

PLEASE RETAIN  
ORIGINAL ORDER

UNCLASSIFIED  
EL/WG APR 2009

## UN ARCHIVES

SERIES S-1120  
BOX 41  
FILE 6  
ACC. 1998/0278

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

14-DA

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

# **Natural Resource Utilization in the Mutara Region of Northeast Rwanda**

**A Review of Programming**

**June 20, 1995**

UNREO  
B.P. 445 Kigali  
Tel (250) 72951  
Fax (250) 72951

## **Executive Summary**

Following the events of April 1994 and the formation of the Government of National Unity in Rwanda, some 200,000 returnees, primarily "old-caseload" refugees, have moved into the Mutara region of the Prefecture of Byumba. Traditionally pastoralists, they have brought with them as many as 750,000 cattle. This influx has placed a serious burden on the natural resource base of the region; some estimates are that the number of cattle in Mutara now exceed the carrying capacity of the land by a factor of six.

The problems of the northeast are complicated by land-management issues which need to be resolved by Government policies and long-term development. However, with the onset of the dry season, a major crisis may well be in the offing and short-term emergency actions are urgently needed. Without such actions, it is very likely that many cattle will die due to lack of water and pasture or will succumb to diseases that are rapidly being transmitted due to high cattle concentrations.

In addition to a devastating effect on at least part of the already vulnerable resettling population, environmental degradation threatens both the future integrity of the natural resource base and the capacity to sustain populations in the years to come.

Although the situation in the region has been known for some time, response, as yet, has not been adequate. In part, this has been due to a lack of clear government policy which has hindered UN Agency and NGO responses.

While no one programme can address the magnitude of the problem in the northeast, two strategies which could be implemented in the short-term have been proposed to alleviate at least some of the pressures. These are: rehabilitation of the Nyagatare abattoir and redistribution of cattle to under-stocked parts of the country.

At least one international agency has shown interest in rehabilitating the abattoir. However, funds are required as a matter of urgency to start the process of cattle redistribution. It is envisaged that the first phase of this project would be undertaken as a pilot scheme, and would cost in the region of US\$ 2 million. A project proposal is now being drawn up for circulation to interested donors.

It is also proposed that as soon as possible a comprehensive survey will be undertaken to determine which of the new and resident populations in the Byumba Prefecture, including the Mutara region, will be most affected by the present situation and hence most in need of other types of emergency assistance.

The following report has been undertaken by the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office, at the request of UN Agencies. The report presents an overview of the current situation in the Mutara region, with an emphasis on planned and proposed programmes. It is hoped that the report will provide useful background information for Agencies and NGOs who wish to become involved in the region.

---

## NATURAL RESOURCE UTILIZATION IN MUTARA REGION, NORTHEASTERN RWANDA

The report which follows, prepared by the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office (UNREO) at the request of the United Nations Heads of Agencies, is a brief summary of the present situation in the Mutara region of Byumba Prefecture in northeast Rwanda with particular emphasis on current and planned programming in the region. The report was compiled in close collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations; United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration; Ministry of Agriculture; other United Nations' agencies and many non-governmental organisations active in the region. It is hoped that this summary of activities will be a useful resource tool for programme planning and that it will lend clarity to priority activities which are proposed for the region.

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Mutara region of Byumba prefecture is in the savanna region of northeastern Rwanda. Mutara was designated a priority area for the resettlement of refugees in the 1993 Arusha Accords. Since mid 1994, about 200,000 people have returned to the area, bringing with them an estimated 400,000 cattle.<sup>1</sup> There is wide consensus that this number of cattle far exceeds the carrying capacity of the land, and will result in environmental degradation that could threaten the future integrity of the natural resource base, and the capacity of the region to sustain human populations.

Many organisations and individuals have suggested priority actions for the Mutara region. These address social, economic and environmental issues, within the broader context of resettlement of returnees in Mutara. Many of these are directly related to the capacity of the region to support the current and anticipated population of people and cattle. Few of the recommendations made have as yet been translated into on-the-ground programming in the region. With the dry season approaching, resettlement and resource utilization issues become more urgent, as does the need for an integrated intervention strategy, including those of a short-term nature.

### 1.1 Background

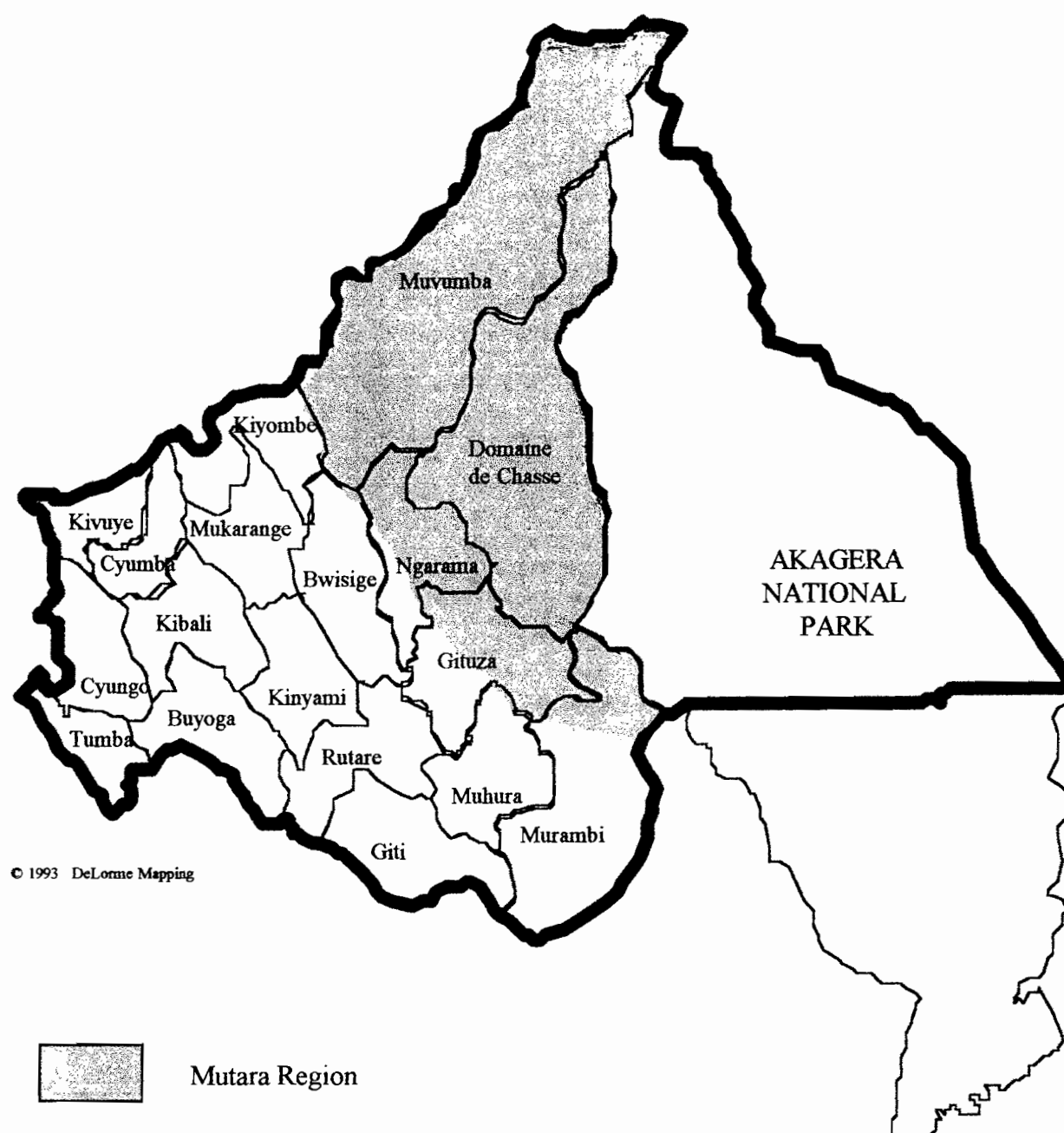
#### 1.1.1 Area of Interest

Byumba prefecture is in the northeastern corner of Rwanda, bordering Uganda in the north and Tanzania in the east, and contains 17 communes (see Figure 1). The Mutara region makes up the central third of the prefecture, an area about 100 kilometers by 35 kilometers, bounded on the east by the Akagera National Park and on the west by the farming communes of Byumba. Mutara contains the communes of Ngarama, Muvumba, some of Murambi and Gituza, as well as the Domaine de Chasse.

---

<sup>1</sup>Estimates of the number of cattle in the Mutara region range from 250,000 to 800,000. The Ministry of Agriculture and FAO will conduct a cattle census in June. For the purposes of this report, 400,000 head of cattle was most often quoted as a reasonable estimate.

# The Mutara Region of Byumba Prefecture



### **1.1.2 Resettlement**

The outbreak of war in 1990 virtually emptied the prefecture of Byumba, which had a prewar population estimated at 780,000. The Arusha Accords designated much of the Mutara region as a resettlement area for refugees, including: 1) the ranches of OVAPAM (l'Office de Valorisation Pastorale et Agricole du Mutara), comprising about 30,000 hectares; 2) part of the Domaine de Chasse, about 25,000 hectares; 3) the farming area of Rukomo, about 3,000 hectares. In the months following the RPF victory in 1994, the area began to be re-populated.

An estimated 80-85 percent of the population of the Mutara region are old caseload refugees (so-called 59ers), and 84 percent of those are from Uganda. The majority of the returnees are traditionally cattle herders. The population of Byumba prefecture is currently estimated at over 700,000. Present population estimates for the Mutara region vary considerably, from 160,000 to 300,000.

### **1.1.3 Environment**

Mutara is a low altitude (1300-1500 meters) region of Rwanda, characterized by a sparsely vegetated savanna ecosystem. Annual rainfall is quite low (700-900 mm), the dry season pronounced and the topsoil layer thin.

To the far east bordering Tanzania is Akagera National Park, established in 1934 as a 250,000 hectare protected area. This is an extremely biodiverse region, fifty percent of which is covered with lakes and wetlands. This combination of terrestrial and aquatic environments supports a high number of endemic species. Immediately adjacent to and west of Akagera is the Domaine de Chasse du Mutara, a 35,000 hectare protected reserve used until recently for game hunting. The Office Rwandais du Tourisme et des Parc Nationaux (ORTPN), within the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MINETO), administers these protected areas, both of which once generated tourism revenue. In the past, agro-pastoral activities were forbidden in these protected areas.

## **1.2 Problem Definition**

The influx of returnees into Mutara, accompanied by approximately 400,000 cattle, has placed a serious burden on the natural resource base of the region. The carrying capacity of the land for cattle is estimated at between 50,000 and 65,000 head. Resultant environmental degradation (e.g., deforestation; soil compaction; soil erosion; loss of soil fertility; reduced water quality) threatens the future integrity of the natural resource base and the capacity of the region to sustain resettling populations.

Cattle diseases are naturally prevalent in the Mutara region (e.g., foot and mouth disease; brucellosis; contagious bovine pleuro pneumonia; tuberculosis and verminoses), and many incoming cattle from Uganda are reportedly unvaccinated and infected with disease. High cattle concentrations render the livestock population susceptible to rapid transmission of disease. At the beginning of the year, an epidemic of foot and mouth disease killed many cattle, and contagious bovine pleuro pneumonia, as well as a form of anthrax, has been detected recently among some of the cattle in Mutara. In addition, water, usually scarce throughout this arid region of Rwanda, will become more so in the dry season (June-September).

Many returnees from Uganda are pastoralists. Given the unfavourable conditions for cattle in the Mutara region and the coming dry season, some appear to have already moved on in search of better forage and water conditions. There are reports that over 100,000 cattle have crossed the border into Tanzania, and some also have reportedly returned to Uganda. Most of the new arrivals, however, remain in the region.

The following sections of the report are a review, by sector and organisation, of the known activities and programmes, particularly those which impact on the present situation, in the region.

## **2.0 SECTORAL OVERVIEW**

### **2.1 Agriculture/Grazing**

#### **2.1.1 Cultivation**

In the riverine valleys of northern Mutara, returnees have occupied farms that have lain fallow since the previous population fled the area in 1990. Because of this long fallowing period, per hectare crop yields are expected to be particularly good this year. Although at least eighty percent of the farms are now occupied, as little as thirty percent of their area is cultivated. Two reasons given for below-capacity cultivation are: resettlers are traditionally cattle herders with little farming experience; and they are unsure of their land rights and so are unwilling to invest for returns beyond subsistence levels. Although poor soil and lack of water render most of the Mutara region of marginal utility for agricultural activity, on established farms agricultural extension and the resolution of land tenure questions could significantly increase food production.

Austrian Relief Programme (ARP) has two agronomists in the region, working primarily in four sectors of Muvumba commune (Gatuma, Karama, Gikoba, Tabagwe), and nine social worker/agricultural extension agents. They are conducting a seeds and tools programme (e.g., maize, sorghum, beans, manioc/cassava, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, peas, potatoes). Although general tool distribution has stopped, ARP still provides tools to new returnees. WFP concluded its involvement with ARP in the seeds and tools programme in February. In June, ARP plans to launch a eucalyptus wood lot programme (for firewood) and a fruit tree planting programme.

In January, ARP started an 8 hectare community farm in Gikoba sector supporting 80 families through a Food-for-Work (FFW) program. After harvest, FFW will stop, and the participating families will sell the crop. ARP has organized about 30 agricultural groups, approximately 40 families per group, that are involved with seed multiplication and the establishment of model farms. They intend these as models for replication throughout the region. Currently, ARP plans to conclude its agricultural programme by the end of 1995.

Pending receipt of adequate funding, the NGO, ADRA plans to initiate an agricultural extension programme, to include model farms, introduction of animal traction, and the training of farmers as agricultural extension agents. Acord, a local NGO, has been active with 14 staff in three communes (Murambi, Muvumba, Ngarama) in the Mutara region since October 1994. The agency began with emergency distribution of seeds and farm

implements, primarily beans and hoes and has transitioned into more specialized seed distribution (e.g., sweet potatoes, onions), which will be continued until the end of the year. MINAGRI has 15 agricultural extension agents (e.g., agricultural engineers, veterinarians, agronomists) in the Mutara region.

### **2.1.2 Livestock Production**

Before the war there were approximately 600,000 cattle throughout Rwanda, primarily kept as draft animals and for manure on small subsistence farms. In the Mutara region, OVAPAM set up 77 collective ranches between 1974 and 1990, which supported about 50,000 cattle. Most of these animals were, however, killed during the war.

The Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) and FAO will complete a full census of cattle in the Mutara region in June. Rwanda Development Organization (RDO), a local NGO, has completed an independent census of cattle in the Mutara region, and their figures will be available by June 24. In May, Action Nord Sud (ANS) estimated 400,000 cattle in the region, with a continued influx of approximately 2,000 cattle per week. For the period May 1-24, UNHCR reported 2,542 head of cattle coming through Kagitumba, and 1,444 head coming through Buziba.

There appears to be a general consensus that the region cannot sustain more than approximately 50,000 head of cattle. As mentioned earlier in this report, cattle overpopulation has contributed significantly to the potential for spread of animal diseases. MINAGRI also reports significant problems with tse-tse fly in the region, especially in the Park.

Together with Action Nord Sud (ANS), MINAGRI vaccinated 70 percent of the cattle in the region in November and December 1994. The continued influx of cattle into the region since December, however, has reduced the number vaccinated to approximately 30 percent. Both MINIREISO and MINAGRI have some veterinarians in the region, but they lack adequate medical supplies and other support (e.g., transport) necessary to properly treat the cattle and conduct outreach to the community.

In December 1994 and January 1995, Acord coordinated with MINIREISO (who provided vehicles for the effort) to vaccinate 40,000 cattle for trypanomiasis (caused by tse-tse fly). They conducted a census for anthrax in February, and plan to give 70,000 preventative vaccines for anthrax and black water disease in the Nyagatare region (Ngarama and Muvumba) in July and August.

In March, an ANS/MINAGRI team of two doctors and two veterinarians began an epidemiological survey of cattle throughout the country. They will complete the study by the end of the year. In addition, in early June, FAO brought in a veterinarian for a four month assessment of livestock conditions throughout the country. The assessment will result in regional recommendations. FAO may also bring in a specialist on livestock diseases for one month. The broader goals of the FAO project, planned to last one year, are to: i) ensure that the overpopulation of cattle does not lead to serious outbreaks of disease; ii) minimize environmental degradation caused by overpopulation of cattle and people in the region and iii) coordinate with the government the activities of international agencies and NGOs assisting the cattle sector.



FAO will assist MINAGRI in formulating a unified and comprehensive emergency action plan for the region, and in developing sustainable long term land use policies. They will also provide vaccination and other materials to the Government and NGOs to conduct a campaign against contagious bovine pleuro pneumonia. The project staff will help set up a system for disease surveillance, and could help finance an animal disease diagnostics laboratory in the region. FAO has proposed bringing in an expert for one month to evaluate the use of abattoirs in the region, and to make recommendations on abattoir rehabilitation and construction.

MINAGRI agents are encouraging herders, for the health of their cattle, to move with their herds to other regions of Rwanda. MINAGRI has, as a priority, the restoration of livestock production infrastructure, including the rehabilitation of meat and dairy processing facilities in the region. It does not, however, currently have funds to move forward with these infrastructure improvements.

The Rural Development Organisation (RDO) has been given a ranch on which to begin a breeding centre for some 500 cattle. The goal is to facilitate reduction of the number of cattle in the region by improving their quality. The agency is currently looking for funding for the purchase of livestock and infrastructure rehabilitation on the ranch.

## **2.2 Community/Economic Development**

There are several agricultural/animal husbandry cooperatives active in the region. KOABOMU (Cooperative des Agriculteurs-Eleveurs dans le Mutara) is currently focusing on destocking cattle through purchase and slaughter and has been holding meetings in the communes to discuss the issue. RDO is also actively supporting cooperative development of all kinds throughout the region.

Since last October, Acord has been working in Murambi, Muvumba and Ngarama communes to encourage cooperative development. To date, they are working with eight cooperatives, involved in market gardening, fish farming, carpentry, brick-making, and cooperative farming. Several of these cooperatives (e.g, fish farming) were active before the war. Acord is planning to implement a reforestation program next January.

Another local NGO, Agence de Developpement Rural (ADR), is working on cooperative development and increased efficiency in agricultural production in the northern Mutara region. Agricultural yields have improved through cooperative farming strategies, and several cooperatives have emerged (e.g., brick making, fish farming, specialized crop production).

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is scheduled to expand its Commune Rehabilitation Programme to Byumba Prefecture in July, but fears that unanticipated problems may delay commencement until September or October. UNHCR plans to begin a pilot shelter programme in coordination with MINIREISO in June. The pilot will involve distribution of building materials to about 500 families. UNHCR plans to expand the programme to 10,000 families. Pending registration, ARP also plans to launch their habitat shelter programme in the region.

UNHCR has also provided the funds for the construction and running of a returnee reception/transit centre. Sanitation and health aspects are undertaken by ARC. ADRA is running the centre. ARP is responsible for distributing food (donated by WFP) and UNHCR non-food items to returnees.

ADRA, in cooperation with WFP, has initiated several FFW projects (e.g., road rehabilitation; shallow well construction; school rehabilitation). ADRA began the road rehabilitation project in March, and will conclude the project by July. ADRA also has a FFW programme for school rehabilitation (see section 2.3), which will conclude in October.

Several organisations are considering introducing fuel-efficient cooking stoves in the region. These stoves would benefit women and families by decreasing the amount of time spent on firewood collection, and would also reduce deforestation. Oxfam is considering expanding its programme in the region to include rural development and income generation projects, primarily with local organisations and women's groups.

### **2.3 Education**

There is a general need for educational resources in the region. According to the MINIREISO refugee reintegration plan, if 150,000 settle in the Mutara region, at least 15 percent will be of school age, necessitating the construction of 37 new schools. In January, Acord began rehabilitation work on 4 schools in Muvumba and 5 schools in Ngarama. The agency plans to finish this work, which is done with local help, by the end of the year.

ADRA is rehabilitating four existing primary schools, and building four new ones, in the Matimba area. Community members are participating in this project (through a WFP FFW programme) in brick making and latrine pits. This programme started in March, and ADRA expects that it will conclude by October 1995. ARC (funded by UNHCR) is planning to build a school in the area between September and December in this year. In addition, ARP's habitat programme will include some school rehabilitation.

### **2.4 Water and Sanitation**

The lack of sufficient quantities of water for drinking, irrigation and cattle watering is the main problem for many people in Mutara. The approaching dry season will only exacerbate this situation. The northern part of Mutara is well watered by rivers and streams, but has some problems with water quality. The areas of primary concern with respect to water availability are the ranching region and Akagera National Park, where there exists almost no water infrastructure, and the Domaine de Chasse, which has only two valley dams constructed to water cattle. Of these, the most critical need for water appears to be in the newly settled Domaine de Chasse. Bi-monthly meetings are held in Nyagatare to coordinate water programs in the region.

Most of the water projects conducted by NGOs in the Mutara region have been funded by either UNHCR or USAID. ARC completed a hydrogeological survey of the region in late May, and is presently involved in rehabilitating four spring fed water lines in the

southwestern Mutara region. In addition, ARC began the construction of 30 hand dug or augured wells in May, and will complete them in December. In 1996, ARC hopes to secure OFDA and UNHCR financing to dig 40 boreholes. The total number of beneficiaries for ARC health and water projects in the region is estimated at 100,000.

In April, ARP completed the bulk of the Phase 1 rehabilitation work of three water mains in Muvumba commune, approximately 280 km. of gravity-fed pipeline. This involved close coordination with the RPA, who de-mined the area surrounding the water mains. Phase 2 involves the construction of 30 km. of pump-fed pipeline to the villages of Ngarama and Rwempasha, and will be completed by the end of July. Presently, ARP runs a temporary water treatment plant which supplies 20 cubic meters of purified water to the inhabitants of Kaborogota. This facility will be replaced by a permanent facility, to be built by ARC, by the end of the year. In the area of sanitation, ARP is awaiting Ministry of Health approval for their latrine design before beginning a model latrine demonstration program. ARP expects that, once initiated, the programme will last only a few weeks.

ADRA started a shallow well FFW program in February and hopes to finish construction of twenty hand dug wells by the end of July. The average well depth is nine meters. Oxfam will begin a project in June to make eighty wells (both hand dug, and drilled) in the far northern sectors of Kagitumba, Nyabwishongwesi, Matimba and Karangazi, finishing by the end of the year. The agency is presently studying the possibility of constructing additional valley dams in the Domaine de Chasse, rehabilitating piped water systems, and installing forty hand dug wells in the region. Also in June, Oxfam will appoint a community development worker who will be responsible for health and sanitation education, and hygiene awareness programmes.

UNHCR recently received financing from the African Development Bank to construct 11 deep boreholes, and some valley dams. The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) will supervise project implementation, expected to be finished by the end of the year.

The former government planned to build 22 valley dams in the area, but constructed only two. Some people have questioned the utility of valley dams, stating that the existing dams collect and hold very little water. Others expressed concern that the valley dams might attract cattle to areas ill-suited for their long-term sustenance. Similar concerns have been voiced over the deep borehole project.

## **2.5 Health**

Major health problems in the region include a lack of clean water; trained medical personnel; and transport. Health problems most common to the region include malaria, diarrhoea, respiratory ailments, and skin diseases. There is one hospital in the region, seven health centres and two health posts.

The following table describes organisations active with each of these facilities. The work of all of these organisations is funded by UNHCR.

FACILITY TYPE	LOCATION	PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION
Hospital	Nyagatare	Norwegian Peoples Aid
Health Centre	Gakirage Kabarore Nyabwishongezi Nyarurena Rukomo Tabagwe Muhambo	MSF-Suisse MSF-Suisse  MSF-Suisse MSF-Suisse, ARC ARC
Health Post	Gikoba Kagitumba Karangazi	MSF-Suisse  ARC

In February, ARC began forming health and water committees in 20 communities (primarily in the communes of Muvumba and Ngarama), and working with community health extension agents. ARC health programming in the region is long term (3-5 years). Pending approval, they will begin a mine awareness program in Muvumba with UNESCO in June. Since October of 1994, Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) Suisse has been working on the rehabilitation of, and provision of basic health care at four health centers in Mutara.

In Muvumba commune (sectors Gatunda, Karama, Gikoba, Tabagwe), ARP has nine social workers providing services to a beneficiary population of 6,000 families (about 50,000 beneficiaries total). Feeding programs for especially vulnerable populations began in February and will conclude at the end of June. ARP is also engaged in preventative health education, and has four field personnel and one doctor training 40 health agents in these sectors. This programme began in November 1994 and will conclude by the end of the year.

WFP provides food for the Nyagatare Hospital, three unaccompanied children centers in Ngarama, Gakoni, and Byumba, and two supplementary feeding programmes in Kinyami and Giti communes.

The Ministry of Health is very active in the region, and in cooperation with the World Health Organisation has put into place a disease outbreak early warning system and developed contingency plans for the area. WHO has suggested that health centre rehabilitation is a priority for the region, but at present has no programmes or projects targeted specifically to the region. In addition, the World Bank during March and April 1995 conducted a survey of sites selected for reintegration of refugees, and made specific recommendations for the rehabilitation of the health sector in the Mutara region.

## **2.6 Security**

The security situation in the region is reported as stable and Human Rights Monitors have been covering the Prefecture from Ruhengeri. As of 12 June, the Human Rights Office was reviewing the need to open an office in Buyumba. The prisons were reported as not overcrowded in February 1995. However, mines laid during the war continue to be a problem in the region, especially along the river north of Muvumba commune.

## **3.0 SUMMARY OF PROGRAMMES PROPOSED FOR THE REGION**

### **3.1 Proposed Actions**

In the course of this research effort, individuals and organisations offered several recommendations for priority actions for the Mutara region. These incorporated social, economic and environmental issues, within the broader context of resettlement of returnees in Mutara. Many of these recommendations were directly related to the capacity of the region to support the current and anticipated population of people and cattle.

#### **3.1.1 Agriculture/Grazing**

The Ministries of Rehabilitation and Agriculture, FAO, UNHCR, the World Bank, and several NGOs have recently examined the cattle surplus issue. They made several management recommendations with regard to the carrying capacity of the region for cattle.

##### **3.1.1.1 Abattoir Restoration/Construction**

Many organisations recommended the rehabilitation/construction of abattoir(s) as a means to alleviate some of the cattle surplus in the region. FAO has proposed bringing in an abattoir specialist in the coming months to fully evaluate market, capacity and related issues.

A cooperative in Nyagatare, KOABOMU, is currently focusing on destocking cattle through purchase and slaughter. There is currently one small abattoir in Nyagatare that requires rehabilitation. Its capacity is approximately 100 cattle per day, or 3000 per month. There is also a larger capacity abattoir in Kigali that could be used to process meat for export. Rough estimates for the rehabilitation of the existing abattoir in Nyagatare average between \$30,000-40,000, without refrigeration capacity. ARP is moving forward with securing funds for the rehabilitation.

ARP is actively evaluating several short term export markets. Logistics, quality control, meat processing, and transport require further exploration, as does market development for different qualities of meat.

The overall effect that rehabilitation/expansion of the abattoir in Nyagatara would have on the gross number of surplus cattle is not large but coupled with other strategies, does appear to be a realistic medium term approach to the reduction of surplus cattle.

#### 3.1.1.2 Redistribution of Cattle to Farm Units

Redistribution of cattle is another strategy under consideration. It would involve the purchase of cattle (average \$100 per head) in Mutara for sale and redistribution to other regions of Rwanda. Redistribution would necessitate data gathering at the commune level to determine demand for cattle.

One approach to structuring this effort involves using NGOs to identify the need for cattle in communes in which they are active. MINAGRI has agents in most communes, and regional directors at the prefecture level. They could function as primary points of contact for NGOs active in each commune, and could then communicate cattle demand to a MINAGRI representative in the Mutara region. A local organization (e.g., KOABOMU) could coordinate purchase and distribution of cattle in keeping with demand. To insure coordination in Mutara, a redistribution committee could be formed, with representation from MINAGRI, MINIREISO, and the local government (e.g., Prefet of Byumba).

While the strategy presents several challenges, including the logistics of redistribution, the strategy clearly has the potential to reduce the number of surplus cattle in the Mutara region, while providing cattle to those in need throughout Rwanda. It could also effect both short and long term environmental benefits. The approach also has the advantage of making use of community level authorities and organisations, building local capacity to manage resources, and would reduce the potential for further financial loss for returnees.

Several NGOs working in other prefectures have already voiced the need for cattle restocking. For example, in Butare, Feed the Children has identified a need for 600-1000 cattle in the south and up to 6,000 in the north. In the south, the cattle would be used primarily for milk, manure and meat. In the north, a dairy has just reopened, which could use 4-5,000 cattle. These cattle would require more careful selection for dairy production potential. RDO intends to become heavily involved in determining need for cattle in other areas of Rwanda and in implementing a cattle redistribution strategy. .

A variation on this scenario involves the redistribution of herders with their cattle. This would involve an intensive data gathering effort, to identify small plots of land available for resettlement, and complex logistics. For many it would also involve a transition from a pastoral to an agricultural lifestyle. RDO intends to work with MINIREISO on this strategy.

#### 3.1.1.3 Water System Rehabilitation/Development

There are neither adequate natural surface water sources, nor an existing infrastructure to transport and treat water to supply the current population of people and cattle. Several organisations are involved in and recommended a continuation of small-scale water projects to ease the immediate water quantity/quality problem for the resettling population. Many organisations, however, cautioned that water development projects will necessarily define settlement patterns and location of cattle, and have the potential to create further environmental damage. Water development must hence be planned and implemented within the context of a regional land use plan, and should be consolidated to minimize impact on the natural resource base of the region.

#### 3.1.1.4 Livestock Disease Prevention

The Mutara region is a natural host to many livestock diseases. MINAGRI and MINIREISO have veterinarians in the region, but due to lack of funds are short of medical supplies with which to vaccinate and treat infected cattle. FAO will bring in a technical consultant in June for a total of four months to fully evaluate livestock health and broader agricultural issues. Given its experience in the region with the first vaccination campaign, ANS stands ready to help with another vaccination campaign, focusing on the border regions to prevent the spread of disease.

#### 3.1.1.5 Provision of Technical Assistance/Retraining

There is significant expertise within the government (e.g., MINAGRI) in areas of agriculture and animal husbandry. This expertise should be used to design longer-term land management strategies in the area, and to provide technical assistance in transition to sustainable agriculture and less intensive grazing practices. FAO technical consultants will also develop recommendations with respect to cattle management and disease prevention.

### **3.1.2 Biodiversity Protection**

Resettlement in the region has placed a strain on the resources of Akagera National Park, as well as the adjacent Domaine de Chasse. Although Domain de Chasse was designated as a resettlement area by MINIREISO and will likely be permanently resettled, Akagera National Park was not. Despite an abundance of tse-tse flies and other natural deterrents to cattle herding, people continue to enter Akagera in search of water and forage for their cattle. Further degradation of the Park would be a blow to the natural heritage and biodiversity of Rwanda, and would undermine the Park's ability to generate future revenues from tourism.

Proposals in the context of biodiversity protection include not using Akagera National Park for resettlement, demarcating and securing the boundary of the Park, and taking action to move people and their cattle out of the Park and into other suitable resettlement areas. In coordination with ORTPN, a biological inventory will need to be conducted in Akagera to determine damage to resident flora and fauna. Following this inventory, programmes could be implemented to restore Park biodiversity. This and subsequent programming should begin to establish a process for involving adjacent populations in decision making relating to protected area management and resource utilization.

To encourage development of a long term vision for the management of Rwanda's natural resource base, MINETO could take the lead in organizing a conference, to include both the Rwandese and the international community, in an exploration of sustainable land use planning and natural resource management issues. A recent UNEP sponsored mission report targets such a conference as a priority for the region. In addition to UNEP, international conservation organizations such as World Wildlife Fund, African Wildlife Foundation, and IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature) may be willing to contribute to such a conference.

### **3.1.3 Land Tenure**

Resolution of double occupancy and other land tenure issues were beyond the scope of this review, but clearly must continue to receive priority consideration by the



government. It has been suggested that a system of short term leases could be initiated with those that are resettling to help remove any disincentives to cultivation. Land tenure instruments might also be developed in this region in a way that further encourages sustainable agriculture and less intensive grazing practices.

#### **3.1.4 Community/Economic Development**

Many organizations suggested the need for vocational retraining and alternative income generation projects to help returnees transition away from non-sustainable pastoral activities. Economic and community development strategies suggested involve organizing cooperatives to market milk produced by the cattle, produce bricks for house construction, provide tailoring services, and plant trees. Several cooperative development recommendations focused on women and children, as those most likely to embrace alternatives to an agro-pastoral lifestyle. Cooperative development could, as one example, be supported through a small grants programme.

### **4.0 CONCLUSIONS**

Mutara cannot support the number of cattle currently scattered throughout the region. There is neither sufficient pasturage nor water to support them, and the potential for long-term environmental damage is enormous. Although undoubtedly some actions will be taken by the livestock owners themselves to alleviate the problems (moving back across borders, sale of livestock, or moving further south) a resettling population has the potential to experience significant economic loss should their cattle die.

Despite the onset of the dry season, there are at least two strategies that could be implemented in the short term: abattoir rehabilitation and cattle redistribution. Neither of these strategies will likely reduce the number of cattle to any significant extent. They will, however, engage organisations at the local level in response.

Clear lines of communication need to be established between MINAGRI and MINIREISO as well as other line ministries in the context of programming aimed at the growing cattle crisis in Mutara. Although MINIREISO is the lead Ministry in the resettlement effort, many of the growing pressures in the northeast relate directly to the mandate and expertise of MINAGRI. Water projects and other programmes initiated and supported by MINIREISO and UNHCR in the context of their resettlement plan have a direct impact on the quality of the natural resource base of the region, and its future capacity to support the resettling population and their cattle. MINAGRI expertise in areas of animal husbandry, agriculture, and soil management should be better integrated into current programming in the region. MINETO and ORTPN should also be closely involved in discussions relating to protected area utilization. To encourage integration of efforts, a Mutara-based working group has now been formed to discuss programming in the region.

Although that it is clear that many people will experience severe economic loss, the extent of the humanitarian consequences are still unknown. It is hence proposed that as a matter of urgency a baseline study of the Mutara region should be undertaken to determine those populations most at risk during the coming crisis. Once these populations are identified, the situation can be carefully monitored and, where necessary, targeted emergency assistance can be provided.



## ORGANISATIONS/INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED

### Government

1. MINIREISO: Christine Umutoni; M. Muzungu
2. MINAGRI: Anastase Murakasi; Dr. Bagiramenshi Jean
3. ORTPN: Eugene Rutagarama

### United Nations

1. UNHCR: MacKay Wolff, Masti Notz; Maria Clara Martin
2. UNDP: Margaux Van de Fliert
3. FAO: Jean-Francois Gascon; Daniele Donati; M. Muhashyi Aphrodise; Dr. Mariko Ousmane; Phillipe Leperre
4. UNICEF: Abul Kalam, Steve Lawrence
5. WHO: Dr. Idrissa Sow, Dr. George Ionita
6. WFP: Francesco Del Rey
7. UNEP (Written document only; Consultant A. Gombe, Nairobi)

### Non-Governmental Organisations

1. ARP: Lumpungu Jean Mutamba; Richard Pelrine
2. ARC: Sean Obrey
3. ADRA: John Palmer
4. Action Nord Sud: Clementine Olivier; Mounir Jeddi
5. Agence de Developpement Rural: Sam Rubagumya
6. Acord: Mujiji Peter
7. KOABOMU: Michael Kalisa
8. Oxfam: Jane Mathieson
9. RDO: Angeline Muganza

### Other

1. Consul General D'Autriche, Michael Zeletski
2. USAID: Christine Hjelt; Emanuel Twangirumukiza
3. World Bank: N. Chantal Uwanyiligira

## REFERENCES

- Action Nord Sud, Dr. Philippe Chardonnet. Peripneumonie Contagieuse Bovine au Rwanda & Problematique de Betail au Mutara, Notes de Mission. 17 Mars 1995.
- American Refugee Committee, Proposal for Health Services, Water Supply, and Building Rehabilitation, to the Returnee Population in the Mutara Region of Northeastern Rwanda July 1, 1995 - June 30, 1996
- Austrian Relief Programme, Memo from Mutamba Lumpungu and Richard J. Pelrine ARP to Ousmane Marico FAO. Concerne: Canevas de reflexions concernant le probleme des bovins dans le nord est et le sud est du Rwanda suite au rapatriement des anciens refugies-eleveurs, 1995. May 1995.
- Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Document de Project. Aide d'urgence au secteur de l'elevage et a la lutte contre les maladies animales. Fevrier 1996.
- Integrated Operations Center, Byumba Prefecture Profile, Kigali, 1995.
- Oxfam UK&I. Assessment of Possible work with Resettler Communities in Northern Mutara District of Rwanda, 28-30 February 1995.
- Oxfam UK, Mutara Resettlement Project Document, April 4, 1995.
- Republique Rwandaise, Ministere de la Rehabilitation et de L'Integration Sociale. Problemes du Rapatriement et de la Reinstallation des Refugies Rwandais - Propositions de Solutions. Decembre 1994.
- United Nations Environment Programme, A. Gombe (UNEP Consultant), Executive Summary of Mission Report, Rwanda, 5 February to 13 March 1995.
- World Bank, Rwanda Mission de la Banque Mondiale, Evaluation du Programme de Rapatriement et de Reinstallation des Refugies Rwandais, 9 Mars - 3 Avril 1995.
- World Food Programme-Rwanda, Project Review and Current Activities, July 1994 to March 1995.

## November 1994 • December 1995

[illegible]

**PROGRAM ACTIVITIES IN THE MUTARA REGION**  
**November 1994 • December 1995**

[illegible]

*Forney (personal)*

DHA/93/51

# UNITED NATIONS CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEAL

April - December 1993

# RWANDA



DHA

# List of organizations operating in Rwanda

Produced by the IOC database

NGOs and UN agencies are listed by prefecture.

Prefecture of: BUTARE

IOC database. Printed on 25-Jul-95

Project area	Commune	Project description		
<b>ADRI</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on: 01-Apr-95
Agriculture	BUTARE			
<b>AICF (USA)</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	NYARUHENGARI	Repair Systems and Comm. Organisation		
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	RUNYINYA	Repair System		
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	MARABA	Repair system , Community Organisation		
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	RUHASHYA	Repair system , Community Organisation		
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	HUYE	Repair Systems and Comm. Organisation		
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	GISHAMVU	Repair System		
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	NYAKIZU	Repair Systems and Comm. Organisation		
Sante \ Health	MARABA	Rehab. Health center & Nutrition center		
Sante \ Health	RUHASHYA	Rehab Health Center		
Sante \ Health	RUSATIRA	Rehab health Center		
Sante \ Health	MBAZI	Rehab Health Center		
<b>APIDERMUB</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on:
Community Development	BUTARE	Widows & Orphans		
<b>ARDI</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on:
Agriculture	BUTARE			
<b>ARDICI / WITHUIS VOLONTARI ACT</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 12-Jun-95
Vivres \ Food	SHYANDA	Nutrition and household food security		
<b>ASSN POUR LE DEFENSE DES DROITES D</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Enfant \ Children	MUYIRA	Unaccompanied Children		
<b>ASSOCIATION VOLONTARI PERIL SERVIZIO INTERNATIONAL</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Enfant \ Children	KIBAYI	Psychological needs & Trauma treatment		
Enfant \ Children	NYABISINDU	Psychological needs & Trauma treatment		
<b>BORNEFONDEN</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 29-May-94
Enfant \ Children	RUHASHYA	Education and Health to the children		
<b>BRITISH DIRECT AID</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 16-Jun-95
Logistics	BUTARE	Maintenance of UNHCR & IOM vehicles		
<b>CARE INTERNATIONAL</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:
Vivres \ Food	BUTARE	Targeted assist - Seed protection		
Vivres \ Food	NGOMA	Targeted assist - Way station		
Vivres \ Food	MUGUSA	Way Stations		
Vivres \ Food	NYAKIZU	Way Stations		
Vivres \ Food	BUTARE	General distribution		
Vivres \ Food	BUTARE	Targeted assist - Seed distribution		

# **UNITED NATIONS CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEAL**

April - December 1993

# **RWANDA**



DHA

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### Page No

<b>Executive Summary</b> . . . . .	<b>i</b>
<b>Map of Rwanda</b> . . . . .	<b>iii</b>
<b>Chapter 1 - Current Situation and Outlook</b> . . . . .	<b>1</b>
<b>Chapter 2 - Strategy of Relief Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>7</b>
<b>Chapter 3 - Priority Areas</b>	
3.1 <i>Food Assistance and Food Production</i> . . . . .	13
3.2 <i>Logistics of Food Aid</i> . . . . .	14
3.3 <i>Nutrition</i> . . . . .	15
3.4 <i>Health</i> . . . . .	16
3.5 <i>Water and Sanitation</i> . . . . .	18
3.6 <i>Energy Supply and Conservation</i> . . . . .	19
3.7 <i>Shelter and Household Items</i> . . . . .	20
3.8 <i>Education</i> . . . . .	20
<b>Chapter 4 - Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance Efforts</b> . . . . .	<b>23</b>
<b>Chapter 5 - Financial Summaries</b> . . . . .	<b>27</b>
<b>Chapter 6 - Project Descriptions</b>	
6.1 <i>WFP</i> . . . . .	35
6.2 <i>UNICEF</i> . . . . .	40
6.3 <i>WHO</i> . . . . .	53
6.4 <i>FAO</i> . . . . .	59
6.5 <i>UNDP</i> . . . . .	61
6.6 <i>DHA</i> . . . . .	62
<b>ANNEX. Confirmed Food Aid Pledges as of 31 March 1993</b> . . . . .	<b>65</b>



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Fighting between the Rwandese Armed Forces and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) first broke out in October 1990, and has continued with brief respites. This has resulted in the displacement of at least 900,000 people, or approximately 13 % of the nation's population, from the northern part of the country to areas just south of the conflict zone. Of these 900,000, approximately one third had been displaced before the resumption of fighting in February 1993.
- + ● The situation is exacerbated by Rwanda's already precarious economic condition, high-population density and rapidly declining agricultural production. Most of the displaced are living in and around 30 camps where conditions are miserable: serious malnutrition and disease have become distressing facts of life. Although the international community has been providing relief in the form of food, medicines, water and essential non-food items, the sheer weight of the new needs is now overwhelming.
- In response to an appeal by the President of Rwanda to the United Nations Secretary-General, a goodwill mission visited Rwanda in early March to assist in promoting the peace process. A cease-fire agreement, signed on 7 March 1993, is expected to be followed by a peace agreement in April. Since the cease-fire, the Security Council on 12 March adopted resolution 812 calling upon the Government of Rwanda and the RPF to provide security and right of passage for relief workers, relief supplies, and for displaced persons returning to their home areas.
- A DHA-led Inter-Agency Mission was fielded between 18-25 March to help prepare a consolidated appeal for urgent assistance for the displaced. Following extensive discussions with the Government, ICRC, NGO as well as UN agency representatives in Rwanda, the mission's findings were reviewed in Geneva by an Inter-Agency working group from 26-27 March. The result of this process led to the **United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Rwanda**, with its emphasis upon prioritisation.

This **United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Rwanda** includes the following priority areas:

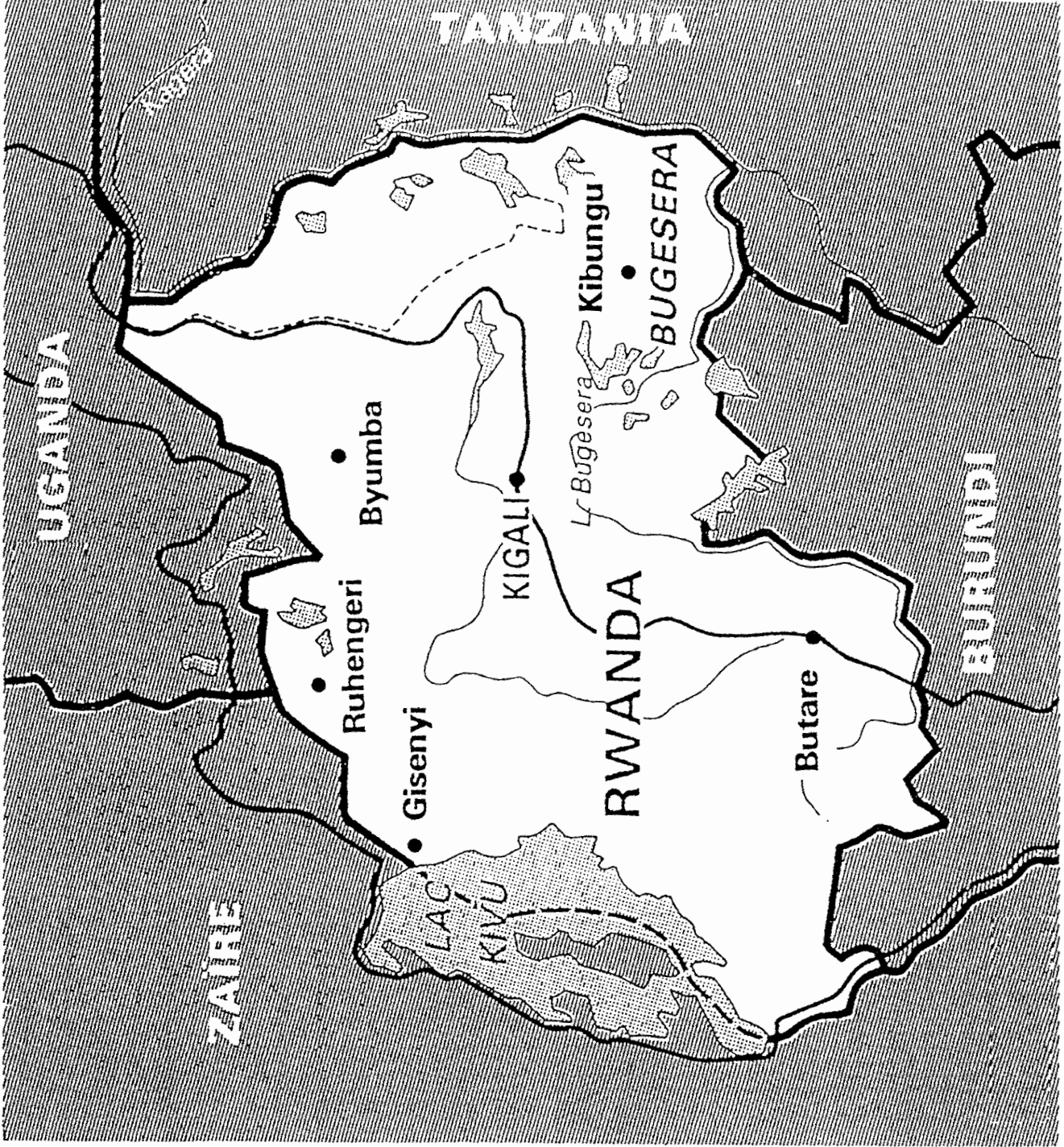
- Food - food aid, production and logistics;
- Nutrition - rehabilitation, supplementary feeding, surveillance;
- Health - surveillance, emergency health care, infectious disease control, strengthening of existing health infrastructure;
- Water & Sanitation - emergency water supply, and emergency sanitation;
- Energy Supply and Conservation - fuel, stoves, reforestation;
- Shelter and Household Items - plastic sheeting, domestic items, clothes; and
- Education - primary education, structures, materials.

