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HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

[1 NOV 1995] - 26 JUNE 1996

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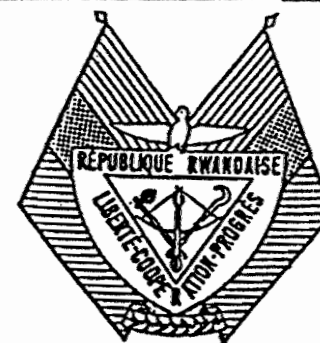
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CONSULTATION THEMATIQUE

SUR

LE RAPATRIEMENT, LA REINSTALLATION
ET LA REINSERTION SOCIALE



THEME C

GROUPES VULNERABLES

KIGALI, Novembre 1995

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE



RÉPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE

**PLAN D'ACTION EN FAVEUR
DES GROUPES VULNÉRABLES**

**Conférence Thématique sur
le Rapatriement, la Réinstallation
et la Réintégration Sociale**

**Kigali
21 & 22 Novembre 1995**

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I. INTRODUCTION

Aujourd'hui, plus d'une année après que le génocide, les massacres et la guerre eurent ensanglantés le Rwanda d'Avril à Juillet 1994, la société rwandaise demeure profondément marquée par les conséquences de ces tragiques événements. Le bilan humain et matériel de cette tragédie est en effet terrible, presque sans précédent en ce siècle, si l'on considère les degrés de violence atteints et la rapidité de son déroulement. Avec probablement plus d'un million de personnes tuées, près de 1,7 millions de personnes toujours réfugiées dans les pays limitrophes (Zaïre, Tanzanie, Burundi...), c'est au minimum 55% de la population rwandaise totale d'avant guerre (estimée à 7,5 millions de personnes) qui a été directement affecté par la crise. Les enfants et les femmes Rwandaises ont payé un lourd tribut au génocide et aux massacres: 300,000 enfants y ont perdu leurs vies et la grande majorité de ceux qui ont survécu ont subi des expériences traumatisantes.

Ainsi, selon les premiers résultats d'une enquête nationale en cours soutenue par l'UNICEF sur un échantillon représentatif d'un groupe particulièrement vulnérable - les enfants - , 86% des enfants ont perdu une personne de leur famille, 49% ont été témoin de massacres, 39% d'entre eux ont perdu leurs deux parents tandis que 88% ont vu des cadavres. Finalement, plus de 90,000 enfants, dont 40,000 se trouvent actuellement au Rwanda, sont aujourd'hui séparés de leurs parents. Les femmes et jeunes filles ont été aussi les victimes de viols et d'agressions sexuelles systématiques engendrant de fait des traumatismes particulièrement sévères (chocs psychologiques; transmission du VIH; grossesses non désirées).

En un mot, c'est tout le tissu social qui est, et demeurera probablement pour longtemps encore, profondément meurtri par la tragédie de l'année passée.

1.1 Objectifs du Plan d'action

De fait, le Gouvernement a considéré comme important que parallèlement aux thèmes du rapatriement, de la réhabilitation et de la réinsertion, les besoins des groupes vulnérables soient pris en compte d'une manière spécifique dans le cadre du Plan d'Action.

Ce plan a pour objectif de définir un cadre d'actions répondant aux besoins immédiats des groupes les plus vulnérables toujours affectés par les conséquences des tragiques événements de 1994.

Il vise à définir des stratégies et à mettre en oeuvre des programmes d'actions en 1996 qui permettent de promouvoir, dans un premier temps, la réinstallation, puis dans un deuxième temps, la réinsertion sociale, économique et psychologique de ces groupes de manière à les extirper rapidement et durablement de leur vulnérabilité.

1.2 Méthodes d'élaboration

Dans le cadre de la préparation de la conférence thématique, un groupe de travail sur les

groupes vulnérables a été constitué (groupe "C"). Ce groupe de travail a regroupé les Ministères sociaux suivants: Ministère de la Réhabilitation et de l'Intégration Sociale (MINIREISO), Ministère des Affaires Sociales (MINTRASO), Ministère de la Jeunesse et du Mouvement Associatif (MIJEUMA), Ministère de la Justice (MINIJUST) et le Ministère de la Famille et de la Promotion Féminine (MIFAPROFE), ce dernier ayant charge de coordonner la préparation du plan d'action. L'UNICEF a fourni une assistance technique à la demande du Gouvernement en soutien aux travaux du groupe.

1.3. Contenu du plan d'action

Ce plan d'action comprend une section sur la situation et la problématique actuelle des groupes vulnérables qui détermine une section suivante détaillant les programmes d'action prévus pour 1996. Ces parties textuelles sont complétées par des fiches techniques de présentation de projet.

2. *SITUATION ET PROBLEMATIQUE*

2.1 Identification des groupes vulnérables

L'exceptionnalité de la situation rwandaise nécessite l'adaptation des critères de définition de groupes vulnérables.

La méthodologie habituelle met l'accent sur des définitions de mesure de la vulnérabilité attestées par des indicateurs et selon une méthodologie socio-économique précise (définition du seuil de pauvreté; bilan alimentaire; conditions de vie des ménages; estimation de l'emploi, du chômage et du secteur informel sur les marchés du travail etc...). Dans cette optique de travail, le Ministère de l'Agriculture, en collaboration avec la FAO et le PAM, a ainsi récemment publié une "étude d'identification des groupes vulnérables au Rwanda" particulièrement utile.

Cependant, cette méthodologie, si elle reste évidemment valable pour aider à la détermination des groupes vulnérables, ne permet pas de prendre en compte tous les groupes "anormaux" liés à la spécificité de la situation rwandaise: l'ampleur des ravages du génocide et de la guerre s'est, en effet, traduite par l'apparition sur des échelles très importantes, de catégories exceptionnelles de groupes vulnérables: veufs et veuves; enfants non accompagnés; personnes traumatisées (notamment enfants et femmes); jeunes filles et femmes violées; femmes et enfants en détention; enfants soldats; handicapés. Aussi, les critères habituels de définition des groupes vulnérables sont partiellement inopératoires dans le contexte rwandais, parce que trop restrictifs et englobant mal la complexité de la dimension sociale et psychologique de la vulnérabilité.

Néanmoins, l'Etat et la communauté internationale doivent faire face aux besoins spécifiques de ces groupes vulnérables, ces très nombreuses victimes du génocide et de la guerre vivant toujours aujourd'hui, pour la plupart d'entre eux, dans le plus grand dénuement matériel et psychologique.

La Constitution Rwandaise proclame l'égalité des citoyens devant la Loi, mais de nombreuses dispositions de droit interne (droit des successions et droit foncier; droit du travail; droit du commerce) ainsi que le droit coutumier favorisent les hommes et sont ainsi discriminatoires à l'égard des femmes.

La révision du statut juridique de la femme qui est en cours au niveau du MIFAPROFE et du MINIJUST va permettre de redresser les déséquilibres existant entre les instruments juridiques internationaux (et notamment la convention des Nations Unies sur l'élimination de toute forme de discrimination à l'égard des femmes, ratifiée en 1980 par le Rwanda) et le droit interne, pour le bénéfice ultime de la femme et de la société rwandaise. Une assistance technique a été fournie par différents bailleurs dans ce cadre.

Par ailleurs, le HCR a initié un programme au niveau des communautés, en partenariat avec HAGURUKA, une ONG locale active dans le domaine de la promotion des droits de la femme et de l'enfant. Ce projet a pour objectif de fournir une éducation juridique de base aux femmes, ainsi qu'aux autorités locales, dans l'optique de les sensibiliser aux droits des femmes ainsi qu'aux droits de leurs enfants.

2.3.8.2 Droits de l'enfant

La Commission Nationale pour les Droits de l'Enfant composée des Ministères techniques a commencé la révision des dispositions pénales et de tutelles contenues dans la législation rwandaise. Par ailleurs, le Ministère de la Famille et de la Promotion Féminine et le Ministère de l'Intérieur, en collaboration avec l'UNICEF et certaines ONGs, ont engagé des actions de mobilisation sociale et de sensibilisation aux principes établis par la Convention Relative aux Droits de l'Enfant, dans certaines communes pilotes de la préfecture de Kigali. La Convention Relative aux Droits de l'Enfant a été ratifiée par le Rwanda le 24 Janvier 1991.

2.3.9 Actions en faveur des handicapés

Les Ministères en charge des handicapés (MINITRASO, MINISANTE et MINIREISO) n'ont pas été en mesure jusqu'alors, faute de moyens financiers et de personnel qualifié en nombre suffisant, d'assurer l'intégralité des soins nécessaires aux personnes souffrant de handicap. Les structures d'accueil ont été, en effet, endommagées ou pillées lors de la guerre et les personnels qualifiés manquent: moins de 20 techniciens appareilleurs et 25 rééducateurs (kinésithérapeutes diplômés et assistants) sont aujourd'hui en activité au niveau national, la plupart exerçant à Kigali. Ainsi, à l'heure actuelle, seul le Centre Hospitalier de Kigali (CHK) et le centre de Gatagara ont repris des activités de fabrication et de correction d'appareillage et seulement quatre hopitaux bénéficient de services de rééducation (CHK, Roi Faycal, Butare et Ruhengeri).

Bref, la reprise progressive des activités reste très parcellaire, en dépit du soutien de certaines ONGs, et des efforts de réhabilitation à long terme s'avèrent nécessaires.

Aussi, dans le cadre de ce plan d'action accéléré, les catégories suivantes ont été identifiées comme étant, dans les circonstances actuelles, les plus vulnérables et qui, de fait, nécessitent une attention particulièrement urgente. Ces catégories identifiées ci-dessous ne préjugent en aucune façon de l'existence et des besoins d'autres groupes vulnérables (par exemple : paysans sans terres; enfants de la rue).

Il s'agit des:

- Veuves et veufs, souvent âgés et démunis,
- Enfants non accompagnés,
- Familles vulnérables: familles d'accueil d'enfant(s) non accompagné(s), familles monoparentales, familles dont le chef est un(e) adolescent(e) ou une femme, toutes ces structures familiales ayant en commun de ne pouvoir subvenir à leurs besoins essentiels,
- Enfants, adolescents et femmes traumatisées (y compris les jeunes filles et femmes violées),
- Enfants et femmes en prison ou en détention,
- Enfants soldats et
- Personnes handicapées.

Ces groupes particulièrement vulnérables sont composés indistinctement des personnes déjà installées sur le territoire national (y compris les "anciens" réfugiés récemment retournés et des personnes anciennement déplacées), ainsi que des hommes, femmes et enfants rwandais actuellement réfugiés à l'étranger et qui ont été invités à rentrer au pays par le Gouvernement.

2.2 Objectifs du Gouvernement

Comme il l'a été annoncé à maintes reprises par le Gouvernement, et ce dès la Table Ronde de Genève de Janvier dernier, le Gouvernement a fait du retour et de la réinsertion sociale des populations réfugiées, une priorité de son programme de réconciliation nationale, de réhabilitation et de la relance socio-économique. Ces objectifs ont été rappelés avec constance par les différentes autorités de l'Etat et notamment à nouveau lors de la revue à mi-parcours tenue à Kigali en Juillet dernier.

Ces objectifs de réconciliation nationale, de réhabilitation et de relance socio-économique forment toujours la pierre angulaire du plan d'action pour les groupes vulnérables.

2.2.1 Objectifs initiaux

Lors de la Table Ronde, le Gouvernement avait déterminé trois grands axes pour son programme d'action en faveur des groupes vulnérables:

- Lutte contre la pauvreté et appui au développement social
- Soutien à la mobilisation de l'assistance aux enfants non-accompagnés et
- Assistance aux handicapés

2.2.2 Objectifs élargis

Néanmoins, il est apparu que la protection et l'assistance aux groupes les plus vulnérables n'avaient pas bénéficié de suffisamment d'attention dans la définition des priorités dans le cadre du processus de Table Ronde. Aussi, le Gouvernement a souhaité élaborer, dans le cadre de la conférence thématique, un programme d'action cohérent en faveur de ces groupes vulnérables, qui s'intègre dans le plan d'action global.

2.2.2.1 Objectif général de programme

L'objectif fondamental du Gouvernement est de faciliter et de promouvoir la réinstallation et la réinsertion sociale, économique et psychologique des groupes les plus vulnérables de manière à les extirper rapidement et durablement de leur vulnérabilité.

2.2.2.2 Objectifs spécifiques

Les objectifs spécifiques retenus par le Gouvernement en matière de politique d'appui aux groupes les plus vulnérables dans le cadre du Plan d'Action accéléré pour 1996 s'établissent comme tels:

- Faciliter la réintégration sociale et économique des familles vulnérables (familles monoparentales; familles d'accueil; familles dont le chef est un(e) adolescent(e) ou une femme) au niveau local et communautaire,
- Faciliter la réunification familiale et la réinsertion sociale et communautaire des enfants non accompagnés,
- Promouvoir la réinsertion psycho-sociale des personnes traumatisées (enfants et femmes, y compris les femmes et jeunes filles violées),
- Renforcer la protection juridique des groupes vulnérables (femmes; enfants) et améliorer leurs conditions de détention, lorsque détenus,
- Assurer la réhabilitation et la réintégration sociale et économique des personnes handicapées,
- Développer des politiques intégrées à long terme qui garantissent une assistance appropriée aux groupes vulnérables.

2.3 Actions déjà réalisées

Dès la fin de la guerre, le Gouvernement, avec des moyens parfois très réduits, a essayé de répondre aux énormes défis que représentaient les besoins sans précédents d'une société meurtrie.

Les Ministères sociaux et notamment le Ministère de la Réhabilitation et de la Réintégration Sociale (MINIREISO), le Ministère des Affaires Sociales (MINITRASO), le Ministère de la Jeunesse et du Mouvement Associatif (MIJEUMA), le Ministère de la Justice (MINIJUST) et le Ministère de la Famille et de la Promotion Féminine (MIFAPROFE) se sont évertués, avec l'appui de la communauté internationale, à porter assistance aux groupes les plus vulnérables.

Après plus d'une année de travail, des résultats encourageants ont d'ores et déjà été obtenus. Ainsi, le nombre d'enfants non accompagnés vivant dans des centres qui dépassait les 13,000 au début de l'année est passé sous la barre des 10,000 pour s'établir à 9,777 lors de la dernière enquête réalisée en Septembre par le Ministère des Affaires Sociales. Par ailleurs, 10,848 enfants ont été réunifiés avec leurs familles depuis la fin de la guerre grâce à l'active coopération des principaux partenaires: Gouvernement, Agences des Nations Unies (HCR et UNICEF), CICR et de nombreuses ONGs. Un Centre National pour le Traumatisme a été établi à Kigali sous la houlette du Ministère de la Réhabilitation et de l'Intégration Sociale. Enfin, plus de 2,500 enfants soldats ont été déjà démobilisés dans le cadre d'un accord entre le Ministère de la Défense, le Ministère de la Réhabilitation et de l'Intégration Sociale et l'UNICEF. Ces enfants ont été transférés dans un centre de formation spécialisé près de Butare. Enfin, une révision du statut juridique de l'enfant et de la femme est en cours au niveau des Ministères techniques pour assurer une meilleure protection de leurs droits.

Les actions engagées se sont déployées sur plusieurs axes:

2.3.1 Etudes et analyses de la situation des groupes vulnérables

Une des premières priorités fut pour le Gouvernement, à l'issu du génocide et de la guerre, d'établir un bilan de la situation et des conditions affectant certains groupes vulnérables. Plusieurs études sectorielles sur les divers aspects de la vulnérabilité ont été ainsi réalisées, certaines immédiatement après la guerre.

A la demande du Ministère de la Réhabilitation et de l'Intégration Sociale (MINIREISO) et du Ministère des Affaires Sociales (MINITRASO), une étude sur l'ampleur du handicap fut conduite par l'ONG Handicap International dès Octobre-Novembre 1994. Selon cette enquête, quelques 30,800 personnes souffrent de handicap au Rwanda, soit 0,58% de la population. Sur ce total, près de 7,500 peuvent être considérées comme souffrant de handicaps lourds. Ces chiffres sont vraisemblablement en deça de la réalité puisque ne prenant que partiellement en compte le nombre de militaires blessés. Par ailleurs, les séquelles de la violence qu'a connu le Rwanda se traduisent par une sur-représentation des jeunes dans la population handicapée (30% ont moins de 20 ans).

Une enquête (sur un échantillon représentatif de 322 ménages ruraux et urbains) fût par ailleurs réalisée en Novembre 1994 à la demande du Ministère de la Famille et de la Promotion Féminine (MIFAPROFE) sur la situation de la femme dans l'environnement socio-économique du Rwanda de l'après-guerre. Cette enquête indiqua une moyenne de 30% de femmes veuves, tout age confondu, avec une moyenne de 24,7% pour la classe d'age de 26-35 ans et de 32,6% pour les 36-50 ans. 73% des femmes interrogées affirmaient alors ne pas disposer de vivres en quantité suffisante pour leurs ménages respectifs. Finalement, selon cette enquête, 41% des femmes interrogées se trouvaient chefs de ménage. Ces deux enquêtes ont été financées par l'UNICEF. Par ailleurs, le Ministère de la Réhabilitation et de l'Intégration Sociale et l'UNICEF ont ensemble produit, en Janvier dernier, une "évaluation des besoins des centres d'accueil pour enfants non accompagnés."

Comme il l'a été déjà signalé, le Ministère de l'Agriculture (MINAGRI), en

collaboration avec la FAO et le PAM, a réalisé en septembre dernier une importante étude d'identification des groupes sociaux vulnérables en milieu rural. L'enquête a porté sur un échantillon de 1019 ménages dans 10 préfectures. Cette étude, utilisant les critères micro-économiques habituels, a souligné, qu'en dépit d'une reprise significative des activités agricoles dans le pays, des groupes se trouvent toujours dans une situation très problématique; c'est le cas des femmes chefs de ménages, des retournés sans terres, des réfugiés et des déplacés qui sont rentrés après la période de semis de la saison 1995-B.

Enfin, à l'initiative de l'UNICEF, une enquête nationale sur les traumatismes engendrée par la guerre sur les enfants, est actuellement en cours sur un échantillon représentatif de 3,000 enfants. 1,200 cas ont été pour l'instant analysés, confirmant les estimations antérieures sur l'ampleur de l'exposition aux traumatismes.

Traumatismes liés à la guerre chez les enfants

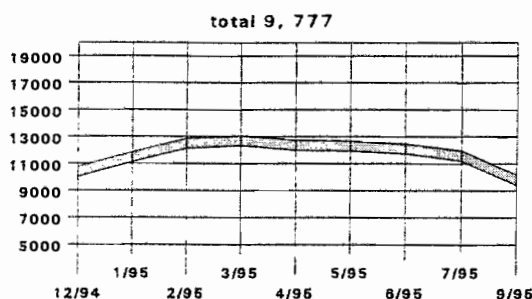
TYPE D'EXPOSITION	Données pilotes en % (64 cas - 12/94). Source: UNICEF	Données de l'Enquête Nationale % Base: 1200 cas; agés de 8 à 19 ans; 53% de garçons et 47% de filles; vivant dans ces centres pour ENA (50%) et en communautés (50%). Source: UNICEF
Mort d'au moins une personne de la famille	91	86
Les deux parents tués	42	39
Mère tuée	-	49
Père tué	-	58
Frère(s) ou soeur (s) tué (s)	76.5	86
Autre(s) membre(s) de la famille tué(s)	75	61
Avoir été menacé d'être tué	48	64
Témoin de viol /agression sexuelle	20	35
Témoin de massacres (plusieurs personnes tuées en même temps)	64	49
Avoir vu une personne être blessée ou tuée	56	68
Avoir vu des cadavres / des parties d'un corps	-	88
Avoir du se cacher pour se protéger pendant la guerre	91	82

2.3.2 Assistance aux enfants non accompagnés (ENA)

Le Gouvernement rwandais est convaincu que le bien-être des enfants non accompagnés

ne peut être durablement garanti que si ces enfants peuvent grandir dans le cadre d'une famille. Cet objectif est essentiel et il sous-tend toute sa politique en matière d'enfants non accompagnés. Il s'agit donc de ne garder les enfants dans les centres que sur des durées les plus courtes possibles, pour pouvoir les réunifier soit à leurs familles, soit à des familles d'accueil, une fois celles-ci identifiées.

Enfants dans les Centres



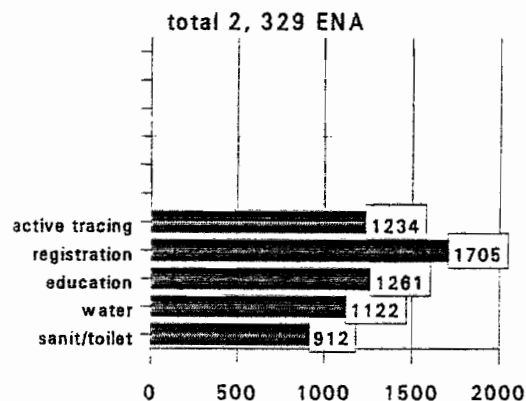
Le terme d'"enfant non-accompagné" ou "d'enfant séparé" est préférable à celui d'orphelin dans la mesure ou dans le contexte rwandais, les familles élargies de ces enfants sont susceptibles de les accueillir et d'assumer des responsabilités normalement dévolues aux parents.

Le nombre total d'enfants vivant dans les centres a sensiblement diminué au cours des mois passés. Ceci est le résultat d'un long travail engagé par le Gouvernement (MINITRASO, MINIREISO) avec le soutien d'agences internationales (CICR; UNICEF; HCR) et de nombreuses ONGs.

Selon des données partielles collectées par le MINITRASO dans des centres pour enfants non accompagnés dans les préfectures de Butare, Byumba, Cyangugu, Gitarama, Gisenyi, Kibuye, Kigali-ville, et Kigali-rurale:

- 7% de ces enfants ont moins de 2 ans;
- 22,4% ont entre 3 - 5 ans;
- 43,9% ont entre 6 - 12 ans;
- 18,4% ont entre 13 - 15 ans;
- 6,4% ont plus de 16 ans.

Accès aux Services



Presque la moitié de ces enfants ont l'âge d'être à l'école primaire (6-12 ans). Les ENA de moins de 5 ans constituent 29,4% de cette population. Une autre catégorie non moins importante (24,8%) est constituée par des adolescents.

Le MINITRASO et le MINISANTE, avec le soutien du PAM, de l'UNICEF et de la Banque Mondiale ont mis en oeuvre un Programme Alimentaire et Nutritionnel (PAN). Ce programme a pour objectif d'améliorer le statut nutritionnel de 7,000 enfants vivants dans ces centres. D'ores et déjà plus de 4,400 enfants répartis dans 31 centres ont bénéficiés de ce programme.

2.3.3 Recherche et réunification familiale

L'objectif du Gouvernement, partagé par les Agences (UNICEF, HCR) et les ONGs,

est de réunifier les enfants avec leur famille dès que possible, plutôt que de les voir grandir dans les institutions.

Les enfants non-accompagnés (ENA) ne sont pas seulement ceux qui ont perdu leurs parents pendant les événements de 1994, mais aussi ceux qui ont été accidentellement séparés de leurs familles, abandonnés, ou dans la plupart des cas, qui se sont séparés de leurs responsables parce que ces derniers n'étaient plus en mesure de satisfaire à leurs besoins élémentaires.

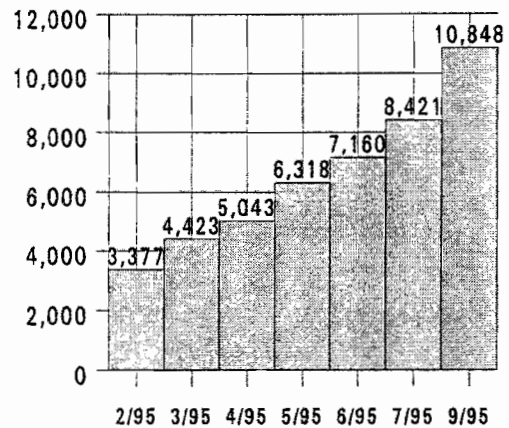
Le Gouvernement ainsi que les agences travaillant avec ces enfants ont exprimé leurs profondes préoccupations de voir ces centres devenir des centres pour les pauvres plutôt que des centres pour ENA, d'où l'accent mis par le Gouvernement et ses partenaires sur les activités de soutien aux familles d'accueil (cf section suivante).

Le MINITRASO et le MINIREISO jouent un rôle de plus en plus actif dans la recherche familiale. Néanmoins, l'essentiel des activités ont été conduites depuis la fin de la guerre, par des ONGs internationales, le HCR, l'UNICEF et le CICR. Plusieurs méthodes de recherche sont utilisées:

- **Recherche Familiale en Masse:** Cette stratégie utilise les données centralisées des enfants enregistrés aussi bien à l'intérieur du Rwanda que dans les pays d'exil en vue de mener la recherche entre les enfants et leurs parentés. Les listes sont aussi utilisées pour la recherche mobile régionale par les équipes du CICR et d'autres ONGs. Cette méthode sera particulièrement utile en cas de rapatriement massif de réfugiés.
- **Recherche dans les Centres:** Aussi connue sous l'appellation de la recherche cas par cas. Cette approche a été utilisée par beaucoup d'agences travaillant dans les centres. Après l'enregistrement, les travailleurs sociaux utilisent l'information biographique sur chaque enfant et cherchent la famille dans la commune d'origine de l'enfant. Cette méthode compte pour environ 82% de réunifications au Rwanda depuis Juillet 95.
- **Médiation Familiale:** Cette méthode vise à déterminer le niveau de pauvreté de la famille et à encourager la réunification de la famille à travers la sensibilisation, le soutien matériel et le suivi social.
- **Recherche par les photos:** Des agences, dont le CICR, l'UNICEF et SCF-UK ont photographié 7,000 enfants vivant dans 57 centres au Rwanda et plus de 12,000 enfants dans les centres de Goma cette année. Ces photos ont été distribuées dans les communes d'origine au Rwanda ainsi que dans les camps des réfugiés en obtenant des résultats positifs.

Réunifications Enregistrées

Total: 10, 848



Aujourd'hui, 10, 848 réunifications ont été enregistrées par le MINITRASO et les agences participantes ainsi que les centres au Rwanda. Certains centres (CARE-Australia; Enfants du Monde; Terre des Hommes; World Vision; Red Barnet) ont déjà fermé à la suite des bons résultats obtenus dans la recherche et la réunification des enfants avec leurs familles.

2.3.4 Soutien aux familles d'accueil

Le Gouvernement a encouragé dès le début de son action le placement des enfants qui n'ont pas pu être réunifiés avec leurs familles, dans des familles d'accueil.

En effet, d'après des enquêtes préliminaires, la majorité des enfants non accompagnés placés en famille d'accueil se sont "très bien" ou "assez bien" intégrés. La volonté spontanée qu'ont témoigné ces familles pour accueillir des enfants qui ne sont pas les leurs, doit être soutenue par le Gouvernement et ces partenaires, la plupart de ces familles étant, pour la plupart, démunies. Ces familles doivent satisfaire, en effet, aux besoins élémentaires de ces enfants pour ce qui est de l'alimentation, de la scolarisation, des besoins de santé, de l'habillement, etc...

En coordination avec le MIFAPROFE et d'autres Ministères sociaux, des systèmes de crédits ont été mis en place et des activités génératrices de revenus soutenues via des ONGs locales (Duterimbere) ou internationales (IRC; Armée du Salut; Feed the Children) ainsi que par des Agences des Nations Unies (HCR, UNICEF). Ces activités visent, non seulement à assister les familles d'accueil en leur permettant de subvenir à leurs besoins essentiels, mais aussi et surtout, à relancer durablement les activités agricoles et ainsi à favoriser l'auto-promotion des populations vulnérables.

Le HCR, quant à lui, fournit essentiellement son assistance dans ce domaine à travers des ONGs et cela sous la forme de projets à impact rapide (Quick Impact Projects - QIPS).

Le MINITRASO, le MIFAPROFE et le MINIREISO, avec l'assistance technique du MINIJUST et de Save the Children UK (SCF-UK), revoient actuellement les textes régissant les conditions d'accueil de manière à faciliter les accueils dans les familles.

2.3.5 Assistance aux familles vulnérables

Les familles vulnérables sont souvent des familles rurales très pauvres, souvent monoparentales, ayant comme chef de ménage une femme ou un (e) adolescent (e) qui se trouve incapable de subvenir aux besoins essentiels du ménage. Le manque d'encadrement parental et la pauvreté sont les deux principales causes de la fragilité de la structure de ces familles. Là où les chefs de familles sont des jeunes filles, un risque important existe de les voir se livrer à la prostitution, en raison des conditions de pauvreté pesant sur le ménage, de manière à assurer la survie de leurs frères et sœurs ou des personnes dont elles ont la charge. Pour éviter des séparations d'enfants placés dans de telles familles d'accueil vulnérables, il est donc fondamental d'apporter une assistance directe à ces familles vulnérables.

Différents départements Ministériels, dont le MIFAPROFE et le MINTRASO, les agences internationales (PNUD, HCR, UNICEF) et certaines ONGs locales et internationales ont déjà entamé des actions de soutien à ces familles vulnérables. Les mêmes mécanismes d'assistance que ceux décrits plus haut ont été retenus. Il s'agit essentiellement de faciliter l'auto-promotion de ces groupes soit, en leur fournissant des intrants agricoles (houes, semences), soit en leur facilitant l'accès à des petits crédits selon des modalités établies par les ONGs locales actives dans ce secteur (Duterimbere et Centre des Services Coopératifs notamment).

Selon l'enquête déjà citée plus haut, relative à l'identification des groupes vulnérables en milieu rural qu'avaient réalisée le Ministère de l'Agriculture, avec la FAO et le PAM, les distributions massives de semences et d'outils agricoles opérées par les agences internationales et les ONGs depuis octobre 1994 ont eu des résultats largement positifs: le nombre de bénéficiaires de ce programme a été estimé autour de 77,1% soit 759,210 ménages ruraux. 75% des familles ont reçu au moins des outils tandis que 62,2% ont reçu aussi des semences.

Le MIFAPROFE a, par ailleurs, passé un accord avec le HCR pour fournir une assistance aux ménages dont le chef de famille est une femme. Cette assistance couvre la formation à l'agriculture, à l'élevage, à la pêche et à la gestion de petits commerces. Ces activités sont en cours dans les préfectures de Kibungo, Kigali et Gineyi. Le HCR construit aussi des abris pour les familles vulnérables.

Le nombre d'enfants déjà identifiés vivant au sein de familles vulnérables s'établit à 1,939.

2.3.6. Assistance psycho-sociale aux enfants, femmes et jeunes filles traumatisées

Le Gouvernement a pris toute la mesure des séquelles traumatiques héritées du génocide et de la guerre. Le Centre National pour le Traumatisme, établi sous la tutelle du MINIREISO et dont le conseil de direction est composé de plusieurs Ministères sociaux, est opérationnel à Kigali depuis Juin 1995.

Le Centre assure le traitement et la réinsertion psycho-sociale des enfants et des femmes les plus traumatisées ainsi que la formation d'agents sociaux. Il remplit une quadruple fonction d'écoute et de conseil psycho-social, de formation, de mobilisation sociale et de recherche. Depuis son ouverture, près de 3,600 agents sociaux rwandais ont été formés aux techniques d'allègement du traumatisme, leur permettant à leurs tours de dispenser des soins d'écoutes et de conseils psycho-sociaux à environ 74,000 enfants.

Selon des indications partielles qui restent à confirmer, au moins 30% des jeunes filles rwandaises auraient été victimes de viol et d'agressions sexuelles. Le Centre National pour le Traumatisme a conduit des séminaires de sensibilisation, aux niveaux périphériques essentiellement (communes et communautés), aux problèmes spécifiques des jeunes filles violées. Ces victimes ne sont pas identifiées en tant que sous groupe particulier de manière à respecter les sensibilités individuelles et les pratiques culturelles. Les besoins d'écoute et de

conseil pour ces jeunes filles sont ainsi intégrés à la méthodologie habituelle. En 1995, 300 jeunes filles violées ont pu ainsi bénéficier d'un traitement psycho-social.

Le Centre National du Traumatisme est financé pour une période de deux années par l'UNICEF qui y apporte aussi une assistance technique.

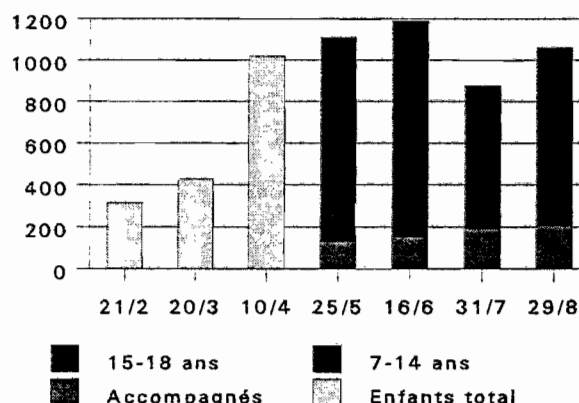
2.3.7 Protection juridique et sociale des groupes vulnérables

2.3.7.1 Protection des femmes et enfants en prison

Selon le Ministère de la Justice, 1,062 enfants se trouvaient en prison fin Août 1995. Sur ces enfants:

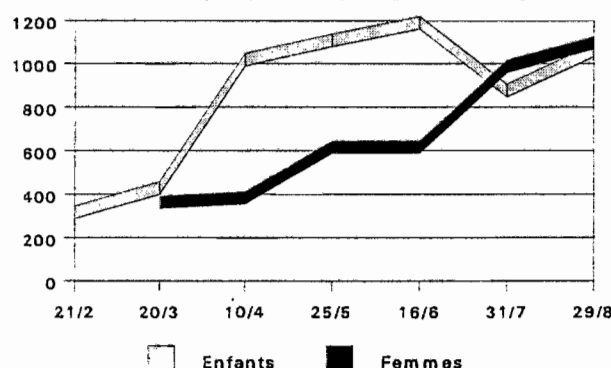
- 206 vivent avec leurs mères, accusées et détenues;
- 216 de 7 à 14 ans sont non-accompagnés et accusés de crimes ou de génocide;
- 640 sont âgés de 15 à 17 ans, sont non-accompagnés et sont aussi accusés.

Enfants Incarcérés



Quant aux 1,099 femmes détenues (fin Août 95), 191 étaient allaitantes et 64 enceintes.

Enfants/Femmes en Prison



Le Ministère de la Justice (MINJUST), soutenu par le CICR, le PAM, l'UNICEF et des ONGs (SCF, Terres des Hommes, World Vision, Juristes sans Frontières - Réseau des Citoyens) continue ses programmes d'assistance aux enfants et femmes prisonniers. Cette assistance comprend le transfert des enfants en prison dans des sites appropriés pour les mineurs, une assistance légale dans la préparation des procès, un soutien psycho-social pour les mères et les enfants détenus, la recherche et réunification des jeunes prisonniers (non-accusés) avec les membres des familles de ces enfants dans les communautés locales. Ainsi, 149 enfants (7 - 14 ans) ont d'ores et déjà été transférés par le Ministère de la Justice au Centre de Rééducation et de Production de Gitagata, avec le soutien de l'UNICEF.

Le Gouvernement encourage en effet la séparation et le transfert des enfants et mineurs détenus vers les centres de rééducation.

Le Ministère de la Justice a procédé, par ailleurs, à l'accélération des procédures

judiciaires pour les enfants qui ont été arrêtés. Des inspecteurs de police judiciaire (5 dans la Prefecture de la Ville de Kigali et deux dans chacune des autres préfectures) ont été nommés et formés pour assurer un suivi de la situation de ces enfants en conflit avec le droit.

Des activités de soutien psycho-social pour les enfants emprisonnés avec leurs mères ont été menées par des ONGs à la prison centrale de Kigali, ainsi qu' à celles de Gitarama et de Butare. SCF(UK) a aussi facilité les visites par les membres de la famille et a soutenu la recherche et la réunification des enfants non accusés à la demande de leurs mères. 20 enfants non accusés ont déjà été libérés et placés dans des familles d'accueil.

L'UNICEF a engagé dix avocats, dont cinq sont aujourd'hui opérationnels et qui sont chargés de défendre les enfants devant les instances judiciaires et les tribunaux rwandais devant lesquels ils seront déferrés. Le Comité Internationale de la Croix Rouge (CICR) a aussi engagé d'importantes activités en soutien aux enfants et femmes en prison ou en détention, dans le cadre de son mandat.

2.3.7.2 Démobilisation des enfants soldats

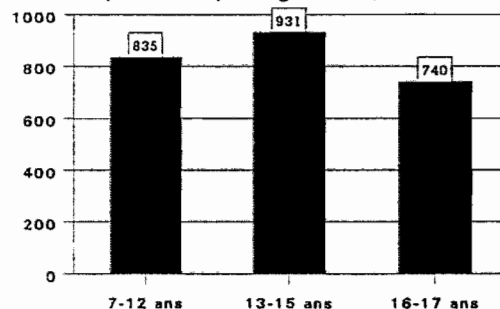
Les Ministères de la Réhabilitation et de l'Intégration Sociale (MINIREISO) et de la Défense (MINADEF) ont établi un plan de travail pour assurer la démobilisation de 5,000 enfants soldats âgés de 6 à 18 ans, en collaboration avec l'UNICEF. 2,506 d'entre eux ont été démobilisés depuis Juin dernier au centre de Kadogo près de Butare; 2,494 sont toujours en attente de démobilisation. Les activités mise en oeuvre pour faciliter leur réinsertion sociale et psychologique sont les suivantes:

- recherche et réunification familiale,
- services de base (santé; nutrition; activités récréationnelles),
- éducation et formation professionnelle,
- soutien psychosocial,
- suivi et évaluation.

