- the reinforcement of Government capacity in economic management;
- the reinforcement of Government capacity in public finance management; and
- the reinforcement of Government capacity in sectorial programme management.

Administrative Organization and Coordination

The Government plans to carry out the following:

- redefinition of the Government's role in the economy;
- development of organigrams to ensure an efficient and rational use of resources;
- the establishment of internal and inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms to assure cohesion of Government actions and flow of information; and
- re-organization and up-date of the central files of the legislative and regulatory texts.

This programme, which will be administered by the Office of the Prime Minister, will require \$750,000 USD. These resources will provide for the establishment of a technical assistance and training programme.

Human Resources Management

The public administration included, at the end of November 1994, some 22,000 civil servants compared to the 48,000 before the war in April 1994. The central administration consists of only 2,000 as opposed to its previous total of 8,700.

The Government intends to limit recruitment and the re-integration of personnel to proportions compatible with the new role of the State. More precisely, it has decided to limit the number of employees in non-professional posts to 50% of the previous figures.

The following will be undertaken in this area:

- definition of permanent positions required for efficient services;
- on-going evaluation of training and staff development needs;
- transitional measures for the recruitment, re-integration and centralization of the personnel management will be prepared for use until the general statutes of civil servants can be revised;
- access to public service will be regulated in accordance with the rules of transparency and equality of chances through the use of examinations.

These measures will require technical assistance to the Ministry of Function in the amount of \$900,000 USD.

Reform of Local Administration

In this area, the Government plans to:

- redefine missions and areas of responsibility of local collectivities and redefine relationships with local authorities;
- restructure training for human resources at local level;
- give fresh impetus to the executive and deliberating organs of local administrations in order to reinforce their coordinating abilities;
- define standards and modalities for the transfer and recovery of resources for local budgets pending the implementation of a new budgetary framework which will contribute to the financial autonomy of the local administrations;
- set up mechanisms for participation in the local management of groups, associations and other basic community units.

These actions will require the creation of a technical assistance and training programme in the Ministry of Interior at a cost of \$775,000 USD.

Economic Management

In this area, the Government plans to undertake the following:

- the rehabilitation and the reinforcement of macro-economic synthesis capacity and follow-up/contingency planning;
- improvement of analytical capacity programming, execution

- and follow-up/evaluation of public investments (including technical assistance material);
- the reinforcement of evaluative capacity and of strategy synthesis in sectorial development;
 - the creation of adequate statistical tools for planning and for economic analysis;
 - the reinforcement of institutional capacity in the coordination of exterior aid;
 - the rehabilitation and the reinforcement of managerial capacity in the financial and monetary sector.

These activities will require outside assistance in the sum of USD \$1.1 million.

Public Finance Management:

The Government's objectives in this sector are the following:

- the reinforcement of the government's capacity to develop and execute the budget;
- the improvement of management of the treasury and of the national debt;
- the rapid establishment of necessary tools and procedures for the collection of fiscal receipts, customs and others;
- the undertaking of training/professionalization of personnel within the Ministry of Finance.

These actions will require the creation, within the Ministry of Finance, of a nucleus of national staff and international experts. This reinforcement will require financial assistance in the sum of 1.15 million dollars.

Agency/Donor Assistance:

UNDP has fielded twelve consultants to assist the Prime Minister's office, and the Ministries of Planning, Finance, Interior, Public Service and Rehabilitation.

UNICEF is organizing, in coordination with the Ministry of Public Works, a two-week training workshop for the Mayor and for one water technician in each of the country's 143 communes.

Reorganization and Reinforcement of the Public Sector

		<u>Estimated Costs</u>
		USD
Human resources management	:	\$ 900,000
Administrative organization and coordination	:	\$ 750,000
Reform of local administration	:	\$ 775,000
Economic Management	:	\$ 1,100,000
Public Finance Management	:	\$ 1,150,000
Sub-total Public Sector		\$ 4,675,000

6. Municipal Services:

Current Situation:

Since 1990, due to a lack of equipment and human and financial resources, Kigali town can no longer ensure a sufficient or regular collection of rubbish and refuse. Following the recent events of the period of April to July 1994, the situation has been worsened by the remains of car and truck wrecks, as well as of other pieces of equipment, especially in those areas which saw the worst fighting. The few rubbish dumps (such as in Nyamirambo for instance) are overflowing since there has been no garbage collection for several months. Illegal dumps have appeared in all areas of town.

According to AFRICARE, an NGO specialising in health and sanitation which has been working in Rwanda for ten years, there are only two pieces of machinery still in functioning order, a bulldozer and a refuse collection truck.

Up until 1990, the collection of refuse was the responsibility of the Ministry of Public Works and Energy, MINITRAPE. In 1990, Kigali Prefecture took over the task, however, it has thus far lacked the technical means to carry out the work. There is also some confusion concerning the removal of dead animals which was previously the responsibility of the Ministry of Health (MINISANTE).

The AFRICARE project, vital and urgent for the relaunching of activities in Kigali, concentrates on basic and superficial cleaning of the city. It does not include the rehabilitation of gutters and sewers, blocked by refuse and sometimes damaged or destroyed by acts of vandalism. It also does not include the development of new rubbish dumps to replace those filled to capacity.

Donor/Agency Activity:

The project document entitled "Emergency Assistance Programme for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the City of Kigali and Other Urban Centres" was signed on 14 December 1994 by the Minister of Planning, UNDP and HABITAT. US\$1 million of the US\$ 5 million Dutch contribution to the Trust Fund has thus been released to finance this project.

The budget for this programme is as follows:

		<u>Estimated Costs:</u>
		USD
a.	institutional assistance component	
	Ministry of Rehabilitation (MINIREHAB) :	\$271,000
b.	housing of 500 repatriated families :	\$272,000
c.	rehabilitation of public buildings :	\$285,500
d.	clean-up of the city of Kigali :	\$134,000

Total budget		\$962,500

Clean-up of the City of Kigali

To cover these different aspects and lay the foundation of a regular urban management service, the present program proposes to widen considerably the AFRICARE approach by linking the emergency operations to a sustainable management for the collection and treatment of refuse.

Objectives of Programme:

- Guarantee that the investment produced by the AFRICARE/USAID cleaning project has a medium term effect, and that it be executed in keeping with the requirements of an urban environment;
- guarantee that this project creates high intensity labour employment;
- allow the recycling of certain recovered materials and encourage the involvement of small or medium sized companies which reutilize recovered materials;
- develop within the Prefecture a competent service for the management of the city infrastructure (such as the collection, discharge, treatment and recycling of scrap).