**In total, the amount appealed for is US\$ 78,517,679**

- This appeal presents priority emergency relief projects to be undertaken singly or jointly by the following agencies: WFP, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, UNDP and DHA, in close collaboration with the Government, ICRC, NGO and bilateral agencies. Details of all projects covering each of the above sectors, including funding requirements, can be found in Chapter 6 of this appeal.
- The duration of the emergency relief and recovery programme presented in this appeal is 9 months, from April to December 1993. One important reason for the length of this programme is that, even if the displaced are able to return home for the planting season in July, the harvest allowing for some degree of self-sufficiency will only start in December.
- ICRC, in accordance with its specific mandate, will operate independently in maintaining its own contacts with authorities, donors and the public. It will therefore launch its own appeal to the donor community in April. ICRC will remain in close consultation with all parties involved in the assistance programmes so as to promote complementarity with UN and NGO operations and to integrate Belgian Red Cross activities.
- Donors are requested to pledge contributions directly to the relevant UN agencies, which will provide any additional details on the projects for which they are appealing.
- The UN agencies are not appealing directly for shelter and household items. Some of these items have already been supplied by various agencies, while others will be covered by the ICRC appeal. However, as this is an important sector, interested donors are advised to contact the NGOs which are operational in the non-food sector (see Section 3.6)
- A Round Table meeting intended to address rehabilitation and reconstruction needs is provisionally planned for late May-early June 1993. The preparatory work will start when the concerned parties consider that the necessary conditions are in place for assessment of the former conflict areas.

**Rwanda**

50km



# **CHAPTER 1**

## ***CURRENT SITUATION AND OUTLOOK***

**IN BRIEF:** The latest (February) outbreak of hostilities in Rwanda escalated the number of internally displaced to 900,000. The magnitude and complexity of the situation calls for a radically increased volume of emergency assistance in all sectors and an efficient coordination mechanism. A cease-fire is currently in place, hopefully, to be followed by a peace accord. In any event, assistance from the international community will be needed at least through 1993.

Fighting between the National Armed Forces of the densely populated African republic of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) has continued intermittently since October 1990. This has resulted in a massive escalation of the numbers of internally displaced persons forced to live in miserable makeshift conditions.

The hostilities in the north displaced about 85,000 persons from October 1990 to the beginning of 1992. At this time the magnitude of the problem began to move beyond the capacity of local resources and the international assistance then available. The Rwandese Government therefore decided to establish a "Crisis Committee" in March 1992, consisting of representatives from the Government, the donor community, the UN agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and NGOs, to focus full attention and resources on addressing the emergency requirements.

By mid-1992, the number of displaced multiplied four-fold, to 350,000. Seven months later, in the wake of a new round of fighting on 8 February 1993, an additional 550,000 were affected. The total is now over 900,000 - one out of every eight persons in the country. In view of this dramatic situation, the President of Rwanda made an urgent request to the UN Secretary-General for international humanitarian assistance. At the same time, the Crisis Committee was placed directly under the Prime Minister in order to improve the efficiency of the emergency operation.

The Government and the RPF signed a cease-fire agreement at a meeting in Dar-Es-Salaam on 7 March 1993 which is to be followed by a peace agreement, due for signature in April. The two parties appealed to the international community and humanitarian agencies to provide increased relief assistance. In turn, they committed themselves to ensuring adequate security for the displaced and to open a "corridor of tranquillity" from Uganda through the conflict zones for the delivery of relief supplies. Furthermore, they agreed to facilitate the early return of displaced persons to their home areas.

The Secretary-General sent a goodwill mission to Rwanda and Uganda to assist him in making recommendations to the Security Council on the peace process. On 12 March, the Security Council adopted Resolution 812 calling upon the Government of Rwanda and the RPF to provide security and right of passage for relief workers, relief supplies, and for displaced persons returning to their home areas.

Following discussions between the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA), UN operational agencies and the UN Resident Coordinator in Kigali, a UN inter-agency emergency mission was dispatched to Rwanda from 18-25 March. The goal of this mission

was to formulate a plan in collaboration with the Government, donor representatives, ICRC and NGOs for priority emergency relief interventions.

The result is this **U.N Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Rwanda**. It reviews the most pressing emergency needs in all sectors; assigns responsibilities, including the cooperation among all relief partners (Government, UN agencies, donors, ICRC and NGOs); and proposes coordination mechanisms.

This emergency programme will cover a 9-month period, from April to December, as agreed by all parties. Even if the displaced are able to return home in the next couple of months, any degree of self-sufficiency in food production is unlikely until December 1993, when crops planted in July could be harvested. Furthermore, the infrastructure of the health and social sectors in the conflict zone will need to be rehabilitated. This will take time and, in the meantime, temporary assistance will be required to cover the most urgent needs.

Most displaced people have settled in camps or have gathered around public buildings such as parishes, schools and markets. There are some 30 camps containing from 5,000 to 70,000 displaced persons in the northern prefectures of Ruhengeri and Byumba, and the northern part of the prefecture of Kigali. Many have been forced to move from one camp to another as fighting spread throughout northern Rwanda. To avoid tensions and internal conflicts within the camps, efforts are being made to group together people originating from the same area. This applies also to government officials who have been displaced: they are encouraged to stay with the population from those areas which were under their authority to help with the organisation of the camp activities.

The situation in the camps on steep hill-sides in the area between Byumba and Ruhengeri and Kigali is critical. Families of six to eight persons live in small, poorly constructed huts. The surface area is about three square metres. The huts, which consist of Eucalyptus branches and leaves, sometimes covered with plastic sheeting, give little protection against rain or cold. The displaced have minimal access to adequate or safe water for drinking, cooking and washing. The population, the local administration and the relief agencies have only been able to construct a few latrines.

X The mission verified the serious situation of several hill camps near Kigali where all vegetation has been stripped to provide raw material for thousands of huts and firewood. Not only is this an environmental disaster, reversing years of reforestation efforts, but the huts do not provide adequate shelter. The four-month rainy season has now started, bringing with it the added problems of soil erosion and a further deterioration in living conditions.

The health status of the displaced is poor due to malnutrition and diseases. Because of the high altitudes and low overnight temperatures, it can only deteriorate in the camps during the rainy season unless a wide range of curative and preventative activities in this sector are initiated or strengthened. The most important causes of morbidity and mortality are malaria, acute respiratory disease, diarrhoea (dysentery) and malnutrition. AIDS is a particularly serious problem in Rwanda: 2.2% of the rural population in the country are HIV positive while the prevalence rate among the camps population is 3%. This rate is expected to increase

due to the general camp conditions and to their proximity to urban areas where the HIV prevalence rate is approaching 30%. There is also a danger of meningitis in the dry season.

Rwanda will suffer a serious food deficit this year since the northern conflict zone is the fertile heart of the country and the supply of food from this area to the rest of the country has been disrupted. Local sourcing of relief food is now totally inadequate to cover the needs of the displaced. The purchase of cereals and pulses from local markets has grossly inflated prices. To supply the camps, food has to be purchased outside of Rwanda in the sub-region, mainly Uganda. However, in addition to this problem, provisions from Uganda will soon become strained, making supplementary supplies from outside the sub-region imperative.

For the immediate future, the security of displaced persons, relief staff and goods, and road convoys on the direct route from Uganda through the former conflict zone will continue to be fragile. Relief goods, both those purchased in Uganda and those from outside the sub-region arriving via the port of Mombasa, must therefore either be routed overland via Tanzania, with inevitable delays, or by expensive airlift from Uganda.

In addition, the security of returnees will require the deployment of some form of protective force. The former conflict area is reported to be land-mined, and there have already been many accidents. De-mining must be a pre-condition for the safe return of the population and resumption of normal life.

Problems of rehabilitation and reconstruction will ultimately be addressed in the near future by the proposed Round Table meeting.



## **CHAPTER 2**

### ***STRATEGY OF RELIEF ASSISTANCE***



The strategic assumption of the emergency assistance for the affected population will be needed up to the end of 1993. One important reason is that most of the displaced have lost at least one agricultural season and, even if they were to return before the July planting period, they would need to depend on food assistance, at least until the harvests in December. Initial plans are to provide most of the assistance to the displaced in their current locations. Simple agricultural tools and seeds should be provided to the displaced to encourage their productive capacity both around the camps and upon their return.

Cattle and smaller domestic animals belonging to displaced farmers have either perished or been sold. Restocking will take considerable time. In addition, the health and social services in the North have been out of operation due to the conflict: communal and prefectural infrastructures have reportedly been destroyed. Additional health and nutrition-related services in the returnee areas will be needed due to the fact that the health of the displaced has deteriorated significantly during their stay in the camps. Emergency assistance in these sectors must be provided until the normal structures have been rehabilitated.

Furthermore, should a large number of displaced be able to return to their home areas, some of the activities in this appeal will need to be re-oriented and adapted to longer-term of reconstruction and rehabilitation activities. However, in the interim, the major problem of finding fuel for food preparation in the camps remains unresolved. Rwanda's shortage of wood has been further aggravated by the stripping of wood-lots in and around the sites of the displaced. This matter will have serious short-term consequences for the displaced, and longer-term consequences for the local population.

If, in fact, there is no major returnee programme, then the resources being appealed for should cover the needs of the current 900,000 displaced persons until the end of the year. Nevertheless, flexibility and constant monitoring will be vital in adjusting to the demands of the situation and the needs of the displaced. In this context, the key elements of the appeal's strategy are the following:

1. Due to limited resources and the implementation capacity at present, priority must be given to immediate life-saving activities.
2. The provision of adequate food and basic services to the 500,000-600,000 displaced should take precedence over camp infrastructure development. To the extent possible, the displaced should be integrated within host communities until it is possible for them to return to their home areas.
3. The camps containing the earlier caseload of 350,000 may require more longer-term infrastructural interventions. Such interventions should also benefit local host communities as part of the rehabilitation efforts.
4. A combination of activities is required to cover the energy needs for cooking and to start replanting the devastated wood-lots, including the delivery of wood, coal, peat and agricultural waste from more distant areas. Importation of wood or coal from nearby forest areas in Tanzania should also be explored as soon as possible. The Rwandese, by tradition,

are used to family cooking and may resist more centrally prepared meals. However, if the current situation continues, it may be necessary to provide military or Red Cross type oil-heated mobile kitchens.

5. When adequate security conditions for the return home of the displaced are in position (including mine clearance and forces to ensure the safety of returnees), the present programme of emergency assistance will have to be reassessed and re-oriented. Work on a draft contingency plan for this purpose could commence immediately. In the meantime, however, the situation will have to be carefully monitored.

6. The emergency response capacity of the government will have to be enhanced. To this end, the Government's Crisis Committee will be strengthened in order to serve as a focal point in coordination, monitoring and contingency planning activities.

7. While current efforts concentrate on emergency relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction requirements will soon have to be assessed, both in the areas where the displaced are located and in the former conflict zones when access to these areas is possible. In addition, discussions on conditions and guidelines for such assistance are needed between representatives of the Government and the donors. These technical and policy-oriented discussions are planned to take place in the context of the Round Table process.

8. Although most of the rehabilitation and reconstruction work will be considered during the Round Table process, some of these activities should commence in parallel with the relief phase in the host areas. Such activities should include education, reforestation, basic repair of some roads to permit the transport of relief goods, the strengthening of the health services and structural improvement of the water supply system. The responsibility should be undertaken by the Crisis Committee and supported by the relevant UN agencies.

# CHAPTER 3

## *PRIORITY AREAS*

## **CHAPTER 4**

### ***COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE EFFORTS***

children. Under the present emergency it is impossible that this additional need can be met by existing national resources.

3. Displaced teachers continue to receive government salaries and are immediately available to teach abbreviated curricula (reading, writing, mathematics and language skill development) in temporary camp schools. To maintain children's access to education, there is an urgent need to construct temporary structures to serve as classrooms. These will be made from locally-produced materials such as hand-woven mats for roofing and walls, and planks for benches. The model includes a school latrine. The French NGO Aide et Action and the church education services have successful experience in the construction of temporary structures.

4. The temporary school model has three classrooms for 40 students each. The capacity exists to construct a total of 2,486 structures, covering 65% of the total need. There is also a need to provide basic writing materials to school children. Although Aide et Action has the logistics capacity, it lacks funds to undertake construction and purchase school materials. However, Aide et Action has the capacity to train other NGOs in the construction of temporary school structures. The Catholic Development Office also has experience in constructing temporary schools and needs funding. If funded, Care International can cover the needs of displaced school children in one camp.

## **Background**

An increased number of internally displaced persons in May 1992 led the UN Resident Coordinator to provide project funding through UNDP's Special Programme Resources to support the Crisis Committee in its efforts to coordinate the overall emergency programme. In February 1993, when the number of displaced increased to 900,000 persons, the Resident Coordinator provided additional resources to enhance the Crisis Committee's Secretariat.

This assistance has been part of an effort by EEC and Canadian donors to strengthen the Government's coordinating capacity. Under the present circumstances, this capacity has to be further strengthened. In so doing, the UN agencies, through the office of the Resident Coordinator, will assist the Government's Crisis Committee by strengthening the UN Emergency Unit.

## **Proposed Structure**

The coordination structure will be based upon a three-tiered system:

- **The Crisis Committee.** The Crisis Committee will:

- act as a focal point for monitoring and planning emergency assistance (data processing and reporting);
- present reports as a basis for Government policy decision-making; and
- follow-up humanitarian aid efforts (assessment of outstanding needs and monitoring of implementation and reporting).

- **The UN Emergency Unit.** The Emergency Unit will:

- participate in periodic assessment of emergency needs;
- promote and facilitate the response of the UN system and partners; and
- collect data, analyse and disseminate emergency information and report, through DHA, to the international community.

- **The Complex Emergency Branch-DHA Geneva.** The Complex Emergency Branch will:

- track and report on donor contributions;
- produce quarterly monitoring reports regarding ongoing and proposed relief interventions, as well as on outstanding needs and implementation problems; and
- support and backstop in-country relief efforts at the request of the Resident Coordinator.

# **CHAPTER 5**

## ***FINANCIAL SUMMARIES***

The **Financial Summary Tables** that follow reflect the consolidated inter-agency budget requirements for Rwanda. Needs that have been identified and reflected in the summary tables in this section are specified in the Project Descriptions that come directly after the Financial Summaries:

- **Financial Summary Table I, UN Agency Budget Requirements**, reflects the cumulative total of financial requirements per agency.
- **Financial Summary Table II, UN Agency Budget Requirements by Sector**, indicates individual UN agency financial requirements for each of the identified emergency sectors to be covered.
- **Financial Summary Table III, Summary of Project Activities**, lists all 21 projects of the appeal with appealing agency and costs per project.
- Donors wishing to contribute to this appeal are requested to contact the appealing agencies directly for further information on the respective projects and on the funding mechanism.

<b>Table I: 1993 UN Agency Budget Requirements for Rwanda</b> (1 April - 31 December 1993)	
<b>WFP</b>	<b>51,956,750</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>	<b>10,744,129</b>
<b>WHO</b>	<b>7,800,000</b>
<b>FAO</b>	<b>7,113,800</b>
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>283,000</b>
<b>DHA</b>	<b>620,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$78,517,679</b>



**Table II: 1993 UN Agency Budget Requirements  
for Rwanda  
by Sector**

Compiled by DHA Geneva on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies

Agency	Food Aid/ Production	Logistics	Nutrition	Health	Water/ Sanitation	Energy Supply/ Conservation	Education	Coordination/ Administration	TOTAL (US\$)
WFP	36,468,000	15,488,750							51,956,750
UNICEF			5,133,800	1,903,000	1,685,000		2,022,329		10,744,129
WHO				7,800,000					7,800,000
FAO	1,613,800					5,500,000			7,113,800
UNDP								283,000	283,000
DHA								620,000	620,000
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>38,081,800</b>	<b>15,488,750</b>	<b>5,133,800</b>	<b>9,703,000</b>	<b>1,685,000</b>	<b>5,500,000</b>	<b>2,022,329</b>	<b>903,000</b>	<b>78,517,679</b>

**Table III: RWANDA 1993**  
**Summary of Project Activities**

Code	Activity	Agency	Requirements US\$
1	Emergency food assistance	WFP	36,468,000
2	Special WFP emergency transport operation	WFP	13,938,750
3	WFP operational support	WFP	550,000
4	Improvement of logistics/infrastructure	WFP	1,000,000
5	Supplementary feeding	UNICEF	4,551,300
6	Nutrition rehabilitation	UNICEF	370,000
7	Nutritional surveillance	UNICEF	212,500
8	Emergency health care	UNICEF	1,280,000
9	Infectious disease control	UNICEF	623,000
10	Emergency water supply	UNICEF	1,215,000
11	Emergency sanitation	UNICEF	470,000
12	Primary education	UNICEF	2,022,329
13	Reinforcement of epidemiological surveillance system	WHO	125,000
14	Control and prevention of TB, AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STD)	WHO	1,275,000
15	Malaria control programme	WHO	700,000
16	Strengthening of health infrastructure/provision of emergency health services	WHO	5,700,000
17	Production of vegetables around the displaced persons camps	FAO	1,613,800
18	Provision of wood, coal, energy saving stoves.	FAO	5,500,000
19	Strengthening of the Crisis Committee Secretariat	UNDP	283,000
20	United Nations Emergency Unit	DHA	380,000
21	Support to the Complex Emergency Branch	DHA	240,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>78,517,679</b>

# CHAPTER 6

## *PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS*

## 6.1.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WFP</b>
<b>Activity</b>	<b><i>Emergency Food Assistance</i></b>
<b>Code:</b>	RWA-93-1/NO1
<b>Target Population:</b>	900,000 affected displaced persons
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	WFP, NGOs
<b>Time Frame:</b>	April - December 1993
<b>Objectives:</b>	To ensure the provision of adequate food supplies to internally displaced persons in Rwanda
<b>Funds requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 36,468,000</b>

### **Summary:**

An estimated 900,000 displaced will require about 133,650 mts of food assistance in 1993 (not including 1,172 mts of supplementary food items for vulnerable group feeding). To date, donors have pledged 55,158 mts of emergency food aid through WPF, and another 19,278 mts mainly through ICRC, which has to arrive in the coming months. The current level of donor contribution meets only approximately 60% of the assessed need.

To cover the needs during the period of April to December 1993, the following quantities of food are required: 35,400 mts of cereals; 19,368 mts pulses; 4,100 mts oil; 620 mts salt; 972 mts CSM and 100 mts sugar. The high proportion of non-cereals to be delivered during this period is due to the fact that carryover stocks utilized and shipments received were mainly cereals.

WFP is responsible for the receipt, clearance, and transport of relief shipments and will continue to support financially the internal transport of the commodities. ICRC will continue responsibility for the overall execution of the programme and the provision of logistic support to the Rwandese Red Cross for transport and distributions in the sites.

The cost of these commodities and their associated internal transport costs are itemized in table overleaf. Much of this food will be imported and a significant amount of pulses and maize will be purchased in the sub-region, mainly Uganda.

Of special concern are the severely malnourished children who have been displaced for months. It is proposed to provide special food items to 10,000 children (5.5% of the children under 5) for a therapeutic programme to be implemented through NGOs operating in this field, as well as for the supplementary child feeding programme. UNICEF will provide supplementary feeding (HP biscuits) to vulnerable groups (children with moderate malnutrition, pregnant and lactating women).

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>		
<b>Budget Item</b>	<b>mts</b>	<b>Amount (US\$)</b>
Cereals	35,400	5,310,000
Pulses	19,368	8,715,600
Oil	4,000	3,832,000
Salt	620	105,400
CSM	972	233,280
Supplementary Oil	100	95,800
Sugar	100	28,000
<b>Total Food</b>	<b>60,560</b>	<b>18,320,080</b>
Ocean Freight	0	14,832,960
ITSH (US\$ 55)	0	3,314,960
<b>Total Transport</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,147,920</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60,560</b>	<b>36,468,000</b>

**Appealing Agency:** WFP

**Activity:** *Special WFP Emergency Transport Operation*

**Code:** RWA-93-1/N02

**Target Population:** Displaced persons in Rwanda

**Implementing Agency:** WFP

**Time Frame:** April - December 1993

**Objectives:** To ensure the provision of adequate food supplies to the increased caseload of war displaced persons in Rwanda

**Funds requested:** US\$ 13,938,750

**Summary:**

Since start-up in March 1993, the WFP airlift has proved to be key in providing emergency relief into Rwanda. It has successfully resumed the food pipeline severely disrupted by the recent sudden increase in the caseload.

Funding is sought to continue this vital service. WFP will plan provisionally to airlift 32,250 mts, and will continue to provide at least two aircraft for delivery of essential food during the coming rainy season (April - May - June).

This second aircraft will be on short lease for the following 3-month dry season. It is anticipated that the aircraft will be phased out while increasing the use of road transport. Actual quantities airlifted, however, will depend on the success/failure of the re-opening of the Northern corridor. Therefore a contingency fund is planned to provide an aircraft during the next rainy season (October - December) if necessary.

Maximum costs have been estimated, with cost reduction discussion currently underway with the Rwandese Government.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	Amount (US\$)
Air operations (32,250 mts x US\$ 315)	10,158,750
Contingency funds (12,000 mts)	3,780,000
Total	13,938,750

**Appealing Agency:** WFP

**Activity:** *WFP Operational Support*

**Code:** RWA-93-1/NO3

**Target Population:** Displaced persons in Rwanda

**Implementing Agency:** WFP

**Time Frame:** April - December 1993

**Objectives:** To assist ICRC and ensure the proper distribution of emergency food aid to the displaced population in Rwanda

**Funds requested:** US\$ 550,000

**Summary:**

WFP Country Office staffing/infrastructure is inadequate for major operation and faces an increasingly difficult task in monitoring the distribution of emergency food aid (almost 15,000 mts per month) and in handling a volume of approximately US\$ 25 million, by far the highest UN agency programme in Rwanda.

There is urgent need to strengthen the Office in order to manage transport by air and road, distribution of commodities, assessment programming and monitoring.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	Amount (US\$)
<b>Expatriate Staffing:</b>	
Logistic officer (air) - 6 months	60,000
Logistic Officer (road) - 9 months	90,000
4 Food Monitors - 9 months (UNV)	130,000
<b>Vehicles - 5 vehicles (4 WD Toyota)</b>	125,000
<b>Operational Costs</b>	145,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>550,000</b>

**Appealing Agency:** WFP

**Activity:** *Improvement of Logistics/Infrastructure*

**Code:** RWA-93-1/NO4

**Target Population:** Displaced persons in Rwanda

**Implementing Agencies:** GTZ, Ministry of Public Works and Energy

**Time Frame:** April - December 1993

**Objectives:** To rehabilitate primary and secondary roads to facilitate the delivery and distribution of emergency food aid

**Funds requested:** US\$ 1,000,000

**Summary:**

To improve food distribution to the sites, it is essential to carry out essential repairs on utilised roads and bridges. Such activities will support the relief effort only and will include the provision for gravel and heavy equipment. GTZ will provide technical support to help carry out the work.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	Amount (US\$)
Primary roads maintenance	85,000
Gravel for secondary roads	300,000
Technical assistance	600,000
General and operating cost	15,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>



## 6.2

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	UNICEF
<b>Activity:</b>	<i>Supplementary Feeding</i>
<b>Code:</b>	RWA-93-1/N05
<b>Target Population:</b>	126,000 persons comprising moderately malnourished children under five (36,000); breast-feeding mothers (72,000); and indigents (orphaned children, etc.) in conflict areas (18,000)
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	CARITAS, Catholic Relief Services, Médecins du Monde, Aide et Action, UNICEF & WFP
<b>Cooperating Agencies:</b>	Rwandese and Belgian Red Cross
<b>Time Frame:</b>	April - December 1993
<b>Objectives:</b>	To control and reduce moderate malnutrition in children under five and breast-feeding women
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	US\$ 4,551,300

### **Summary:**

Children under five continue to suffer disproportionately from the emergency. Most of the displaced no longer have access to their farms and have few alternative sources of income. The resumption of hostilities has made food pipeline maintenance difficult and rations have rarely reached the FAO recommended survival minimum of 2,100 kcal/day. Levels of weight-for-age malnutrition have consistently been higher than the national average. Nutritional services coordinated by CARITAS have succeeded in reaching the most vulnerable groups, but existing stocks will only last until the end of April. To avoid further nutritional deterioration and unnecessary loss of life, there is an urgent need for targeted supplementary feeding for vulnerable groups.

UNICEF will support the NGO, Red Cross, church agencies and government health services by providing supplementary high-energy biscuits which have nutritional value of 500 kcal per biscuit, are easy to store and transport. They require no water or fuel before consumption. The budget is calculated on the needs of 126,000 people from May through December. UNICEF will train CARITAS workers to ensure distribution to groups most at risk. UNICEF is also appealing for funds to provide equipment for 60 additional supplementary feeding centres for 75,000 beneficiaries. UNICEF support will complement nutritional activities planned by CARITAS-Belgium, the Belgian Red Cross and Catholic Relief Services. In view of staff and logistics demands on the UNICEF office, the budget includes staff and programme support for the UNICEF office in Kigali.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	Amount (US\$)
High Energy Biscuits (226 tons/month x 8 months x \$1,600/ton)	2,900,000
Equipment for Supplementary Feeding Services	90,000
Vitamin A Capsules	23,000
Mebendazole	13,000
Transport to Rwanda (+ 30%)	907,800
Internal Transport and Monitoring	200,000
Local Personnel	337,500
Training	40,000
Programme Support	40,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,551,300</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNICEF</b>
<b>Activity:</b>	<b><i>Nutrition Rehabilitation</i></b>
<b>Code:</b>	<b>RWA-93-1/N06</b>
<b>Target Population:</b>	10,000 severely malnourished children aged from six months to five years
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	Médecins sans Frontières (Holland and Belgium), CARITAS, Médecins du Monde, Ministry of Health, UNICEF (technical support), WFP (for food aid)
<b>Time Frame:</b>	April - December 1993
<b>Objectives:</b>	To save the lives of severely malnourished children
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 370,000</b>

**Summary:**

7,200 children under five years of age are already life-threatened by severe malnutrition (4% of the relevant age group). Unless agencies ensure adequate general ration distribution, easy access to primary health care and improved water supply and sanitation, the rate could reach over 5%, or 10,000 children. Therapeutic feeding is urgently required to save these children's lives.

The WFP has included most food supplies needed for therapeutic feeding (corn/soy/maize mix (CSM), vegetable oil and sugar) in its appeal for food aid. Médecins sans Frontières (Holland and Belgium), CARITAS, the Belgian Red Cross and other agencies have moved swiftly to set up therapeutic feeding centres which accommodate 100 beneficiaries. An additional 90 centres are required to make sure that severely malnourished children get essential care and nutrition. This will require training of field workers, provision of basic equipment, information, education and communication materials.

UNICEF is appealing for funds to continue to provide OXFAM kits (which include scales, height boards and other materials) for 90 NGO and church-run centres. The appeal includes personnel costs for 40 new therapeutic feeding centers to increase the staff capacity of NGOs and church groups operating under the coordination of CARITAS. The Ministry of Health will also provide displaced staff to help in feeding centres. As an extension of its current Household Food and Income Security and Emergency programmes, UNICEF will provide technical assistance to implementing agencies and co-ordination of feeding regimes. Through the Ministry and the church essential drug agency, BUFMAR, UNICEF will also continue to provide anti-parasitic drugs (Mebendazole), ORS sachets and other essential medicines to national and international NGOs. UNICEF will also continue to emphasize the importance of breast-feeding in therapeutic feeding and nutritional rehabilitation.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	Amount (US\$)
Equipment for Therapeutic Feeding Services	135,000
Vitamin A Capsules	20,000
Monitoring	20,000
Local Personnel	175,000
Training	20,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>370,000</b>

**Appealing Agency:** UNICEF

**Activity:** *Nutritional Surveillance*

**Code:** RWA-93-1/N07

**Target Population:** 180,000 children under five

**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Health, Médecins sans Frontières, in coordination with all agencies providing supplementary and therapeutic feeding

**Time Frame:** April-December 1993

**Objectives:**

- to monitor the nutritional status of displaced children under five ; and
- to ensure that supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes reach children at risk and breast-feeding women.

**Funds Requested:** US\$ 212,500

**Summary:**

From mid-1992 to early 1993, the Ministry of Health, with UNICEF support, monitored the nutritional status of displaced children under five years of age monthly by weighing and measuring children under three, recording nutritional status, and giving feedback and advice to mothers, and referring the most needy children to supplementary or therapeutic feeding and health services. Regular contact with mothers facilitates health education, promotion of breast-feeding, improved weaning practices and effective case management of common diseases.

UNICEF appeals for funds to re-establish nutritional surveillance among displaced children. The Regional Medical Directors of Ruhengeri, Byumba and Kigali will coordinate activities with NGOs active in feeding programmes. The system will begin in April in all camps using a six-person team for every 20,000 displaced people. The appeal includes material for surveillance, training for field staff and supervision. The project will distribute monthly reports on nutritional status to all interested parties.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	Amount (US\$)
Equipment	30,000
Local Personnel (\$2,500/team of 6 people x 45 teams)	112,500
Training	20,000
Logistical and programme support for supervision	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>212,500</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNICEF</b>
<b>Activity:</b>	<b><i>Emergency Health Care</i></b>
<b>Code:</b>	RWA-93-1/N08
<b>Target Population:</b>	450,000 displaced children and women in Byumba, Ruhengeri and Kigali prefectures. (Children under one: 49,688 / children 1-4 years: 138,648 / women of child-bearing age: 211,787 pregnant women: 55, 535)
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	UNICEF/Ministry of Health/ NGOs/ WHO
<b>Time Frame:</b>	April - December 1993
<b>Objective:</b>	To prevent child mortality and improve health of the displaced population
<b>Funds requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,280,000</b>

**Summary:**

Poor nutrition, lack of shelter, blankets and clothing, insufficient water and insanitary conditions all threaten the health and survival of displaced women and children. There is a major risk of epidemics, especially of measles, diarrhoea and meningitis in overcrowded relief camps. Malaria, acute respiratory infections, intestinal parasites, eye infections, skin diseases also threaten young lives. NGOs started to set up health posts as soon as the population stopped moving. Ministry of Health efforts are being reinforced by WHO, UNICEF, bilateral agencies and NGOs. To prevent unnecessary deaths among children, the enormous health care needs must be met as soon as possible.

UNICEF is a major source of essential drugs and medical supplies, and supports training of health workers and professionals under the Bamako Initiative. It also provides support to the Ministry of Health for diarrhoeal disease and acute respiratory infection control, outreach and supervision. UNICEF is appealing for emergency funds help control the major diseases affecting women and children, and will channel essential drugs through BUFMAR (the church essential drugs and primary health care coordination body) for distribution to NGOs, and to parish and government health centres in areas containing displaced people. UNICEF has already provided two consignments of essential drugs under this arrangement, including ferrous and folic acid to reduce chronic anaemia among pregnant women. They also include Vitamin A capsules for all children during vaccination. UNICEF will also help to strengthen Government activities by continuing to support outreach services to populations beyond the reach of health centres. The budget includes funds for essential medical equipment not covered by other agencies and the training of health workers in emergency health interventions.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	Amount (US \$)
Essential Drugs	1,000,000
Essential Medical Equipment	250,000
Programme support, training	30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,280,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNICEF</b>
<b>Activity:</b>	<i>Infectious Disease Control</i>
<b>Code:</b>	RWA-93-1/N 09
<b>Target Population:</b>	450,000 displaced children and women in Byumba, Ruhengeri and Kigali prefectures. (Children under one: 49,688 / Children 1-4 years: 138,648 / Children under 12: 260,000 / Women of child-bearing age: 211,787 / Pregnant women: 55,535)
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	UNICEF/ Ministry of Health/ WHO and NGOs (Médecins sans Frontières and others)
<b>Cooperating Agency:</b>	Belgian Red Cross
<b>Time Frame:</b>	April - December 1993
<b>Objectives:</b>	To prevent epidemics and control major infectious diseases, including measles, meningococcal meningitis, dysentery and cholera
<b>Funds requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 623,000</b>

**Summary:**

With WHO, Rotary International and other health agencies, UNICEF has assisted the Ministry of Health in highly successful Expanded Programmes on Immunization (EPI) in Rwanda. For the past 3 years, measles vaccination coverage has remained above 80%. However, many children over 5 have not been vaccinated. Measles cases among children of 10-12 have already been reported in the north and in camps around Kigali, and any epidemic among displaced children would cause very high mortality. UNICEF requires funds for vaccines, immunization cards and cold chain equipment via the Ministry of Health for the current 1.5 month emergency vaccination campaign covering children from 6 months to 12 years. Organised by the Ministry with the Dutch and Belgian sections of Médecins Sans Frontières in collaboration with UNICEF, it consists of teams of 10 staff with one or two vaccinators. 3 teams will cover Kigali and Byumba, and 2 teams will cover the Ruhengeri region.

More than 1,100 cases of meningococcal meningitis, including 120 deaths, were recorded in Rwanda in 1992. This represents a case fatality rate of 13%. Burundi suffered a much greater epidemic. Meningitis spreads fast in overcrowded populations, especially among children, making surveillance very difficult. UNICEF is appealing for funds to provide protection to the displaced population against another meningitis outbreak in the dry season. WHO will provide the epidemiological expertise to monitor the risk and advise on the need for a vaccination campaign.

Amoebic and bacillary dysentery and cholera are endemic in Rwanda. Epidemics of cholera normally occur in the lake Kivu region during the rainy season. 547 cases (35 deaths) were



recorded in 1992. Population mobility and visits to relatives around the lake could spread the disease to areas where it does not normally exist. Cases of dysentery have already occurred in the war-affected area. Dysentery and cholera spread fast in poor hygienic and overcrowded conditions, where water is not available in sufficient quantity and excreta disposal systems non-existent. UNICEF will support NGO and Ministry of Health activities to ensure early diagnosis and treatment, health education and wide distribution of ORS sachets among the target population.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	Amount (US \$)
Measles Vaccines	64,000
Meningitis Vaccines	254,000
Oral rehydration sachets, equipment, & drugs for treatment of dysentery, persistent diarrhoea and cholera	105,000
Equipment and supplies	105,000
Transport and logistics	40,000
Support to NGOs	55,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>623,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNICEF</b>
<b>Activity:</b>	<b><i>Emergency Water Supply</i></b>
<b>Code:</b>	<b>RWA-93-1/N10</b>
<b>Target Population:</b>	400,000 displaced persons living in camps or near public buildings
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	UNICEF, Ministry of Public Works, Médecins sans Frontières, Association Française des Volontaires du Progrès, Aide et Action, CARE International, Rhénanie Palatinat, OXFAM
<b>Cooperating Agency:</b>	Belgian Red Cross
<b>Time Frame:</b>	April - December 1993
<b>Objectives:</b>	To provide enough safe water to concentrations of displaced people to prevent out-breaks and reduce the incidence of water-related diseases
<b>Fund Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,215,000</b>

**Summary:**

Lack of safe water for drinking, washing and cooking threatens the survival of women and children. Displacement camps formed near major sources of water have often outstripped yield. In 1992 UNICEF, the NGOs and the Red Cross Agencies worked with local authorities to provide safe water to the 350,000 people displaced at the time. These investments are now mostly in the combat zone. Overall availability is minimal and the water can be contaminated at any moment. However, displaced children need water now if they are to survive the hazards of malnutrition and infection. Recent meetings between all involved agencies confirm an urgent minimum of 5 litres per displaced person per day. Although adequate assessments are still to be carried out in the Ruhengeri area, an estimate of 400,000 beneficiaries seems appropriate.

Relief agency strategies plan for the most cost-effective and rapid water system in each site. Water supply agencies have begun meeting regularly to allocate responsibilities, identify the most economical systems and set deadlines. In the most severely deprived camps, water tankers have begun delivering water to temporary cisterns. Less expensive is the improvement or rehabilitation of existing water installations near camps or public buildings. Other options include increasing pumping hours and constructing temporary reservoirs for storage. Where sufficient spring sources are available they will be capped, piped and pumped into temporary reservoirs. Sinking bore-holes and installing hand-pumps to feed temporary reservoirs are also possibilities.

UNICEF is appealing for funds to finance water tankers, rehabilitation of existing water supply systems, construction of boreholes, rainwater catchment systems and water containers. It will provide water supply systems through the Ministry of Public Works at eight sites and wells and boreholes at four sites. UNICEF will channel funds for water tankers, and rainwater catchment systems to NGOs and Red Cross Agencies responsible for different sites. The budget also includes funds for 90,000 buckets, hygiene education and transport, and logistics.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget item</b>	<b>Amount (US\$)</b>
5 water tankers for 3 months	90,000
15 water supplies/pumps/reservoirs	500,000
30 bore-holes/pumps/reservoirs	200,000
40 rain water harvester	100,000
90,000 buckets	200,000
Hygiene education/training in camps	15,000
Rehabilitation of four water supply systems	50,000
Transport and logistics	10,000
Programme support (salaries and allowances)	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,215,000</b>

**Appealing Agency:** UNICEF

**Activity:** *Emergency Sanitation*

**Code:** RWA-93-1/N11

**Target Population:** 400,000 (in camps or near public buildings)

**Implementing Agencies:** UNICEF, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Health, Médecins sans Frontières, GTZ, Association Française des Volontaires du Progrès, Aide et Action, CARE International, Rhénanie Palatinat, OXFAM

**Cooperating Agency:** Belgian Red Cross

**Time Frame:** April - December 1993

**Objectives:** To provide safe means of excreta disposal to displaced families and therefore prevent the out-break of sanitation-related diseases

**Funds Requested:** US\$ 470,000

**Summary:**

Sanitation conditions in displacement camps constitute a public health danger, exacerbated by the rainy season. In sanitation, relief agencies face the same dilemma regarding long-term investment as in water supply but safe means of excreta disposal are required, immediately to prevent children dying from dysentery.

UNICEF is seeking funds for the construction of simple pit latrines. A sanitation standard of one two-compartment latrine for every 13 families has been agreed. Excavation and building equipment will be provided to group leaders to encourage community participation in latrine construction within the camps. UNICEF will extend education in hygiene and use of latrines.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	Amount (US \$)
Local construction materials, tools	250,000
Soap	100,000
Hygiene education	30,000
Disinfecting materials	15,000
Transport & logistics	25,000
Programme support	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>470,000</b>

**Appealing Agency:** UNICEF

**Activity:** *Primary Education*

**Code:** RWA-93-1/N12

**Target Population:** 100,000 displaced school children

**Implementing Agency:** Aide et Action; Bureau Episcopal de Développement; CARE International; Agence pour la Promotion de l'Education et la Formation à l'Etranger (APEFE); other NGOs; Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education

**Time Frame:** April - December 1993

**Objectives:** To provide access to basic primary education for displaced school-age children

**Funds Requested:** US\$ 2,022,329

**Summary:**

14% of Rwanda's primary school children have been deprived of their right to basic education because of the war. Existing schools cannot absorb the estimated 154,000 displaced primary school children. There is an urgent need to help children continue their basic education and reduce the impact of disruption of their intellectual development.

Displaced primary school teachers are available and remain on Government payroll. Aide et Action and the Bureau Episcopal de Développement have been trying to provide minimal facilities to as many displaced children as possible, but there is a need to help build temporary school structures and provide materials to some 100,000 displaced children.

The project foresees the construction of temporary structures containing three classrooms for 40 students each. Transport and personnel costs are included in the cost of construction, books and other materials. The Bureau Episcopal de Développement, Aide et Action, and CARE will implement the project in co-operation with local education authorities and the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	Amount (US\$)
Temporary classrooms and provision of benches	1,001,840
School latrines	70,666
School books	750,410
Chalk, black boards, stationary	199,413
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,022,329</b>

### 6.3

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WHO</b>
<b>Activity:</b>	<i>Reinforcement of epidemiological surveillance system</i>
<b>Code:</b>	RWA-93-1/N13
<b>Target Population:</b>	900,000 displaced persons and local people in adjacent areas
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	WHO, UNICEF, UNV, Ministry of Health and NGOs
<b>Time Frame:</b>	April - December 1993
<b>Objectives:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- To monitor epidemiological conditions and facilitate decision-making and coordination for control of major diseases;</li><li>- To provide a statistical basis for monitoring and evaluating health-related input; and</li><li>- To link this data with the institutional memory of MOH.</li></ul>
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 125,000</b>

#### **Summary:**

Epidemiological data is fundamental to redesigning health services and in directing disease control measures. However, surveillance has become extremely difficult in Rwanda. Data on morbidity and mortality are sketchy, and most NGOs and Ministry of Health data collection systems for camp sites, established in 1992, need to be strengthened and streamlined.

Data will be collected in line with the national health information system, from health posts, centers and hospitals in the camps and surrounding areas under a sentinel surveillance system, in collaboration with NGOs. The Division of Epidemiology at the Ministry of Health will create an epidemiological surveillance team, to collect and analyse data, prepare reports and carry out weekly feedback under supervision of an epidemiologist. Information on major diseases such as malaria, AIDS, TB, cholera, measles, or meningitis, will be shared at coordination meetings.

The project budget includes funds for two basic desk-top computers and printers, vehicles, running costs, office supplies, stationary/forms, two support staff, training of an epidemiologist to train and supervise the team.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	Amount (US\$)
Data processing equipment	18,000
Collection and dissemination of information (Office supplies, running costs and two nationals)	30,000
Vehicle	25,000
Training	2,000
UNV epidemiologist (9 months)	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>125,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WHO</b>
<b>Activity:</b>	<i>Control and prevention of Tuberculosis, AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STD)</i>
<b>Code:</b>	RWA-93-1/N14
<b>Target Population:</b>	900,000 displaced persons
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	WHO, Ministry of Health, NGOs and UNVs
<b>Time Frame:</b>	April - December 1993
<b>Objectives:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To identify and treat Tuberculosis patients with or without AIDS and STD; and</li> <li>- To provide health education on AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, and provide education on preventive measures of such diseases with the focus on young girls and victims of sexual abuse.</li> </ul>
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,275,000</b>

**Summary:**

Tuberculosis has been a serious socio-economic problem in Rwanda. It has flared up recently due to greater population movement and its association with AIDS. It is reported that up to 58% of TB patients are infected with AIDS. The TB programme and its linkage with the AIDS programme should be strengthened to arrest the spread of disease through early identification and treatment of TB cases.

Among the displaced population, some 8,500 suffer from some form of STD including 1,100 AIDS patients, and 22,000 (2.2%) presumed HIV-positive individuals. The number of TB patients who need treatment, so as to avert a public health catastrophe, is estimated at around 2,000.

There has been an increase in sexual violation of young girls displaced from areas with a relatively low prevalence of AIDS (2.2%) to endemic areas (30%). A programme is essential to protect this group and provide prophylactics and counselling programmes to reduce sexual abuse and curb prostitution.



FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	Amount (US\$)
Treatment of 2,000 TB case and 10,000 STD cases	400,000
Laboratory Equipment, Reagents and other Diagnostic Materials	75,000
Provision of prophylactic supplies and health education materials	150,000
Training programmes for young girls aimed at providing employment opportunities in health related activities, such as health posts	100,000
Staff emoluments (STGs/Nationals)	200,000
Project support including hire of vehicles and communication cost	350,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,275,000</b>

**Appealing Agency:** WHO

**Activity:** *Malaria control programme*

**Code:** RWA-93-1/N15

**Target Population:** 900,000 displaced population and local people in the malaria infected areas

**Implementing Agencies:** WHO, Ministry of Health, Belgium Cooperation and NGOs

**Time Frame:** April - December 1993

**Objectives:**

- To protect the displaced population, especially malnourished children and pregnant women from malaria; and
- To reduce mortality due to cerebral malaria

**Funds Requested:** US\$ 700,000

**Summary:**

The incidence of malaria in Rwanda is high and listed as the prime cause of morbidity. The displaced population is specially at risk as their camps are located near irrigated paddy fields.

There is widespread chloroquin resistance and more expensive second-line drugs are needed to prevent unnecessary suffering and deaths, especially among vulnerable groups.

Mosquito-control measures are recommended as a first step to provide larvicide, insecticides, spraying equipment, diagnostic equipment and supplies. This is to be supported by training programmes to ensure successful implementation, and instruction in case management of cerebral malaria.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	Amount (US\$)
Provision of Larvicide, Insecticides	200,000
Provision of Diagnostic Equipment	100,000
Operational Support for Campaign	300,000
Technical Support	100,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>700,000</b>

**Appealing Agency:** WHO

**Activity:** *Strengthening of existing health infrastructure and provision of emergency health services*

**Code:** RWA-93-1/N16

**Target Population:** 900,000 displaced population and local people in the adjacent areas

**Implementing Agencies:** WHO, Ministry of Health and NGOs

**Time Frame:** April - December 1993

**Objectives:**

- To strengthen the health infrastructure by establishing health centers and health posts, especially around the camps;
- To ensure effective functioning of health facilities by providing essential drugs and medical equipment; and
- To ensure overall health coordination and standardisation of protocols to avoid duplication of activities and neglect of unserved areas.