Le MINIREISO développe actuellement un système de suivi et évaluation des enfants démobilisés avec les ministères concernés.

Enfants Démobilisés

répartition par âge de 2,506



2.3.8 Amélioration du cadre juridique applicable à la femme et à l'enfant

2.3.8.1 Droits de la femme

Le statut juridique de la femme en son état actuel est discriminatoire.

2.4 Bilan, contraintes et opportunités

Comme il a été montré ci dessus, des résultats significatifs ont d'ores et déjà été obtenus par le Gouvernement en faveur des groupes les plus vulnérables. Ceci est particulièrement notable pour ce qui est de l'assistance aux enfants non accompagnés, à l'accent mis sur les actions de réunification familiale et de soutien aux familles d'accueil. Par ailleurs, le Gouvernement a montré sa volonté d'aller vite pour ce qui est de la refonte du cadre institutionnel et juridique applicable aux femmes et aux enfants, de manière à mieux garantir le respect de leurs droits. La première démobilisation d'enfants soldats, effectuée moins d'une année après la fin de la guerre, témoigne, quant à elle, de l'engagement de l'Etat en faveur de la réinsertion sociale des enfants soldats.

Le Gouvernement a entrepris ces actions avec des moyens financiers, matériels et humains là aussi limités par les séquelles de la guerre. Le concours de la communauté internationale a pu cependant permettre au Gouvernement d'engager des mesures d'urgences et de réhabilitation en faveur de ces groupes les plus vulnérables.

Certes, les tâches qui restent à accomplir sont proportionnelles à l'amplitude de la vulnérabilité engendrée par les événements de 1994. Aussi, le rapatriement, volontaire - que le Gouvernement appelle de ses vœux - ou forcé - qui reste une possibilité, dans les mois voire les semaines qui viennent, d'un grand nombre de réfugiés vers leur pays, ne pourra s'effectuer qu'avec le soutien plein et entier de la communauté internationale.

Sans cette assistance, la réinstallation et la réintégration harmonieuse et durable de tous les citoyens rwandais, et notamment des personnes les plus vulnérables, dans la nation et la société, se trouverait compromise et hypothèquerait lourdement les efforts déjà engagés par le Gouvernement et ses partenaires.

3. *PLAN D'ACTION EN FAVEUR DES GROUPES LES PLUS VULNÉRABLES*

3.1 Principes directeurs

Ce plan d'action a pour objectif de définir un cadre d'actions répondant aux besoins immédiats des groupes les plus vulnérables. Il propose des stratégies et des programmes d'actions spécifiques qui permettent, dans le cadre du Plan d'Action Accéléré et Actualisé, de promouvoir, d'abord, la réinstallation des populations vulnérables, puis, la réinsertion sociale, économique et psychologique de ces groupes de manière à les extirper rapidement et durablement de leur vulnérabilité.

3.1.1 Cohérence, complémentarité et intégration des programmes sectoriels

Assister pleinement et efficacement les groupes les plus vulnérables implique une cohérence, une complémentarité et une intégration poussée des programmes sectoriels. En effet, les services sociaux essentiels dans les domaines de la santé et de la nutrition, de

l'éducation (formelle, non formelle) et dans l'utilisation des ressources hydriques, devront se renforcer mutuellement pour fournir un ensemble de services cohérents et adaptés dont les groupes vulnérables bénéficieront. Ainsi, les besoins de ces groupes vulnérables seront envisagés de manière *transversale* et *intégrée* à tous les secteurs sociaux. Ces activités en soutien aux services sociaux iront de pair avec des initiatives micro-économiques au niveau des communautés et des familles (crédits décentralisés; fournitures d'intrants agricoles) qui créeront ainsi des revenus monétaires, et donc des moyens de subsistance, à ces groupes, tout en redynamisant l'activité économique. Cette stratégie duale devrait ainsi permettre de répondre de manière plus systématique à la diversité des besoins des personnes vulnérables.

Par ailleurs, et même si des études et des analyses de la situation dans lesquelles se trouvent certains groupes vulnérables ont déjà été partiellement entreprises, il s'avère cependant nécessaire de continuer à analyser leurs conditions et leurs besoins de manière à proposer des programmes appropriés à leur vulnérabilité.

3.1.2. Concentration sur les groupes les plus vulnérables au niveau local et communautaire et essentiellement en zone rurale

Quatre vingt quatorze pour cent de la population rwandaise vit en milieu rural. C'est donc à ce niveau que le Gouvernement va continuer de renforcer ses actions de manière à faciliter la réinsertion sociale et économique des groupes vulnérables, et cela qu'ils fassent indistinctement partie de communautés déjà installées ou des personnes retournant au pays.

Par ailleurs, eu égard à la place centrale des femmes dans l'environnement rural actuel, les groupements et associations féminines constitueront pour les différents intervenants (administrations et services de l'Etat; agences de coopération technique et ONGs) des partenaires essentiels pour la mise en oeuvre d'actions socio-économiques efficaces et de proximité envers les groupes vulnérables.

3.1.3 Renforcement des capacités nationales surtout aux échelons périphériques

Le soutien à la réhabilitation et au renforcement des structures institutionnelles, délabrées par la guerre, est garante de la durabilité du processus de reconstruction nationale. Le Gouvernement cherchera ainsi dans le cadre du plan d'action, avec l'appui de la communauté internationale, à renforcer ses capacités de planification, d'exécution et de suivi des programmes aussi bien aux niveaux centraux que décentralisés. Les échelons périphériques (Préfectures, Communes, Secteurs) nécessiteront une attention et un soutien particulier pour assurer la gestion des intérêts locaux et la prise en charge des communautés par elles mêmes. On évitera une excessive centralisation des décisions aux échelons supérieurs de l'administration, ceux-ci risquant d'entraîner des lenteurs dans la prise de décision.

Le Gouvernement est, en effet, persuadé que seule une mobilisation et une participation de tous les acteurs sociaux peut garantir le succès du processus de réinsertion et entraîner une dynamique de développement durable.

3.2. Programmes en soutien aux groupes vulnérables

Le Gouvernement mettra en oeuvre, avec le soutien de la communauté internationale, les programmes suivants en soutien aux groupes les plus vulnérables pendant les phases de rapatriement, de réinstallation et de réinsertion.

3.2.1 Programme d'urgence dans le cadre du rapatriement

Le rapatriement des ressortissants Rwandais actuellement réfugiés à l'extérieur du pays incombe au Ministère de la Réhabilitation et de l'Intégration Sociale (MINIREISO) et au Haut Commissariat aux Réfugiés des Nations Unies (HCR).

Bien que ces actions sont largement exposées dans la section du Plan d'Action consacrée exclusivement au rapatriement (Groupe "A"), il est néanmoins important de mentionner les actions qui s'avéreront nécessaires pour répondre aux besoins spécifiques des groupes les plus vulnérables (notamment enfants non accompagnés, enfants accompagnés et femmes enceintes ou allaitantes) pendant la phase de rapatriement proprement dite.

3.2.1.1. Enfants non accompagnés

Les différents intervenants dans le cadre du rapatriement s'assureront du respect des règles internationales et des principes établis dans la Convention sur les Droits de l'Enfant ainsi que des règles relatives à la protection et aux soins des enfants réfugiés.

Le Gouvernement, avec le soutien des Agences spécialisées des Nations Unies, du CICR et des ONGs, mobilisera ses efforts pour prévenir la séparation des familles lors du rapatriement ainsi que pour faciliter le tracing des membres des familles et la réunification des enfants non accompagnés rapatriés.

Plus précisément, les mesures suivantes seront mises en oeuvre par les différents partenaires pour assurer un rapatriement adapté à la situation des enfants non accompagnés et des autres groupes vulnérables:

- Identifier au niveau des centres d'enregistrement, les enfants non accompagnés, les familles d'accueil et les autres groupes vulnérables,
- Mettre à disposition de ces groupes vulnérables des informations sur les services et les structures d'assistance disponibles dans leurs communes d'origines,
- Trouver des solutions pour les familles et les enfants qui ne souhaitent pas rentrer au pays ou rester ensemble une fois retournés au pays,
- Assurer l'enregistrement des enfants non accompagnés dans une perspective de tracing et de réunification future et assurer une circulation rapide de ces informations aux partenaires Gouvernementaux (MINITRASO) ou aux agences actives (CICR, ONGs) dans ce domaine,
- Assurer un placement approprié aux enfants souhaitant se séparer de leurs familles d'accueil.

3.2.1.2. Assistance multi-sectorielle (services essentiels) aux groupes vulnérables pendant la phase de rapatriement

Des services essentiels (santé et nutrition; eau et assainissement; psycho-sociaux) seront mis à la disposition des personnes rentrant au pays pendant toute la phase de rapatriement. Une attention particulière sera portée, à cet égard, sur les groupes vulnérables: enfants - quel que soit leur statut familial; femmes (enceintes et allaitantes notamment) et personnes âgées ou handicapées. Par ailleurs, le HCR, en collaboration avec plusieurs ONGs, a mis en place un projet de prévention de séparation des familles sur les axes conduisant des frontières Zaïroise et Tanzanienne vers le Rwanda.

Le cadre de gestion global est établi par le MINIREISO et le HCR, avec l'Unité de Coordination de l'Assistance Humanitaire (HACU), attachée au MINIREISO, faisant office d'agence de coordination des activités des différents intervenants.

- Santé et nutrition: un programme sectoriel d'urgence a été élaboré par le HCR, l'UNICEF et l'OMS en collaboration avec le MINISANTE. Des activités sanitaires (triage, ORS, paludisme, IRA...) seront mises en oeuvre au niveau de la frontière et des centres de transit. Un rapport épidémiologique journalier sera effectué. Des aliments supplémentaires et thérapeutiques (lait haute énergie; tablettes fer/acide folique) seront distribués dans les centres de transit par les Agences (HCR, PAM, UNICEF) et les ONGs. Un accent particulier sera mis sur les enfants de moins de 5 ans et les femmes enceintes ou allaitantes.
- Eau et assainissement: Dans les centres de transit, les différents intervenants assureront une distribution en eau de 5 litres par jour et par personne, en mettant l'accent sur les groupes vulnérables. Pour ce faire, le HCR, l'UNICEF et les ONGs mettront en oeuvre des matériels de pompage, des citernes, des produits chimiques de traitement de l'eau (chlorine, sulfate d'aluminium) pour assurer la satisfaction des besoins essentiels des rapatriés. Des mesures appropriées en matière d'assainissement (latrines) assureront des conditions d'hygiène satisfaisantes à ces personnes.
- Soutien psycho-social d'urgence aux enfants traumatisés dans les centres de transit puis réorientation vers des centres au niveau communautaire. Les communautés seront, par ailleurs, préparées pour intégrer harmonieusement ces enfants rapatriés dans leur commune d'origine.

L'ensemble de ces activités vise à faciliter le mouvement rapide des populations et des groupes vulnérables vers leurs communes d'origines. Une fois le retour dans les communes effectué, les actions essentielles de réinstallation et de réinsertion pourront alors être engagées.

Le Gouvernement à conscience que c'est à ce niveau que les défis de la réinstallation et réinsertion sociale des groupes vulnérables se poseront dans toute leur ampleur

et leur complexité. De fait, une fois le rapatriement proprement dit opéré, le Gouvernement et ses partenaires soutiendront des initiatives à base communautaire pour faciliter la réinstallation socio-économique des familles d'accueil, des enfants non accompagnés et des autres groupes vulnérables dans leurs communes d'origines.

3.2.2. Réinstallation et réinsertion des groupes vulnérables

Le Gouvernement et ses partenaires concentreront leurs efforts en faveur des groupes vulnérables au niveau des structures sociales les plus décentralisées (communes, secteurs, familles). Cette assistance sera portée aussi bien aux communautés d'accueil qu'aux populations à réinstaller de manière à favoriser une réinstallation et réintégration harmonieuse des populations.

La stratégie du Gouvernement prône une approche intégrante, d'une part, un renforcement des services sociaux à la disposition des groupes vulnérables (santé et nutrition; eau et assainissement; éducation formelle et non formelle; soutien psycho-social; activités récréationnelles et de mobilisation sociale) avec, d'autre part, une approche de redynamisation micro-économique au niveau des familles (mise en place de systèmes de crédits via des associations féminines; soutien à la production d'auto-subsistance au niveau des ménages). L'objectif poursuivi demeure, ainsi, de mettre fin à la spirale de la vulnérabilité en favorisant, autant que faire ce peut, l'auto-promotion des populations vulnérables.

3.2.2.1 Réunification des enfants non accompagnés et soutien aux familles d'accueil

La politique du Gouvernement telle qu'elle a été soulignée en première partie, sera réaffirmée et amplifiée en 1996. La stratégie adoptée est donc, de ne garder les enfants dans les centres que sur des durées les plus courtes possibles, pour pouvoir les réunifier soit à leurs familles, soit à des familles d'accueil, une fois celles-ci identifiées.

Une fois les enfants réunifiés avec leurs familles ou placés dans des familles d'accueil, l'assistance à la réinsertion sociale et économique de ces enfants se poursuivra par la mise en place des mécanismes d'auto-promotion des familles (activités génératrices de revenus) ainsi qu'en leur donnant accès aux services sociaux essentiels : accès aux soins, à l'éducation formelle ou non formelle; soutien nutritionnel lorsque nécessaire.

En ce qui concerne les aspects institutionnels, le Ministère des Affaires Sociales (MINITRASO), qui est déjà en charge du suivi et de l'évaluation des enfants non accompagnés se trouvant dans des centres, étendra progressivement ses activités à la réunification familiale. Ces activités étaient jusqu'alors essentiellement effectuées par le CICR et certaines ONGs en raison de l'insuffisance de moyens financiers à la disposition des administrations de l'Etat. Le MINITRASO a déjà obtenu un financement de la BAD via le HCR pour ce projet. Son objectif est ainsi de transférer l'ensemble des activités de tracing et de réunification familiale au MINITRASO dès la fin 1996.

Pour accélérer la recherche et la réunification familiale dans les centres, le MINIREISO et le MINITRASO, soutenu par l'UNICEF, ont débuté un programme appelé "TIES" (pour Système d'Echange d'Information pour la Recherche) qui consiste à faciliter les échanges d'information entre les différents centres. Ce programme prendra tout son essor en 1996. Par ailleurs, les méthodes qui ont déjà fait leurs preuves continueront à être utilisées.

3.2.2.2 Assistance aux veuves et veufs et autres familles vulnérables

Le Gouvernement considère que cette catégorie vulnérable n'a pas bénéficié jusqu'alors de toute l'assistance nécessaire à sa réinsertion sociale et économique, les efforts ayant été surtout entrepris au niveau des enfants, groupe particulièrement vulnérable s'il en est. Néanmoins, il apparaît aujourd'hui primordial de lancer des programmes d'actions de grande envergure pour subvenir aux besoins essentiels de ces personnes.

En partenariat avec certains bailleurs et agences spécialisées (HCR, UNIFEM, UNICEF) et ONGs, les Ministères sociaux concernés (MIFAPROFE, MINIREISO, MINITRASO) soutiendront des activités génératrices de revenus (petit artisanat; élevage volailler; agriculture de subsistance et jardinage) qui faciliteront l'auto-promotion de ces personnes. Ces activités seront mises en oeuvre via des ONGs ou des associations féminines locales ce qui permettra une décentralisation de la gestion et du suivi des activités. Le MIFAPROFE fournira un appui institutionnel et une assistance technique à ces groupements de veuves ou associations féminines dans les domaines de la planification et la gestion de projets. Le MIFAPROFE encouragera, par ailleurs, les organisations féminines oeuvrant dans ce cadre à définir leurs stratégies en fonction des intérêts communautaires.

Dans le cadre du rapatriement et de la réinstallation, les Agences spécialisées des Nations Unies (HCR, UNICEF) et les ONGs pourront octroyer des dons financiers uniques à ces groupes, en sus de la fourniture d'abris ou de maisonnettes. Le HCR prévoit d'assister à la construction et à la réhabilitation de 3,000 abris et maisonnettes pour des veuves (particulièrement celles ayant charge d'enfants) et des personnes âgées.

3.2.2.3 Réinsertion psycho-sociale des personnes traumatisées

Le Gouvernement est conscient de la nécessité impérieuse de répondre à la détresse psychologique et aux traumatismes dont a hérité involontairement une importante partie de la population. Il s'agit là des personnes de tout âge qui ont survécu au génocide et à la guerre et qui demeurent psychologiquement très profondément marquées par ces douloureuses expériences.

Le Centre National pour le Traumatisme établi à Kigali sous la tutelle du MINIREISO, et financé depuis son ouverture en Juin 1995, et pour une période de deux années par l'UNICEF, assure le traitement et la réinsertion psycho-sociale des enfants et des femmes les plus traumatisés ainsi que la formation d'agents sociaux.

En 1996, les activités du Centre continueront à se déployer au niveau des zones périphériques (communautés et familles notamment) pour assurer un suivi approprié des enfants et femmes traumatisés. Le Gouvernement cherchera à élargir, par ailleurs, les activités du centre à l'ensemble de la population traumatisée. L'objectif affiché par le Centre, pour 1996, est de former 5,000 agents sociaux qui permettront d'atteindre à leur tour près de 100,000 enfants et femmes traumatisés. Une emphase particulière sera mise sur le soutien psycho-social aux femmes et adolescentes violées. Des sites (écoles secondaires notamment) ont déjà été identifiés, en collaboration avec le MIFAPROFE. En raison d'une forte proportion estimée d'adolescentes violées fréquentant ces écoles cibles, des activités d'écoute psycho-sociale seront conduites lors de la visite de ces établissements. L'objectif est d'assister environ 1,500 de ces jeunes filles d'ici fin 1996. Parallèlement, le Ministère de la Famille et de la Promotion Féminine (MIFAPROFE) en collaboration avec le Ministère de la Santé (MINISANTE), et avec le soutien de l'OMS, ont déjà élaboré un projet qui permettra d'améliorer la qualité des soins gynécologiques dispensés à ces jeunes filles violées. Enfin, des conseillers en traumatisme ayant travaillé dans les camps de réfugiés seront progressivement intégrés dans les équipes du Centre de manière à apporter leurs connaissances techniques et leurs conseils sur les traumatismes spécifiques aux personnes rentrant au pays.

Une enquête équivalente à celle actuellement en cours sur la prévalence des traumatismes chez les enfants, est envisagée à l'échelle nationale au niveau des adultes. Des financements extérieurs seront nécessaires pour sa réalisation. Il est à noter que l'OMS, en partenariat avec la Croix Rouge Allemande, envisage actuellement de réhabiliter progressivement le service psychiatrique de l'hôpital de Ndera.

Finalement, les différents Ministères concernés s'emploieront à déterminer des politiques à long terme qui répondent aux besoins des personnes traumatisées, aussi bien au niveau national qu'aux échelons décentralisés.

3.2.2.4 Protection juridique et sociale des groupes vulnérables

Le Ministère de la Réhabilitation et de l'Intégration Sociale (MINIREISO) et le Ministère de la Défense (MINADEF) ont convenu de démobiliser en 1996 environ 2,500 enfants soldats (agés de 10 à 16 ans) toujours attachés à des unités militaires. Les activités ont déjà commencé en 1995 avec une première démobilisation d'un groupe de 2,506 enfants soldats au centre de Kadogo, près de Butare. L'UNICEF apporte un soutien financier et technique à ce projet qui est exécuté par le MINIREISO.

Dans le cadre de ce projet, le Ministère de la Réhabilitation et de l'Intégration Sociale verra ces capacités renforcées en 1996 dans les domaines du tracing et de la réunification, de la fourniture de services essentiels (éducatifs, nutritionnels et de santé, récréationnels, psycho-sociaux et d'écoute), et dans la mise en oeuvre de mesures de soutien aux enfants démobilisés et à leurs familles.

En ce qui concerne les enfants en prison ou en détention, le Ministère de la Justice (MINIJUST) assurera le respect des droits fondamentaux des enfants détenus, dont le

nombre est à l'heure actuelle légèrement supérieur à mille. Il s'agit essentiellement dans un premier temps de continuer à séparer physiquement ces enfants des autres détenus et de les transférer dans des centres adaptés. D'ores et déjà, 149 enfants ont été transférés dans un centre à Gitagata dans la préfecture de Kigali rural. En 1996, le MINIJUST facilitera le transfert d'environ 300 enfants âgés de moins de 15 ans, soit à Gitagata, soit dans un autre site qui devrait être alors réhabilité. Une fois ce transfert effectué, les enfants seront pris en charge par des éducateurs et des agents sociaux du MINIREISO. Par ailleurs, le MINIJUST compte prochainement transférer près de 1,200 adolescents âgés de 15 à 17 ans au centre Kabuga à Kigali. Ces deux projets bénéficieront du soutien de l'UNICEF.

Parallèlement, d'importantes refontes juridiques sont actuellement en cours: les dispositions pertinentes relatives à l'enfance, notamment en matière pénale et de tutelle, sont l'objet d'une révision majeure sous l'égide de la Commission Nationale pour les Droits de l'Enfant. Cette révision devrait aboutir à une codification des dispositions relatives à l'enfance. Le statut juridique de la femme est aussi en cours de révision par le MIFAPROFE et les autres ministères techniques concernés de manière à mettre le Droit rwandais en conformité avec la Convention des Nations Unies sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination à l'égard des femmes. Les travaux en commission de travail devraient se terminer au début de l'année prochaine pour introduire dès que possible ces nouvelles dispositions dans l'ordre juridique interne.

3.2.2.5 Soins, réhabilitation des handicapés et prévention des handicaps

Le Gouvernement a pleinement conscience de la problématique particulière du handicap héritée de la guerre et des violences. Eu égard aux pathologies rencontrées, le Gouvernement est convaincu que la voie la plus sûre pour la réinsertion de cette frange de la population dans la société reste la récupération d'un potentiel physique autorisant une activité professionnelle. La rééducation puis la réhabilitation, par le biais de l'appareillage, en constituent souvent les premières étapes. Les autorités sanitaires responsables chercheront ainsi l'appui de la communauté internationale pour faciliter l'accès des personnes handicapées aux structures de réadaptation. Dans cette optique, il s'avèrera nécessaire de contribuer à l'émergence d'un réseau de services spécialisés aux niveaux nationaux, régionaux et locaux, en tenant compte des besoins spécifiques de chaque centre de soins tout en rationalisant les services et les coûts. Des actions de formation technique des personnels seront engagées (appareillages; kinésithérapie etc) avec le soutien des organisations spécialisées.

Enfin, eu égard aux dangers que représentent la multitude de mines encore éparpillées sur le territoire national, les Ministères de la Défense (MINADEF) et de l'Enseignement Primaire et Secondaire (MINIPRISEC) continueront à mener des campagnes de sensibilisation des populations et notamment des jeunes dans les écoles. S'inspirant de leur expérience de la sensibilisation aux mines en Somalie, l'UNESCO et l'UNICEF ont, à cet égard, développé un kit de sensibilisation pour les jeunes des écoles primaires. Ces kits ont été distribués au Rwanda dès la fin de la guerre et ils continueront à l'être l'année prochaine, à travers le MINIPRISEC, sur les sites à risque identifiés par le MINADEF.

3.2.2.6 Mobilisation sociale de la jeunesse autour des valeurs de paix, de résolution non violente des conflits et du respect de l'Etat de droit

Des activités de mobilisation sociale de la jeunesse ont déjà été initiées par le Ministère de la Jeunesse et du Mouvement Associatif (MIJEUMA) pour faciliter la réinsertion sociale des jeunes et particulièrement celle des enfants traumatisés et des enfants séparés de leurs familles. Les stratégies utilisées conjuguent des activités sportives et récréationnelles avec des activités d'éducation pour la paix ainsi que des activités d'écoutes et de conseils psycho-sociales. Le MIJEUMA a ainsi démarré en novembre 1994 un projet "Green Field of Peace" avec le soutien de l'UNICEF pour les enfants non accompagnés se trouvant dans des centres choisis. Devant les bons résultats obtenus, le projet va être étendu, de Novembre 1995 à Avril 1996, à l'ensemble des centres se trouvant sur le territoire national. Par ailleurs, le MIJEUMA, en association avec le Comité Olympique Rwandais, utilisera le lancement des prochains Jeux Olympiques à Atlanta comme un catalysateur pour ce type d'activités à l'échelle nationale.

Par ailleurs, des activités liées à l'éducation pour la paix - particulièrement importantes dans un contexte de rapatriement et de réinsertion susceptible de conduire à l'apparition de possibles tensions - seront menées à l'échelle nationale par le MINIPRISEC sous l'autorité du Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche (MINISUPRES) et avec le soutien de l'UNICEF. Un curriculum et des formations appropriés ont été développés et testés cette année. Le Haut Commissariat aux Droits de l'Homme des Nations Unies (HCDH) compte aussi mener des actions de sensibilisation des autorités locales aux questions de promotion des droits de l'homme et d'éducation pour la paix.

Des campagnes d'information et de sensibilisation thématique (choléra; transmission du VIH-SIDA etc) à destination des jeunes seront aussi menées par les différents départements ministériels (MINIPRISEC, MINISANTE), dans le cadre d'actions programmées avec les agences des Nations Unies (UNESCO, UNICEF) et des ONGs locales. Le Gouvernement s'assurera, par ailleurs, que les enfants de la rue, dont le nombre actuellement recensé est de 1,100 au niveau national, puissent bénéficier d'une assistance accrue.

Enfin, des activités de mobilisation sociale autour de la Convention sur les Droits de l'Enfant seront conduites notamment en milieu rural par des ONGs locales pour sensibiliser les jeunes et les agents sociaux aux droits fondamentaux de l'enfant. Les Ministères de l'Intérieur et de la Justice, avec le concours de l'UNICEF et des ONGs Save the Children (USA) et HAGURUKA, ont traduit la Convention en Kinyarwanda et l'on adapté pour mieux l'intégrer aux habitudes socio-culturelles des populations rurales. Ce document est en cours d'impression et sera prochainement disponible pour distribution.

Comme l'avait déjà affirmé le Gouvernement lors de la Table Ronde de Genève en Janvier dernier, la politique envisagée en matière de promotion de la jeunesse sera axée sur le soutien à la réintégration socio-économique de la jeunesse et sa pleine participation à la relance du développement national. La majorité des jeunes du pays bénéficiera ainsi à travers ces différentes activités et dans un délai rapide, d'un programme cohérent et mobilisateur valorisant la paix, l'état de droit et l'unité nationale.

(LC/Final/19/11/95)

Fiche de projet 1

Titre: Réhabilitation et construction de logements au niveau communautaire
Exécutant: Ministère de la Famille et de la Promotion Féminine (MIFAPROFE)
Partenaires: MINIREISO, MINITRAPE, associations féminines locales
Période: 12 mois
Pop. cible: 14,000 familles vulnérables notamment: veuves et veufs agés et démunis, familles d'accueil d'enfants non accompagnés, familles pauvres dont le chef de est une femme ou un(e) adolescent(e), sur 10 sites, soit 1,400 familles par site.
Objectif: Faciliter la réintégration sociale des familles vulnérables

Objectifs spécifiques:

1) Réhabiliter et construire des logements de base; 2) Soutenir l'auto-promotion des communautés vulnérables; 3) Encourager des activités fondées sur la participation communautaires, la réconciliation nationale et la solidarité.

Activités: 1) Identification des sites de construction et des communautés bénéficiaires en fonction des besoins prioritaires établis par le Gouvernement (MINIREISO, MINITRAPE et MINIFAPROFE); 2) Formation des bénéficiaires à l'auto-construction ou à la réfection de maisonnettes; 3) Fourniture de matériaux de construction et d'outils; 4) Mobilisation à travers des leaders communautaires autour des valeurs de paix, de réconciliation, de droits de la personne et de solidarité

Budget

Activités	Coût US\$
Matériels pour la construction ou réhabilitation de maisons (toles ondulées; planches de bois; clous; briques), par maison (X1,400 unités)	2,625,000.00 (\$1875X1,400)
Formation des communautés à l'auto-construction ou à la réparation	50,000.00
Animation et sensibilisation des communautés aux valeurs de paix, de respect des droits et de solidarité (1 ateliers par site)	25,000.00
Soutien au projet (3 véhicules; 300 vélos), supervision et évaluation	150,000.00
Total	2,850,000.00

Fiche de projet 2

Titre: Démobilisation des enfants soldats
Exécutant: Ministère de la Réhabilitation et de la Réinsertion Sociale (MINIREISO)
Partenaires: Ministère de Affaires Sociales; Ministère de la Défense; CICR; UNICEF & SCF
Période: 12 mois
Pop. cible: Approximativement 2,500 enfants toujours attachés à des unités militaires
Objectif: Faciliter la réintégration sociale des enfants démobilisés
Activités: Ces activités ci-dessous seront essentiellement menées dans le centre pour enfants démobilisés de Kadogo, préfecture de Butare, ou ont été déjà transférés, avec le soutien de l'UNICEF, plus de 2,500 enfants démobilisés.

- 1) Faciliter la réunification familiale des enfants démobilisés en conjonction entre le MINITRASO, le CICR et Save the Children Fund (SCF/UK);
- 2) Renforcer la capacité des Ministères sociaux à planifier, exécuter et effectuer le suivi des activités relatives à la démobilisation des enfants soldats, et notamment en ce qui concerne la réintégration familiale et sociale;
- 3) Assurer l'accès de tous les enfants démobilisés à des activités éducatives et/ou d'apprentissage en l'attente de placement dans des écoles ou dans des centres de formation professionnelle;
- 4) Assurer que les besoins élémentaires (santé; nutrition; eau) des enfants démobilisés soient remplis via les services compétents lorsqu'ils transitent dans le centre;
- 5) Fournir un traitement psycho-social approprié aux enfants traumatisés.

Budget

Activités	Coût US\$
"Tracing" et réunification familiale	400,000.00
Services sociaux de bases (santé; éducation formelle; écoute psycho-sociale), formation technique et apprentissage	500,000.00
Sensibilisation des différents agents et intervenants aux droits de l'enfant (agents sociaux; personnel militaire; autorités locales)	100,000.00
Soutien au projet (salaires; transport; approvisionnement)	100,000.00
Total	1,200,000.00

Fiche de projet 3

- Titre:** Mobilisation de la jeunesse en faveur de la paix ("Green Hills of Peace")
- Exécutant:** Ministère de la Jeunesse et du Mouvement Associatif (MIJEUMA)
- Partenaires:** MINIPRISEC, MINISANTE, Comité National Olympique, UNICEF
- Période:** 12 mois
- Pop. cible:** 500,000 enfants et adolescents répartis dans 145 communes et 11 préfectures (couverture nationale) ainsi que 77 centres pour enfants non accompagnés. Les jeunes hors du système scolaire seront particulièrement ciblés.
- Objectif:** Mobiliser la jeunesse autour des valeurs de paix, de respect de l'autre et de réconciliation
- Stratégie:** Les activités sportives et récréationnelles serviront de points d'entrée à des activités d'éducation pour la paix, de conseil psycho-social, de promotion santé et de mobilisation socio-culturelle
- Activités:**
- 1) Formation des animateurs sociaux et production de matériels didactiques,
 - 2) Distribution d'équipements de sports (ballons de football et de baskets) et réfection d'urgence de terrains de jeux,
 - 3) Education non formelle, promotion de la santé (VIH/SIDA et MST) et écoute psycho-sociale
 - 4) Mobilisation et plaidoyer autour de la Convention Relative aux Droits de l'Enfant (CDE), intégrée aux activités sportives,
 - 5) Organisation d'un festival itinérant pour la jeunesse qui coïncidera avec l'ouverture des Jeux Olympiques d'Atlanta, en Juillet 1996

Budget

Activités	Coût US\$
Formation des animateurs et développement de matériels didactiques	200,000.00
Distribution d'équipements de sports et réhabilitation de terrains de jeux	350,000.00
Information, Education Communication (education non formelle & pour la paix, promotion santé, écoute psychosociale & CDE)	70,000.00
Festival itinérant pour la jeunesse lors du lancement des J.O. d'Atlanta	30,000.00
Total	650,000.00

Fiche de projet 4

- Titre:** Familles, reconstruction, tolérance
- Exécutant:** Ministère de la Famille et de la Promotion Féminine (MIFAPROFE)
- Partenaires:** Les institutions publiques et non gouvernementales menant des actions d'études et de recherches, de sensibilisation, de mobilisation et d'appui aux familles dans les domaines sociale, culturelle et économique, les organismes internationaux d'appui.
- Pop. Cible:** La famille rwandaise dans son ensemble
- Objectifs:**
- Aider les familles à participer à la reconstruction du tissu social de la communauté rwandaise en promouvant des activités de sensibilisation d'éducation et de formation.
 - Concilier la culture à l'épanouissement des familles et de la communauté en les amenant à intégrer les valeurs culturelles positives et à enrayer les valeurs rétrogrades.
 - Contribuer à élever le niveau de vie socio-économique des familles.
- Durée:** 1 année (pour la première phase)
- Activités:** 1) mener des campagnes de sensibilisation sur la co-existence pacifique, le respect mutuel et la tolérance; 2) promouvoir des programmes d'actions concrets qui influent positivement sur la coopération des familles et de la communauté; 3) formation spécifique des formateurs touchant les familles; 4) suivi et participation aux activités pour la paix initiées par les organisations féminines non gouvernementales; 5) identifier les valeurs positives de la culture rwandaise ainsi que les transformations et les apports négatives; 6) études et recherches sur les causes liées à la dislocation des familles et de la communauté; 7) promouvoir des débats au niveau des communautés sur les valeurs de la famille et de la culture; 8) production d'outils de l'éducation; 9) plaider pour la modification du code de la famille en rapport avec les valeurs culturelles à promouvoir et celles qui sont à enrayer; 9) identifier les causes de la pauvreté des familles et les moyens de lutter contre celle-ci; 10) mobiliser les familles pour participer dans les programmes de développement économique et sociale; 11) appuyer les projets générateurs de revenus.

Budget

Activités	Coût US\$
Budget d'investissement (equipements de bureau et matériel roulant)	200,000.00
Formation, sensibilisation au niveau communautaire, recherche, suivi et évaluation	520,000.00
Soutien au projet	50,000.00
TOTAL	770,000.00

Fiche de projet 5

Titre: Soutien agro-pastoral aux familles démunies
Exécutant: Ministère du Travail et des Affaires Sociales (MINITRASO)
Partenaires: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage (MINAGRI), ONGs locales et associations féminines
Pop. cible: Familles démunies dans 66 communes (6 par préfectures)
Durée: 1 année pour la première phase
Objectifs: Promouvoir la réinsertion socio-économique des familles démunies d'une façon générale et de l'enfant en particulier;
Objectifs spécifiques: Auto-promotion des familles vulnérables par l'autosuffisance alimentaire
Activités: Le MINITRASO, après avoir fait une enquête pour dénombrer les familles démunies dans ces sites, favorisera, à travers ce projet, la culture du sorgo et du soja ainsi que l'élevage des poules et des lapins par les familles vulnérables; Pour ce faire, des semences, des engrais et divers matériels agricoles seront distribués; Le projet mettra aussi l'accent sur la formation de moniteurs agricoles des autorités locales et des associations féminines pour assurer l'autonomie et la durabilité des activités.

Budget

Activités	Coût US\$
Formation de moniteurs agricoles	30,000.00
Fournitures d'équipements (outils de travail, semences et engrais)	200,000.00
Soutien au projet (transport; personnel)	20,000.00
TOTAL	250,000.00

Autres projets en cours d'élaboration

I. Ministère du Travail et des Affaires Sociales (MINTRASO)

1. *TITRE:* Projet d'assistance aux élèves orphelins de l'école secondaire

OBJECTIF GLOBAL: Identifier les orphelins de la guerre qui font l'école secondaire en vue d'assurer leur assistance matérielle.

2. *TITRE:* Projet d'assistance aux associations des veuves chefs de famille

OBJECTIF GLOBAL: Soutenir les associations des veuves avec le but de permettre à celles-ci de mieux éduquer et nourrir leurs enfants ou les orphelins qu'elles ont accueillis.

3. *TITRE:* Projet de Réhabilitation économique et sociale des personnes handicapées

OBJECTIF GLOBAL: Faciliter l'autonomie physique et économique des personnes handicapées en se basant sur le respect de leurs droits.

4. *TITRE:* Appareillage des emputés

OBJECTIF GLOBAL: Faciliter l'autonomie physique et économique des personnes handicapées.

5. *TITRE:* Appareillage aux handicapés de la Préfecture de Gitarama

OBJECTIF GLOBAL: Faciliter l'autonomie physique et économique des personnes handicapées.

II. Ministère de la Réhabilitation et de l'Intégration Sociale (MINIREISO)

1. *TITRE:* Centre pour Enfants de la Rue; MUBYEYI MWIZA

OBJECTIF GLOBAL: Améliorer la vie des enfants de la rue en se basant sur la *Convention Relative aux Droits de l'Enfant* et éviter le désespoir, la misère et les traumatismes.