Institutional Structure:

The project will be based in the Kigali Prefecture. The release of funds needed for the implementation of the projects will be done by MINIREHAB which implies a very strict cooperation between MINIREHAB, UNDP and HABITAT, and in particular with the Institutional Assistance project in the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration.

The prefecture will appoint a National Director for the project who will be responsible for the proper execution of the project.

C: VITAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC NEEDS

1. Seeds and Agricultural Needs:

Government Policy/RoundTable:

The provision of seeds and agricultural needs is being handled successfully by FAO, with assistance from WFP, UNICEF and other Agencies and NGOs. The Government, in its "Programme de Reconciliation Nationale et du Rehabilitation et Relance Socio-Economiques", has outlined its requirements in the agricultural sector in the amount of USD \$16,768,000. The Programme to rehabilitate the livestock sector will require US \$18,349,000. The Programme of Support to the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) totals US \$5,660,000.

UN Agencies and NGOs working in this sector should work closely with the Government to ensure that their assistance conforms to the priorities outlined in the above-mentioned document.

Current Activity:

FAO:

FAO estimates that the rural population in Rwanda in November is currently 4.5 million people, or about 850,000 farming households. According to FAO calculations, it is estimated that the distribution of seeds and hoes for the 1995 season (September - December 1994) has met 80% of the needs for bean seed (6,800 MT) and 100% of the needs for maize (1,700 MT). In addition, 5MT of vegetable seeds and 450,000 hoes were distributed to 680,000 families (approximately 3.4 million rural people).

Currently, an FAO mission of 6 experts (agronomy, fisheries, forestry, livestock, seeds, nutrition) is assessing the agricultural sector and its short- to medium-term rehabilitation requirements. A second mission has already completed its evaluation of essential inputs for the up-coming 1995 season (January - June 1995).

UNICEF

UNICEF has provided 700 metric tons of bean seeds to 70,000 families, who are estimated to represent 10 per cent of the agricultural population in the eastern and central regions of the country. UNICEF also distributed 80,000 hoes to help meet the agricultural needs of some 80,000 individual families. In addition, UNICEF participated in harvesting activities in the eastern region of the country in July and August by providing eight trucks with an overall capacity of 65 metric tons. This assistance enabled the population to recuperate 4,000 metric tons of beans and sorghum which represent 17 per cent of the country's total needs for planting.

2. Habitat and Resettlement:

Government Policy/RoundTable:

For the Government, the most urgent problem to resolve in conjunction with the refugees and displaced persons is that of housing. HABITAT, the Nairobi-based Agency, has developed a project which will undertake the following:

- the repair and the rehabilitation of Government buildings;
- the cleansing and the re-establishment of the waste collection and waste disposal mechanisms in Kigali;
- the construction of 500 housing units in Kigali for the general public (which will serve as a pilot project which can then be duplicated in other urban centres of the country).

Current Activity:

The Programme document entitled "Emergency Assistance Programme for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the City of Kigali and Other Urban Centres" was signed on 14 December 1994 by the Minister of Planning, UNDP and HABITAT. US \$1 million of the US \$5 million Dutch contribution to the Trust Fund has thus been released to finance this project.

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	USD
a. institutional assistance component	
Ministry of Rehabilitation (MINIREHAB) :	\$271,000
b. housing of 500 repatriated families :	\$272,000
c. rehabilitation of public buildings :	\$285,500
d. clean-up of the city of Kigali :	\$134,000

Total budget	\$962,500

These interventions will include:

- a housing strategy which would provide for the resolution of present and future conflicts linked to access to property and reality in urban surroundings;
- a pilot scheme for the rehousing of 500 repatriated families in Kigali as well as for similar operations in other towns in the country;
- the rehabilitation of five public buildings (the CND as well as sectorial ministries) in Kigali; as well as for other similar operations in other towns in the country;

- the general cleaning of the town of Kigali (including partial demining), the rehabilitation of sewers and reestablishment of the collection and treatment of household refuse (in cooperation with AFRICARE/Kigali);

and depending on the availability of additional funds:

- the preparation and, if need be, the implementation of, other urban rehabilitation actions.

Target Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of the programme are:

- urban populations and, more specifically, victims of recent military conflicts;
- national and decentralized institutions involved in the planning and implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction programs;
- NGOs associated with national rehabilitation and reconstruction programs.

Program Implementation Strategy

Due to its design, the programme has both an institutional and an operational aspect.

- institutional aspect:

Institutional reinforcement of the Rehabilitation and Social Integration Ministry to enable it to fulfil its role as initiator and coordinator for rehabilitation and reconstruction actions.

The program will provide institutional backing for the Ministry of Public Works and the Kigali Prefecture during the implementation of technical tasks such as the rehabilitation of public buildings, the cleaning up of the town of Kigali, etc.

This institutional support will extend to other ministries (Interior and Communal Development Ministry, Environment and Tourism Ministry, etc.), once implementation of propositions contained in the project lists have taken shape.

- operational aspects:

Implementation of rehousing projects for repatriated families, setting up welcome centres, rehabilitation of buildings destroyed or damaged during the events of April to July 1994; cleaning of the town of Kigali etc.

The program is the expression of a consensus reached between the different government institutions, several of the United Nations agencies (UNDP, UNCHS-Habitat, UNEP, WFP, UNV, UNIFEM) and NGOs represented in Rwanda (Africare for instance).

WFP will, for the first six months following the start of the program, supply food aid for up to 1000 beneficiaries either in the ministries concerned, or within the framework of tasks requiring a large workforce.

Due to the urgency with which the programme should be implemented, the UNDP will finance on CIP the first start-up actions while negotiating, should the need arise, with other donors to obtain additional financing for the other projects.

The program was designed to provide an essential link between the original humanitarian actions in Rwanda and the relaunching of the development process in the country. It can easily be included in the "Rehabilitation and Reintegration in Rwanda Program" (PRORERWA), prepared by the UNDP in Kigali.

3. Refugees, IDPs, Open Relief Centres (ORCs):

Current Situation:

At the moment the war broke out in April, the population of Rwanda was 7.8 million. This excluded the 1 million Rwandese refugees who were living in neighbouring countries (Zaire, Uganda, Burundi and Tanzania) and who had fled the country for political reasons during the period 1959-1993. The Arusha Accords, which encouraged their return, were compromised by the socio-political climate which followed its signature and which culminated in the assassination of the President.

In late November, a large part of the displaced persons - or 1.8 million persons - returned to their area of origin. There are still approximately 400,000 persons living in the displaced persons camps in the former Operation Turquoise zone. The number of recent refugees has also decreased from 2.3 million to 1.8 million. Today, the present population of Rwanda is estimated at 5.6 million.