**Funds Requested:** US\$ 5,700,000

**Summary:**

Due to the conflict, 5 hospitals and 37 health centres are no longer available to the displaced population. The existing health facilities are overstretched and can not provide adequate services to the enormous influx of patients. A network of 20 well-equipped health centers and 200 health posts are needed throughout the displacement camps to provide basic treatment and prevention measures.

Reinforcement of primary health care services in areas adjacent to the camps should be also considered. 26 health centres and 2 hospitals will have to be rehabilitated and supplemented by relocating displaced human resources who have been working in the health fields.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	Amount (US\$)
Strengthening 46 Health Centres and 200 Health Posts	3,000,000
Refurbishing of 2 Hospitals and Supplies	300,000
Provision of Essential Drugs and Basic Equipment	2,000,000
Technical Support and Conclusion of Service Agreements with NGOs	400,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,700,000</b>

## 6.4

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FAO</b>
<b>Activity:</b>	<i>Production of vegetables around the displaced persons camps</i>
<b>Code:</b>	RWA-93-1/N17
<b>Target Population:</b>	Displaced persons through the organised agricultural production groups
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	FAO
<b>Time Frame:</b>	April - December 1993
<b>Objectives:</b>	Ensuring a balanced diet by producing vegetables as a complement to the food aid
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,613,800</b>

### Summary:

Organised production groups, mainly women and youths, will receive seeds, fertilizers and agricultural tools to produce potatoes, sweet potatoes and vegetables. Essential tools such as hoes and machetes will be given to approximately half of the displaced farming families (88,935) who lost their agricultural tools when they fled. This has rendered them ill-equipped to cultivate the land where they are presently living, or their own land when they return home.

FAO will arrange for the purchase and distribution of the items to beneficiaries in close collaboration with the development organisations (agricultural projects, NGOs etc.) who will provide advice to the producer groups. FAO will also be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the project.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Item</b>	<b>Amount (US\$)</b>
Potato/Sweet Potato/Vegetable Seeds	75,300
Fertilizers/Pesticides	109,000
Agricultural Tools	576,500
Transport	553,000
Monitoring/Evaluation	75,000
Technical Assistance	135,000
Operational Costs	90,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,613,800</b>

**Appealing Agency:** FAO

**Activity:** *Provision of wood, coal, energy saving stoves. Training in their utilization. Small-scale reforestation by displaced persons.*

**Code:** RWA-93-1/N18

**Target Population:** Displaced persons living in camps

**Implementing Agency:** FAO

**Time Frame:** April - December 1993

**Objectives:** To provide minimum energy requirements for food preparation and simple energy saving stoves to increase the survival capabilities of displaced families and to reduce the environmental burden

**Funds Requested:** US\$ 5,500,000

**Summary:**

Energy and stove requirements have been calculated on a caseload of 450,000 persons, taking into consideration the limited availability of wood, some sharing of cooking facilities with the local inhabitants, and the return home of a proportion of the displaced persons during the year.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	Amount (US\$)
166,118 Stere of Firewood	1,845,000
32,940 Coal Bags (23kg)	138,000
610 Energy saving stoves for wood and coal	42,500
97,500 Fire-places	1,354,000
61 Make-shift Warehouses	12,000
Training	30,000
Transport cost	50,000
Production of 6,000 Plants & Reforestation	1,667,500
Monitoring/Evaluation	25,000
Operational Costs	336,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,500,000</b>

## 6.5

**Appealing Agency :** UNDP

**Activity :** *Strengthening of the Crisis Committee Secretariat*

**Code :** RWA-93-1/N19

**Target Population :** Displaced persons

**Implementing Agency :** UNDP

**Time Frame :** April - December 1993

**Objectives :** To assist the Crisis Committee by providing necessary information for decision- making

**Funds Requested :** US\$ 283,000

### **Summary :**

The project aims to strengthen the Secretariat of the Crisis Committee to enable it to:

- collect the necessary information for the planning and monitoring of the emergency assistance (data processing and reporting );
- present reports to the Crisis Committee and concerned Ministries as a basis for policy decision- making; and
- follow-up humanitarian aid efforts - this will include the assessment of outstanding needs and monitoring of implementation and reporting.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	Amount (US\$)
<i>Expatriate Staff</i> 1 Coordinator	110,000
<i>National Staff</i> 2 Professional Staff Support Staff	20,000 33,000
<i>General and Direct Operational Costs</i>	120,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>283,000</b>

## 6.6.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	DHA
<b>Activity:</b>	<i>United Nations Emergency Unit</i>
<b>Code :</b>	RWA-93-1/N20
<b>Target Population:</b>	Displaced persons - through the office of the Resident Coordinator in Kigali.
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	DHA
<b>Time Frame:</b>	April - December 1993
<b>Objectives:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- To collect and disseminate information on the situation of war displaced persons; and</li><li>- To facilitate and strengthen the role of the UN Resident Coordinator in the implementation of the UN emergency programme</li></ul>
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	US\$ 380,000

### **Summary:**

Since the beginning of the war, the UN Resident Coordinator has been heavily involved in the coordination of emergency assistance to the displaced persons. Taking into account the recent dramatic increase of the number of displaced persons and the corresponding need for assistance, a United Nations Emergency Unit will be created to assist the UN Resident Coordinator with the following tasks:

- to participate in periodic assessment of emergency needs;
- to promote and facilitate the response of the United Nations system and partners; and
- to collect data, analyse and disseminate emergency information and report, through DHA, to the international community.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
Budget Item		Amount (US\$)
<i>Expatriate Staff</i>	-1 Coordinator	110,000
	-1 Information Officer (UNV)	35,000
	-1 Liaison Officer (UNV)	35,000
<i>National Staff</i>	-1 National Professional	12,000
	-4 Support Staff	20,000
Operational Costs		168,000
Total		380,000



**Appealing Agency:** DHA

**Activity:** *Support to the Complex Emergency Branch*

**Code:** RWA-93-1/N21

**Target Population:** Displaced Persons

**Implementing Agency:** DHA

**Time Frame:** April - December 1993

**Objectives:**

- To regularly report to the international community on the funding of the appeal and on the emergency situation; and
- To provide support to the coordination of the relief operation

**Funds Requested:** US\$ 240,000

**Summary:**

The size of the Complex Emergency Branch of DHA adjusts to current needs and funded for coordination of ongoing complex emergencies on a case by case basis. This means that additional funding will now be required to support the coordination of UN relief efforts in Rwanda. The activities to be carried out include :

- tracking and financial reporting on donor contributions;
- production of quarterly monitoring reports regarding ongoing and proposed relief interventions, as well as on outstanding needs and implementation problems;
- support and backstopping of the in-country coordination of the UN Resident Coordinator's office.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	Amount (US\$)
Staff	160,000
Travel	30,000
Communication and Report Publication	35,000
Operation Cost of the Office	15,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>240,000</b>

## ANNEX

Confirmed Food Aid Pledges as of 31 March 1993			
Source	Commodities	Quantity (mts)	Donor
WFP	Maize	25,000	USA
		8,300	Germany
		5,000	Netherlands
		3,300	Switzerland
		3,000	Belgium
		2,692	EEC
		2,000	France
	(Wheat)	(2,000)	EEC (loan)
ICRC		9,400	Germany
		475	EEC
CARITAS		2,723	EEC
	Total	61,890	
WFP	Pulses	3,100	Germany
		1,500	USA
1,152		Germany	
ICRC		1,060	Canada
1,000		Netherlands	
1,000		Canada	
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs		980	EEC
	Total	9,792	
WFP	Oil	1,006	USA
		850	-
ICRC		300	Germany
	Total	2,156	
WFP	Salt	358	-
ICRC		240	Germany
	Total	598	
	Grand Total	74,436	

Project area	Commune	Project description
--------------	---------	---------------------

**CARITAS RWANDA / EMERGENCY OFFICE**

Nat. NGO Last update on: 12-Jun-95

Agriculture	RUNYINYA	
Enfant \ Children	HUYE	
Sante \ Health	MARABA	
Vivres \ Food	NGOMA	Seed distribution and Protection
Vivres \ Food	MARABA	Seed distribution and Protection
Vivres \ Food	RUNYINYA	Seed distribution and Protection
Vivres \ Food	NGOMA	
Vivres \ Food	HUYE	Seed distribution and Protection

**CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES**

Int. NGO Last update on: 16-Dec-94

Vivres \ Food	BUTARE	
Vivres \ Food	BUTARE	General distribution
Vivres \ Food	BUTARE	Targeted assist - Seed protection
Vivres \ Food	BUTARE	Targeted assist - Seed distribution

**CESAL SPAIN**

Int. NGO Last update on: 09-Mar-95

Enfant \ Children	KIGEMBE	
Enfant \ Children	MUKINGO	
Sante \ Health	MUKINGO	

**CHILDREN'S RELIEF (GERMANY)**

Int. NGO Last update on: 25-May-95

Sante \ Health	BUTARE	Rehab. Health Support, Training of Medical Staff
----------------	--------	--

**COMPASSION INTL**

Int. NGO Last update on: 09-Mar-95

Sante \ Health	BUTARE	
Vivres \ Food	BUTARE	

**CONCERN WORLDWIDE**

Int. NGO Last update on: 13-Jun-95

Enfant \ Children	NGOMA	Residential centre, Tracing
Sante \ Health	NGOMA	Support to medicals, salaries etc
Vivres \ Food	BUTARE	Distribution to local vulnerable families and IDPs
Vivres \ Food	HUYE	Distribution to local vulnerable families and IDPs
Vivres \ Food	MARABA	Distribution to local vulnerable families and IDPs
Vivres \ Food	NDORA	Distribution to local vulnerable families and IDPs
Vivres \ Food	NYARUHENGRI	Distribution to local vulnerable families and IDPs
Vivres \ Food	RUNYINYA	Distribution to local vulnerable families and IDPs
Vivres \ Food	NGOMA	Distribution to local vulnerable families and IDPs

**COOPIBO**

Int. NGO Last update on:

Agriculture	BUTARE	
-------------	--------	--

**CROIX ROUGE BELGIQUE**

Int. NGO Last update on: 29-May-95

Sante \ Health	BUTARE	Blood Transfusion
----------------	--------	-------------------

**FEED THE CHILDREN (EUROPE)**

Int. NGO Last update on: 29-May-95

Agriculture	BUTARE	Economic Revival
Education	BUTARE	School Rehab.
Enfant \ Children	BUTARE	Transit centre
Enfant \ Children	MUGANZA	Intergrating of children
Enfant \ Children	BUTARE	Support to Foster families

**FONDATION TERRE DES HOMMES- RWANDA**

Int. NGO Last update on: 01-Apr-95

Community Development	BUTARE	Tracing, Family reunification
Enfant \ Children	RANGO	Unaccompanied children
Enfant \ Children	HUYE	Unaccompanied children

Project area	Commune	Project description		
<b>GESELLSCHAFT FUR TECHNISCHE ZUSAMMENARB</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:
Vivres \ Food	BUTARE	Targeted assist - Seed protection		
Vivres \ Food	BUTARE	Targeted assist - Seed distribution		
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:
Sante \ Health	BUTARE			
<b>INTER SOS</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Sante \ Health	BUTARE	Rehab.Of Health Center		
Sante \ Health	BUTARE	Rehab. of First Aid Ward Of The University Hosp.Support Of the AZ nurses' school		
Sante \ Health	KIBALI	Rehab.Of Health Center		
Sante \ Health	HUYE	Rehab.Of Health Center		
<b>INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CORPS</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Sante \ Health	BUTARE	8 Health centres - rehab/training		
Sante \ Health	NYANZA	Hospital rehab/training		
<b>INTL COMM OF THE RED CROSS</b>			Govt	Last update on:
Vivres \ Food	BUTARE	Targeted assist - Seed protection		
Vivres \ Food	BUTARE	General distribution		
Vivres \ Food	BUTARE	Targeted assist - Seed distribution		
<b>KORA ASBL</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Community Development	BUTARE	Community Development		
<b>NETHERLANDS DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 09-Mar-95
Agriculture	BUTARE	not provided		
Community Development	BUTARE	Carpentry workshops		
<b>NORWEGIAN PEOPLES AID</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 16-Jun-95
Community Development	BUTARE	Material support		
<b>NUTRIPA</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 09-Mar-95
Sante \ Health	BUTARE	Primary		
<b>PREFED</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on: 09-Mar-95
Autre \ Other	SHYANDA			
Community Development	MUYIRA			
<b>SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION (US)</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 13-Jun-95
Enfant \ Children	NGOMA	unaccompanied children, Center Care Austraria, Center Felicite Marie, Comm. De Ngom		
<b>SWISS DISASTER RELIEF</b>			Govt	Last update on: 29-May-95
Community Development	NYABISNDU			
<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>			UN	Last update on: 24-Jul-95
Community Development	BUTARE	Support to the rehab.of the Justice systems Phase 1. This involves rehabilitating of or con		
Community Development	BUTARE	The project is meeting the needs of the returnees in terms of supplying housing requirem		
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	BUTARE	The project is meeting the basic needs of returnees in terms of water and sanitation.		
<b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES</b>			UN	Last update on:
Sante \ Health	BUTARE	Funding for hospitals and health centres		
Vivres \ Food	NYAMAGABE	Funding for way stations		
Vivres \ Food	MUGUSA	Funding for way stations		
Vivres \ Food	NGOMA	Funding for way stations		

Project area	Commune	Project description		
<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (PAM)</b>			UN	Last update on: 16-Jun-95
Vivres \ Food	NGOMA	Ngoma: FFW/Air-Field Rehabilit.: Aug 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	NGOMA	Ngoma: FFW/Centre Rehabilitat.: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	NGOMA	Ngoma: FFW/Garbage Collection: Aug 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	NGOMA	Ngoma: FFW/Land Reclamation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	NGOMA	Sovu: FFW/House Construction: Dec 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	NGOMA	Ngoma: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	KIGEMBE	Kigembe: FFW/Fish Pond Rehabil.: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	NGOMA	Ngoma: Demobil. Child. Soldiers: Open: Rat. General - Full		
Vivres \ Food	KIGEMBE	Kigembe: FFW/Land Reclamation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	MARABA	Maraba: Targeted Vulnerable: Aug 1995: Rat. General - 1/2		
Vivres \ Food	MARABA	Maraba: FFW/Bridge Reconstruct.: Aug 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
<b>WORLD RELIEF INTL</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Community Development	NTYAZO	Building reconstruction		

Our information comes directly from each organization

If the information on your organization is incorrect, please contact the IOC:

Jette Isakson (tel 73316) or IanAttfield (tel 73744 ext 118)

Project area	Commune	Project description		
<b>ADVENTISTS DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 05-Jun-95
Community Development	NGARAMA	Road Repair		
Community Development	NGARAMA	Reception Center UNCHR		
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	NGARAMA	20 Shallow wells		
Education	NGARAMA	Primary School Rehab. and Construction		
Vivres \ Food	NGARAMA	Food for work - Teachers		
<b>AFRICAN MEDICAL &amp; RESEARCH FOUNDATION</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Sante \ Health	CYUMBA	Rehab.of health centers ,training of medical staff, Comm. training of trainers		
Sante \ Health	CYUNGO	Rehab.of health centers ,training of medical staff, Comm. training of trainers		
Sante \ Health	KIBALI	Rehab.of health centers ,training of medical staff, Comm. training of trainers		
Sante \ Health	KIVUYE	Rehab.of health centers ,training of medical staff, Comm. training of trainers		
Sante \ Health	BUYOGA	Rehab.of health centers ,training of medical staff, Comm. training of trainers		
<b>AIDE ET ACTION</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 09-Mar-95
Enfant \ Children	MUHURA	Supplying & repairing schools		
Enfant \ Children	RUTARE	Supplying & repairing schools		
<b>ASSN FRANCAISE DES VOLONTAIRES DU PROGR</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Community Development	KINYAMI			
Community Development	RUTARE			
<b>AUSTRIAN RELIEF PROGRAM</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Agriculture	MUVUMBA	seeds and tools		
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	MUTURA	Water lines rehabilitation		
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	MUVUMBA	In realisation		
Enfant \ Children	MUTURA			
Sante \ Health	MUTURA	In realisation		
Vivres \ Food	NGARAMA	Targeted assist - Seed distribution		
Vivres \ Food	MUVUMBA	Supplementary feeding		
Vivres \ Food	MUVUMBA	Food for work - Teachers		
Vivres \ Food	MUTURA			
<b>BORNEFONDEN</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 29-May-94
Enfant \ Children	CYUNGO	Education and Health to the children		
<b>CANADIAN PHYSICIANS FOR AID AND RELIEF</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:
Agriculture	BYUMBA			
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	BYUMBA			
Sante \ Health	BYUMBA			
<b>CARITAS RWANDA / EMERGENCY OFFICE</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on: 12-Jun-95
Agriculture	BYUMBA			
Enfant \ Children	BYUMBA			
Sante \ Health	BYUMBA			
Vivres \ Food	KIBALI	Seed distribution and Protection		
Vivres \ Food	BYUMBA			
Vivres \ Food	KINYAMI	Seed distribution and Protection		
Vivres \ Food	RUTARE	Seed distribution and Protection		

Project area	Commune	Project description		
<b>CARITAS SWITZERLAND</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Agriculture	MUKARANGE	Vulnerable groups, seeds and tools		
Agriculture	KIVUYE	Vulnerable groups, seeds and tools		
Agriculture	KIGOMBE	Vulnerable groups, seeds and tools		
Agriculture	KIBALI	Vulnerable groups, seeds and tools		
Agriculture	KINYAMI	Seeds and tools		
Agriculture	BWISIGE	Vulnerable groups, seeds and tools		
Agriculture	CYUMBA	Vulnerable groups, seeds and tools		
Agriculture	RUTARE	Seeds and tools		
Vivres \ Food	BYUMBA	Vulnerable groups		
<b>CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 16-Dec-94
Vivres \ Food	RUTARE	General distribution		
Vivres \ Food	RUTARE			
<b>CENTRE CANADIAN D' ETUDE COOPERATION INTERNATION</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Sante \ Health	BYUMBA	Psycho-Social/Children		
<b>CHRISTIAN AID</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:
Agriculture	CYUMBA	Seed tool distrubition		
Agriculture	KIBALI	Seed tool distrubition		
Agriculture	KIVUYE	Seed tool distrubition		
Agriculture	MUHURA	Seed tool distrubition		
Agriculture	MUKARANGE	Seed tool distrubition		
<b>COMPASSION INTL</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 09-Mar-95
Enfant \ Children	BYUMBA			
<b>CROIX ROUGE BELGIQUE</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 29-May-95
Sante \ Health	NGARAMA	Hospital & Health centres		
<b>GESELLSCHAFT FUR TECHNISCHE ZUSAMMENARB</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:
Vivres \ Food ,	MUHURA	Targeted assist - Seed distribution		
Vivres \ Food	MURAMBI	Targeted assist - Seed distribution		
<b>GOAL (IRELAND)</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 02-Jun-95
Sante \ Health	MUKARANGE	Nutrition, health centre		
Sante \ Health	KIYOMBE	Nutrition, health centre		
<b>INTER SOS</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Agriculture	MUHURA	Distrib of seeds, Agricultural kits		
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	MUHURA	Rehab. Power and Water system		
Sante \ Health	MUHURA	Rehab of Health Center & Dispensaries		
Vivres \ Food	GITUZA	Distribution		
Vivres \ Food	NGARAMA	Distribution		
Vivres \ Food	NYAGAHGA	Distribution		
Vivres \ Food	NYAGAHITA	Distribution		
Vivres \ Food	MUHURA	Distribution		
<b>JAPAN INTL VOLUNTEER CENTRE</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:
Enfant \ Children	BYUMBA			
<b>JOINT RELIEF &amp; REHAB SERVICES KENYA</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	BYUMBA			
Sante \ Health	BYUMBA			

Project area	Commune	Project description
<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (PAM)</b>		
		UN Last update on: 16-Jun-95
Vivres \ Food	BYUMBA	n/a: Returnees/IDPs: Open: Rat. General - Full
Vivres \ Food	MUVUMBA	Muvumba: FFW/Water Rehabilitation: Open: Rat. FFW - Full
Vivres \ Food	MUVUMBA	Muvumba: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Open: Rat. FFW - Full
Vivres \ Food	MUHURA	Muhura: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary
Vivres \ Food	KINYAMI	Kinyami: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary
Vivres \ Food	NGARAMA	Ngarama: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Open: Rat. FFW - Full
Vivres \ Food	KINYAMI	Kinyami: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Open: Rat. FFW - Full
Vivres \ Food	NGARAMA	Nyagatare: Hospital Patients: Open: Rat. In-Patients
Vivres \ Food	NGARAMA	Ngarama: FFW/School Construction: Open: Rat. FFW - Full
Vivres \ Food	NGARAMA	Nyagatare: Returnees/Recept. Centre: Open: Rat. General - Full
Vivres \ Food	GITI	Rwesero: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary
Vivres \ Food	NGARAMA	Ngarama: FFW/Water Rehabilitation: Open: Rat. FFW - Full
Vivres \ Food	KIBALI	Kibali: Returnees/General Distrib.: Open: Rat. General - 1/2
Vivres \ Food	KIBALI	Kibali: FFW/Town Rehabilitation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full
Vivres \ Food	GITI	Giti: FFW/School Rehabilitat.: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full
Vivres \ Food	MURAMBI	Gakoni: UACs Centre: Open: Rat. UAC
Vivres \ Food	BWISIGE	Bwisige: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary
Vivres \ Food	BWISIGE	Bwisige: FFW/School Rehabilitat.: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full
Vivres \ Food	BWISIGE	Bwisige: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Open: Rat. FFW - Full
Vivres \ Food	KIBALI	Kibali: UACs Centre: Open: Rat. UAC
Vivres \ Food	NGARAMA	Ngarama: UACs Centre: Open: Rat. UAC
<b>WORLD VISION INTL</b>		
		Int. NGO Last update on: 25-May-95
Enfant \ Children	MURAMBI	Unaccompanied Children Supplementary food and - food distribution
Enfant \ Children	KIBALI	Unacc.minors, tracing, education, health
Sante \ Health	KINYAMI	PHC
Sante \ Health	BWISIGE	PHC

Our information comes directly from each organization

If the information on your organization is incorrect, please contact the IOC:

Jette Isakson (tel 73316) or Ian Attfield (tel 73744 ext 118)



Project area	Commune	Project description			
<b>ADEPR/PMU INTERLIFE</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	25-May-95
Sante \ Health	CYANGUGU				
<b>ADRI</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on:	01-Apr-95
Agriculture	CYANGUGU				
<b>ARDI</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on:	
Agriculture	CYANGUGU				
<b>BRITISH DIRECT AID</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	16-Jun-95
Logistics	CYANGUGU	Maintenance of UNHCR & IOM vehicles			
<b>CARITAS RWANDA / EMERGENCY OFFICE</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on:	12-Jun-95
Sante \ Health	CYANGUGU				
Vivres \ Food	CYANGUGU				
<b>CHRISTIAN REFORMED WORLD RELIEF COMMITTEE</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	09-Mar-95
Agriculture	CYANGUGU	Seeds, Hoes, Co-ops			
Agriculture	KAGANO	Seeds, Hoes, Co-ops			
Agriculture	KIRAMBO	Seeds, Hoes, Co-ops			
Vivres \ Food	KAGANO	Seeds, Hoes, Co-ops			
Vivres \ Food	CYANGUGU	Seeds, Hoes, Co-ops			
Vivres \ Food	KIRAMBO	Seeds, Hoes, Co-ops			
Vivres \ Food	CYANGUGU	Targeted assist - Seed distribution			
Vivres \ Food	KIRAMBO	Targeted assist - Seed distribution			
Vivres \ Food	CYANGUGU	Targeted assist - Seed protection			
Vivres \ Food	KIRAMBO	Targeted assist - Seed protection			
<b>COMPASSION INTL</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	09-Mar-95
Sante \ Health	CYANGUGU				
Vivres \ Food	CYANGUGU				
<b>COOPIBO</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	
Enfant \ Children	GITARAMA	Regional Delegation			
<b>GERMAN EMERGENCY DOCTORS</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	
Sante \ Health	NYAMASH				
<b>HELP (GERMANY)</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	25-May-95
Sante \ Health	GISUMA	Basic health care			
<b>HOPITAL SANS FRONTIERE</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	09-Mar-95
Sante \ Health	CYANGUGU				
<b>INTL COMM OF THE RED CROSS</b>			Govt	Last update on:	
Vivres \ Food	KARENTERA	Targeted assist - Seed protection			
Vivres \ Food	NYAKABUYE	Targeted assist - Seed protection			
Vivres \ Food	CYIMBOGO	General distribution			
Vivres \ Food	GISUMA	Targeted assist - Seed protection			
Vivres \ Food	GISHOMA	Targeted assist - Seed protection			
<b>INTL RESCUE COMMITTEE</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	25-May-95
Community Development	CYANGUGU	Primary and secondary school Rehab.			
Droits de l'Homme \ Human	KAMEMBE	Rehabilitation of TDI / Pargoet			
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	CYANGUGU	Rehab Water Systems			
Enfant \ Children	CYANGUGU	Micro Enterprise/Credit Prog.			
Sante \ Health	CYANGUGU	Health Centers/Education			
Vivres \ Food	KAMEMBE	Waystation			

Project area	Commune	Project description			
<b>MEDECINS DU MONDE (FRANCE)</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	29-May-95
Enfant \ Children	CYANGUGU	Medical Goods and Salaries			
Sante \ Health	CYANGUGU	Consulting Hospitalisation			
<b>NETHERLANDS DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	09-Mar-95
Agriculture	CYANGUGU	not provided			
Enfant \ Children	CYANGUGU	shelter			
<b>NORWEGIAN PEOPLES AID</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	16-Jun-95
Community Development	CYANGUGU	Material support			
Sante \ Health	KAMEMBE	Hospitals			
<b>SWISS DISASTER RELIEF</b>			Govt	Last update on:	29-May-95
Community Development	BUGARAMA				
<b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES</b>			UN	Last update on:	
Sante \ Health	KAMEMBE	Funding for hospitals			
Sante \ Health	CYIMBOGO	Funding for hospitals			
Vivres \ Food	GISUMA	Targeted assist - Way station Nyagatare			
Vivres \ Food	KAMEMBE	Funding for waystation			

Project area	Commune	Project description
<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (PAM)</b>		UN Last update on: 16-Jun-95
Vivres \ Food	KIRAMBO	Kirambo: UACs Centre: Open: Rat. UAC
Vivres \ Food	KAMEMBE	Kamembe: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary
Vivres \ Food	KIRAMBO	Kirambo: FFW/Forest Protection: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full
Vivres \ Food	KAMEMBE	Kamembe: UACs Centre: Open: Rat. UAC
Vivres \ Food	KARENGERA	Karangera: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full
Vivres \ Food	KAMEMBE	Kamembe: Returnees/Waystation: Open: Rat. General - 1/3
Vivres \ Food	KARENGERA	Karangera: FFW/Reforestation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full
Vivres \ Food	KARENGERA	Karangera: Hospital Patients: Open: Rat. In-Patients
Vivres \ Food	KARENGERA	Karangera: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary
Vivres \ Food	KIRAMBO	Kibogora: Secondary School: Jun 1995: Rat. General - Full
Vivres \ Food	KIRAMBO	Kirambo: FFW/Land Terracing: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full
Vivres \ Food	KIRAMBO	Kirambo: FFW/Reforestation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full
Vivres \ Food	KIRAMBO	Kirambo: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full
Vivres \ Food	KAMEMBE	Kamembe: Hospital Patients: Open: Rat. In-Patients
Vivres \ Food	KIRAMBO	Kirambo: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary
Vivres \ Food	GISHOMA	Gishoma: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary
Vivres \ Food	CYANGUGU	n/a: FFW/Primary Teachers: Jun 1995: Rat. FFW - 1/2
Vivres \ Food	NYAKABUYE	Nyakabuye: FFW/Reforestation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full
Vivres \ Food	NYAKABUYE	Nyakabuye: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full
Vivres \ Food	NYAKABUYE	Nyakabuye: Hospital Patients: Open: Rat. In-Patients
Vivres \ Food	KAGANO	Nyamasheke: Secondary School: Jun 1995: Rat. General - Full
Vivres \ Food	KIRAMBO	Kirambo: Hospital Patients: Open: Rat. In-Patients
Vivres \ Food	GAFUNZO	Gafunzo: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary
Vivres \ Food	KAGANO	Kagano: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full
Vivres \ Food	GAFUNZO	Shange: Secondary School: Jun 1995: Rat. General - Full
Vivres \ Food	BUGARAMA	Bugarama: Hospital Patients: Open: Rat. In-Patients
Vivres \ Food	BUGARAMA	Bugarama: Returnees/Recept. Centre: Open: Rat. General - Full
Vivres \ Food	BUGARAMA	Bugarama: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary
Vivres \ Food	CYIMBOGO	Cyimbo: Hospital Patients: Open: Rat. In-Patients
Vivres \ Food	CYIMBOGO	Cyimbo: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary
Vivres \ Food	GISUMA	GISUMA: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full
Vivres \ Food	GAFUNZO	Gafunzo: Hospital Patients: Open: Rat. In-Patients
Vivres \ Food	KAGANO	Kagano: UACs Centre: Open: Rat. UAC
Vivres \ Food	CYANGUGU	Gatare: FFW/Land Terracing: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full
Vivres \ Food	CYANGUGU	Gatare: FFW/Reforestation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full
Vivres \ Food	CYANGUGU	Gatare: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full
Vivres \ Food	CYANGUGU	Gatare: Hospital Patients: Open: Rat. In-Patients
Vivres \ Food	CYANGUGU	Gatare: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary
Vivres \ Food	GISHOMA	Gishoma: Hospital Patients: Open: Rat. In-Patients
Vivres \ Food	GISHOMA	Gishoma: UACs Centre: Open: Rat. UAC
Vivres \ Food	KAGANO	Kagano: FFW/Reforestation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full
Vivres \ Food	KAGANO	Kagano: Hospital Patients: Open: Rat. In-Patients
Vivres \ Food	KAGANO	Kagano: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary
Vivres \ Food	GAFUNZO	Gafunzo: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full
Vivres \ Food	KAGANO	Kagano: FFW/Land Terracing: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full

**WORLD RELIEF INTL**

Int. NGO Last update on: 25-May-95

Sante \ Health	CYANGUGU	Rhabilitation of the Hosp. and the surrounding health centres in diffrent communes
----------------	----------	--

Project area

Commune

Project description

Our information comes directly from each organization

If the information on your organization is incorrect, please contact the IOC:

Jette Isakson (tel 73316) or IanAttfield (tel 73744 ext 118)

Project area	Commune	Project description			
<b>ACTION INTL CONTRE LA FAIME (FRANCE)</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	27-Dec-94
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	KARAMA	Water Supply Latrines in IDP camp			
Sante \ Health	KARAMA	Nutrition Centres in IDP camp			
Sante \ Health	MUBUGA	Nutrition Centres in IDP camp			
Sante \ Health	GIKONGORO	Ndago: Nutrition Centres in IDP camp			
Vivres \ Food	KARAMA	General Distribution IDP camp			
<b>ADVENTISTS DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	05-Jun-95
Sante \ Health	MUSEBEYA	Nyarunga Dispensary			
<b>AIDE ET ACTION</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	09-Mar-95
Enfant \ Children	MUKO	Supplying & repairing schools			
Enfant \ Children	MUSEBEYA	Supplying & repairing schools			
<b>ARDI</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on:	
Sante \ Health	GIKONGORO				
<b>CARE INTERNATIONAL</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	
Vivres \ Food	RUKONDO				
<b>CARITAS RWANDA / EMERGENCY OFFICE</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on:	12-Jun-95
Agriculture	GIKONGORO				
Enfant \ Children	GIKONGORO				
Enfant \ Children	GIKONGORO	Helping the unaccompanied children			
Sante \ Health	GIKONGORO	Rehab. of Health Centre in RURAMBA and MBUGA			
Vivres \ Food	GIKONGORO				
Vivres \ Food	KARAMA	Food distribution to local people			
Vivres \ Food	MUSANGE	Food distribution to local people			
Vivres \ Food	KIVU	Food distribution to local people			
Vivres \ Food	MUKO	Food distribution to local people			
Vivres \ Food	NSHILI	Food distribution to local people			
Vivres \ Food	NYAMAGABE	Food distribution to local people			
Vivres \ Food	MUDASOMWA	Food distribution to local people			
<b>CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	16-Dec-94
Vivres \ Food	NSHILI				
Vivres \ Food	NYAMABUYE				
Vivres \ Food	MUSANGE				
Vivres \ Food	MUKO				
Vivres \ Food	KARAMA				
Vivres \ Food	MUDASOMWA				
Vivres \ Food	KIVU				
<b>FEED THE CHILDREN (EUROPE)</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	29-May-95
Enfant \ Children	GIKONGORO	Schools Rehab.			
<b>FONDATION TERRE DES HOMMES- RWANDA</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	01-Apr-95
Enfant \ Children	GIKONGORO	Unaccompanied children			
<b>GOAL (IRELAND)</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	02-Jun-95
Sante \ Health	MUKO	Consulation, Vaccination, Maternity services, Ante-natal			
Sante \ Health	MUKO	Unacc Children, Nutrition			
Sante \ Health	MUSEBEYA	Unacc Children, Nutrition			
<b>KORA ASBL</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on:	25-May-95
Community Development	GIKONGORO	Community Development			

Project area	Commune	Project description		
<b>MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES/FRANCE</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 12-Jun-95
Sante \ Health	KIVU	Rehab. centre of Health		
Sante \ Health	NSHILI	Rehab. centre of Health		
Sante \ Health	GISHYITA	Rehab. centre of Health		
Sante \ Health	RUKONDO	Rehab. centre of Health		
<b>NORWEGIAN PEOPLES AID</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 16-Jun-95
Community Development	GIKONGORO	Material support		
<b>OXFAM UK</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 12-Jun-95
Community Development	MUDASOMWA	Rehab. of existing gravity ,Water schemes, Establishment of sustainable funding		
Community Development	KARAMA	Rehab. of existing gravity ,Water schemes, Establishment of sustainable funding		
Community Development	RUKONDO	Rehab. of existing gravity ,Water schemes, Establishment of sustainable funding		
Community Development	KINYAMAKARA	Rehab. of existing gravity ,Water schemes, Establishment of sustainable funding		
Community Development	NYAMAGABE	Rehab. of existing gravity ,Water schemes, Establishment of sustainable funding		
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	GIKONGORO	Provision of water/san in camps		
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	GIKONGORO	Ndago:		
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	MUBUGA			
<b>SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION (US)</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 13-Jun-95
Enfant \ Children	NYAMAGABE	Psychosocial prob for unaccompanied children,Center World Vision		
<b>SOLIDARITES, FRANCE</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 09-Mar-95
Agriculture	GIKONGORO	Transport/distribution		
Vivres \ Food	GIKONGORO	Transport & distribution.		
<b>SOS CHILDRENS VILLAGES</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:
Enfant \ Children	GIKONGORO			
<b>TROCAIRE</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 23-Mar-95
Agriculture	KIVU	Seed distribution		
Agriculture	MUDASOMWA	Seed distribution		
Agriculture	MUKO	Seed distribution		
Agriculture	MUSANGE	Seed distribution		
Agriculture	NSHILI	Seed distribution		
Community Development	GIKONGORO			
Community Development	KARAMA			
Community Development	RUKONDO			
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	GIKONGORO	3 Camps		
Sante \ Health	KARAMA	Health centre/clinic		
Sante \ Health	NYAMABUYE	Health centre/clinic		
Sante \ Health	RUKONDO	Health centre/clinic		
Sante \ Health	MUSANGE	Health centre/clinic		
<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>			UN	Last update on: 24-Jul-95
Community Development	GIKONGORO	The project is meeting the needs of the returnees in terms of supplying housing requirem		
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	GIKONGORO	The project is meeting the basic needs of returnees in terms of water and sanitation.		
<b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES</b>			UN	Last update on:
Repatriation	GIKONGORO	Monitoring the returnees, Registration of 2500 Burundese,Future plans of resettlement		

Project area	Commune	Project description	UN	Last update on:
<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (PAM)</b>				16-Jun-95
Vivres \ Food	NYAMAGABE	Murambi: Camps/IDPs: Open: Rat. General - Full		
Vivres \ Food	MUKO	Muko: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary		
Vivres \ Food	KARAMA	Karama: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Aug 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	KARAMBO	Karambo: Returnees/IDPs: Jun 1995: Rat. General - Full		
Vivres \ Food	KARAMBO	Karambo: Targeted Vulnerable: Jun 1995: Rat. General - 1/2		
Vivres \ Food	NYAMAGABE	Kigeme: Camps/Refugees: Open: Rat. General - Full		
Vivres \ Food	KINYAMAKARA	Kinyamakara: FFW/Reforestation: Proposal: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	KINYAMAKARA	Kinyamakara: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Aug 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	KINYAMAKARA	Kinyamakara: Returnees/IDPs: Jun 1995: Rat. General - Full		
Vivres \ Food	KINYAMAKARA	Kinyamakara: Targeted Vulnerable: Jun 1995: Rat. General - 1/2		
Vivres \ Food	NYAMAGABE	Nyamagabe: FFW/Reforestation: Proposal: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	RUKONDO	Rukondo: Targeted Vulnerable: Jun 1995: Rat. General - 1/2		
Vivres \ Food	RUKONDO	Rukondo: Returnees/IDPs: Jun 1995: Rat. General - Full		
Vivres \ Food	RUKONDO	Rukondo: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Aug 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	MUDASOMWA	Mudasomwa: FFW/Reforestation: Proposal: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	NYAMAGABE	Nyamagabe: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Aug 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	GIKONGORO	n/a: FFW/House Construction: Proposal: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	GIKONGORO	n/a: FFW/Civil Servants: Jun 1995: Rat. FFW - 1/2		
Vivres \ Food	MUSEBEYA	Musebeya: Returnees/IDPs: Jun 1995: Rat. General - Full		
Vivres \ Food	NYAMAGABE	Nyamagabe: UACs Centre: Open: Rat. UAC		
Vivres \ Food	MUSANGE	Musange: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Aug 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	NYAMAGABE	Mwogo: FFW/Land Reclamation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	MUSEBEYA	Musebeya: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary		
Vivres \ Food	MUSEBEYA	Musebeya: Targeted Vulnerable: Jun 1995: Rat. General - 1/2		
Vivres \ Food	MUDASOMWA	Mushishito: FFW/Land Reclamation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	RUKONDO	Muzirantwago: FFW/Land Reclamation: Proposal: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	KINYAMAKARA	Mwogo: FFW/Land Reclamation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
<b>WORLD RELIEF INTL</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Agriculture	GIKONGORO			
Vivres \ Food	GIKONGORO			
<b>WORLD VISION INTL</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Agriculture	RWAMIKO	Agriculture activities and seed distribution, Research seed varieties		
Agriculture	KARAMA	Agriculture activities and seed distribution, Research seed varieties		
Agriculture	MUBUGA	Agriculture activities and seed distribution, Research seed varieties		
Agriculture	NYAMAGABE	Agriculture activities and seed distribution, Research seed varieties		
Community Development	NYAMAGABE	Rehabilitation activities, Non - food distribution		
Community Development	NYAMAGABE	Rehab. Activities eg Water systems, Latrines, Training workshops		
Community Development	KARAMA	Rehab. Activities eg Water systems, Latrines, Training workshops		
Community Development	KARAMA	Non- Food distribution to IDP's and vulnerable groups		
Community Development	NYAMAGABE	Non- Food distribution to IDP's and vulnerable groups		
Enfant \ Children	NYAMAGABE	Unacc.minors, tracing, education, health		
Enfant \ Children	NYAMAGABE	Unaccompanied children capacity of 160		
Vivres \ Food	NYAMAGABE	Agriculture activities, seed distribution, seed multiplication, Research seed varieties		
Vivres \ Food	GISHYITA	Agriculture activities, seed distribution, seed multiplication, Research seed varieties		
Vivres \ Food	KARAMA	Agriculture activities, seed distribution, seed multiplication, Research seed varieties		
Vivres \ Food	RWAMIKO	Agriculture activities, seed distribution, seed multiplication, Research seed varieties		

Project area

Commune

Project description

Our information comes directly from each organization

If the information on your organization is incorrect, please contact the IOC:

Jette Isakson (tel 73316) or IanAttfield (tel 73744 ext 118)



Project area	Commune	Project description			
<b>ADRI</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on:	01-Apr-95
Agriculture	GISENYI				
<b>ADVENTISTS DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	05-Jun-95
Sante \ Health	MUTURA	Mubende Health Center in Mutura commune			
Sante \ Health	MUTURA	2 Health Centers			
Sante \ Health	KAYOVE	Kinunu Health Center n Kayove commune			
<b>AIDE ET ACTION</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	09-Mar-95
Enfant \ Children	RWERERE	Supplying & repairing schools			
Enfant \ Children	KARAGO	Supplying & repairing schools			
Enfant \ Children	MUTURA	Supplying & repairing schools			
<b>BORNEFONDEN</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	29-May-94
Enfant \ Children	KARAGO	Education and Health to the children			
<b>BRITISH DIRECT AID</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	16-Jun-95
Logistics	GISENYI	Maintenance of UNHCR & IOM vehicles			
<b>CANADIAN FIELD AMBULANCE</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	16-Dec-94
Sante \ Health	MUTURA				
<b>CARE INTERNATIONAL</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	
Sante \ Health	GISENYI				
Vivres \ Food	RUBAVU	Targeted assist - Way station			
Vivres \ Food	MUTURA	Targeted assist - Way station			
<b>CARITAS RWANDA / EMERGENCY OFFICE</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on:	12-Jun-95
Sante \ Health	GISENYI				
Vivres \ Food	GISENYI				
<b>CENTRE CANADIAN D' ETUDE COOPERATION INTERNATION</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	25-May-95
Sante \ Health	GISENYI	Psycho-Social/Children			
<b>COMPASSION INTL</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	09-Mar-95
Sante \ Health	MUTURA				
<b>COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	12-Dec-94
Enfant \ Children	GISENYI	Education, Primary school rehab.			
Vivres \ Food	GISENYI	Food for work/teachers			
Vivres \ Food	GISENYI	Food for work - Teachers			
<b>FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY INTL</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	02-Jun-95
Community Development	KARAGO	Social mobilization			
Community Development	GICIYE	Rehabilitation of cooperatives			
Enfant \ Children	RUBAVU	Support of foster families			
Enfant \ Children	MUTURA	Tracing of families			
Repatriation	RWERERE	Protection and monitoring			
<b>GERMAN EMERGENCY DOCTORS</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	
Sante \ Health	GISENYI				
<b>INTER SOS</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	25-May-95
Vivres \ Food	MUTURA	Distribution Of Food Stuffs , Seeds and Resettlement Of Returnees			
<b>LES ENFANTS AVANT TOUT</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	19-Jul-95
Enfant \ Children	ruBAVU	(Nyundo) Human/Logistic help to catholic orphanage since 1990			
<b>MERLIN</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	31-May-95
Sante \ Health	GISENYI				

Project area	Commune	Project description		
<b>MINES ADVISORY GROUP</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 09-Mar-95
Enfant \ Children	GISENYI			
<b>OXFAM QUEBEC</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:
Sante \ Health	GISENYI			
<b>SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION (US)</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 13-Jun-95
Enfant \ Children	RUBAVU	Psychosocial prob for unaccompanied children, Center Noelle Nyundo		
<b>TERRE SANS FRONTIERES</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 12-Jun-95
Agriculture	RWERERE	Agric. tools and seeds distribution to needy families		
Agriculture	RUBAVU	Agric. tools and seeds distribution to needy families		
Agriculture	GISENYI	Agric. tools and seeds distribution to needy families		
<b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES</b>			UN	Last update on:
Vivres \ Food	MUTURA	Funding for way stations		
Vivres \ Food	RUBAVU	Funding for way stations		
<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (PAM)</b>			UN	Last update on: 16-Jun-95
Vivres \ Food	RUBAVU	Rubavu: UACs Centre: Oct 1995: Rat. UAC		
Vivres \ Food	KIBILIRA	Kibilira: Targeted Vulnerable: Open: Rat. General - 1/2		
Vivres \ Food	SATINSYI	Stinsyi: Targeted Vulnerable: Open: Rat. General - 1/2		
Vivres \ Food	RAMBA	Ramba: Targeted Vulnerable: Open: Rat. General - 1/2		
Vivres \ Food	SATINSYI	Satinsyi: FFW/Fish Ponds Rehabil.: Jun 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	GISENYI	n/a: FFW/Primary Teachers: Jun 1995: Rat. FFW - 1/2		
Vivres \ Food	GISENYI	n/a: FFW/Health Education: Aug 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	GISENYI	n/a: FFW/Civil Servants: Jun 1995: Rat. FFW - 1/2		
Vivres \ Food	MUTURA	Mutura: UACs Centre: Open: Rat. UAC		
Vivres \ Food	MUTURA	Mutura: Targeted Vulnerable: Open: Rat. General - 1/2		
Vivres \ Food	MUTURA	Mutura: Returnees/Resettlement: Jun 1995: Rat. General - 1/2		
Vivres \ Food	MUTURA	Mutura: FFW/Seeds Production: Sep 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	GISENYI	n/a: FFW/School Rehabilitat.: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	RWERERE	Rwerere: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Jun 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	NYAMYUMBA	Nyayumba: Returnees/Resettlement: Jun 1995: Rat. General - 1/2		
Vivres \ Food	MUTURA	Mutura: FFW/House Construction: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	RUBAVU	Rubavu: Hospital Patients: Open: Rat. In-Patients		
Vivres \ Food	GICIYE	Giciye: Targeted Vulnerable: Open: Rat. General - 1/2		
Vivres \ Food	NYAMYUMBA	Gisenyi: Hospital Patients: Open: Rat. In-Patients		
Vivres \ Food	NYAMYUMBA	Gisenyi: Returnees/Recept. Centre: Jun 1995: Rat. General - Full		
Vivres \ Food	NYAMYUMBA	Gisenyi: Returnees/Waystation: Open: Rat. General - 1/3		
Vivres \ Food	NYAMYUMBA	Gisenyi: UACs Centre: Jul 1995: Rat. UAC		
Vivres \ Food	NYAMYUMBA	Gisenyi: UACs Centre: Open: Rat. UAC		
Vivres \ Food	GISENYI	Kanama: Returnees/Resettlement: Jun 1995: Rat. General - 1/2		
Vivres \ Food	KARAGO	Karago: Returnees/Resettlement: Jun 1995: Rat. General - 1/2		
Vivres \ Food	KAYOVE	Kayove: Returnees/Resettlement: Jun 1995: Rat. General - 1/2		
Vivres \ Food	GISENYI	n/a: FFW/Teachers Training: Nov 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
<b>WORLD VISION INTL</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Agriculture	MUTURA			