2. *TITRE:* Projet relatif aux veuves, filles et femmes rapatriées victimes de viol et aux personnes âgées;

OBJECTIF GLOBAL: Réinsertion sociale et économique

3. *TITRE:* Projet de labour avec les boeufs (Nyagatare)
OBJECTIF GLOBAL: Favoriser le retour du bétail dans cette communauté et la fertilisation du sol.
4. *TITRE:* Projet de construction des maisons pour les veuves, veufs et personnes âgées rapatriées en commune MUVUMBA, Préfecture Byumba.
OBJECTIF GLOBAL: Construire des maisons pour 1380 veuves, veufs et personnes âgées.
5. *TITRE:* Projet MUVUMBA-Centre de Formation (NYAGATARE)
OBJECTIF GLOBAL: Réinsertion sociale et économique des handicapés

III. Ministère de la Famille et de la Promotion Féminine (MIFAPROFE)

1. *TITRE:* Programme d'appui aux familles: "MAISON DE LA FAMILLE RWANDAISE"
OBJECTIF GLOBAL: Améliorer les conditions de vie socio-économiques des familles rwandaises en renforçant le rôle des femmes dans ce processus.
2. *TITRE:* Projet d'éducation
OBJECTIF GLOBAL: L'objectif global du projet est d'éduquer et de sensibiliser la communauté à avoir des attitudes et d'initier des activités susceptibles de promouvoir le statut des femmes, d'encadrer et de protéger les enfants, d'améliorer la qualité de vie des familles (paix et développement).

IV. Ministère de la Jeunesse et du Mouvement Associatif (MIJEUMA)

1. *TITRE:* Enfant de la rue
OBJECTIF GLOBAL: Réinsertion sociale et économique de ces enfants
2. *TITRE:* Les Enfants non Accompagnés arrivés au stade d'adolescence
OBJECTIF GLOBAL: Ressortir les problèmes que connaissent ces jeunes adolescents et en définir les causes afin de pouvoir proposer des actions nécessaires à mener.



RECEIVED on: 07 FEB. 1996	
Reg. N°: 346	File N°: 120(388/110) 821
Action by: [signature]	Compl. (sig.):
INTERNATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE OF THE ILO	

Telefax

Message No: .NT/mj...

To:	Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa UN Resident Coordinator and Resident Representative UNDP Kigali Rwanda	From:	Nissim Tal, Head UN System Training Programmes International Training Centre of the ILO Turin, Italy Tel: (+39)(11) 693-6648 or 6508
FaxNo:	(250) 76263 or (873) 150-7445	FaxNo:	(+39)(11) 312-1743
cc by fax:		Date:	6-Feb-96
		No of pages (incl. cover):	

Re: 18th Workshop on the Management of Field Coordination for Senior UN System Representatives – Turin, Italy, from 13 to 21 June 1996

Dear Hiro,

1. This is a follow-up to our earlier communications to you on the subject. I am pleased to confirm the participation of the Rwanda country team in this workshop. At this point the list of other countries whose teams have confirmed their participation is quite impressive and is as follows: Rwanda, Burundi, Lebanon, Senegal, Togo. If all members of these country teams appear in Turin, which is the target and we expect will happen, it will be quite a ball!

2. This first detailed communication regarding the workshop, together with its attachments relating to the pre-workshop consultations are quite lengthy. You are invited to read them carefully as they contain substantial information with operational requirements.

3. Important:

(a) Please note the dates of the workshop above. The workshop will begin on Thursday 13 June at 2:00 pm sharp with a brief introduction of the programme, participants' expectations and a co-ordination exercise in country teams (possibly a simulation exercise), followed by a reception and then dinner. The workshop will end on Friday, 21 June at 6:30 pm. The workshop's methodology is based on team work which requires full time participation. Therefore, neither late arrivals nor early departures should be considered or scheduled by any of the participants.

(b) this communication is sent only to you, as Resident Coordinator. You are invited to share it ASAP with all members of the UN team, whether or not their participation has been confirmed.

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4. As you know, the Coordination Workshops bring together the representatives of all UN Organizations and Agencies in a given country, with a view to working together in Turin towards the enhancement of your team's cooperation and coordination. Country teams invited to each workshop have a major element of commonality. Your workshop will bring country teams which in addition to the regular set of issues covered in each workshop, will focus on issues of particular importance in countries facing humanitarian crisis.

5. It is an article of faith here that in order to derive maximum benefit from this event each and every agency representative in the country should participate in the workshop. Cooperation and coordination do not take place in the abstract -- they are the result of interaction between people. This is the gist of what happens here. The principle of full team participation in the Turin exercise has been eloquently captured by one of the teams which coined the phrase "this is an all or nothing exercise". We often repeat this motto in many fora as it constitutes one of the foundations of these workshops. The CCPOQ (the sponsor of these workshops) has also repeatedly emphasized this principle and invited Agencies' commitment at the senior most levels, the last time being in October 1994.

6. Notwithstanding the above, often we have to go through exceptional efforts to secure maximum team participation. The problems involved are mostly financial. Should you be aware of difficulties of any sort regarding the participation of one or another of the agency representatives, please let me know well in advance, so that we may provide you with guidance and support. I can tell you that, without exception, country teams which are far from complete, express major disappointment during the workshop, but, of course, by then it is too late.

Now to more specific business.

7. The names, titles and address of individual agency representatives who will participate have not yet been communicated to us by each Agency's Headquarters; however, it is most important that we begin the process of intensive communications and consultations which naturally precedes your country team's participation. The initial communications are with you as Resident Coordinator. In turn, we expect you to share all of this information and hold the necessary consultations with all the agency representatives in your country of assignment. It will be helpful if you could send us the contact information of the other Agency representatives.

8. I should tell you that the formal confirmation of each individual's participation is done by the respective Agency Headquarters. However this process of confirmation is often so delayed that you should expect to assist in the main communications with

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your country colleagues. Also, Agency representatives should not shy away from communicating with their respective Headquarters to obtain an early confirmation of participation.

9. Each Agency Hqs meets directly the participation cost of its representatives. These costs consist of US\$2,200 participation fee plus travel plus DSA. Your stay at the Centre is based on an all-inclusive fee (room + full board + coffee breaks + meals outside the Centre) of US\$140 per day, to which is added a 20% DSA paid to each participant directly by his/her respective Organization.

10. A major feature of these workshops is the pre-workshop team consultations. Accordingly, each country team is called upon to hold a series of important consultations on specific issues prior to their arrival in Turin. The outcomes of these consultations then become part of the input to your team's work during the workshop and thus helps you ensure that the substantive and coordination objectives are better achieved. It is recognized that these pre-workshop consultations are undertaken by you as a team without your having had as yet the benefits which you could acquire from participation in the workshop. Furthermore, at times during the workshop in Turin your team forms the nucleus of a working group and you could have one or more representatives from agencies without field representation joining your team for these working group activities. Nonetheless, the benefits of your in-country team consultations could be quite significant, even if the outcome will be tentative and subject to your further review and discussion in Turin. Some teams noted that they would have liked to have had more time for these consultations, in order to ensure: (a) maximum participation of all team members; (b) more comprehensive treatment of issues. Hence our early communication to you with the urging that the team begin this consultative process as soon as possible. Furthermore, time permitting, we might hold a telephone conference with some of you to identify issues, for better coverage here.

11. Below are the essential guiding principles for these pre-workshop consultations:

(a) All members of a country team, whether or not they participate in the workshop in Turin, should be invited and are expected to actively participate in these pre-workshop consultations. Thus the importance of complete team participation in these consultations can only be underscored as all members of the country team will continue to work closely together. These consultations are intended to reinforce the cooperative foundations and the common search for a consensus on developmental and operational aspects of the UN's work in the country.

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(b) Your activities during the workshop build upon the outcome of your consultations in the field. The outcome of your in-country consultations is expected to serve as an important step in the formulation, by each team in Turin, of a joint draft action plan for follow-up cooperation /coordination activities in substantive areas.

(c) We normally expect two brief written progress reports on these consultations to be faxed to the Turin Centre. The first should be sent to us by 15 March 1996 to confirm that the consultative process has in fact begun, with any salient points of the consultations you may wish to highlight. If the consultative process has not begun by that time, please specify a concrete timetable for these consultations. The second progress report should be faxed to us by 25 May 1996. This second faxed report should provide the status of consultations as specified in the attachment.

Of course, the team may need or want to continue the consultations after these dates in order to complete its preparations for the discussions in Turin.

(d) G.A. Resolution 47/199 dealing with the country strategy note (CSN) is increasingly serving as a basis for such a consultative process. Also, it has to be kept in mind that the mutual support of members of a country team takes place in respect of all activities of the UN Organizations, whether in development or in other operational spheres. It is therefore expected that this pre-workshop consultative process would deal with both developmental and operational issues which your country of assignment is dealing with extensively.

(e) Furthermore, and this is important for you to know in advance, the CCPOQ has recently concluded that each country team participating in a Turin workshop should be invited to initiate and help organize a national follow-up workshop which at the country level involves both Agency Representatives and Senior National Officials.

(f) Annex I, attached, provides the outline of your pre workshop consultations. We assume you will reach a consensus and focus in your discussions and presentation on the most relevant issues to your team. Therefore, you should view this outline as guidance, as a sense of direction rather than a constraining frame.

12. By separate mail you will receive a brochure describing the Coordination Workshops' objectives and methodology together with a sample programme of a previous workshop. This will be sent in sufficient copies for distribution to your country team colleagues. In a later communication we will send you material on the workshop's main objectives and methods of work and a first draft of the programme for the 18th Workshop.

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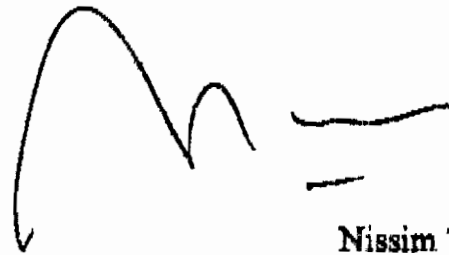
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13. The time remaining between now and the workshop is deceptively short, so I hope that this communication will help alert everyone of your colleagues to the planned workshop, and to start the preparations prior to your team members' arrival here. If you have any questions and/or comments, please let me know.

14. Given the relevance and value that the participants have found in the previous workshops, we are convinced that you and your colleagues will find it a worthwhile investment of your time and effort. Our team here and I are looking forward to the pleasure of welcoming you in Turin in March 1996. For me personally it is always a special privilege and a pleasure to be again with my colleagues and to make new acquaintances.

15. A new feature of the preparation process will be a questionnaire, which will be sent to each member of the team individually. It will give us a more solid basis upon which to plan the schedule and suggestions for key topics for which we will attempt to arrange the participation of highly qualified resource persons. These questionnaires will be sent as soon as the participation of your country team is confirmed and we have the contact information for each member.

Warm personal and friendly wishes and regards to each and everyone of you and, as we say in Italy, ARRIVEDERCI.



Nissim Tal

1 February, 1996

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Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa, UN Resident Coordinator, Kigali, Rwanda	(250) 7626 1
Mrs. Odile Sorgho-Moulinier, UN Resident Coordinator, Dakar, Senegal	(221) 23 55 00
Mr. Ahmadou Ly, UN Resident Coordinator, Lomé, Togo	(228) 21 16 41

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ANNEX I

PRE-WORKSHOP TEAM CONSULTATIONS

The members of the country team are invited, as part of their contribution to the process, to meet, brainstorm and discuss some of the issues that we will be dealing with during the workshop. The objective of this exercise is *to allow the country team to engage in a dialogue, the contents and the process of which should help you derive benefits before, during and after the Workshop on the Management of Field Coordination for Senior UN System Representatives.*

What is required from you is to conduct an activity that you certainly are familiar with as a country team. This time though, you would need to meet and work towards five specific objectives described in the attachment to this Annex. We hope that the mere fact of having met, analyzed and, possibly, agreed on the critical issues, will provide an opportunity for an early consensus, which in turn will allow your team to engage in a richer interchange during the sessions as well as with the other country teams.

Furthermore, while in Turin, you will have the opportunity to discuss the experience gained from your consultative process in respect of this component of the programme. This will hopefully give you some added benefit from an insight into group work techniques and methodologies. As stated in the letter, we expect from you at least two progress reports. The progress reports should deal inter-alia with matters such as: (a) has your pre-workshop consultation developed a current situation analysis and identified emerging issues that will need to be addressed? (b) If not, why not, and what is the process and plan for their completion? (c) Is there any difficulty, process or content, that we in Turin, can help the team to overcome?

You will have some time in Turin, as part of the programme, to validate your findings and prepare a presentation. Your team will be expected to present the conclusions of your consultations during the workshop's various sessions dealing with each of these topics. The time allocated in Turin for your team's presentations of the outcomes of the pre-workshop consultations will be brief (no more than 30 minutes per team - Swiss time!). The reason is that we do not expect a full substantive presentation on each of your conclusions, which are likely to be relatively detailed and would probably form the basis for the continued team work in the field. We need to be informed in advance of the main, concisely stated, emerging issues which will become an input for further discussions. As we need to strictly maintain the time allotted to these presentations, the team may therefore wish to agree in advance: (i) what precisely you wish to present in the situation analysis; (ii) as is explained in more detail below, if you wish to prepare materials

for your presentation on transparencies, make sure they follow the enclosed guidelines, (additional transparencies and other materials can be prepared here); and, (iii) agree in advance on which person from your team will make each part of the initial presentation. In addition to the situation analysis presentation, there will be several opportunities for each team to present outputs of various work activities. The output of your pre-workshop consultations on the objectives below will either be presented in a session, as is the case with objectives 1 and 2 below, or will serve as the basis for the development of other outputs during the workshop process.

Good luck in your endeavours!

Specific Objective 1

Please prepare materials that will support a team presentation of your analysis of the current situation in your country of assignment. The presentation should cover four or five main components (the social, economic, political, environmental and humanitarian situations). There may be other subject matter areas that the team also wants to include.

Specific Objective 2

From this current situation, identify what the team considers to be three or more of the key emerging issues and/or challenges you see that the UN system may or does want to address. For the purposes of this portion of the exercise, it may be helpful to define emerging issues as "development and humanitarian issues the UN system and the government have acknowledged and may already be directing some efforts toward, but for which a greater emphasis will have to be made in the future or, issues which have recently surfaced for which there are currently no government or UN programmes established".

Specific Objective 3

Identify the main interagency coordination mechanisms now in place and their contribution to enhancing coordination/collaboration. In your discussions, please keep in mind the objectives set out in G.A. Resolution 47/199, regarding the Country Strategy Note. Emergency coordination mechanisms are in operation, should be identified specifically.

This team consultation aims at identifying amongst the existing interagency coordination mechanisms, those which are particularly useful.

- Of these of mechanisms, which, in the team's view, successfully contribute to interagency coordination and why do you think they work well.
- What important gaps or areas for improvement exist in the current field coordination process, which the team is willing to introduce and discuss?

Specific Objective 4:

Describe the impact of humanitarian or similar emergencies on the UN team's operations in the country, on the development efforts and any consequences on cooperation and coordination among UN team members, with Government and with other major "players".

It is important to emphasise that the Organisations of the UN System expect country teams which participate in the coordination workshops to formulate and commit themselves to a clearly established, easily monitored follow-up work plan. These plans, which will be based on the initial work done by the team in the field, will be completed in Turin following exercises and discussions of substantive issues and will become part of the workshop's final report. Therefore, you are invited to attach to this topic a high priority. You should also be aware that the CCPOO has recently concluded that each country team participating in a Turin exercise should be invited to initiate, with the Government, a national follow-up workshop to be held within a year of the Turin workshop.

If maps or other materials like video tapes will be used, please bring them with you. You may wish to prepare some material for the presentation in advance. In that regard, we'd like share some of the constructive feedback we have received after other presentations that have been delivered in previous workshops.

[Note: if the UN or Government have videos available that you could bring along, we are scheduling two nights when participants, who may wish to do so can watch videos from different countries. You could assist us with this preparation by sending us the title and brief description of the content of each video in advance.]

Visual aids

"I couldn't read the *overheads*, because..."

'the text or print was too small'

'the graphics weren't clear (they were smudged or poorly drawn)'

'there were too many ideas on one transparency'"

"The *flipcharts* were not useful, because..."

'hard to read -- the writing was too poor'

'the writing was too small -- too much information on one page'

'they were placed where I couldn't read them'"

"The *presenter*..."

'just read the presentation straight from the overheads, it was boring'

'didn't speak loudly enough or didn't use the mike'

'blocked my view of the flipcharts'"

We have enclosed a couple of samples of overheads and segments of flipcharts that were used recently as examples of how you might want to prepare your materials.

Please also focus during your discussion on, and be ready to include (briefly, in bullet points) list your team's responses to the following elements in your plenary presentation.

- Are you serving in a country which has adopted or is planning to adopt the CSN process?

[Note: if a CSN has already been prepared, please bring a good copy in case copies are requested.]

- Are the challenges/issues you have identified currently addressed in the programmes supported by the different UN agencies?

Each country team will have a maximum of 30 minutes¹ to present your situation analysis and emerging issues in the appropriate plenary session. (You may circulate a complete version of your conclusions to all participants, if the team wishes.)

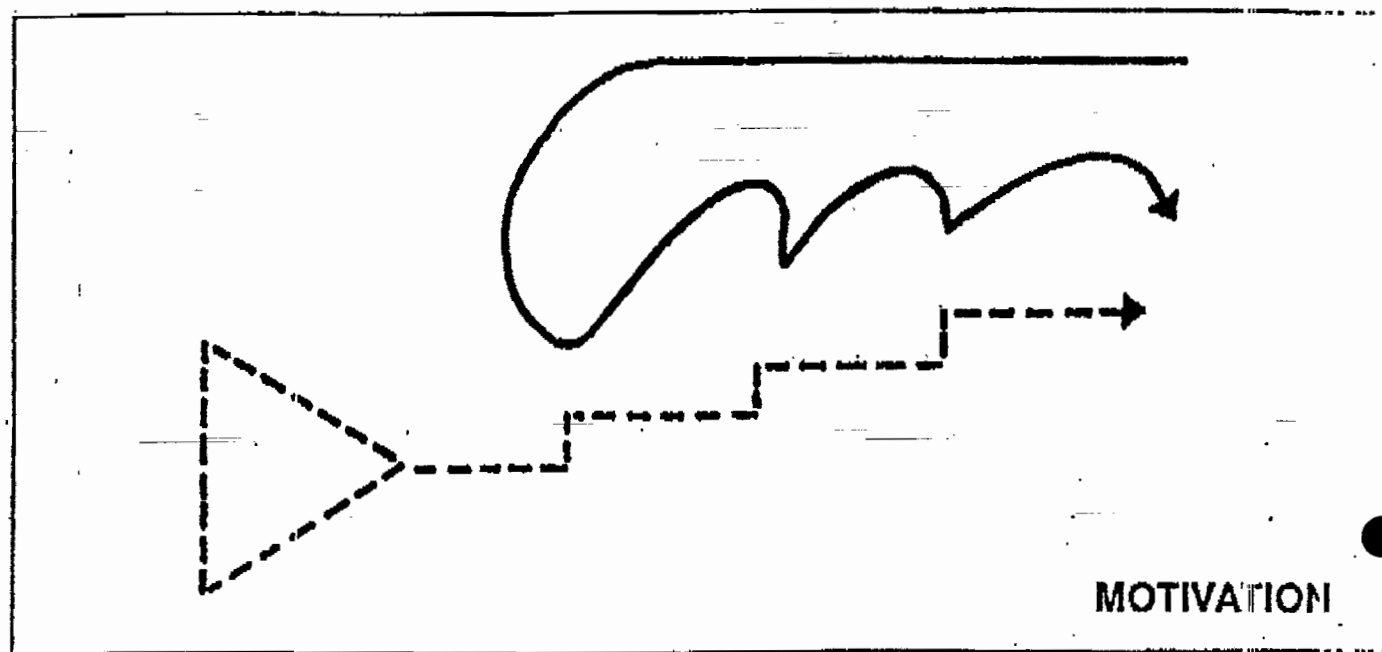
¹ Time for presentation will be strictly respected. Therefore, please ensure a clearly and briefly worded phrase for each item.

○ One way to describe coordination is as..

“an organizational condition through which structures are linked and in which communication mechanisms facilitate cooperation.”

○

PEOPLE



MOTIVATION IS A GREAT CATCHWORD.

IF PEOPLE ARE PROPERLY MOTIVATED, THEY WILL DO ANYTHING AND ENJOY IT.

EACH LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT BECOMES THE BASELINE FOR THE NEXT CHANGE.

SHOULD MOTIVATION BE APPLIED IN BURSTS OR ON A CONTINUOUS BASIS?

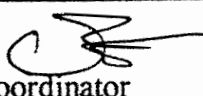
IF THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IS DESIGNED TO ENCOMPASS BOTH TYPES, THEN BOTH TYPES CAN BE USED.

CHANGES IN STRUCTURE AND CLIMATE CAN BE MADE TO PROVIDE MORE CONTINUOUS MOTIVATION.



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

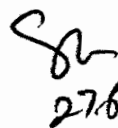
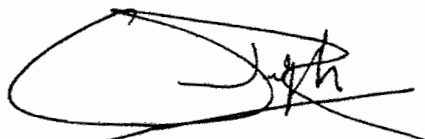
MEMORANDUM

To: Heads of Agencies	Date: 26 June 1995
From: Randolph C. Kent  UN Humanitarian Coordinator	File:
Subject: ADVANCE COPY OF JUNE SITUATION REPORT	

Please find attached, the final draft of the June Situation report. We are expecting to receive bound copies of the report from the printer within the next few days and will be sending these to as soon as they are received.

Also enclosed is the final draft of the Humanitarian sections of the Mid-Term Review. Please note that this report has now been handed over to the Ministry of Planning and to UNDP. UNDP will be assembling and editing the final report.

All the best



Mid-Term Review - Humanitarian Assistance

1. Introduction:

Following a long history of political turmoil and conflict, events in Rwanda came to a brutal climax in 1994, culminating in the systematic slaughter of between 500,000 and one million unarmed civilians and the most sudden and largest exodus of people in refugee history.

By the end of November 1994, the Rwandese refugee population in Zaire, Uganda, Burundi and Tanzania was estimated at 1.9 million persons. As of mid-October 1994, more than 720,000 people were displaced inside Rwanda, mainly within an area in the southwest which had been protected by French Forces.

The civil conflict in Rwanda from April 1994 to July 1994, leading to the formation of a new Government, had devastating consequences on the country's infrastructure and productive sectors. The food supply situation was severely affected as the result of extensive loss of crops and massive displacement of rural populations. The breakdown in the water supply and sanitation systems also contributed to the increased threat of diseases and epidemics, resulting in deteriorating health conditions across the country. In addition, public and social services no longer functioned.

Following a flash emergency appeal earlier in 1994, the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) launched a United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal in July 1994 in response to the crisis. The Appeal, which covered a six-month period through December 1994, requested US\$ 589.4 million to provide emergency assistance for vulnerable groups, including refugees and internally displaced persons. In particular, emergency food assistance was delivered to large numbers of Rwandese who had been most severely affected by the events of 1994. As of the end of December 1994, some 91% of the requirements identified in the Appeal had been met or pledged.

In addition to funds raised by UN Agencies, substantial donor funding was provided to non-governmental organisations (NGOs) for their own emergency programmes. As of November 1994, some 114 international NGOs and 24 Rwandese organisations were operating in the country.

The 1995 Humanitarian Programme, while continuing to ensure that the most critical emergency needs could be met, recognised the need to move beyond relief towards recovery. Hence, the overall goal of the 1995 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal was to create conditions conducive for the resettlement of displaced persons and refugees and begin to restore normal life in the country.

The 1995 programme was planned through extensive consultations with UN partners, Government and NGO representatives and took into account longer-term programmes planned by the Government and development agencies. Some US\$ 208 million was requested in the Appeal for relief and first stage recovery activities specifically within Rwanda. In addition to UN Agency projects, US\$ 4.125 million was requested by cooperating NGOs for other activities inside Rwanda. The Appeal also included a separate sub-region section requesting substantial assistance for Rwandese populations outside the country.

CC

**Humanitarian Assistance to Rwanda
July 1994 to May 1995**

00

1. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees

In 1994, the funds requested by UNHCR for the region through the Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal of July 1994 totalled US\$ 258,199,637. Through the Appeal, UNHCR requested resources to fund activities on a regional level to meet the needs of Rwandan and Burundi refugees and returnees for the period January to December 1994. Donor contributions amounted to some US\$ 258,971,656. Including the purchase of relief items distributed to returnees, between 1 August and 31 December 1994, UNHCR disbursed US\$ 9,467,144 on projects inside Rwanda.

In 1995, UNHCR appealed for funds respectively for its sub-regional programmes and for Rwanda specifically. The funds requested for Rwanda for the period 1 January to 31 December 1995 totalled US\$ 44,275,500. In view of the poor response from donors and the reduced level of repatriation, UNHCR is obliged to revise the budget downwards to some US\$ 25,200,000 (see UNHCR Financial Table).

UNHCR activities in Rwanda include direct assistance to returnee families, community assistance in communes, rehabilitation of infrastructure including short-term development activities, and institutional assistance. Under its direct assistance to returnee families, UNHCR provides transport, relief items, agricultural items and shelter materials for temporary accommodation. Within its community assistance programmes, UNHCR is funding through implementing partners projects in shelter, health, water, education, family reunification/unaccompanied minors, crop production and livestock development.

UNHCR assistance to the "old caseload" returnees includes provision of construction materials, mainly timber and corrugated iron sheets, provision of brick making machines and other inputs for the construction of family house units. UNHCR is also rehabilitating existing water systems or responding to urgent water requirements in new settlement sites through Quick Impact Projects.

To enhance the capacity of line ministries, particularly those directly involved in the implementation of UNHCR projects, UNHCR has donated 47 vehicles and 34 motorcycles to the Ministry of rehabilitation and Social Integration, the Ministry of Interior and Communal Development, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Women and Family and the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education. The Agency has also provided cash grants to some Ministries to enable them to meet running costs related to their work.

The overall objective of UNHCR's assistance strategy in Rwanda is to create an enabling environment conducive for the return of Rwandese refugees in neighbouring countries. The projects which receive UNHCR's funding are mostly designed not only to benefit returnees but also designed the communities where they are implemented.

2. The World Food Programme

Between July 1994 and May 1995, the World Food Programme (WFP) appealed to donors for US\$ 117,215,811 to alleviate the food aid crisis in Rwanda. The response from donors was fairly positive. Between the period under review, US\$ 79,986,093 was received either through

food or cash donations. It should be noted that the WFP Regional Bureau responsible for the sub-region approaches the Rwanda/Burundi Emergency globally and that all requests to donors are made on the basis that funds can be utilised in accordance with geographical needs. In the case of Rwanda, the coverage of needs has been amongst the highest in the sub-region (see WFP Financial Table).

In spite of constraints imposed by civil conflict in April to July 1994, WFP succeeded in supplying food to the country throughout this period. Most food assistance was delivered to the northwest region, but some quantities also reached the southwest and Kigali. Following the end of hostilities, the WFP Country Office was re-established in Kigali in July 1994 and since this time food aid has been continuously provided to all regions of Rwanda. Hence, in spite of the massive population movements which occurred in 1994 and the disruption of the agricultural sector, serious food shortages and hunger have largely been suppressed.

Since September 1994, WFP has distributed a total of 49,923 metric tonnes of food aid to a monthly average of 552,000 beneficiaries throughout Rwanda. Of this total, 9,019 metric tonnes were distributed to internally displaced persons in camps in Gikongoro (92,000 beneficiaries a month) until the closure of the WFP-supplied camps in January 1995. Returnees were also provided with food during the period under review through reception centres, way stations and other collective accommodation facilities, as well as in their home communes. Some 8,331 mts of food supplies were utilised for these programmes, befitting a monthly average of 137,000 persons. General and targeted food aid distributions amounting to 10,351 mts of food have also been implemented for a monthly average of 152,000 resident populations in various part of the country.

In addition, WFP has paid particular attention to the revitalisation of the agricultural sector. Some 317,000 farmers and their families received rations totalling 9,573 mts under WFP's Seeds protection programme. WFP has also provided food for hospital patients (2,500 a month), orphans and unaccompanied children (9,700 a month), patients at supplementary feeding centres (12,000 a month) and students (12,500 a month).

Through its Food for Work projects, including civil servants, primary school teachers and people employed on various public works aimed at rehabilitation of agriculture and basic infrastructure, as well as income-generating activities, WFP provided 9,890 mts of food for a monthly average of 127,000 workers and their family members. Without these projects many current Food for Work beneficiaries would be fully dependant upon humanitarian aid.

At present, 11,031 mts of food aid is stocked within Rwanda with a further 23,397 mts in regional warehouses in Kampala, Isaka, Dar es Salaam and Mombassa. Additional quantities of food are currently on route or being purchased for Rwanda.

3. The United Nations Children's Fund

In 1994, after the issuance of the flash appeal and the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Rwanda, UNICEF received US\$ 51 million in cash contributions and an additional US\$ 3.7 million in-kind contributions. This total of US\$ 54.7 million in response to requests for US\$ 55 million was unprecedented for UNICEF and was clearly due to the wide coverage of the horrors of genocide and the public and governmental response to this coverage.

In January 1995, UNICEF requested US\$ 55,650,000 for its emergency operations in Rwanda and an additional US\$ 11,162,000 for programmes in Eastern Zaire and Northern Tanzania refugee areas. US\$ 30,718,611 was carried over from the 1994 programme to 1995, in addition to US\$ 10,892,255 received against the January 1995 Appeal for Rwanda and the region. Together, a total of US\$ 41 million has been available for the 1995 programme (see Table 3). An additional US\$ 8.5 million has been recently secured from donors and is in the process of being transferred by UNICEF headquarters to Kigali.

In the field of health and nutrition, UNICEF, together with WHO, has assisted in the rehabilitation of the health system in Rwanda, including a national survey on the breakdown of services, diseases outbreak control, reestablishment of EPI services and Vitamin A supplements. UNICEF has provided cold chains, vaccines, essential drugs and other medical equipment and has begun the rehabilitation of 150 health centres. Training, policy analysis and logistical support has been provided to MINISANTE (14 vehicles) and to MINFAPROFE (3 vehicles). "Clean hands", water-borne diseases and HIV-AIDS campaigns have been mounted. UNICEF has also provided 700 mts of seeds and 100,000 hand hoes, along with credit schemes for rural women's associations and capacity building. A national nutrition survey has been undertaken and 40 nutrition field workers have been trained. MINIFAPROFE has been supplied with computers and office equipment. Supplementary feeding programmes have been provided for children, pregnant and lactating women in Rwanda and in refugee camps.

UNICEF water and sanitation projects include restoring the electricity and water supplies to 80% of the urban population in Rwanda through the provision of electric and water treatment equipment in conjunction with UNAMIR, GTZ and CIDA. Support in capacity building, training and logistics, including 17 vehicles, has been extended to MINITRAPE and ElectroGaz. Water and sanitation services have also been provided to 500,000 people in refugee and displaced persons camps, to unaccompanied children's centres and 30 deep borehole wells in Ngara benefitting some 300,000 refugees have been developed.

UNICEF, with UNESCO, has prepared and distributed 9,000 Teacher Emergency Packages, also named school-in-a-box, benefitting some 720,000 children. Some 11,500 teachers have been trained and more than 1,500 primary schools reopened. Capacity building, including installation of a data base and provision of computers and vehicles has also been extended to MINIPRISEC (12 vehicles) and MINISUPRES (2 vehicles). Two national awareness campaigns, on mines and cholera, have been launched.

UNICEF support to Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances has included assistance for 82 centres providing care for 30,000 unaccompanied children in Rwanda, support for family identification and tracing and psycho-social support for traumatised children. A child trauma recovery programme has been launched in Rwanda through schools, community social workers and the mass media, and some 2,170 social workers have been trained. Equipment and logistical support have also been provided to MINITRASO (4 vehicles), MINIREISO (one vehicle) and to enhance the rehabilitation of 11 communes. UNICEF has assisted in the restoration of essential national support services, including the provision of radio, transmitting equipment and seven vehicles to Radio Rwanda and MINNIFOR to facilitate the dissemination of messages on preventative health and peace and reconciliation. Support has been extended for the demobilization of child soldiers in Rwanda and refugee areas and to children in prisons, including legal assistance and support for the establishment of a rehabilitation centre.

4. Food and Agriculture Organisation

In the July 1994 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal, FAO requested funding for projects totalling US\$ 8,990,000. US\$ 7,284,078 was received, enabling the Agency to undertake a variety of assistance including the re-establishment of agricultural production in and around camps for displaced persons and the provision of seeds and tools to displaced persons returning to their home communities, as well as to other populations affected by the crisis.

Response to the 1995 Appeal has been poor. Out of US\$ 18,531,700 requested by FAO for projects, only US\$ 905,516 has so far been received. Never-the-less, the US\$ 11,411,350 total needs for seeds and tools distribution in the B season was covered with the OSRO-RWA-408-NET project (the funding for which was claimed in the July-December 1994 Consolidated Appeal, but was received too late to be used in the A season) and with the intervention of other donors and NGOs.

As a result, a number of important projects, including the establishment of a Food Security and Early Warning System and a variety of livestock programmes have not yet been started (see FAO financial table) with the exception of the OSRO-RWA-501-SWE project. A veterinarian coordinator is directing this project on "Emergency Control of Animal Diseases" with a special emphasis on Mutara region.

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With a World Bank grant of US\$ 4,000,000, FAO has moved from the supply of agricultural inputs to seed multiplication with an emphasis in the 1995 B season on beans, cassava and sweet potatoes. Within the framework of this project, a Consortium of donors, Government officials and NGOs meet periodically to review priorities of the agricultural sector.

5. The World Health Organisation

The WHO team has continued its technical, financial and material support after the tragic events of 1994. Following the end of civil war, the WHO country office was reopened in 1994 under the responsibility of a Special Coordinator.

In 1994, a number of emergency projects, including the provision of drugs, vaccines and technical support, were undertaken. Material and technical support was also extended to the local health services in countries hosting Rwandese refugees. This has continued in 1995. Other activities undertaken in 1995 are as follows:

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Resumption of the National Pharmaceutical Office (OPHAR): WHO has assisted in the review of the pharmaceutical policy, provided material and operational support to the Office, including the appointment of a senior pharmacist as an adviser to the Ministry of health. Drugs, vaccines and equipment have also been procured.

Strengthening the Health System: WHO has undertaken with MINISANTE a comprehensive assessment of the health system after the 1994 war and helped develop a national health system rehabilitation plan. A National Health Policy document was also elaborated with MINSANTE. WHO has also appointed a health policy advisor to the Ministry of Health. Support for the rehabilitation of Ndera Hospital has also been extended, including provision of materials, technical equipment and drugs and the training of personnel. As regards environmental health,

WHO has assisted in the training of personnel and has provided equipment for water quality control as well as financial and material support to enable the sanitary reburial of victims of genocide.

Epidemiological Surveillance: To establish national epidemiological surveillance, a senior epidemiologist was provided by WHO to the Ministry of Health. With equipment funded by WHO, a mapping and computerised data collection system and analysis was developed enabling a bi-monthly epidemiological bulletin to be published. Some 300 health personnel have been trained. With the rehabilitation of the Kigali Central Hospital's laboratory, identification and studies of antibiotic resistance of shigella has been undertaken, as well as basic information on the "Recognition and Early Response of Epidemiology". Medicines and vaccines, as well as other equipment, have also been provided as part of WHO's technical support to the programme.

Blood Transfusion: A review of the blood transfusion programme has been undertaken and personnel trained. Material support has been provided to the blood banking system, as well as for the rehabilitation of Ruhengeri Transfusion Centre.

Safe Motherhood: programmes have been undertaken to improve mother and child health on all levels of the national health system. This includes development of training modules and training of health personnel.

Other activities have included the reestablishment of a national Programme for the Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases and Acute Respiratory Infections, an assessment of the Mental Health System, technical support to EPI and to national Diseases Control programmes, including AIDS. Material support has also been provided to the national programme of water and sanitation (see WHO Table).

6. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

In the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal of July 1994, UNESCO-PEER (Programme for Education for Emergencies and Reconstruction) issued a separate request for its emergency education proposals but received no donor support. In the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for 1995, UNESCO-PEER launched a joint request with UNICEF for US\$ 9,850,000 for funding for Primary and Nonformal Education. Donor response to this request has been slow and only recently have funds to the tune of US\$ 630,000 been secured by UNESCO.

In addition, as part of the 1995 Appeal, UNESCO issued a separate request for US\$ 6,629,540 for the First Stage Rehabilitation of National Capacity in the Planning, Provision and Management of Secondary and Higher Education. To date, no donor response to this request has been forthcoming. UNESCO-PEER has hence supported its educational programmes through the use of regular programme funds, focused on the requirements of primary and non-formal education (see UNESCO Table).

Since July 1994, UNESCO has worked in close collaboration with UNICEF to assist in the re-establishment of primary education in Rwanda. This has included the translation, adaptation, production and distribution of the Teacher Emergency Packages and other educational materials, TEP-related training workshops, surveys of primary school rehabilitation needs and

other data collection, awareness campaigns, psychological/trauma education and the organisation and support of conferences, seminars and workshops in close collaboration with relevant Ministries. There is also ongoing collaboration with three Ministries on the design of a national framework for nonformal education. As well as distributions benefitting some 800,000 children inside Rwanda, UNESCO-PEER has contributed to over 300 TEP kits to refugee camps in Ngara, Tanzania and has provided associated teacher training and technical assistance in refugee camps in East Zaire and Tanzania.