Even if there is now a noticeable movement of persons back to Rwanda, this movement is slowed, unfortunately, by militia intimidation and by the propaganda of those believed to have perpetrated the massacres. Even today, 2.2 million Rwandans live outside Rwanda's borders. This diaspora population is composed of around 400,000 former refugees who fled the nation 20 to 30 years ago and of 1.8 million recent refugees who left the country during the recent conflict.

Government Policy/RoundTable:

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FOR SOCIAL REINTEGRATION

The most crucial problem is the repatriation of the refugees, and cooperation between the government and the UNHCR will take place in the framework of the Joint Commission (government, UNHCR, OAU) as outlined in the Arusha Accords. This commission has already been established.

For the Government, the priority problem which remains to be resolved after the repatriation or return of the refugees and displaced persons is that of housing. This is a critical factor which affects both the relaunching of the economy and the achievement of social integration. The HABITAT project proposal addresses the question of housing (See HABITAT, Resettlement). The question of the establishment of a clear legal procedure for the resolution of housing and property disputes, and more importantly, its successful and just implementation, remains critical.

Priority Programme for Action

The Priority Programme for Action consists of two components:

- The "SETTLEMENT" component for former refugees.
- The "RESETTLEMENT" component for recent refugees and displaced persons.

The "SETTLEMENT" component: The main features of this component - including 140,000 households in phase 1 and 60,000 households in phase 2 as well as their unit costs - are as follows:

- Transport, receiving and transit: \$250 per household
- Settlement in sites for former refugees in the first phase which includes the following:
 - Equipment and services which will be achieved in two year's time: \$1,300 per household.
 - Housing which will be established in 4 yrs time at \$700 per household.
 - Funds for social integration: \$140 per household, provided gradually as the housing work progresses.

The "RESETTLEMENT" component: The main aspects of this component - which involves the resettlement of recent refugees and displaced persons - are the following:

For displaced persons (360,000 households in phase 1 and 80,000 in phase 2)

- Transport, receiving and transit only for the 80,000 households in phase 2: \$125 per household.
- Resettlement thanks to the rebuilding of their housing: \$200 per household.

For recent refugees (100,000 households in phase 1; 180,000 households in phase 2; and 80,000 in phase 3)

- Transport, receiving and transit: \$125 per household.
- Resettlement which involves only the recent refugees in the first two phases: \$200 per household.

The total cost of priority actions for 1995 totals 353.9 million dollars which is broken down as follows:

- "SETTLEMENT" component	:	170.4
- "RESETTLEMENT" component	:	178.5

Sub-total		348.9
- Reinforce coordinating capabilities		1.2
- Funds for studies and investigations		3.8

Total		353.9

Operation Retour/Operation Homeward:

Operation Retour, the inter-agency initiative which seeks to encourage and facilitate the safe and voluntary return of displaced persons (mainly in the Prefecture of Gikongoro) to their home communes (principally in the Prefectures of Gitarama, Butare and South Kigali), moved into the implementation phase on "D-Day", 29 December. Operation Homeward, UNAMIR's initiative to transport displaced persons to their home communes, will continue to transport IDPs and will then merge with Operation Retour. The Government has revised its deadline for the movement of IDPs from the south-west and has agreed to the timetable which has been developed for Operation Retour.

Operation Retour: The following represents an outline of the components of the operation:

Information Campaign:

In preparation for the 29 December 1994 launching of Operation Retour, 4 inter-agency teams conducted an information campaign in the Gikongoro Prefecture to explain the operation to the IDP population.

Way Stations:

Cyanika Camp will serve as the first way station in the operation and will be especially useful as the way station for Rukhondo Camp (population 50,000). Construction of other way stations will be pursued.

Open Relief Centres:

Open Relief Centres (ORCs), temporary shelters where displaced persons can receive basic food items, seeds and construction materials and information concerning resettlement, are being established to facilitate the immediate reintegration of IDPs into their home communes.

The ORCs will be established in the following manner:

UNHCR:	set up and protection.
WFP:	food.
UNICEF:	water and sanitation.
WHO:	health.
UNAMIR:	security.
UNHCR:	protection.
UNREO:	information gathering and dissemination.

An initial 12 ORCs have been identified, and 4 are currently being established in each of the following prefectures: South Kigali, Gitarama and Butare. UNAMIR is drawing up a security plan for the operation.

Overall coordination will take place within the framework of the Integrated Operation Centre in close cooperation with the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

IOM, which is receiving UNHCR funding, is moving displaced people as well as returnees from the transit centres to their villages of origin. Since the operation started on 12 August, UNHCR/IOM trucks have moved more than 150,000 people to various parts of the country.

UNHCR has provided estimates of the refugee population in countries outside of Rwanda as follows: Goma, Zaire (850,000), Bukavu, Zaire (339,000) and Uvira, Zaire (62,000); Uganda (10,000) (UNHCR estimates there were between 60,000-70,000 refugees who fled the country prior to the latest conflict); Tanzania (583,000); and Burundi (260,000).

According to UNHCR, the total number of refugees living outside of Rwanda is 2,104,000.

Also, according to UNHCR, there are currently 350,000 internally displaced persons in south-west Rwanda.

UNHCR Rwandese Returnee Figures:

From 27 October to 17 November, 21,494 returnees have crossed the border from Goma.

From 10 to 24 November, 1495 returnees have crossed the border from Bukavu.

From 17 to 20 November, UNAMIR monitored 4,700 returnees from various border crossings.

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

4. Food needs:

Current Activity:
WFP:

The WFP Food Stamp Programme was launched on 16 November 1994. Beneficiaries identified by the representatives of the Prefecture of Kigali in the needy "cellules" of the city will receive a voucher with which to redeem their ration from the warehouse.

A WFP assessment mission on "household food security," which included UNHCR, ADRA and ARP, was undertaken in late November to assess the needs of the Ugandan returnees in the north-east in order to adapt current assistance to their needs and to promote self-reliance.

Returnees at waystations are now receiving a 30 day ration, ten kg. of maize meal, 4 kg beans and 1 kg. oil.

WFP will recruit 6 field assistants to monitor food-for-work distribution in each prefecture. Distribution to unaccompanied childrens' centres continues. Feed the Children U.K has replaced ICRC in distributing to the hospital at Kigeme.

The establishment of a Food Security Task Force is currently being studied by UNHCR, FAO, WFP, WHO and UNICEF. A formal proposal will be submitted to the relevant governmental bodies soon, and NGOs will eventually be invited to participate. The purpose of the Task Force is to set up a structure with a standardised system of data collection for the planning of inputs and projects which contribute to food security such as demographic, nutritional and agricultural data. The emphasis will be on institutional support to rehabilitate the national food security system. Meanwhile, steps are also being taken to improve the coordination between UN agencies and NGOs in assessing food needs and agricultural assistance.