Our information comes directly from each organization

If the information on your organization is incorrect, please contact the IOC:

Jette Isakson (tel 73316) or Ian Attfield (tel 73744 ext 118)

Project area	Commune	Project description		
<b>ADVENTISTS DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 05-Jun-95
Sante \ Health	GITARAMA			
<b>APIDERMUB</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on:
Agriculture	NTONGWE			
<b>ARDICI / WITHUIS VOLONTARIACT</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 12-Jun-95
Vivres \ Food	TABA	Nutrition and household food security		
Vivres \ Food	MUSHUBATI	Nutrition and household food security		
Vivres \ Food	BULINGA	Nutrition and household food security		
<b>ARMEE DU SALUT</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Agriculture	SHYANDA	Nutrition		
Community Development	KAYENZI	Income generations / Coops		
Community Development	KAYENZI	Repair (40) Extend 9100)Build (100) houses		
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	KAYENZI	not provided		
Enfant \ Children	KAYENZI	Unaccompanied minors and Vulnerables		
Sante \ Health	KAYENZI	Nutrition		
Sante \ Health	NYAKABANDA	Nutrition		
Sante \ Health	NYAKABANDA	Repair/Refurbish, oversee health centres		
Vivres \ Food	KAYENZI	Targeted assist - Seed distribution		
Vivres \ Food	KAYENZI	Targeted assist - Seed protection		
<b>ASSN POUR LE DEFENSE DES DROITES D</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Enfant \ Children	MUSAMBIRA	Unaccompanied Children		
Enfant \ Children	NTONGWE	Unaccompanied Children		
<b>CARE INTERNATIONAL</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA	Targeted assist - Seed protection		
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA	Targeted assist - Seed distribution		
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA	General distribution		
<b>CARITAS RWANDA / EMERGENCY OFFICE</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on: 12-Jun-95
Agriculture	GITARAMA			
Sante \ Health	GITARAMA			
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA			
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA	Food for workers		
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA	Seed distribution and Protection		
<b>CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 16-Dec-94
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA	Targeted assist - Seed distribution		
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA	Targeted assist - Seed protection		
<b>CHRISTIAN AID</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:
Community Development	GITARAMA	Support of rural artisans		
Repatriation	GITARAMA	Transit camps, ORCs Rehab. projects-clinics, Schools, Roads, Water		
<b>CHURCH WORLD ACTION/ACIST</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 12-Jun-95
Community Development	NTONGWE	Comm groups, eg, agri/sport/educ/artisan		
Community Development	TABA	Comm groups, eg, agri/sport/educ/artisan		
Community Development	NYAMABUYE	Comm groups, eg, agri/sport/educ/artisan		
Community Development	TAMBWE	Comm groups, eg, agri/sport/educ/artisan		
Community Development	MUGINA	Comm groups, eg, agri/sport/educ/artisan		
<b>CHURCH WORLD SERVICES AND WITNESS</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 16-Jun-95
Community Development	RUNDA	Women rural development, Rehabilitate market.		
Community Development	RUNDA	family Rehabilitation		
Community Development	RUNDA	Rehabilitate widows		
Sante \ Health	RUNDA	Promote children's care centre		

Project area	Commune	Project description			
<b>COMPASSION INTL</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	09-Mar-95
Agriculture	GITARAMA				
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	MUSAMBIRA				
Enfant \ Children	RUHANGO				
Enfant \ Children	MUSAMBIRA				
Sante \ Health	MUSAMBIRA				
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA				
<b>CONCERN WORLDWIDE</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	13-Jun-95
Enfant \ Children	NYAMABUYE	Residential centre, Tracing			
<b>COOPIBO</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	
Enfant \ Children	GITARAMA	Cooperative Service Centre			
<b>FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY INTL</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	02-Jun-95
Enfant \ Children	MUSAMBIRA	Support of foster families			
<b>INTER SOS</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	25-May-95
Sante \ Health	NYAMABUYE	Rehab.Health Center			
<b>INTERMON</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	24-Jul-95
Community Development	GITARAMA	House rehabilitation and construction			
<b>INTIATIVE HUMANITAIRE AFRICAINE</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	
Sante \ Health	RUHANGO	Health Services/Nutrition/Maternity			
<b>INTL COMM OF THE RED CROSS</b>			Govt	Last update on:	
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA	General distribution			
<b>INTL HILFSFONDS</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	
Enfant \ Children	GITARAMA				
<b>INTL RESCUE COMMITTEE</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	25-May-95
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	RUHANGO				
<b>JA OLPHANAGE</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	25-May-95
Enfant \ Children	KIGOMA	Uncommpanied children			
<b>LA DOLCE VITA MILOT</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on:	25-May-95
Enfant \ Children	GITARAMA	Unaccompanied children , Rehab. of H/centers,Supporting families and Education			
<b>LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION/CHURCH WORLD ACTION</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	06-Mar-95
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	GITARAMA				
Enfant \ Children	GITARAMA				
Logistics	GITARAMA				
Sante \ Health	GITARAMA				
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA				
<b>MEDECINS DU MONDE (FRANCE)</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	29-May-95
Sante \ Health	KAYENZI	Bugarama Central Hosp,consulting,Nutrition, Vac.			
<b>MEDICOS EN CATASTROFE</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	30-Dec-94
Logistics	NYAMABUYE				
Sante \ Health	NYAMABUYE				
Sante \ Health	GITARAMA	Hospital and Outreach			
Vivres \ Food	NYAMABUYE				

Project area	Commune	Project description			
<b>MEDICUS MUNDI (SPAIN)</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	01-Mar-95
Sante \ Health	KAYENZI	Health Center/Nutrition			
Sante \ Health	MUGINA	Health Center/Nutrition			
Sante \ Health	TABA	Health Center/Nutrition			
Sante \ Health	RUNDA	Health Center/Nutrition			
<b>MEMISA MEDICUS MUNDI</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	05-Jun-95
Sante \ Health	GITARAMA	Hospital , Sat Phone and Fax 00873 682040265 / 266			
Sante \ Health	MUSHUBATI	Hospital , Sat Phone and Fax , 00871 682040201 / 202			
<b>NETHERLANDS DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	09-Mar-95
Agriculture	GITARAMA	not provided			
Community Development	GITARAMA	shelter			
<b>NORWEGIAN PEOPLES AID</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	16-Jun-95
Community Development	GITARAMA	Material support			
<b>OXFAM QUEBEC</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	
Sante \ Health	GITARAMA				
<b>SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION (US)</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	13-Jun-95
Enfant \ Children	TAMBWE	Psychosocial prob for unaccompanied children,Comm. Nyamagana			
Enfant \ Children	NYAMABUYE	Psychosocial prob for unaccompanied children,Comm.Comm. Gamogo			
Enfant \ Children	NYAMABUYE	Psychosocial prob for unaccompanied children,Prision + Seeds			
<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>			UN	Last update on:	24-Jul-95
Community Development	GITARAMA	The project is meeting the needs of the returnees in terms of supplying housing requirem			
Community Development	GITARAMA	Emergency support to the Rehab. of the country. Set up to facilitate the involvement of pr			
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	GITARAMA	The project is meeting the basic needs of returnees in terms of water and sanitation.			
<b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES</b>			UN	Last update on:	
Enfant \ Children	GITARAMA	Funding for unaccompanied minors			
Sante \ Health	GITARAMA	Funding for hospital and Outreach			
<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (PAM)</b>			UN	Last update on:	16-Jun-95
Vivres \ Food	RUNDA	Runda: FFW/House Construction: Dec 1995: Rat. FFW - Full			
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA	: Returnees/General Distrib.: Aug 1995: Rat. General - 1/2			
Vivres \ Food	KAYENZI	Kayenzi: FFW/House Construction: Dec 1995: Rat. FFW - Full			
Vivres \ Food	MUSAMBIRA	Musambira: FFW/House Construction: Dec 1995: Rat. FFW - Full			
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA	n/a: FFW/Primary Teachers: Jun 1995: Rat. FFW - 1/2			
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA	n/a: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Sep 95: Rat. FFW - Full			
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA	n/a: Targeted Vulnerable: Aug 1995: Rat. General - 1/2			
Vivres \ Food	RUNDA	Runda: FFW/Brick Confection: Dec 1995: Rat. FFW - Full			
Vivres \ Food	NYAKABANDA	Nyakabanda: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Dec 1995: Rat. Supplementary			
<b>WORLD-RELIEF INTL</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	25-May-95
Agriculture	RUNDA				
Agriculture	NTONGWE				
Agriculture	MUSAMBIRA				
Vivres \ Food	NTONGWE				
<b>WORLD VISION INTL</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	25-May-95
Enfant \ Children	NYAMABUYE	Uncompanied Children Supplementary food and - food distribution			

Project area

Commune

Project description

Our information comes directly from each organization

If the information on your organization is incorrect, please contact the IOC:

Jette Isakson (tel 73316) or IanAttfield (tel 73744 ext 118)

Project area	Commune	Project description		
<b>AGRO ACTION ALLEMANDE</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 12-Jun-95
Community Development	MUGESERA	Distribution of seeds, tools and Non - food items		
Community Development	BIRENGA	Distribution of seeds, tools and Non - food items		
Community Development	KIGARAMA	Distribution of seeds, tools and Non - food items		
Community Development	RUSUMO	Distribution of seeds, tools and Non - food items		
<b>ADRI</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on: 01-Apr-95
Agriculture	KIBUNGO			
<b>AEF INTL</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 01-Apr-95
Sante \ Health	KIBUNGO	Health centres		
<b>AFRICA HUMANITARIAN ACTION (AHA)</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Sante \ Health	KABARONDO	Health centres / Trauma management		
<b>AIDE ET ACTION</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 09-Mar-95
Enfant \ Children	MASANGO	Supplying & repairing schools		
Enfant \ Children	SAKE	Supplying & repairing schools		
Enfant \ Children	RUSUMO	Supplying & repairing schools		
<b>ARDICI / WITHUIS VOLONTARIACT</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 12-Jun-95
Vivres \ Food	SAKE	Nutrition and household food security		
<b>ASSOCIATION COOPERATION RECHERCHE DEVELOPP</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:
Agriculture	KIBUNGO			
Enfant \ Children	KIBUNGO			
<b>BAMBINI DEL RUANDA</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 09-Mar-95
Community Development	RUKARA			
Enfant \ Children	RUKARA			
Sante \ Health	RUKARA			
<b>BORNEFONDEN</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 29-May-94
Agriculture	MUHAZI	Tools/Seeds distribution		
Community Development	MUHAZI	Building reconst. Home utensils distrib		
Enfant \ Children	MUHAZI	Education and Health to the children		
Enfant \ Children	MUHAZI	Tracing/Education		
Sante \ Health	MUHAZI	Medical bills payment		
<b>CARE INTERNATIONAL</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:
Agriculture	KIBUNGO			
Vivres \ Food	MUHAZI	Targeted assist - Seed protection		
Vivres \ Food	RUTONDE	Targeted assist - Seed distribution		
Vivres \ Food	RUTONDE	Targeted assist - Seed protection		
Vivres \ Food	MUHAZI	Targeted assist - Way station		
Vivres \ Food	RUSUMO	Targeted assist - Way station		
Vivres \ Food	MUHAZI	Targeted assist - Seed distribution		
<b>CARITAS RWANDA / EMERGENCY OFFICE</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on: 12-Jun-95
Sante \ Health	KIBUNGO			
Vivres \ Food	KIBUNGO			
<b>CHRISTIAN AID</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:
Community Development	KIBUNGO	Support of rural artisans		
Repatriation	KIBUNGO	Transit camps, ORCs Rehab. projects-clinics, Schools, Roads, Water		

Project area	Commune	Project description		
<b>OXFAM QUEBEC</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:
Community Development	KABARONDO	Building reconstruction		
Community Development	RUKARA	Building reconstruction		
Sante \ Health	KIBUNGO			
<b>OXFAM UK</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 12-Jun-95
Enfant \ Children	KAYONZA	Returnee Resettlement		
<b>PARTNERSHIP RHINELAND PFALZ/RWANDA (GERM)</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:
Sante \ Health	KAYONZA	Building reconstruction		
<b>SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION (US)</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 13-Jun-95
Enfant \ Children	RUTONDE	Psychosocial prob. for unaccompanied children, Center Fred Rwigema Rwamagana, Nya		
<b>TERRE SANS FRONTIERES</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 12-Jun-95
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	SAKE	Reinforcement and extension of existing water system		
<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>			UN	Last update on: 24-Jul-95
Community Development	KIBUNGO	The project is meeting the needs of the returnees in terms of supplying housing requirem		
Community Development	KIBUNGO	Emergency support to the Rehab. of the country. Set up to facilitate the involvement of pr		
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	KIBUNGO	The project is meeting the basic needs of returnees in terms of water and sanitation.		
<b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES</b>			UN	Last update on:
Sante \ Health	KABARONDO	Funding for health centres		
Sante \ Health	KIBUNGO	Funding for health centres		
Sante \ Health	KIBUNGO	Funding for hospitals and health centres		
<b>WORLD CONCERN INTL</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 01-Apr-95
Enfant \ Children	KIBUNGO	Unacc minors		
Sante \ Health	KIBUNGO	Veterinary		
Vivres \ Food	KIBUNGO	Seeds & Tools		



Project area	Commune	Project description	UN	Last update on:
<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (PAM)</b>				16-Jun-95
Vivres \ Food	KABARONDO	Kabarondo/Rwinkwavu: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Jun 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	RUKARA	Gahini: FFW/Women's Project: Open: Rat. In-Patients		
Vivres \ Food	RUKARA	Gahini/Abatanga: UACs Centre: Open: Rat. UAC		
Vivres \ Food	RUKARA	Gahini: FFW/Land Reclamation: Proposal: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	RUSUMO	Kirehe/Nyamugare: FFW/Land Reclamation: Proposal: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	BIRENGA	Kibungo: UACs Centre: Open: Rat. UAC		
Vivres \ Food	KABARONDO	Kabarondo: Hospital Patients: Open: Rat. In-Patients		
Vivres \ Food	KABARONDO	Rwinkwavu: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary		
Vivres \ Food	BIRENGA	Birenga: Secondary School: Jun 1995: Rat. General - Full		
Vivres \ Food	BIRENGA	Kibungo: Hospital Patients: Open: Rat. In-Patients		
Vivres \ Food	KIGARAMA	Kabare: Secondary School: Jun 1995: Rat. General - Full		
Vivres \ Food	KIGARAMA	Gasetta: UACs Centre: Open: Rat. UAC		
Vivres \ Food	RUKARA	Gahini: Hospital Patients: Open: Rat. In-Patients		
Vivres \ Food	RUKARA	Gahini: Secondary School: Jun 1995: Rat. General - Full		
Vivres \ Food	RUKARA	Gahini: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary		
Vivres \ Food	RUKARA	Gahini: UACs Centre: Open: Rat. UAC		
Vivres \ Food	BIRENGA	Kibungo: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary		
Vivres \ Food	RUSUMO	Nyarubuye: Hospital Patients: Open: Rat. In-Patients		
Vivres \ Food	KABARONDO	Rwinkwavu: Returnees/Resettl. Centre: Open: Rat. General - Full		
Vivres \ Food	KABARONDO	Rwinkwavu: Hospital Patients: Open: Rat. In-Patients		
Vivres \ Food	RUTONDE	Rwamagana: UACs Centre: Open: Rat. UAC		
Vivres \ Food	RUTONDE	Rwamagana: Secondary School: Jun 1995: Rat. General - Full		
Vivres \ Food	RUKIRA	Rukira: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary		
Vivres \ Food	RUSUMO	Nyarubuye: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary		
Vivres \ Food	RUSUMO	Kirehe: Hospital Patients: Open: Rat. In-Patients		
Vivres \ Food	RUSUMO	Nyamugari: Hospital Patients: Open: Rat. In-Patients		
Vivres \ Food	RUSUMO	Nyakarambi: Returnees/Waystation: Open: Rat. General - 1/3		
Vivres \ Food	RUSUMO	Nyakarambi: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary		
Vivres \ Food	KIBUNGO	n/a: FFW/Primary Teachers: Jun 1995: Rat. FFW - 1/2		
Vivres \ Food	KIBUNGO	n/a: FFW/Land Reclamation: Proposal: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	KIBUNGO	n/a: FFW/Civil Servants: Jun 1995: Rat. FFW - 1/2		
Vivres \ Food	RUSUMO	Kirehe: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary		
Vivres \ Food	RUKIRA	Rukira/Gatore: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Jun 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
<b>WORLD RELIEF INTL</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Agriculture	KAYONZA	Distrib of seeds, hoes & domestic items		
<b>WORLD VISION INTL</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Enfant \ Children	MUGESERA	Unaccompanied Children Supplementary food and - food distribution		

Our information comes directly from each organization

If the information on your organization is incorrect, please contact the IOC:

Jette Isakson (tel 73316) or Ian Attfield (tel 73744 ext 118)

Project area	Commune	Project description		
<b>ADEHAMU</b>				
Agriculture	KIBUYE		Nat. NGO	Last update on:
<b>ADVENTISTS DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY</b>				
Agriculture	GISOVU		Int. NGO	Last update on: 05-Jun-95
Community Development	KIBUYE	Road Repair		
Sante \ Health	GISHYITA	1 Hospital + 1 Clinic		
Sante \ Health	GISHYITA	Mugonero Hosp. and Karora Clinic		
Vivres \ Food	GISOVU	Food for work - Agricultural rehab.		
<b>ARDI</b>				
Agriculture	KIBUYE		Nat. NGO	Last update on:
<b>ASSN FRANCAISE DES VOLONTAIRES DU PROGR</b>				
Community Development	RWAMATAMU	Building Reconstruction	Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	RWAMATAMU			
<b>CARITAS RWANDA / EMERGENCY OFFICE</b>				
Sante \ Health	KIBUYE		Nat. NGO	Last update on: 12-Jun-95
Vivres \ Food	KIBUYE			
<b>CHRISTIAN REFORMED WORLD RELIEF COMMITTEE</b>				
Agriculture	RWAMATAMU	Seeds, Hoes, Co-ops	Int. NGO	Last update on: 09-Mar-95
Vivres \ Food	RWAMATAMU	Seeds, Hoes, Co-ops		
Vivres \ Food	RWAMATAMU	Food for work - Agricultural rehab.		
<b>CHURCH WORLD ACTION/ACIST</b>				
Community Development	GITESI	Comm groups, eg, agri/sport/educ/artisan	Int. NGO	Last update on: 12-Jun-95
Community Development	KIBUYE	Comm groups, eg, agri/sport/educ/artisan		
Community Development	GISHYITA	Comm groups, eg, agri/sport/educ/artisan		
<b>ENFANTS DE MONDE</b>				
Enfant \ Children	KIBUYE		Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
<b>INTER SOS</b>				
Sante \ Health	KIBUYE	Rehab.Of Health Center	Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Sante \ Health	GISOVU	Rehab.Of Health Center		
<b>LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION/CHURCH WORLD ACTION</b>				
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	KIBUYE		Int. NGO	Last update on: 06-Mar-95
Enfant \ Children	KIBUYE			
Sante \ Health	KIBUYE			
Vivres \ Food	KIBUYE			
<b>MEDECINS DU MONDE (FRANCE)</b>				
Enfant \ Children	KIBUYE	Medical and Rehab.	Int. NGO	Last update on: 29-May-95
<b>MEMISA MEDICUS MUNDI</b>				
Sante \ Health	KIBUYE	Hospital ,Sat Phone and Fax 00871 00871 682040279	Int. NGO	Last update on: 05-Jun-95
Sante \ Health	KIBUYE	Hospital , Sat Phone and Fax 00871 682040279 / 280		
<b>NORWEGIAN PEOPLES AID</b>				
Community Development	KIBUYE	Material support	Int. NGO	Last update on: 16-Jun-95
<b>ORPHELINS DU RWANDA</b>				
Community Development	KIVUMU	Education, Work Skills	Int. NGO	Last update on:
<b>OXFAM QUEBEC</b>				
Sante \ Health	KIBUYE		Int. NGO	Last update on:

Project area	Commune	Project description		
<b>SOLIDARITES, FRANCE</b>			Int NGO	Last update on: 09-Mar-95
Sante \ Health	KIBUYE	Nutrition assessment		
<b>SWISS DISASTER RELIEF</b>			Govt	Last update on: 29-May-95
Agriculture	KIBUYE	Rehab. forests and coffee plant		
Agriculture	KIBUYE	Selling of sweet potatoes seeds		
Agriculture	KIBUYE	Agric. shops in 6, later in 9 communes		
Agriculture	KIBUYE	Selling of Hoes		
Community Development	KIBUYE			
Sante \ Health	KIBUYE	Surgery / Maternity / Radiology		
Vivres \ Food	MABANZA	Targeted assist - Seed distribution		
Vivres \ Food	KIVUMU	Targeted assist - Seed distribution		
Vivres \ Food	BWAKIRA	Targeted assist - Seed distribution		
Vivres \ Food	MWENDO	Targeted assist - Seed distribution		
Vivres \ Food	GISOVU	Targeted assist - Seed distribution		
<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>			UN	Last update on: 24-Jul-95
Community Development	KIBUYE	The project is meeting the needs of the returnees in terms of supplying housing requirem		
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	KIBUYE	The project is meeting the basic needs of returnees in terms of water and sanitation.		
<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (PAM)</b>			UN	Last update on: 16-Jun-95
Vivres \ Food	MABANZA	Mabanza: FFW/Seeds Production: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	MABANZA	Mabanza: UACs Centre: Open: Rat. UAC		
Vivres \ Food	MABANZA	Mabanza: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	GISHYITA	Mugonero: Hospital Patients: Open: Rat. In-Patients		
Vivres \ Food	GISHYITA	Mugonero: UACs Centre: Open: Rat. UAC		
Vivres \ Food	RUTSIRO	Murunda: Hospital Patients: Open: Rat. In-Patients		
Vivres \ Food	MWENDO	Mwendo: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	KIBUYE	n/a: FFW/Primary Teachers: Jun 1995: Rat. FFW - 1/2		
Vivres \ Food	KIBUYE	n/a: Secondary School: Jun 1995: Rat. General - Full		
Vivres \ Food	MABANZA	Mabanza: FFW/Reforestation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	RUTSIRO	Rutsiro: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary		
Vivres \ Food	RWAMATAMU	Rwamatamu: FFW/Land Terracing: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	RWAMATAMU	Rwamatamu: FFW/Reforestation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	RWAMATAMU	Rwamatamu: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	RWAMATAMU	Rwamatamu: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary		
Vivres \ Food	GITESI	Kibuye: Returnees/General Distrib.: Open: Rat. General - 1/2		
Vivres \ Food	GISOVU	Gisovu: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary		
Vivres \ Food	BWAKIRA	Kiliinda: Hospital Patients: Open: Rat. In-Patients		
Vivres \ Food	BWAKIRA	Kiliinda: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary		
Vivres \ Food	GITESI	Kibuye: UACs Centre: Open: Rat. UAC		
Vivres \ Food	GITESI	Kibuye: Hospital Patients: Open: Rat. In-Patients		
Vivres \ Food	RWAMATAMU	Karengera: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Open: Rat. Supplementary		
Vivres \ Food	MABANZA	Impuhive: UACs Centre: Open: Rat. UAC		
Vivres \ Food	GITESI	Gitesi: FFW/Water Rehabilitation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	MABANZA	Mabanza: FFW/Garbage Collection: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	GITESI	Gitesi: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	GISOVU	Gisovu: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	GISHYITA	Gishyita: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	GISHYITA	Gishyita: FFW/BrickConfection: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	BWAKIRA	Bwakira: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	GITESI	(Bubazi) Abipuhive: UACs Centre: Open: Rat. UAC		
Vivres \ Food	KIVUMU	Kivumu: FFW/BrickConfection: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	KIVUMU	Kivumu: FFW/Seeds Production: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	GITESI	Gitesi: FFW/School Rehabilitat.: Jul 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		

Project area	Commune	Project description	Int. NGO	Last update on:
WORLD VISION INTL Enfant \ Children	RUTSIRO	Uncompanied Children Supplementary food and - food distribution		25-May-95

Our information comes directly from each organization  
 If the information on your organization is incorrect, please contact the IOC.  
 Jette Isakson (tel 73316) or Ian Attfield (tel 73744 ext 118)

Project area	Commune	Project description			
<b>ACTION NORD-SUD/HANDICAP INTL</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	25-May-95
Agriculture	MUSASA	distribution for Agricultural activities			
Agriculture	RUSHASHI	distribution for Agricultural activities			
Agriculture	TARE				
Community Development	MUGAMBAZI	Direct assist to vulnerable groups			
Community Development	RUTONGO	Direct assist to vulnerable groups			
Community Development	MBOGO	Direct assist to vulnerable groups			
Sante \ Health	KIGALI	Handicap international w/shop in CHK			
<b>ACTION TECHNIQUE DIJON DEVELOPMENT COM</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on:	09-Mar-95
Enfant \ Children	KIGALI				
<b>ADEPR/PMU INTERLIFE</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	25-May-95
Enfant \ Children	KACYIRU	Orphanage			
<b>ADRI</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on:	01-Apr-95
Agriculture	KIGALI				
<b>AFRICA HUMANITARIAN ACTION (AHA)</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	25-May-95
Community Development	KIGALI	Conference workshops, Seminars....			
Sante \ Health	TARE	Health centres / Trauma management			
<b>AFRICAN MUSLIM AGENCY</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	03-Dec-95
Community Development	NYARUGENGE				
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	NYARUGENGE				
Enfant \ Children	NYARUGENGE				
Logistics	NYARUGENGE				
Sante \ Health	NYARUGENGE				
<b>AFRICAN REVIVAL MINISTRIES</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	
Sante \ Health	KIGALI				
<b>AFRICARE</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	02-Jun-95
Agriculture	TARE	Seed and Tool distrib.			
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	RUSHASHI	Water system repair			
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	MBOGO	Water system repair			
Sante \ Health	TARE	Prim health, Trauma treatment, Nutrition			
Sante \ Health	RUSHASHI	Prim health, Trauma treatment, Nutrition			
Sante \ Health	MBOGO	Prim health, Trauma treatment, Nutrition			
<b>AIDE ET ACTION</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	09-Mar-95
Enfant \ Children	GASHORA	Supplying & repairing schools			
<b>AMURT (SWITZERLAND)</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	25-May-95
Education	KANOMBE	Primary schools rehabilitation			
Education	NGENDA	Primary schools rehabilitation			
Education	GASHORA	Primary schools rehabilitation			
Education	GIKORO	Primary schools rehabilitation			
Education	RUBUNGO	Primary schools rehabilitation			
Education	KANZENZE	Primary schools rehabilitation			
Vivres \ Food	KIGALI	Food for work - Teachers			
<b>ARDI</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on:	
Agriculture	KIGALI				
<b>ARDICI / WITHUIS VOLONTARIACT</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:	12-Jun-95
Vivres \ Food	BUTAMWA	Nutrition and household food security			
<b>ASBL DIALOGUE</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on:	01-Apr-95
Enfant \ Children	KIGALI				

Project area	Commune	Project description		
<b>ASSN OF MEDICAL DOCTORS OF ASIA (AMDA)</b>				
Sante \ Health	SHYORONGI	Consultation of Patients	Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
<b>ASSN POUR LE DEFENSE DES DROITES D</b>				
Enfant \ Children	KANZENZE	Community Development	Nat. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
<b>ASSN VOLONTAIRES POUR DEVELOP INTEGRE</b>				
Agriculture	RUTONGO		Nat. NGO	Last update on: 09-Mar-95
Sante \ Health	RUTONGO			
<b>ATLAS LOGISTIQUE</b>				
Logistics	KIGALI		Int. NGO	Last update on: 20-Dec-94
<b>BORNEFONDEN</b>				
Community Development	RUSHASHI	Building reconst. Home utensils distrib	Int. NGO	Last update on: 29-May-94
Enfant \ Children	NYARUGENGE	Education and Health to the children		
Enfant \ Children	RUSHASHI	Education and Health to the children		
<b>BRITISH DIRECT AID</b>				
Enfant \ Children	KIGALI	Workshop	Int. NGO	Last update on: 16-Jun-95
Logistics	KIGALI	Maintenance of UNHCR & IOM vehicles		
<b>CARE INTERNATIONAL</b>				
Agriculture	KIGALI		Int. NGO	Last update on:
Vivres \ Food	KANOMBE	Targeted assist - Seed distribution		
Vivres \ Food	KANOMBE	Targeted assist - Seed protection		
Vivres \ Food	SHYORONGI	Targeted assist - Seed protection		
Vivres \ Food	BICUMBI	Targeted assist - Seed distribution		
Vivres \ Food	SHYORONGI	Targeted assist - Seed distribution		
Vivres \ Food	BICUMBI	Targeted assist - Seed protection		
<b>CARITAS RWANDA / EMERGENCY OFFICE</b>				
Agriculture	KIGALI		Nat. NGO	Last update on: 12-Jun-95
Enfant \ Children	MUSASA			
Vivres \ Food	BUTAMWA	Seed distribution and Protection		
Vivres \ Food	KIGALI			
<b>CENTRE CANADIAN D' ETUDE COOPERATION INTERNATION</b>				
Sante \ Health	KIGALI	Psycho-Social/Children	Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
<b>CHRISTIAN AID</b>				
Community Development	KIGALI	Rehab,Reequipment,Guest house,Vehicle	Int. NGO	Last update on:
Enfant \ Children	KIGALI	Sisters of charity,Generator etc		
Repatriation	KIGALI	114 Baptist pastors & families back to Rwanda vehicles		
<b>CHURCH WORLD ACTION/ACIST</b>				
Community Development	KANOMBE	Comm groups, eg, agri/sport/educ/artisan	Int. NGO	Last update on: 12-Jun-95
Community Development	KANZENZE	Comm groups, eg, agri/sport/educ/artisan		
Community Development	NGENDA	Comm groups, eg, agri/sport/educ/artisan		
Community Development	KIGALI			
<b>CHURCH WORLD SERVICE</b>				
Enfant \ Children	KIGALI	Economic sustainability	Int. NGO	Last update on:
Enfant \ Children	KIGALI	Placement of unaccompanied children		
<b>CHURCH WORLD SERVICES AND WITNESS</b>				
Community Development	KIGALI	Women rural development,Rehabilitate market.	Int. NGO	Last update on: 16-Jun-95
Community Development	KIGALI	Rehabilitate widows		
Community Development	KIGALI	family Rehabilitation		
Sante \ Health	KIGALI	Promote children's care centre		

Project area	Commune	Project description		
<b>COMMUNAUTE EMMAUS</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 12-Dec-94
Community Development	NYARUGENGE	Centre for those without shelter		
<b>COMPASSION INTL</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 09-Mar-95
Enfant \ Children	KIGALI			
Logistics	NYAMATA			
Sante \ Health	KANOMBE	Unacc minors		
Vivres \ Food	NYAMATA			
<b>CONCERN WORLDWIDE</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 13-Jun-95
Vivres \ Food	RUBUNGO	Targeted assist - Way station, Refugees, IDPs		
<b>CROIX ROUGE BELGIQUE</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 29-May-95
Enfant \ Children	KACYIRU	Unacc minors		
Sante \ Health	KIGALI	Blood Transfusion		
<b>CUAMM</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 21-Dec-94
Enfant \ Children	NYAMATA	Unaccompanied childrens centre		
Sante \ Health	NYAMATA	Rehabilitation of hospital		
Sante \ Health	RILIMA	Rehabilitation of hospital		
Vivres \ Food	KANZENZE	Food for work - Teachers		
<b>FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY INTL</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 02-Jun-95
Enfant \ Children	NYARUGENGE	Support of foster families, Sponsorship (school) of children		
<b>GERMAN EMERGENCY DOCTORS</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:
Enfant \ Children	RUBUNGO			
Sante \ Health	RUBUNGO	Ndera		
<b>GESELLSCHAFT FUR TECHNISCHE ZUSAMMENARB</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:
Agriculture	KIGALI			
Agriculture	MBOGO			
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	KIGALI			
Vivres \ Food	MUGAMBAZI	Targeted assist - Seed protection		
Vivres \ Food	MBOGO	Food for work - Agricultural rehab		
Vivres \ Food	MBOGO	Targeted assist - Seed protection		
Vivres \ Food	MBOGO	Food for work - Road rehabilitation		
Vivres \ Food	MUGAMBAZI	Food for work - Road rehabilitation		
Vivres \ Food	MUGAMBAZI	Food for work - Agricultural rehab		
Vivres \ Food	KIGALI	Targeted assist - Seed distribution		
Vivres \ Food	BUTAMWA	Targeted assist - Seed protection		
<b>HELP (GERMANY)</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Sante \ Health	MUSASA	Basic health care		
<b>INTL COMM OF THE RED CROSS</b>			Govt	Last update on:
Vivres \ Food	NGENDA	Targeted assist - Seed protection		
Vivres \ Food	GASHORA	General distribution		
Vivres \ Food	NGENDA	General distribution		
Vivres \ Food	NYARUGENGE	Targeted assist - Kigali prison		
Vivres \ Food	GASHORA	Targeted assist - Seed distribution		
Vivres \ Food	GASHORA	Targeted assist - Seed protection		
Vivres \ Food	NGENDA	Targeted assist - Seed distribution		
<b>INTL RESCUE COMMITTEE</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Community Development	NGENDA	ORC's / Micro- enterprise / Building Rehab.		
Community Development	KANZENZE	ORC's / Micro- enterprise / Building Rehab.		
Community Development	GASHORA	ORC's / Micro- enterprise / Building Rehab.		

Project area	Commune	Project description		
<b>ITALIAN COOPERATION</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 09-Mar-95
Logistics	KIGALI			
<b>JA OLPHANAGE</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Enfant \ Children	NYARUGENGE	Uncompanied children		
<b>JOHANNITER UNFALL-HILFE</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Sante \ Health	MUSASA	Basic Health		
<b>KORA ASBL</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Community Development	KIGALI	Community Development		
<b>LA DOLCE VITA MILOT</b>			Nat. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Enfant \ Children	NYARUGENGE	Unaccompanied children , Rehab. of H/centers,Supporting families and Education		
Enfant \ Children	KICUKIRO	Unaccompanied children , Rehab. of H/centers,Supporting families and Education		
Enfant \ Children	KANOMBE	Unaccompanied children , Rehab. of H/centers,Supporting families and Education		
Enfant \ Children	KACYIRU	Unaccompanied children , Rehab. of H/centers,Supporting families and Education		
<b>LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION/CHURCH WORLD ACTION</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 06-Mar-95
Logistics	KIGALI			
Vivres \ Food	KIGALI	Warehousing, Waystation, Transit Centre		
<b>MEDECINS DU MONDE (FRANCE)</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 29-May-95
Sante \ Health	KIGALI	Consulting and Vaccination		
Sante \ Health	KICUKIRO	Central Hosp,consulting,Nutrition, Vac.		
<b>MEDICOS EN CATASTROFE</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 30-Dec-94
Sante \ Health	GASHORA	Mbyo: Hospital and Outreach		
<b>MEDICUS MUNDI (SPAIN)</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 01-Mar-95
Sante \ Health	KIGALI	Depot Pharmaceutique		
<b>MEMISA MEDICUS MUNDI</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 05-Jun-95
Sante \ Health	KIGALI	BUFMAR Hospital , Phone 86176 , Fax 83008		
<b>NETHERLANDS DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 09-Mar-95
Agriculture	KIGALI	not provided		
Community Development	KIGALI	Shelter,Carpentry workshops		
Enfant \ Children	KIGALI	Unaccompanied minors		
Enfant \ Children	KIGALI	shelter		
<b>ORA INTL (ABAROKOTSE)</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 14-Dec-94
Enfant \ Children	KICUKIRO			
Enfant \ Children	KICUKIRO	Unaccompanied minors centre 200 children		
Sante \ Health	KICUKIRO	Supply of medical supplies		
<b>ORPHELINS DU RWANDA</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:
Enfant \ Children	RUTONGO	Unacc. Minors, Education, Work Skills		
<b>OXFAM QUEBEC</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:
Community Development	KIGALI	Building reconstruction		
Community Development	KIGALI	Womens Development		
Sante \ Health	KIGALI			
<b>OXFAM UK</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on: 12-Jun-95
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	MBOGO			
<b>PARTNERSHIP RHINELAND PFALZ/RWANDA (GERM)</b>			Int. NGO	Last update on:
Community Development	KIGALI	Building reconstruction		
Enfant \ Children	KIGALI	Unaccompanied minors		
Sante \ Health	KIGALI	Building reconstruction		



Project area	Commune	Project description		
<b>PEMIERE URGENCE</b>				
Logistics	KIGALI		Int. NGO	Last update on:
<b>PHARMACIENS SANS FRONTIERS RWANDA</b>				
Sante \ Health	KIGALI	Provision of drugs to health centres	Int. NGO	Last update on: 12-Jun-95
Sante \ Health	KIGALI	Rehabilitation of CHK lab. Epidemiologic investigations, WHO, MINISANTE.		
<b>RED BARNET (STC DENMARK)</b>				
Agriculture	RUBUNGO		Int. NGO	Last update on: 29-May-95
<b>REFUGEE TRUST IRELAND</b>				
Sante \ Health	MUGAMBAZI	Nutrition/Medical staff, Centre Rehab.	Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Sante \ Health	MUGAMBAZI	Nutrition/Medical staff, Centre Rehab.		
<b>SAMARITAN'S PURSE INTL RELIEF</b>				
Education	KANOMBE	Primary School	Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Sante \ Health	KIGALI	Central Kigali Hosp.		
Sante \ Health	KANOMBE	Community Dispensary		
Sante \ Health	KANOMBE	Childrens Center		
<b>SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION (US)</b>				
Enfant \ Children	KACYIRU	unaccompanied children, Center Criox Rouge Belique, Comm. de Kabeza	Int. NGO	Last update on: 13-Jun-95
Enfant \ Children	KACYIRU	unaccompanied children, Center Foyer Des Hirondelle		
Enfant \ Children	KANOMBE	Psychosocial prob for unaccompanied children, Comm. Kabeza		
Enfant \ Children	RUTONGO	Psychosocial prob for unaccompanied children, Comm. De Karuruma		
Enfant \ Children	BUTAMWA	Psychosocial prob for unaccompanied children, Center Ami Des Orphenlis		
Enfant \ Children	NYARUGENGE	unaccompanied children, contacting of children for imprisoned mothers centre Gisembe		
Enfant \ Children	NYARUGENGE	unaccompanied children, contacting of children for imprisoned mothers comm. Nyamira		
Enfant \ Children	KACYIRU	Psychosocial prob for unaccompanied children		
<b>SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (UK)</b>				
Sante \ Health	KIGALI	Health Adviser Seconded To MOH	Int. NGO	Last update on: 12-Jun-95
<b>SENTINELLES</b>				
Enfant \ Children	NYARUGENGE	Unaccompanied minors	Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
<b>SERVICE SOCIAL INTERNATIONAL</b>				
Enfant \ Children	KIGALI	Unaccompanied children \ helping families	Int. NGO	Last update on: 18-Jul-95
<b>SOS CHILDRENS VILLAGES</b>				
Enfant \ Children	KIGALI		Int. NGO	Last update on:
<b>SWISS DISASTER RELIEF</b>				
Sante \ Health	KIGALI	T.B Programme (Training / Supervision)	Govt	Last update on: 29-May-95
Sante \ Health	KIGALI	Screening of returning refugees		
<b>TERRE SANS FRONTIERES</b>				
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	KIGALI	Assistance to the (Prefecture De La Ville De Kigali) in it's solid waste removal.	Int. NGO	Last update on: 12-Jun-95
<b>THE FOURTH WAVE</b>				
Education	KACYIRU	Computer Training	Int. NGO	Last update on: 05-Aug-95
Enfant \ Children	KICUKIRO	Education, Food		
<b>TRIANGLE GENERATION HUMANITAIRE</b>				
Enfant \ Children	NYARUGENGE	Nyamirambo: Unaccompanied minors/Education	Int. NGO	Last update on: 09-Mar-95
<b>TROCAIRE</b>				
Agriculture	KIGALI	Advisor and support to Ministry	Int. NGO	Last update on: 23-Mar-95
Sante \ Health	RUBUNGO	Health centre		

Project area	Commune	Project description
<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>		
		UN Last update on: 24-Jul-95
Community Development	KIGALI	Support to Emergency Rehab. of central AdminCapacity. Equipment supply and Expertis
Community Development	KIGALI	Support to Aid coordination & RoundTable Follow up. Gives support to the permanent Te
Community Development	KIGALI	Rehab. of EconEconomics management capacity. Assistance by giving technical & mater
Community Development	KIGALI	Emergency Assistance to Operation of Rwandese Administration. Projects helps to resta
Community Development	KIGALI	Emergency Assistance for the Rehab. and Reconstruction of approx.20 buildings in Kigal
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	KIGALI RURAL	The project is meeting the basic needs of returnees in terms of water and sanitation.
<b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES</b>		
		UN Last update on:
Enfant \ Children	KIGALI	Funding for workshop
Enfant \ Children	KIGALI	Op Support-Min of Labour & Social Affair
Sante \ Health	TARE	Funding for health centres
Sante \ Health	GASHORA	Mbyo: Funding for hospital and Outreach
Sante \ Health	RWAMAGANA	Funding for hospital, health centres
Vivres \ Food	RUBUNGO	Funding for waystation
Vivres \ Food	BICUMBI	Funding for waystation
Vivres \ Food	KIGALI	Warehousing, Waystation, Transit Centre
<b>WORLD CONCERN INTL</b>		
		Int. NGO Last update on: 01-Apr-95
Sante \ Health	KIGALI	Veterinary, Critical care clinic
<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (PAM)</b>		
		UN Last update on: 16-Jun-95
Vivres \ Food	MUGAMBAZI	Mugambazi: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Dec 1995: Rat. Supplementary
Vivres \ Food	KANZENZE	Kanzenze: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Jun 1995: Rat. FFW - Full
Vivres \ Food	MUGAMBAZI	Mugambazi: Seeds Protection Distrib.: Jul 1995: Rat. General - 1/2
Vivres \ Food	MBOGO	Mbogo: Seeds Protection Distrib.: Jul 1995: Rat. General - 1/2
Vivres \ Food	KIGALI	n/a: FFW/Primary Teachers: Jun 1995: Rat. FFW - 1/2
Vivres \ Food	RUTONGO	Rutongo: Seeds Protection Distrib.: Jul 1995: Rat. General - 1/2
Vivres \ Food	KANOMBE	Ndera: Returnees/Waystation: Dec 1995: Rat. General - 1/3
Vivres \ Food	KIGALI	n/a: Secondary School: Jun 1995: Rat. General - Full
Vivres \ Food	KIGALI	n/a: Returnees/General Distrib.: Dec 1995: Rat. General - 1/2
<b>WORLD RELIEF INTL</b>		
		Int. NGO Last update on: 25-May-95
Agriculture	RUBUNGO	Distribution of seeds and hoes
Agriculture	NYARUGENGE	Distribution of seeds and hoes
Agriculture	KICUKIRO	Distribution of seeds and hoes
Agriculture	KANOMBE	Distribution of seeds and hoes
Agriculture	KACYIRU	Distribution of seeds and hoes
Agriculture	GASHORA	Distribution of seeds and hoes
Agriculture	BUTAMWA	Distribution of seeds and hoes
<b>WORLD SOC. FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS</b>		
		Int. NGO Last update on: 21-Dec-94
Sante \ Health	KIGALI	Free Veterinary Supplies and Services
<b>WORLD VISION INTL</b>		
		Int. NGO Last update on: 25-May-95
Agriculture	GASHORA	
Agriculture	KANZENZE	Targeted assist - Seed distribution
Agriculture	NGENDA	Targeted assist - Seed distribution
Enfant \ Children	KANZENZE	Unacc.minors, tracing,education, health
Enfant \ Children	NGENDA	Unacc.minors, tracing,education, health
Sante \ Health	GASHORA	PHC
Sante \ Health	KANZENZE	PHC
Sante \ Health	NYARUGENGE	PHC

Project area	Commune	Project description	Int. NGO	Last update on:
<b>ZOA/MEDAIR/AEE</b>				
Community Development	KANZENZE	Water Rehab. and distribution of health needs.		25-May-95
Community Development	NGENDA	Water Rehab. and distribution of health needs.		
Education	NGENDA	Distribution of seeds, Extension of farmers Groups		
Enfant \ Children	GASHORA	Uncommpanied Children		
Sante \ Health	NGENDA	Distribution of seeds, Extension of farmers Groups		
Sante \ Health	NGENDA			

Our information comes directly from each organization

If the information on your organization is incorrect, please contact the IOC:

Jette Isakson (tel 73316) or Ian Attfield (tel 73744 ext 118)

Project area	Commune	Project description
--------------	---------	---------------------

• **NORWEGIAN PEOPLES AID**

Int. NGO Last update on: 16-Jun-95

Community Development	KIGALI RURAL	Material support
-----------------------	--------------	------------------

Our information comes directly from each organization

If the information on your organization is incorrect, please contact the IOC.