7. United Nations Volunteers

In response to the Consolidated Appeal of July to the end of December 1994, UNV received US\$ 486,669 against a request of US\$ 775,356. In respect of the 1995 Consolidated Appeal, UNV appealed for US\$ 1,327,064 and received less than one tenth, some US\$ 118,447.

In addition to contributions received in response to the Appeals, UNV also received US\$ 200,000 from the Government of Japan to support the UNDP Office in Kigali. One UNV Security Officer has also been fielded in Rwanda. Within the context of the Project of Support to the Human Rights Operation in Rwanda, UNV has fielded 34 Human Rights Monitors in Rwanda from contributions amounting to US\$ 1,029,000. Eight other Human Rights Monitors were fielded by UNV with a US\$ 280,000 contribution from Spain. The total contributions received by UNV for humanitarian assistance activities in Rwanda and the sub-region amount to US\$ 2,119,116 (see UNV Table).

In addition to the above UNV activities funded through various contributions, a total of 64 UNV specialists have been fielded since July 1994 to support UN Agencies and international organisations in implementing their emergency-relief and rehabilitation programmes in Rwanda and the sub-region. Funding for these UNVs has been ensured through the Agency's own financial resources. UNV specialists have been attached to WFP, UNHCR, UNOPS, FAO, UNICEF and DHA. UNV Air Traffic Controllers, UNV Aeronautical Information Service Officers and Communications Officers have assisted ICAO to ensure the functioning of the Kigali Airport.

8. International Organisation for Migration

For the period 1 July 1994 to 31 July 1995, IOM has requested US\$ 8 million for programmes inside Rwanda. To date, US\$ 4,606,375 have been received. IOM has been providing logistical support for returnees and displaced persons in conjunction with UNHCR. In addition to transporting people with a fleet of 140 buses and trucks, managed by IOM, the agency has also managed reception/transit centres, constructed overnight shelters and assisted with registration and medical screening.

In the period ending 31 May 1995, IOM had transported 365,347 people (210,716 returnees and 154,631 displaced persons) to their home communes. IOM has also transported food and non-food items for UN Agencies and NGOs and has assisted FAO in logistics for its seeds programme in the Northwest of Rwanda (see IOM Table).

9. The Department of Humanitarian Affairs/UNREO

In 1994, the Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator/DHA established itself as a focal point for the planning and coordination of efforts within the UN system and with Governmental partners and NGOs to promote consolidated emergency actions in response to the humanitarian crisis. In addition to a Flash Appeal in early 1994 to alert donors to the massive needs in Rwanda, two Consolidated Appeals, covering July to December 1994 and January to December 1995, have been launched under the direct supervision of the Humanitarian Coordinator. DHA, through the creation of the United Nations Rwandan Emergency Office, has supported the Humanitarian Coordinator to build relationships with its individual partners in the 1994 relief effort and has continued in 1995 to further improve coordination of efforts. This includes institution building and enhancing the capacity of the Government of Rwanda to manage future humanitarian emergencies.

DHA/UNREO has provided a reporting service for the humanitarian community in Rwanda and for international donors. Throughout the first half of 1995, UNREO has supported the integrated humanitarian effort which was established to assist displaced persons return to their home communes. DHA/UNREO has provided staff to the Integrated Operations Centre and served on the Integrated Displaced Persons Task Force which was established within the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration in November 1994. The Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator has also been instrumental in securing the services and support of Delorme Mapping for the IOC and its partners to enable tracking of populations and an enhanced reporting/data base system. The Humanitarian Coordinator has also been responsible for managing a part of the UN Secretary-General's Trust Fund for Rwanda which has been established by donors for projects inside Rwanda.

Against the May 1994 Consolidated Appeal, DHA/UNREO appealed for US\$ 941,000 in order to enhance coordination of the emergency programme and field in country support staff and field officers. A further US\$ 210,000 was requested to enable DHA/UNREO provide effective technical and programme support to the operations. In the 1995 Appeal, UNREO requested some US\$ 2,003,900 for similar activities. As of 13 May, some US\$ 900,209 had been received (see DHA/UNREO Table).

10. United Nations Development Fund for Women

UNIFEM's African Women in Crisis Umbrella Programme initiated a reproductive health and trauma-management pilot project with the NGO Africa Humanitarian Action and UNICEF in 1994. The pilot project centred on the returnee, displaced women and selected women's groups in Tare and Kabarondo, providing trauma management and reproductive health care services. No funds were requested in the 1994 Appeal. With US\$ 133,690 donated by the Swedish Government, the project was extended up to 30 June (see Table 10).

From January to June 1995, UNIFEM/AFWIC consulting psychiatrist has continued to provide psychiatric consultations to displaced and returning Rwandese women. UNIFEM/AFWIC has commissioned the Department of Psychiatry of the University of Nairobi, in collaboration with its consulting Rwandese psychiatrist and with technical advice of the Centre for Victims of Torture in Copenhagen, to develop a comprehensive training module and materials tailored to the needs of medical staff and social workers who work with traumatized Rwandese women.

The training module is now being finalised. A six-week training course for 15-16 Rwandese nurses, social workers and doctors, will be implemented by the Department of Psychiatry in mid-August. Once trained the graduates will train other health professionals.

In addition, UNIFEM/AFWIC's consultant gynaecologist has conducted a maternal and reproductive health survey of women in Rwanda, as well as provided treatment. To complement these activities, a women's centre will be opened in Tare to provide training that will increase the self-reliance of the displaced and returnee Rwandese women.

11. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

In 1994, no funds were requested by UNHCHR through the Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal. Through other sources of funding, UNHCHR was however able to field staff in each prefecture within Rwanda. In the Consolidated Appeal for 1995, UNHCHR requested some US\$ 10,153,050 for its field operations, which included monitoring, confidence building and investigations into allegations of abuses. UNHCHR also requested funds to enable it to help the Government reestablish the administration of justice.

In response to the Appeal, some US\$ 3,818,935 has been received. During the first half of 1995 the UNHCHR, despite inadequate resources, strengthened its field operations. The Agency also provided approximately 10% of its vehicle fleet to the government to augment the justice system, completed an extensive needs analysis on the justice system, provided infrastructural and logistic support to the justice sector, including the development of a viable human rights education and promotion programme. Also during the first half of 1995, the UNHCHR gained a capacity to identify human rights problems and to work with the Government to define programmes for targeted interventions. The UNHCHR developed programmes with UNDP, UNHCR, UNESCO, and UNICEF, as well as with local and international NGOs to contribute to improving the human rights situation.

12. Non-Governmental Organisations

Throughout 1994 and 1995, NGOs have played a major role in the relief effort in Rwanda as well as laying the groundwork for rehabilitation and recovery. Although NGOs have continued to raise their own funds for individual programme through their traditional donor linkages, some NGO activities, totalling US\$ 4,124,913, were included in the 1995 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal. These programmes related to the health, agricultural and education sectors and included assistance to returnees and displaced persons. By May 1995, no information was available of what had been received by NGOs in response to the 1995 Appeal. Outside the framework of the Consolidated Appeal, donations to NGOs and ICRC and other International Organisations of some US\$ 40 million have been reported for programmes in Rwanda and the region. It should be noted, however, that this figure reflects only known donations and, hence, does not encompass all of the funding received by NGOs.

Financial commitments by sectors	August - December 1994	January - December 1995
	DISBURSEMENTS	BUDGET
Food	4,313	0
Transport/logistics	3,599,065	12,075,789
Domestic needs	1,491,041	1,630,075
Water	90,600	1,780,580
Sanitation	1,470	164,520
Health	2,186,160	7,522,244
Shelter	180,080	7,046,440
Community services	364,061	1,748,147
Education		1,110,159
Crop production	290,678	1,175,000
Animal husbandry	31,000	15,000
Forestry	0	0
Protection	418,083	1,050,000
Agency support	810,593	2,272,480
Total	9,467,144	37,590,434

year's budget is being revised downwards to some 25,200,000 US\$ in light of financial constraints.

WFP

July 1994 - May 1995

Project Activities	Requirements	Contributions	% Covered
Emergency Food Assistance (Food)	28,455,326	36,406,884	127.9%
Outside CAP (Food)	8,692,140		0
Logistics and Monitoring (Cash)	2,923,253	4,866,837	166.5%
Outside CAP (Cash)	1,900,361		0
Subtotal	41,971,080	41,273,721	98.3%
Emergency Assistance for Education (Food)	6,614,404	35,444,522	539.5%
Assistance to UAC and Hospitals (Food)	4,921,499		0
Emergency Assistance to Pop. at Risk (Food)	16,515,134		0
Assistance to Returnee Programmes (Food)	1,296,699		0
Agricultural Recovery Programme (Food)	32,884,055		0
Short Term Assistance to Public Sector (Food)	2,370,598		0
Monetisation and Rehabilitation (Food)	2,269,584		0
Outside CAP (Food)		642,178	
Logistics and Monitoring (Cash)	8,372,758	2,625,672	31.4%
Subtotal	75,244,731	38,712,372	51.4%
Total	117,215,811	79,986,093	

WFP - we have taken out
the regional inputs. Is this
what you want to reflect?

UNICEF

July 1994 - May 1995

Year	Project Activities	Requirements		Contributions		% Covered
		Rwanda	Region	Rwanda	Region	
1994 (July to December)	Health care and disease control	14,000,000	14,000,000	13,950,000	13,950,000	100%
	Suppl. feeding and nutritional surveillance	8,000,000	8,000,000	7,418,034	7,418,034	93%
	Water & Sanitation	11,000,000	11,000,000	10,651,442	10,651,442	97%
	Basic education for survival	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,126,370	7,126,370	95%
	Children in Especially Difficult Circumst. (*)	9,500,000	9,500,000	9,156,545	9,156,545	96%
	Peace and human rights mobilization	500,000	500,000	108,817	108,817	22%
	Programme Support	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,900,000	4,900,000	109%
1995 (January to May)	Subtotal	55,000,000	55,000,000	53,311,208	53,311,208	97%
	Health	15,900,000	15,900,000	1,378,574	1,378,574	9%
	Nutrition & Household Food Security	6,550,000	6,550,000	933,762	933,762	14%
	Water & Sanitation	11,000,000	11,000,000	1,100,564	1,100,564	10%
	Education	9,850,000	9,850,000	451,837	451,837	5%
	Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances	4,900,000	4,900,000	3,071,946	3,071,946	63%
	Child Rights & Advocacy	4,700,000	4,700,000	1,133,799	1,133,799	24%
	Programme Support	2,750,000	2,750,000	1,377,955	1,377,955	50%
	Zaire Refugee Areas		8,162,000		1,243,818	15%
	Tanzania Refugee Areas		3,000,000		200,000	7%
	Subtotal	55,650,000	11,162,000	9,448,437	1,443,818	16%
1994-1995	Total	110,650,000	11,162,000	62,759,645	1,443,818	53%

Note: Approximately 25 million was carried over from 1994 into the 1995 program, bringing the total funding level for 1995 to 36,610,866.

* Relief and survival items

WHO July 1994 - May 1995

Year	Project Activities	Requirements		Contributions		% Covered
		Rwanda	Region	Rwanda	Region	
1994	Emergency assistance			394,644		
(July)	Resumption of the nat. pharm. office (OPHAR)	589,000		294,900		50.06%
	Strengthening health system		395,952			
to	Blood transfusion			203,000		
	Environmental health			285,715		
1995	Epidemiological surveillance	942,420		252,100		26.75%
(May)	Safe motherhood			1,287,624		
	Resumption of regular technical programmes			450,000		
	Rehabilitation of Ndera hospital	1,220,400		510,000		41.8%
	Emergency response and humanitarian assistance			899,254		
	Emergency disease control		3,591,140		2,218,850	61.8%
1994-1995	Total	2,751,820	3,987,092	3,677,983	3,118,104	
					6,796,087	

* Contributions noted were in the 1994 Appeal totaling \$2,400,000.

** From the regular budget.

FAO

July 1994 - May 1995

Year	Project Activities	Requirements		Contributions		% covered
		Rwanda	Region	Rwanda	Region	
1994 (July to December)	Agricultural Production Around IDP Camps			125,000		125,000
	Agricultural Production Around IDP Camps			222,400		222,400
	Distribution of Agric. Inputs to IDP's			231,049		231,049
	Distribution of Tools to Displaced People			150,000		150,000
	Distribution of Agric. Inputs to IDP's			89,091		89,091
	Distribution of Seeds and Tools to IDP's			193,811		193,811
	Agric. Inputs to Populations Affected by Crisis			4,000,000		4,000,000
	Agric. Inputs to Populations Affected by Crisis			* 2,272,727		2,272,727
	Subtotal	8,990,000		8,990,000		81%
1995 (January to May)	Essential Inputs to Affected Populations	11,411,350		11,411,350	(see note **)	**
	Essential Inputs to Returning Refugees	2,814,350		2,814,350	631,720	22%
	Emergency Assist. for Animal Disease Ctrl	915,000		915,000	273,796	30%
	Logistical and other assistance to Minagri	470,000		470,000	0	0%
	Food Security and Early Warning System	632,000		632,000	0	0%
	Rehab. of central laboratory for seed control	140,000		140,000	0	0%
	Rehab of the national plant protection service	261,000		261,000	0	0%
	Development of livestock production	210,000		210,000	0	0%
	Rehab of national small ruminants program	175,000		175,000	0	0%
	Rehab of wooded areas damaged by IDPcam	303,000		303,000	0	0%
	Various programs	1,200,000		1,200,000	0	0%
	Subtotal	18,531,700		18,531,700	905,516	5%
1994-1995	Total	27,521,700		27,521,700	8,189,594	30%

Notes * The project OSRO-RWA-408-NET (US\$ 2,272,727) was in response to the 1994 Consolidated Appeal.

Funds became available for disbursement only in the 1995B season (Feb/June 1995).

** This project was covered by funding sources from other donors. FAO is therefore no longer requesting funding.

One year after the genocide and massacres in Rwanda, the country has moved steadily towards its goal of restoring the country to normality. However, major social, political and security challenges are still to be faced, and in spite of substantial pledges of financial assistance, the Government continues to lack adequate resources with which to govern effectively and to begin reconstruction.

The slow response on the part of the international community in assisting the Government reestablish judicial and civilian law enforcement systems has also compounded the problems of instability and the maintenance of law and order throughout the region.

On the security front, the threat from the large numbers of former Government troops and officials in refugee camps remains a continuous threat. Infiltration and terrorist-type activities have occurred along the borders, in the interior and in Kigali. These former government forces have been rearmed and retrained, with considerable external assistance in preparation for a possible invasion. In addition, the worsening situation in Burundi may also result in further mass movements of people across the region.

Although all remaining camps for displaced person inside Rwanda were closed in April 1995, the repatriation of the large number of Rwandese outside the country remains a major challenge. In respect of resettlement, issues of genocide and land tenure have been further complicated by the return to Rwanda of large numbers of long-time exiles from Burundi and Uganda. The arrival of many thousands of these former refugees in the northeast of Rwanda between April 1994 and June 1995, along with an estimated 400,000-800,000 head of cattle, has placed heavy strains on the capacity of land, grazing and water. While a number of programmes to alleviate the situation have been proposed, it has become increasingly clear that without a variety of urgent actions an emergency in the northeast may be in the offing.

NGOs

July 1994 - May 1995

Year	Project Activities	Requirements		Contributions		% Covered
		Rwanda	Region	Rwanda	Region	
1994-1995	Total	4,124,913				

UN-DHA

July 1994 - May 1995

Year	Project Activities	Requirements		Contributions		% Covered
		Rwanda	Region	Rwanda	Region	
1994 (Jul. to Dec.)	Support staff and field officers	941,000				
	Technical and programme support	210,000				
	Subtotal	1,151,000		* 1753107.9	* 1753107.9	
1995 (Jan. to May)	Support staff and field officers	2,003,900		900,209		45%
	Subtotal	2,003,900		899,393	900,209	
1994-1995	Total	3,154,900		2,652,501	2,653,317	

* Including funds carried over from the first half of 1994.

UNIFEM

January 1995 - June 1995

Year	Project Activities	Requirements		Contributions		% Covered
		Rwanda	Region	Rwanda	Region	
1995 (Jan. to Jun.)	Comm. Health Care	1,350,000		133,690	133,690	10%
1994-1995	Total	3,154,900		2,652,501	2,653,317	

UNESCO

July 1994 - May 1995

Year	Project Activities	Requirements		Contributions		% Covered
		Rwanda	Region	Rwanda	Region	
1994 (July to Dec)	Primary and Nonformal Education	250,000		0	110,000	44%
	Subtotal	250,000		0	110,000	44%
1995 (January to May)	Primary and Nonformal Education	(1) 9,850,000	3,040,000	(2) 630,000	0	5%
	Secondary and Higher Education	(3) 6,629,540		0		0%
	Subtotal	16,479,540	3,040,000	630,000	0	3%
1994-1995	Total	16,729,540	3,040,000	630,000	110,000	4%

Notes

- (1) Jointly requested by UNESCO-PEER and UNICEF
 (2) Received by UNESCO-PEER, additional to funds received by UNICEF
 (3) Separate request made by UNESCO

UNV

July 1994 - May 1995

Year	Project Activities	Requirements		Contributions		% Covered
		Rwanda	Region	Rwanda	Region	
1994 (July to December)	Flash appeal, UNV project	136,000		54,182		40%
	Consolidated appeal	775,356		200,000		26%
	Subtotal	911,356		133,764		
1995 (Jan to Mar)	Consolidated appeal	1,327,064		540,851		59%
	Subtotal	1,327,064		118,447		9%
1994-1995	Total	2,238,420		659,298		29%

IOM

July 1994 - May 1995

Year	Project Activities	Requirements		Contributions		% Covered
		Rwanda	Region	Rwanda	Region	
1994-1995	Total	8,000,000		4,606,375		58%



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

Addis Ababa, 29 February 1996

JOINT OAU/UNHCR PROGRESS REPORT

*An excellent document
that should be circulated
all concerned
F. L. L. L.
SUS
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followup 96doc.2/rev.1

JOINT OAU/UNHCR PROGRESS REPORT

A. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

B. THE PROMOTION OF REPATRIATION AS A DURABLE SOLUTION

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

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

a) In Countries of Asylum

i) Intimidators:

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

ii) Mass Information Campaign:

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

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

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

b) In Countries of Origin

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. POLITICAL INITIATIVES

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

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

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

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



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

Addis Ababa, 29 February 1996

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

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The UNDP/UNHCR Initiative in the Great Lakes Region

BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

¹ Subject to security situation.

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

OVERALL STRATEGY FOR A RAPID INTERVENTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁴See P.19 and 34.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY OF IMMEDIATE ACTIONS PROPOSED

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

Environment and energy: actions to arrest major environmental degradation; actions to preempt unregulated wood cutting by refugees and others outside the camps and strategy to reduce consumption of fuelwood in the camps; agroforestry; environmental education and awareness building; protection measures for national parks and game reserves.

- **Infrastructure rehabilitation:** roads, ports and communications; sanitation, health and education facilities in the communities; participatory and labour intensive activities; food for work.
- **Support to local initiatives:** poverty reduction; job creation and income generation; micro-projects; community based activities; food security; women; micro-grants and credit; trust fund.
- **Water:** rehabilitation of community water supply systems; drilling; conservation and management.
- **Agriculture:** rebuilding productivity; seeds, tools; livestock; marketing; linkages with reforestation activities.
- **Institutional support and local capacity building:** implementation capacity; disbursement mechanisms; local governance and security.
- **Coordination and information:** specific mechanisms (according to the particular situation in each area) to ensure coordination at different levels (e.g. overall and sectoral); lead agency roles; mobilisation of locally available capacities and resources; information management.

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

LONGER-TERM ACTIONS

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

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



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Addis Ababa, 29 February 1996

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

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

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

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

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

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

v. ICRC

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

I. BELGIUM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

US\$ 812,000 for assisting OAU initiatives; and

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

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

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

II. ITALY

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

(a) Rwanda

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

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

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

(b) Burundi

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

(c) Uganda

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

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

III. SPAIN

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

(a) Rwanda

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

(b) Burundi

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

IV. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

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

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

V. INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC)

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

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

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



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

Addis Ababa, 29 February 1996

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

conference room doc.3



The UNDP/UNHCR Initiative in the Great Lakes Region

STATUS REPORT

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

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

1. An extensive fact finding and pre-programming exercise was undertaken by UNDP in April-May 1995. During this exercise, a number of donor capitals and agency Headquarters were visited.
2. By the end of September 1995, a cooperation arrangement had been worked out between UNDP and UNHCR. A joint field mission and programme formulation exercise was carried out during October/November 1995, involving visits to the affected areas of Tanzania, Zaïre and Burundi.
3. The draft Action Plan was distributed to all donors and agencies early December 1995 and an agreement in principle was obtained for a preliminary donor consultation in the course of January 1996.
4. The informal donor meeting was held on 24 January 1996 in Geneva, with the participation of Government representatives from Tanzania, Zaïre and Burundi. OAU, UN agencies and NGO's were also represented. The purpose of the meeting was to review the proposed short-term strategy (including coordination and information arrangements) for rapid implementation activities to arrest the degradation of the environment and restore basic social and economic infrastructure and services in the refugee affected areas.
5. The donors endorsed the joint UNDP/UNHCR Initiative in the Great Lakes region and the proposed Action Plan. They especially commended the cooperation between the two UN agencies for this initiative and the participatory approach reflected in the Action Plan that targets host communities in the refugee impacted areas of Tanzania, Zaïre and Burundi. The Plan

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

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

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

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

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



**OAU/UNHCR SECOND MEETING OF THE FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE ON THE
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IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION**

Addis Ababa, 29 February 1996

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

followup 96doc.5/addendum1

Rwanda-Burundi Operation
Update 28 February 1996

I- BURUNDI

Repatriation

II- RWANDA

General situation

UNHCR activities

Repatriation

III- TANZANIA

Arrival of refugees

Visit of Rwandan officials to the camps

IV- ZAIRE

Cabinet reshuffle

Repatriation

Administrative Closure

Publication of the Zairean Communique

I- BURUNDI

Repatriation

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

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

II- RWANDA

General situation

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

UNHCR activities

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

Repatriation

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

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

III- TANZANIA

Arrival of refugees

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

Visit of Rwandan officials to the camps

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

IV- ZAIRE

Cabinet reshuffle

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

Repatriation

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

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

RWANDESE AND BURUNDI REFUGEE FIGURES				
Country of Asylum	Country of Origin		TOTAL	Previous
	Burundi	Rwanda		Total
Burundi (1)	-	92,407	92,407	107,000
Rwanda	2,500	-	2,500	2,500
Tanzania	Ngara (2)	67,678	402,778	468,715
	Karagwe	-	128,238	127,542
	Kigoma (3)	24,042	24,042	23,000
Uganda	-	4,000	4,000	4,000
	Bukavu	-	295,889	295,930
Zaire	Uvira	110,000	65,619	171,813
	Goma	-	695,842	702,000
TOTAL	204,220	1,884,773	1,888,993	1,902,500

13 February 96

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

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

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

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

Administrative Closure

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

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

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

Publication of the Zairean Communique

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

M E M O R A N D U M




U N S E C U R I T Y U N I T

FILE: ADM2396

DATE: February 20, 1996

TO: S. Hasegawa, R.R. and
Resident Coordinator

IFO: Mr. B. Cisse, R.R., DRR

FROM: John M Cleland 
Sr. Field Security Officer

RE: Helicopter Services- Post UNAMIR

Please find attached the cost breakdown for the services of one helicopter for a 12 month period.

I have been approached by UNHCR and the International Tribunal that they are interested in retaining the services of one helicopter after UNAMIRs departure.

If you agree, the attached budget could be distributed and discussed at the HOA meeting and a final decision taken. The last day of operation for Canadian Helicopters will be 14 March 1996.

c.c. U. Lynch, OM

**TO: JOHN CLELAND
UNDP**

**FROM: BRIAN ARSENAULT
CANADIAN HELICOPTERS INTERNATIONAL**

SUBJECT: BUDGET FOR ONE VFR 212 HELICOPTER

DATE: NOVEMBER 28/95

The following numbers are an approximate cost of operating one VFR 212 helicopter for one year in Rwanda based on a minimum of 60 hours a month which equals 720 hours for the year.

1. One 212 @ \$1,650.00 US per hour =	\$1,188,000.00 US.
2. War Risk Insurance for one year =	\$216,000.00 US.
3. Fuel 720 hours @ 100 Gal US per hour* =	\$141,725.00 US.
4. Oil 720 hours @ \$1.58 Per Hour =	\$1,137.60 US.
5. Crew accommodation and meals =	<u>\$93,600.00 US.</u>
TOTAL	\$1,640,462.60 US.

The cost of War Risk Insurance, Fuel and Accommodation could change and either increase or decrease these costs over the year.

Costs not included are, Hangar space for A/C and parts, vehicle for ground transportation, security for the A/C and parts, transportation for crew and parts to and from NBO.

UNDP would also be responsible for any Customs or Duty charges for all parts brought in for the A/C and any Navigation, Airroute or Parking fees levied by the Government of Rwanda or its Agencies. None of these charges are in place at this time under UNIMIR.

* Jet Fuel costs run between \$1.70 to \$1.97 US. per gallon the figure above is based on \$1.97 per gallon.

**BRIAN ARSENAULT
MANAGER C.H.I.
KIGALI, RWANDA**

**M E M O R A N D U M**

DATE: February 16, 1996

TO: **Mr. John Cleland**
UNDP
Kigali, Rwanda

FROM: Christine Baird
Executive Vice President
Canadian Helicopters International

SUBJECT: Proposal for Helicopter Services - UNDP, Rwanda

Dear Mr. Cleland:

Canadian Helicopters is pleased to submit our proposal for a Bell 212 Helicopter to support the aviation needs of U.N.D.P. in Rwanda.

Please consider the following alternatives:

If you are not certain of the anticipated utilization on a monthly basis, it may be more cost effective to pay a fixed monthly plus a flight hourly charge. In this case, there is no obligation to pay a minimum monthly guarantee of flight hours.

Option 1

Fixed Monthly Charge	\$88,000.00 US
Flight Hourly Charge (excluding fuel)	\$510.00 US
Mobilization:	Nil
Demobilization:	Nil

Option 2

Flight Hourly Charge (excluding fuel)	\$2,300.00 US
Minimum Monthly Guarantee	40 Hours
Mobilization:	Nil
Demobilization:	Nil

Mr. John Cleland
February 16, 1996
Page 2

Terms and conditions

The above rates assume that the UNDP will be responsible for the following in Rwanda:

1. The provision of fuel.
2. The payment of Additional War Risks Insurance, which is approximately \$10,000.00 US per month (per aircraft). Additional War Risks coverage will be verified every month by Canadian Helicopters' insurance company and may fluctuate depending on the political stability in Rwanda.
3. All customs duties charges and fees for the helicopter and spare parts. Any navigation, parking fees or landing fees levied by the Rwandan Government will be the responsibility of the U.N.D.P.
4. Arranging hangarage for the aircraft or a suitable location to base the aircraft.
5. In-country transportation and security.
6. Any and all taxes, including Corporate and Income Taxes, levied by the Rwandan Governmental Authorities.
7. Transportation to and from Nairobi/Kigali.

I trust the foregoing meets with your entire approval. Please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned or our Base Manager in Kigali, Captain Brian Arsenault, should you have any questions or require additional information.

Thank you for giving Canadian Helicopters the opportunity to submit this proposal for helicopter services.

Sincerely yours,



for Christine Baird
Executive Vice President

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

URGENT

TO:

A:

Mr. Dao

FROM:

DE:

Wilfrid De Souza

WDS

Room No. - No de bureau

Extension - Poste

Date

20/03/96

FOR ACTION

POUR SUITE A DONNER

FOR APPROVAL

POUR APPROBATION

FOR SIGNATURE

POUR SIGNATURE

FOR COMMENTS

POUR OBSERVATIONS

MAY WE DISCUSS?

POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?

YOUR ATTENTION

VOTRE ATTENTION

AS DISCUSSED

COMME CONVENU

AS REQUESTED

SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE

NOTE AND RETURN

NOTER ET RETOURNER

FOR INFORMATION

POUR INFORMATION

Please take note of the
attached self-explanatory.
You may be requested to attend
a meeting on this subject
tomorrow at 11:00 a.m. in UNDP.

Reçu le 20 MARS 1996

FLYKTNINGERÅDET
NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL

Telefax

11 am meeting
in UNDP on medical
ED/GAO may pl. affect

Sal.
203

CAO.

TO / TIL

: UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME, KIGALI, RWANDA

ATT.

: UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR, MR. SUKEHIRO
HASEGAWA

FAX NR.

: 00 250 76 263

FROM / FRA

: DIRECTOR OF PROJECTS, MR. STEINAR
SUNDEVOLL

RE. / VEDR.

: MEDICAL FACILITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL
PERSONELL IN RWANDA

DATE / DATO

: 19.03.96

CC / KOPI

: Head Nurse Anne Marie, NORMED HOSPITAL,
Kigali, Rwanda.

TOTAL NO. PAGES /
SIDER INKL. DENNE

: 7
16 pp

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Fin. Nr. :

Action by :

- 19.03.96

Info. :

RR

Dear Mr. Hasegawa,

Reference is made to your meeting with our Secretary General, Mr. Trygve Nordby and your letter to me dated 29th February 1996, regarding the above.

First of all let me thank you for your confidence in the Norwegian Refugee Council in requesting our participation in strengthening the UNDP dispensary and expanding medical services for international personell in Rwanda, once UNAMIR leaves.

Unfortunately the existing hospital equipment, presently at Trafipro, cannot automatically be transferred to another UN organization.

Points of clarification:

1. The hospital equipment currently in Rwanda belongs to UNDPKO and not the Norwegian Refugee Council. As such the Norwegian Refugee Council does not have jurisdiction over the hospital equipment at Trafipro.
2. In an agreement between the Norwegian Government and UNDPKO, in form of a "Letter of Assist", the Norwegian Refugee Council was chosen to implement the medical services for UNAMIR and UN staff in Rwanda for the period of the mandate.

Can we not
therefore ask DPKO to hand
behind for us?

Emmanuel

CONSIDERATIONS CONNECTED WITH ESTABLISHMENT OF NORMED II

Alternative 1 and 2:

Recruitment of personnel

Competence would have to cover a wide range of functions

- educational (preferably formal)
- specialist nursing education (midwife, ICU, anaesthesia, primary health care)
- multicultural experience
- ability to write and speak French
- multifunctional attitudes

Assistant functions/locally hired

Interpreter needed in the OPD

Cleaner

Laundry worker

Vehicles

Economy/finance

Assumed patient-basis at OPD/2 beds: 500 per month from UN civilian organisations/NGO's/embassies

The number is based on statistics from NORMED Hospital 1st Sept.-95 - 31st January -96.

Educational development part

Specialist nurses in maternity, ICU, anaesthesia and primary health care will be involved in educational/training programs at Kigali Central Hospital, health centres and schools.

Curriculum with objectives, educational programs and competencies have to be prepared for midwife-, ICU-, anaesthesia and primary health care training.

Humanitarian part

All personnel rotate

Additional considerations in alternative 2:

MEDEVAC

Arrangement/agreement has to be made with Flying Doctors. for evacuation to Nairobi Hospital for patients in need of hospitalisation beyond 24 hours.

Ambulance-driver has additional functions as maintenance/logistics officer

All personnel are trained to perform MEDEVAC duties.

Anaesthesiologist

In addition to specialist work at OPD/ward, the anaesthesiologist will have stand-in duties at Kigali Central Hospital for Dr. Jerome, in order to make it possible for him to participate in anaesthesia-training at KCH.

Surgeon

An agreement is made with Dr. Emmanuel at Kigali Central Hospital

GENERAL CONSIDERATION

ALL PERSONNEL ROTATE IN ALL FUNCTIONS.

3. The "Letter of Assist" also includes repatriation of the hospital equipment back to Norway. Instructions from UNDPKO, New York, to Norwegian Refugee Council is that the hospital must be shipped out of Kigali on the 29th/30th of March 1996, as originally planned and described in the agreement between Norway and UNDPKO. If the hospital equipment shall be utilized for other purposes, than to be stored in Norway, instructions must come from UNDPKO, New York, to us in Norway.

An other option, however, is to establish a separate project in which Norwegian Refugee Council takes on the task as implemetor of medical services for UN and international staff in Rwanda.

As we have discusse before, for the Norwegian Refugee Council to take on a task of this kind, it is necessary that we combine medical services to UN personell, based on commercial payments, with an additional project on humanitarian aid to the people of Rwanda, based on an approximation of 40/60 sharing. This is basically what we already have done within the UNAMIR structure.

Examples of two different scenarios outlining the scale of such a combined set up, is herewith attached.

The two scenarios attached are worked out by our Medical Director Dr. Per Malmstrøm and our Head Nurse.

It is important to mention that once the level of medical services to UN, international staff and the scale of the humanitarian intervention is set, a staffing table and defined selection of equipment must be thoroughly evaluated.

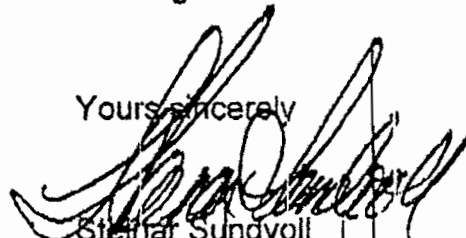
In order to raise funds for such a joint project one can go for a cost sharing principle between the UN agencies in Rwanda. Furthermore the Norwegian Refugee Council can take on the responsibility of approaching the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign for part-coverage of costs involved in both the capital investments for the establishment of the hospital and subsequently running of the humanitarian portion of the project.

A cost estimate for such a joint project would be in the range of 2 to 3 million dollars for a 12 month period. The total budget is of course depending on the level of activity on the humanitarian intervention and medical services to be delievered to international staff.

Norwegian Refugee Council is interested in discussing such a combined project with you in details once the principles have been basically agreed upon.

Looking forward to be hearing from you, I remain,

Yours sincerely



Steinar Sundvoll
Director of Projects

NORMED II

<u>Alternative 1</u>	AREA	STAFFING	HOURS	FINANCE
PART 1	OPD Monday - Friday	1 general practitioner 1 nurse Secretary Interpreter	Active 08 - 12 On call 12 - 08	Cost - Benefit UNDP NGO,s
PART 2	Educational/development Monday - Friday	All nurses/doctors rotate: <u>Kigali Central Hospital</u> - maternity/child care - ICU <u>Health centers/schools</u> - primary health care	08 - 17	ICRC
PART 3	Humanitarian work Monday - Friday	All available personnel rotate Orphanages Centers Refugee camps OPD	08 - 17	NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT

PERSONELL - PLAN FOR...NORMED II, alternative 1

DUTY	HOURS	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	SUN	NUMBER PERSONELL	NUMBER HOURS	
MD I,	08-12	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	5	20	active
Nurse I	08-12	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	10	40	active
Lab. I	08-12	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	5	20	active
MD II	12-08	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	70	call 1:2
Nurse II	12-08	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	70	call 1:2
Lab. II	12-08	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	70	call 1:2
Secret.	08-17	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	5	45	active
									Hours/week:	335	
										335:40h/w	= 8,3(9)p
										335:45h/w	= 7,5(8)p

Explanation : I = active duty, factor 1:1
 II = on call/educational work/humanitarian work
 p = persons

2 doctors, general practitioners
 1 secretary
 1 lab. technician
 5 nurses
 = 9 personell working 40 h/w:
 (8 personell working 45 h/w, 1 nurse less)

PERSONNEL - PLAN FOR NORMED II, alternative 2.....

DUTY	HOURS	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	SUN	NUMBER PERSONNEL	NUMBER HOURS	
Same as											
all. 1.										335	
MDAIII	08-13	1	1	1	1	1	0-	0		25	active
MDAIV	13-08	1	0	1	0	1	0	1		38	call 1:2
NW V	08-17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		63	active
NW VI	17-23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		21	call 1:2
NW VII	23-08	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		13	call 1:5
Amb.	08-17	1	1	1	1	1	0	0		45	active
									Hours/week	540	
										540:40h/w	=13p

540:45h/w = 12p

Explanation : MDA=medical doctor anesthesia 2 doctors, general practitioners
 NW =nurse ward 1 doctor, anesthesia
 Amb. =ambulance driver 1 secretary
 1 lab. technician
 1 ambulance driver
 7 nurses

= 13 personnel working 40 h/w
 (12 personnel working 45 h/w)

NORMED II

Alternative 2	AREA	STAFFING	HOURS	FINANCE
PART 1	Same as alternative 1	Same as alt. 1 <u>Additional service:</u> 2 beds/2 patients/24 hrs. 1 ambulance-driver 2 nurses, one being anesthesia nurse	Same as alt. 1	Same as alternative 1
PART 2	Same as alternative 1	Same as alt. 1 <u>Additional service:</u> Kigali Central Hospital: - anesthesia-department 1 anesthesiologist	Same as alt. 1	Same as alternative 1
PART 3	Same as alternative 1	Same as alternative 1	Same as alt. 1	Same as alternative 1

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

urgent *EDV*
CAO

21-3-96

RECEIVED
21 MAR 1996
OFFICE OF THE SRSG UNAMIR

OFFICE OF THE UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR FOR RWANDA

FACSIMILE MESSAGE

To: All Heads of UN Agencies	Date: 20.3.96
From: Sukehiro Hasegawa Resident Coordinator UNDP, Kigali <i>[Signature]</i>	Total Pages: 1
Subject: Medical Facilities	

As agreed at the Heads of Agencies meeting this morning there will be a meeting of the working group on establishing medical facilities in Kigali. This meeting will take place at 11:00 on Thursday, 21 March in the UNDP conference room.