UNICEF:

IN 1995, UNICEF, in coordination with FAO and WFP, will continue to provide emergency food supplies to affected communities which includes the provision of food, equipment and supplies to 100 nutrition centres and unaccompanied children centres.

As a part of its emergency assistance in supplementary food, UNICEF has distributed a total of 2,000 tons of UNIMIX, high energy milk, dry skimmed milk and high-energy biscuits to an estimated 150,000 persons in the last six months. The distribution, which was handled by other UN agencies, NGOs, and government agencies working at the local level, targeted centres for unaccompanied children in refugee and displaced camps, both within Rwanda and in neighbouring countries, as well as hospitals and health centres.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF completed "The Report on the Inventory of the Needs of the Nutrition Services and Activities throughout the Country". A key element of the Report is the identification of 40 nutrition centres in 10 prefectures which can be rehabilitated to resume their activities early next year. As a first step towards that goal, UNICEF is supporting the training of 50 nutrition/health workers to start in January. The goal for next year is to reopen at least 100 nutrition centres throughout the country.

5. Schools:
Government Policy/RoundTable

The Government, in its "Programme de Reconciliation Nationale et du Rehabilitation et Relance Socio-Economiques", has outlined its objectives as follows:

Primary Education: Normalize conditions for approximately 1 million students.

Secondary Education: Open the maximum number of public schools and support the rehabilitation of private schools.

Higher Education: Re-establish decent work conditions at the University of Butare.

The Government, to achieve these objectives, has requested assistance in the amount of 18 million US dollars for Primary and Secondary Education and 16.6 million US dollars for Higher Education, research and culture.

Agencies working in this field should work closely with the Ministry of Education to ensure that their assistance conforms to the Government's stated needs.

Current Activity

The University in Butare has appointed lecturers, and 100 students are awaiting the start of instruction in January 1995. Before the war, Butare was renowned for being the intellectual seat of the country.

UNICEF:

Introduction of the UNICEF/UNESCO Teacher Emergency Packages (TEP) - "school in a box" - into the schools continues. Of 9,000 TEPs prepared by UNICEF and UNESCO, some 2,000 TEPs have so far been distributed. The TEP kits, each of which contains education and classroom material for the first four years of primary school for 80 pupils at a time, will cover the needs of approximately 720,000 primary school students throughout the country. According to official estimates, 710,000 children are currently attending primary schools, down from 1.1 million prior to the crisis. Some 3,000 trainers and primary school teachers have been trained in the use of TEP. Vehicles have been ordered by UNICEF for use by the prefectures to assist in the distribution of the TEPs in early 1995. UNICEF and UNESCO are working with the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education on the re-introduction of the national curriculum for the 1995 school year and on the preparation and reprinting of text books and teachers' guides. The primary schools re-opened in Rwanda on 19 September 1994. Following the agreement with the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, UNICEF is making a single non-repeatable incentive payment of US\$30 per primary teacher to 15,000 teachers.

WFP

WFP is providing Food-for-Work Rations to approximately 10,000 primary school teachers throughout the country. The first food packages, which have an approximate value of US\$ 50.00 based on September 1994 exchange rate and Kigali market prices, were delivered to teachers in Kigali during the second week of October.

Distribution of commodities for primary school teachers in the prefectures of Cyangugu and Kibuye, which had been delayed due to the absence of NGO implementing partners and logistical constraints, was re-started in late November. This distribution is a major logistical exercise for which nine distribution centres with storage facilities have been identified nationwide. While the transport from Kigali to regional stores is done with long-haul trucks, the final distribution is undertaken by the rented short haul fleet and by implementing partners.

In addition, WFP has undertaken a school feeding project for secondary students. This project will help 'finalists' due to graduate as teachers in December 1994.

6. Hospitals/Health:

Government Policy/RoundTable

The Health Sector, which is being skillfully handled by the Australian Medical Contingent of UNAMIR, UNICEF, WHO and other Agencies and NGOs, is currently suffering the most acutely from (a) a lack of trained personnel; and (b) the lack of funds for training programmes and salaries.

The Government, in its "Programme de Reconciliation Nationale et de Rehabilitation et Relance Socio-Economiques", stated that it will pursue a health policy which will focus on primary health centres and mass medicine with a special emphasis on vulnerable groups such as mothers and children. In addition, policies regarding human resources, training and salaries will be reviewed. This programme of assistance, which includes the rehabilitation of infrastructure and equipment, the development of human resources, AIDS awareness and the rehabilitation of mental health facilities, will require funding in the amount of 38.5 million US dollars.

Current Activity:

UNAMIR:

During the period from 29 August -4 December 1994, UNAMIR medical personnel treated approximately 174,000 local people, provided in-patient care to another 2,460 and conducted an immunization programme for 43,400 additional people.

While UNAMIR has been able to provide medical personnel and facilities for humanitarian relief, NGOs, specifically, Pharmaciens Sans Frontiers, have provided the necessary drugs and medicines. In addition, the Government has made available the use of facilities such as Central Hospital Kigali for UNAMIR personnel.

The Australian Medical Support Force provides resuscitation, evacuation, treatment, in-patient, and surgical support to UNAMIR. This organisation is based at the Central Hospital of Kigali and provides sophisticated medical services to the local people in addition to its primary role of providing medical support to the Force.

The Canadian Unit Medical Station provides resuscitation, evacuation, treatment, and holding facilities for UNAMIR. This facility also conducts field clinics in support of the humanitarian effort.

Regimental and Company Aid Posts of each of the UNAMIR battalions and companies conduct clinics in support of humanitarian activities. Each of these clinics provides on-the-job training for local medical assistants. In particular, the Australian Medical Support Force (ASMSF) is currently conducting refresher training for local medical practitioners and formal

nursing education for Rwandan nurses at the Central Hospital of Kigali (CHK).

a) WHO, which received a \$1.5 million grant from The World Bank in the autumn of 1994, is carrying out the following:

- HIV prevention through safe blood transfusion;
- Resumption of the activities of the Central Pharmaceutical Office (AFAR);
- Assessment of health facilities and of health personnel available.

b) UNHCR, which recently received a \$4 million grant from the World Bank:

- is financing Norwegian People's Aid to rehabilitate and provide medical facilities in the Northeast and Southwest.
- is funding African Humanitarian Action (AHA) to provide a medical facility at Tare and Kabarondo.
- is operating two dispensaries in the Kibungo Prefecture at Kabarondo and Rusumo.
- UNHCR has provided a large amount of drugs and medical equipment to the Ministry of Health. The donation is a contribution of various organizations, including the Swiss Benedict Monks, Operation USA and the Canadian Army.

c) UNICEF:

Rehabilitation of health centres:

Following the war, at the request of the Ministry of Health, UNICEF, in cooperation with NGOs and the Provincial Health Directors, undertook a rapid assessment of the health facilities in Rwanda. In an effort to rehabilitate the health facilities throughout the country, UNICEF provided some 150 health centres and various NGOs with health kits. As of the beginning of October, some 150 centres were functioning and serving their respective areas.