Jette Isakson (tel 73316) or Ian Attfield (tel 73744 ext 118)

Project area	Commune	Project description	Int. NGO	Last update on:
<b>TERRE SANS FRONTIERES</b>				
Agriculture	BICUMBI	Seed multiplication		12-Jun-95
Agriculture	KANOMBE	Seed multiplication		
Agriculture	BUTAMWA	Help in restarting farming activities and Agric. training.		
Eau & Assain. \Water & S	NGENDA	Water supply-Ngenda orphanage & main mkt		
Eau & Assain. \Water & S	NGENDA	Capping and rehab.of water springes		

Our information comes directly from each organization

If the information on your organization is incorrect, please contact the IOC:

Jette Isakson (tel 73316) or Ian Attfield (tel 73744 ext 118)

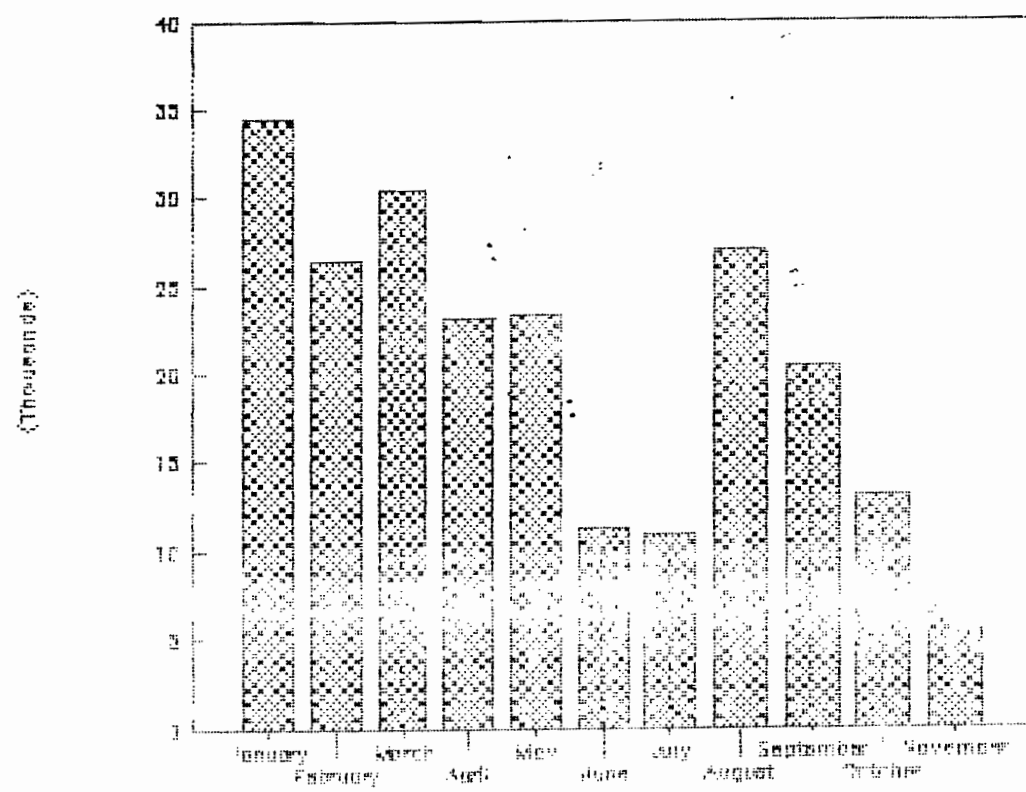


**UNHCR BRANCH OFFICE IN RWANDA**

**CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR  
RWANDESE RETURNEES  
FROM ZAIRE, BURUNDI  
AND TANZANIA**

Update of December 4, 1995

# Returnee statistics



Mr. Dao

I will contact you  
when we can  
meet again

Best regards

Bob Turner

**This document is an internal working document of the UNHCR Branch Office for refugee contingency planning in Rwanda. It is confidential and should not be shared with any persons other than UNHCR's Branch Offices in the Region, UNHCR's Implementing Partners and appropriated Government Authorities. The scenarios indicated are for planning purposes for humanitarian response only and do not imply any political stance of the Humanitarian Body involved in the planning process. Planning figures provided are based on the result of the UNHCR meetings held in Nairobi, the update made by the Office of the HC's Special Envoy and the willingness of the Rwandese Government to receive all Rwandese refugees without any precondition. The UNHCR Branch Office in Rwanda acts as Lead Agency for Voluntary Repatriation, Reintegration and Rehabilitation of the Communes of Origin(Quick Impact Projects), in close Coordination with the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration(MINIREISO), other line Ministries involved and other UN Agencies through Technical Cells established within the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit(HACU) of the MINIREISO.**



## **Part 1 - Background**

1.1. Further to the forced expulsion on August 1995 of some 14,000 Rwandese refugees from the Goma, Bukavu and Uvira camps of the North and South Kivu, a strong convergence of interests emerged in the course of the High Commissioner's assessment in the Great Lakes Region that seeks accelerated and organized return of Rwandese refugees to Rwanda in safety and dignity. Countries of asylum expressed that they are no longer prepared to carry out the serious security and material burden posed by the presence of refugees and underlined the urgency of promoting voluntary repatriation.

1.2. The Rwandese Government recognizes that continue exile represents a security risk, and conversely, that orderly return are an indispensable prerequisite for stability and reconciliation, and that donor community, UNHCR and International Organization cannot sustain a care and maintenance refugee programme in definitively. The Rwandese Government considers Voluntary Repatriation as the only feasible solution for the large majority of concerned refugees.

1.3. Although the Head of State of Zaire gave an interview to Libre Belgique against the imposed deadline of 31 December 1995 for voluntary repatriation of all Rwandese refugees, the guide's statement does not modify UNHCR BO Kigali's policy on repatriation. In pursuance to the Cairo Summit on Rwanda crisis, UNHCR BO Kigali's priority focused on needs assessment and communes profile for better preparedness and response capability for massive influx of Rwandese returnees.

1.4. The Arusha Accord and the Letter and the Spirit of the Bujumbura Plan of Action define the legal framework which allowed the establishment of Tripartite Commissions between Rwanda, Countries of Asylum and UNHCR while its provide the basic legal underpinning of the voluntary repatriation.

1.5. The Rwandese Government has stressed that UNHCR should be the Lead Agency for repatriation. Under the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit (HACU) of the MINIREISO, 9 working groups were established and are functioning at sector/activity levels. UNHCR BO in Rwanda has established field offices and a network of facilities which ensure a proper reception in safety and dignity, monitoring and humanitarian assistance to all returnees arriving from all countries of asylum.

### Entry Points

PREFECTURE	ENTRY POINT	OBSERVATION
BUTARE	kanyaru Haut	
BYUMBA	Gatuma Kagitumba	
CYANGUGU	Bugarama Ruzizi 1 Ruzizi 2	
GISENYI	Gisenyi ville Mutovu(Mutara)	
KIBUNGO	Rusumo	
KIGALI RURAL	Gasenyi	

### Transit centres capacity

PREFECTURE	TRANSIT CENTERS	CAPACITY
BUTARE	Butare	2,000
BYUMBA	Byumba Cyonyo /Nyangatare	1,000 2,100
CYANGUGU	Bugarama* Niarushishi* West Nyangatare	1,200 <sup>s</sup> 3,000 3,500
GISENYI	Adventist University* College Nkamira	6,500 10,000 3,000
KIGALI VILLE	Ndera Nyatarama*	400 5,000
KIGALI RURAL	Gashora	500
KIBUNGO	Birenga Nyakarambi	2,000 2,000
KIBUYE	Kibuye Nyamishaba*	2,000 700
KIGALI SUD	Diriro*	500

\* new transit centres

**Transit Centres Basic Activities**

Center	Registr	Distrib	Shelter	wat/San	Health	UAM	Manag.
Nkamira	gvt/hcr	coopi	coopi	coopi	msf-b	scf/icrc	coopi
College	gvt/hcr	intersos	coopi	coopi	merlin	scf/icrc	coopi
Nyangatare	gvt/hcr	irc	irc	irc	irc	scf/icrc	irc
Nyarushishi	gvt/hcr	concern	concern	irc	msf-e	scf/icrc	concern
Bugarama	gvt/hcr	concern	concern	irc	mdm	scf/icrc	concern
Butare	gvt/hcr	coopi	coopi	coopi	msf-b	scf/icrc	coopi
Ndera	gvt/hcr	concern	concern	concern	sdr/msf-f	scf/icrc	concern
Dihiro	gvt/hcr	irc	irc	irc	zoa	scf/icrc	irc
Cyonyo	gvt/hcr	adra/lwf	adra/lwf	arp/arc	arc	scf/icrc	arp/arc
Byumba	gvt/hcr	goal	goal	goal	goal	scf/icrc	goal
Nyakarambi	gvt/hcr	aef	aef	aef	aef	scf/icrc	aef
Birenga	gvt/hcr	irc	irc	irc	imc	scf/icrc	lwf
Kibuye	gvt/hcr			msf-f	msf-f	scf/icrc	

In the event of an explosion of returnees over a few days which may lead to have valid persons walking by foot to reach their communes of origin, way stations will be made available between the border and the communes, to provide basic assistance. Water points will be established even 5 to 10 km along main axes of return..

## **C. Food and Nutrition**

### **Situation**

The on-going food and nutrition programme provides a two month food ration to each returnee family, based on the WFP daily ration per person. WFP will extend the food and nutrition programme up to December 1995. UNHCR, WFP and IOM are involved in the working group on food of the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit(HACU) of the MINIREISO which deal with food plan, distribution and monitoring of food delivery.

### **Objectives/Standards/Needs**

Cover immediate needs of returnees in providing repatriation package for two months at transit centers and a monthly basic ration in the commune during the period from January to December 1996. It is expected that 300,000 returnee families will be assisted.

Promote community activities in the communes of origin through a food for work programme covering 50,000 families.

Ensure nutrition conditions of some 10,000 unaccompanied children not yet reunified with close relatives, 5,000 vulnerable persons without support and 1,000 malnourished children. The programme will supply a series of "cantine scolaires" through a supplementary feeding programme.

## **D. Logistics and Transport**

### **Situation**

The existing fleet of UNHCR/IOM trucks and buses allows monthly rate of 180,000 (6,000 per day) returnees. Transport and logistics are implemented in three phases as follows

Phase one: Convoys from refugee camps to the transit centers through official entry points

Phase two: Convoys from transit centers to the communes of origin

Phase three : transport of returnee family packages

Phase four : Support to national institutions and NGOs in the communes to increase logistics capability

In the event of a massive returnee influx of 6,000 to 10,000 persons a day, the additional need for transport and logistics is of 80 trucks and 20 buses. Assistance from national gendarmerie and communal police will be required to grant security and safety during convoys from the border to the communes of origin. In the event of an explosion of returnees of 10,000 persons or more a day, mainly men will be requested to return back by foot from the border to their communes of origin. Only vulnerable groups duly identified by Government officials and UNHCR will be transported. Specific and proper measures will be implemented in a such way as to prevent separation and ensure family unity. UNHCR , UNAMIR and IOM are involved in the working group on transport and logistics of the HACU of the MINIREISO.

**Objectives/Standards/Needs**

Contribute to refugee protection and security at the border and transit center

Increase absorption capacity of the communes of origin in the water & Sanitation sectors

**H. Health & Nutrition****Situation**

In close cooperation with the Ministries of Health and Women and other UN Agencies (WHO, UNICEF), UNHCR has established a network facilities at transit centers level to deal with medical needs of returnees. UNHCR, WHO and UNICEF are implementing health programs respectively in their areas of responsibility, in close cooperation with line Ministries. UNHCR, WHO and UNICEF are involved in the working group on Health and Nutrition of the HACU of the MINIREISO.

**Objectives/Standards/Needs**

Ensure security and welfare of returnees at border points, transit centers and in the communes

Increase the absorption capacity of the communes of origin in the Health sector

**I. Community Services (Family Reunion, Vulnerable Groups)****Situation**

It is assumed that 50% of the potential returnees are children and many are extremely vulnerable. It is estimated that 30% of all refugee children are in families headed by single women, others are in children centers or being care for by foster families. The Rwandese Government has identified 7 vulnerable groups as per the plan of Action submitted to the Round Table for Donors pledges.

The thematic consultation jointly organized by the Rwandese Government and UNDP/DHA confirmed the Government approach to address problems of family reunification and vulnerable groups, with an emphasis on family, social and psychological reintegration of demobilized children.

UNHCR is implementing country wide programs in favor of UAM and vulnerable groups in close cooperation with the line Ministries and UNICEF. Tracing programme for family reunification is implemented upon arrival of returnees at border entry points.

**Objectives/Standards/Needs**

Promote family reunification

Support vulnerable groups to become self reliant

**J. Education****Situation**

Field observations revealed that many classrooms were destroyed or severely damaged during the 1994 war. Many more classrooms lack tables and chairs.

The rehabilitation of school physical structures is a continuation of UNHCR's involvement in rebuilding Rwanda's system of education.

## **M. Information Tracking, Information Dissemination, Data Base Info System**

### **Situation**

A variety of information measures directed to populations in the refugee camps as well as in the communes of origin have been developed, including radio broadcasts, printed materials, videos and exchange visits. Through existing tripartite commissions, concrete and effective steps are taken to promote information campaign and dissemination and thereafter to ensure accurate information to the camps to counteract rumors and misinformation.

### **Objectives/Standards/Needs**

Promote a massive voluntary repatriation through information campaign and information dissemination on the accurate situation inside Rwanda

## **N. Support to National Institutions**

### **Situation**

One of the challenges of the Rwandese Government in managing the post genocide era is to revitalize national institutions such as the Parliament, the Ministries, Justice. Under the its on-going programme, UNHCR has provided 49 light vehicles to the Government to support the functioning of certain Ministries, as well as salary provisions for field staff.

### **Objective/Standards/Needs**

Enhance the Government role in coordinating and managing the overall humanitarian assistance operation

<b>Coordinating Meeting with NGOs</b> HACU and UNHCR coordination of NGOs intervention. Harmonization of areas of cooperation and implementation; coordination between HACU/UNHCR and NGOs.	MINIREISO/HACU, UNHCR, NGOs	permanent
<b>Technical Coordinating Meeting</b> HACU/UNHCR coordination of the functioning of technical cells by sector/activity.	MINIREISO/HACU/line Ministries, UNHCR, UN Agencies and NGOs	permanent
<b>Information Tracking and information Dissemination</b> MINIREISO/HACU and UNHCR in close cooperation with line Ministries and all Organizations maintains a Data Base information System and ensure that such information is passed to all concerned bodies involved in humanitarian operation	MINIREISO/HACU, UNHCR, UNDP/DHA UN Agencies NGOs	immediate
<b>Basic Food Ration for 15 months</b> Maize Grain 60kg/f/mx15 Maize floor 54kg/f/mx15 Beans 18kg/f/mx15 Oil 3kg/f/mx15 Salt 0.75kg/f/mx15	Gvt/WFP/UNHCR/NGOs	permanent until December 1996

<p><b>Transport from the border to the transit centers</b></p> <p>Ensure handover at entry point</p> <p>Check that returnees bear UNHCR Repatriation Form duly completed and signed</p> <p>Ensure that standard UNHCR Passenger Manifest is issued</p> <p>Facilitate reception at entry point of spontaneous returnee, control of UNHCR repatriation or passenger Manifest</p> <p>Ensure safety transport of both organized and spontaneous returnees in dignity.</p>	<p>GVV/UNHCR/IOM</p>	<p>permanent</p>
<p><b>Transport from transit centers to the communes of origin</b></p> <p>Fill Standard UNHCR Passenger Manifests by communes of origin and/or final destination and by convoys</p> <p>Organized by convoys and final destination transport of returnee household appliances</p> <p>Ensure proper registration of passenger by destination</p> <p>Ensure that passengers are dropped at the final destination in the commune not en route</p> <p>Ensure security, safety and dignity of returnees and their laggages during convoys from transit centers to the communes.</p>	<p>Gv/UNHCR/IOM</p>	<p>permanent</p>



<p><b>Water/Sanitation assistance to returnee and rescape families</b>          Availability of water and sanitation facilities at the border, transit centers, way stations and Open Relief Centers</p>	<p>UNHCR/Implementing partners</p>	<p>permanent</p>
<p><b>Rehabilitation and expansion of Water &amp; Sanitation systems</b>          Restore the existing water and sanitation systems to the pre-April 1994 level          Provide assistance in the form of Quick Impact Projects (QUIPS) to rehabilitate existing systems          Expand measures to save rescapes and returnees time spent on collecting water from distant places.          In cooperation with other UN Agencies provide partial funding for development of simple water sources in rural areas.          Provide funding to NGOs who are rehabilitating water and sanitation at communes level.          Provide through NGOs chemicals and spare parts for maintaining water and sanitation systems.          Revitalize involvement of local communities to grant the process of maintenance and repair .          Support key urban or large water treatment stations.</p>	<p>Gvt, UNHCR, WHO, UNDP, UNICEF and NGOs</p>	<p>permanent</p>

<p><b>Preserve family unity and prevent separation during return</b></p> <p>Registration and organization by family of returnee convoys from transit centers to the final destination</p> <p>Sensitize and Support foster families to continue to care for separated children until possible family reunion</p> <p>Reunite and care for unaccompanied children in centers until designation of foster family of relative for family reunion</p> <p>Ensure procedures are established at border entry points and transit centers to identify and register unaccompanied children in foster families or without adult caretakers.</p> <p>Ensure information is transferred to appropriate designated organization in Rwanda for follow up, assistance and tracing-reunification actions.</p> <p>Ensure information is also centralized at the national level for analysis and policy development.</p> <p>Enable children with specific needs to receive care for recovery development</p>	<p>Gw/UNHCR/UNICEF/ICRC/NGOs</p>	<p>permanent</p>
---	----------------------------------	------------------

<b>Rehabilitation and expansion of educational system</b> Assess situation of destroyed or damaged school classrooms Provide temporary classroom structures to communities receiving returnees and rescapes. Support communities which have received repatriated population and rescapes to provide primary and secondary education through the rehabilitation of primary and secondary school physical structures. Re-establish a sense of community ownership of school Organize in close coordination with line Ministry, UNESCO and UNICEF training in practical skills needed to address the key aspect of the rehabilitation of the education system. Coordination with others Agencies and NGOs to avoid duplication. Identify communities with large number of returnees. Provide school supplies and furniture where needed Rehabilitate and expand existing school classrooms.	Govt/UNHCR/UNESCO/UNICEF/NGOs	permanent
---	-------------------------------	-----------

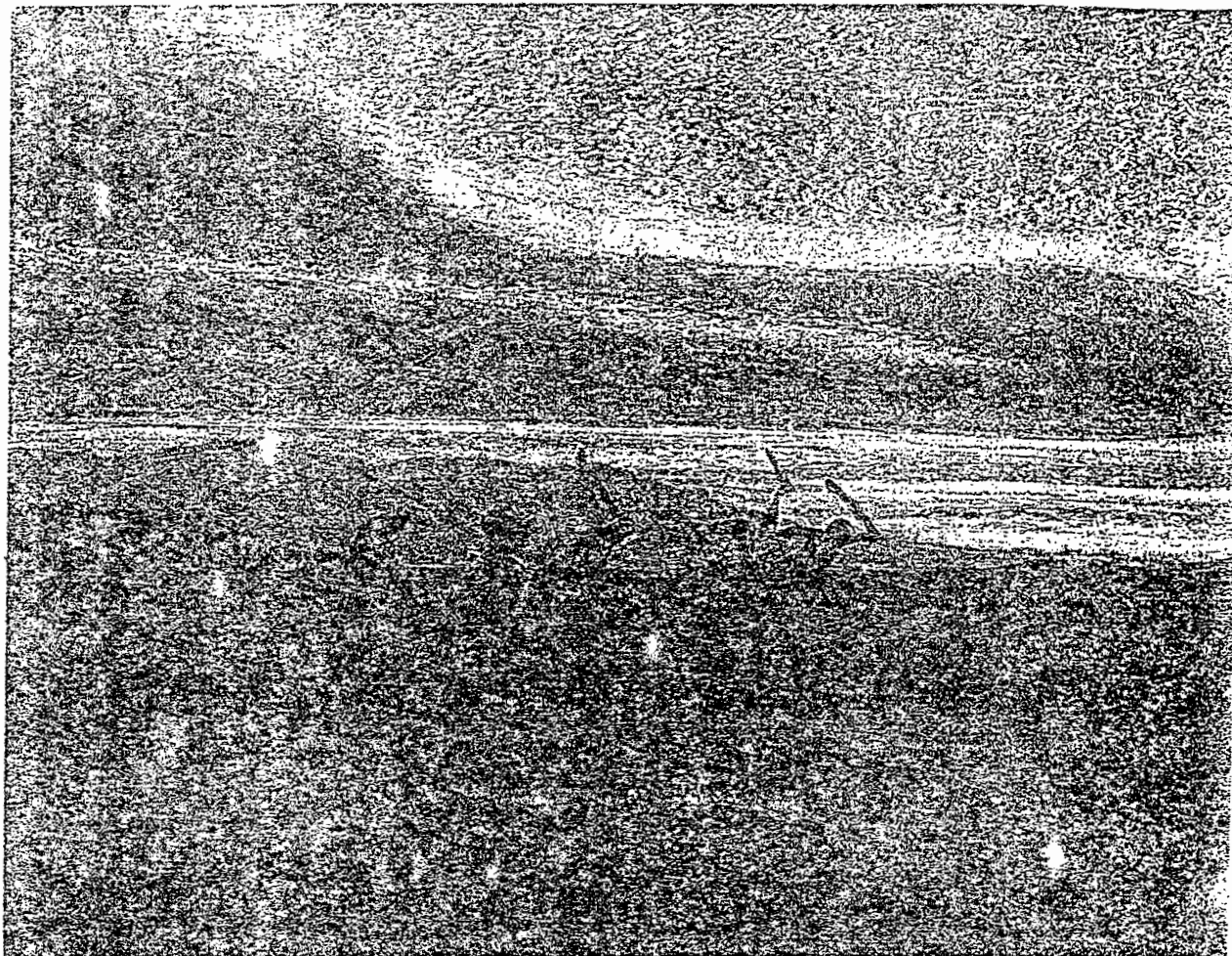
<p><b>Distribution of seeds in accordance with Rwandese Government Policy.</b>  Assist returnee families at transit centers and rescape families in the communes with family package of  maize seeds(3kg/family)  bean seeds(5kg/family)  peas seeds(3kg/family)  vegetable garden seeds (20kg/family)</p>	<p>Gv/UNHCR/FAO/WFP/EU/NGOs</p>	<p>in accordance with planting seasons</p>
<p><b>Distribution of tools in accordance with Rwandese Government policy</b>  Assist returnee families at transit center and rescape families in the communes with hoe heads(1/family of 1-5 pers. and 2/family of more than 5 pers.</p>	<p>Gv/UNHCR/FAO/WFP/EU/NGOs</p>	<p>before planting season</p>
<p>Monitor through the working group of the HACU of the MINIREISO seeds and tools distribution plans in accordance with agricultural seasons established by the line Ministry.  Support and ensure quick reintegration of returnee and rescape families into agriculture programme</p> <p>Ensure access to land for farming activities for returnees, rescapes</p>	<p>Gv/UNHCR/FAO/WFP/NGOs</p> <p>Gv</p>	<p>permanent</p> <p>immediate</p>

<p><b>Reception of Returnees</b>          Ensure the procedures for receiving returnees, including those related to searches of returnees according to standards of Human Rights, procedures at border entry points, transit centres, etc          Sensitize local population in order to promote reconciliation          Access of Humanitarian Organizations to final destinations of returnees.          Receive and analyze information on returnee movement from country of asylum, in transit and to communes of origin.          work with the Government authorities to ensure independent access of humanitarian organizations to returnees in accordance with their respective mandates          Assist Government authorities in ensuring that arrests and detention of returnees are carried out in accordance with the national law, in conformity to international humanitarian law and standard human rights standards.</p>	<p>Gw/UNHCR/UNHCHR          ICRC</p>	<p>permanent</p>
--	--	------------------

<b>Data Base Info System</b> Develop and maintain a data base information system on commune , operation management, UAM, vulnerable groups, communities activities, etc  Work closely with the already developed HACU data base unit.	UNHCR	permanent
<b>Support to National Institutions</b> Improve capacity of line Ministries, particularly those directly involved in the implementation of UNHCR projects, to function properly  Increase the provision of cash grants to some of the above line Ministries to enable them to meet anticipated costs related to the increasing workload that will direct relevance to returnee programs	UNHCR/Implementing partner, other UN Agencies	based on availability of funding

JWK

SRSG



RECEIVED

28 DEC 1995

OFFICE OF THE SRSG

UNAMIR

LETTER FROM RWANDA

## AFTER THE GENOCIDE

*When a people murders up to a million fellow-countrymen, what does it mean to survive?*

BY PHILIP GOUREVITCH

**D**ECIMATION means the killing of every tenth person in a population, and in the spring and early summer of 1994 a program of massacres decimated the Republic of Rwanda. Although the killing was low-tech—performed largely by machete—it was carried out at dazzling speed: of an original population of seven million seven hundred thousand, at least eight hundred thousand were killed in just a hundred days. By comparison, Pol Pot's slaughter of a million Cambodians in four years looks anateu-rish, and the bloodletting in the former Yugoslavia measures up as

little more than a neighborhood riot. The dead of Rwanda accumulated at nearly three times the rate of Jewish dead during the Holocaust. Members of the Hutu majority group began massacring the Tutsi minority in early April, and at the end of the month dead Tutsis were easier to find in Rwanda than live Tutsis. The hunt continued until mid-July, when a rebel army conquered Rwanda and brought the massacres to a halt. That October, a United Nations Commission of Experts found that the "concerted, planned, systematic and methodical" acts of "mass extermination perpetrated by

Hutu elements against the Tutsi group" in Rwanda "constitute genocide." (This week, the International Tribunal for Rwanda is expected to hand down its first indictment of Rwandans charged with participation in the genocide.)

Hutus in Rwanda had been massacring Tutsis on and off since the waning days of Belgian colonial rule, in the late fifties. These state-sanctioned killings were generally referred to as "work," or "clearing the bush." The current crisis was triggered in 1990, when the Rwandese Patriotic Front, an army led by Tutsi exiles, attacked from Uganda, seizing a



foothold in the northeast and demanding an end to Hutu Power, as the state ideology was called. The members of the R.P.F. were known within the Rwandan government as *inyenzi* ("cockroaches"), and, following the obvious logic that the brother of one's enemy is also an enemy, all Tutsis—and any Hutus who opposed Hutu Power—were *ibyatso* ("accomplices"). As Hutu youth militias were recruited and armed for "civil defense," massacres of Tutsis and assassinations of Hutu oppositionists occurred with increasing regularity. In August of 1993, when the Hutu President Juvénal Habyarimana signed a power-sharing peace accord with the R.P.F., extremist Hutus began to speculate whether the President himself had become an accomplice.

"Let whatever is smoldering erupt," *Kangura*, a Hutu extremist newspaper, advised in January of 1994. "At such a time, a lot of blood will be poured. Most Rwandans cannot read a newspaper, but

people read *Kangura*. In March, when *Kangura* ran the headline "HABYARIMANA WILL DIE IN MARCH," the article explained that the assassins would be Hutus bought by the cockroaches.

ON the evening of April 6, 1994, Thomas Kamilindi was in high spirits. His wife, Jacqueline, had baked a cake for a festive dinner in their home, in Kigali, Rwanda's capital. It was Thomas's thirty-third birthday, and that afternoon he had completed his last day of work as a reporter for Radio Rwanda. After ten years at the state-owned station, he had resigned in protest against the lack of political balance in news programming. Thomas was taking a shower when Jacqueline began pounding on the bathroom door. "Hurry up!" she shouted. "The President has been attacked!" Thomas locked the doors of his house and sat by the radio. President Habyarimana's plane, returning from Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, had been shot down by rockets; there were no survivors.

Thomas, who had well-placed friends, had heard that large-scale massacres of Tutsis were being prepared nationwide by the President's extremist entourage, and that lists of Hutu oppositionists had been drawn up for the first wave of killing. But he had never imagined that Habyarimana himself might be targeted. If the extremists had sacrificed him, who was safe? (Seven months earlier, in Burundi—Rwanda's southern neighbor, and the only country to have the same Hutu-Tutsi mix as Rwanda—the assassination of the Hutu President by Tutsi soldiers had set off a two-month Hutu uprising that left at least fifty thousand dead, most of them Tutsis. Now the radio announced that Burundi's new Hutu President, Cyprien Ntaryamira, had been on board Habyarimana's plane, and had died alongside him.)

The radio normally went off the air at 10 P.M., but that night it stayed on. When the bulletins ceased, music began to play, and to listen to the music of their



continued through his sleepless night, confirmed that the worst had been let loose in Rwanda. The next day, Radio Mille Collines, a popular station founded by Hutu extremists, blamed the Rwandese Patriotic Front for the assassination. If Thomas had believed that, he would have been at the microphone, not at the receiver. He didn't leave his house for a week. He collected news from around the country by telephone and filed reports for a French radio service.

Within hours of Habyarimana's death, roadblocks set up by the military and youth militias that were known as *interahamwe*—those who attack together—had appeared throughout Kigali, and assassins from the Presidential Guard were dispatched with lists of opposition leaders to kill, including the Hutu Prime Minister. The next day, soldiers killed ten Belgian blue helmets from the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda, which had been deployed when the peace treaty with the R.P.F. was signed. After that, the U.N. troops offered little resistance to the killers, and foreign governments rushed to shut down their embassies and evacuate their nationals. "You cockroaches must know you are made of flesh," a broadcaster at Radio Mille Collines proclaimed. "We won't let you kill. We will kill you."

Encouraged by political and civic leaders, the massacring of Tutsis spread from region to region. Following the militias' example, Hutus young and old rose to the task. Neighbors hacked neighbors to death in their homes, and colleagues hacked colleagues to death in their workplaces. Priests killed their parishioners, and elementary-school teachers killed their students. Many of the largest massacres occurred in churches and stadiums where Tutsis had sought refuge—often at the invitation of local authorities, who then oversaw their execution. In mid-April, at least five thousand Tutsis were packed in the Gatwaro Stadium, in the western city of Kibuye; as the massacre there began, gunmen in the bleachers shot zigzag waves of bullets and tossed grenades to make the victims stampede back and forth before militiamen waded in to finish the job with machetes.

Throughout Rwanda, mass rape and looting accompanied the slaughter. Militia bands, fortified with potent banana beer and assorted drugs, were bused from

massacre to massacre. Hutu prisoners were organized in work details to clear cadavers. Radio announcers reminded listeners to take special care to disembowel pregnant victims. As an added incentive to the killers, Tutsis' belongings were parcelled out in advance—the radio, the couch, the goat, the opportunity to rape a young girl. A councilwoman in one Kigali neighborhood was reported to have offered fifty Rwandese francs apiece (about thirty cents at the time) for severed heads, a practice known as "selling cabbages."

On April 12th, Thomas received a call from Radio Rwanda saying that Eliézer Niyitegeka wanted to see him. Niyitegeka, a former radio colleague, had just been appointed Minister of Information, replacing an oppositionist who had been killed. Thomas walked to the station, and Niyitegeka told him that he had to come back to work. Thomas reminded him why he'd quit, and the Minister said, "O.K., Thomas, let the soldiers decide." Thomas hedged: he would not take a job under threat but would wait for an official letter of employment. Niyitegeka agreed, and Thomas returned home to learn from Jacqueline that, while he was gone, two soldiers from the Presidential Guard had appeared, carrying a list with his name on it.

Thomas was a Hutu, but he was not surprised to learn that he was on an assassins' list: at Radio Rwanda, he had refused to speak the language of Hutu Power and had led two strikes; he was a member of the Social Democratic Party, which had ties to the R.P.F.; and he was from the city of Butare, Rwanda's second-largest city, in the south—a region known for its moderate politics. Considering these factors, Thomas went to bed determined to seek a safer refuge than his home. The next morning, three soldiers came to his door. He invited them to have a seat, but the leader of the contingent told him, "We don't sit when we're working." The soldier said, "Come with us," and Thomas said he wasn't budging until he knew where he was going. "You come with us or your family will have trouble," the soldier said.

Thomas left with the soldiers, and walked up the hill, past the deserted American Embassy and along the Boulevard de la Révolution. At the corner in front of the Soras Insurance Building, across from the Ministry of Defense,

there was a bunker, with soldiers around it. The soldiers scolded Thomas for describing their activities in his reports to the international media. He was ordered to sit down on the street. When he refused, the soldiers beat him. They beat him hard and slapped him repeatedly, shouting insults and questions. Then someone kicked him in the stomach, and he sat down on the street. "O.K., Thomas," one of the men said. "Write a letter to your wife and say what you like, because you're going to die."

A jeep drove up, and the soldiers in it got out and kicked Thomas. Then he was given pen and paper, and he wrote, "Listen, Jacqueline, they're going to kill me. I don't know why. They say I'm an accomplice of the R.P.F. That's why I'm going to die, and here's my testament." Thomas wrote his will, and handed it over. One of the soldiers said, "O.K., let's finish this," and stood back, readying his rifle.

"I didn't look," Thomas recalled when he told me of his ordeal. "I really believed he would shoot me. Then another vehicle came up, and suddenly I saw a major with his foot up on the bunker, and he said, 'Thomas?' When he called me, I came out of a sort of dream."

Thomas is spry, compact, and bright-eyed. His face and hands are as expressive as his speech. He is a radio man, a raconteur, and, however bleak his tale, the telling gave him pleasure. After all, he was alive. His was what passed for a happy story in Rwanda. But the story made no sense: the major who had spared his life may have recognized Thomas, but to Thomas the major was a stranger. It was not unusual for someone to survive or escape from a large massacre—a man told me that his niece was macheted, then stoned, then dumped in a latrine, only to get up each time and stagger away—but Thomas had been deliberately reprieved, and he could not say why. He shot me a look of comic astonishment—eyebrows high, forehead furrowed, a quirky smile working his mouth—to say that his survival was far more mysterious than his peril had been.

During the genocide, the work of the killers was not regarded as a crime in Rwanda; it was effectively the law of the land, and every citizen was responsible for its administration. That way, if a person who should be killed was let go by one party he could expect to be caught

and killed by somebody else. When the major called off Thomas's execution, the soldiers who escorted him home told him he was still slated for death. In the ensuing weeks, three assassins were sent for him, and each left with a warning that the next one would get him.

I spoke with Thomas this past July, on a soft summer evening in Kigali—the hour of sudden equatorial dusk, when flocks of crows and lone buzzards reel, screaming, between the trees and rooftops. Walking back to my hotel, I passed the corner where Thomas had expected to be killed. The Soras Insurance Building's plate-glass portico was a tattered web of bullet holes.

"If I don't kill that rat he'll die," Clov says in Samuel Beckett's "Endgame." But those who commit genocide have chosen to make nature their enemy, not their ally.



"WHY AM I ALIVE?"  
*Living came to seem an  
accident of fate.*

I WENT to Rwanda last summer, a year after the killings, because I wanted to know how Rwandans understood what had happened in their country and how they were getting on in the aftermath. The word "genocide" and the images of the nameless and numberless dead left too much to the imagination.

Rwanda is spectacular to behold, the rival of any Tuscan idyll. Through its center, a winding succession of steep, tightly terraced slopes radiates out from small roadside settlements and solitary compounds. Gashes of red clay and black loam mark fresh hoe work; eucalyptus trees flash silver against brilliant-green tea plantations; banana trees are everywhere. The land presents hills of every possible variety: jagged rain forests, undulating moors, broad swells of savanna, volcanic peaks as sharp as filed teeth, and round-shouldered buttes. During the rainy season, the clouds are huge and low and fast; lightning flickers through the nights, and by day the land is lustrous. After the rains, the skies lift, the terrain

takes on a ragged look beneath the flat unvaried haze of the dry season, and in the savannas of the Akagera Park wildfire blackens the hills.

One day, when I was returning to Kigali from the south, the car mounted a rise between two winding valleys, the windshield filled with purple clouds, and I asked Joseph, the man who was giving me a ride, whether Rwandans realize what a beautiful country they have. "Beautiful?" he said. "After the things that happened here? The people aren't good. If the people were good, the country might be O.K." Joseph told me that his brother and sister had been killed, and he made a soft hissing click with his tongue against his teeth. "The country is empty," he said. "Empty!"

It was not just the dead who were missing: when the genocide began, the R.P.F. resumed its war, and as the rebels advanced in the summer of 1994 some two million Hutus fled into exile at the behest of the leaders and radio announcers who had earlier urged them to kill. This most rapid exodus in modern history—two hundred and fifty thousand people crossed a single bridge into Tanzania in one day, and a million entered Zaire in one week—made the R.P.F. victory possible and, at the same time, rendered it incomplete. In effect, the refugees, clustered in camps just beyond Rwanda's borders, constitute a rump state; the government, the army, and the militias that presided over the genocide remain intact and in arms around the camps, reminding Rwanda by both their absence and their presence that the fight is not over.

Yet except in some rural areas in southern Rwanda, where the desertion of Hutus had left nothing but bush to reclaim the fields around crumbling adobe houses, I, as a newcomer, could not see the absences that blinded Joseph to Rwanda's beauty. Yes, there were grenade-flattened buildings, shot-up façades, and mortar-pitted roads, and I knew that the retreating Hutu Army and militias had left the country pillaged: a virtually empty treasury; the tea-curing factories and coffee-depulping machines—Rwanda's source of foreign exchange—destroyed; electrical and telephone lines slashed; water systems sabotaged and often clogged with bodies. But these were the ravages of war, not of genocide, and by the time I arrived in Rwanda most essential services had

been restored and most of the dead buried. Fifteen months before, Rwanda had been the most densely populated country in Africa. Now the work of the killers looked just as they must have wanted it to look when they were done: invisible.

From time to time, mass graves were discovered and excavated, and the remains were transferred to new, properly consecrated mass graves. But even the occasionally exposed bones, the conspicuous number of amputees and people with deforming scars, and the superabundance of packed orphanages could not be taken as evidence that what had happened to Rwanda was an attempt to exterminate a people. There were only people's stories.

"Every survivor wonders why he is alive," Abbé Modeste Mungwararora, a Tutsi priest at the cathedral in Butare, told me. Abbé Modeste had hidden for weeks in his sacristy, eating Communion wafers, before moving to his study and, finally, into the rafters of a house where some neighboring nuns lived. The obvious explanation of his survival was that the R.P.F. had come to the rescue. By the time the R.P.F. had installed a new government, in mid-July of 1994, however, seventy-five per cent of Rwanda's Tutsis were dead. In this regard, at least, the genocide had been entirely successful: to those who had been targeted, it was not death but life that seemed an accident of fate.

"I had eighteen people killed in my house," Étienne Niyonzima, a former businessman who is now a deputy in the National Assembly, told me. "Everything was totally destroyed—a place of fifty-five metres by fifty metres totally destroyed. In my neighborhood, they killed six hundred and forty-seven people. They had the number of everyone's house, and for the Tutsis and intellectuals they went through and painted the numbers with red paint. My wife was at a friend's, shot with two bullets. But she is still alive, only"—he waited a moment, then said, "she has no arms. The others with her were killed. The *interahamwe* left her for dead. Her whole family of sixty-five in Gitarama were killed."

Niyonzima was in hiding at the time. Only after he had been separated from his wife for three months did he learn that she and four of their children had survived. "Well," he said, "one son was cut in the head with a machete. I don't



know where he went." His voice lowered, and caught. "He disappeared." Then Niyonzima clicked his tongue, and said, "But the others are still alive. Quite honestly, I don't understand at all how I was saved."

Laurent Nkongoli attributes his survival to "Providence, and also good neighbors, an old woman who said, 'Run away, we don't want to see your corpse.'" Nkongoli, a lawyer, was one of more than eight thousand oppositionists, most of them Tutsis, who had been jailed without charges for as long as six months following the R.P.F.'s 1990 attack. Many of the prisoners were tortured, and dozens died, but Nkongoli, who is now the Vice-President of the National Assembly, shows no outward sign of his recent ordeals. He is a robust man, with a taste for double-breasted suit jackets and lively ties, and he moves, as he speaks, with a brisk determination. In the third week of April last year, when his neighbor urged him to flee, Nkongoli left Kigali and sneaked through the lines to the R.P.F. zone, where his wife and children already were.

"Before leaving, I had accepted death," he said. "At a certain moment, this happens. One hopes not to die cruelly, but one expects to die anyway. Not death by machete, one hopes, but with a bullet. If you were willing to pay for it, you could often ask for a bullet. Death was more or less normal, a resignation. You lose the will to fight. There were four thousand Tutsis killed here at Kacyiru—a neighborhood of Kigali. The soldiers brought them here, and told them to sit down because they were going to throw grenades. And they sat."

"Rwandan culture is a culture of fear," Nkongoli went on. "I remember what people said." He adopted a piping voice, and his face took on a look of disgust. "Just let us pray, then kill us, or I don't want to die in the street, I want to die at home." He resumed his normal voice. "When you're that resigned and oppressed, you're already dead. It shows the genocide was prepared for too long. I detest this fear. These victims of genocide were being killed for so long that they were already dead."

I reminded Nkongoli that, for all his hatred of fear, he'd said he had accepted death before he left. "Yes," he said. "I got tired in the genocide. You struggle so long, then you get tired."

Every Rwandan I spoke with seemed to have a favorite unanswerable ques-

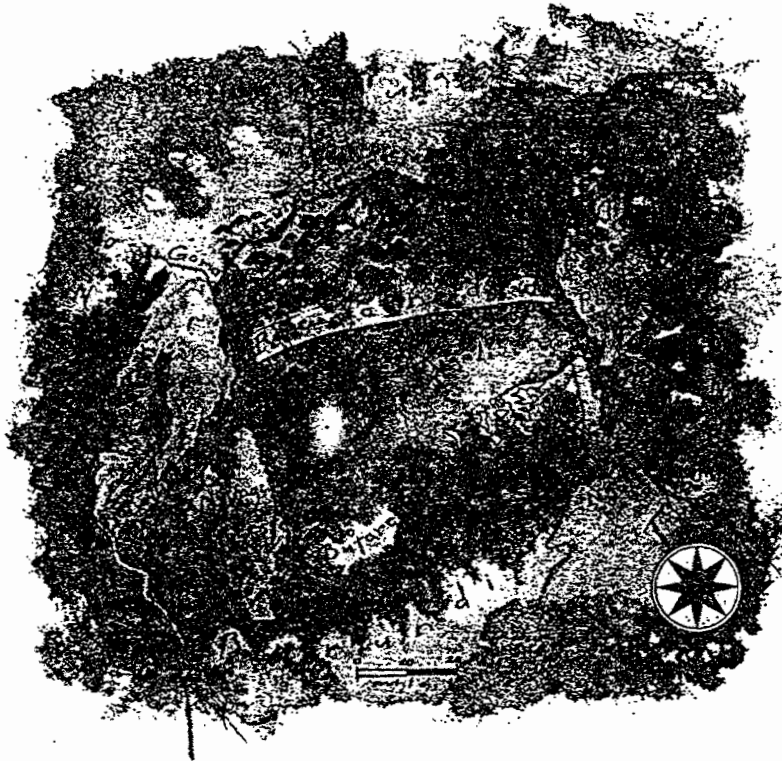


tion. For Nkongoli, it was how so many Tutsis had allowed themselves to be killed. For François-Xavier Nkurunziza, a Kigali lawyer of mixed ethnicity, the question was how so many Hutus had allowed themselves to kill. Nkurunziza, who was a Hutu by law and is married to a Tutsi, lost many family members last year. "Conformity is very deep, very developed here," he told me. "In Rwandan history, everyone obeys authority. People revere power, and there isn't enough education. You take a poor, ignorant population, and give them arms, and say, 'It's yours. Kill.' They'll obey. The peasants, who were paid or forced to kill, were looking up to people of higher socioeconomic standing to see how to behave. So the people of influence, or the big financiers, are often the big men in the genocide. They may think that they didn't kill, because they didn't take life with their own hands, but the people were looking to them for their orders. And in Rwanda an order can be given very quietly."

As I travelled around the country, collecting accounts of the killing, it almost seemed as if, with the machete, the nail-studded club, a few well-placed grenades, and a few bursts of automatic-rifle fire, the quiet orders of Hutu Power had made the neutron bomb obsolete. Then I came across a man in a market butchering a cow with a machete, and I saw that it *was* hard work. His big, precise strokes made a sharp hacking noise, and it took many hacks—two, three, four, five hard hacks—to chop through the cow's leg. How many hacks to dismember a person?

At Nyarubuye, in the province of Kibungo, near the Tanzanian border, more than a thousand Tutsis were rounded up in the church, and hundreds of bodies had been left where they were found, for commemorative purposes: tangled skeletons with weather-greened skin and flow-

ered clothing patched over them; lone skulls in the grass; a pelvis with a sneaker stuck in it; and a lower jaw attached to a neck and torso with the rest of the head gone. The killers at Nyarubuye killed with machetes all day, and at night they hobbled the survivors by severing their Achilles tendons; then they went off to eat and sleep, and returned in the morning to kill again. When the operation was finished, even the little terra-cotta stat-



*In Rwanda and in the border camps, both R.P.F. leaders and Hutu Power leaders believe that there will be another war, and soon. (Map illustration by Mike Reagan.)*

ues in the sacristy had been methodically decapitated. "They were associated with Tutsis," the R.P.F. sergeant who showed me around the site explained.

The killers at Nyarubuye "had become mad," the sergeant said. "They weren't human beings anymore." But Dr. Richard Mollica, the director of Harvard's Program in Refugee Trauma, believes that mass political violence cannot simply be written off as madness. "It is one of the great human questions," he told me. "Why, in these situations, is there always the extra sadism to achieve the political goal? You achieve your political power, why do you have to flay some guy alive like a piece of lox and then hang him out to suffocate in the sun? What does a guy get from raping a woman?"