The terms of reference for this group will be to:

1. Review the offer which has been made by the Norwegian Refugee Council;
2. Decide on which option best suits our requirements;
3. Draft a letter of reply to the Norwegian Refugee Council.

I would appreciate it if you could please have an appropriate representative attend this meeting.

Best regards.

NOTE TO MR. DAO

Subject: Transfer of equipment to the Gendarmerie and the Communal Police

1. Although the attached letter, regrettably, does not say it clearly, I assume that the cost of the equipment to be transferred to the gendarmerie and the communal police will be charged against the budget of the project named ***"Renforcement des capacités opérationnelles du Gouvernement et des préfectures."***
2. I should be grateful if you would ascertain that my assumption is correct and then follow the matter with the CAO until the transfer has been completed. It would also be advisable to ask UNDP to provide us with a copy of the project document.



Wilfrid De Souza
13 March 1996

cc: CAO

Reçu le 19 MARS 1996

Programme des Nations Unies
pour le Développement



Développement Mondial

Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

Kigali, le 12 mars 1996

RWA/95/B14
No. 160

Monsieur le Ministre,

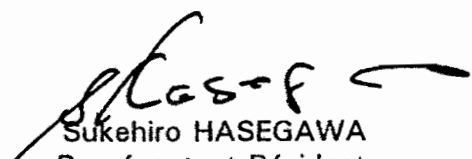
Objet: RWA/95/B14/A/91/99 - Transfert d'équipement de la MINUAR à la Police Communale et à la Gendarmerie Nationale (Unité de Liaison pour la Sécurité)

Suite à la demande faite par Major Dennis Karera, Chef de la Police Communale, le 29 février 1996, l'Ambassadeur Shaharyar Khan, Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies, nous a informé le 4 mars 1996 de la disponibilité d'équipement qui pourrait être transféré de la MINUAR à la Police Communale.

Nous sommes également arrivés à un pré-accord avec la Gendarmerie Nationale afin d'établir au sein de la Gendarmerie une Unité de Liaison pour la Sécurité. La mise en oeuvre d'une telle unité dépendra évidemment de la possibilité de former les ressources humaines et de fournir les ressources matérielles nécessaires.

Par la présente, nous vous prions de bien vouloir considérer le transfert d'équipement à la Police Communale et à la Gendarmerie sous le projet Renforcement des capacités opérationnelles du Gouvernement et des Préfectures (RWA/95/B14/A/91/99). En annexe, nous vous présentons un aperçu de cet équipement avec un budget estimatif. Comme prévu dans le document de projet, nous vous soumettons ces demandes d'assistance pour que vous puissiez indiquer vos priorités et, le cas échéant, votre approbation des transferts proposés.

En attendant votre réponse, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'assurance de ma haute considération.


Sukehiro HASEGAWA
Représentant Résident

Monsieur le Ministre du Plan
Kigali

- CC: - Monsieur le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération, Kigali
- Monsieur le Ministre de l'Intérieur et du Développement Communal, Kigali
- Monsieur le Ministre de la Défense, Kigali
- Ambassadeur Khan
SRSG, Kigali
- Monsieur Ian Martin
HRFOR, Kigali



This is the kind of transfer I would consider for use in Rwanda - as required by section 6 of the UN Agency for a Rwanda peace project. We should release this equipment.
Shaharyar Khan
13/3
EP/CTO

Budget estimatif pour le transfert d'équipement de la MINUAR à la Police Communale et à l'Unité de Liaison pour la Sécurité (ULS) au sein de la Gendarmerie.

I. Suite à une demande faite par Major Dennis Karera, Chef de la Police Communale, le Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies a offert le transfert de l'équipement suivant afin d'appuyer les activités des premiers 750 cadets de la Police Communale qui ont reçu une formation au Centre de Formation à Gishari:

Equipement	Prix par unité (US \$)	Total
15 pick-ups	5.000	75.000
200 radios	250	50.000
5 répéteurs	1.200	6.000
15 ordinateurs, y compris imprimantes et onduleurs	800	12.000
15 télécopieurs	500	7.500
1 machine à réparer des pneus	200	200
1 téléviseur	400	400
3 frigidaires	300	900
Total:		152.000

II. Equipement nécessaire pour l'établissement d'une Unité de Liaison pour la Sécurité au sein de la Gendarmerie Nationale. Parmi le matériel prévu dans l'ébauche du document de projet, élaborée en étroite collaboration avec la Gendarmerie Nationale, figure l'équipement suivant qui serait disponible à être transféré de la MINUAR.

Equipement	Prix par unité (US \$)	Total
2 ordinateurs	560	1,120
2 imprimantes	240	480
5 machines à écrire	160	800
2 copieuses	1.700	3.400
1 télécopieur	500	500
5 pick-ups	5.000	25.000
1 répéteur	1.200	1.200
120 radios	300	36.000
5 mégaphones	60	300
7 caméras	100	700
10 sets of binoculars	300	3,000
Total:		69.500
GRAND TOTAL:		221.500



**CAMPAIGN BETWEEN HUMANITARIAN AID SPENT IN CAMPS AS
OPPOSED TO IN RWANDA**

Tricky. Has attracted a lot of attention; polemics perhaps.

According to the 1995 UN consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal (CAP), as of 5th Feb, 1996, here below is a summary of the requirements and Contributions as compiled by DHA for The sub-region is:

Adj Requirements :	\$ 668,214,031
Pledgs/Contributions:	\$535,412,857
Carry over Funds:	\$161,586,918
Total Funds available:	\$ 696,999,775

Against the background of the Rwanda perspective, a look at the resource mobilization features characteristics attempts to give an indication of the true picture thus:

- UNICEF- over \$48m (87% of needs covered)
- FAO - all \$ for sub-region available for use in Rwanda over \$ 12m in
- WFP over \$ 276m required for persons affected by the crisis in Rwanda (Rwanda and the Sub-Region).

Slightly above \$36m of the above \$276m is for use inside Rwanda (13%)

Yet this 13% covers an average of 130% of the food needs (WFP) of Rwanda. Also please note that according to the mandate of WFP, food follows need. i.e. where the refugee is.

UNHCR - over \$263m out of which \$30 m falls within the Rwanda perspective (about 11%).

In view of the reservations expressed in certain quarters, UNHCR in 1996 has budgeted approximately \$60m for use in Rwanda; out of the estimated \$280m budgeted for the sub-region, subject, of course, to the availability of funds.

Of this \$60m, \$22m is for repatriation activities proper: i.e.

- The Joint Commission
- BDA -vehicles
- IOM costs
- Transit centers, etc.

Whilst the remaining \$38m is intended for rehabilitation activities: i.e.

- Health
- Water & sanitation
- Shelter (30%)
- Empowerment and capacity building, etc.

About 70% of the shelter program is intended for old case-load refugees resident in Nyagatare, Byumba, Kibungo, Gisenyi and South Kigali.

The remaining 30% of new housing is for survivors of genocide and other vulnerable groups.

- In Butare, Gikongoro, Gitarama and Cyangugu where there are no discernible old case-load settlements, vulnerable groups and other survivors of genocide will become the main beneficiaries.

Some UNHCR cost-reduction activities in camps

1. Systematically reducing refugee labour costs, including the salaries of those working for NGOs in the camps so that these camp labour charges are less attractive than what obtains in Rwanda.

2. Discouraging new development of social and physical infrastructure and other facilities in the camps.

Bottom Line:

- No debate. Just two different perceptions; bordering sometimes on the emotional.

Could it be avoided?

Perhaps no; taking the respective mandates of the Agencies into consideration.

Remedy?

Co-management of humanitarian programs? Frowned at by donors, Agencies and NGOs alike. As a policy, however, humanitarian programs should be consistent with the macro-economic and sectoral strategies of the Rwandese government. Humanitarian programs should also be more transparent. The government should be involved in the identification, formulation and

implementation of humanitarian packages within Rwanda.

Is Humanitarian Aid part of the Round Table? If so, what %?

To the extent that the Geneva RT of Jan1995 had, as its theme, **The Program of National Reconciliation and Socio-Economic Rehabilitation and Recovery**, humanitarian aid could hardly be considered as part of the RT.

In the RT document, the Government of Rwanda estimated a budget of \$353.9m is required for the **Settlement needs** of 200,000 households and **Resettlement needs** of 360,000 households in the Geneva RT presentation. The net financial resources required by the government was \$273.6m under the sub-head **Social Rehabilitation of Refugees and Displaced Persons.**

Overlap

Out of the \$576.6m pledged at the Geneva RT, it is estimated that there was an overlap of about \$130m under The Consolidated Appeal (CAP) in terms of requests. The overlap in pledges was estimated at \$40m by UNDP and the STP (Permanent Technical Secretariat of MINIPLAN).

Juggling of Figures

UNDP asserts that out of pledges of \$586m made in Geneva, \$527.9m has been disbursed as at Feb 26, 1996. i.e Disbursement is 90% of pledges. The lag is estimated at \$64.6 million.

STP on the other hand, says that out of \$576.6m pledged in Geneva, \$300m has been disbursed; with a lag of \$145.5m as at 26 Feb '96.

For the same time frame, STP gives the revised pledges for Agencies and NGOs as \$406m, Committed funds - \$297.3m with \$272.3 disbursed.

DHA, on the other hand, gives a figure of \$109m as Humanitarian Aid to Rwanda as at 5 february.

Conclusion

One should therefore be cautious; and avoid any temptation of dogmatism about these figures anyway.

How much direct Humanitarian Aid has been given to the Survivors of Genocide

Until the Thematic Consultations of 21 & 22 November 1995, survivors of genocide and other associated vulnerable groups were not given pride of place.

Only then did the government declare that like the **themes of repatriation, rehabilitation and socio-economic reintegration**, the **needs of vulnerable groups** most affected by the tragic events of 1994 should be included as a theme.

Composition/Categories of Vulnerable groups:

1. Widows and widowers
2. Unaccompanied children
3. Vulnerable families i.e.
 - receiving unaccompanied children
 - single families headed by adolescents and/or girls who could not meet their basic needs.
4. Traumatized children, adolescents and women. These include young girls and raped women.
5. Children and women in prisons or in detention.
6. Child soldiers
7. Handicapped persons

Numerous Projects have been slated

The main ones:

1. 14,000 new homes estimated at \$2.85m with MINIREISO, MINITRAPE and local feminine organizations as partners.
2. Demobilization of Child Soldier
2,500 Child soldiers- estimated at \$1.2m
3. Mobilization of Youths in favour of peace (Green Hills of Peace).

Min of Youths- 500,000 youths targeted in 145 communes and 11 Prefectures.

Direct Aid

Assistance to Orphans \$0.6m

Assistance to Prisons \$1.0m

Street Children \$0.36m

Traumatized Children \$1.8 pledged; 0.36m disbursed.

Action for Women \$1.0m

C Demobilized Child Soldiers \$0.41

Approximate total = \$5.17

C

A - TO: Patrick Leboix
UNDP, Kigali

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Date: 1 March 1996

ORIGIN - SUBJECT: Rwanda and the Sub-Region

~~Please find attached the financial summaries for the 1995 UN~~
Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda.

Best regards.

01 MARS 1996

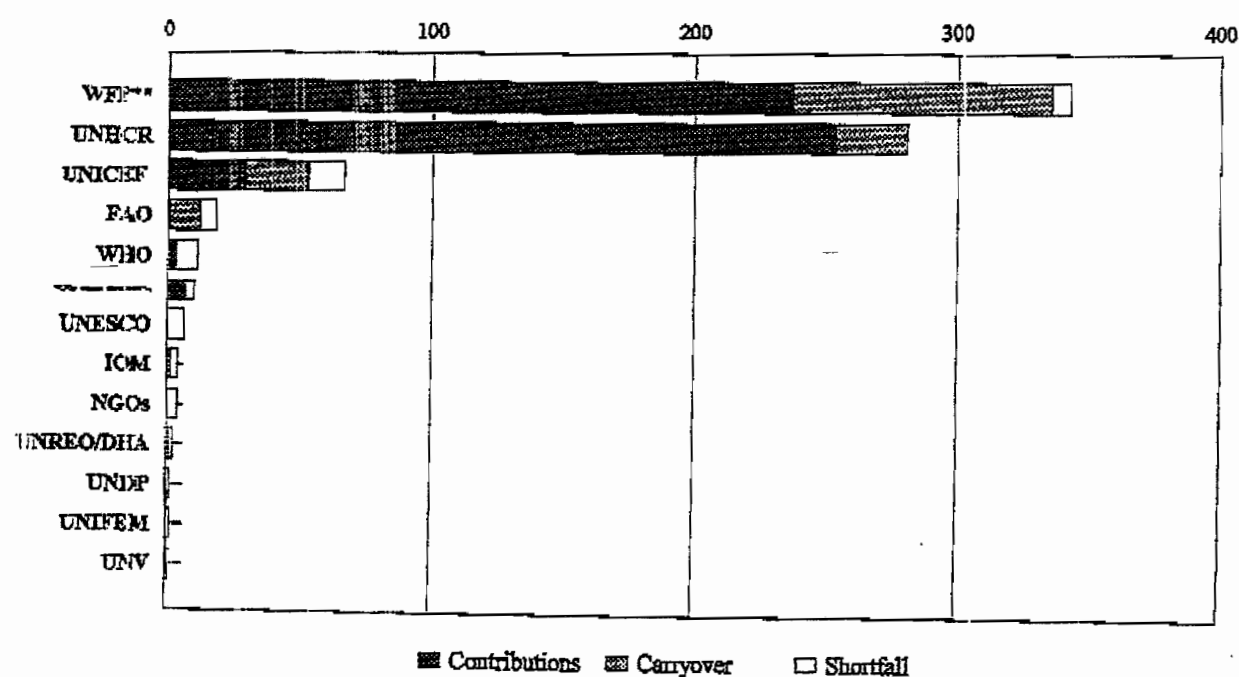
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Table I: 1995 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda
(Rwanda and the Sub-Region)
Summary of Requirements and Contributions - By Appealing Agency
as of 5 February 1996

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

Appealing Organizations	Adjusted Requirements (US\$)	Pledges/Contributions (US\$)	Carryover Funds (US\$)	Total Funds Available (US\$)	Shortfall (Surplus) (US\$)	% of Needs Covered (%)
FAO	18,531,700	905,516	11,411,173 *	12,316,689	6,215,011	66.5%
UNICEF	66,812,000	29,259,976	23,800,000	53,059,976	13,752,024	79.4%
UNHCR	263,262,234	253,358,853	27,426,311	280,785,164	(17,522,930)	106.7%
UNDP	1,370,000	0	—	0	1,370,000	0.0%
UNESCO	6,629,540	630,000	—	630,000	5,999,540	9.5%
UNHCHR	10,153,050	6,988,150	—	6,988,150	3,164,900	68.8%
UNIFEM	1,350,000	200,150	—	200,150	1,149,850	14.8%
UNV	1,327,064	118,447	—	118,447	1,208,617	8.9%
WFP (Food Aid)	241,105,042	214,596,485	92,816,290	307,412,775	(66,307,733)	127.5%
(Cash Projects)	35,398,676	22,337,779	6,133,144	28,470,923	7,212,441	79.6%
WHO	11,469,927	3,280,997	—	3,280,997	8,188,930	28.6%
UNREO/DHA	2,478,900	1,464,031	—	1,464,031	1,014,869	59.1%
IOM	4,200,985	1,618,381	—	1,618,381	2,582,604	38.5%
NGOs	4,124,913	654,092	—	654,092	3,470,821	15.9%
GRAND TOTAL **	668,214,031	535,412,857	161,586,918	696,999,775	55,329,607	91.7%

1995 UN Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda
Updated Financial Summary - By Appealing Agency - Millions US\$



Adjusted Requirements = Contributions + Carryover + Shortfall

* In 1995, minimal needs in terms of seed and tools (US\$ 11.4 million) have been covered by the European Community and carryover pledges channelled through FAO.

** Any surplus funding has been omitted from the calculation of the overall shortfall in order to reflect the actual remaining needs.

Table II: 1995 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda
Updated Financial Summary - By Appealing Agency
as of 5 February 1996

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

Appealing Agency	Appeal Requirements	Adjusted Requirements	Income (Pledg., Cont., C/o)	Shortfall (Surplus)	% of Needs Covered
	(Jan-Dec 1995)	(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)	%
A. THE RWANDA PERSPECTIVE					
UNICEF	55,650,000	55,650,000	48,410,256	7,239,744	87.0%
WHO	7,482,835	7,482,835	1,062,147	6,420,688	14.2%
FAO	18,531,700	18,531,700	12,316,689	6,215,011	66.5%
UNESCC	6,629,540	6,629,540	630,000	5,999,540	9.5%
UNHCHR	10,153,050	10,153,050	6,988,150	3,164,900	68.8%
UNIFEM	1,350,000	1,350,000	200,150	1,149,850	14.8%
UNV	1,327,064	1,327,064	118,447	1,208,617	8.9%
IOM	10,539,800	4,200,985	1,618,381	2,582,604	38.5%
NGOs	4,124,913	4,124,913	654,092	3,470,821	15.9%
UNREO/DHA	2,003,900	2,478,900	1,464,031	1,014,869	59.1%
WFP Food	57,421,860	27,746,271	35,692,500	(7,946,229)	128.6%
MTs	116,466	54,087	72,661	(18,574)	134.3%
Total for Rwanda	175,214,662	139,675,258	109,154,843	38,466,644	72.5%
B. THE SUB-REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE					
UNECR	289,078,650	263,262,234	280,785,164	(17,522,930)	106.7%
UNICEF	11,162,000	11,162,000	4,649,720	6,512,280	41.7%
WHO	3,987,092	3,987,092	2,218,850	1,768,242	55.7%
UNDP	1,370,000	1,370,000	0	1,370,000	0.0%
Total - Regional Cash Projects	33,723,074	35,398,676	28,470,923	7,212,441	79.6%
WFP FOOD SUMMARY					
Burundi Conflict Victims	57,190,074	35,585,627	47,057,655	(11,472,028)	132.2%
MTs	117,330	70,725	95,663	(24,938)	135.3%
Refugees in Tanzania	65,169,380	53,781,862	68,776,429	(14,994,567)	127.9%
MTs	150,182	122,895	153,179	(30,284)	124.6%
Refugees in Zaïre	168,534,396	123,991,282	145,667,903	(21,676,621)	117.5%
MTs	275,307	201,393	229,842	(28,449)	114.1%
Total for WFP (Food)	290,893,850	213,358,771	261,501,987	(48,143,216)	122.6%
MTs	542,819	395,013	478,684	(83,671)	121.2%
Total for Sub-Regional	632,214,666	528,538,773	577,626,644	16,862,963	96.8%
WFP ² - Food Aid to be allocated (US\$)			10,218,288	(10,218,288)	
WFP ² - Food Aid to be allocated (MTs)			16,868	(16,868)	
GRAND TOTAL (A + B)	807,429,328	668,214,031	696,999,775	55,329,607	91.7%

NOTES:

1. Note that UNHCR appealed for resources to fund activities to meet the needs of Rwandese/Burundese refugees on a regional level. Contributions/pledges not specifically earmarked to the Rwanda Programme and made in response to the Consolidated Appeal are recorded against UNHCR Sub-Regional budget until a percentage of these funds have been obligated to the Rwandan returnees and IDPs programme within Rwanda. The surplus has been omitted from the calculation of the overall appeal shortfall.
2. UNCTEF has determined an estimated carryover of US\$ 23.8 million of which 40% of this amount is set aside for programmes in the Sub-Region.
3. In 1995, minima needs in terms of seed and tools (US\$ 11.4 million) have been covered through the European Community and carry-over pledges channelled through FAO.
4. Incomes does not include a contribution from the EU of US\$ 7,790,884 for 33 fully equipped Human Rights Field Officers.
5. An agreement for the amount of US\$ 1.4 million has been signed between UNHCR and IOM, for the implementation of transport operations in support of UNHCR Operations in the Goma Area by IOM. In connection with this agreement, UNHCR has funded IOM in the amount of US\$ 500,000. In addition, IOM has received from UNHCR a total of US\$ 2,177,986 for the transportation of refugees and IDPs in Rwanda.
6. For WFP the food surplus has been omitted from the calculation of the overall appeal shortfall. WFP indicates that contributions not delivered during the 1995 Appeal period will be deducted from the 1996 Appeal requirements.

**Table III: Donor Breakdown of Contributions and Pledges in Response to the 1995
UN Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda
as of 5 February 1996**

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

page 1 of 6

Donor	Channel	Project Code	Sector/Activity	Amount US\$
Australia	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N05	Health	318,296
Australia	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N10	Water and sanitation	380,952
Australia	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A	CEDCs	173,450
Australia	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26	Programme support	95,009
Australia	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19	Rwanda/health care activities for returnees	601,504
Australia	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	146,000
Australia	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Refugee programme	729,927
Australia	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03	Transport and Logistics	729,927
Austria	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Refugee programme	135,902
Austria	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Refugee programme	91,517
Belgium	IOM	RWA-95-1/N20	Transport/logistics, reception, management of camps for IDPs	282,685
Belgium	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Zaire/UNHCR security operation for refugees in Zaire	1,130,742
Canada	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	68,376
Canada	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19	Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	1,569,286
Canada	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B	CEDCs (Child rights)	892,857
Canada	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N05	Health	714,286
Canada	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N10	Water and sanitation	714,285
Canada	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A	CEDCs	928,322
Canada	UNREO	RWA-95-11/N27	Facilitation and Coordination	249,438
Canada	UNREO	RWA-95-11/N27	Facilitation and Coordination	112,012
Cyprus	UNREO	RWA-95-11/N27	Facilitation and Coordination	1,000
Denmark	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N05	Health	180,180
Denmark	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N10	Water and sanitation	306,306
Denmark	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A	CEDCs	370,370
Denmark	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19	Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	204,204
Denmark	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26	Programme support	90,090
Denmark	IOM	RWA-95-1/N20	Transport/logistics, reception, management of camps for IDPs	88,587
Denmark	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/Rwandans, Burundi and returnees	900,901
Denmark	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	GLA/Refugee programme-incl. Security Operation in Zaire	3,710,575
Denmark	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N04	Multisectoral assistance (Eastern Zaire)	699,700
Denmark	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03	Transport and Logistics	415,792
Finland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N10	Water and sanitation	81,906
Finland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A	CEDCs	186,841
Finland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26	Programme support	65,305
Finland	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19	Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	112,989
Finland	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Refugee programme	338,968
Finland	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Refugee programme	702,576
Finland	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03	Transport and Logistics	1,068,796
France	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Zaire/for repatriation	331,022
France	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Burundi/for repatriation	110,340
France	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Emergency Operation	623,701
Germany	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	352,112
Germany	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	729,927
Germany	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Tanzania/water supply measures in refugee camps	714,286
Germany	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Zaire/Rwandans/procurement of blankets	69,990
Greece	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Emergency Operation	10,000

**Table III: Donor Breakdown of Contributions and Pledges in Response to the 1995
UN Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda
as of 5 February 1996**

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

page 3 of 6

Donor	Channel	Project Code	Sector/Activity	Amount US\$
Sweden	FAO	RWA-95-1/N03-E	Agriculture	273,796
Sweden	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A	CEDCs	509,385
Sweden	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A	Emergency relief supplies	106,000
Sweden	UNREO	RWA-95-11/N27	Facilitation and Coordination	30,998
Sweden	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Tanzania/for displaced Rwandese	4,229,263
Switzerland	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	113,636
Switzerland	OSCE Network	RWA-95-1/N23	Assistance to judicial system and communal administration	521,739
Switzerland	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/refugees and IDPs	877,193
Switzerland	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/Rwandese and Burundi	1,769,912
Switzerland	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03	Transport and Logistics	427,000
Thailand *	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19	Rwanda/purchase of family package for returnees & IDPs	49,800
United Kingdom	FAO	RWA-95-1/N03-B	Agriculture	631,720
United Kingdom	IOM	RWA-95-1/N20	Transport/logistics, reception, management of camps for IDPs	119,047
United Kingdom	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	3,200,000
United Kingdom	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19	Rwanda/Rwanda-Burundi operation	793,651
United Kingdom	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19	Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	873,016
United Kingdom	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19	Rwanda/for airport service charges	3,350
United Kingdom	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N05	Health	265,000
United Kingdom	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N10	Water and sanitation	265,000
United Kingdom	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26	Programme support	241,371
United Kingdom	UNREO	RWA-95-11/N27	Facilitation and Coordination	154,450
United Kingdom	UNV	RWA-95-1/N25	Inter-Agency Coordination/Programme Support	118,447
United Kingdom	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Burundi/Rwanda-Burundi operation	793,651
United Kingdom	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	1,587,301
United Kingdom	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Zaire/for cost of International Liaison Group	793,651
United Kingdom	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N04	Multisectoral assistance (Eastern Zaire)	445,200
United Kingdom	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N05	Multisectoral assistance (Northern Tanzania)	212,000
United Kingdom	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03	Transport and Logistics	500,000
United Kingdom	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	788,250
United Kingdom	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	630,600
USA	IOM	RWA-95-1/N20	Transport/logistics, reception, management of camps for IDPs	150,000
USA	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	1,000,000
USA	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	50,000
USA	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	500,000
USA	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N10	Water and sanitation	1,000,000
USA	UNREO	RWA-95-11/N27	Facilitation and Coordination	141,129
USA	UNREO	RWA-95-11/N27	Facilitation and Coordination	320,012
USA	UNREO	RWA-95-11/N27	Facilitation and Coordination	439,295
USA	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/Reg. Sup. Unit for refugees children	568,975
USA	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/multisectoral assistance to refugees	23,500,000
USA	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	36,000,000
USA	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03	Transport and Logistics	12,030,428
EC (DG 8)	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19	Rwanda/IDPs - food aid including ITSH costs	1,204,544
EC (DG 8)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi operation	26,666,666
EC (DG 8)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/repetition, care, maintenance in ref. camps	55,373,526
EC (DG 8)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Zaire/Rwandese - food aid including ITSH costs	4,257,488
EC (DG 8)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Burundi/IDPs - food aid including ITSH costs	867,304
EC (DG 8)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Tanzania/Rwanda-Burundi-food aid including ITSH costs	2,164,446
EC (DG 8)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi operation	32,210,607

* This amount forms part of a contribution made in 1994 of US\$ 80,160 to DHA to be reallocated to UNHCR and to NGOs for assistance to IDPs.

Table III: Donor Breakdown of Contributions and Pledges in Response to the 1995
UN Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda
as of 5 February 1996

Compiled by JHA, FTS/CESU on the basis of information provided by the respective sponsoring organizations.

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Donor	Channel	Project Code	Sector/Activity	Amount US\$
Iceland	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19	Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	30,000
Ireland	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19	Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	206,022
Ireland	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	76,923
Ireland	Refugee Trust	RWA-95-1/N09	Rehab. of medical services in Byumba and Kigali	132,553
Ireland	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	245,098
Ireland	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03	Transport and Logistics	137,911
Italy	ICM	RWA-95-1/N20	Transport/logistics, reception, management of camps for IDPs	242,382
Italy	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	123,333
Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N02	Nutrition	139,697
Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B	Education	200,000
Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A	CEDCs	479,833
Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26	Programme support	150,000
Italy	WHO	RWA-95-1/N04	Health	552,147
Italy	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Tanzania/for displaced Rwandese	368,098
Italy	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03	Transport and Logistics	350,000
Japan	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	300,000
Japan	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A	CEDCs	787,802
Japan	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B	CEDCs (Child Rights)	212,198
Japan	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	5,700,000
Japan	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for Burundi and refugees	20,000,000
Japan	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
Liechtenstein	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Luxembourg	UNIFEM	RWA-95-1/N06	Reproductive health/trauma management/life improvement	200,150
Luxembourg	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	212,014
Luxembourg	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for Burundi and refugees	20,000,000
Luxembourg	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
Netherlands	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B	CEDCs (Child Rights)	212,198
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	5,700,000
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for Burundi and refugees	20,000,000
Netherlands	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B	CEDCs (Child Rights)	212,198
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	5,700,000
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for Burundi and refugees	20,000,000
Netherlands	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B	CEDCs (Child Rights)	212,198
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	5,700,000
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for Burundi and refugees	20,000,000
Netherlands	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B	CEDCs (Child Rights)	212,198
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	5,700,000
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for Burundi and refugees	20,000,000
Netherlands	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B	CEDCs (Child Rights)	212,198
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	5,700,000
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for Burundi and refugees	20,000,000
Netherlands	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B	CEDCs (Child Rights)	212,198
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	5,700,000
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for Burundi and refugees	20,000,000
Netherlands	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B	CEDCs (Child Rights)	212,198
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	5,700,000
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for Burundi and refugees	20,000,000
Netherlands	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B	CEDCs (Child Rights)	212,198
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	5,700,000
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for Burundi and refugees	20,000,000
Netherlands	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B	CEDCs (Child Rights)	212,198
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	5,700,000
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for Burundi and refugees	20,000,000
Netherlands	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B	CEDCs (Child Rights)	212,198
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	5,700,000
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Netherlands	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
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Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B	CEDCs (Child Rights)	212,198
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Netherlands	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
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Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B	CEDCs (Child Rights)	212,198
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Netherlands	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
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Netherlands	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
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Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
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Netherlands	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
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Netherlands	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
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Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B	CEDCs (Child Rights)	212,198
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Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for Burundi and refugees	20,000,000
Netherlands	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B	CEDCs (Child Rights)	212,198
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Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for Burundi and refugees	20,000,000
Netherlands	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B	CEDCs (Child Rights)	212,198
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Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for Burundi and refugees	20,000,000
Netherlands	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B	CEDCs (Child Rights)	212,198
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	5,700,000
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for Burundi and refugees	20,000,000
Netherlands	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B	CEDCs (Child Rights)	212,198
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	5,700,000
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for Burundi and refugees	20,000,000
Netherlands	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B	CEDCs (Child Rights)	212,198
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	5,700,000
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for Burundi and refugees	20,000,000
Netherlands	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B	CEDCs (Child Rights)	212,198
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	5,700,000
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for Burundi and refugees	20,000,000
Netherlands	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B	CEDCs (Child Rights)	212,198
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	5,700,000
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for Burundi and refugees	20,000,000
Netherlands	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B	CEDCs (Child Rights)	212,198
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	5,700,000
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for Burundi and refugees	20,000,000
Netherlands	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
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Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	5,700,000
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Netherlands	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06	Health	800,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B	CEDCs (Child Rights)	212,198
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	5,700,000
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for Burundi and refugees	20,000,000
Netherlands	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06		

¹¹ This includes payment of US\$ 201,000 to UN Volunteers (8 UNV Monitors) for 6 months.

**Table III : Donor Breakdown of Contributions and Pledges in Response to the 1995
UN Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda
as of 5 February 1996**

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

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Donor	Channel	Project Code	Sector/Activity	Amount US\$	
German Nat. Comm. for UNESCO	UNESCO	RWA-95-1/N11	Primary school textbooks/re-equipping CNRE	200,000	
UNICEF NATIONAL COMMITTEE	Andorra	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B	CEDCs (Child Rights)	7,752
	Australia	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A	CEDCs	60,150
	Australia	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26	Programme support	15,038
	Austria	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N10	Water and sanitation	9,626
	Belgium	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N10	Water and sanitation	552,072
	Belgium	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B	Education	200,236
	Belgium	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A	CEDCs	400,471
	Canada	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A	CEDCs	144,141
	Finland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B	Education	61,800
	Finland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26	Programme support	51,500
	Finland	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N05	Multisectoral assistance (Northern Tanzania)	148,604
	Finland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N02	Nutrition	568,021
	Finland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N05	Health	757,321
	Finland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B	Education	133,900
	Finland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A	CEDCs	384,642
	Finland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26	Programme support	454,721
	Finland	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N04	Multisectoral assistance (Eastern Zaire)	309,000
	Finland	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N05	Multisectoral assistance (Northern Tanzania)	239,000
	Germany	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B	Education	480,216
	Germany	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A	CEDCs	638,601
	Germany	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N04	SRP-95-1/N04 - Multisectoral assistance (Eastern Zaire)	690,732
	Germany	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N05	Multisectoral assistance (Northern Tanzania)	206,000
	Greece	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N02	Nutrition	276,453
	Greece	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26	Programme support	69,113
	Hong Kong	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N05	Multisectoral assistance (Northern Tanzania)	69,034
	Hungary	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B	Education	15,000
	Israel	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N02	Nutrition	16,000
	Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N02	Nutrition	185,955
	Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N05	Health	423,877
	Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A	CEDCs	237,056
	Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26	Programme support	280,167
	Italy	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N04	Multisectoral assistance (Eastern Zaire)	103,000
	Italy	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N05	Multisectoral assistance (Northern Tanzania)	206,000
	Japan	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B	Education	186,263
	Japan	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A	CEDCs	395,176
	Japan	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26	Programme support	253,928
	Japan	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N04	Multisectoral assistance (Eastern Zaire)	463,500
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N02	Nutrition	300,000	
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N05	Health	17,234	
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A	CEDCs	1,251,050	
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26	Programme support	201,950	
Netherlands	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N04	Multisectoral assistance (Eastern Zaire)	123,600	
Netherlands	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N05	Multisectoral assistance (Northern Tanzania)	123,400	
Slovakia	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26	Programme support	4,213	
Spain	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N05	Health	1,442,000	
Spain	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N10	Water and sanitation	515,000	
Spain	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A	CEDCs	167,955	
Spain	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26	Programme support	447,690	
Spain	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N05	Multisectoral assistance (Northern Tanzania)	412,000	
Sweden	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N05	Multisectoral assistance (Northern Tanzania)	148,950	
Switzerland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N02	Nutrition	206,000	
Switzerland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B	Education	213,343	
Switzerland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26	Programme support	103,000	
UK	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N02	Nutrition	158,730	
UK	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A	CEDCs	200,461	
UK	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B	CEDCs (Child Rights)	123,077	
UK	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26	Programme support	63,027	
USA	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N10	Water and sanitation	10,000	
USA	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B	Education	258,400	
USA	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26	Programme support	64,600	
UNDP	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19	Rwanda/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	22,770	

**Table III : Donor Breakdown of Contributions and Pledges in Response to the 1996
UN Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda
as of 5 February 1996**

Compiled by DE/A (F/TSC/ESU) on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organizations.

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Donor	Channel	Project Code	Sector/Activity	Amount US\$
ACCOT	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N22	Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	60,000
ACPR (Ken)	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19	Rwanda/for reconstruction of one school	9,191
Asso. for Famint Relief (Cyp)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	20,000
Asso. to Aid Refugees (Jpn)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Tanzania/food distribution for refugees	10,000
Bas & Urs Banziger (Swi)	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19	Rwanda/for rehabilitation of a primary school	11,364
BEP Minerals (Aus)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Tanzania/Rwandese refugees	99,935
BLOSO (Bel)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	G.L.A Area/Rwandese refugee children-educ./social programme	62,069
Deutsche Stiftung (Ger)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Zaire/Rwandese refugees	181,358
Dem Lab Party (Ken)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Zaire/Rwandese refugees	30,000
Esperanza ACNUR (Spa)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/Rwandese refugees	25,128
ETEX (Bel)	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19	Rwanda/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	196,204
Girl Guide Assoc. in London (UK)	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19	Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	6,453
Girl Guide Assoc. in London (UK)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/Rwandese refugees	4,688
Japan Times (Jpn)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Zaire/Rwandese refugees	30,928
Jeungang Daily News (Kor)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	12,375
LUU-Rengo (Jpn)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	337,079
Norw. Ref. Council (Norway Gov)	UNESCO	RWA-95-1/N11	Youth education project	490,000
Scoutmaster Int. (Jpn)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	38,967
Division Argentina	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19	Rwanda/emergency relief	1,116
Belgium	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19	Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	1,064
CAR	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	4,679
COB	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for Rwandese refugees	1,607
Greece	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19	Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	13,315
Indonesia	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	5,000
Ireland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A	CEDCs	2,294
Ireland	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Zaire/purch. of school equip. for refugee children	396
Italy	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19	Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	226,449
Ivory Coast	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A	CEDCs	19,140
Ivory Coast	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19	Rwanda/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	654
Japan	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/Rwandese refugees	26,899
Malaysia	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19	Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	78
Saudi Arabia	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19	Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	11,159
Singapore	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B	Education	28,068
Republic of South Africa	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	4,263
Switzerland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26	Programme support	7,741
Switzerland	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/Rwandese refugees	5,082
Tanzania	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Tanzania/for Rwandese refugees	2,629
United Kingdom	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19	Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	1,781
Zambia	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19	Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	117
UN Association (Jpn)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	3,172
UN Women's Guild	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26	Programme support	9,434
UN and UN Agencies Staff	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B	Education	2,500
UNHCR Staff Council (Swi)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01	Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	70,000
UNHCR Staff Council (Swi)	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19	Rwanda/rehabilitation of primary schools	81,387
Others	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03	Transport and Logistics	1,100,000
Subtotal for Non-Food				320,816,372
Carryover Funds	UNHCR		Multisectoral assistance to UNHCR Rwanda/Burundi Operation	27,426,311
Carryover Funds	UNICEF		Multisectoral assistance / 40 % set aside for Sub-Region	23,800,000
Carryover Funds	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03	Transport and Logistics	6,133,144
Carryover Funds *	FAO	RWA-95-1/N03-A	Agriculture	11,411,173
Subtotal for Carryover Funds				68,770,628

* In 1995, various needs in terms of seed and tools (US\$ 11.4 million) have been covered through the European Community and carryover pledges channelled through FAO.