Rehabilitation of the EPI cold store/immunizations:

In addition to rehabilitating health centres, UNICEF assisted the central EPI cold store to allow for the resumption of immunization activities throughout the country. This included furnishing two vehicles for EPI monitoring and distribution. UNICEF is currently assisting the Ministry of Health in the resumption of the country's immunization programme with the goal of achieving 80 per cent coverage for all EPI antigens in all prefectures. UNICEF provided a total of 803,050 doses of vaccines from September-November 1994. UNICEF also distributed, through NGOs and other agencies, cold chain equipment and supplies, including 92,400 needles and 139,890 syringes.

Central Medical Drug Store:

UNICEF rehabilitated the Central Medical Drug Store which enabled MOH to provide drugs and medical supplies directly to regional distribution centres, health facilities and NGOs.

Assistance to the Ministry of Health (MOH):

In order to strengthen the managerial capacities of the Ministry of Health (MOH) at the central and regional level, UNICEF provided technical assistance for the development of a management information system (MIS) in MOH and for the training of senior level managers in MOH to improve their MIS skills. In collaboration with WHO, UNICEF also assisted MOH in organizing and implementing a health monitoring system at all levels to allow regular morbidity and mortality reporting and follow-up of medical activities. UNICEF also developed mortality and morbidity report forms for major diseases and epidemics. In this regard, UNICEF has produced a sentinel sites map for health in Rwanda, with 24 health centres identified as sentinel sites for regular reporting on morbidity.

UNICEF has also assisted MOH in the identification of health priorities for the short term, as well as in the development of a national health policy for the longer term. In this connection, UNICEF organized a major Health Policy and Management workshop on 24-29 October 1994. The first national health needs assessment workshop served as a platform for nationals and internationals to meet and exchange views about priorities and strategies. It was attended by government officials, provincial health directors, UN agencies and NGOs. In addition, a plan of action for 1995 was worked out with the MOH. The plan foresees a budget of \$16 million for 1995, which includes UNICEF assistance, to revitalize the health system.

- d) WFP is currently providing hospital feeding for the central hospital in Kigali (implemented through Emergency) and Food-for-Work in the hospital in Kibungo (implemented through IMC).
- e) There are a number of NGOs who are providing essential medical services throughout Rwanda. Some of these NGOs are also participating in the long-term re-structuring of primary health care centres and provincial hospitals. In most instances, NGOs are paying the salaries of local medical staff because the Ministry of Health is currently unable to pay salaries.

RWANDA EMERGENCY NORMALIZATION PLAN (RENP) REVISED
12 JANUARY 1995

SUMMARY OF COSTS

A. INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Electricity	\$9,490,000.00
Programme of Support to MINITRAPE	\$6,360,000.00
2. Water	\$3,850,000.00
3. Telecommunications & Postal System	
- Telecommunications	\$2,555,000.00
- Support to MINITRANSCO	\$ 879,000.00
- Postal System	\$1,054,000.00
4. Road & Bridges	\$14,360,000.00
5. Repairs of Public buildings	\$15,690,000.00

Total A	\$54,238,000.00
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B. ESSENTIAL SERVICES

1. Balance of Payments Support	\$189,600,000.00
2. Gendarmerie/Communal Police	\$ 2,937,400.00
3. Judicial Services	\$ 4,836,000.00
4. Prisons: No cost estimate available	
5. Administrative Cadres	\$ 4,675,000.00
6. Municipal Services: (1,150,000 already included in Repairs of public buildings Section)	

Total B	\$202,048,400.00
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C: VITAL SOCIO ECONOMIC NEEDS

1. Seeds & Agricultural needs	\$ 40,777,000.00
2. Habitat & Resettlement	
3. Refugees, IDPs, ORCs (including HABITAT & Resettlement)	\$273,650,000.00
4. Food: No cost estimate available	
5. Schools	\$ 34,600,000.00
6. Hospitals/health	\$ 38,500,000.00

Total C	\$387,527,000.00
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GRAND TOTAL	\$643,813,400.00
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Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

URGENT

287/95

24 mai 1995


Monsieur le Représentant Spécial,

Objet : Appui à la Réintégration des Réfugiés et Réhabilitation des Communes

J'ai le plaisir de vous inviter à une réunion des Chefs d'Agence qui aura lieu le Vendredi 26 mai 1995 à 10h00 dans la salle de conférence du PNUD.

L'ordre du jour de la réunion sera l'examen du document de projet RWA/95/U11/A/91/99 "Appui à la Réintégration des Réfugiés et Réhabilitation des Communes" dont copie en annexe.

Je vous remercie de votre participation et vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Représentant Spécial, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.


Sukehiro HASEGAWA
Représentant Résident

Ambassadeur Shaharyar KHAN
Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général
des Nations Unies au Rwanda
UNAMIR - KIGALI



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

Project Number: RWA/95/U11/A/91/99

Project Title : Support to Reintegration of Returnees and Rehabilitation of Communes (Phase 2)

Sector: Protection/Assistance to Refugees and Displaced Persons (1310)

Duration of the Project: 2 years

Starting date: 1 July 1995

Implementing Agencies:

Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration and other appropriate Government Ministries

Cooperating agencies: UNHCR, UNICEF, UNV, UNHCHR, WHO, FAO.

Programme Budget: US\$ 10,360,000

Source of Funding: Donor Contributions

Concise Description: The programme aims at facilitating the reintegration of returning displaced people and refugees to their home communes. It comprises two phases. The first phase¹ provided emergency assistance for returning displaced persons in Gikongoro, Gitarama, Butare, Kigali Rural, Kibuye and Kibungo prefectures. The second phase focuses on reintegration of returnees and rehabilitation of communes throughout Rwanda through improving household security, physical rehabilitation, supporting the local administration and judicial system to encourage confidence building, promote reintegration and initiate the process of reconciliation.

¹ Please refer to project RWA/95/U06/A/91/99

Target Population:

Phase 1 focused on the immediate needs of the thirty-two communes receiving the largest number of returnees from the closure of the IDP camps. Phase 2 focuses on the longer term needs of the resident population and the reintegration of Rwandan refugees from neighbouring countries.