One five-minute rape can destroy an entire family for a generation. Five minutes. Now we're talking about a whole country, and my opinion is that the psychology of young people is not that complicated, and most of the people who commit atrocities in most of these situations are young males. Young males are really the most dangerous people on the planet, because they easily respond to authority and they want approval. They are given the rewards for getting into the hierarchical system, and they're given to believe they're building heaven on earth. In most atrocities, there's a big utopian dream—a cleaner society, or purer society. Young people are very idealistic, and the powers prey on the young people by appealing to their more idealistic nature."

Mollica also challenges the "presupposition in modern Western society that people who commit a murder will live to regret it or that it will sicken their lives." He said, "I haven't seen it, to tell you the truth." In fact, he told me, "people who commit murder find it very easy to rationalize it and to come to terms with it," and this is particularly so "when it's being condoned by the state."

Nobody knows how many Rwandans it took to butcher as many as a million of their countrymen in three months, and nobody could have known in advance how many would be needed. The people were the weapon, and that meant everybody: the entire Hutu population was called upon to kill the entire Tutsi population. In addition to insuring obvious numerical advantages, this arrangement eliminated any questions of accountability that might arise. If everybody is implicated, then implication becomes meaningless.

"In a war, you can't be neutral," Stanislas Mbonampeka told me. "If you're not for your country, are you not for its attackers?" Mbonampeka, a large man with a calm, steady manner, is the Minister of Justice in the Rwandan gov-



ernment in exile, a self-appointed body culled largely from the deposed government that presided over the genocide. Mbonampeka was not in the government himself during the killing, but he operated informally as its agent; he pleaded its cause both at home and in Europe, to the surprise of those who remembered that in the early nineties he had been a prominent human-rights activist. In 1992, during a brief stint as Habyarimana's Justice Minister, he even issued an arrest warrant against Léon Mugesera, a Hutu Power ideologue who had delivered a famous speech calling for the extermination of Tutsis.

"This was not a conventional war," Mbonampeka told me last June, when I found him living a few miles from the Rwandan border, at the Protestant Guest House in Goma, Zaire. "The enemies were everywhere." I asked him if what he called civil defense was what the United Nations calls genocide. "It wasn't genocide," he told me. "Personally, I don't believe in the genocide. There were massacres within which there were crimes against humanity or crimes of war. But the Tutsis were not killed as Tutsis, only as sympathizers of the R.P.F." In fact, Mbonampeka said, "ninety-nine per cent of Tutsis were pro-R.P.F. There was no difference between the ethnic and the political." Even the women and children? "Think about it," he said. "When the Germans attacked France, France defended itself against Germany. They understood that all Germans were the enemy. The Germans killed women and children, so you do, too."

I had seen Mbonampeka's name on a list, produced by the government in Kigali, of four hundred and fourteen "suspected commanders, organizers and authors of genocide." He did not seem concerned about the prospect of indictment. Even if the international tribunal condemns the leaders of Hutu Power, Mbonampeka said that "those who are condemned will remain heroes, because they saved their people. If not for them, we would be dead."

**I**N the famous story, the older brother, Cain, was a cultivator, and Abel, the younger, was a herdsman. They made their offerings to God—Cain from his crops, Abel from his herds. Abel's portion won God's regard, Cain's did not. So Cain killed Abel.

Rwanda's first inhabitants were cave-dwelling Pygmies, whose descendants today are the Twa people, a disenfranchised group who make up less than one per cent of the population. Hutus and Tutsis came later, but their origins and the order of their immigrations are not accurately known. While convention holds that Hutus are a Bantu people, who settled Rwanda first, and Tutsis are a Nilotic people, who migrated from Ethiopia, these theories draw more on legend than on documentable fact. With time, Hutus and Tutsis spoke the same language, intermarried, followed the same religion, and shared the same social and political structure of small chiefdoms. Some chiefs were Hutus, some were Tutsis; Hutus and Tutsis fought together in the chiefs' armies; through marriage and clientage, Hutus could become hereditary Tutsis, and Tutsis could become hereditary Hutus. Because of all this mixing, ethnographers and historians agree that Hutus and Tutsis cannot properly be called distinct ethnic groups.

Still, the names Hutu and Tutsi stuck. They had meaning, and though there is no general agreement about what word best describes that meaning—"classes," "castes," and "ranks" are favorites—the source of the distinction is undisputed: Hutus were cultivators, and Tutsis were herdsman. This was the original inequality: cattle are a more valuable asset than produce, and the name Tutsi became widely synonymous with the political and economic élite. The stratification was accelerated after 1860, when the Mwami Kigeri Rwabugiri, a Tutsi king, launched a series of military and political campaigns to centralize his authority and extend it over most of the country. According to the American historian Alison Des Forges, a consultant for Human Rights Watch/Africa, Tutsi élitism in the late nineteenth century derived more from financial and martial power than from racial identity. The new élite had "a sense of its own superiority," Des Forges writes, and then asks, "But has there ever been an élite that did not?"

Within the jumble of Rwandan racial, or tribal, characteristics, the question of appearances is particularly touchy—last year, it often meant life or death—but nobody denies that there are physical archetypes: for Hutus, stocky and round-faced, dark-skinned, flat-nosed, thick-lipped, and square-jawed; for Tutsis,

lanky and long-faced, light-skinned, narrow-nosed, thin-lipped, and narrow-chinned. Nature presents countless exceptions. ("You can't tell us apart," Laurent Nkongoli, the Vice-President of the National Assembly, told me. "We can't tell us apart. I was on a bus in the north once, and because I was in the north, where they"—Hutus—"were, and because I ate corn, which they eat, they said, 'He's one of us.' But I'm a Tutsi from Butare.") Still, when the Europeans arrived in Rwanda at the end of the nineteenth century, they formed a picture of a stately race of warrior kings, surrounded by herds of long-horned cattle, and a subordinate race of short, dark peasants, hoeing tubers and picking bananas. The white men assumed that this was the tradition of the place, and they thought it a natural arrangement.

"Race science" was all the rage in Europe in those days, and for students of Central Africa the key doctrine was the so-called Hamitic hypothesis, propounded by John Hanning Speke, the Nile explorer. Speke's idea was that all culture and civilization in the region had been introduced by the taller, fairer people, whom he declared a Caucasoid tribe of Ethiopian origin, and therefore a race superior to the native Negroids. Speke had never been to Rwanda—no white man had until 1894; even the slave traders had passed the place by—but the Germans and Belgians who colonized the country took him at his word.

In 1897, two years after Rwabugiri's death, the Germans instituted a policy of indirect rule, which harnessed Tutsi chiefs as puppets and as feudal lords to the Hutus. The Belgians took over after the First World War, and, working in collaboration with the Catholic Church, proceeded to further dismantle local structures of Hutu autonomy. Then, in 1933-34, the Belgians conducted a census in order to issue identity cards, which labelled every Rwandan as either Hutu (eighty-five per cent) or Tutsi (fourteen per cent) or Twa (one per cent). The identity cards made it virtually impossible for Hutus to become Tutsis, and allowed the Belgians to perfect the administration of an apartheid system that perpetuated the myth of Tutsi superiority.

So the offering of the Tutsi herdsman found favor in the eyes of the colonial lords, and the offering of the Hutu culti-

vators did not. While the great majority of Hutus and Tutsis still maintained their customary relations, Alison Des Forges writes, "extremist Tutsis, encouraged by European admiration and influenced by the amalgam of myth and pseudo-anthropology, moved from elitism to racism," and there developed simultaneously "a corresponding and equally virulent formulation on the part of extremist Hutus." Tribalism begets tribalism, and, as the mood in Africa moved toward independence and majority rule, the Hutu Power movement began to emerge. In 1959, when violence erupted, the Belgians went with the tide, backing the Hutu revolutionaries as they themselves prepared to depart.

Rwanda's first President was Grégoire Kayibanda, inaugurated in 1962, and by the time General Juvénal Habyarimana ousted him, in 1973, the power struggle had become an internal affair of the Hutu elite, much like feuds among royal Tutsi clans had in the past. Rwanda's revolutionaries had become what V. S. Naipaul calls postcolonial "mimic men," who reproduce the abuses against which they rebelled, while ignoring the fact that their past masters were ultimately banished by those they enchain. (France quickly drew Rwanda into its neo-colonial sphere of influence in Francophone Africa. When the R.P.F. attacked in 1990, France sent arms and also troops to fight alongside the Rwandan Army. After Habyarimana's death, the French continued to support his Hutu Power successors, providing arms, refuge, and diplomatic support throughout the genocide—support that followed them into exile. On the eve of the R.P.F. victory in late June of 1994, when France launched a "humanitarian" military operation into Rwanda from Zaire to assist its routed friends, *interahamwe* bands greeted the French soldiers with a sign proclaiming, "Welcome French Hutus.")

By 1990, the Tutsi diaspora, which began in the aftermath of the Hutu Power revolution, had become the largest and longest-standing unresolved refugee problem in Africa. But Habyarimana, citing Rwanda's chronic overpopulation, maintained that there wasn't room for the Tutsis to come home. Ninety-five per cent of Rwanda's land was under cultivation, and the average family consisted of eight people living as subsistence farmers on less than half an acre. In 1986, Ha-

byarimana had declared that Rwanda was full; end of discussion. The Rwandese Patriotic Front was founded the next year in Uganda, as a secret fraternity of Tutsi refugees who had become officers in the Ugandan Army. The R.P.F. formed itself against Habyarimana, just as Hutu Power had been formed in his image.

In October, 1990, the R.P.F. attacked Rwanda, demanding an end to tyranny and exclusion. The invasion came at a sensitive moment for Hutu Power: earlier in the year, Habyarimana, facing domestic political and economic crises, had adopted reforms that allowed for a host of opposition parties to spring up. For a time, the political scuffling was mostly an intra-Hutu affair, but then the R.P.F. offered Hutu Power its best weapon yet against the menace of pluralism: the unifying spectre of a common enemy. Three days after the R.P.F. attacked, the Rwandan Army staged a fake assault on Kigali, and the government, blaming infiltrators and accomplices, began arresting Tutsis and Hutu oppositionists en masse. A week later, Hutu officials in Kibilira were instructed to kill Tutsis as part of their communal work obligation; three hundred and fifty Tutsis died in what can be seen as the first massacre of the genocide. The widely circulated "Hutu Ten Commandments," published in the newspaper *Kangura* shortly after the R.P.F. invasion, urged vigilance against the accomplices on all fronts—sex, business, and affairs of state. "The Hutus should stop having mercy on the Tutsis," the eighth commandment went.

"We the people are obliged to take responsibility ourselves and wipe out this scum," Habyarimana's good friend Léon Mugesera explained in his celebrated 1992 speech. "No matter what you do, do not let them get away." Invoking the Hamitic hypothesis that Tutsis came from Ethiopia, Mugesera advised that they should be sent back there, by way of the Nyabarongo River, which ultimately feeds into the Nile. His message was understood; last year, tens of thousands of dead Tutsis were dumped in Rwanda's rivers.

Genesis identifies the first murder as a fratricide. The motive is political—the elimination of a perceived rival. When God asks what happened, Cain offers his notoriously guileless lie: "I do not know; am I my brother's keeper?" The shock in

the story is not the murder, which begins and ends in one sentence, but Cain's shamelessness and the leniency of God's punishment. For killing his brother, Cain is condemned to a life as "a fugitive and a wanderer on the earth." When he protests, "Whoever finds me will slay me," God says, "Not so! If any one slays Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him sevenfold." Quite literally, Cain gets away with murder; he even receives special protection. As the legend indicates, this blood-revenge model of justice was not viable. People soon became so craven that "the earth was filled with violence," and God regretted his creation so much that he erased it with a flood. In the new age that followed, law would eventually emerge as the principle of social order. But that was many fratricidal struggles later.



THERE'S NO POL POT HERE  
*Rwanda's most wanted are too numerous to track.*

IN criminal syndicates like the Mafia, a person who has become invested in the logic of the gang is said to be owned by it. This concept is organic to Rwanda's traditional social, political, and economic structures, which have been organized since precolonial times in tight pyramids of patron-client relationships. Every hill has its chief, every chief has his deputies and his sub-bosses; and the pecking order runs from the smallest social cell to the highest central authority.

Rwanda's postcolonial civil bureaucracy followed the pattern with famous efficiency, and at the top sat the Hutu Power oligarchy, composed in later years largely of President Habyarimana, his extended family, and assorted business, political, and military cronies. Looking back in the wake of the genocide, Alison Des Forges writes that far from being "part of the 'failed state' syndrome that appears to plague some parts of Africa, Rwanda was too successful as a state." But if Hutu Power essentially owned Rwanda, who owned Hutu Power? Habyarimana was its chief patron, and after his assassination no single figure emerged to assume his stature.

Habyarimana's assassins have never been positively identified, but at the moment the bulk of circumstantial evidence collected by international investigators points to a job sponsored by members of the Hutu Power entourage. Immediately after the Presidential plane was shot down, the Rwandan Army sealed off the area around Kigali Airport, from which the surface-to-air missiles that hit the plane had been fired, thus preventing an investigation by the U.N. and adding to speculation that top Rwandan officers had something to hide. Leaders of the Hutu population in exile still insist that the R.P.F. fired the missiles. "The R.P.F. started last year's hostilities with the death of the President," Stanislas Mbonampeka, the Minister of Justice in exile, told me. "That's the key to everything." But he acknowledged that the affair remains a mystery. "Whoever did that are the ones truly responsible for the situation in Rwanda. If it was the entourage of the President, that would change everything for us."

Regardless of who killed Habyarimana, the fact remains that the organizers of the massacres were primed to exploit his death instantaneously. The Rwandan genocide, however, does not have a signal signature—a Hitler, a Pol Pot, a Stalin. The list of Rwanda's most wanted is a hodgepodge of Hutu Power bosses, military officers, businessmen, mayors, journalists, civil-service functionaries, teachers, taxi-drivers, shopkeepers, and untitled hatchet men—dizzying to keep track of and impossible to rank in any precise hierarchy. Some were said to have given orders—loudly or quietly—and others to have followed orders, but what emerges is the picture of a society run

according to a plan that had been conceived to look planless. (While Rwanda's military and political elite spent the night of the assassination cranking up the genocidal engines, in Burundi, whose President had also been killed, the military and the United Nations worked for calm, and this time Burundi did not explode.)

Habyarimana's death consolidated the Hutu Power leaders and their followers as he had never been able to do in life. No longer the traitor who had made peace with the R.P.F., the martyred leader became the patron saint of the genocide. Rwanda is predominantly Catholic, and five weeks after the President's death Radio Rwanda reported that a renowned local visionary had had a colloquy with the Virgin Mary, in which the Virgin indicated that Habyarimana was with her in Heaven, and that she approved the killing of Tutsis.

Three days after Habyarimana's assassination, Théodore Sindikubwabo, a pediatrician who was also the speaker of the Assembly at the time, was installed as President by the military. Sindikubwabo is from Butare, where he lived in a large villa. Although many of his former patients were killed last year, I met several survivors who recalled him from their childhoods, and they told me that he was a good doctor.

At the outbreak of the killings, Butare was the only district in Rwanda with a Tutsi prefect. While leaders elsewhere rallied their constituencies to massacre, this prefect, Jean-Baptiste Habyalimana, urged restraint. His example illustrates the power that authority figures exercised over Rwanda's population. For the first twelve days of the killing, Butare was calm, and Tutsis fleeing massacres elsewhere flocked to the district. Then Sindikubwabo visited Butare. He fired the prefect (who was subsequently killed) and held a rally. The next day, soldiers of the Presidential Guard were flown in, buses and trucks carrying militia and arms arrived, and the slaughter began. Some of the most extensive massacres of the genocide occurred in Butare: in just two or three weeks, at least twenty thousand Tutsis were killed in Cyahinda Parish, and at least thirty-five thousand in Karama Parish.

Sindikubwabo's old villa in Butare has since been smashed into a heap of stones, but he has a new one, in an exclusive enclave of Bukavu, Zaire, where he lives as

President in exile. The property commands a stunning view of the hills of Rwanda across Lake Kivu. Two black Rwandan-government Mercedes sedans stood in the drive when I stopped by, on a May morning, and a man at the gate introduced himself as Sindikubwabo's chief of protocol. He said that the press was always welcome, because the world must know that Hutus were Rwanda's true victims. "Look at us in exile," he said. Then he volunteered the opinion that Sindikubwabo is an innocent man, and asked me whether I believed in the idea of innocence until guilt is proved. I said I didn't know that Sindikubwabo had been charged with any crimes in any courts of law, and he told me that all Rwandan refugees were waiting for the judgment of the international tribunal. But, he asked, "Who is this tribunal? Who is influencing them? Who are they serving? Are they interested in the truth or only in avoiding reality?"

The chief of protocol told me to wait where I was, and after a while André Nkurunziza, Sindikubwabo's press attaché, took his place. Nkurunziza wanted to brief me before I talked to Sindikubwabo. "This is a government hurt by a media conspiracy that labels it a government of genocide," he said. "But these are not people who killed anyone. We hear them called planners, but these are only rumors planted by Kigali. Even you, when you go to Kigali, they could pay you money to write what they want." He put out a hand to touch my forearm soothingly. "I don't say that they did pay you. It's just an example."

Eventually, I was taken in to Sindikubwabo, who sat in his modestly furnished living room. He had a strikingly asymmetrical face, divided by a thick scar that drew his mouth up in a diagonal sneer. When I said that he was often mentioned as a chief instigator of the massacres in Butare, and asked what he could tell me about that, he gave a dry, breathy chuckle.

"The moment has not yet come to say who is guilty and who is not guilty," he said. "The R.P.F. can bring accusations against it doesn't matter whom, and they can formulate these accusations it doesn't matter how—reassembling, stitching together, making a montage of the witnesses." His face began to twitch around his scar. "This becomes a bit of comedy that will be sorted out before the tribunal. I come from Butare, and I know



what I said in Butare, and the people of Butare also know what I said."

But he refused to tell me what he had said. "If the mayors of Butare affirm that the massacres began under my order, they are responsible, because it was their responsibility to maintain order," Sindikubwabo said. "If they interpreted my message as a command, they executed a command against my words." I said I wondered why he didn't correct them, since he was the President and a doctor, and hundreds of thousands of people had been killed in his country. He said that if the time came he would answer that question in court.

A portrait of President Habyarimana hung behind Sindikubwabo. The dead leader—buttoned up in military dress and draped with braid—looked much happier than the exiled leader, and it seemed to me that as a dead man he did have the happier position. To his people, Habyarimana was the true President—many Hutus in the refugee camps of Zaire, Tanzania, and Burundi told me so—whereas Sindikubwabo was regarded as a nobody. "He is President of nothing," several refugees said—a man who had filled the job opening for only a brief, unfortunate moment. Now he was spurned by the world and could do his people no good. To his enemies, too, Sindikubwabo was a nobody; R.P.F. leaders and genocide survivors saw him as an attendant lord, plucked from the lower echelons of Hutu Power at the moment of crisis precisely because he had no standing and seemed content to play the puppet. As for Habyarimana, he was still despised by his enemies, for they believed that the genocide was committed not only in his name but in his spirit, and, perhaps (aside from his assassination), even by his design.

Sitting with Sindikubwabo as he offered what sounded like a dry run of the defense he was preparing, I had the impression that he almost yearned to be indicted, even apprehended, in order to have a final hour in the spotlight, and I realized that Habyarimana still owned Hutu Power. The wild gamble of the genocide—that his death would bring his people to life—had backfired. Leaderless, the people had run amok; that had been the plan. But with no single commander to run the show, the twin demands of completing the extermination and repelling the R.P.F. had proved too

much for the genocidal clique. As the Hutu Power leaders changed their message to the masses from an order to kill in self-defense to an order to flee for their lives, more than two million Hutus, many of whom had demonstrated their readiness to kill, abandoned their country before a rebel army of some thirty thousand.

The obvious question would seem to be: What had gone wrong? But the genocidal movement had been billed from the start as a resistance to Tutsi aggression. By starting the war, the line went, the R.P.F. had invited the genocide. In yielding Rwanda to the R.P.F., the Hutu Power leaders could retain control of the mobs on whom they depended, and say that their fears were justified.

"You have to transport yourself into the twenty-first century and wonder what all this will look like," says Jacques Franquin, a Belgian, who had been a field officer of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Ngara, Tanzania, since the first Hutu refugees flooded over the border, in June of 1994. "In fifty or sixty years, what will we say? Probably that the influx of refugees was organized, that they came because they knew there would be some relief while they reorganized themselves."

By contrast, the Harvard psychiatrist Richard Mollica says, "In Rwanda, the new government is being demonized now. It's just fascinating how the perpetrators become the victims."

SINCE the R.P.F. came to power in July of 1994, and installed what it called a Broad Based Government of National Unity, some eight hundred thousand diaspora Tutsis (with one million cows) have returned to Rwanda—roughly a one-to-one replacement of the dead. The R.P.F. had never really expected to win Rwanda on the battlefield, and the irony is not lost on Rwanda's new leaders that the genocide actually handed them more power. Yet, even so, they cannot properly declare victory. The enemy wasn't defeated; it just ran away, and the country it left behind was so ravaged and divided that it was guaranteed to present its new rulers with temptations to extremism and revenge.

The new government included a Hutu President and a Hutu Prime Minister. Hutu Power leaders in exile proclaimed the Hutus in the government to

be puppets, since the R.P.F.'s military, renamed the Rwandese Patriotic Army (R.P.A.), and now at a strength of forty thousand men, still remained under Tutsi control. When the government abolished the despised system of ethnic-identity cards, which had served as death tickets for Tutsis during the genocide, Hutu Power leaders pointed out that Tutsis, and especially R.P.A. soldiers, seemed to have no problem identifying Hutus for the revenge killings that were reported to be taking place in Rwanda on a daily basis, or for arrest as suspected participants in the genocide.

"This gang made a genocide, then they say Hutu-Tutsi, Hutu-Tutsi, and everything is a genocide to them," Major General Paul Kagame, an R.P.F. leader who is now Vice-President and Minister of Defense, told me. "I'm saying we have problems. I'm saying things are ugly. But if we take everything to mean the same, then we are making a mistake."

The ugliest killing since the genocide ended took place in late April of this year, when R.P.A. soldiers began slaughtering Hutus at a camp for internally displaced people in the village of Kibeho, in southern Rwanda. The Kibeho camp was the last of several camps that together had held about four hundred thousand Hutus who fled their homes at the end of the genocide but hadn't made it into exile. The other camps had been closed, and their occupants sent back to their villages, with a minimum of chaos. But at Kibeho the closing operation went awry, and, after a five-day standoff, eighty thousand Hutus surged toward the R.P.A. soldiers. The soldiers responded by firing for hours into the stampeding crowd. The R.P.A.'s conduct was unrestrained; in addition to machine guns, rocket-propelled grenade launchers and at least one mortar were fired. Eyewitnesses from the United Nations and international relief agencies counted between two thousand and four thousand bodies—many of people trampled to death in the stampede. But the numbers were only estimates; the thickness of bodies on the ground in some places made it impossible to navigate the camp, and the R.P.A. obstructed access. The Rwandan government put the body count at three hundred and thirty-four. An international commission of inquiry on Kibeho, convened by the Rwandan government, es-



established that the killings resulted from a failure of the R.P.A. command structure rather than from design, and the Rwandan government has said that a high-ranking R.P.A. officer has been jailed and is facing court-martial for his role at Kibeho.

The wholesale killing at Kibeho placed Rwanda on the world's front pages again, and it played as the usual story: the tribe in power slaughtering the disempowered

"Last year, when nobody in the world tried to stop the genocide, and I saw the first R.P.F. officer coming to liberate Rwanda, these guys were heroes—I went straight to shake his hand. After Kibeho, I don't know if I'd put out my hand first."

At the time I arrived in Rwanda, in May, at least thirty-three thousand men, women, and children had

nearly all the inmates are alleged murderers, fights are said to be rare and killings unheard of. The prisons have not elicited favorable press. They are widely viewed as a human-rights catastrophe, and since my visit access has been limited.

The prisoners are generally calm and orderly. They greet visitors amiably, often with smiles and hands extended for a shake. In the women's block at the central prison of Kigali, three hundred and



*The European colonizers favored the archetypically taller, lighter-skinned Tutsis over the Hutus. In the nineteen-thirties, the Belgians established an identity-card system that was effectively a form of apartheid.*

tribe. The massacre was just what the Hutu Power forces in exile had been waiting for—proof positive, their pamphleteers declared, that the R.P.F. was Rwanda's true genocidal aggressor. Kibeho also dealt a blow to the confidence of foreign observers who had been well disposed toward Rwanda's new regime. In Butare, Fery Aalam, a Swiss delegate of the Red Cross, who had been in Rwanda throughout the killings, told me,

been arrested for alleged participation in genocide. By the time I left, in August, the number had climbed to forty thousand. Today, there are sixty thousand prisoners, the great majority of whom are packed into thirteen central prisons built to house twelve thousand.

Rwanda's prisons have no guards, and only a few soldiers outside the gates—both the prisoners and the soldiers are considered safer this way—and although

forty women lay about, barely clad in the stuffy heat; babies crawled underfoot; and two inmate nuns in crisp white habits conducted a prayer service in a corner. In the Butare prison, old men stood in the yard in a downpour with bits of plastic over their heads, while young boys were scrunched together in a cell, singing a chorus of "Alouette." In the men's block of the Kigali prison, I was conducted past acrobatic and choral

groups, three men reading "Tintin," and a scout troop by the captain of the prisoners and his adjutant, who wielded a short baton to clear a path through the throng of prisoners, squatting at our feet. The captain kept calling out, "Here's a journalist from the United States," and the huddled men clapped. It occurred to me that this was the famous mob mentality of blind obedience to authority which is often described in attempts to explain genocide.

Between visits to prisons, I stopped by to see General Kagame, at the Vice-President's office in the Ministry of Defense. I was wondering why the government exposed itself to bad press about the prisons, and how he interpreted the prisoners' apparent calm acceptance of their horrible conditions. Kagame, who cuts a Giacometti-like stick figure and is generally regarded as the most powerful man in the government, had a question of his own: "If a million people died here, who killed them?"

"A lot of people," I said.

"Yes," he said. "Have you found many that admit they participated?"

I hadn't. Every prisoner I spoke with claimed to have been arbitrarily and unjustly arrested, and, in every case, the claim was entirely possible. I asked Kagame if it bothered him that there might be innocent people in jail. "Yeah," he said. "But that was the way to deal with the situation. If we would have lost these people through revenge, that would have even been a bigger problem for us. I would rather address the problem of putting them in prison, because that is the best way to do it for the process of justice, and simply because I don't want them out there, because people would actually kill them."

In July, Rwanda's National Commission of Triage—a sporadically functioning body charged with locating prisoners against whom the accusations seem insubstantial—ordered the release of Placide Koloni from the prison at Gitarama, an hour's drive south of Kigali. Koloni, a Hutu, who had held the office of deputy prefect before, during, and after the genocide, had been arrested on February 15th. He was released on July 20th, and he returned to his office on July 24th. On the night of July 27th, a sentry in a U.N. brigade saw some men enter Koloni's house. A scream was heard, and the house exploded in flames. Koloni, his

wife and their two daughters, and a domestic were killed. A week later, a Hutu deputy prefect in Gikongoro, just west of Butare, was shot to death, and a Catholic priest in Kamonyi Parish, not far from Kigali, was also shot to death, and dumped in a banana field. It was a tense week in Rwanda, but only because the victims were prominent civic leaders; rumors and reports of at least a dozen killings circulate each week in the country. General Kagame, who never tired of pointing out that some four hundred R.P.A. soldiers were in military jails for such crimes (today, the number is seven hundred), told me that soldiers are not the only Rwandans frustrated to the point of criminality. "But given the situation you have here, ordinary crimes are not going to be looked at as ordinary crimes," he said.

Kagame's distinction offers little comfort to frightened Hutus, who live under a cloud of collective suspicion. "When we see they are killed, we'd rather be in here than out there," a detainee told me at Gitarama prison, which last summer was known as Rwanda's worst prison. More than six thousand men were packed in a space built for seven hundred and fifty. That meant four prisoners per square metre: night and day, the prisoners had to stand, or to sit between the legs of those who stood, and even in the dry season a stench of dampness, urine, and bits of dropped food covered the floor. The cramped prisoners' feet and ankles, and sometimes their entire legs, swelled to two or three times normal size. They suffered from an atrophying of the swollen extremities, and from rot, and from assorted infections; hundreds had required amputations.

Lieutenant Colonel R. V. Blanchette, a United Nations military observer from Canada, told me in early July about his first visit to Gitarama prison. "I went down in the back with my flashlight," he said, "and I saw this guy's foot. I'd heard it was pretty bad in there, but this was quite ugly—very swollen, and his little toe was missing. I shined my flashlight up to his face, and he reached down and just snapped off the next toe."

When I visited Gitarama prison a few weeks after Blanchette's encounter, prisoners told me that conditions were much improved—that the Red Cross, which supplies the food for Rwanda's central prisons, had installed duckboards and

evacuated the worst medical cases. "We had eighty-six deaths in June, and in July only eighteen," a doctor at the prison clinic told me. On the day of my visit, six thousand four hundred and twenty-four prisoners formed a solid-looking knot. As the assistant director of the prison led me in, the mass parted slightly to make a path. It was difficult to figure out how the people fitted together—which limbs went with which body, or why a head appeared to have grown three legs without a torso in between. Many of the feet were badly swollen. The bodies were clad in rags.

Pressing through the throng, I received the usual welcoming smiles and handshakes. In the children's cell, sixty-three boys, ranging in age from seven to sixteen, sat in rows on the floor, facing a blackboard where an older prisoner—a schoolteacher by profession—was conducting a lesson. They looked like schoolboys anywhere. I asked one why he was in prison. "They say I killed," he replied. "I didn't." Other children gave the same answer, with downcast eyes, evasive, unconvincing. But who knows? Rwanda's formal arrest procedures are rarely followed in the current emergency; it is generally enough for someone to point a finger and say, "Genocide." Luc Côté, a lawyer from Montreal who was directing the Butare field office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, told me, "Most of the arrests are founded on some type of evidence," which means that they may not be arbitrary even if they are technically incorrect.

Even if legal procedures were followed to the letter, it's not clear what difference that would make, since Rwanda's courts are closed, and no trials have been conducted or are currently planned. The government says it lacks the financial and human resources to open the courts—many of Rwanda's lawyers are dead or in prison themselves. But nobody talks seriously about conducting sixty thousand murder trials in Rwanda. "It's materially impossible to judge all those who participated in the massacres, and politically it's no good, even though it's just," Tito Rutaremara, an R.P.F. genocide investigator, told me. "This was a true genocide, and the only correct response is true justice. But Rwanda has the death penalty, and that would mean a lot more killing."

In other words, a true genocide and true justice are incompatible. Rwanda's new leaders see their way around this problem by describing the genocide as a crime committed by masterminds and slave bodies. Neither party can be regarded as innocent, but if the crime is political, and if justice is to serve the political good, then the punishment has to draw a line that would sever the criminal minds from the criminal bodies. "Inherently, the people are not bad," General Kagame told me. "But they can be made bad, and they can be taught to be good." At a press conference, he explained that "long ago" Rwandan justice was conducted in village hearings, where fines were the preferred penalties. "The guy who made the crime can give some salt or something, and that can bring the people back together," Kagame said.

Salt for genocide?

"When you speak of justice with our peasants, the big idea is compensation," the lawyer François-Xavier Nkurunziza told me. "You can kill the man who committed genocide, but that's not compensation—that's only fear and anger. This is how our peasants think."

Government leaders talk of public-works programs and political education; the key to reconstruction, they say, is for perpetrators to acknowledge that they have done wrong. In theory, Kigali's proposed approach is similar to that of de-Nazification in postwar, and post-Nuremberg, Germany. But the justice at Nuremberg was brought by foreign conquerors, and de-Nazification in Germany was conceived with the understanding that the group that had been killed would never again have to live side by side with the killers. Rwanda offers no such tidy arrangement. "Right now, if you were to give an amnesty you would be inviting chaos," said Charles Murigande, the chairman of Rwanda's Presidential Commission on Accountability for the Genocide. "But, if we could put our hands on the leaders, even an amnesty would be very well received."

That is a very big "if." Shortly after the genocide, in the summer of 1994, the Rwandan government appealed to the United Nations for help in apprehending the authors of the genocide who had fled into exile. The U.N. responded by creating the International Tribunal for Rwanda, which is essentially a satellite of the Yugoslav War Crimes Tribunal. We

asked for help to catch these people who ran away, and to try them properly in our own courts," a Rwandan diplomat told me. "And the Security Council just started writing 'Rwanda' in under the name 'Yugoslavia' everywhere." The Rwanda tribunal is understaffed and its funding has been slow in coming. The fact that it is only now promising to indict a few fugitives is regarded in Kigali as proof not that the system is working but that it is not serious.

The majority of the genocidal fugitives live in Zaire and Kenya—states whose leaders, Mobutu Sese Seko and Daniel arap Moi, were intimates of Habyarimana and today often play host to his widow in their palaces. Habyarimana's remains are buried on the grounds of one of Mobutu's estates. The old-boy club of African strongmen protects its own, and seems eager to demonstrate that the notion of international law is spineless and an affront to sovereignty. In June, when I asked Honoré Rakotonana, a Madagascan who is the Rwanda tribunal's deputy prosecutor, how he expected to extradite anybody from Zaire or Kenya, he said, "There are international treaties to which those countries are signatories. Those are the instruments by which we operate." In early October, however, President Moi assailed the tribunal as a "haphazard process," and announced, "I shall not allow any one of them to enter Kenya to serve summonses and look for people here. No way. If any such characters come here, they will be arrested. We must respect ourselves. We must not be harassed."

Kenya has since made conciliatory noises, but even if a genocidal leader were handed over to the tribunal it is unlikely that Rwandan leaders would stand up and cheer. The tribunal has no power to recommend a death penalty, and Tito Rutaremara told me, "It doesn't fit our definition of justice to think of the authors of the Rwandan genocide sitting in a Swedish prison with a television and *tout confort*." According to General Kagame, when Rwanda protested that the tribunal should carry the death penalty, out of respect for Rwanda's laws, the United Nations advised Rwanda to abolish its death penalty. To abolish the death penalty after the genocide "seems cynical," General Kagame said at a press conference.



#### A CONFUSED REACTION

*What is a humanitarian response to a genocide?*

SHORTLY after my conversation with Kagame, I ran into an American military-intelligence officer, who was having a supper of Jack Daniel's and Coca-Cola at a Kigali bar. "I hear you're interested in genocide," he said. "Do you know what genocide is?"

I asked him to tell me.

"A cheese sandwich," he said. "Write it down. Genocide is a cheese sandwich."

I asked him how he figured that.

"What does anyone care about a year-old cheese sandwich?" he said. "Genocide, genocide, genocide. Cheese sandwich, cheese sandwich, cheese sandwich. Who gives a shit? Crimes against humanity—where's humanity? Who's humanity? You? Me? Did you see a crime committed against you? Hey, just a million Rwandans. Did you ever hear about the Genocide Convention?"

I said I had. It was passed by the United Nations in 1948, in the days after Nuremberg; it has been ratified by scores of countries; and it says that they will all undertake to prevent and punish genocide if it should ever happen again. "That convention," the American at the bar said, "makes a nice wrapping for a cheese sandwich."

For a time, in June, 1994, as the killing continued in Rwanda, the Clinton Administration instructed its officials to avoid calling it a genocide, although the possibility that "acts of genocide may have occurred" was acknowledged. "There are obligations which arise in connection with the use of the term [genocide]," Christine Shelly, a State Department spokeswoman, explained at the time. On April 21st of that year, two weeks after the slaughter of Tutsis began, General Roméo Dallaire, the Canadian commander of the U.N. force in Rwanda, had announced that he could end the genocide with between five thousand and eight thousand troops. Instead, the Security Council cut Dallaire's existing force of two thousand five hundred,



to two hundred and seventy. Dallaire's claim that vigorous intervention could have prevented hundreds of thousands of deaths is now widely held as obvious; a Western military source familiar with the region told me that a few thousand soldiers with tanks and big guns could have knocked out the radio, closed off Rwanda's main roads, and shut down the genocide in one or two days.

Later, when United Nations and international relief agencies rushed in to wrestle with the humanitarian disasters that the genocide had created, they quickly discovered that there was nothing much to be done except bury the bodies. The crisis among the living was the crisis of the refugees, and the overwhelming portion of humanitarian assistance went to creating and sustaining the sprawling network of camps for fleeing Hutus in Zaire, Tanzania, and Burundi.

John Keys, an American who ran the Kigali office of the American Refugee Committee, a private relief organization, had previously worked in the camps in Goma, Zaire, where he had felt deeply compromised. Many of those camps were controlled by *interahamwe* bands, and it had distressed Keys to find himself helping to support a genocidal political movement. "There's a right and a wrong in this case," he told me. "If neutrality is the ideal for the humanitarian community even in the face of genocide, then the humanitarian community has a lot of thinking to do."

Jacques Franquin, of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, agrees that the Rwandan crisis is a political crisis that requires political solutions, but he did not believe that was a matter for humanitarian aid workers to concern themselves about. Franquin supervised camps that held more than five hundred thousand Rwandan Hutus, and he said he had no doubt that there were genocidal criminals among them. "But don't ask me to sort them out," he told me. "Don't ask me to take the criminals out of the camps and put humanitarian workers in danger."

Charles Murigande, of Rwanda's accountability commission, told me, "The international tribunal was created essentially to appease the conscience of the international community, which has failed to live up to its conventions on genocide. It wants to look as if it were doing something, which is often worse than doing nothing at all."

Murigande's sentiment was prevalent among Rwanda's leaders. "If the international community is coming, there's no way you can stop it," General Kagame told me. "But in the long run it creates a bigger problem, because room is created for a manipulation to make the genocide that took place here less and less visible as a very big crime that people should be hunted for and prosecuted for."

Officials of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees say that ninety-five per cent of the Hutu refugees who have returned to their villages in Rwanda have done so without being arrested or attacked. As I toured the camps that ring Rwanda, however, every one of hundreds of refugees I spoke with told me precisely the opposite—that at least ninety-five per cent of those who returned had been killed or jailed.

Everywhere I went, inside Rwanda and in the border camps, to R.P.F. leaders and to Hutu Power leaders, to relief workers and to prisoners, I was told that there would be another war, and soon. At the end of October, the United Nations reported that armed forays into Rwanda by Hutu refugees from Zaire had increased. On November 7th, the Rwandan government announced that it had overrun a deeply entrenched Hutu military and militia camp on Iwawa Island, between Rwanda and Zaire, on Lake Kivu. The battle lasted several days. The Hutu forces, whose arsenal included antitank cannons and anti-aircraft guns and a large cache of high-tech antipersonnel mines, were described in wire-service dispatches as "Hutu rebels," just as the R.P.F. used to be described as "Tutsi rebels." In response to the escalation of military activity there and elsewhere, United Nations agencies began stockpiling food and other supplies to draw on in the event of vast population movements. But the U.N.'s role in Rwanda is more in doubt than ever; when the peace-keeping mandate expired on December 8th, the Rwandan government, which has regarded the blue helmets' presence as an insult to its sovereignty, asked that it not be renewed, and Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said he would honor the request. President Mobutu of Zaire has been threatening, in an on-again, off-again way, to force more than a million Rwandan Hutus out of his country at the end of this year, and there is little doubt that if he chose to do so he

could clear the camps. Last week, Kigali expelled dozens of relief agencies—mostly those with ties to France—and Burundi, which holds two hundred thousand Rwandan refugees, was torn by heavy fighting.

As I followed these developments from afar, I was struck once again by the simple tactical brilliance of the Hutu Power forces. A renewed war, after all, could easily force the genocide out of memory. Observers close to the Rwandan scene fear that a war could trigger reprisals against Hutus within Rwanda; prison massacres are a favorite scenario. And then who could talk of genocide? In a war of all against all, it is impossible to take sides, and the authors of the Rwandan genocide seem to have understood that what the so-called international community likes best is situations in which it can proclaim its neutrality.

"History is full of long wars," Jacques Franquin told me. "That is how history is made. Now we have the humanitarian system and fast information, so we can stop people from killing each other—and good that we can. But what are we really doing? And where are we really going?"



#### THE FUTURE

*Was the killing a prelude  
for worse to come?*

THE expectation that a new war could spark a regional conflict involving Zaire, Tanzania, and Burundi raises the prospect of bloodshed on a scale that would make last year's horror seem a mere prelude. What makes this strange is that a new war would be a war *about* the genocide; for, while Hutu Power still seeks to make its crime a success by making it indistinguishable from the con-

tinuum of Rwandan history, the R.P.F. and the new government it leads depend on the genocide to justify their rule.

"This is a minority government, coming from a diaspora," Fery Aalam, the Swiss Red Cross delegate, told me. "The genocide is the source of its credibility, and for the time being all political thinking is based on military logic, not on social or economic or humanitarian logic. It is like the military logic of Israel for a long time, and to a large extent, as with Israel, it's justified."

When I saw General Kagame, I asked him if Israel's experience corresponded in any way with his own country's. "Maybe in terms of persecution and exile," he said. Kagame was born in Rwanda, but from the age of four until he forced his way into Kigali last year he lived in Uganda. "The whole world is now up in arms about these refugees, but for over thirty years we were refugees, and nobody talked about us. People forgot. They said, 'Go to hell.' It's a question of rights. Do you deny that I belong to Rwanda, that I am a Rwandan?"

Kagame thumped the arm of his chair rhythmically. He was opening up a vein: resentment, the feeling of being an outcast, even in his big, Vice-Presidential office in Kigali. "We came here," he said. "We took power, we overthrew the regime, we tried to do our best to bring the people of Rwanda together. But the others come and say, 'Ah, the Tutsi-dominated government.'" He laughed. "I am sorry to define people by their ethnic background, that's not my business and intention at all, but the President is Hutu, the Prime Minister is one—oh, but there is a Vice-President somewhere who is a Tutsi. So this is the man in charge."

I said, "You won the war."

"My business was to fight," Kagame said. "I fought. The war is over. I said, 'Let's share power.' If I weren't sincere, I would have taken over everything." His plea for understanding suddenly seemed to carry a threat. He said, "If I wanted to be a problem, I would actually be a problem. I don't have to dance around weeping, you see."

Not long after this conversation, I was approached in Kigali by a man who had long been privy to the workings of Rwandan power and was himself now in the government. He told me that he wanted to be completely honest about what

was going on in the country, but on an anonymous basis. He was a Hutu, and travelled with a Kalashnikov-toting soldier in tow. "Listen," he said. "Rwanda had a dictatorship, Rwanda had a genocide, and now Rwanda has a very serious threat on the borders. You don't have to be R.P.F. to understand what that means. You don't have to fall into the old thinking—that if you're not with these guys you're with those guys." The man went on to explain at length his view that Rwandans cannot be trusted. "Foreigners cannot know this place," he said. "We cheat. We repeat the same little things to you over and over and tell you nothing. Even among ourselves, we lie. We have a habit of secrecy and suspicion. You can stay a whole year and you will not know what Rwandans think or what they are doing."

I told him that this didn't fully surprise me, because I had the impression that Rwandans spoke two languages—not Kinyarwanda and French or English but one language among themselves and another with outsiders. By way of an example, I said that I had spoken with a Rwandan lawyer who had described the difficulty of integrating his European training into his Rwandan practice. He loved the Cartesian, Napoleonic legal system, on which Rwanda's is modelled, but he said that it didn't correspond to Rwandan reality, which was for him an equally complete system of thought. By the same token, when this lawyer spoke with me about Rwanda, he used a language quite different from the language he would speak with fellow-Rwandans.

"You talk about this," my visitor said, "and at the same time you say, 'A lawyer told me such-and-such.' A Rwandan would never tell you what someone else said, and, normally, when you told a Rwandan what you had heard from somebody he would immediately change the rhythm of his speech and close himself off to you. He would be on his guard." He looked up and studied me for a moment. "You Westerners are so honest," he said. He seemed depressed by the notion.

"I'm telling you," he said. "Rwandans are petty." I wasn't sure of the French word that he used for "petty," which was *mesquin*. When I asked him to explain it, he described someone who sounded remarkably like Iago—a confidence man, a cheater and betrayer and

liar, who tries to tell everyone what he imagines they want to hear in order to maintain his own game and get what he is after. Colonel Doctor Joseph Karemera, a founding officer of the R.P.F. who is now Rwanda's Minister of Health, told me that there is a Rwandan word for such behavior. Having described the legacy of thirty-four years of Hutu Power dictatorship as "a very bad mentality," Karemera said, "In Kinyarwanda we call it *ikinamucho*—that if you want to do something you are deceitful and not straight. For example, you can come to kill me"—he clutched his throat—"and your mission is successful, but then you cry. That is *ikinamucho*."

My visitor liked the word *mesquin*. He used it repeatedly. I remarked that he didn't seem to have a very high opinion of his people. "I'm trying to tell you about them without lying," he said.

A FEW days before I was to leave Kigali, I ran into Edmond Mrugamba, a man I had come to know around town, and he invited me to join him for a visit to a latrine into which his sister and her family had been thrown during the genocide. He had mentioned the story before, and I remembered that he made a sound—"teba, teba, teba"—and chopped his hand in the air to describe his sister's killing.

Edmond drove a Mercedes, one of the few still left in Rwanda, and he was wearing a faded denim shirt and jeans and black cowboy boots. He used to work for a German firm, and his wife was German; she had remained in Berlin with their children after the genocide. As we drove, in the direction of the airport, Edmond told me that he was a well-travelled man, and that after many trips in East Africa and in Europe he had always felt that Rwandans were the nicest, most decent people in the world. Edmond spoke quietly, with great intensity, and his face was expressive in a subtle, wincing way. He had never imagined the ugliness, the meanness—"the disease," he said—that had afflicted Rwanda, and he could not understand how it could have been so well masked.