**Table III: Donor Breakdown of Contributions and Pledges in Response to the 1995
UN Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda
as of 5 February 1996**

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

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VFP Food Contributions	Food (MTs)		Amount US\$		Grand Total	
	1995	1994	1995	1994	Food (MTs)	Amount (US\$)
Burundi Conflict Victims (SRP-95-1/N02-A - Emergency Food Aid)						
Australia	—	1,456	—	534,352	1,456	534,352
Denmark	170	—	126,990	—	170	126,990
France	3,850	—	1,412,950	—	3,850	1,412,950
Germany	12,567	3,545	4,748,889	1,301,015	16,112	6,049,904
Japan	—	11,127	—	4,083,609	11,127	4,083,609
Netherlands	4,198	5,943	1,919,908	2,288,821	9,541	4,208,727
Switzerland	227	500	405,649	260,500	727	666,149
United Kingdom	1,944	—	713,448	—	1,944	713,448
USA	18,949	19,196	12,253,611	10,178,338	38,145	22,431,949
EC-ECHO	7,445	1,196	3,130,315	600,562	8,641	3,730,877
Others	—	3,950	—	3,098,700	3,950	3,098,700
Subtotal for Burundi	49,350	46,313	24,711,758	22,345,897	95,663	47,057,655
Rwanda Conflict Victims (RWA-95-1/N01(A-F) - Emergency Food Aid)						
Canada	3,250	—	1,274,000	—	3,250	1,274,000
Denmark	1,850	1,300	725,200	509,600	3,150	1,234,800
Germany	11,205	103	4,512,610	73,851	11,308	4,586,461
Japan	7,200	3,593	2,822,400	1,384,936	10,793	4,207,336
Netherlands	58	404	41,586	158,368	462	199,954
Sweden	—	950	—	681,150	950	681,150
United Kingdom	2,500	—	980,000	—	2,500	980,000
USA	25,719	9,242	14,366,018	4,894,273	34,961	19,260,291
EC-ECHO	1,236	1,042	481,166	388,880	2,278	870,046
CFGB	—	435	—	311,895	435	311,895
Others	—	2,634	—	2,086,567	2,634	2,086,567
Subtotal for Rwanda	53,018	19,643	25,202,980	18,489,520	72,661	35,692,500
Tanzania - Refugees (SRP-95-1/N02-B - Emergency Food Aid)						
Austria	1,000	—	329,000	—	1,000	329,000
Belgium	—	2,000	—	658,000	2,000	658,000
Denmark	1,687	—	555,023	—	1,687	555,023
Germany	4,284	6,201	1,610,936	2,812,004	10,485	4,422,940
Ireland	235	—	130,345	—	235	130,345
Italy	—	1,759	—	1,136,801	1,759	1,136,801
Japan	11,180	—	5,218,720	—	11,180	5,218,720
Sweden	—	206	—	81,164	206	81,164
Switzerland	940	—	309,260	—	940	309,260
United Kingdom	14,914	—	5,834,256	—	14,914	5,834,256
USA	85,403	2,384	39,381,795	1,460,193	87,787	40,841,988
EC-ECHO	8,120	9,966	3,337,180	4,988,652	18,086	8,325,832
Others	900	—	935,100	—	900	935,100
Subtotal for Tanzania	130,563	22,516	57,641,615	11,134,814	153,179	68,776,429
Zaire - Refugees (SRP-95-1/N02-C - Emergency Food Aid)						
Belgium	—	227	—	291,241	227	291,241
Canada	—	13,907	—	8,329,486	13,907	8,329,486
Denmark	345	2,161	172,335	1,059,818	2,506	1,232,153
Germany	11,239	6,059	5,938,882	3,120,322	17,298	9,059,204
Finland	400	—	209,200	—	400	209,200
Ireland	35	—	19,465	—	35	19,465
Japan	7,224	2,767	3,525,312	1,350,296	9,991	4,875,608
Netherlands	2,488	4,548	2,098,549	2,235,317	7,036	5,333,866
Sweden	—	12	—	10,596	12	10,596
Switzerland	—	605	—	425,315	605	425,315
United Kingdom	3,899	941	1,902,712	1,913,994	4,840	3,816,706
USA	118,571	5,980	75,028,813	5,350,340	124,551	80,379,153
EC-ECHO	12,802	27,376	7,043,576	18,436,321	40,178	25,479,897
CFG	—	3,284	—	3,173,772	3,284	3,173,772
Others	1,000	3,972	883,000	2,149,241	4,972	3,032,241
Subtotal for Zaire	158,003	71,839	96,821,844	48,846,059	229,842	145,667,903
USA (To be allocated)	8,000	—	2,936,000	—	8,000	2,936,000
EC-ECHO (To be allocated)	8,868	—	7,282,288	—	8,868	7,282,288
Subtotal for Food	497,902	160,311	214,596,485	92,816,290	568,213	307,412,775
GRAND TOTAL	497,902	160,311	214,596,485	92,816,290	568,213	696,999,775

Table IV: 1995-1996 Emergency Assistance to the Rwandan Refugee Crisis
(Outside of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Framework)
as of 8 February 1996

Note that this report is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to Department of International Affairs by Donors.					Page 1 of 11
Date reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$	
27-Nov-95	Australia	To be allocated	Cash for a Health Package for Rwanda (Part of AS 5 million.)	3,400,751	
27-Nov-95	Australia	ICRC	Cash for medical relief prog. for detainees in Rwanda's prisons and places of detention (Part of AS 5 mil. Health Package for Rwanda)	358,647	
18-Apr-95	Australia	Compassion/Australia	Cash to train Rwandan counsellors working with unaccompanied children	61,533	
18-Apr-95	Australia	World Vision/Australia	Cash to WV programme in Karamoja province, south of Kigali, for unaccompanied children	229,927	Sub-Total
16-Feb-95	Belgium	UNHCR	Cash for costs of regional OAU/UNHCR Conference on assist. to refugees, returnees and IDPs in Great Lakes Region (Extra-Budgetary)	4,050,859	
04-Oct-95	Belgium	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	75,009	
23-Jul-95	Belgium	RC/Belgium	In-kind - tents, construction materials, soap, etc. including transport costs for unaccompanied children	399,333	
22-Jan-95	Belgium	Caritas Catholica	Cash for emergency aid to victims of conflict	424,028	
01-Jun-95	Belgium	Médecins Sans Frontières	Cash for medicines, atomizers, chloroform, pool tent and latrines for population victims of cholera in the Shaba region	176,678	
23-Jul-95	Belgium	Médecins Sans Frontières	In-kind - legistics and medical materials including transport costs for the population of Kibeho Camp and IDPs in Bwiro	137,385	
			Sub-Total	424,028	
				1,636,452	
25-Sep-95	Canada	DHA	Cash to finance a coordinator position in Bujumbura	50,000	
19-Sep-95	Canada	UNDP Trust Fund	Cash to support projects within the framework of overall programme agreed at the UNDP Round Table	350,000	
06-Jun-95	Canada	UNHCR	(UNHCR Extra-Budgetary assistance Burundi-Rwanda operation)	35,668	
26-Jul-95	Canada	ICRC	Cash to provide assistance to people in prisons in Rwanda	1,094,891	
10-Nov-95	Canada	ICRC	Cash to provide non-food relief to refugees and IDPs	919,118	
31-Mar-95	Canada	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	250,361	
22-Feb-95	Canada	RC/Burundi	Cash to undertake ICRC protection/tracing activities and to carry out relief/medical activities in Burundi	709,220	
13-May-95	Canada	ADRA	Cash to facilitate resettlement in SW Communes of Gicovu and Gishita that the provision of food, basic health programmes and tools	135,662	
14-Nov-95	Canada	CARE/Canada	Cash for a project of rehabilitation and reconstruction for the displaced population in Ngori province	481,723	
21-Feb-95	Canada	CARE/Canada	Cash to construct gravity water systems in Ngori, Kayanza, Bujumbura, etc.	496,454	
22-Feb-95	Canada	MSP/Canada	Cash to support the hospital in Bwiro, the health centres and hospital in Gisenyi and Kigali	248,227	
15-May-95	Canada	Salvation Army	Cash to assist in rebuilding the local community in partnership with the local government structure, to create the kind of environment conducive to refugee return and post-war re-settlement (agriculture, health, water/sanitation and reconstruction)	73,529	
21-Feb-95	Canada	World Vision/Canada	Cash to improve health status of unaccompanied children, returnees & IDPs to improve living conditions then provision activities supplies	254,610	
26-Jul-95	Canada	World Vision/Canada	Cash to provide basic survival necessities to the IDPs in Burundi	255,474	Sub-Total
				5,454,937	
01-Sep-95	Denmark	80% Trust Fund	Cash for amelioration of the conditions in the Rwandan prisons	262,238	
04-Oct-95	Denmark	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	701,639	
31-Aug-95	Denmark	IFRC	In-kind - various (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	183,043	
06-Dec-95	Denmark	RC/Denmark	Cash for humanitarian programmes	919,118	
16-Oct-95	Denmark	ADRA	Cash for refugee resettlement project	518,049	
31-Aug-95	Denmark	DanChurch/ACT	Cash for assistance to Rwandan refugees repatriated from Zaire	556,586	
29-Nov-95	Denmark	Save the Children Fund	Cash for continuation of programme for the traumatized children	375,919	Sub-Total
				3,516,592	

Table IV: 1995 Progress/Contributions to the Rwanda/Rwanda Regional Emergency
(Outside of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Framework)
as of 8 February 1996

Note that this report is complementary to the national fund allocations have been requested by the Rwandan Government					Page 3 of 11
Date reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$	
04-Dec-95	Finland	UNDP Trust Fund	Cash for rehabilitation of Justice System: Phase II RW/95/07	236,407	
06-Jan-95	Finland	UNICEF	Cash towards emergency assistance (UNICEF Appeal for Burundi - 01.10.94 - 31.12.95)	336,331	
26-Jul-95	Finland	UNICEF	In kind - emergency kits and transportation costs (UNICEF Appeal for Burundi - 01.10.94 - 31.12.95)	28,037	
06-Jan-95	Finland	ICRC	Cash	283,019	
06-Jun-95	Finland	IFRC	Cash	231,849	
29-May-95	Finland	Free Foreign Mission	Cash	50,705	
07-Apr-95	Finland	World Vision/Finland & International	Cash	47,619	
			Sub-Total	1,217,970	
19-Sep-95	France	UNDP Trust Fund	Cash to support priority projects within the framework of overall programme agreed at the UNDP Round Table	80,000	
10-Jul-95	Germany	UNICEF	Cash for purchase of medicine for the rural population of Burundi	53,937	
31-Dec-95	Germany	UNICEF	(UNICEF Extra-Budgetary assistance Burundi-Rwanda operation)	71,429	
21-Sep-95	Germany	ICRC	Cash for buckets, 40,000 blankets, 15,000 plates, spoons and mugs including transport costs	716,327	
27-Jun-95	Germany	ICRC	Cash for relief assistance for the conflict affected population in Burundi	359,712	
29-Jun-95	Germany	ICRC	Cash for relief assistance for the conflict affected population in Rwanda	359,712	
06-Jul-95	Germany	ICRC/Germany	Cash for food purchase of 3 generators and transportation to Ngam	71,942	
06-Jun-95	Germany	ADRA	Cash for medical relief assistance for displaced persons in Burundi and refugees from Rwanda	80,072	
13-Nov-95	Germany	German Embassy	Cash for tailoring of 15,000 metres of cloth for detainees in Kigali	35,714	
31-Mar-95	Germany	German NGO and Caritas	Cash for two health stations for refugees returning from neighbouring countries and IDPs (loan from Germany: 3 doctors)	103,479	
03-Jan-95	Germany	HELIP	Cash for medical assistance for displaced persons	140,256	
06-Apr-95	Germany	HELIP/Johanneske Unfalhilfe	Cash for medical assistance (3 doctors, 1 project coordinator, 3 nurses, 1 medical assistant, medicines and hospital equipment)	174,433	
10-Aug-95	Germany	WIR RW Rwanda (German NGO)	Cash for relief assistance for children from Rwanda in Goma (protein biscuits and supplementary food incl. transport by air)	145,212	
			Sub-Total	2,314,245	
31-Dec-95	Greece	UNICEF	(UNICEF Extra-Budgetary assistance Burundi-Rwanda operation)	10,000	
25-Aug-95	Ireland	UNDP Trust Fund	Cash for ARDEC housing project in Kigali for returning Rwandan refugees	103,278	
04-Oct-95	Ireland	ICRC	Cash for ICRC Emergency Appeal	241,120	
21-Apr-95	Ireland	ICRC	Cash for ICRC Emergency Appeal (medical, food, non-food assistance)	119,427	
21-Nov-95	Ireland	ICRC	Cash to relieve prison overcrowding conditions	373,625	
21-Nov-95	Ireland	ARDEC	Cash for housing project for returning refugees to Rwanda	64,749	
25-Apr-95	Ireland	Christian Aid	Cash for rural development, water/sanitation, income generation for displaced Burundis	79,618	
01-Dec-95	Ireland	GOAL	Cash for health centres in Gikongoro province	115,688	
25-Apr-95	Ireland	GOAL	Cash for medical relief for refugees in Gikongoro	117,834	
20-Nov-95	Ireland	Refugee Trust Ireland	Cash for medical centre for local communities in Kigali/Banyumba	40,453	
21-Nov-95	Ireland	Treosire	Cash to rehabilitate local schools in Gikongoro	121,359	
			Sub-Total	1,327,151	

Table IV: 1994 Budget/Contributions to the Rwanda/Rwandese Refugee Programme
(Outline of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Framework)
as of 8 February 1996

Note that this report is supplementary to the various appeals for contributions to the Rwanda/Rwandese Refugee Programme, as reported to the Department of Humanitarian Affairs by Donors.				Page 3 of 11	
Date reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$	
19-Jan-95	Italy	DHA (Pisa Warehouse)	Alfint for in-kind contributions through Pisa Warehouse in favour of the Rwandan population	232,357	
26-Apr-95	Italy	UNHCR	Cash for emergency health, social assistance for displaced women and children (UNHCR Appeal for Burundi - 01.10.94 - 31.12.95)	605,955	
			Sub-Total	838,312	
18-Aug-95	Japan	UNDP Trust Fund	Cash to support priority projects within the framework of overall programme agreed at the UNDP Round Table	200,000	
05-Apr-95	Luxembourg	RC/Luxembourg	Cash for medical aid for refugees and displaced persons	86,505	
05-Apr-95	Luxembourg	Guiden a Soeben Met der 3. Welt	Cash for rehabilitation of refugees	34,602	
04-Oct-95	Luxembourg	ICRC	Cash for ICRC Emergency Appeal	330,492	
			Sub-Total	451,599	
18-Mar-95	Netherlands	Netherlands Field Office-Kigali	Cash for aiming to increase the quality of health sector by purchase of medical equipment	182,927	
18-Mar-95	Netherlands	Netherlands Field Office-Kigali	Cash for small scale projects in the field of rehabilitation activities	274,390	
11-May-95	Netherlands	Netherlands Min. of Foreign Affairs	Cash for extension of 16 Security Liaison Officers, according to UNHCR to improve security situation of refugee camps in Zaire	805,195	
11-May-95	Netherlands	Netherlands Min. of Foreign Affairs	Cash for financing of maximal 21 experts to be seconded to the UN International Tribunal for Rwanda, for 12 months	4,090,909	
11-May-95	Netherlands	Netherlands Min. of Foreign Affairs	Cash to two Dutch Experts in International Investigation Committee, investigating recent violent incidents in Kibeho, Rwanda	35,584	
07-Nov-95	Netherlands	ICOM	Cash to IOM programme "Return and Reintegration of 270 Qualified Rwandan Nationals"	1,273,885	
30-Mar-95	Netherlands	SG Trust Fund	Cash to help Gov. of Rwanda to meet its administrative requirements and to ensure its functioning (balance of 1994 decision of US\$ 5 m.)	4,305,098	
13-Nov-95	Netherlands	UN (Office of SRS in Burundi)	Cash for expert assistance for the documentation of national police academy in Burundi	149,887	
13-Nov-95	Netherlands	UN (Office of SRS in Burundi)	Cash for material and personal support programme for the Burundian border police	210,191	
24-Nov-95	Netherlands	UNDP	Cash to "Rwandan Communal Police Training" (training of police cadets, improvement of police training centre, construction of 145 police stations)	2,417,197	
22-Nov-95	Netherlands	UNDP Trust Fund	Cash earmarked for resettlement activities for Rwandan displaced and refugees	10,509,534	
16-Jun-95	Netherlands	UNDP Trust Fund	Cash to the rehabilitation of the judicial system in Rwanda, channelled through the UNDP Trust Fund for Rwanda	3,116,883	
26-Mar-95	Netherlands	UNDP	Cash to UNDP Trust Fund for Rwanda, aiming to support the Government of Rwanda's Programme of National Reconciliation	11,737,804	
			Socio-economic Rehabilitation and Recovery presented at Geneva Round Table Conference in January 1995		
12-Apr-95	Netherlands	UNHCR	Cash for regional conference in Bujumbura (12-17 February 1995) (UNHCR Extra-Budgetary Assistance)	31,707	
08-Mar-95	Netherlands	UNHCR	Cash for secondment of a Dutch team (16 persons) for security operations in refugee camps in Zaire (Extra-Budgetary Assistance)	736,098	
16-Jun-95	Netherlands	UN Int'l Tribunal for Rwanda	Cash contribution to the UN Trust Fund for the International Tribunal	3,100,000	
05-Nov-95	Netherlands	ICRC	Cash to ICRC "Urgent Renewal Appeal", dated September 1995	3,184,713	
01-Aug-95	Netherlands	ICRC	Cash to improve conditions of Nalinda detention Camp (construction of shelter, accommodation, sanitary and basic health infrastructure)	1,338,462	
11-May-95	Netherlands	ICRC	Cash to ICRC protection and assistance programme for Rwandan detainees in prisons (1995 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	324,675	
11-May-95	Netherlands	ICRC	Cash to ICRC relief programme for refugees and displaced in Burundi (1995 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	649,351	
02-Dec-95	Netherlands	ICRC/Netherlands	Cash for IFRC Relief Operation for Rwandan refugees in Tanzania, Burundi, Zaire & Uganda (food relief/construction of health centres)	1,801,274	
11-May-95	Netherlands	ICRC/Netherlands	Cash to an emergency food programme (maize and beans) for Rwandan and Burundian refugees in camps in the region	1,298,701	
11-May-95	Netherlands	Citizens Network/Belgium	Cash for three projects, aiming to reconstruct the legal system in Rwanda	438,284	
17-Mar-95	Netherlands	Disaster Relief Agency/Netherlands	Cash for "community services" projects for Rwandan refugees in Tanzania (Benue)	75,000	
24-Sep-95	Netherlands	Disaster Relief Agency/Netherlands	Cash for a Security Coordination Officer within the NGO Security Coordination Committee in Burundi	56,996	
18-Dec-95	Netherlands	Disaster Relief Agency/Netherlands	Cash for "Community Services Programme" for Rwandan refugees in Benue Camps in Tanzania	136,803	

**Table IV: 1995 Pledges/Contributions to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency
(Outside of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Framework)
as of 8 February 1996**

Note that this report is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to Department of Humanitarian Affairs by Donors.					Page 4 of 11
Date reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$	
24-Oct-95	Netherlands	Diamond Relief Agency/Netherlands	Cash to fund feasibility study for a standby water supply system in the Ngara refugee camps in Tanzania	50,314	
15-Nov-95	Netherlands	Thomas Akt Internationals/Netherlands	Cash for humanitarian aid for the Burundian displaced supp. food relief "rehabilitation" parcels of seeds, tools and chicken	573,883	
01-Aug-95	Netherlands	Machin Medicines Mond/Netherlands	Cash for rehabilitation of health centres in Kibuye and Giturama (health services, purchase and distribution of medicines)	1,753,178	
02-Jun-95	Netherlands	NEDWOC/Netherlands	Cash for monitoring/assessment mission for the "community services programme" in the camps for Rwandan refugees in Kagera region	32,696	
07-Nov-95	Netherlands	Netherlands Refugee Foundation	Cash to "self-reliance" projects for Rwandan returnees and local population (loan schemes for micro enterprises, skills training, etc)	216,497	
15-Nov-95	Netherlands	Rwanda Education Foundation 2000	Cash to a primary education programme for displaced children in Burundi (education materials, pencils, etc.)	530,836	
15-Feb-95	Netherlands	Save the Children/UK	Cash for secondment of Health Adviser to work at MOE in Kigali and prov. of support for training, workshops and study visits	395,843	
01-Aug-95	Netherlands	Save the Children/UK	Cash for strengthening of the Regional Ministry of Health in Rutenguri (improvement of planning and management capacity)	704,928	
21-Nov-95	Netherlands	SNV/Netherlands	Cash for rehab. prog. for the population of the Cyanganga district in Rwanda (consists of houses, agricultural inputs, psycho-social rehab.)	2,253,823	
18-Aug-95	Netherlands	Stichting Vluchteling	Cash for emergency nutrition programme for Rwandan refugees in camp Katsale, Zaire	184,872	
11-May-95	Netherlands	Wallenberg Institute/Sweden	Cash to the Wallenberg Institute for the facility of National Debate in Burundi	324,675	
Sub-Total				59,343,115	
21-Jun-95	New Zealand	SG Trust Fund	Cash for relief and recovery programmes in Rwanda	200,000	
21-Jun-95	New Zealand	ICRC	Cash for relief and recovery programmes in Rwanda	66,667	
Sub-Total				266,667	
15-Mar-95	Norway	Direct	Cash for participation costs for refugee conference in Bujumbura (POL95-A076)	7,108	
17-Jan-95	Norway	Organization of African Unity (OAU)	Cash for radio communication equipment for OAU's international observers (POL95-D030)	17,673	
05-Apr-95	Norway	Special Represent. of SG for Burundi	Cash for technical assistance (POL95-D003)	95,541	
05-Apr-95	Norway	Special Represent. of SG for Burundi	Cash for technical assistance (POL95-D004)	44,586	
29-Nov-95	Norway	Special Represent. of SG for Burundi	Cash for Voluntary Fund for International Commission of Inquiry (POL95-B100)	48,000	
08-Dec-95	Norway	DHA	Cash for projects in Rwanda/Burundi, coord., information/preparedness measures for hum. oper. in Great Lakes Region (POL95-B107)	320,000	
22-Jun-95	Norway	UN Int'l Tribunal for Rwanda	Cash for International Tribunal for Rwanda (POL95-C038)	105,008	
24-May-94	Norway	UNICEF	Cash for conflict preventive humanitarian measures in Burundi (POL95-A018)	690,145	
06-Jan-95	Norway	ICRC	Cash for ICP, essential drugs, supplementary feeding (UNICEF Appeal for Burundi - 01.10.94 - 31.12.95) (POL95-B050)	297,496	
31-Mar-95	Norway	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	675,283	
04-Oct-95	Norway	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	689,659	
14-Jul-95	Norway	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04.95)	493,421	
06-Aug-95	Norway	RC/Norway	Cash for emergency relief in the Sub-Region (Burundi, Tanzania, Zaire and Uganda) (POL95-A268)	1,313,600	
08-Jul-95	Norway	RC/Norway	Cash for emergency relief (POL95-A269)	1,334,880	
07-Apr-95	Norway	RC/Norway	Cash for ICRC - emergency relief and crisis prevention (POL95-A133)	656,051	
13-Dec-95	Norway	RC/Norway	Cash for ICRC operations - emergency projects (POL95-A435)	509,040	
05-Apr-95	Norway	RC/Norway	Cash for Norwegian personnel and equipment (POL95-A122)	492,038	
12-Dec-95	Norway	RC/Norway (ICRC)	Cash for kind - high protein biscuits to prisoners (POL95-A439)	510,880	
23-Jun-95	Norway	CARE/Norway	Cash for environmental project in refugee camps in Tanzania (B195-A015)	288,453	
27-Jun-95	Norway	Churches	Cash for emergency relief and social rehabilitation (POL95-A281)	149,758	
11-Dec-95	Norway	Institute for Human Rights	Cash for report on the elections and process of democracy in Tanzania (POL95-D055)	12,656	

Table IV: 1995 Pledges/Contributions to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency (Outside of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Framework)
as of 8 February 1996

Note that this report is representative to the extent that decisions have been reported to Department of Humanitarian Affairs by Donors.					Page 4 of 11
Date reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$	
24-Apr-95	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for civil society and confidence building measures (POL.95-A139)	95,541	
12-Dec-95	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for emergency aid for refugees reshipped from Zaire-receiving centres (POL.95-A360B)	89,699	
24-Apr-95	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for health stations, mobile hospitals, food distribution for 500,000 refugees in Bukavu (POL.95-A138)	796,178	
25-Apr-95	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for peace and reconciliation programme (POL.95-A140)	71,999	
28-Sep-95	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for repatriation of refugees in Zaire (POL.95-A360)	233,281	
24-Apr-95	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for water and food supply for 500,000 refugees in Beni refugee camp (POL.95-A137)	238,854	
18-Jul-95	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Airlift of equipment, hospital, projects in Cyangugu, Nyagatare (POL.95-A314)	1,723	
13-Dec-95	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for emergency aid for repatriated refugees, incl. high protein biscuits, storage bins, water tanks etc. (POL.95-A359B)	160,000	
07-Jul-95	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for emergency relief and social rehabilitation in Tanzania (POL.95-A274)	1,103,840	
07-Jul-95	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for emergency relief in Nyagatare (POL.95-A271)	129,241	
07-Jul-95	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for health project for refugees in Ifizi Hill, Ngara, Tanzania (POL.95-A202)	810,432	
08-Jul-95	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for hospital equipment and operational costs (POL.95-A270)	757,674	
13-Dec-95	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for repatriation of refugees, incl. high protein biscuits, tents, water tanks and freight and local distribution costs (POL.95-A359)	1,092,368	
28-Sep-95	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for the secondment of 1 expert to the Secretary General's Special Representative in Burundi (POL.95-D0193)	544,323	
04-Aug-95	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	In kind - one field hospital and staff for UNDPKO operation in Rwanda (POL.95-D027)	138,192	
14-Sep-95	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Secondment of staff to the International Tribunal for Rwanda (3 investigators) (POL.95-D026)	2,361,198	
28-Jul-95	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash for the abandoned children - family reunion programme (POL.95-A361)	390,145	
28-Sep-95	Norway	Save the Children/Norway	Cash for family reunion programme for orphans (POL.95-A361B)	155,521	
13-Dec-95	Norway	Save the Children/Norway		59,186	
Sub-Total				17,979,674	
21-Feb-95	Philippines	SG Trust Fund	Cash	5,000	
31-Jul-95	Spain	SG Trust Fund	Cash to the UN Trust Fund for the International Tribunal	150,000	
31-Jul-95	Spain	UNDP Trust Fund	Cash to the rehabilitation of the judicial system in Rwanda	200,000	
31-Jul-95	Spain	UNHCR	Cash contribution for the centre of human rights in Burundi	200,000	
04-Oct-95	Spain	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	65,574	
31-Jul-95	Spain	Veterinarios Sin Fronteras	Cash to a food programme for unaccompanied children in Goma refugees camps	42,276	
Sub-Total				657,850	
15-Sep-95	Sweden	UNDP Trust Fund	Cash to support priority projects within the framework of overall programme agreed at the UNDP Review Table	675,000	
15-Feb-95	Sweden	UNHCR	Cash for costs of regional OAU/UNHCR Conference on assistance to refugees, returnees and IDPs in Great Lakes Region	68,871	
30-Jun-95	Sweden	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	2,666,667	
04-Oct-95	Sweden	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	551,946	
19-Jun-95	Sweden	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01/04/95)	374,561	
19-Jun-95	Sweden	IFRC	Services - delegates (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01/04/95)	1,106,140	
22-Jun-95	Sweden	African Housing Fund	Cash to encourage IDPs and refugees to return by providing means to build houses and to enhance the process of national reconciliation	792,011	
07-Mar-95	Sweden	PMU Interlife/Sweden	Cash for resettlement of Burundian IDPs and refugees	177,534	
25-Jul-95	Sweden	PMU-Interlife/Sweden	Cash for construction of houses for repatriation of refugees in Burundi	275,482	
28-Jul-95	Sweden	PMU-Interlife/Sweden	Cash for orphans	55,096	
Sub-Total				6,743,308	

Table IV: 1995 Pledges/Contributions to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency
(Outside of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Framework)
as of 8 February 1996

Note that this report is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to Department of Humanitarian Affairs by Donors.					Page 6 of 11
Date reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$	
31-Oct-95	Switzerland	Direct Government	Cash assistance to the judicial system of Rwanda	713,043	
19-Sep-95	Switzerland	UNDP Trust Fund	Cash to support priority projects within the framework of overall programme agreed at the UNDP Round Table	426,000	
15-Feb-95	Switzerland	UNHCR	Cash for costs of regional OAU/UNHCR Conference on assist. to refugees/returnees/IDPs in Great Lakes Region	21,260	
04-Oct-95	Switzerland	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	409,836	
Sub-Total				1,564,139	
21-Feb-95	Tunisia	SG Trust Fund	Cash	3,044	
27-Sep-95	United Kingdom	DIA	Cash to finance a Humanitarian Officer to SRSB Burundi Office for 4 months	47,550	
19-Oct-95	United Kingdom	SG Trust Fund	Cash	292,726	
31-Mar-95	United Kingdom	UNDP	Cash for assisting the Rwandan Gov. in tracking financial accounts & coord. implement. of the Round Table Prop. (Cost-sharing arrang't)	317,460	
28-Mar-95	United Kingdom	UNDP	Cash to help strengthen the Rwandan Gov. capacity in financial, economic and human resource management (Cost-sharing arrangement)	3,174,603	
27-Mar-95	United Kingdom	UNDP Trust Fund	Cash to help meet immediate capital and recurrent costs	2,063,492	
27-Feb-95	United Kingdom	UNHCR	Cash for Human Rights activities in Burundi	158,730	
15-Feb-95	United Kingdom	UNHCR	Cash for costs of regional OAU/UNHCR Conference on assist. to refugees, returnees and IDPs in Great Lakes Region (Extra-budgetary)	47,619	
01-Mar-95	United Kingdom	UNHCR	In-kind - Mercedes Benz UNOMOG 1550L/3Y old truck for conversion mobile workshop to support ref. prog. in Ngara (Extra-budgetary)	49,086	
06-Sep-95	United Kingdom	UNICEF	Cash for one dedicated specialist to be seconded to UNICEF and provide advice on unaccompanied children	21,780	
21-Mar-95	United Kingdom	UNICEF	Cash for UNICEF operational needs in Burundi, health, water/sanitation, CIEDs (UNICEF Appeal for Burundi - 01/10/94 - 31/12/95)	793,651	
06-Sep-95	United Kingdom	WFP	Cash for a nutritionist to be seconded to WFP to strengthen organisation's ability to meet food security related needs	21,780	
30-Jun-95	United Kingdom	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	906,015	
04-Oct-95	United Kingdom	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	372,951	
28-Mar-95	United Kingdom	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	337,143	
27-Mar-95	United Kingdom	IFRC	Cash for the IFRC's 1995 Emergency Appeal for Rwanda/Burundi refugees in Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire	396,825	
28-Feb-95	United Kingdom	ACORD	Cash to provide seeds and tools for families affected by the October 1993 war in Burundi	95,238	
28-Feb-95	United Kingdom	Action Nord-Sud/Belgium	Cash for provision of seeds and tools in Kigali prefecture to allow approx. 22,000 households (mainly farmers) to start agricultural activities for planting season	172,971	
30-Jun-95	United Kingdom	AMREF	Cash to enable AMREF to evaluate the impact of its Byumba Emergency Health Programme and Health Training Initiatives	11,532	
17-Aug-95	United Kingdom	AMREF	Cash to provide basic primary health services in Byumba prefecture	158,730	
13-Sep-95	United Kingdom	CAHB/United Kingdom	Cash to provide emergency assistance to vulnerable households by a seed and food distribution and agricultural recovery programme	193,651	
30-Apr-95	United Kingdom	Christian Aid	Cash for rehabilitation of school buildings and secondary education for 140 girls in Kigali	70,462	
17-Feb-95	United Kingdom	Christian Aid	Cash to provide 19,929 families (mainly farmers) with one ton per family plus boxes, potato & veg. seeds for planting after rainy season	106,349	
24-May-95	United Kingdom	Feed the Children/Europe	Cash to provide emergency care to approx. 600 children in Butaro Transit Centre affected by Kibeho displacement	121,418	
26-Sep-95	United Kingdom	Health Aid/United Kingdom	Cash for rehabilitation of Rubungo Health Centre including the provision of drugs and training	129,692	
28-Feb-95	United Kingdom	Merlin	Cash for rehabilitation of health centres in Gisenyi region and to assist MOH in Rwanda	362,043	
22-Dec-95	United Kingdom	Merlin	Cash to maintain Merlin health activities by continued support to local staff, institutional strengthening and to maintain a regional emergency capacity for 6 months from 15 October 1995 (Gisenyi Prefecture)	396,825	
24-May-95	United Kingdom	Save the Children Fund	Cash to assist Rwandan Government in implementing policy of reuniting up to 100,000 unaccompanied children with their families	161,290	
19-Sep-95	United Kingdom	Save the Children Fund	Cash to provide a tracing and reunification programme for unaccompanied children with families or communities throughout Rwanda	153,846	
21-Jun-95	United Kingdom	Save the Children Fund	Cash to support and strengthen WFP activities in Burundi, to secure possible sites for new refugee settlements in Kigali	38,331	
30-Jun-95	United Kingdom	UK Jewish Aid & JNF Development	Cash to support rehabilitation and management costs of a care centre for abandoned children	89,645	
Sub-Total				11,336,434	

Table IV: 1995 Pledges/Contributions to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency
(CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEAL FRAMEWORK)
as of 8 February 1996

Note that this report is comprehensive to the extent that pledges have been reported to Department of Humanitarian Affairs by Donors.				Page 7 of 11
Date reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
01-Apr-95	USA	Direct	Cash for cost of 979,200 sq. ft. of plastic sheeting (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	87,920
01-Apr-95	USA	Direct	Cash for personnel support (OIT FY 1995 Assistance)	76,000
01-Apr-95	USA	Direct	Cash for technical assistance and assessments (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	210,060
30-Sep-95	USA	USAID/HR/OIDA	Cash for personnel support and DART administration (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	686,328
30-Sep-95	USA	USAID/HR/OIT	Cash for orbital justice system (OIT FY 1995 Assistance)	151,290
30-Sep-95	USA	USAID/HR/OIT	Cash for international tribunal for Rwanda (OIT FY 1995 Assistance)	254,083
30-Sep-95	USA	USAID/HR/OIT	Cash for women in transition programme (OIT FY 1995 Assistance)	1,002,955
27-Sep-95	USA	DHA	Cash to fund DHA Humanitarian Officers who will enhance the coordination of humanitarian efforts in Burundi	98,000
01-Feb-95	USA	UNHCR	Cash for costs of regional CAJUNECR Conference on assist. to refugees, returnees & IDPs in Great Lakes Region (Extra-budgetary)	50,000
19-Apr-95	USA	UNICEF	Cash for emergency power equipment (UNICEF Appeal for Burundi - 01/10/94 - 31/12/95)	300,000
31-Aug-95	USA	ICRC	Cash for ICRC budget extension for Rwanda (State/PRM FY 1995 Assistance)	4,000,000
30-Sep-95	USA	ICRC	Cash for purchase and distribution of medicines in Burundi (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	500,000
01-Mar-95	USA	ICRC	Cash for regional purchase of food for Central and S.W. Rwanda (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	2,034,000
30-Sep-95	USA	ICRC	Cash for temporary emergency shelter for detainees in Rwanda (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	625,000
01-Jan-95	USA	ICRC	In kind - 17170 MTs of emergency food aid (FY 1995) (IFP Assistance)	11,108,300
05-Apr-95	USA	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95) (State/PRM FY 1995 Assistance)	5,500,000
30-Sep-95	USA	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95) (State/PRM FY 1995 Assistance)	10,000,000
30-Sep-95	USA	RCUSA	Cash for water rehabilitation project (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	302,054
03-Feb-95	USA	ADRA	Cash for food-for-work, road and well programmes in the North-West (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	499,609
30-Sep-95	USA	ADRA	Cash for Kibuye seeds and tools distribution in IFW programme (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	286,180
30-Sep-95	USA	Aflecto	Cash for rehabilitation and support health services at Nalio, Health Center (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	176,541
30-Sep-95	USA	AICP/France	Cash for emergency nutrition and sanitation programme (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	491,214
30-Sep-95	USA	AICP/France	Cash for resettlement shelter rehabilitation programme in Burundi (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	491,170
30-Sep-95	USA	AICP/France	Cash to respond to unstable nutritional situation in Kigali (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	481,503
30-Sep-95	USA	AICP/USA	Cash for health and water programme in Butare (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	273,878
30-Sep-95	USA	AICP/USA	Cash for health and water programme (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	871,944
30-Sep-95	USA	American Refugee Committee	Cash for emergency health programme in Kibuye (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	635,202
27-Jan-95	USA	American Refugee Committee	Cash for health and water rehabilitation in North-East (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	753,174
01-Jul-95	USA	American Refugee Committee	Cash for primary health care and training (State/PRM FY 1995 Assistance)	194,782
30-Sep-95	USA	American Refugee Committee	Cash for rehabilitation of water systems and health centers (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	1,221,351
30-Sep-95	USA	AMREF	Cash for emergency health assistance (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	2,009,529
30-Sep-95	USA	AMREF	Cash for primary health care programme (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	751,881
28-Feb-95	USA	Catholic Relief Services	Cash for technical assistance and support to WFP/Caritas Network for food distribution (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	489,593
30-Sep-95	USA	Catholic Relief Services	In kind - 10,150 MTs of P. L. 480 emergency Tido II cornmeal (IFP FY 1995 Assistance)	5,328,800
30-Sep-95	USA	Christian Reform, World Relief Contin	Cash for seeds and tools project in Kibuye (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	59,848
30-Sep-95	USA	Feed the Children/Europe	Cash for food distribution to persons returning from IDP camps (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	13,856