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE:

The initial emergency assistance, already underway, focuses on the most urgent needs at the commune level which are water and sanitation, housing and strengthening of the commune structures. In the second phase this assistance will be combined with efforts to promote: small scale enterprise, agricultural production, administrative assistance to communes, education, housing reconstruction in resettlement areas and reconciliation. The second phase centering on reintegration of returnees and rehabilitation of communes will have a longer term perspective and focus on capacity building.

Background Information and Recent developments:

One year after the war, Rwanda mourned the victims of the genocide with a commemorative week in April. The Government expressed its anxieties over the existence of camps for the displaced and refugee which they saw as a threat to national security. Those accused of inciting and committing the genocide were still, according to the Government, seeking refuge and protection in these camps.

The Kibeho camp was home to an estimated 100,000 displaced persons. The enforced closure of this camp on 18 April 1995, led to a large number of deaths among them women and children who were attempting to flee the confrontation between a hard core element within the camp and the RPA. As many as 200,000 displaced persons, in total, were trucked or walked to their home communes. Notwithstanding the hostile reaction of the commune residents and the numerous arrests on suspicion of participation in the genocide, the communes are ill-equipped to cater for these large influxes.

The relief community, moved quickly to address the most urgent needs. UNDP disbursed US\$ 1.0 million from the UN Trust Fund for Rwanda for addressing the most urgent needs in a first phase of assistance. Shelter, food, water carriers and clothing were paramount as many displaced fled with no time to gather their meagre belongings. The emergency response was co-ordinated from the Integrated Operations Centre, earlier established within the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

25 mai 1995

The situation however, remains critical, and will remain so until the immediate humanitarian needs and rehabilitation and reintegration problems are addressed. Infrastructure has been destroyed during the war while judicial and administrative structures have also been crippled. Housing disputes and land tenure problems hamper reintegration of returnees. Direct community support and a participatory approach should be adopted to facilitate the process of reintegration.

By late 1994, UNHCR estimated that 1.2 million refugees had returned to Rwanda. Of that total 600,000 are refugees who fled the country in 1959 and in the 60s and are referred to as "old-caseload" refugees. The "new-caseload" refugees who fled during the 1994 tragedy can still reclaim their houses and land, while the "old" refugees find themselves now without access to land and permanent shelter. Many are squatting on public land, others are occupying properties which are not theirs. In Kigali, it is estimated that out of the 200,000 population, 70% are "old" refugees who have recently returned. There is considerable pressure to rehouse these people and provide assistance, especially as many are women-headed households.

Socio-Economic Situation

In the late eighties Rwanda's economy was already on the decline. There was a growing deficit in public expenditure and the balance of payments, and a sharp decrease in the GDP. Before the war more than 55 per cent of the population were living beneath the poverty threshold, as opposed to 30 per cent in 1986.

The effects of the war further perpetuated the already faltering economy and caused the devastation of the infrastructure in most communes. Many schools, churches and other public buildings including the administrative offices were either destroyed, severely damaged or looted. The agricultural sector suffered; for example, less than 70 per cent of the sorghum harvest was yielded. Revenue from traditional export crops such as coffee and bananas was disrupted. The recent influx of cattle numbering as many as 600,000 to 700,000, brought to Rwanda by old-case load refugees, is causing environmental damage, and constitutes a health hazard.

Social Behaviour

The genocide that took place in Rwanda has left an indelible scar on its people. Women and children have suffered particularly. Large numbers of women have been left widowed, and thousands of children orphaned or abandoned. Family life for many people has been destroyed. Young girls have been forced into prostitution to survive economically, while the cramped living conditions and poor sanitary facilities in displaced camps has increased the incidents of communicable diseases such as measles and dysentery. The exposure and prevalence to HIV infection is a serious concern.

At all levels the administrative structures lack appropriate resources to respond to current needs. Revenue is miniscule and technical capacity has been

25 mai 1995

severely diminished, especially in terms of manpower. At the commune level local authorities are, in some instances, without even the paper and pencils to register the returning population. Immediate external assistance is essential in this area.

PROGRAMME STRATEGY

The programme strategy aims to link emergency assistance to longer term sustainable human development which will diminish the potential for new conflicts. It focuses on supporting women and vulnerable groups. It is geared towards employment creation through promotion of private initiative, and local capacity building.

During phase 2, the assistance of phase 1 will be extended to include more communes in the entire country. The rehabilitation of infrastructure will benefit equally the resident population and returnees in all communes considered in the project. The physical reconstruction of infrastructure and houses will be implemented by strengthening local capacity. A programme of support to micro-enterprise and local initiative will ensure an adequate economic and social framework for rehabilitation.

The following principles will be followed:

Community involvement in identifying priority areas of rehabilitation with a view to the more long-term needs and promoting the process of reintegration. Facilitate participatory decision-making by all parties. Cooperatives and associations, such as women groups will be promoted to kickstart economic activity at the local level.

Strengthening of Government institutions at all level to facilitate growth and development.

The activities supported by the project RWA/95/007 assisting the judicial system will create favorable conditions for the reintegration of returnees.

Objectives and Outputs

Objective 1

Create and promote household security through **promotion of small enterprise**. Support small scale income generation activities within the communes.

Output 1.1

Credit schemes to encourage, assist and create small scale enterprises.

Output 1.2

This objective will also be achieved through the revision of PAIB component of the project RWA/92/003/A/01/11.

25 mai 1995

Skills training could be provided through the CNFPTT UNDP project.

Objective 2

Create and promote household security through the stimulation of agricultural activities. Assist small farmers in agricultural production and marketing.

Output 2.1

People trained in agriculture and related skills.

Output 2.2

Grant scheme developed to encourage small scale projects.

Output 2.3

Promotion of agricultural associations.

Objective 3

Strengthen and promote administrative capacity building at local and central level. Provide administrative support at commune level to improve Government services to the population and thereby create appropriate conditions for reintegration and return of refugees.

Output 3.1

Rehabilitate public buildings.

Output 3.2

Communal offices properly equipped with basic office material.

Output 3.3

Local officials trained in appropriate skills, in particular those of mediation for settling disputes for which there are no immediate legal remedies.

Output 3.4

Provision of technical advisors in a trouble-shooting capacity.

Objective 4

Rehabilitate the educational system at the local level in home communes where the resident population has expanded to absorb refugees and displaced persons. Reactivation and strengthening of primary educational system.

Output 4.1

Rehabilitation of the educational system will be carried out through the revision of the UNDP project RWA/91/015/01/013

Objective 5

25 mai 1995

Provide adequate settlements for returnees and resident population as necessary.