Near the outskirts of Kigali, we turned onto a red dirt track that descended between high reed fences surrounding modest homes. A blue metal gate leading to his sister's house stood open. The yard was crisscrossed by dry brush strewn with

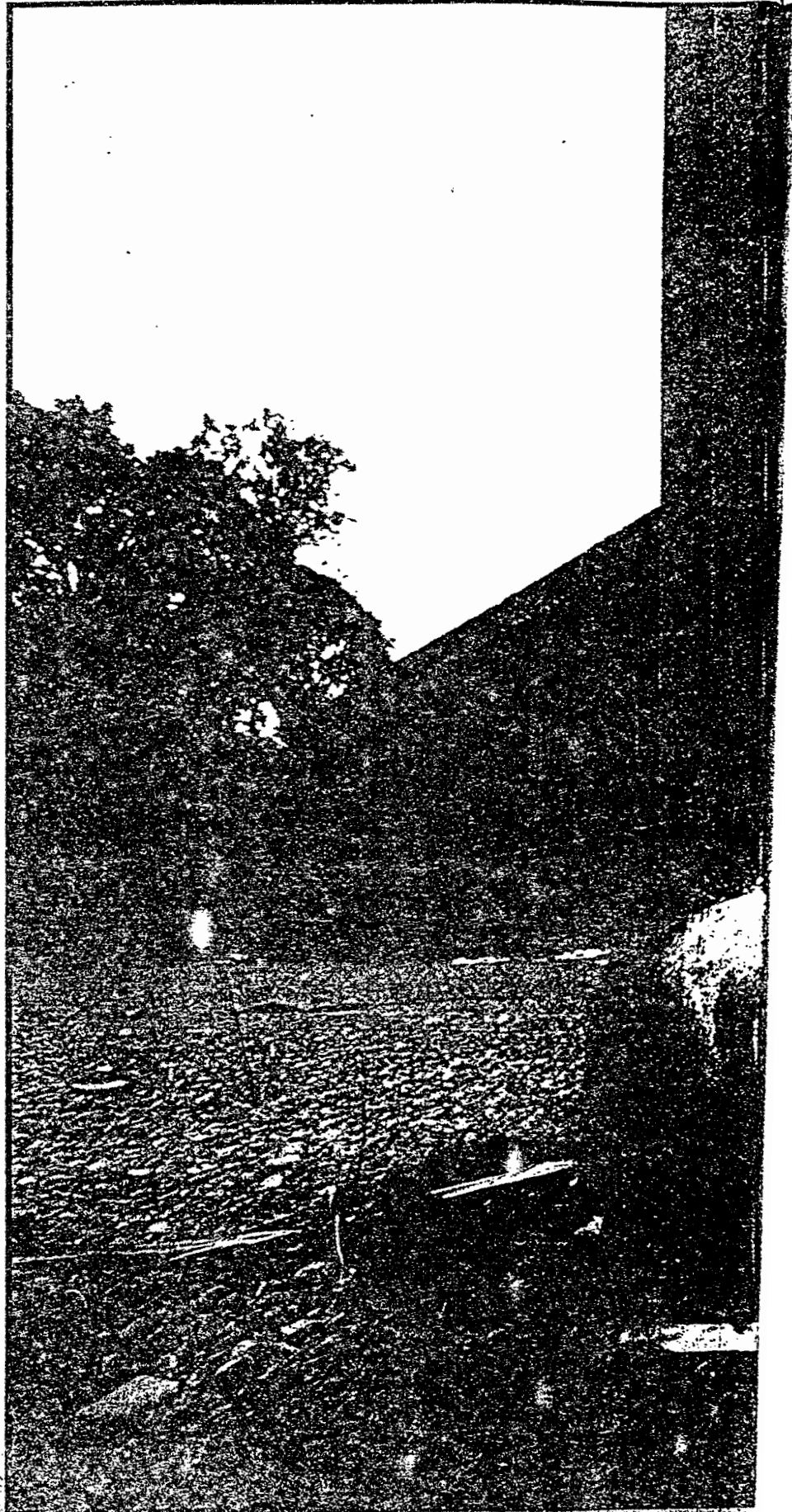
rubble. A family of squatters—Tutsis just returned from Burundi—sat in the living room, playing Scrabble. Edmond ignored them. He led me around the side of the house, to a stand of dried-out banana plants. There were two holes in the ground, about a foot apart and three feet in diameter—neat, deep, machine-dug wells. Edmond grabbed hold of a bush, leaned out over the holes, and said, “You can see the tibias.” I did as he did, and saw the bones.

“Fourteen metres deep,” Edmond said. He told me that his brother-in-law had been a religious man, and on the twelfth of April last year, when the *interahamwe* came to his house, he had prevailed upon the killers to let him pray. After his prayers, Edmond’s brother-in-law told the militiamen that he didn’t want his family dismembered, so they invited him to throw his children down the latrine wells alive, and he did. Then Edmond’s sister and his brother-in-law were thrown in on top.

Edmond took his camera out of a plastic bag and photographed the holes. “People come to Rwanda and talk of reconciliation,” he said. “It’s offensive. Imagine talking to Jews of reconciliation in 1946. Maybe in a long time, but it’s a private matter.” He reminded me that he had lost a brother as well as his sister and her family. Then he told me that he knew who his brother’s killer was, and that he sometimes saw the man around Kigali.

“I’d like to talk to him,” Edmond said. “I want him to explain to me what this thing was, how he could do this thing. My surviving sister said, ‘Let’s denounce him.’ I saw what was happening—a wave of arrests all at once—and I said, ‘What good is prison, if he doesn’t feel what I feel? Let him live in fear.’ When the time is right, I want to make him understand that I’m not asking for his arrest but for him to live forever with what he has done. I’m asking for him to think about it for the rest of his life. It’s a kind of psychological torture.”

Edmond had thought of himself as a Rwandan—he identified his spirit with that of his people—but after the genocide he had lost that mooring. Now, to prove himself his brother’s keeper, he wanted to fix his brother’s killer with the mark of Cain. I couldn’t help thinking how well Cain had prospered: he founded the first city, and, though we don’t like to talk about it all that much, we are all his children. ♦







*With the Compliments of*

*DAO Khan*

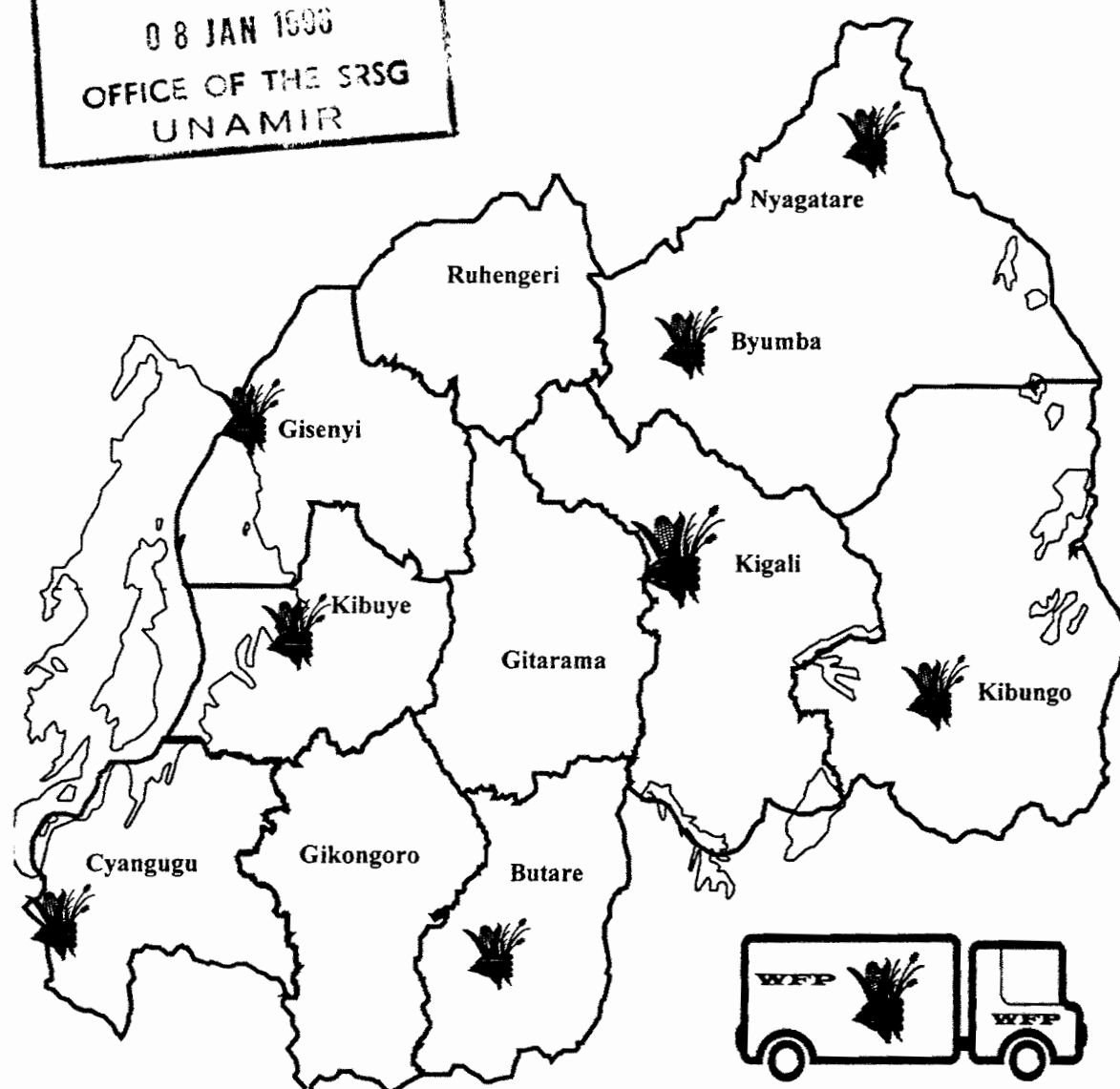
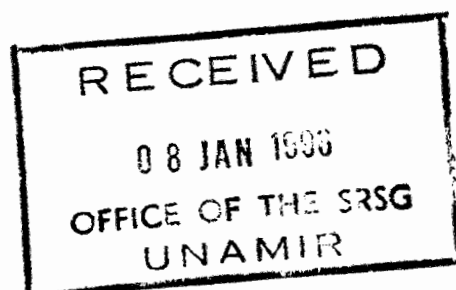
---

World Food Programme  
Rue Depute Kayuku / B.P. 1150  
Kigali. Rwanda  
*Tel: 250-74688 / 73638*  
*Fax: 250-73550*



**World Food Programme**  
The Food Aid Agency of the United Nations

**Rwanda Country Office**



**Weekly Report 51 - 52**  
1 January 1996



## Table of Contents

	page
1. Weekly Situation Report (narrative)	
a) Highlights	3
b) General / Overview	3
c) Security Situation	4
d) Emergency Needs / Assessments	5
e) Resource Situation / Logistics	5
f) Camps / Repatriation / Resettlement	6
g) Nutrition	7
h) Coordination	7
i) Programming	8
Acronyms	9
2) Food Situation Reports	
a) Table 1 - Food Situation Summary	10
b) Table 2 - Weekly Food Distribution	11
c) Table 3 - Cumulative Food Distribution	12
d) Table 4 - Projected Food Requirements	13
e) Table 5 - Stocks and Pipeline	14
Explanations for the Tables and Graphs	15
3) Annex - Stock Update by SI Numbers	

## Weekly Situation Reports 51 - 52

1 January 1996

**HAVE A HAPPY and PROSPEROUS 1996!**

### A. HIGHLIGHTS

1. A meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Great Lakes countries, with the exception of Zaire, was held in Gisenyi during the weekend of the 16th - 17th.
2. Goma is reported to be "hot", with the security situation continuing to deteriorate.
3. The security situation in Cyangugu is worsening.
4. A joint commission from Burundi and Rwanda met in Kigali from the 19th to the 21st.
5. The president of Rwanda inaugurated a WFP/ARDEC FFW housing project in Runda (Gitarama).
6. The list continues to grow of the NGOs, whose activities had been suspended, who have been reinstated.
7. A Rwandan refugee, on a scheduled UNHCR visit from Tanzania, was arrested, after having been identified by the local population for having participated in last year's genocide.
8. The PAN ration is requested to be amended from 1280 Kcal to 1960 Kcal.
9. NGOs, which are leaving the country, are reporting that their goods are being taken by force by the authorities.
10. The WFP/FAO annual mission report is out.

### B. GENERAL / OVERVIEW

1. A meeting of all of the Foreign Ministers of the Great Lakes countries, with the exception of Zaire, was held in Gisenyi on the 16th and 17th in order to discuss ways of revamping the CEPGL.
2. The transfer of prisoners to the Kibungo prison has started, it had been interrupted since September.
3. The Vice President visited Gitarama on the 20th for a security meeting. Whereas on the 21st the President of Rwanda inaugurated 103 houses built for widows by ARDEC in the commune of Runda. These houses were built using FFW.

4. A joint ministerial commission from Burundi and Rwanda met from the 19th - 21st. Among the issues which were discussed were the security of the respective borders, as well as that of the entire sub-region; the problem of refugees and economic matters.

5. UNDDSMS (the United Nations Department for Development Support and Management Services) has presented the four priorities of the Ministry of Justice for rehabilitating and properly functioning of the judiciary system:

- a) The ministry wishes to establish 11 courts, supported by 6 international experts, for the treatment of genocide cases.
- b) Incentive measures to be introduced which would increase the productivity of the judiciary public servants and recruitment of qualified/experienced candidates to key positions.
- c) The necessary administrative decisions for "The Selectioning Committee", which is to begin its work in January, to be presented to GOR's cabinet for approval.
- d) Assessment of material needs for the proper functioning of the Supreme Court. Donations for this are expected to come from Germany.

6. The international tribunal is to establish an office in Kibuye, which will last for about two months, in which they are to gather evidence concerning last year's genocide.

7. The Rwandan Prime Minister visited several orphanages in Cyangugu on Christmas day giving out gifts.

8. As a result of the reduction in forces of UNAMIR and their new mandate, Cyangugu reports that Malawi Coy will be pulling out. The total number of UNAMIR personnel in country will be 1200.

9. Also as a result of UNAMIR's reduction Milobs will be moving out of Kibuye to Gitarama, only a skeleton communications crew will remain. The total number of MILOBS to remain in country will be 200.

### C. SECURITY SITUATION

1. On Christmas night gun-shots were heard in Goma. The results were that a Lieutenant Colonel and seven other local defence officers were shot dead. Neither the motive, nor who did the shooting are known at this time. However the security situation in Goma continues to deteriorate, with reports of murder, rape,...continuing to be reported with increasing frequency.

2. Security has worsened in the Cyangugu area, as two bridges on the main Cyangugu - Kibuye road were blown up by rebels. In the commune of Karnegera three people, who were in possession of explosives and hand grenades, were killed by RPA soldiers on the 27th and two people (one civilian and one soldier) were injured by an anti-personnel mine. The sub-office is also reporting that the main road crossing the forest is now becoming very dangerous, as there are people from Zaire which are infiltrating the area.

3. ICRC in Cyangugu was robbed of 4.7 million RwFr and 4,500 USD before Christmas.

4. There is still a lakeside curfew in effect from 9 PM to 5 AM along Lake Kivu.
5. An RPA soldier killed a couple near Gikongoro. Later, the same soldier was ordered to be court marshalled by the RPA Lt. Colonel of the area.
6. Security in the Northwest is improving due to tighter roadblock controls by the RPA. This involves passenger/luggage checking and driver/vehicle ID being required at the roadblock checks.
7. On the 19th an explosion occurred at the gas factory in Gisenyi. During the same night, three bomb explosions occurred in Goma.
8. On the 19th five bodies were recovered in Cyabingo commune (Ruhengeri). The killers still have not been found.
9. Near Ndusu (Ruhengeri), on the 26th, an anti-personnel mine exploded seriously injuring two people.

#### **D. EMERGENCY NEEDS / ASSESSMENTS**

1. Due to erratic rainfall, at the critical stage of flowering of beans, UNHCR has informed WFP that food assistance to the local population will be more than was originally planned.
2. Tentative results, from the WFP/FAO annual crop assessment mission, indicate that food aid assistance for 1996 will be needed for the vulnerable population, which is estimated at 596,000 people.
3. As a result of appeals from GOR for help in the Mutara region, WFP's head of programming made a visit to the area. She stated that WFP wants to help all the people in the area, but by promoting development in the area and not by causing them to be dependant upon free food aid. Thus local leaders, with the sub-office's help, are in the process of submitting agricultural, housing/school construction, and infrastructure programs in order to meet this need.
4. The final version of the annual WFP/FAO food and crop assessment mission report is out.

#### **E. RESOURCE SITUATION / LOGISTICS**

1. During the past two weeks, the CO received 1,832 MTs of food and distributed 1,821 MTs. Current food stocks (as at 31/12/95) stand at 9,611 MTs. Of this total, 612 MTs are commodities allocated for the implementation of the PAN (Project 4244), while the remaining 8,999 MTs ( 5,192 MTs of cereals, 2,781 MTs of pulses, 344 MTs of oil, 155 MTs of salt, 376 MTs of blended food and 150 MTs of biscuits) represent stocks available for the EMOP. The

in-country stocks are sufficient to meet 49 days of requirements in cereals, 52 days in pulses and 32 days in oil. (For more information please refer to the attached Tables (1 - summary of food movements, 2 and 3 - food distributions, 4- requirements, 5 - stocks and pipeline).

2. CO Logistics has received two ISUZU 7 MT capacity trucks, with a third one coming from Dar es Salam. These are for the secondary distributions in Kigali and Kigali Rural.
3. CO Logistics has locally purchased 2 new Toyota Land Cruisers, with a third one to be bought once Rome approves the purchase.
4. WFP/Gisenyi is reporting that the lack of "good" working trucks is delaying secondary distributions. As all of the four local transporters contracts ended at the end of 1995, the local office recommends that only the best local transporter be retained.
5. The v/oil which had been stolen in Nyagatare has now been returned.
6. The local transporter for Butare and Gikongoro, Sultan, is reluctant to do secondary transport here, as the roads are in poor condition. Thus the sub-offices are asking for help in possibly securing another transporter.
7. Byumba is in desperate need of secondary transport, as the existing transporter has withdrawn his lorries under the pretext of not having been paid by WFP/Kigali for work which he has done.
8. Cereal stocks in Nyagatare, which are less than 100 MT, are reported by the sub-office, to be too low to do many more distributions to the transit center, as well as for FFW activities.

#### **F. CAMPS / REPATRIATION / RESETTLEMENT**

1. During the past two weeks, the transit centres/waystations in Rwanda received a total of 8877 returnees from the neighbouring countries. 2713 returnees arrived from Zaire, 5688 returnees arrived from Burundi, 76 returnees arrived from Tanzania, and 400 arrived from Uganda. Of these, 3686 arrived in the week from 14th - 21st December, and 5191 arrived during the week of 22 - 28 December.
2. During a refugee visit from Tanzania, one person was arrested, having been identified by the local population as having participated in last year's genocide. UNHCR believes that this person deliberately sacrificed himself in order to slow down the repatriation process. The visit occurred in Kibungo and Byumba prefectures.
3. 7500 resettled returnees will receive a full one month's food ration in Nasho.
4. 70 people arrived at the transit camp in Nyagatare during the reporting period, with another 330 people arriving from Uganda, but not staying in the camp.
5. The transit camp in Byumba now has 17 people staying in it.

6. There are 32 returnees who have been registered at Nyamishaba transit camp (Kibuye) and another 6 in Gishyita commune.
7. Old caseload refugees in Masisi (Zaire), who are about 12,000, have been harassed by the Hunde tribe lately. As a result, the security is not good and thus organised repatriation convoys have been stopped.

## **G. NUTRITION**

1. FTC has transferred approximately 200 children from the PAN center at Rango, which had been run by Terre des Hommes, to their center at Taba/Butare. This was a result of Terre des Hommes' expulsion from Rwanda.
2. MDM, who has been on the list of NGOs to be expelled, has had their agreement with GOR renewed for another 6 months in Cyangugu prefecture.
3. WFP/Gisenyi has been asked to assist the 22 nutritional centers that had been previously supported by UNICEF, by the Minisante. According to the CO, Minisante has not yet submitted a detailed proposal to WFP asking them to take over these centers.
4. An amendment to the plan of operation for the PAN project is requested in which the ration should now be 1960 Kcal (complete ration), as opposed to 1230 Kcal (supplementary ration) previously.
5. The food which had been under the control of CUAMM (an Italian NGO) for the PAN project at the nutritional center in Nyamata, has been distributed via the s/prefet and the Italian Cooperation.
6. Nyagatare is reporting that there are many malnourished children in the Mutara, but that these are located in families, which can not be easily identified.

## **H. COORDINATION**

1. Concerning the suspension of NGOs, the list of those who are re-allowed to work in Rwanda continues to grow. As of the 15th of December, there are 9 NGOs whose activities have been reinstated, among those which work for WFP are ADRA, Food for the Hungry and the Belgium Red Cross.
2. In response to NGOs claiming that GOR is seizing their goods by force, as they are leaving the country, Minireiso told NGOs that GOR classifies their belongings into three categories: Those which are directly attributed to projects, those which are used for the support of their various Rwandan projects and the personnel belongings of the employees of NGOs. When an NGO leaves Rwanda, according to the Minireiso spokesman, the first two of these automatically revert to institutions which the NGO was helping, unless other arrangements have been made. These comments came about, in a weekly NGO meeting, as the result of several

NGOs belongings being taken by force as they were leaving Rwanda. Certain NGOs, a week later, are still claiming that their belongings are being taken by force. Some of these NGOs are remaining in Rwanda, even though they are affiliated with NGOs which have left Rwanda.

3. Minireiso is in the process of evaluating all the NGOs in Rwanda. This evaluation is to be done involving three different partners, Minireiso, UNDP and representatives from the NGOs. Details are being worked out between the various partners. However the evaluations will take place in a period of 45 days, throughout the entire county, and in several prefectures at a time.

## **I. PROGRAMMING**

1. During the last two weeks, the CO assisted 56,986 beneficiaries in all prefectures of Rwanda by distributing 1,127 MTs of cereals, 522 MTs of pulses, 147 MTs of oil, 13 MTs of blended food, 6 MTs of biscuits and 2 MTs of milk powder/sugar (a total of 1821 MTs). Of this total 56% was distributed through FFW and IGA, 11% to population at risk through targeted assistance, 24% through waystations and 4% to returnees. (For more information on food distributions please refer to the attached Tables 2 and 3).

2. In Butare there are 20 houses in Mpungwe which are ready for roofing. At Gishamvu four houses are ready for roofing, and there are quite a few which have their foundations laid. At Sovu, housing construction has been suspended pending review of the project.

3. 30 people have started on the rehabilitation of fish ponds in Cyimbogo (Cyangugu). Work is supposed to last for one month.

4. WFP/Gikongoro will start on the rehabilitation of the Kizimyanmuriro primary school (Musabeya commune) on 1 January.

5. The first 60 houses, for the shelter program in Cyimbogo (Cyangugu), started this past week. There are to be 1000 of these houses built in conjunction with UNHCR. In addition to the WFP/UNHCR housing program, the Netherlands Volunteer Service is to construct 420 similar houses in Gatere (northern Cyangugu prefecture).

6. The FFW rations for all of WFP's projects is now 50 Kg of cereals, 30 Kg of pulses and 4 liters (3.6 Kg) of v/oil. Please note that the only major change is the v/oil. As for projects which started in 1995 and continue into 1996, the old ration scale will be valid only up to the end of February.

7. UNHCR's policy for housing construction in Kibungo has changed, in that iron sheeting used to be given once houses were finished. However recently 2,000 iron sheets were given to Rusumo and Rukira communes as an incentive to start building houses. The reason for this is that Kibungo has been having difficulty getting people to build their own houses.

8. In Rwasave (Butare), an 1800 meters long drainage canal was rehabilitated using FFW.

## ACRONYMS

CENA	- Centre Nutritionnel
CEPGL	- La Communauté Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs
CO	- Country Office
EMOP	- Emergency Operation
FFW	- Food-for-work
FTC	- Feed the Children
GoR	- Government of Rwanda
GoT	- Government of Tanzania
ha	- hectares
IGA	- Income generating activities
ISAR	- Institute of Science and Agricultural Research
kg	- kilogram
km	- kilometre
MINIREISO	- Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration (GoR)
MINITRAP	- Ministry of Public Works (GoR)
MDM	- Médecins du Monde
MSF/F	- Médecins sans Frontière (France)
MT(s)	- Metric ton(s)
NGO(s)	- Non-Governmental Organisation(s)
NORMED	- Norwegian Medical Unit (UNAMIR)
OT	- Transport and Logistics Division (WFP Rome)
PAN	- Programme Alimentaire et Nutritionnel
PNAS	- Programme National d'Actions Sociales
UNAMIR	- United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda
UNHCR	- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



**WFP Rwanda - Food Situation Summary**

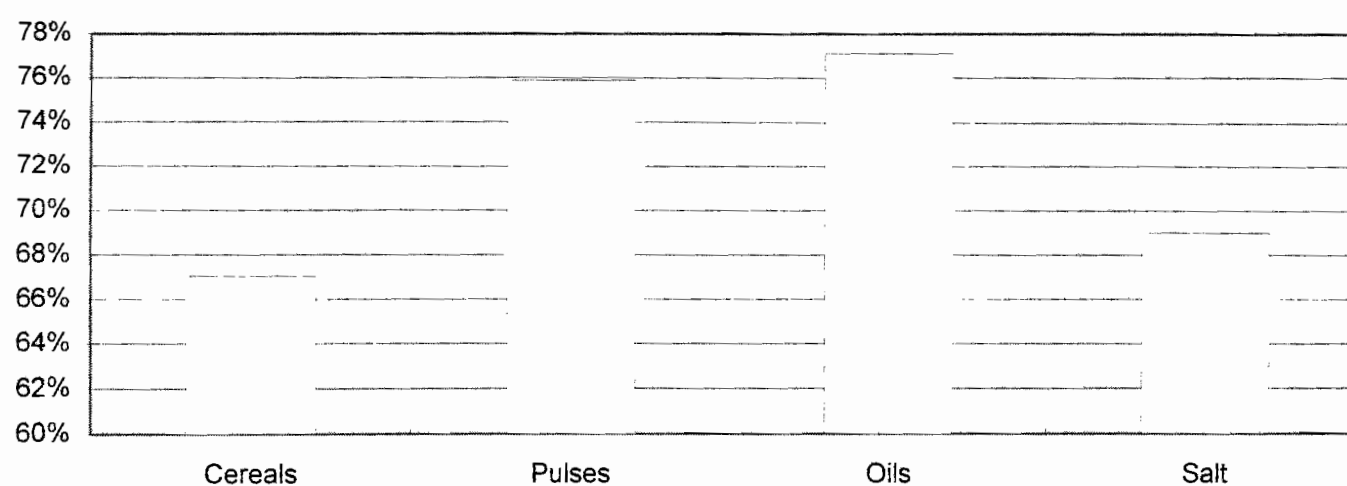
table 1

**Weekly Summary****18 Dec - 31 Dec 1995 (Weeks 51/52)**

	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Sugar	Total
1. Requirements (Needs)	759	402	93	0	25	20	1	n/a	1,300
2. Opening Stocks	5,191	2,944	516	158	398	158	183	32	9,580
3. Arrivals In-Country	1,262	570	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,832
4. Loans (Borrowings) In	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	72
5. Loans (Borrowings) Out	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Surpluses / Back on Stock	12	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	12
7. Losses	37	1	16	1	8	2	-	-	65
8. Available for Distribution	6,428	3,512	572	157	390	156	184	32	11,431
9. Actual Distribution	1,127	522	147	2	13	6	2	-	1,821
10. Closing Stocks	5,301	2,990	425	155	376	150	182	32	9,611
11. Projected 4 Week Needs	3,035	1,607	373	0	101	78	4	n/a	5,198
12. Stocks / Needs in Days	49	52	32	n/a	105	54	n/a	n/a	n/a

**Cumulative Summary****01 Jan - 31 Dec 1995 (Weeks 1 - 52)**

	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Sugar	Total
1. Requirements (Needs)	49,633	21,891	4,545	86	796	605	85	-	77,641
2. Opening Stocks	5,478	4,552	1,332	69	355	462	-	-	12,248
3. Arrivals In-Country	33,585	14,971	2,747	141	1,933	126	389	43	53,935
4. Loans (Borrowings) In	1,415	949	307	-	4	10	1	-	2,686
5. Loans (Borrowings) Out	100	100	428	-	1,423	-	-	-	2,051
6. Surpluses / Back on Stock	95	37	8	6	406	65	0	21	639
7. Losses	1,907	808	38	2	64	11	99	-	2,929
8. Available for Distribution	38,565	19,601	3,929	215	1,212	652	291	64	64,529
9. Actual Distribution	33,265	16,611	3,504	60	835	502	110	33	54,919
10. Closing Stocks	5,301	2,990	425	155	376	150	182	32	9,611
11. % Distr. / Needs Covered	67%	76%	77%	69%	105%	83%	130%	n/a	n/a

**Percentage of Needs Covered by Distribution in 1995**

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

## WFP Rwanda - Food Distribution

table 2

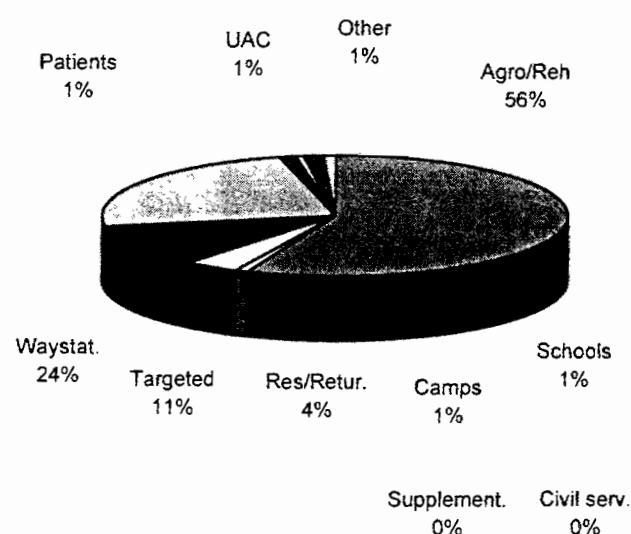
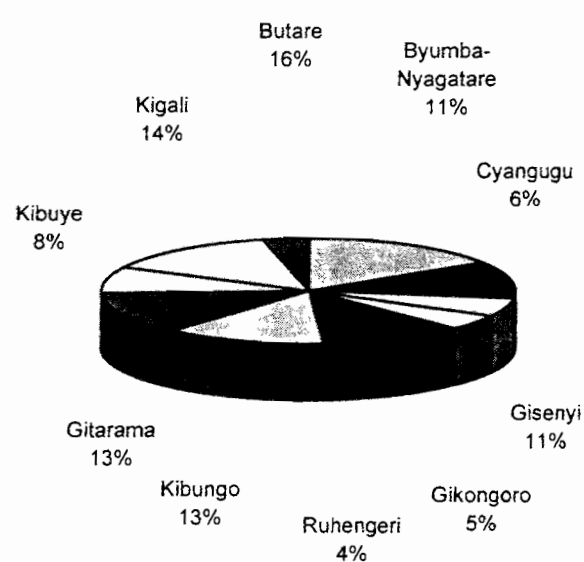
## By Location / Prefecture

18 Dec - 31 Dec 1995 (Weeks 51/52)

Location / Prefecture	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
Butare	2,623	179	86	15	1	8	1	0	288
Byumba-Nyagatare	78	120	67	19	-	-	0	1	207
Cyangugu	489	77	22	4	-	-	1	-	104
Gikongoro	4,208	64	16	2	0	0	0	0	82
Gisenyi	12,850	132	60	13	1	0	0	0	207
Gitarama	11,269	152	62	13	-	-	0	-	228
Kibungo	13,492	164	61	13	-	0	1	-	239
Kibuye	4,353	101	32	7	0	4	2	0	146
Kigali	5,301	101	93	58	0	-	0	-	252
Ruhengeri	2,323	36	23	5	-	1	0	0	66
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,986</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,821</b>

## Distribution by Location

## Distribution by Programme



## By Programme / Project Type

18 Dec - 31 Dec 1995 (Weeks 51/52)

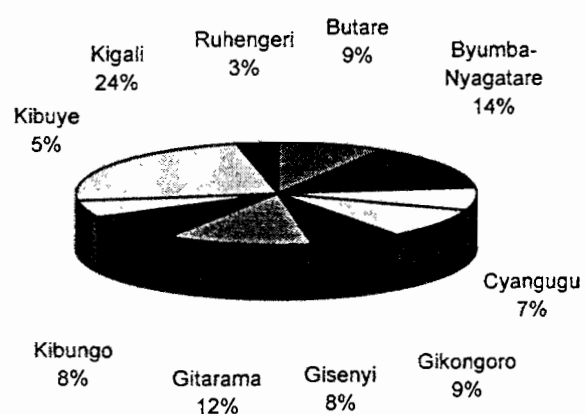
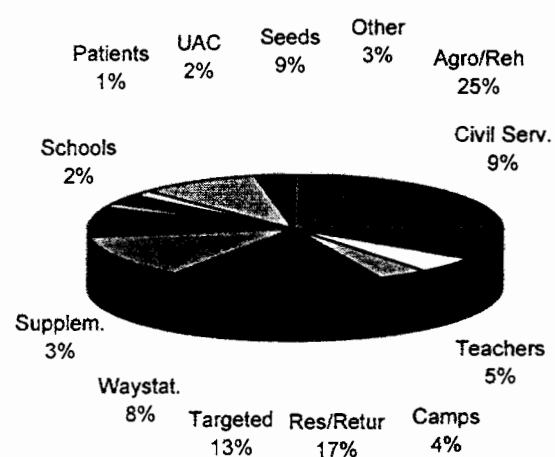
Programme / Project Type	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
FFW / Agro & Rehabilitation	29,021	618	286	116	-	-	-	0	1,020
FFW / Civil Servants	27	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	0
General / Camps	1,077	13	4	1	0	-	-	-	17
General / Resident & Returnee	7,482	42	25	4	-	1	0	-	72
General / Targeted Assistance	3,167	103	93	11	-	-	-	-	207
General / Waystations	13,196	325	94	14	2	-	-	-	434
Nutrition / Patients	418	7	1	1	-	4	2	1	17
Nutrition / Schools	-	10	3	0	0	-	-	-	13
Nutrition / Supplementary	855	-	-	0	-	2	3	0	6
Nutrition / UAC	925	8	4	1	0	5	1	0	20
Other	820	1	12	0	-	0	0	-	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,986</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,821</b>

**WFP Rwanda - Food Distribution (Cumulative)**

table 3

**By Location / Prefecture****01 Jan - 31 Dec 1995 (Weeks 1 - 52)**

Location / Prefecture	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
Butare	43,154	2,803	1,575	319	4	27	47	9	4,784
Byumba-Nyagatare	39,959	5,202	2,088	449	0	52	25	15	7,832
Cyangugu	26,863	2,354	1,154	201	7	144	97	22	3,979
Gikongoro	64,282	3,476	1,177	297	32	95	56	19	5,152
Gisenyi	50,996	2,701	1,081	235	10	66	43	11	4,148
Gitarama	77,142	3,540	2,517	468	-	82	34	8	6,650
Kibungo	50,382	2,889	1,268	237	3	63	46	16	4,522
Kibuye	13,296	1,624	870	213	0	122	110	17	2,957
Kigali	116,771	7,551	4,321	971	5	162	31	18	13,058
Ruhengeri	17,432	1,124	561	115	0	22	11	5	1,838
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>500,276</b>	<b>33,265</b>	<b>16,611</b>	<b>3,504</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>54,919</b>

**Distribution by Location****Distribution by Programme****By Programme / Project Type****01 Jan - 31 Dec 1995 (Weeks 1 - 52)**

Programme / Project Type	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
FFW / Agro & Rehabilitation	85,072	8,067	4,629	1,202	2	0	0	0	13,901
FFW / Civil Servants	59,132	2,879	1,573	372	0	4	2	1	4,831
FFW / Teachers	16,855	1,710	877	167	-	-	-	-	2,754
General / Camps	13,570	1,419	545	69	7	32	16	-	2,088
General / Resident & Return.	60,080	6,079	2,573	513	23	11	48	-	9,246
General / Targeted Vulnerable	92,193	4,946	1,757	345	7	34	2	4	7,094
General / Waystations	58,053	3,133	1,082	198	14	11	29	-	4,467
Nutrition / Hospitals Patients	2,449	189	89	20	3	98	46	6	451
Nutrition / Schools	5,518	561	208	54	0	18	1	6	849
Nutrition / Supplementary	22,205	463	162	88	2	345	249	84	1,392
Nutrition / UAC	7,481	414	252	56	4	187	94	38	1,045
Seeds Protection	66,972	2,606	2,202	340	-	1	4	-	5,153
Other	10,696	799	660	80	0	94	12	1	1,646
<b>Total</b>	<b>500,276</b>	<b>33,265</b>	<b>16,611</b>	<b>3,504</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>54,919</b>

## WFP Rwanda - Projected Food Requirements

table 4

## By Location / Prefecture

( 4 Weeks of 01 Jan 1996 - 28 Jan 1996 )

Location/Prefecture	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Total
Butare	38.343	362	205	47	-	3	1	1	620
Byumba - Nyagatare	26.612	219	130	32	-	10	9	0	400
Cyangugu	28.189	232	117	27	0	17	15	-	409
Gikongoro	25.043	229	122	29	0	5	5	0	390
Gisenyi	19.445	180	107	26	-	2	1	1	317
Gitarama	73.327	649	323	74	-	4	4	-	1,054
Kibungo	51.627	425	236	56	-	11	5	0	734
Kibuye	25.921	123	66	15	-	34	33	1	273
Kigali	76.104	549	261	58	0	13	3	0	885
Ruhengeri	7.179	67	39	9	-	1	1	0	117
<b>Total</b>	<b>371.790</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5,198</b>

## By Programme / Project Type

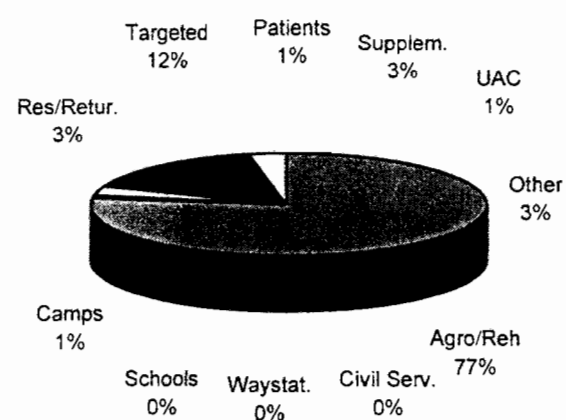
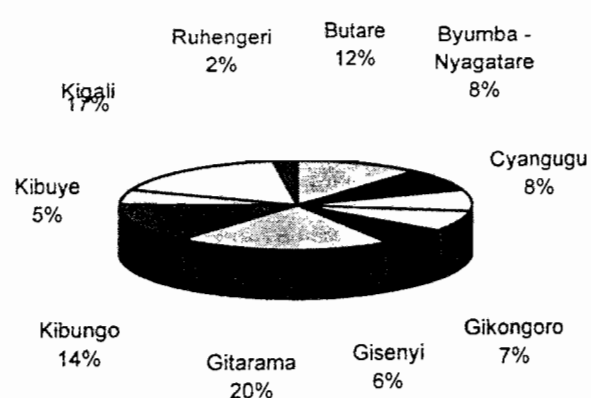
( 4 Weeks of 01 Jan 1996 - 28 Jan 1996 )

Programme/Project Type	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Total
FFW / Agro & Rehabilitation	233.640	2,295	1,377	340	-	-	-	-	4,012
FFW / Civil Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General / Camps	2,727	32	9	2	0	-	-	-	43
General / Resident & Return.	16.372	108	33	5	-	-	-	-	146
General / Targeted Vulnerable	77.140	446	134	22	-	-	-	-	603
General / Waystations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition / Hospital Patients	2,769	28	10	0	-	8	4	-	50
Nutrition / Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition / Supplementary	23.847	-	-	0	-	69	69	-	138
Nutrition / UAC	3,662	21	13	0	-	11	5	4	54
Other	11.633	104	32	3	-	13	-	-	153
<b>Total</b>	<b>371.790</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5,198</b>

Monthly Equivalent	371.790	3,252	1,722	400	0	108	84	4	5,570
--------------------	---------	-------	-------	-----	---	-----	----	---	-------

## Requirements by Location

## Requirements by Programme



## WFP Rwanda - Stocks and Pipeline

table 5

## In - Country Stocks

31 December 1995

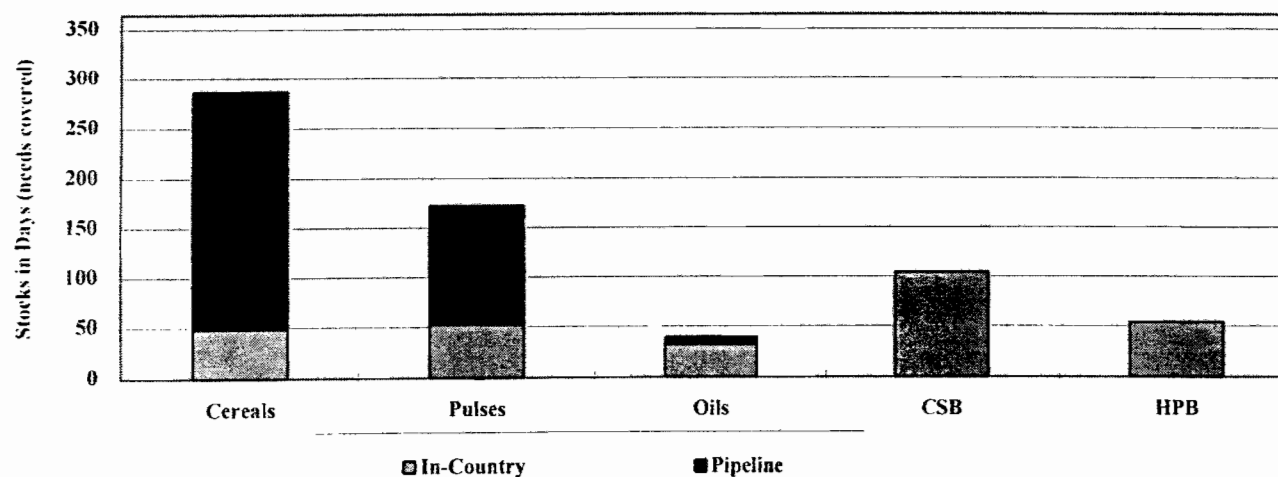
Prefecture/Location	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Sugar	Total
Butare	42	108	24	-	72	4	-	-	250
Byumba	62	94	5	1	1	5	6	-	174
Nyagatare (Byumba)	15	53	22	2	-	7	0	-	100
Cyangugu	691	239	39	15	-	16	16	-	1,016
Gikongoro	154	54	23	0	10	7	4	0	252
Gisenyi	142	127	9	-	14	5	0	0	296
Gitarama	919	378	56	22	2	36	1	-	1,414
Kibungo	464	184	53	4	9	5	2	-	720
Kibuye	39	39	30	0	33	12	8	0	161
Kigali	2,586	1,646	145	112	234	53	145	32	4,951
Ruhengeri	188	67	20	-	2	-	0	-	277
In transit (within Rwanda)	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,301</b>	<b>2,990</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>9,611</b>
PAN (Project 4244) Stock	109	209	81	-	-	-	182	32	612
<b>Total Stocks for EMOP</b>	<b>5,192</b>	<b>2,781</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,999</b>

## Pipeline

Expected Arrivals	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Sugar	Total
December 1995	10,303	3,607							13,910
January 1996	15,583	3,300	103						18,986
February 1996									-
March 1996									-
April 1996									-
May 1996									-
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,886</b>	<b>6,907</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32,896</b>

NOTE: Pipeline quantities are subject to transfers for other WFP programmes in the region.

## Number of Days Requirements Covered by Stocks and Expected Arrivals



## WFP Rwanda - Explanations for Tables and Graphs

### General

- All quantities of food are expressed in metric tons (MTs)
- All quantities marked 0 (zero) in the tables represent a figure higher than 0 but lower than 0.5 MTs.

### Table 1 - Food Situation Summary (Weekly and Cumulative)

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

### Tables 2, 3 and 4 - Distribution and Projected Requirements

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

### Table 5 - Stocks and Pipeline.

PAN (Project 4244) Stocks	- These stocks relate to Development project 4244 and have been subtracted from the Total Stock for EMOP.
Pipeline	- WFP stocks outside Rwanda, shipments at sea and planned local purchases, allocated for Rwanda. The arrival of these quantities to Rwanda is not absolutely certain because they might be re-allocated or exchanged with other WFP programmes in the Sub-Region, by the Regional Bureau.