Table IV: 1995 Pledges/Contributions to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency
(Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Framework)
as of 8 February 1996

Note that this report is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to Department of Humanitarian Affairs by Donors.					Page 8 of 11
Date reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$	
30-Sep-95	USA	International Medical Corps	Cash for emergency medical intervention project in Musinga (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	838,213	
30-Sep-95	USA	International Medical Corps	Cash for emergency medical interventions (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	1,091,547	
30-Sep-95	USA	International Rescue Committee	Cash for camp administration in Southwest Rwanda (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	392,891	
30-Sep-95	USA	International Rescue Committee	Cash for health and water rehabilitation project (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	811,890	
01-Jan-95	USA	International Rescue Committee	Cash for refugees in Tanzania (State/PRM FY 1995 Assistance)	1,208,557	
01-Feb-95	USA	International Rescue Committee	Cash for relief and rehabilitation project in Cyangugu and Kibungo (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	1,081,412	
28-Feb-95	USA	International Rescue Committee	Cash for Rwandese and Burundese refugees in Zaïre (State/PRM FY 1995 Assistance)	718,385	
30-Sep-95	USA	Médicins Sans Frontières/Belgium	Cash for emergency health assistance in Burundi (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	2,009,529	
01-Jan-95	USA	National Peace Corps	Cash to recruit and train human rights monitors (OIT FY 1995 Assistance)	110,000	
30-Sep-95	USA	Save the Children/UK	Cash for national tracing and reunification programme (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	348,237	
30-Sep-95	USA	Save the Children/USA	Cash for supporting a programme for displaced and unaccompanied children (USABD FY 1995 Assistance)	1,447,511	
30-Sep-95	USA	Solidarité	Cash for food and non-food assistance for persons returning from IDP camps (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	169,746	
01-Apr-95	USA	Terre des Hommes	Cash to assist street children in Bujumbura (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	121,729	
30-Sep-95	USA	Terre sans Frontières	Cash for solid waste collection (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	412,070	
03-Feb-95	USA	World Relief	Cash for primary health care in Kibogor (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	230,036	
01-May-95	USA	WVRD	Cash for agriculture programme in Kanazi, Kuvungu, Gikongoro (OFDA FY 1995 Assistance)	1,988,708	
30-Sep-95	USA	WVRD	In kind - 2,140 MTs of P.L. 480 emergency Title II commodities to WVRD (RFP FY 1995 Assistance)	970,100	Sub-Total
25-Jul-95	EC-ECHO	Reserve	Cash for assist. to ref., ret. and IDPs (med./med. equipmt. nut., w/vent., resettl./assist.) from Burundi/Rwanda (part of ECU 25 mil.)	65,968,796	
06-Jul-95	EC-ECHO	Reserve	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	4,000,000	
10-Mar-95	EC-ECHO	Government of Denmark	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	3,822,667	
24-Jul-95	EC-ECHO	UNHCR	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	124,688	
04-May-95	EC-ECHO	ICRC	In kind - 33 fully equipped Human Rights Field Offices (European Union)	7,790,884	
31-Mar-95	EC-ECHO	ICRC	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 27.07.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 75 million)	580,460	
17-Jan-95	EC-ECHO	IFRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	9,958,384	
10-Nov-95	EC-ECHO	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	3,613,636	
24-Apr-95	EC-ECHO	RC/Belgium	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	1,316,564	
23-Jun-95	EC-ECHO	AAH	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	664,474	
13-Jan-95	EC-ECHO	AAH	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	268,456	
25-Jul-95	EC-ECHO	AICF	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	193,360	
13-Jan-95	EC-ECHO	Action Now Sud	Cash for assist. to ref., ret. and IDPs (med./med. equipmt. nut., w/vent., resettl./assist.) from Burundi/Rwanda (part of ECU 25 mil.)	413,333	
06-Jul-95	EC-ECHO	AIC	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	976,801	
14-Feb-95	EC-ECHO	AIC	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	520,000	
12-May-95	EC-ECHO	AIC	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	442,643	
25-Jul-95	EC-ECHO	Association Action Humanitaire	Cash for assist. to ref., ret. and IDPs (med./med. equipmt. nut., w/vent., resettl./assist.) from Burundi/Rwanda (part of ECU 25 mil.)	1,348,993	
14-Feb-95	EC-ECHO	Alma	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	489,000	
				187,032	

Table IV: 1995 Pledges/Contributions to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency
(Continued of the 1995 Consolidated Emergency Appeal Administration)
as of 8 February 1996

Note that this report is complementary to the extent that decisions have been reported to Department of Humanitarian Affairs by Donors.					Page 10 of 11
Date reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$	
31-Mar-95	NS/Liechtenstein	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	4,839	
31-Mar-95	NS/Netherlands	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	1,295,577	
04-Oct-95	NS/New Zealand	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	99,645	
31-Mar-95	NS/Norway	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	455,781	
04-Oct-95	NS/South Africa	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	3,875	
30-Jun-95	NS/Sweden	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	160,922	
31-Mar-95	NS/United Kingdom	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	838,710	
Sub-Total				6,914,383	
22-May-95	RC/Australia	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	73,175	
22-Sep-95	RC/Australia	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	72,008	
27-Mar-95	RC/Austria	IFRC	In kind - water project and personnel (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	508,772	
11-Apr-95	RC/Brazil	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	60,000	
18-Mar-95	RC/Canada	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	73,226	
25-Jul-95	RC/Canada	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	836	
08-Aug-95	RC/Canada	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	398	
22-Dec-95	RC/Cyprus	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	260	
10-Jan-95	RC/Denmark	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	75,758	
26-Jun-95	RC/Denmark (Gov.)	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	181,754	
27-Dec-95	RC/Denmark	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	365,658	
01-Apr-95	RC/Finland	IFRC	In kind - clothes (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	326,255	
09-Oct-95	RC/Finland	IFRC	Cash for Burundi (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	817,391	
24-Nov-95	RC/Finland	IFRC	Cash for Tanzania and Zaire (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	47,752	
18-Apr-95	RC/France	IFRC	Cash for refugees in Zaire and Burundi (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	354,848	
22-Mar-95	RC/Germany	IFRC	Cash for food aid for March and April (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	2,564,103	
01-Apr-95	RC/Germany	IFRC	In kind - various (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	450,441	
07-Jul-95	RC/Germany	IFRC	Cash for generators (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	90,516	
15-Nov-95	RC/Germany	IFRC	In kind - equipment (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	193,801	
12-May-95	RC/Iceland	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	3,111	
04-Oct-95	RC/Iceland	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	15,314	

Table IV: 1995 Pledges/Contributions to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency
(Summary of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Framework)

as of 8 February 1996

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Note that this record is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to Department of Humanitarian Affairs by Donors.

Date reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
27-Jun-95	EC-ECHO	AVSI	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	268,456
25-Jul-95	EC-ECHO	CARCA	Cash for assist. to ref., ret. and IDPs (modified. equip. mat., vehicles, resettlement. assist.) from Burundi/Rwanda (part of ECU 25 mil.)	356,667
13-Jun-95	EC-ECHO	Concom	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	366,300
13-Jun-95	EC-ECHO	Dischargeaid	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	977,961
10-Feb-95	EC-ECHO	Deutsches Welthungerhilf	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	1,122,195
03-May-95	EC-ECHO	Feed the Children	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	91,275
13-Jun-95	EC-ECHO	Feed the Children	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	854,781
26-Apr-95	EC-ECHO	HCN	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	315,789
23-Jun-95	EC-ECHO	Malteser Hilfsliefernt	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	322,148
13-Jun-95	EC-ECHO	Malteser Hilfsliefernt	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	512,821
17-Jan-95	EC-ECHO	Médecins Du Monde	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	1,111,111
08-May-95	EC-ECHO	Médecins Du Monde	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	80,537
23-Jul-95	EC-ECHO	Médecins Sans Frontières/Belgium	Cash for assist. to ref., ret. and IDPs (modified. equip. mat., vehicles, resettlement. assist.) from Burundi/Rwanda (part of ECU 25 mil.)	613,333
06-Feb-95	EC-ECHO	Médecins Sans Frontières/Belgium	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	2,197,802
25-Jul-95	EC-ECHO	Médecins Sans Frontières/France	Cash for assist. to ref., ret. and IDPs (modified. equip. mat., vehicles, resettlement. assist.) from Burundi/Rwanda (part of ECU 25 mil.)	266,667
30-Jun-95	EC-ECHO	Médecins Sans Frontières/France	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	744,811
25-Jul-95	EC-ECHO	MPDL-S	Cash for assist. to ref., ret. and IDPs (modified. equip. mat., vehicles, resettlement. assist.) from Burundi/Rwanda (part of ECU 25 mil.)	300,000
19-Jul-95	EC-ECHO	OXFAM/UK	Cash for assist. to ref., ret. and IDPs (modified. equip. mat., vehicles, resettlement. assist.) from Burundi/Rwanda (part of ECU 25 mil.)	226,667
11-Apr-95	EC-ECHO	Pharmaceutics Sans Frontières/France	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	53,333
13-Jan-95	EC-ECHO	Pharmaceutics Sans Frontières/France	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	637,895
17-Feb-95	EC-ECHO	Solida	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	2,014,632
13-Jun-95	EC-ECHO	SOS	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	336,638
			Sub-Total	976,801
19-Sep-95	World Bank	UNDP	Cash for rehabilitation and strengthening of the management capacities of the State (cost-sharing arrangement)	51,494,975
20-Jun-95	NS/Australia	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	500,000
30-Jun-95	NS/Australia	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	224,303
30-Jun-95	NS/Brazil	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	105,263
31-Mar-95	NS/Canada	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	29,737
30-Jun-95	NS/France	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	74,459
30-Jun-95	NS/Germany	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	1,238,978
04-Oct-95	NS/Ireland	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	1,976,170
30-Jun-95	NS/Japan	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	156,885
			Sub-Total	255,239

Table IV: 1995 Pledges/Contributions to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency

(Contributions of the UN and other international organizations)

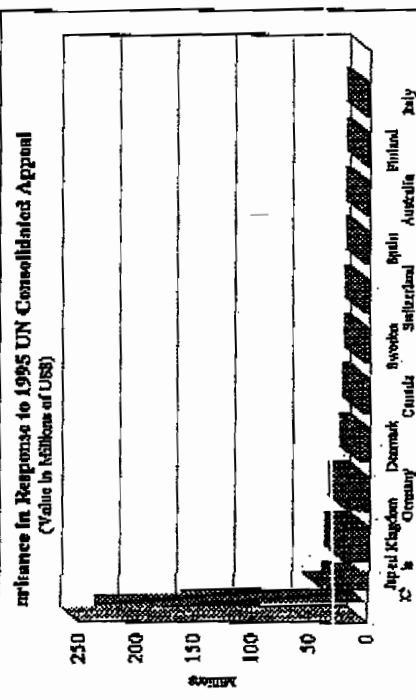
as of 8 February 1996

Note: This report is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to Department of Humanitarian Affairs by Donors.					Page 11 of 11
Date reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$	
31-Aug-95	RC/Ireland	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	167,895	
19-Apr-95	RC/Japan	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	322,208	
15-Feb-95	RC/Malaysia	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	31,107	
03-Apr-95	RC/Malaysia	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	28,255	
12-Jan-95	RC/Monaco	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	2,784	
07-Mar-95	RC/Morocco	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	3,061	
27-Dec-94	RC/Netherlands	IFRC	Cash for food for refugees in Goma (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	448,500	
23-Feb-95	RC/Netherlands	IFRC	Cash for Kibumba Hospital (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	200,838	
17-Mar-95	RC/Netherlands	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	897,984	
17-Jul-95	RC/Netherlands	IFRC	Cash for Kibumba Hospital (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	208,368	
27-Sep-95	RC/Netherlands	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	263,443	
12-Apr-95	RC/Norway	IFRC	In kind - medical equipment (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	61,104	
15-May-95	RC/Portugal	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	1,386	
31-Jan-95	RC/Sweden	IFRC	In kind - clothes (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	303,158	
01-Mar-95	RC/Sweden	IFRC	Cash for health programmes (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	277,742	
31-Mar-95	RC/Sweden	IFRC	In kind - clothes (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	628,664	
13-Sep-95	RC/Sweden	IFRC	Cash for clothes (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	136,866	
07-Jun-95	RC/Switzerland	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	307,018	
07-Jun-95	RC/Switzerland	IFRC	Cash for distribution and procurement of clothes (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	289,474	
20-Dec-94	RC/United Kingdom	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	765,152	
01-Mar-95	RC/United Kingdom	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	814,316	
08-Mar-95	RC/USA	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	80,000	
13-Mar-95	RC/USA	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	250,000	
Sub-Total				12,750,200	
31-Dec-95	Int'l Islamic Relief (Said)	UNHCR	In kind donations to UNHCR Extra-Budgetary assistance for Burundi-Rwanda operations incl. repatriation activities	24,750	
15-Mar-95	Private	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	3,032	
31-Mar-95	Private	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	1,586,845	
Sub-Total				1,589,877	
05-May-95	Various	IFRC	In kind - delegates up to September (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	3,947,368	
TOTAL				262,127,606	

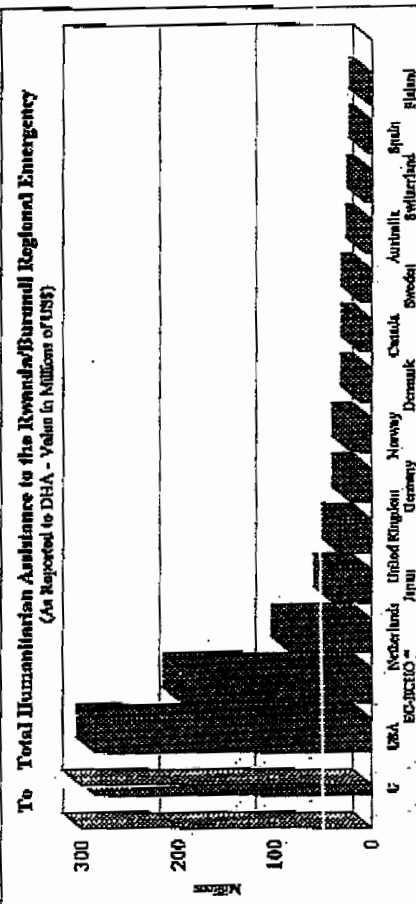
Table V: Major Donors of Humanitarian Assistance to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency in 1995

Assistance in Response to the 1995 UN Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda January - December 1995			
No	Value US\$	% of Funding	
1. USA	219,666,076	31.52%	
2. EC	144,519,106	20.73%	
3. UN	39,366,432	5.63%	
4. Japan	24,319,645	3.49%	
5. Korea	21,248,121	3.13%	
6. Germany	18,677,572	2.68%	
7. France	8,898,645	1.28%	
8. Denmark	6,322,462	0.94%	
9. Canada	5,149,442	0.74%	
10. Sweden	4,624,389	0.63%	
11. Australia	3,777,880	0.48%	
12. Switzerland	3,175,065	0.46%	
13. Norway	2,765,281	0.40%	
14. Finland	2,605,490	0.37%	
Other	191,683,069	27.50%	
Total	696,999,775	100.00%	

Total Humanitarian Assistance to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency as of 2 February 1996			
No	Value US\$	% of Funding	
1. USA	285,634,782	29.78%	
2. EC	195,554,381	20.43%	
3. UN	53,662,760	5.57%	
4. Japan	39,366,432	4.13%	
5. Korea	23,184,555	2.40%	
6. Germany	20,991,817	2.19%	
7. France	20,565,037	2.14%	
8. Denmark	12,415,227	1.29%	
9. Canada	11,977,799	1.25%	
10. Sweden	11,892,750	1.24%	
11. Australia	7,225,923	0.75%	
12. Switzerland	5,988,528	0.62%	
13. Norway	4,635,730	0.48%	
14. Finland	3,983,951	0.42%	
Other	222,046,979	23.15%	
Total	959,123,381	100.00%	



* Total for EC for BCI does not include aid recorded by Member States (amounting to approx. US\$ 93.5 million)
 ** Others (from: Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Ireland, New Zealand, Philippines, Tunisia, France, Italy, Cyprus, Israel, Iceland, Mauritius, Thailand, UN Agencies, UNICEF National Committees, NGOs/Private Organizations and Carryover Funds)
 *** Carryover refers funds amount to approximately US\$ 161.6 million
 **** Total Humanitarian Assistance calculated as follows: Contributions in direct response to the Appeal plus additional central contributions outside of the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Framework (i.e. IFRC, ICRC, NGOs, BHA, Bimetal, etc.)



* Total for EC for BCI does not include aid recorded by Member States (amounting to approx. US\$ 183 million)
 ** Others (from: Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Ireland, New Zealand, Philippines, Tunisia, France, Italy, Cyprus, Israel, Iceland, Mauritius, Thailand, UN Agencies, UNICEF National Committees, NGOs/Private Organizations and Carryover Funds)
 *** Carryover refers funds amount to approximately US\$ 161.6 million
 **** Total Humanitarian Assistance calculated as follows: Contributions in direct response to the Appeal plus additional central contributions outside of the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Framework (i.e. IFRC, ICRC, NGOs, BHA, Bimetal, etc.)

FEBRUARY 1996 DAILY RETURNEE STATISTICS BY COUNTRY OF ASYLUM.

UNHCR Kigali		February 1996														
		Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10	Day 11	Day 12	Day 13	Day 14	Day 15
BDI	Old	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New	1	7	0	5	1	0	1	11	0	0	5	3	4	0	0
	Org.	1,688	2,788	0	0	0	48	0	415	0	0	0	34	205	101	2,172
TAN	Total O/N	1,689	2,795	2	5	1	48	1	426	1	0	5	318	220	101	2,172
	Refouled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Old	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UGA	New	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Org.	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total O/N	0	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Refouled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZRE	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTH	Total O/N	30	33	23	22	15	1	36	15	18	5	7	15	5	19	6
	Refouled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Old	263	218	177	100	116	112	436	688	770	120	20	160	224	137	35
	Org.	23	16	0	0	0	3	3	11	16	0	0	0	0	16	6
TOT	New	3	2	3	0	2	2	0	1	8	0	0	1	0	8	6
	Org.	49	86	13	0	89	34	123	46	81	0	0	168	55	124	130
	Total O/N	338	322	193	100	207	151	562	746	875	120	20	329	279	285	171
	Refouled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Total O/N	2,057	3,283	218	127	224	200	685	1,187	959	125	32	663	506	758	2,349
	Refouled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Old	1,737	3,003	13	0	89	82	207	461	146	0	0	202	260	578	2,302
	Org.	297	264	205	127	135	115	475	715	797	125	32	180	246	164	47
Grand total	Old	1,760	3,019	13	0	89	85	210	472	162	0	0	483	260	594	2,302
	Org.	316	269	202	122	132	116	477	714	805	125	27	457	242	172	41
	New	1,741	3,014	16	5	92	84	208	473	154	0	5	206	264	586	2,308
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: UNHCR, REPATRIATION, KIGALI, 01/03/96

27/02/96

JANUARY 1996 DAILY RETURNEE STATISTICS BY COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM

UNHCR Kigali

January 1

[illegible]

SOURCE: UNHCR, REPATRIATION, KIGALI. 12/02/96

JANUARY 1996 DAILY RETURNEE STATISTICS BY COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM.

[illegible]

SOURCE: UNHCR, REPATRIATION, KIGALI. 12/02/96

1995 ANNUAL/MONTHLY RETURNEE STATISTICS BY COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM.

by country

UNHCR Kigali		1995												YEAR	
		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		1995
BDI	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	15	0	41	
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,446	
	Org.	68	46	352	480	0	200	37	213	1,050	0	0	0	0	
	New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	116	147	367	
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Org.	3,019	1,149	718	39	1,328	4,176	3,439	7,792	6,723	882	319	7,211	36,795	
TAN	Total BDI	3,087	1,195	1,070	519	1,328	4,376	3,476	8,005	7,773	1,012	450	7,358	39,649	
	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	50	96	173	
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	New	1,511	1,318	629	1,111	35	36	804	226	187	0	6	0	5,863	
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Org.	384	482	433	63	175	672	227	425	797	3	0	6	9	
UGA	Total TAN	1,895	1,800	1,062	1,174	210	708	1,031	651	984	2,039	619	160	6,476	
	Old	18,850	14,625	20,964	16,652	17,513	3,376	2,474	1,860	1,076	1,238	617	897	100,142	
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ZRE	Total UGA	18,850	14,625	20,964	16,652	17,513	3,376	2,474	1,860	1,076	1,315	686	897	100,288	
	Old	4,195	4,401	3,456	4,038	3,627	2,432	2,398	1,242	0	829	836	2,635	30,109	
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	259	245	7,200	
	New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	226	228	249	703	
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Org.	4,650	4,400	3,795	667	467	275	1,413	1,662	4,067	7,440	3,568	1,951	34,355	
OTH	Total ZRE	8,845	8,801	7,251	4,705	4,094	2,727	3,811	2,904	10,635	8,623	4,891	5,080	72,367	
	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	New	360	0	0	1	100	12	29	0	0	0	0	0	502	
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Org.	1,440	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	1,451	
TOT	Total OTH	1,800	0	0	1	100	12	37	0	0	3	0	0	1,953	
	Old	23,045	19,026	24,420	20,690	21,140	5,828	4,872	3,102	1,076	2,120	1,518	3,628	130,465	
	Spo.	1,939	1,364	981	1,592	135	248	870	439	7,805	128	265	245	16,011	
	New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	410	348	402	1,160	
	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Org.	9,493	6,031	4,946	769	1,970	5,123	5,087	9,879	11,587	10,364	4,571	9,322	79,142	
Total	Total OTH	34,477	26,421	30,347	23,051	23,245	11,199	10,829	13,420	20,468	13,022	6,702	13,597	226,778	
	Old	23,045	19,026	24,420	20,690	21,140	5,828	4,872	3,102	1,076	2,530	1,866	4,030	131,625	
	Spo.	11,432	7,395	5,927	2,361	2,105	5,371	5,957	10,318	19,392	10,492	4,836	9,567	95,153	
Grand total	Old	24,984	20,390	25,401	22,282	21,275	6,076	5,742	3,541	8,881	2,248	1,783	3,873	146,476	
	New	9,493	6,031	4,946	769	1,970	5,123	5,087	9,879	11,587	10,774	4,919	9,724	80,302	
	Spo.	34,477	26,421	30,347	23,051	23,245	11,199	10,829	13,420	20,468	13,022	6,702	13,597	226,778	

SOURCE: UNHCR, REPATRIATION, KIGALI. 12/01/96

t/c

ANNUAL/MONTHLY REFUGEE STATISTICS BY RWANDESE ENTRY POINTS.

by entry point

UNHCR Kigali		1995												YEAR	
BYU	Old	SPO.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1995
			Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	1995
			18,850	14,625	20,964	16,652	17,513	3,376	2,474	1,860	1,076	1,238	617	0	99,245
	New	SPO.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Org.	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	4	0	81
	Total		18,850	14,625	20,964	16,652	17,513	3,376	2,474	1,860	1,076	1,315	621	0	99,326
BUT	Old	SPO.	68	46	352	480	0	200	37	213	1,050	0	0	0	2,446
			Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	177
	New	SPO.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	80	0	177
	Org.	Org.	3,019	1,149	718	39	1,328	4,176	3,439	7,792	6,723	415	105	0	28,903
	Total		3,087	1,195	1,070	519	1,328	4,376	3,476	8,005	7,773	512	185	0	31,526
CYA	Old	SPO.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	422	240	0	662
			Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	323
	New	SPO.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	215	0	323
	Org.	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	196	0	334
	Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	680	445	0	1,125
GYS	Old	SPO.	4,195	4,401	3,456	4,038	3,627	2,452	2,398	1,242	0	433	611	0	26,853
			Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	6,632
	New	SPO.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	44	0	6,632
	Org.	Org.	4,650	4,400	3,795	667	467	275	1,413	15,286	4,067	6,760	3,188	0	44,968
	Total		8,845	8,801	7,251	4,705	4,094	2,727	3,811	16,528	10,635	7,308	3,911	0	78,616
KRG	Old	SPO.	1,511	1,318	629	1,111	35	36	804	226	187	0	50	0	77
			Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	5,863
	New	SPO.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
	Org.	Org.	384	482	433	63	175	672	227	425	797	2,039	619	0	6,316
	Total		1,895	1,800	1,062	1,174	210	708	1,031	651	984	2,069	675	0	12,259
KEY	Old	SPO.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	0
	New	SPO.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Org.	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SKD	Old	SPO.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	0
	New	SPO.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Org.	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTH	Old	SPO.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	214	0	684
			Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	0
	New	SPO.	360	0	0	1	100	12	29	0	0	0	0	0	502
	Org.	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		1,440	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1,448
Total	SPO.	Org.	23,045	19,026	24,420	20,690	21,140	5,828	4,872	3,102	1,076	2,530	1,866	0	127,595
			Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	Org.	99,210
	New	SPO.	24,984	20,390	25,401	22,282	21,275	6,076	5,742	3,541	8,881	2,248	1,783	0	142,603
	Org.	Org.	9,493	6,031	4,946	769	1,970	5,123	5,087	23,503	11,587	10,774	4,919	0	84,202
	Total		34,477	26,421	30,347	23,051	23,245	11,199	10,829	27,044	20,468	13,022	6,702	0	226,805

SOURCE: UNHCR, REPATRIATION, KIGALI, 02/12/95

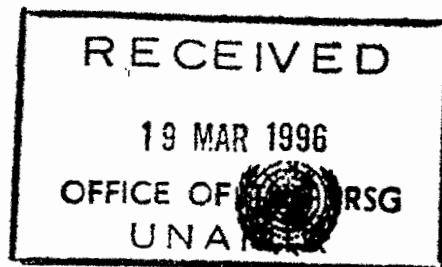
DECEMBER 1995 DAILY RETURNEE STATISTICS BY COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM

UNHCR Kigali		December 1995														
Country	Status	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10	Day 11	Day 12	Day 13	Day 14	Day 15
		Old	Sp. Org.	Org.	Sp. Org.	Org.	Sp. Org.	Org.	Sp. Org.	Org.	Sp. Org.	Org.	Sp. Org.	Org.	Sp. Org.	Org.
BDI	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sp. Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAN	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sp. Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UGA	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sp. Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZRE	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sp. Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTH	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sp. Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sp. Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total	Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sp. Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: UNHCR, REPATRIATION, KIGALI, 02/01/96

SPH

NATIONS UNIES



UNITED NATIONS

**BUREAU DU COORDONNATEUR RESIDENT POUR LES ACTIVITES
OPERATIONNELLES DU SYSTEME DES NATIONS UNIES AU RWANDA**

B.P 445, Kigali Rwanda.
Phone : (250) 75381, 76906, 72796, 75773 or 73360
Fax: 76263 or 73360

16 March 1996

To: All Heads of Agencies
From: Sukehiro Hasegawa
UN Resident Coordinator
Kigali, Rwanda

Subject: Local launching of the Special Initiative for Africa

I wish to inform you that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, will officially launch the Special Initiative for Africa on Wednesday, 20 March 1996 at 3 pm.

To this effect, I wish to invite you to the local launching ceremony which will be held in the conference hall of the *Hotel des Mille Collines*.

Thank you for your participation in this important ceremony.

*Mr-Khan +
Mr. Dao (yes)
shined
accompanying
you.*



BUREAU DU COORDONNATEUR RESIDENT POUR LES ACTIVITES
OPERATIONNELLES DU SYSTEME DES NATIONS UNIES AU RWANDA

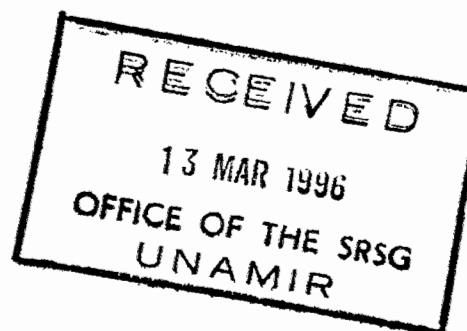
B.P 445, Kigali Rwanda.

Phone : (250) 75381, 76906, 72796, 75773 or 73360

Fax: 76263 or 73360

FACSIMILE

VERY URGENT



No. _____

To : Heads of UN Agencies,
ICRC, IOM and ICVA

From : Sukehiro Hasegawa
Resident Coordinator *shase*

Date : 11 March 1996

Page : 10

Subject: Structure of the Office of the UN Humanitarian
Coordinator

Please find attached a copy of a fax from Mr. Da Silva dated 1 March 1996 on the above-mentioned subject and a draft reply from us. Please forward to Ms. Daisy Dell your comments, if any as it will be adapted by HOA meeting on Wednesday.

Best regards.

*Mr Da Silva
Gul
B-3-*

*SIR PLEASE NOTE
That This Communication
Just Arrived This
Morning. H.
13/3/96*

*BS
I have sent a note to H.
asking him to remedy this
pattern of lateness.*



DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

ADDRESS - ADRESSE: Room S-3600, UNITED NATIONS N.Y. 10017
TEL: (212) 963-6783
FAX: (212) 963-3115

FAX TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET 04 MARS 1996

TO: Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa
Humanitarian Coordinator
UNDP, Kigali

RECEIVED on :	
Reg. N°: 585	ah/03/01/96
Action by: RR	Curry (sig.):
Info.:	Cl: III

Ms. Eileen Johnson Sirleaf
Assistant Administrator and Regional Director
Regional Bureau for Africa
UNDP, New York

Fax: 212 - 906 - 5830

cc: Dr. Fabrizio Bassani
Director, Division of Emergency and Humanitarian Action
WHO, Geneva

Fax: (41-22) 791 4844

cc: Dr. Guitelle Baghdadi
Programme Officer, WHO, New York

FAX: (212) 223 2920

Mr. Ed Cain
Director, Emergency Response Division
UNDP, New York

FAX: (212) 906 5379

Mr. N.H. Abd El Hadi
Chief, Office for Special Emergency Operations
FAO, Rome

Fax: (396) 5225 49 41

cc: Mr. Frederick Weilgen, Officer-in-Charge
FAO, New York

FAX: 212) 888 6188

Mr. Nigel Fisher
Director, A.I.
Emergency Programmes
UNICEF, New York

FAX: (212) 326 7037

Mr. Richard Scott
Permanent Observer to the United Nations
IOM, New York

FAX: (212) 867 5887

14:22 FROM: UN-DHA-NY 212-9631314 TO: 91037701125076263 F
Mr. Kamel Morjane
Director, Regional Bureau for Africa
UNHCR, Geneva
cc: Mr. Werner Blatter
Director, a.i. UNHCR, New York

FAX: (4122) 731 9546

FAX: 3-0074

Mr. Brnnek Szynalski
Director, Operational Policy and Support Division
WFP, Rome
cc: Mr. Mohamed El-Kouhene
WFP Liaison Officer, New York

FAX: (396) 52 28 28 37

FAX: 3 - 8019

INFO: Mr. Martin Griffiths
Director
DHA, Geneva

FAX: 917 0020

Ms. Debbie Saldy
Senior Humanitarian Affairs Officer
Complex Emergency Support Unit
DHA, Geneva

FAX: (4122) 788 6387

Ms. Pat Banks
Coordinator IRIN
Nairobi

FAX: (254) 2 44881

FROM: Manuel Aranda da Silva
Director, Complex Emergency Division
DHA, New York

DATE: 1 March 1996

SUBJECT: ERHAU STRUCTURE

YOU SHOULD RECEIVE . PAGES (including cover sheet)

1. Your facsimile message dated 27 February, concerning humanitarian coordination arrangements in Rwanda, refers.
2. I thank you for your comprehensive response to my message and mission report of 21 February on the same issue. I am pleased to learn that you and the heads of agencies are in agreement with the continued need for a DHA coordination structure to support your office, as Humanitarian Coordinator in Rwanda.
3. With regard to paragraph 10 of your message, I take note of the consensus expressed by heads of agencies that the coordination of resettlement activities and

rehabilitation programmes for the victims of genocide, old case-load and new case-load refugees is deemed to fall outside of your mandate as Humanitarian Coordinator. Given your contention that the afore-mentioned activities lie exclusively within the purview of UNDP and other development agencies and considering the fact that resettlement and reintegration of refugees are the major humanitarian issues facing Rwanda, I seek clarification from you as to exactly what functions you envisage ERHAU fulfilling.

4. In this context, although I agree in general with the proposed organigramme, it is not clear to me which functions the unit is supposed to carry out. Hence, I strongly recommend that you draft, in consultation with heads of agencies, a concise TOR for the coordination unit which would facilitate our discussions on this matter and help to finalize arrangements for the recruitment of qualified personnel.

5. With regard to Paragraph 8, please note that it is within the sole purview of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, together in consultation with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, to take the decision to appoint Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator. In the absence of any such resolution, I suggest that the designation "Senior Humanitarian Advisor" be attributed to the position of head of unit.

6. I would be grateful for your urgent advice on these issues in order for us to finalize arrangements for ERHAU at the earliest possible juncture.

With thanks and best regards.



OFFICE OF THE UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR FOR RWANDA
EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE UNIT
(ERHAU)

FACSIMILE MESSAGE

To: Mr. Manuel Aranda da Silva, Director Complex Emergency Division DHA, New York Fax 1 212 9631314	Date: 11.3.1996 File: PRO/DHA/303 Total Pages: 6
From: Sukehiro Hasegawa Resident Coordinator UNDP, Kigali Fax 250 76263	
Subject: Structure of the Office of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator	

- DRAFT -

1. Many thanks for your prompt response to my fax dated 27 February. I am pleased to note that you agree in principle with the proposed structure of the Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator.

2. With reference to the functions of the support unit raised in paragraphs 3 and 4 of your communication, I would consider the following to be the major responsibilities:

2.1. Coordination of the overall humanitarian assistance operation from the point of view of the UN:

This consists of the establishment of appropriate coordination structures and mechanisms between UN agencies, with the government, other international organisations and NGOs; assessments of needs in the event of a crisis; identification of priority needs; recommendation of action by the UN; briefing of heads of UN Agencies during regular and emergency meetings on the management of the humanitarian operation, including weaknesses, gaps, deficiencies; recommendation of measures to correct courses of action taken by UN agencies.

2.2. Liaison:

The liaison function will be undertaken with the entities effecting the delivery of humanitarian assistance: UN agencies, the government of Rwanda, international organisations, NGOs and donor governments; establishment of working arrangements with UN Agencies, international organisations, NGOs as well as with the MINIREISO/HACU and other line ministries concerned in the humanitarian assistance operation and preparedness for the effective use of resources; establishment of network to ensure adequacy in managing and monitoring returnees reintegration and rehabilitation operations and to improve information flow from the communes to UN agencies, international organisations and NGOs.

2.3. Coordination of formulation of policy and strategy for humanitarian assistance:

The support unit will provide assistance to the government of Rwanda in formulating and implementing strategies and policies for resettlement and integration of returnees upon arrival in their home communes; ensuring continuous support from UN agencies in order for returnees to be assisted through the transitional period from emergency relief to reintegration; guidance to the Humanitarian Coordinator in consultations with the Government in the planning and implementation of humanitarian assistance and the transition from relief/humanitarian assistance to development assistance (continuum); assistance to the government and NGO community in maintaining and sustaining a collaborative relationship through formulation of guidelines.

2.4. Information gathering and analysis regarding humanitarian assistance provided by UN agencies and NGOs:

This task will be carried out in coordination with UN agencies, government, international organisations and NGOs regarding systematic information gathering on the level of "social tension" in the country; assessments of emergency and other related information systems; support to the preparation of the monthly UN situation report and regular updates; improvement of information flow from the field for policy and strategy setting, decision making and action taking; establishment of an information system for an effective information exchange related to home communes.

2.5. Preparation and updating of the UN contingency plan

This involves forecasting of potential emergency/crisis scenarios for the purpose of emergency preparedness and contingency planning; establishment of contingency planning process to regularly update the UN contingency plan; review of operational plans to ensure overall coordination and complementarity within the UN family as well as with the government, international organisations and NGOs.