Output 5.1

Housing units constructed by beneficiary families.

Objective 6

The UNDP project RWA/93/004, Support to National Programme on AIDS, has been reoriented to address the current situation and will also provide assistance at the commune level.

Objective 7

Encourage Reconciliation. This area will encompass monitoring at the commune level of Rwandans returning to their home communes in cooperation with UNHCHR. Sensitization workshops will be organized and civic education information will be circulated at the commune level.

Output 7.1

Public information campaigns.

Output 7.2

Sensitization programmes.

Output 7.3

Promote confidence building activities.

Implementing Agents

A. Communes

Basic level where there is a permanent institutional presence. Coordination of all initiatives for local intervention will be at this level. A UNV, specialist of community development will monitor programme activities at this level. He/She will be assisted in his/her task by a coordination committee comprising representatives of local authorities, local community, and implementing agencies. Each committee will facilitate decision making processes and the resolutions of any conflict situations.

B. Prefectures

Reference point for the management of the programme and its operational activities. Programme support units, staffed with nationals, DDS and one UNV per unit will be based at this level. This level will interact closely with the central level.

25 mai 1995

C. Central

Policies and strategy decisions will take place at this level in consultation between the Government, implementing partners and the donor community through a Steering Committee.

Sector Steering Committees will include representatives of Government ministries, UN agencies, NGOs and donors concerned. Although the focus of the programme is at community level, key ministries at national level will be involved. They are the Ministries of Planning, Rehabilitation, Agriculture, Health, Social Welfare and Education.

Implementing partners

The programme will be implemented in full concertation with the Government UN agencies and donors. The bulk of project activities will be carried out through contracts and agreements with NGOs, national NGOs wherever possible. United Nations Volunteers will be fielded to assist in the implementation of the programme and as support to the Administration at local level.

25 mai 1995

Activities in Phase 2

1. Training of personnel.

Cadre	Nos. of trainees	Beneficiaries	Cost-\$US
Teachers	180	primary school children	280,000
Government officials	160	community	340,000
Agricultural officers	120	Small farmers	360,000
TOTAL			980,000

2. Additional equipment for administration in 32 Home Communes.

Item	Location	Recipient	Nos. of item	Cost-\$US
Spare parts and maintenance	Home Communes	All vehicles	For 24 months	10,000
Office supplies	Home Communes	Commune offices	misc.	60,000
Communication equipment	All areas	Implementing agencies	misc.	130,000
Total				200,000

3. Rehabilitation of Infrastructure.

Structure	Location	Beneficiaries	Nos.	Cost-\$US
Schools	11 Prefectures	7,5000 primary school children	40	300,000
Office/ Local Admin.	32 Home Communes	Community	32	180,000
Furniture/Equipment	All structures repaired	Community	misc.	200,000
Total				580,000

25 mai 1995

4. Agriculture and small enterprise initiatives.

Item	Location	Beneficiaries	Units	Cost-\$US
Small Scale agricultural projects				300,000
Small enterprise grants	All prefectures	families	items and cash grants	300,000
Total				600,000

5. Public Information

Activity	Location	Beneficiaries	Cost-\$US
Sensitization workshops	32 Home communes	Community where returnees are located	60,000
Weekly radio programme	entire country	General Population	30,000
Theatre groups and cultural performances	11 Prefectures	Community	70,000
Civic Education materials	11 Prefectures	Community	50,000
HIV educational materials	11 prefectures	community with focus on police and military	50,000
Total			260,000

25 mai 1995

5. Housing for the returnees in the prefectures of Byumba, Gisenyi, Gikongoro, Kibuye, Butare, Kigali rural and Kibungo.

Housing unit (6 persons per house)	Location	Beneficiaries	Cost-\$US
5,000		30,000 returnees	2,500,000
TOTAL			2,500,000

Budget

1. Programme Personnel	\$US
1.1 Chief Technical Advisor	220,000
1.2 Administrative support staff	80,000
1.3 22 UNV Specialists	1,628,000
1.4 220 National Staff	1,056,000
Sub-Total	4,612,000
2. Training Activities	
Sub-Total	980,000
3. Equipment	
Sub-Total	200,000
4. Support Unit	
4.1 13 Vehicles	390,000
4.2 Spare parts and maintenance	40,000
4.3 11 computers	44,000
4.4 1 photocopy machine	5,000
4.5 Other office facilities	51,000
4.6 Miscellaneous	25,000
Sub-Total	555,000
5. Rehabilitation of Infrastructure	
Sub-Total	580,00
6. Agricultural and small enterprise inputs	
Sub-Total	600,000

25 mai 1995

7. Public Information

Sub-Total	260,000
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8. Housing

Sub-Total	2,500,000
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9. Sundries

Sub-Total	73,000
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GRAND TOTAL

10,360 000

25 mai 1995

PRESS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR 95-32

26 May 1995

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ELECTS SIX JUDGES OF INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA

The United Nations General Assembly elected on 24 and 25 May 1995 in secret balloting the judges who would serve in the trial chambers of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. Elected were:

- Navanethem Pillay of South Africa,
- Laity Kama of Senegal,
- T.H. Khan of Bangladesh,
- Lennart Aspegren of Sweden,
- Yakov A. Ostrovsky of the Russian Federation,
- William H. Sekule of Tanzania.

The Tribunal consists of the following:

- two trial chambers, each made up of three judges;
- a five-judge Appeals Chamber, appointed by the President of the Tribunal;
- a Prosecutor, who will be responsible for investigating and prosecuting violations of international humanitarian law; and
- a Registry which will be responsible for administering and servicing the Tribunal.

The six judges are elected for terms of four years on a full-time basis. Their team will be reinforced by the members of the Appeals Chamber for former Yugoslavia, who will also serve as members of the Appeals Chamber for Rwanda.

For more information, please contact the Office of the Spokesman in Kigali: phone: 84266 ext.: # 11075 or 11124 or 11066.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

Project Number: RWA/95/U11/A/91/99

Project Title : Support to Reintegration of Returnees and Rehabilitation of Communes (Phase 2)

Sector: Protection/Assistance to Refugees and Displaced Persons (1310)

Duration of the Project: 2 years

Starting date: 1 July 1995

Implementing Agencies:

Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration and other appropriate Government Ministries

Cooperating agencies: UNHCR, UNICEF, UNV, UNHCHR, WHO, FAO.

Programme Budget: US\$ 10,360,000

Source of Funding: Donor Contributions

Concise Description: The programme aims at facilitating the reintegration of returning displaced people and refugees to their home communes. It comprises two phases. The first phase¹ provided emergency assistance for returning displaced persons in Gikongoro, Gitarama, Butare, Kigali Rural, Kibuye and Kibungo prefectures. The second phase focuses on reintegration of returnees and rehabilitation of communes throughout Rwanda through improving household security, physical rehabilitation, supporting the local administration and judicial system to encourage confidence building, promote reintegration and initiate the process of reconciliation.

¹ Please refer to project RWA/95/U06/A/91/99

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Target Population:

Phase 1 focused on the immediate needs of the thirty-two communes receiving the largest number of returnees from the closure of the IDP camps. Phase 2 focuses on the longer term needs of the resident population and the reintegration of Rwandan refugees from neighbouring countries.

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE:

The initial emergency assistance, already underway, focuses on the most urgent needs at the commune level which are water and sanitation, housing and strengthening of the commune structures. In the second phase this assistance will be combined with efforts to promote: small scale enterprise, agricultural production, administrative assistance to communes, education, housing reconstruction in resettlement areas and reconciliation. The second phase centering on reintegration of returnees and rehabilitation of communes will have a longer term perspective and focus on capacity building.

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The Kibeho camp was home to an estimated 100,000 displaced persons. The enforced closure of this camp on 18 April 1995, led to a large number of deaths among them women and children who were attempting to flee the confrontation between a hard core element within the camp and the RPA. As many as 200,000 displaced persons, in total, were trucked or walked to their home communes. Notwithstanding the hostile reaction of the commune residents and the numerous arrests on suspicion of participation in the genocide, the communes are ill-equipped to cater for these large influxes.

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26 mai 1995

The situation however, remains critical, and will remain so until the immediate humanitarian needs and rehabilitation and reintegration problems are addressed. Infrastructure has been destroyed during the war while judicial and administrative structures have also been crippled. Housing disputes and land tenure problems hamper reintegration of returnees. Direct community support and a participatory approach should be adopted to facilitate the process of reintegration.

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26 mai 1995

severely diminished, especially in terms of manpower. At the commune level local authorities are, in some instances, without even the paper and pencils to register the returning population. Immediate external assistance is essential in this area.

PROGRAMME STRATEGY

The programme strategy aims to link emergency assistance to longer term sustainable human development which will diminish the potential for new conflicts. It focuses on supporting women and vulnerable groups. It is geared towards employment creation through promotion of private initiative, and local capacity building.

During phase 2, the assistance of phase 1 will be extended to include more communes in the entire country. The **rehabilitation of infrastructure** will benefit equally the resident population and returnees in all communes considered in the project. The physical reconstruction of infrastructure and houses will be implemented by strengthening local capacity. A programme of **support to micro-enterprise and local initiative** will ensure an adequate economic and social framework for rehabilitation.

The following principles will be followed:

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Objectives and Outputs

Objective 1

Create and promote household security through **promotion of small enterprise**. Support small scale income generation activities within the communes.

Output 1.1

Credit schemes to encourage, assist and create small scale enterprises.

Output 1.2

This objective will also be achieved through the revision of PAIB component of the project RWA/92/003/A/01/11.

26 mai 1995

Skills training could be provided through the CNFPTT UNDP project.

Objective 2

Create and promote household security through the stimulation of **agricultural activities**. Assist small farmers in agricultural production and marketing.

Output 2.1

People trained in agriculture and related skills.

Output 2.2

Grant scheme developed to encourage small scale projects.

Output 2.3

Promotion of agricultural associations.

Objective 3

Strengthen and promote administrative capacity building at local and central level. Provide administrative support at commune level to improve Government services to the population and thereby create appropriate conditions for reintegration and return of refugees.

Output 3.1

Rehabilitate public buildings.

Output 3.2

Communal offices properly equipped with basic office material.

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Local officials trained in appropriate skills, in particular those of mediation for settling disputes for which there are no immediate legal remedies.

Output 3.4

Provision of technical advisors in a trouble-shooting capacity.

Objective 4

Rehabilitate the educational system at the local level in home communes where the resident population has expanded to absorb refugees and displaced persons. Reactivation and strengthening of primary educational system.

Output 4.1

Rehabilitation of the educational system will be carried out through the revision of the UNDP project RWA/91/015/01/013

Objective 5

26 mai 1995

Provide adequate settlements for returnees and resident population as necessary.

Output 5.1

Housing units constructed by beneficiary families.

Objective 6

The UNDP project RWA/93/004, Support to National Programme on AIDS, has been reoriented to address the current situation and will also provide assistance at the commune level.

Objective 7

Encourage Reconciliation. This area will encompass monitoring at the commune level of Rwandans returning to their home communes in cooperation with UNHCHR. Sensitization workshops will be organized and civic education information will be circulated at the commune level.

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Basic level where there is a permanent institutional presence. Coordination of all initiatives for local intervention will be at this level. A UNV, specialist of community development will monitor programme activities at this level. He/She will be assisted in his/her task by a coordination committee comprising representatives of local authorities, local community, and implementing agencies. Each committee will facilitate decision making processes and the resolutions of any conflict situations.

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26 mai 1995

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26 mai 1995

Activities in Phase 2

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Agricultural officers	120	Small farmers	360,000
TOTAL			980,000

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Total				200,000

3. Rehabilitation of Infrastructure.

Structure	Location	Beneficiaries	Nos.	Cost-\$US
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Furniture/Equipment	All structures repaired	Community	misc.	200,000
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26 mai 1995

4. Agriculture and small enterprise initiatives.

Item	Location	Beneficiaries	Units	Cost-\$US
Small Scale agricultural projects				300,000
Small enterprise grants	All prefectures	families	items and cash grants	300,000
Total				600,000

5.Public Information

Activity	Location	Beneficiaries	Cost-\$US
Sensitization workshops	32 Home communes	Community where returnees are located	60,000
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26 mai 1995

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1.4 220 National Staff	1,056,000

Sub-Total 4,612,000

2. Training Activities

Sub-Total 980,000

3. Equipment

Sub-Total 200,000

4. Support Unit

4.1 13 Vehicles	390,000
4.2 Spare parts and maintenance	40,000
4.3 11 computers	44,000
4.4 1 photocopy machine	5,000
4.5 Other office facilities	51,000
4.6 Miscellaneous	25,000

Sub-Total 555,000

5. Rehabilitation of Infrastructure

Sub-Total 580,00

6. Agricultural and small enterprise inputs

Sub-Total 600,000

26 mai 1995

7. Public Information

Sub-Total	260,000
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8. Housing

Sub-Total	2,500,000
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9. Sundries

Sub-Total	73,000
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GRAND TOTAL	10,360 000
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26 mai 1995