3. I would also like to inform you regarding a change which needs to be reflected in the organigramme. As you will note from the attached copy of a letter dated 28 February 1996 (see Annex 1) from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of International NGOs in Kigali, he informed me that NGOs object to the creation of an NGO liaison officer in the office of the Humanitarian Coordinator. In their view, NGO coordination is taking place through the NGO Executive Committee which has been elected by the larger NGO Forum and the interests of the NGO Forum are best represented by its own autonomously elected Committee rather than through the services of a liaison officer within a UN agency structure which bears less direct

relevance to NGO-government relations. They also believe that the Executive Committee and its Information Office is presently recognised by the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration as the representative body of the larger international NGO Forum.

4. Regarding the post of the Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator, I recall that we did discuss it during your visit to Rwanda and agreed to keep the title on the understanding that the future candidate will be cleared by you. Therefore I was somewhat surprised to see the new title of "Director of the unit" in your memorandum dated 21 February. It is also most perplexing to learn that you now wish to call him/her a "Senior Humanitarian Advisor". My predecessor Mr Randolph Kent who was a full-time Humanitarian Coordinator had a Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator, Ms Pat Banks. Since I am also acting as UNDP Resident Representative and Resident Coordinator, I would need a Deputy who will be responsible for day-to-day running of the unit and represent me during my absence. In fact, I would like to refer to your fax dated 2 January 1996 and the job description of the Senior Humanitarian Affairs Officer/Chief of Office included therein which stated:

"In the absence of the Coordinator, the Senior Humanitarian Affairs Officer/Chief of Office is expected to perform any and all duties related to humanitarian assistance described in the Coordinator's Terms of Reference, unless other specific arrangements are made."

"The Senior Humanitarian Affairs Officer/Chief of the Office will be required to represent the Coordinator, in his absence, in all matters affecting the Emergency Response and Humanitarian Assistance Unit (ERHAU)". This functions are clearly those of a Deputy.

5. I hope that we can now move forward on this issue. I have approached UNHCR to identify a successor to Ms Dell whose two-month mission is coming to an end. Please find attached the draft job description for the post of the Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator which has been shared with UNHCR Headquarters to enable them to identify a suitable candidate for the post (See annex 2). I will communicate the Curriculum Vitae of the person to you as soon as possible for approval and appointment as Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator.

6. Many thanks for your cooperation and understanding. Best regards.

Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa
Resident Representative
UNDP
Kigali
Rwanda

February 28, 1996

Subject: NGO Liaison Officer

Dear Mr. Hasegawa,

It has recently been brought to the attention of the Executive Committee of International NGOs in Rwanda that UNDP and UNDHA are still discussing the possibility of including the position of an NGO Liaison Officer within the UNDP/DHA agency structure in Kigali.

While appreciative of UNDP/DHA's continued interest in better coordination between the international aid community and the Government of Rwanda, the International NGO Executive Committee wishes to go on record that, on behalf of the international NGOs, we clearly oppose the inclusion of this position within the UNDP/DHA structure, for the following reasons:

- The international NGOs are striving with significant success to streamline representation between the NGO community, the Government and the UN. The Executive Committee and its Information Office is presently recognised by the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration as the representative body of the larger international NGO Forum. We believe an additional person within the UN system with an overlapping liaison function is unnecessary and would become duplicative and confusing to both the Government and the NGOs.
- The Executive Committee has been elected by the larger NGO Forum and, through this process, is accountable to all international NGO members of the Forum. Similarly, the Committee is working to recruit and find funding for a replacement Information Officer from the date of departure of the present incumbent in early April 1996. We believe the interests of the NGO Forum are best represented by its own autonomously elected Committee rather than through the services of a liaison officer within a UN agency structure which bears less direct relevance to NGO-Government relations.

As expressed by the NGO Committee to Mr. Emmanuel Da Silva, Director of the Complex Emergency Division of UNDHA, during his recent visit, we request that the proposal for an NGO Liaison Officer within the UNDP/DHA structure in Kigali is dropped.

Yours sincerely,

Rowland Roome
Chair
Executive Committee of International NGOs
Kigali
Rwanda



Draft (6/3/1996)

UN Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator

Job description

The Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator reports directly to the UN Humanitarian Coordinator and performs such duties as the Coordinator may direct. In the absence of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator, the Deputy is expected to perform any and all duties related to emergency relief and humanitarian assistance described in the UN Humanitarian Coordinator's Terms of Reference, unless other specific arrangements are made. The Deputy will act as day-to-day liaison with DHA and has a functional responsibility to consult with DHA and to keep DHA fully informed. The Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator performs the following tasks:

Coordination of operations

1. Assists the Humanitarian Coordinator in the coordination of humanitarian assistance in Rwanda with the government, UN agencies, other international organisations and NGOs; assists in the establishment of appropriate coordination structures and mechanisms;
2. Represents the UN Humanitarian Coordinator, in his absence, in all matters related to the humanitarian assistance operation and to the office of the Humanitarian Coordinator;
3. Carries out assessments of needs in the event of a crisis; identifies priority needs expeditiously; proposes action to the Humanitarian Coordinator and coordinates the management of the overall humanitarian assistance operation from the point of view of the UN;
4. Briefs heads of UN Agencies during regular and emergency meetings on the management of the humanitarian operation, including weaknesses, gaps, deficiencies and proposes measures to correct courses of action taken by UN agencies;
5. Obtains guidance from and advises the Designated Official regarding the implementation of security procedures in support of humanitarian assistance activities; ensures communication of these procedures to concerned agencies in the field; follows up the response of these agencies to security procedures and reports potential problems to the Humanitarian Coordinator.
6. Provides specialised technical guidance to the Humanitarian Coordinator in consultations with the Government in the planning and implementation of humanitarian assistance and the transition from relief/humanitarian assistance to development assistance (continuum);

Management and administration

7. Assists in developing the role and structure of the Office of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator;
8. Establishes and provides day-to-day supervision, direction and management for the Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator; ensures adequate staffing and equipment; defines roles and responsibilities, allocation of work and monitoring systems;

Contingency plan

9. Carries out forecasting of potential emergency/crisis scenarios for the purpose of emergency preparedness and contingency planning;
10. Establishes a contingency planning process to regularly update the UN contingency plan and presents progress reports to Heads of UN agencies at their weekly meetings;
11. Discusses operational plans to ensure overall coordination and complementarity within the UN family as well as with the government, international organisations and NGOs.

Liaison

12. Serves as principal working level liaison officer to entities effecting the delivery of humanitarian assistance: UN agencies, the government of Rwanda, international organisations, NGOs and donor governments;
13. Establishes working arrangements and liaises with UN Agencies, international organisations, NGOs as well as with the MINIREISO/HACU and other line ministries concerned in the humanitarian assistance operation and preparedness for the effective use of resources; assists the Coordinator in working with the donor community in providing information, coordinating plans and obtaining resources;
14. Builds a network to ensure adequacy in managing and monitoring returnees reintegration and rehabilitation operations and to improve information flow from the communes to UN agencies, international organisations and NGOs.

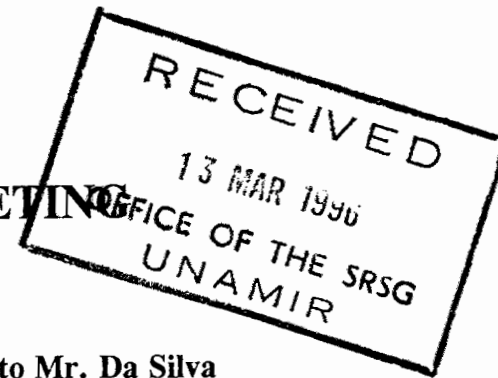
Information

15. Coordinates with UN agencies, government, international organisations and NGOs the systematic information gathering on the level of "social tension" in the country; carries out assessments of emergency and other related information systems; proposes innovative solutions based on up-to-date information/electronic communication technology;
16. Provides support to the preparation of the monthly UN situation report and regular updates; ensures timely dissemination of the report;
17. Ensures information flow from the field for policy and strategy setting, decision making and action taking; establishes an information system for an effective information exchange related to home communes.

Appeals

18. Assists the Humanitarian Coordinator with liaison activities with DHA in the preparation of inter-agency consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance for the complex emergency in Rwanda; liaises with the UN Agencies both in-country and at the headquarters level to ensure that the actions described in the IASC Consolidated Appeal Guidelines (currently being finalised) are implemented.

HEADS OF AGENCIES MEETING
28 February 1996



1. Distribution of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator's Letter to Mr. Da Silva

First, the Resident Coordinator, Mr. Hasegawa, started by informing the meeting that after their collaborative review of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator's Letter to Mr. Da Silva on the 26 February, the document was dispatched to New York. He then announced that the Report of the Security Council on Rwanda was coming out later in the day in New York. He said that, unless amended the report would carry 4 options that could be summarized as follows:

- i)- According to the first option, the time may have come for UN Agencies to take over the ongoing UN programme in Rwanda after UNAMIR military component withdrawal by 8 March.
- ii)- A successor UN office, of civilian nature, may be created to monitor political development, facilitate national reconciliation and support the various UN Agencies activities in Rwanda.
- iii)- In addition to the second option, the successor mission would have about 200 military observers and, 200 to 300 technicians, engineers, logistic experts and communication specialists to be protected by a number of formed troops.
- iv)- Least probable option, the establishment of a regional scheme covering the countries of the Great Lakes: Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire.

2. Distribution of the Contingency Plan

The Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator, Ms. Daisy Dell announced that the Contingency Plan was distributed to all but 3 agencies on Monday. She indicated that a contingency Plan is a process and as such had to be updated from time to time to include possible changes. This, she said, was true also for the plan being elaborated which would be amended in due course to reflect implications resulting from UNAMIR departure. Mr. Hasegawa thanked the collaborative efforts that had drawn up the plan.

One of the participants observed that, all agencies which had a stake in the Contingency Plan could call, if needed, other agencies for a meeting. So he regretted the fact that no inter-agency working group mechanism was provided for which could coordinate UN agencies actions in the DHA structure. Ms. Daisy Dell explained that one of the agencies suggested that the inter-agency mechanism which was initially included in the organigramme be taken out, because it was not necessary. Mr. Hasegawa indicated that, should an issue arise, all the agencies should be able to meet and harmonize their views before meeting HACU, even if the structure did not explicitly provide for such a mechanism.

The WHO Representative indicated that he would agree on the point provided it was understood that the possibility of meeting tacitly existed even if it was not included in the

*Mr. Da Silva
13.3*

Contingency Plan. Mr. Hasegawa pointed out that a number of working already existed which were concerned with advising him on various issues. These are:

- Working group on security (Mr. J. Cleland focal point, meeting every monday at 10:00).
- Working group on communication issues.
- Working group on condition of service (R & R and local salaries harmonization).
- Office of the Humanitarian Coordination
- Independent working group on AIDS

The WHO suggested the creation of a sub-working group on health issues that would include UNHCR, UNICEF and UNDP.

3. Arrangements for Security and Medical Coverage for International Staff

Mr. Hasegawa informed the HOA that UNDP had met with the *Gendarmerie Nationale* and that they were very much interested in the security of international staff members after UNAMIR departure. He said that the Government had publicly declared his adherence to 6 or 7 pages proposal of a joint security force of 100 officers drawn from the national *Gendarmerie* trained by international police officers. He said that, it was clear yet if the training would be done by US or by bilateral arrangement. He suggested the formalization of meeting on security issues where agencies would bring their respective security coordinators.

On the issue of the medical coverage for the international staff, Mr. Hasegawa said that he had had a meeting with NorMed and that they were interested in remaining in Rwanda to provide service, but that they had financial constraints and therefore were not in position to stay in the country or to cover their costs which, last year, amounted to about 10 million dollars.

Mr. Lazzarui of ICRC observed that UNAMIR departure would shift the NorMed reason of presence here. They were not supposed to treat non UNAMIR personnel, he said, so if UNAMIR leaves they would have to change their mandate. He added, if NorMed stay, they could be used in re-enforcing local hospitals, capacity building while serving expatriate personnel.

In the end, Mr. Hasegawa announced that the Minister of Planning had called to postpone the meeting scheduled to be held on Thursday 29 February. And just before the meeting dispersed, Ms. Jette Isaksen, NGO Liaison and Information officer, also announced that the cooperation between the NGOs and the Government was actually improving and that both parties had been holding meetings on regular basis and that the last discussions included issues on import duties, NGOs evaluation exercise which she said, the Government representative stressed that it was not done for the purpose of getting new list of NGOs to be expelled but to see how to improve further on their performance.

Mensah Aluka
UNDP, Kigali
4/3/96

HEADS OF AGENCIES MEETING

28 February 1996

List of Participants

UNAMIR	Mr. A.B. Sidique Dao, Humanitarian/Rehabilitation Officer
UNDP	Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa, Resident Representative
UNHCR	Mr. Roman Urasa, UNHCR Representative Mr. Collins Asare, Deputy Representative
UNICEF	Mr. Dan Tool, Country Representative
WFP	Mr. Techeste Zergaber, Country Director
ITR	Mr. Reinier Bordewijk, Commander of Investigations
FAO	Mr. François Gascon, Representative a.i
WHO	Mr. Amidou Baba-Moussa, Country Representative a.i.
UNESCO	Mr. Johan Brusten, Officer-in Charge
IOM	Mr. Colin Wauch, Representative, a.i.
WB	Mr. F. Munyantwali, Resident Representative a.i.
ICVA	Ms. Jette Isaksen, NGO Information Liaison Officer
HRFOR	Mr. Ian Martin, Chief, HRFOR
ICRC	Mr. Lazzarrui Philippe, Head of Delegation
ITR	Mr. Reinier Bordewijk, Commander of Investigations
DHA	Ms. Daisy Dell, Office of Humanitarian Coordinator



Distr.
- GENERAL

S/1996/149
29 February 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

1. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1029 (1995) of 12 December 1995, in which the Council decided to adjust the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) and to extend it for a final period until 8 March 1996. The report covers the main developments in Rwanda since my report of 30 January 1996 (A/50/868-S/1996/61) and outlines possible options regarding the United Nations role after 8 March 1996.

II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

2. Since my last report, relative calm and stability have continued to prevail throughout Rwanda, with the exception of areas bordering Zaire. In those areas the situation is tense as a result of an increase in the level of insurgent activities by elements of the former Rwandese Government Forces (RGF). The important progress achieved by Rwanda since the end of the civil war and genocide in July 1994 is apparent from the following statistics: agricultural production has reached 82 per cent of pre-war output; child immunization, sanitation, urban water supply and healthcare, 80 per cent; industrial production, 75 per cent; while public transport, primary schools and university education are above 60 per cent.

1. However, there remain a number of outstanding issues that need to be addressed with the support of the international community. These include the return and resettlement of 1.7 million refugees, progress towards national reconciliation, the revival of the national judicial process, improvement of prison conditions, effective measures to curb destabilization activities by the former RGF and the equitable disbursement of aid. The prospect of the UNAMIR withdrawal after 8 March 1996 has also caused representatives of some international organizations in Rwanda to express concern about their safety, in particular after the expulsion of 38 non-governmental organizations and an incident, albeit isolated and immediately acted upon by the Government, in which

three members of the International Tribunal were assaulted by a Rwanda Patriotic Army (RPA) guard unit.

4. During the past two months, there has been a marked increase in insurgent actions carried out by former RGF elements, in particular in the north-western prefecture of Gisenyi. The most important was the sabotage on the night of 2 February 1996 of the electricity power line and water intake to the local brewery in Gisenyi. According to the Government of Rwanda, a large number of infiltrators have been sent into Rwanda to coordinate insurgent activities, as a result of which patrolling by the RPA has increased in the belt adjacent to the border with Zaire.

5. During the period under review, the former Heads of State of Mali and the United Republic of Tanzania, General Amadou Toumani Touré and Mr. Julius Nyerere, facilitators of the Cairo summit of Heads of State of the Great Lakes region in November 1995 (see S/1995/1001), visited Rwanda and other countries in the region to monitor steps being taken in pursuance of the recommendations adopted at that meeting. These visits have contributed to an improvement in Rwanda's relations with Zaire and the United Republic of Tanzania. According to the Vice-President of Rwanda, Major-General Paul Kagame the recent exchanges of visits between Zaire and Rwanda have promoted the normalization of relations. The handover by Zaire on 13 February of military equipment belonging to Rwanda and removed by the former RGF is seen as a step forward in the improvement of bilateral relations, as recommended at the Cairo summit.

6. One of the factors that discourage refugees from returning to Rwanda continues to be the non-functioning of the justice system. Although some constitutional changes have been introduced to allow for the adoption of special procedures to deal with the cases of those suspected of crimes related to the genocide, no trials have yet taken place. The Minister of Justice has recently declared that the first trials will start in April. Meanwhile, the number of detainees has continued to rise, reaching the figure of 65,516 at the end of January. Despite serious overcrowding, conditions in prisons have slightly improved through the construction of new detention centres (see sects. III and VI).

7. On 19 February 1996, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda announced the indictment of two persons, currently in the custody of the Zambian authorities, on charges of genocide and crimes against humanity. Warrants of arrest were sent to the Zambian authorities with a request to hold the accused until such time as detention facilities were available in Arusha. Temporary arrangements are now being made for the detention of persons awaiting trial pending the construction of permanent detention facilities. Following the termination of the UNAMIR mandate, security arrangements for the Office of the Prosecutor will need to be agreed between the Tribunal and the Government of Rwanda.

8. As regards relations between the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR, several issues remain to be resolved. In paragraph 7 of its resolution 1029 (1995), the Security Council requested me to examine, in the context of existing United Nations regulations, the feasibility of transferring UNAMIR non-lethal

equipment, as elements of UNAMIR withdrew, for use in Rwanda. In a letter dated 13 February 1996, the President of the Council also asked me to exert flexibility in the disposition of UNAMIR equipment (S/1996/103). Accordingly, I will shortly submit recommendations to the General Assembly regarding UNAMIR equipment that, in the context of the liquidation process, can be released for use in Rwanda. I trust that, in the meantime, there will be no obstacles to the transfer of equipment needed in other peace-keeping operations.

9. As mentioned in my last progress report, I dispatched a team of experts to Kigali to discuss with government officials other issues of common concern to the United Nations and the Government of Rwanda, such as liability for corporate taxes by United Nations contractors operating in support of UNAMIR. The United Nations insisted that United Nations contractors and their expatriate personnel should be exempt from host country taxation on the grounds that they have been engaged solely to provide logistic support services, distribution of rations to the various components of the Mission and air and land transportation in support of UNAMIR activities. In the course of the discussions, the United Nations delegation received assurances that the Government would not insist on imposing taxes with respect to UNAMIR contractors. For its part, the United Nations agreed that social security taxes for locally recruited employees of contractors were payable to the Government of Rwanda, in accordance with national legislation. The United Nations also indicated its willingness to pay, as appropriate, charges for communication services used by UNAMIR and other United Nations agencies in Rwanda, since these were charges for public utility services, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

III HUMAN RIGHTS

10. The Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (HRFOR) has established a presence in all but one of Rwanda's 11 prefectures and developed relationships with the authorities, including the security forces. The human rights officers contribute to the prevention of human rights violations and to appropriate investigation and action. The Field Operation systematically presents information regarding reported human rights violations to the competent ministries. The Ministry of Defence, which is responsible for the National Gendarmerie as well as for the RPA, has established formal liaison channels with HRFOR at the national and local levels. The information resulting from the Operation's own investigations, together with the Government of Rwanda's response, is reported to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and made available to the Special Rapporteur on Rwanda.

11. Conditions of detention are one of the most serious aspects of the current human rights situation. They form an important subject of the overall monitoring, dialogue with the authorities and reporting by HRFOR. In seeking to redress violations of the human rights of detainees and to improve conditions of detention in accordance with international human rights standards, HRFOR coordinates its work with that of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). HRFOR plans to give high priority, as the judicial system becomes operational, to promoting a reduction in the numbers of those detained without charge or trial.

/...

12. HRFOR assesses the state of readiness of home communes to receive returnees and assists those communes in the resettlement process. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has expressed its concern that the presence of human rights field officers in the receiving prefectures and communes should be maintained and strengthened so that HRFOR can continue to provide information on the state of readiness in communes that may receive returnees and assist in their resettlement and reintegration.

13. Following the appointment of a new Chief of HRFOR in October 1995, the High Commissioner for Human Rights has reviewed the priorities of the operation for 1996. The conclusions have been shared with the Government of Rwanda and with those Governments which have provided voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for HRFOR. The Government of Rwanda has made clear its wish to have the presence of HRFOR maintained after the mandate of UNAMIR expires. I believe that HRFOR must continue to constitute an important element of the United Nations presence in Rwanda beyond 8 March 1996.

14. However, the High Commissioner has faced great difficulties in securing sufficient voluntary contributions to fund HRFOR. In mid-November 1995, he drew these difficulties, and their adverse implications for the management of the operation, to the attention of the General Assembly. In its resolution 50/58 L of 22 December 1995, the General Assembly recognized the valuable contribution that the human rights officers have made and requested me to take appropriate steps to ensure adequate financial and human resources and logistical support for HRFOR.

15. The request for regular budget funding for HRFOR was not approved by the General Assembly at its last session. The High Commissioner was therefore obliged to donors in January 1996 for additional voluntary contributions. He has so far received pledges of some \$2.5 million, available to fund HRFOR beyond its current financial allotment covering the period to 31 March 1996. However, the High Commissioner is committed to reimbursing a \$3 million loan that he received from the Central Emergency Revolving Fund in order to start operations in September 1994 and financial requirements for the period from 1 April to 31 December 1996 are estimated at approximately \$7 million, based on a staffing of 120, of whom 80 would be United Nations Volunteers. Additional funding to enable HRFOR to meet its administrative, logistical, communications and security needs will also be required following the withdrawal of UNAMIR.

16. The High Commissioner has asked me to draw the attention of the Security Council and the General Assembly to the fact that, unless sufficient voluntary funds can be secured in the very near future, he will not be able to maintain a field operation with human rights officers deployed throughout the prefectures of Rwanda and will have to close down HRFOR. I share his view that it would be most regrettable if this closure has to occur before a major return of refugees has taken place, the Rwandan justice system is functioning adequately and national institutions are better able to promote and protect human rights.

IV. MILITARY AND SECURITY ASPECTS

7. In accordance with the provisions of the current mandate, the reduction of the UNAMIR force level to 1,200 formed troops and 200 military observers and headquarters staff was achieved by early February. Some adjustment had to be made to the original projections of reduction of personnel as a result of the decision taken by Canada to withdraw its contingent with effect from 2 February 1996. The removal of the force logistics support unit at this late stage has placed some strain on the Mission, with the result that the functions of that unit have had to be contracted out or terminated.

18. As stated in my last progress report, two logistic elements have been deployed at Nyundo, near Gisenyi, and Shagasha, near Cyangugu, in order to allow UNAMIR to assist UNHCR in the refugee repatriation process. All other formed troops are deployed in the Kigali area, although some elements have been made available to ensure security at the communications site on Mount Karongi and for the protection of members of the International Criminal Tribunal working at Kibuye, in western Rwanda. The troops stationed in Kigali contribute to the security of the Tribunal, provide humanitarian assistance, protect United Nations property and assist in rehabilitation and the repair of infrastructure. Military observers are deployed in five sectors, with their regional headquarters at Kibungo, Gitarama, Butare, Cyangugu and Gisenyi respectively (see map).

19. UNAMIR has continued to assist the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the safe and voluntary return of refugees to their home communes. When the Burundi authorities closed the camp of Ntamba in the first week of February, UNAMIR troops and military observers, working in support of UNHCR and other agencies, provided assistance to resettle the returnees. Tasks performed by UNAMIR have included the construction and improvement of transit camps, transportation on behalf of United Nations agencies and other partners, and engineering work, including road and bridge repair. UNAMIR assisted the RFA in transporting a number of weapons systems and major pieces of equipment belonging to Rwanda, which were returned by Zaire on 13 February. Military observers have continued to patrol and monitor the situation. However, the reduction in the number of military observers has curtailed the Mission's reporting and investigation capabilities.

20. Pursuant to resolution 1029 (1995), which requires that UNAMIR be withdrawn within six weeks of the end of the mandate, a liquidation plan has been drawn up. It is expected that the last military elements will have withdrawn by mid-April and that staff officers will leave shortly thereafter. An adequate level of security troops will be maintained until mid-April, at which time all installations will be turned over to other United Nations agencies or to the Government of Rwanda.

V. HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENTS

21. The humanitarian situation in Rwanda continues to warrant a centralized coordination structure, given the challenge to be confronted with the return and absorption of refugees and internally displaced persons. The present authority

for the coordination of humanitarian assistance rests with the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator, who is supported by a small Department of Humanitarian Affairs office. Under his authority an overall contingency plan is being prepared, should mass repatriation of refugees from Zaire occur. However, funding for the Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator remains a problem and this may require adjustments to the coordination structure in the future.

22. UNHCR, Rwanda and the countries hosting some 1.7 million Rwandan refugees, namely, Zaire, Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania, have made a concerted effort to accelerate the voluntary return of refugees. During the period under review, the number of refugees returning to Rwanda rose considerably. From an average of around 5,000 a month through much of 1995, January 1996 saw the number of returnees increase to more than 14,000. In the first three weeks of February alone, refugee returns topped 20,000.

23. The pace of return from the countries of asylum, however, has not been uniform. Following intensive discussions among Zaire, Rwanda and UNHCR to implement decisions taken by the Tripartite Commission at its meeting in December 1995, which included a proposal for targeted voluntary repatriation leading to the closure of camps, an operation launched by Zaire began on 13 February. However, the number of refugees returning from Zaire remains very low.

24. On the other hand, refugee returns from Burundi have increased dramatically in February in the wake of fighting in the northern part of the country, which emptied two Rwandan refugee camps. Following the abandonment of the Ntamba camp in Burundi by some 14,000 refugees fearing the spread of ethnic fighting, on 27 January a delegation led by Rwanda's Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Integration visited Ntamba to urge refugees who had returned to the camp to go back to Rwanda. Members of the Burundi/Rwanda/UNHCR Tripartite Commission and a second delegation from Rwanda also made efforts to persuade those remaining to repatriate rather than follow the bulk of the camp's residents into the United Republic of Tanzania. As a result, more than 4,400 Rwandans decided to repatriate during the first two days of February and the camp was subsequently closed.

25. During the fourth meeting, held at Bujumbura on 29 and 30 January 1996, the Burundi/Rwanda/UNHCR Tripartite Commission decided to have the remaining camps in Burundi progressively closed, starting with those nearest the border with Rwanda. The Commission expressed the hope that all remaining Rwandan refugees in Burundi would have repatriated by July, and all the camps closed. Those refugees who decide not to return will be transferred farther away from the border areas inside Burundi.

26. The number of returnees from the United Republic of Tanzania also showed a significant rise in February. A delegation from Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania led by the Rwandan Prime Minister, Mr. Pierre Rwigyema, held meetings with Rwandan refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania. An attentive audience of more than 10,000 people in the Senaco camp listened for three hours as he discussed the situation in Rwanda and answered questions on security and

property. Over 500 people repatriated during the week of 12 to 16 February, more than during the preceding months combined.

27. An estimated 1.1 million Rwandan refugees remain in Zaire, 511,000 in the United Republic of Tanzania and 97,000 in Burundi - taken together, ... of the world's largest refugee populations. UNHCR, responsible for their protection, assistance and repatriation, is facing a serious financial problem in the Great Lakes region. Among programmes likely to be affected by the Office's difficulties in generating the \$288 million it needs in 1996 are rehabilitation and other projects associated with the repatriation and reintegration of refugees. The construction of 30,000 shelters, latrine buildings and a supply of potable water, as well as the distribution of non-food items to returnees and activities carried out by non-governmental organization partners, may have to be curtailed or abandoned if the current trend continues.

28. In an attempt to launch a series of projects to repair damage to the environment and infrastructure in countries hosting Rwandan refugees, UNHCR and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) proposed a \$70.5 million programme on 24 January. The projects, presented at a donors meeting at Geneva, are the result of one of the decisions taken during the Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region, held in February 1995 at Bujumbura.

29. On 6 December 1995, 38 non-governmental organizations were requested by the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration to cease operation (19 of them had already left the country), leaving behind 114 non-governmental organizations still operating. In a letter addressed to the non-governmental organization community, the Ministry regretted the misinterpretation of the expulsion as general hostility to all non-governmental organizations and stated that the reasons for this action included the involvement of non-governmental organizations in activities incompatible with their mandate, which affected the security of the country, and unethical behaviour such as selling of relief goods. The Ministry said it fully appreciated the work of the remaining non-governmental organizations and assured them of the Government's commitment to continue its close collaboration with them.

30. The percentage of people receiving food aid through targeted distributions in Rwanda remained low during the reporting period. The emphasis of the World Food Programme (WFP) is now on food-for-work directed towards rehabilitation and development programmes, representing 62 per cent of all food aid distributed. In addition, WFP provided food to over 7,500 children in January.

31. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), through its trauma recovery programme, began recruiting 11 new trauma advisors to collaborate with 11 others already working in the prefectures. In 1996 training will focus on teachers and medical workers as they have the most direct contact with traumatized children.

VI. REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

32. On the first anniversary of the Geneva round-table conference, disbursements by donor countries reached \$404 million, representing nearly

70 per cent of pledges made by donors in January 1995. Donors' disbursements accelerated over the last quarter of 1995, which contributed to a stabilization of the exchange rate, a lower rate of inflation and a significant increase in foreign exchange reserves, bringing Rwanda's current import coverage to 5.1 months. Preparations are under way for the 1996 round table, due to be held on 2 and 3 May at Geneva. Three working groups have been established to focus on the Government's priority areas: justice and security, capacity-building and the transition from humanitarian assistance to development. Documents outlining their strategies on each of these topics are being prepared by various Ministries, with the support of UNDP, UNICEF and WFP.

33. With regard to the justice system, the Ministry of Justice has communicated its revised plan for the UNDP "Rehabilitation of the justice system" project. The plan proposes the recruitment of 10 legal advisers to assist in the establishment of "special chambers" to handle genocide cases, which must be viewed in the light of the recommendations made by the Conference on Genocide held at Kigali in November 1995. It further contemplates providing enhanced remuneration for over 1,000 judicial personnel in order for the Ministry of Justice to attract qualified staff. The project will also provide equipment for the public prosecutor's office and tribunals in the prefectures.

34. An extension to Cyangugu prison, a site experiencing acute overcrowding, will be financed through a project recently approved by the Government and UNDP. ICRC began installing water/sanitation and kitchen facilities in two warehouses in Byumba and Kibungu that will serve as temporary detention sites. UNDP is building security perimeters at these sites and construction work continued on three others in Kigali and Byumba. Despite these improvements, overcrowding in several prisons and most other places of detention remains a matter of serious concern.

35. Capacity-building activities have continued during the reporting period. Phase II of the Rwandan Communal Police Training Programme signed by the Ministry of the Interior and UNDP on 18 January 1996 will fund training for a third group of 750 cadets at the training facility in Gishari and provide for the construction of living quarters for police in 100 communes. In a joint programme with UNDP, WFP is providing food for communal police trainees and continues to assist the training centre for gendarmes in Ruhengeri.

36. In the health sector, various efforts were undertaken by WHO and UNICEF to provide equipment and supplies to hospitals and to rehabilitate health centres. Work on two hospitals in Gikongoro and Cyangugu and three health centres in Butare is expected to begin in early March. These efforts concentrated on training and education with regard to preventive measures on disease and nutrition. To improve the quality of teaching in primary schools, UNICEF has been financing the in-service training of 5,600 underqualified teachers. The programme, which also includes instruction in landmine and cholera awareness, is now in its final stages. UNICEF also continues to provide technical assistance and logistical support to the Government of Rwanda in its efforts to assist children in especially difficult circumstances. The Ministry of Justice, in collaboration with UNICEF, has decided to expand the "Children in conflict with the law" project to include legal defence for children claiming property left by their deceased parents. UNICEF and the United Nations Educational, Scientific

and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) are collaborating with various government ministries in the elaboration of strategies for reintegrating child detainees into the Rwandan school system.

37. As reported in December (see S/1995/1002), agricultural production in Rwanda is recovering beyond initial estimates. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/WFP crop survey for the 1996-A season and the food needs assessment report published in January, the area under cultivation in Rwanda increased by 14 per cent over the 1995-A season. The report estimates the aggregate food production for the 1996-A season as 24 per cent higher than the 1995-A season. The largest problem facing farmers remains the low availability of agricultural inputs.

VII. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

38. In its resolution 50/211 of 23 December 1995, the General Assembly appropriated an amount of \$32,324,500 gross for the financing of the Assistance Mission for the period from 1 January to 8 March 1996.

39. Pursuant to the Security Council's request to initiate planning for the withdrawal of UNAMIR within a period of six weeks after the expiry of its mandate, I intend to seek the resources required for the withdrawal from the General Assembly at its forthcoming resumed fiftieth session. In addition, should the Council choose any of the options described in the present report for a continuing political or military presence of the United Nations in Rwanda, I shall request the Assembly at its resumed session to provide the resources required for its implementation.

40. As at 15 February 1996, the total outstanding contributions to the UNAMIR special account from the inception of the Mission to 8 March 1996 amounted to \$84.5 million and the total outstanding contributions for all peace-keeping operations stood at \$1,891.6 million.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

41. When Rwanda emerged from civil war and genocide with the establishment of the Government of National Unity on 19 July 1994, conditions in the country were nothing short of disastrous. There was no administration, no functioning economy, no judicial or education system, no water or electricity supply and no transport; the population, moreover, was still in a state of profound shock.

42. Today, conditions in Rwanda are returning to normal, though a significant portion of the population are still refugees or displaced persons. This progress has been achieved essentially through the efforts of the people of Rwanda. But UNAMIR, other United Nations and international agencies and non-governmental organizations have worked with the Government to restore basic infrastructures and to rehabilitate vital sectors of the economy. UNAMIR engineers have participated in the construction of transit camps for returning refugees. Its Civilian Police Unit has assisted in the establishment and training of a new gendarmerie and communal police. Its specialized units have

helped clear mines. In cooperation with United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, UNAMIR has assisted orphans, moved to reopen schools and contributed to the rehabilitation of health care and sanitation facilities. It has also provided humanitarian assistance and helped to ease the appalling prison situation. UNAMIR by its presence has provided a sense of security and confidence to the representatives of United Nations agencies, intergovernmental institutions and non-governmental organizations who, throughout the country and sometimes under very difficult circumstances, have worked for the recovery of Rwanda.

43. In my report of 30 January 1996 (S/1996/61) I repeated the view that the United Nations would still have a useful role to play in Rwanda after the expiry of the mandate of UNAMIR on 8 March 1996. On 31 January, my Special Representative briefed the Security Council in informal consultations about various options for a post-UNAMIR presence which he would be discussing with the Rwandan authorities. He mentioned three such options:

(a) The retention of a small political office to support the Rwandan Government's efforts to promote national reconciliation, strengthen the judicial system, facilitate the return of refugees and rehabilitate the country's infrastructure;

(b) The retention of a political office on the above lines, plus a military component consisting of military observers to monitor the return of refugees, specialized units to provide logistic support for their return and formed troops to ensure security for the logistic units;

(c) The establishment of a regional office with responsibilities for promoting peace, stability and development in the Great Lakes region as a whole.

44. In her letter to me of 13 February 1996 (S/1996/103), the President of the Security Council said that the members of the Council concurred with my observation that the United Nations still had a useful role to play in Rwanda and encouraged me to undertake consultations on the appropriate nature of that role after 8 March 1996. My Special Representative has since explored the above options with the Rwandan authorities. However, the latter have not requested that any of the options should be recommended to the Security Council and have continued to express strong reservations about the retention of United Nations troops in Rwanda after the expiry of UNAMIR's current mandate.

45. Despite the significant progress towards normalcy in Rwanda reported above, the relative peace now prevailing in that country will be under constant threat as long as more than 1.5 million refugees are camped along its borders. The presence among these refugees of numerous elements of the former Rwandan army together with organized militias adds to this threat. While intimidation by these armed elements plays an important role in discouraging repatriation, the reluctance of the refugees to return to their homes is motivated to a high degree by concern about security conditions inside Rwanda. It is my belief that in these circumstances the deployment of United Nations military personnel, particularly in those areas to which large numbers of refugees are expected to return, could speed up the process of return both by building confidence and by providing much-needed logistic support. I am convinced, therefore, that Rwanda

could benefit greatly from a further phase of United Nations support to help consolidate peace and security.

46. However, any of the three options presented in paragraph 43 above would require the consent of the Rwandan Government and that consent has not been forthcoming. I regret, therefore, that there appears to be no alternative, in the present circumstances, to the complete withdrawal of all the civilian and military components of UNAMIR after 8 March, on the basis of the plans already prepared in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 1029 (1995). Notwithstanding UNAMIR's withdrawal, the programmes, funds, offices and agencies of the United Nations system, as well as the human rights officers and the International Tribunal, will remain in Rwanda to carry out their various mandates, with coordination being assured through the standard United Nations arrangements.

47. In concluding this final report, I wish to record my warm appreciation to my Special Representative, Mr. Shaharyar Khan, to the last UNAMIR Force Commander, Major-General G. Tousignant, and to the current Acting Force Commander Brigadier-General Shiva Kumar, all of whom have demonstrated the highest qualities of leadership. I am also deeply grateful to all the men and women, civilian and military, including staff of United Nations agencies and programmes and non-governmental organizations, who have devoted themselves to translating into reality the commitment of the United Nations to the people of Rwanda.

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