## WFP Rwanda - Stock Update (by SI number)

Annex I

## Arrivals In-Country

18 Dec - 31 Dec 1995 (Weeks 51/52)

SI No.	Commodity	Quantity (MT)	Vessel	Route	Remarks
951030	cermaz	27.00		Kampala-Kigali	
9510306	cermaz	1235.00		Isaka-Kigali	
9510391	mix-pulses	485.70		Isaka-Kigali	
9410737	pullen	7.40		Isaka-Kigali	
9410742	pullen	34.60		Isaka-Kigali	
9510146	pulbea	42.00		Isaka-Kigali	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1831.70</b>		<b>Arrivals Into Rwanda</b>	

## Closing In-Country stocks

31 December 1995

SI No./Commodity	Total	Kigali	Gisenyi	Ruhe.	Byumba	Nyagat.	Gitara.	Kibung.	Kibuye	Gikon.	Cyang.	Butare
9410602 cer maz	1.75						1.75					
9510203 cer sor	43.25		28.25								15.00	
9510204 cer sor	113.20		73.10				0.90				35.00	4.20
9510225 cer maz	47.10	4.90					0.10				42.10	
9510226 cer maz	508.65	108.20	93.40		33.80			193.25			80.00	
9510227 cer maz	363.50	153.70	75.00							59.80	75.00	
9510244 cer maz	53.28		0.90								52.38	
9510307 cer maz	2004.75	912.85	487.00	167.60	4.15		15.00	117.00		94.15	207.00	
9510306 cer maz	959.38	492.95	99.80				99.95	140.00	38.90		50.00	37.78
ICRC 135 cer.maz												
9510556 cer.maz	854.04	854.04										
Subtotal grain	4948.90	2526.64	857.45	167.60	37.95		117.70	450.25	38.90	153.95	556.48	41.98
9510065 cer.mml	0.20									0.20		
9510125 cer.mml	155.55		42.95	20.05	23.80		23.95				44.80	
9510235 cer.mml	87.45	59.15				14.70		13.60				
9510239 cer.mml	108.65		18.65								90.00	
Subtotal flour	351.85	59.15	61.60	20.05	23.80	14.70	23.95	13.60		0.20	134.80	
9410620 pul.bea												
9410706 pul.lent	0.14						0.14					
9410793 pul.bea												
9410828 pul.len	48.64						27.20				21.45	
9430434 pul.len	1.85	1.85										
9510219 pul.bea	115.22		62.49	5.72							47.01	
9510310 pul.bea	1244.95	1053.80	60.00		8.90	11.00		44.10	18.70	0.45	48.00	
9510391 pul.mix	1162.56	497.40	141.38	44.15	49.00	24.10	32.88	85.95	20.00	42.85	117.00	107.85
9510426 pul.bea	9.13					3.10					6.03	
9410737 pul.bea	74.50	7.40	63.60							3.00		0.50
9510772 pul.pea	208.95	8.45	51.00	17.05	4.30		66.45	53.80		7.90		
9410742 pul.bea	34.60	34.60										
9510146 pul.bea	42.00	42.00										
EU/1167 pul.bea	47.15				32.00	15.15						
ICRC 121 pul.bea												
Subtotal pulses	2989.69	1645.50	378.47	66.92	94.20	53.35	126.67	183.85	38.70	54.20	239.49	108.35
9310576 oil.but	52.61	13.99	0.43		2.00		2.16	1.18	13.52	3.14	12.54	3.66
9410607 oil.veg	16.27	13.20	3.07									
9410663 oil.veg												
9410683 oil.veg												
9410770 oil.veg	10.17	0.71					0.42				6.78	2.27
9510201 oil.veg	81.05	30.34	20.00			15.55	6.04	7.67				1.44
9510216 oil.veg	0.74			0.51			0.22					
9510392 oil.veg	104.42	51.14						35.16		18.13		
EU 1431 oil.veg	96.07	16.98	19.96	19.51	2.67	6.61		9.08		1.24	20.02	
ICRC 80B oil.veg	63.77	18.14	12.51	0.32					16.10			16.69
Subtotal oils	425.09	144.50	55.97	20.35	4.67	22.15	8.84	53.09	29.62	22.50	39.34	24.06
9410361 misc.sal	15.32		13.92							0.25	1.15	
9410799 misc.sal	139.70	111.65	7.90		1.00	1.85		3.60	0.30		13.40	
Subtotal misc.sal	155.02	111.65	21.82		1.00	1.85		3.60	0.30	0.25	14.55	
9410179 mix.csb	4.30				1.33		2.98					
9410421 mix.csb	171.28	118.23	1.50					8.80	32.58	10.18		
9410648 mix.csb												
9410669 mix.csb	37.94	36.04		1.90								
9410670 mix.csb	79.43	79.43										
9410734 mix.csb	83.31						11.13					72.18
Subtotal CSB	376.26	233.70	1.50	1.90	1.33		14.10	8.80	32.58	10.18		72.18
9430316 mix/hpb	48.43	23.18	7.27		5.27		5.00			1.43		4.00
9510082 mix/hpb	102.04	29.59	28.43			4.89		4.75	12.45	5.99	15.95	
Subtotal HPB	150.47	52.77	35.70		5.27	7.18	5.00	4.75	12.45	7.42	15.95	4.00
9510198 dai/dsm	181.54	145.01	1.08	0.28	5.53	0.35	0.13	1.63	8.28	3.68	15.60	
Subtotal milk	181.54	145.01	1.08	0.28	5.53	0.35	0.13	1.63	8.28	3.68	15.60	
9510200 misc/sug	31.750								0.050			
Subtotal sugar	31.750	31.700							0.050			
<b>Total Warehouse</b>	<b>9610.573</b>	<b>4950.620</b>	<b>1413.584</b>	<b>277.092</b>	<b>173.732</b>	<b>99.581</b>	<b>296.388</b>	<b>719.562</b>	<b>160.871</b>	<b>252.369</b>	<b>1016.208</b>	<b>250.566</b>

<b>Information Tracking</b> Ensure the accuracy of information on returnees in Rwanda and refugees in countries of asylum through UNHCR Offices, NGOs and other official sources of information Collect and analyze accurate information from the field and asylum country on returnees and refugees, security situation inside Rwanda and in the refugee camps. Identify other sources including Governmental institutions and develop confidence building for information tracking on the overall humanitarian operation in Rwanda.	Gov/ UN Agencies and NGOs	permanent
<b>Information Campaign within Rwanda</b> Ensure accurate information on the situation inside Rwanda to the refugee camps through national radios, radio broadcast, videos printed materials and exchange visits	Gov/Counties of asylum/UNHCR/NGOs	immediate
<b>Information Dissemination Through Tripartite Commissions</b> Take concrete and effective steps to enhance policy and strategy to provide refugee camps with correct information. Avoid lack of information on Rwandese legislation and regulations Take concrete measures to stop intimidation by anti repatriation elements	Gov/Asylum countries/UNHCR/NGOs	permanent



<p><b>Reception of Returnees</b>          Ensure the procedures for receiving returnees ; including those related to searches of returnees according to standards of Human Rights, procedures at border entry points, transit centres, etc          Sensitize local population in order to promote reconciliation          Access of Humanitarian Organizations to final destinations of returnees.          Receive and analyze information on returnee movement from country of asylum, in transit and to communes of origin.          work with the Government authorities to ensure independent access of humanitarian organizations to returnees in accordance with their respective mandates          Assist Government authorities in ensuring that arrests and detention of returnees are carried out in accordance with the national law, in conformity to international humanitarian law and standard human rights standards.</p>	<p>Gvt/UNHCR/UNHCHR          ICRC</p>	<p>permanent</p>
---	---	------------------

<p><b>Distribution of seeds in accordance with Rwandese Government Policy.</b>          Assist returnee families at transit centers and rescape families in the communes with family package of          maize seeds(3kg/family)          bean seeds(5kg/family)          peas seeds(3kg/family)          vegetable garden seeds (20kg/family)</p>	<p>Gvt/UNHCR/FAO/WFP/EU/NGOs</p>	<p>in accordance with planting seasons</p>
<p><b>Distribution of tools in accordance with Rwandese Government policy</b>          Assist returnee families at transit center and rescape families in the communes with hoe heads(1/family of 1-5 pers. and 2/family of more than 5 pers.</p>	<p>Gvt/UNHCR/FAO/WFP/EU/NGOs</p>	<p>before planting season</p>
<p>Monitor through the working group of the HACU of the MINIREISO seeds and tools distribution plans in accordance with agricultural seasons established by the line Ministry.          Support and ensure quick reintegration of returnee and rescape families into agriculture programme</p> <p>Ensure access to land for farming activities for returnees, rescapes</p>	<p>Gvt/UNHCR/FAO/WFP/NGOs</p> <p>Gvt</p>	<p>permanent</p> <p>immediate</p>

<p><b>Vulnerable groups</b>          Ensure procedures are establish at border entry points and transit centers to identify and register vulnerable families, fosters families          Support foster families with unaccompanied children          Ensure information dissemination to appropriate organizations for follow up, assistance, analysis tracing-reunification actions and policy development          Develop community activities such as agriculture to help vulnerable group becoming self reliant.          Monitor health and nutrition status of vulnerable families.          Facilitate the provision of food and non food items          Assist heads of vulnerable families gain access to income generating activities or vocational training          Provide assistance to selected community based-projects.</p>	<p>Gw/UNHCR/UNICEF/NGOs</p>	<p>permanent</p>
---	-----------------------------	------------------

<p><b>Rehabilitation and expansion of educational system</b></p> <p>Assess situation of destroyed or damaged school classrooms</p> <p>Provide temporary classroom structures to communities receiving returnees and rescapes.</p> <p>Support communities which have received repatriated population and rescapes to provide primary and secondary education through the rehabilitation of primary and secondary school physical structures. Re-establish a sense of community ownership of school</p> <p>Organize in close coordination with line Ministry, UNESCO and UNICEF training in practical skills needed to address the key aspect of the rehabilitation of the education system. Coordination with others Agencies and NGOs to avoid duplication.</p> <p>Identify communities with large number of returnees.</p> <p>Provide school supplies and furniture where needed</p> <p>Rehabilitate and expand existing school classrooms.</p>	<p>Gvt/UNHCR/UNESCO/UNICEF/NGOs</p>	<p>permanent</p>
--	-------------------------------------	------------------

<p><b>Direct Health Assistance to returnees and Rescapes</b>          Provide medical assistance to needy returnee and rescue families          Organize in close coordination with the Ministry of Health, WHO and UNICEF a national vaccination campaign</p>	<p>Gvt/UNHCR/WHO/UNICEF /NGOs</p> <p>Gvt/UNHCR/WHO/UNICEF /NGOs</p>	<p>permanent</p> <p>in coordination with line Ministry</p>
<p><b>Increase of absorption capacity</b>          Rehabilitation and restoration of selected medical buildings to the pre-April 1994 level.          Support to hospitals, dispensaries and/or medical centers in providing medical supplies, equipment, training</p>	<p>UNHCR/UNDP/NGOs and WFP(food for Work)</p>	<p>permanent</p>

<p>Preserve family unity and prevent separation during return</p> <p>Registration and organization by family of returnee convoys from transit centers to the final destination</p> <p>Sensitize and Support foster families to continue to care for separated children until possible family reunion</p> <p>Reunite and care for unaccompanied children in centers until designation of foster family of relative for family reunion</p> <p>Ensure procedures are established at border entry points and transit centers to identify and register unaccompanied children in foster families or without adult caretakers.</p> <p>Ensure information is transferred to appropriate designated organization in Rwanda for follow up, assistance and tracing-reunification actions.</p> <p>Ensure information is also centralized at the national level for analysis and policy development.</p> <p>Enable children with specific needs to receive care for recovery development</p>	<p>Gvt/UNHCR/UNICEF/ICRC/NGOs</p>	<p>permanent</p>
--	-----------------------------------	------------------

<b>Distribution of roofing material</b> in addition to plastic sheeting 30 CI sheets 21 eucalyptus poles 3kg nails technical aid under food for work or stipends to help vulnerable families	Gvt/UNHCR/UNDP and other Developmental Agencies	permanent and in accordance with family needs
<b>Distribution of other housing material</b> bricks wooden doors wooden windows	Gvt/UNHCR/UNDP and other developmental Agencies	permanent and in accordance with availability of funding
<b>Distribution of Household Appliances</b> Provide family packages to needy returnee and rescape families blankets 3/family plastic sheeting 3/fam.of 1-5 blankets 1/family of 2 pers. Jerry cans 2/family of 1-5 pers soap 2 bar of 75gr/ family mats 3/family Of 1-5 persons	UNHCR/Implementing Partners	permanent

<p><b>Water/Sanitation assistance to returnee and rescape families</b>          Availability of water and sanitation facilities at the border, transit centers, way stations and Open Relief Centers</p>	<p>UNHCR/Implementing partners</p>	<p>permanent</p>
<p><b>Rehabilitation and expansion of Water &amp; Sanitation systems</b>          Restore the existing water and sanitation systems to the pre-April 1994 level          Provide assistance in the form of Quick Impact Projects (QUIPS) to rehabilitate existing systems          Expand measures to save rescapes and returnees time spent on collecting water from distant places.          In cooperation with other UN Agencies provide partial funding for development of simple water sources in rural areas.          Provide funding to NGOs who are rehabilitating water and sanitation at communes level.          Provide through NGOs chemicals and spare parts for maintaining water and sanitation systems.          Revitalize involvement of local communities to grant the process of maintenance and repair.          Support key urban or large water treatment stations.</p>	<p>Gvt, UNHCR, WHO, UNDP, UNICEF and NGOs</p>	<p>permanent</p>



<b>Logistics Support</b> Ensure availability of trucks and buses where needed at level agreed upon with the Government. Ensure availability of family packages(two month food items, non food items, seeds and tools ) at transit centers. Ensure stockpiles of returnee family packages and other asset such as tents, generators, water bladders and tankers at UNHCR warehouses of Butare, Byumba, Cyangugu, Gisenyi, Gitarama, Kigali, Kibungo and Kibuye.	UNHCR/Implementing Partners	permanent
<b>Ensure access to land</b> Provide/Implement national legislation in accordance with the Letter and the Spirit of the Arusha Agreement Provision on use of abandoned land Ensure rights of vulnerable groups in allocation of land	Rwandese Government	permanent
<b>Property Rights</b> Find satisfactory and fair ways of dealing with the delicate question of return of property Policy on urban housing	Rwandese Government	permanent

<p><b>Transport from the border to the transit centers</b>          Ensure handover at entry point          Check that returnees bear UNHCR Repatriation Form duly completed and signed          Ensure that standard UNHCR Passenger Manifest is issued          Facilitate reception at entry point of spontaneous returnee, control of UNHCR repatriation or passenger Manifest          Ensure safety transport of both organized and spontaneous returnees in dignity.</p>	<p>GVT/UNHCR/IOM</p>	<p>permanent</p>
<p><b>Transport from transit centers to the communes of origin</b>          Fill Standard UNHCR Passenger Manifests by communes of origin and/or final destination and by convoys          Organized by convoys and final destination transport of returnee household appliances          Ensure proper registration of passenger by destination          Ensure that passengers are dropped at the final destination in the commune not en route          Ensure security, safety and dignity of returnees and their lagages during convoys from transit centers to the communes.</p>	<p>Gvt/UNHCR/IOM</p>	<p>permanent</p>

<b>Food for Work during 15 months</b> <b>1.Community Services</b> Maize Grain 50kgx50,000x15 Maize Floor 50kgx50,000x15 Beans 30kgx50,000x15 Oil 6kgx50,000x15 <b>2.Unpayee officials</b> Maize Grain 25kgx25,000x15 Maize Floor 25kgx25,000x15 Beans 15kgx25,000x15 Oil 3kgx25,000x15	Gvt/WFP	from now until December 1996
	Gvt/WFP	
<b>Supplementary Feeding</b> <b>1. UAM</b> Maize Grain 6kgx10,000x15 Maize Floor 6kgx10,000x15 Beans 3.6kgx10,000x15 Oil 0.6kgx10,000x15 HP Food 3kgx10,000x15 Biscuit 1.5kgx10,000x15  <b>2.Vulnerable Persons</b> Maize Gr. 10.5kgx5,000x15 Maize Fl. 10.5kgx5,000x15 Beans 3.6kgx5,000x15 Oil 0.6kgx5,000x15  <b>3.Malnourished Children</b> Oil 0.6kgx1,000x15 HP Food 3kgx1,000x15 Biscuit 3kgx1,000x15	Gvt/WFP/NGOs	from now until December 1996
	Gvt/WFP/NGOs	from now until December 1996
	Gvt/WFP/UNHCR/NGOs	from now until December 1996

<b>Coordinating Meeting with NGOs</b> HACU and UNHCR coordination of NGOs intervention. Harmonization of areas of cooperation and implementation; coordination between HACU/UNHCR and NGOs.	MINIREISO/HACU, UNHCR, NGOs	permanent
<b>Technical Coordinating Meeting</b> HACU/UNHCR coordination of the functioning of technical cells by sector/activity.	MINIREISO/HACU/line Ministries, UNHCR, UN Agencies and NGOs	permanent
<b>Information Tracking and information Dissemination</b> MINIREISO/HACU and UNHCR in close cooperation with line Ministries and all Organizations maintains a Data Base information System and ensure that such information is passed to all concerned bodies involved in humanitarian operation	MINIREISO/HACU, UNHCR, UNDP/DHA UN Agencies NGOs	immediate
<b>Basic Food Ration for 15 months</b> Maize Grain 60kg/f/mx15 Maize floor 54kg/f/mx15 Beans 18kg/f/mx15 Oil 3kg/f/mx15 Salt 0.75kg/f/mx15	Gvt/WFP/UNHCR/NGOs	permanent until December 1996

## Part 4- Actions required

Activities	By Whom	By When
<b>Policy and Strategy Setting Body; Integrated Task Force for Decision making and Action tacking</b> Monthly meeting between officials from line Ministries(at Ministers or Chiefs of cabinet or General Directors), Chiefs of UN Agencies.	MINIREISO	permanent
<b>Tripartite Commissions</b> Discuss policy, strategy and modalities for organized voluntary repatriation Find satisfactory and fair ways of dealing with the delicate question of return of property Periodical meeting of Commissions and sub commissions on the promotion of repatriation, security issues along the borders, cross border missions between Rwanda and asylum countries.	Government of Rwanda and asylum countries UNHCR as facilitator	immediate
<b>General Coordinating Meeting</b> Direction of HACU and UNHCR hold meetings with line Ministries, other UN Agencies and NGOs on the implementation of the overall humanitarian operation	MINIREISO/HACU/line Ministries UNHCR/UN Agencies and NGOs	permanent

## **M. Information Tracking, Information Dissemination, Data Base Info System**

### **Situation**

A variety of information measures directed to populations in the refugee camps as well as in the communes of origin have been developed, including radio broadcasts, printed materials, videos and exchange visits. Through existing tripartite commissions, concrete and effective steps are taken to promote information campaign and dissemination and thereafter to ensure accurate information to the camps to counteract rumors and misinformation.

### **Objectives/Standards/Needs**

Promote a massive voluntary repatriation through information campaign and information dissemination on the accurate situation inside Rwanda

## **N. Support to National Institutions**

### **Situation**

One of the challenges of the Rwandese Government in managing the post genocide era is to revitalize national institutions such as the Parliament, the Ministries, Justice. Under the its on-going programme, UNHCR has provided 49 light vehicles to the Government to support the functioning of certain Ministries, as well as salary provisions for field staff.

### **Objective/Standards/Needs**

Enhance the Government role in coordinating and managing the overall humanitarian assistance operation

**Objectives/Standards/Needs**

Reinforce the capacity of absorption in educational sector of the communes of origin which will receive a relatively larger caseload and a quick reintegration of children school age.

**K. Agriculture****Situation**

The on-going UNHCR programme includes an agricultural component. According to arrangements agreed on between the Rwandese Government, EU, FAO and WFP, UNHCR is distributing through Implementing partners tools and seeds to returnee families at transit centers. FAO is responsible for the distribution of seeds and tools in the communes of origin. Tools and seeds are provided by the EU and FAO.

**Objectives/Standards/Needs**

Ensure quick reintegration of returnee families in agricultural sector.

**I. Returnee Monitoring, Protection, Human Rights and Justice****Situation**

With regard to national reconciliation, the challenge of the Rwandese Government in managing the post genocide era is to heal the Rwandese society, eradicate seeds of conflict and deal with genocide and its aftermath. The Rwandese Government believes that national reconciliation can only come through the trial of the criminal through the application of a proper process of Justice. According to the Rwandese Government, a factor contributing to the genocide was that the judicial system in Rwanda was almost non existent, a culture of impunity existed, and serious crimes went unpunished.

After the genocide, large numbers of people were arrested. At present, an initial screening of returnees is carried out by security services (army, gendarmerie) at transit centers. A system of Triage is envisaged to establish which cases should be pursued and which individuals should be released.

UNHCR and other organizations such as UNHCHR and ICRC work in facilitating the reception and reintegration of returnees in safety and dignity, and in a manner which respects their basic human rights. A working group was established at the HACU of the MINIREISO, and function under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Justice to harmonize the efforts of the Rwandese Government and international, governmental and non governmental organizations involved in the strengthening of local judicial institutions. Ministries of Defense and Internal Affairs are members of the working group.

**Objectives/Standards/Needs**

Strengthen national judicial mechanism

Ensure reception and reintegration of returnees in safety and dignity

Rehabilitate judicial system

**Objectives/Standards/Needs**

Contribute to refugee protection and security at the border and transit center

Increase absorption capacity of the communes of origin in the water & Sanitation sectors

**H. Health & Nutrition****Situation**

In close cooperation with the Ministries of Health and Women and other UN Agencies (WHO, UNICEF), UNHCR has established a network facilities at transit centers level to deal with medical needs of returnees. UNHCR, WHO and UNICEF are implementing health programs respectively in their areas of responsibility, in close cooperation with line Ministries. UNHCR, WHO and UNICEF are involved in the working group on Health and Nutrition of the HACU of the MINIREISO.

**Objectives/Standards/Needs**

Ensure security and welfare of returnees at border points, transit centers and in the communes

Increase the absorption capacity of the communes of origin in the Health sector

**I. Community Services (Family Reunion, Vulnerable Groups)****Situation**

It is assumed that 50% of the potential returnees are children and many are extremely vulnerable. It is estimated that 30% of all refugee children are in families headed by single women, others are in children centers or being care for by foster families. The Rwandese Government has identified 7 vulnerable groups as per the plan of Action submitted to the Round Table for Donors pledges.

The thematic consultation jointly organized by the Rwandese Government and UNDP/DHA confirmed the Government approach to address problems of family reunification and vulnerable groups, with an emphasis on family, social and psychological reintegration of demobilized children.

UNHCR is implementing country wide programs in favor of UAM and vulnerable groups in close cooperation with the line Ministries and UNICEF. Tracing programme for family reunification is implemented upon arrival of returnees at border entry points.

**Objectives/Standards/Needs**

Promote family reunification

Support vulnerable groups to become self reliant

**J. Education****Situation**

Field observations revealed that many classrooms were destroyed or severely damaged during the 1994 war. Many more classrooms lack tables and chairs.

The rehabilitation of school physical structures is a continuation of UNHCR's involvement in rebuilding Rwanda's system of education.



**Objectives/Standards/Needs**

Ensure return of vulnerable refugees and unaccompanied children in safety and dignity

Carry out direct transport from the refugee camps where security factors permit

Address issues related to registration, search, family reunion and checkpoints to avoid bottlenecks.

**E. Shelter and Other Infrastructures****Situation**

The Rwandese Government's position with respect to access to land and property rights is that land can be made available to all returnees, but a problem exists in finding the necessary resources to develop sites for settlement and to build number of houses which are needed. Donors commitments to provide the resources to meet the needs under the Arusha Agreement were not fully met. There is a need now to make a new effort to meet the increased level of needs. The on-going UNHCR's programme will provide roofing material to 30,000 returnee families to help them building 30,000 three bedroom house each. According to the Rwandese Government, there is a real housing need for 300,000 returnee families.

The Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration is implementing through the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit a housing programme funded by UNDP donation. The programme objective is to build 600 houses. UNHCR has embarked the working group on shelter of the MINIREISO.

**Objectives/Standards/Needs**

Improve the housing capacity of the communes of origin and ensure quick resettlement of both returnees and rescapes in the communes of origin and or in new settlement sites duly provided by the Rwandese Government.

**F. Domestic Needs and Household Appliances****Situation**

Kitchen sets are normally provided at the refugee camp in countries of asylum. Other relief items are provided upon arrival at transit centers in Rwanda to families which need them.

**Objectives/Standards/Needs**

Ensure a quick and equitable distribution of materials to returnees at transit centres.

**G. Water & Sanitation****Situation**

Water and sanitation systems suffered acute disruption during the 1994 war. UN Agencies and NGOs on-going programs deal with immediate provision of water and sanitation to rescapes and returnees. 80% of the rural water system comes from simple gravity-fed systems. The rest are pumping systems.

## **C. Food and Nutrition**

### **Situation**

The on-going food and nutrition programme provides a two month food ration to each returnee family, based on the WFP daily ration per person. WFP will extend the food and nutrition programme up to December 1995. UNHCR, WFP and IOM are involved in the working group on food of the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit(HACU) of the MINIREISO which deal with food plan, distribution and monitoring of food delivery.

### **Objectives/Standards/Needs**

Cover immediate needs of returnees in providing repatriation package for two months at transit centers and a monthly basic ration in the commune during the period from January to December 1996. It is expected that 300,000 returnee families will be assisted.

Promote community activities in the communes of origin through a food for work programme covering 50,000 families.

Ensure nutrition conditions of some 10,000 unaccompanied children not yet reunified with close relatives, 5,000 vulnerable persons without support and 1,000 malnourished children. The programme will supply a series of "cantine scolaires" through a supplementary feeding programme.

## **D. Logistics and Transport**

### **Situation**

The existing fleet of UNHCR/IOM trucks and buses allows monthly rate of 180,000 (6,000 per day) returnees. Transport and logistics are implemented in three phases as follows

Phase one: Convoys from refugee camps to the transit centers through official entry points

Phase two: Convoys from transit centers to the communes of origin

Phase three : transport of returnee family packages

Phase four : Support to national institutions and NGOs in the communes to increase logistics capability

In the event of a massive returnee influx of 6,000 to 10,000 persons a day, the additional need for transport and logistics is of 80 trucks and 20 buses. Assistance from national gendarmerie and communal police will be required to grant security and safety during convoys from the border to the communes of origin. In the event of an explosion of returnees of 10,000 persons or more a day, mainly men will be requested to return back by foot from the border to their communes of origin. Only vulnerable groups duly identified by Government officials and UNHCR will be transported. Specific and proper measures will be implemented in a such way as to prevent separation and ensure family unity. UNHCR , UNAMIR and IOM are involved in the working group on transport and logistics of the HACU of the MINIREISO.

## **Part 3- Sector Objectives and Activities**

### **A. Management and Overall Coordination**

#### **Situation**

Tripartite Commissions between asylum countries, Rwanda and UNHCR define general policy and strategy for promoting voluntary repatriation of Rwandese refugees.

There is an Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit (HACU) within the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration (MINIREISO), staffed with officials from the Rwandese Government and staff from Inter-Governmental and Non -Governmental Organizations working in Rwanda. The HACU is a Humanitarian Aid Coordinator Body which acts as a policy and strategy setting body. It involves line Ministries, UN Agencies and NGOs operating in Rwanda. UNHCR is Lead Agency for repatriation, reintegration and rehabilitation of the communes of origin (Quick Impact Projects).

#### **Objectives/Standards/Needs**

Revitalize and enhance the Government's capacity in coordinating the overall humanitarian assistance operation with respect to repatriation, reintegration and rehabilitation of the communes of origin.

Develop through technical cells established within the HACU contingency plan and operation plans for repatriation, reintegration of returnees and rescapes and rehabilitation of communes.

Harmonize to increase efficiency of reintegration and rehabilitation project coordination.

Coordination of the functioning of technical cells by sector/activity.

Improve effectiveness in achieving operation objectives.

### **B. Protection, Reception and Registration**

#### **Situation**

The Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration has set up a network system in close coordination with other line Ministries involved, UNHCR and IOM to ensure reception, registration and transportation via transit centres of returnees from the border entry points to the final destination in the communes of origin, in safety and dignity.

#### **Objectives/Standards/Needs**

Ensure protection, registration and reception of returnees, as well as returnee monitoring in the communes, secteurs and cellules.

Ensure safety and security conditions with the cooperation of the gendarmerie and the "police communale" during convoys from the borders to the transit centers, and thereafter from the transit centers to the communes. UNHCR registration mechanism and forms newly developed will be used in close coordination with national institutions involved. The registration form shows the complete return process from the refugee camp until the commune of origin, in the context of an organized repatriation.

**Transit Centres Basic Activities**

Center	Registr	Distrib	Shelter	wat/San	Health	UAM	Manag.
Nkamira	gvt/hcr	coopi	coopi	coopi	msf-b	scf/icrc	coopi
College	gvt/hcr	intersos	coopi	coopi	merlin	scf/icrc	coopi
Nyangatare	gvt/hcr	irc	irc	irc	irc	scf/icrc	irc
Nyarushishi	gvt/hcr	concern	concern	irc	msf-e	scf/icrc	concern
Bugarama	gvt/hcr	concern	concern	irc	mdm	scf/icrc	concern
Butare	gvt/hcr	coopi	coopi	coopi	msf-b	scf/icrc	coopi
Ndera	gvt/hcr	concern	concern	concern	sdr/msf-f	scf/icrc	concern
Dihiro	gvt/hcr	irc	irc	irc	zoa	scf/icrc	irc
Cyonyo	gvt/hcr	adra/lwf	adra/lwf	arp/arc	arc	scf/icrc	arp/arc
Byumba	gvt/hcr	goal	goal	goal	goal	scf/icrc	goal
Nyakarambi	gvt/hcr	aef	aef	aef	aef	scf/icrc	aef
Birenga	gvt/hcr	irc	irc	irc	imc	scf/icrc	lwf
Kibuye	gvt/hcr			msf-f	msf-f	scf/icrc	

In the event of an explosion of returnees over a few days which may lead to have valid persons walking by foot to reach their communes of origin, way stations will be made available between the border and the communes, to provide basic assistance. Water points will be established even 5 to 10 km along main axes of return..

## 2.2. Massive (forced or spontaneous) influx of returnees

An explosion of returnee influx (forced or spontaneous) of more than 500,000 to 700,000 Rwandese refugees to Rwanda over a few days may lead to the sealing of borders by the Rwandese Government for national security and security of Rwandese populations. A massive returnee influx of 10,000 to 20,000 returnees per day will engender transport, logistics and security escort problems.

## 2.3. Gradually Organized Voluntary Repatriation

Planning figure 1

asylum country site	refugee popul. as at 30 Nov 95	planning figure Oct-Dec. 95	planning figure Jan-Jul 1996	total returnees
Burundi	152,083	50,000	80,000	130,000
Tanzania	531,982	50,000	150,000	200,000
Zaire	1,052,248	150,000	640,000	790,000
Total	1,742,329	250,000	870,000	1,120,000

Planning figure 2

asylum country site	refugee popul. as at 30 Nov 95	planning figure Oct-Dec 95	planning figure Jan-Jul 95	total returnees
Burundi	152,083	50,000	80,000	130,000
Tanzania	531,982	50,000	150,000	200,000
Zaire	1,052,248	330,000	590,000	920,000
Total	1,742,329	430,000	820,000	1,250,000

### Entry Points

PREFECTURE	ENTRY POINT	OBSERVATION
BUTARE	kanyaru Haut	
BYUMBA	Gatuma Kagitumba	
CYANGUGU	Bugarama Ruzizi 1 Ruzizi 2	
GISENYI	Gisenyi ville Mutovu(Mutara)	
KIBUNGO	Rusumo	
KIGALI RURAL	Gasenyi	

### Transit centres capacity

PREFECTURE	TRANSIT CENTERS	CAPACITY
BUTARE	Butare	2,000
BYUMBA	Byumba Cyonyo /Nyangatare	1,000 2,100
CYANGUGU	Bugarama* Niarushishi* West Nyangatare	1,200 <sup>s</sup> 3,000 3,500
GISENYI	Adventist University* College Nkamira	6,500 10,000 3,000
KIGALI VILLE	Ndera Nyatarama*	400 5,000
KIGALI RURAL	Gashora	500
KIBUNGO	Birenga Nyakarambi	2,000 2,000
KIBUYE	Kibuye Nyamishaba*	2,000 700
KIGALI SUD	Diriro*	500

\* new transit centres

## Part 2 - Planning scenarios

### 2.1. Trigger to launch emergency procedures or "change gear"

#### Assumptions

Presence of refugees considered as a security risk by countries of asylum and country of origin. Asylum countries no longer prepared to provide asylum to large number of refugees. Unflinching determination and willingness of the Rwandese Government to do everything possible to enable the return in safety and dignity of all the Rwandese refugees in the Letter and the Spirit of the Plan of Action of the Bujumbura Conference. Progress in the Tripartite Commissions and results of the Cairo summit. Rwandese Government organized jointly with UNDP a thematic consultation to mobilize donor's contributions in view of a massive returnee influx. UNHCR reverting to Regional Voluntary Repatriation. General progress in the Tripartite Commissions

#### Strategy

Through existing Tripartite Commissions :

Take concrete and effective steps to promote voluntary repatriation, reintegration of returnees and rescapes and rehabilitation of the communes

Intensify information campaign to ensure accurate information to the camps to counteract rumors and misinformation

Provide National Legislation and Regulations

Support spontaneous repatriation as one of the major feature of the programme

Reduce to the maximum extent possible the delays faced by returnees before reaching their communes of origin

Concentrate international monitoring and relief assistance rather on the communes of origin than in the refugee camps.

#### Constraints

Weak information dissemination on areas of origin

Weak information or clear policies on current Rwanda Government legislation on :

provision of use of abandoned land

entry into administration

right to property

urban housing

arrest and imprisonment

commission de triage

## Part 1 - Background

1.1. Further to the forced expulsion on August 1995 of some 14,000 Rwandese refugees from the Goma, Bukavu and Uvira camps of the North and South Kivu, a strong convergence of interests emerged in the course of the High Commissioner's assessment in the Great Lakes Region that seeks accelerated and organized return of Rwandese refugees to Rwanda in safety and dignity. Countries of asylum expressed that they are no longer prepared to carry out the serious security and material burden posed by the presence of refugees and underlined the urgency of promoting voluntary repatriation.

1.2. The Rwandese Government recognizes that continue exile represents a security risk, and conversely, that orderly return are an indispensable prerequisite for stability and reconciliation, and that donor community, UNHCR and International Organization cannot sustain a care and maintenance refugee programme in definitively. The Rwandese Government considers Voluntary Repatriation as the only feasible solution for the large majority of concerned refugees.

1.3. Although the Head of State of Zaire gave an interview to Libre Belgique against the imposed deadline of 31 December 1995 for voluntary repatriation of all Rwandese refugees, the guide's statement does not modify UNHCR BO Kigali's policy on repatriation. In pursuance to the Cairo Summit on Rwanda crisis, UNHCR BO Kigali's priority focused on needs assessment and communes profile for better preparedness and response capability for massive influx of Rwandese returnees.

1.4. The Arusha Accord and the Letter and the Spirit of the Bujumbura Plan of Action define the legal framework which allowed the establishment of Tripartite Commissions between Rwanda, Countries of Asylum and UNHCR while its provide the basic legal underpinning of the voluntary repatriation.

1.5. The Rwandese Government has stressed that UNHCR should be the Lead Agency for repatriation. Under the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit (HACU) of the MINIREISO, 9 working groups were established and are functioning at sector/activity levels. UNHCR BO in Rwanda has established field offices and a network of facilities which ensure a proper reception in safety and dignity, monitoring and humanitarian assistance to all returnees arriving from all countries of asylum.



# Contents

## **Part One : Background**

## **Part Two : Planning Scenarios**

Trigger to launch Emergency Procedures or "Change Gear"  
Massive (forced or spontaneous) influx of returnees  
Gradually organized voluntary repatriation  
Border Entry Points  
Transit Centres Capacity  
Transit Centres Basic Activities

## **Part Three : Sector objectives and Activities**

A. Management & Overall Programme Coordination  
B. Protection, Reception and Registration  
C. Food and Nutrition  
D. Logistics and Transport  
E. Shelter and other Infrastructure  
F. Domestic Needs and Household Support  
G. Water & Sanitation  
H. Health & Nutrition  
I. Community Services(Family Reunion, Vulnerable Groups)  
J. Education  
k. Agriculture  
L. Returnee Monitoring, Protection, Justice, Human Rights  
M. Information tracking, Information campaign, Information Dissemination  
N. Support to National Institutions

## **Part Four : Actions required**

This document is an internal working document of the UNHCR Branch Office for refugee contingency planning in Rwanda. It is confidential and should not be shared with any persons other than UNHCR's Branch Offices in the Region, UNHCR's Implementing Partners and appropriated Government Authorities. The scenarios indicated are for planning purposes for humanitarian response only and do not imply any political stance of the Humanitarian Body involved in the planning process. Planning figures provided are based on the result of the UNHCR meetings held in Nairobi, the update made by the Office of the HC's Special Envoy and the willingness of the Rwandese Government to receive all Rwandese refugees without any precondition. The UNHCR Branch Office in Rwanda acts as Lead Agency for Voluntary Repatriation, Reintegration and Rehabilitation of the Communes of Origin(Quick Impact Projects), in close Coordination with the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration(MINIREISO), other line Ministries involved and other UN Agencies through Technical Cells established within the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit(HACU) of the MINIREISO.

### 3.1. Food Assistance and Food Production

1. Initial assistance for some 350,000 displaced persons has been provided by WFP and ICRC. WFP has assumed a major role in mobilising and transporting the food from various donors to Kigali. ICRC has organised the internal transport and distribution of the food aid, together with the Rwandese Red Cross, and has provided the financial and logistic support<sup>+</sup> required for the operation of the feeding programme. In addition to the WFP pipeline, ICRC has implemented its own food pipeline from Uganda and Kenya.
2. The sudden major increase in the caseload in February 1993, compounded with difficulties encountered in delivering the food to this landlocked country, caused severe problems in maintaining the food supply pipeline. New pledges, as described below, together with upgrading of the transport capacity (see Section 2 of Chapter 3), are needed to remedy the situation.
3. The mission estimates that 133,650 mts of emergency food, together with funds for the external transport and Internal Transport, Storage and Handling (ITSH) costs, will be required for a caseload of 900,000 persons. The assistance is planned to feed the displaced through December 1993.
4. To date, donors have pledged nearly 60% of the food needed through WFP and ICRC (see Annex) which is adequate only for the next 4 months. An additional 60,560 mts needs to be pledged urgently. Another 1,172 mts of special food items are required for the nutritional rehabilitation of an estimated 10,000 children under 5 years of age (therapeutic feeding), and as a contribution to the supplementary child feeding programme.
5. The general food production outlook within the country is grim and recently has deteriorated sharply. Population pressure is serious in certain parts of the country and has been further exacerbated by massive population displacement in the north. An increasing number of households are unable to acquire even 80% of their needed calorie intake. The agricultural output has been reduced for two successive years because the conflict affects<sup>\*</sup> primarily the northern areas, the breadbasket of the country. The output of staple food, such as cereals and beans, suffered a deficit of about 88,000 mts in 1992, which has been only partially covered through informal importation.
6. Prospects for the current season's crops to be harvested in July are bleak. No harvest is expected from the areas occupied by the RPF and only 70% of a normal harvest is foreseen in the border zones. The food supply situation is therefore likely to deteriorate further.
7. As a result, the food import requirement will rise sharply in 1993. The mission provisionally estimates that 200,000 mts of cereals and pulses will be required, including the emergency food aid of 133,650 mts planned for the displaced persons. Given Rwanda's precarious balance of payment position, it will not be possible to meet this deficit with commercial imports. The import requirements will need to be re-assessed in June - July 1993 when the outcome of the 1993 second main season harvest is known.

8. As a consequence of the conflict, large-scale livestock deaths have occurred. This contributes to the general protein deficit of the Rwandese population.

9. Simple agricultural tools and seeds should be provided to the displaced to encourage their productive capacity both around the camps and upon their return.

### **3.2. Logistics of Food Aid**

1. With the sudden increase in February of the number of displaced and in the emergency food requirement (climbing to almost 15,500 mts a month), adequate supplies could not be delivered on time by normal routes. Security constraints and road conditions make overland transport to landlocked Rwanda a very difficult and expensive undertaking.

2. Most of the food aid has so far been purchased in Uganda but, with the border closing, direct shipment of this food is not possible. Transit via Tanzania is difficult due to poor road conditions and takes an average of two weeks.

3. To improve its delivery capacity, WFP started an airlift in February 1993, managed by the WFP/OLS office in Kampala, which has proved to be a key factor in providing emergency relief. It has delivered 4,645 mts of food so far to ICRC in Kigali to ensure a minimum ration to the beneficiaries. The use of the airlift helps take the burden off the already overstretched trucking capacity. Funding is sought for the next period in order to continue this vital service for at least 6 months.

4. It is estimated that two Ilyushin type aircraft will continue to be needed during the current rainy season to carry 6,250 mts monthly. This could be progressively reduced to one aircraft and 4,000 mts monthly, for as long as direct access routes by land remains restricted. WFP estimates the monthly cost of one airlift at US\$ 1,260,000 and an amount of US\$ 13,938,750 is now requested to cover the period.

5. The Ugandan market can presumably only supply about 60% of the entire cereal requirements, the balance will therefore have to be shipped from outside which means that additional costs will be incurred for overland transport (from Mombasa or Dar-es-Salaam).

6. In the WFP office in Kigali, the staffing level, communications systems and logistics equipment were set up to manage a regular development programme. The dimension of the ongoing impending crisis highlights the need to strengthen the office. Therefore a basic monitoring system of the WFP relief operation needs to be put in place urgently. As far as possible, WFP will endeavour to deploy international food monitors to directly oversee distribution and to report on all developments which affect the relief operation.

7. In order to carry out regular food distribution to the remote areas during the rainy season, some road and bridge repairs are required. These infrastructure improvements will be of an emergency nature and will be solely in support of the delivery of relief food.

### 3.3. Nutrition

1. Even in areas untouched by the war, the nutritional status of women and children in Rwanda is critical. One child out of five weighs less than 2.5 kilograms at birth; 6% of children under three suffer from severe, and 25% from moderate (weight/age), malnutrition. Intestinal parasites and micronutrient (Vitamin A, iodine and iron) deficiencies are common. Weaning practices are poor and the general diet is inadequate.
2. The emergency has put 180,000 children under five (20% of the displaced population) and 72,000 breast-feeding women (8%) at great risk of life-threatening malnutrition. The nutritional status of such groups was already precarious before the February resumption of hostilities. Since August 1992, the rapid and unpredictable rise in the number of internally displaced had caused gaps in the food aid pipeline. During the same period, market prices of local food staples rose to their highest levels since 1984.
3. At the end of September 1992, the Ministry of Health, MSF/Holland and UNICEF found that levels of malnutrition among the displaced were 10% higher than the average for Rwanda and that 15% of a survey sample were severely malnourished. In some camps, up to 70% of the children were suffering from stunting, a clear sign of long-term caloric deficits. Between October and December 1992, 30 to 50% of children in camps registered significant weight loss.
4. The nutritional programmes of relief agencies are part of a broader strategy combining nutrition with immunization against measles, control of diarrhoeal diseases, systematic distribution of vitamin A and anti-parasitic drugs, and the provision of clean water and adequate sanitation facilities.
5. CARITAS is the leading agency in supplementary feeding, and is providing supplementary food to 126,000 children, breast-feeding mothers, indigents and orphaned children. CARITAS needs additional resources and food to cover requirements until the end of the year. There is an urgent need to provide staff and equipment, and to train and supervise nutrition workers. Médecins sans Frontières (Holland) has set up therapeutic feeding centres in the largest camps with many severely malnourished children. ICRC with the Belgian Red Cross, has been providing supplementary feeding and training for field workers. MSF (Belgium), Médecins du Monde and Catholic Relief Services are also beginning to implement feeding programmes. UNICEF had provided technical support and equipment for centres.
6. Since the resumption of hostilities in February, nutrition levels have fallen among the most vulnerable groups. 7,200 children under five have already been identified as severely malnourished. This represents 4% of the targeted age group. This number of severely malnourished children is expected to increase to 10,000 (5.5% of the target group). A large percentage of children are suffering from moderate malnutrition. They need immediate attention to prevent them from becoming severely malnourished.

7. Considering data in hand and the possibility of a nutritional disaster unless peace is re-established, the UN interagency mission agrees with recommendations from national and international relief agencies for an emergency nutrition programme. Relief agencies have agreed to provide food supplements for all 72,000 breast-feeding mothers of children under two years, since breast-milk continues to be the most important source of calories and protein for children of this age.

8. Targeting the mothers will increase milk supply and improve child and maternal nutrition at the same time. Orphaned or unaccompanied children and other indigent people, about 2% of the displaced population (or 18,000 persons), will receive supplementation under the programme. While the current identified caseload is 14,400 children (8% of the total population of 180,000 children 0-5 years), it is expected that as many as 36,000 children under 5 years will require assistance.

9. UNICEF is appealing for funds to pay for high-energy biscuits for moderately malnourished children under five, breast-feeding mothers, orphaned and unaccompanied children. The biscuits will be distributed through CARITAS and other NGOs. The proposed biscuits have high nutritional value (500 kcal). They are easy to store and transport, and require no water or firewood. (Both of these commodities are in very short supply in the affected areas). UNICEF will provide technical support to CARITAS and other NGOs in the targeting and distribution of this food.

10. UNICEF will also provide OXFAM kits for supplementary and therapeutic feeding. CARITAS, MSF-Holland, the Belgian Red Cross and other agencies will staff and manage the feeding centres. As soon as the situation permits, UNICEF will work with the Ministry of Health and the NGOs to ensure regular nutritional surveillance of vulnerable groups. This permits targeting of children and lactating women for supplementary and therapeutic feeding and related health services, and monitoring of the impact of these interventions. UNICEF will continue to provide technical assistance and support coordination between the Ministry of Health and international and national NGOs.

### **3.4. Health**

1. The war has disrupted most health services. It has destroyed or damaged many health centres and hospitals in the affected area. There is no referral system. Health workers have fled the fighting with the rest of the population. Epidemiological and nutritional surveillance systems have broken down. The displaced population is placing overwhelming strain on existing health services and structures in host communities. Non-government organisations, church groups and ICRC, in cooperation with Rwandese and Belgian Red Cross agencies, have started to provide health services through emergency health posts in camps or near concentrations of displaced people. The Ministry of Health is receiving assistance to reinforce its health infrastructure in affected areas.

2. The long rainy season has started and, with only minimal protection of the huts, it will increase the risk of acute respiratory diseases, water source contamination and diarrhoeal diseases among the displaced in and around the camps.
3. Without access to adequate or safe water and a limited number of latrines, the rain will wash human excreta and household waste into the streams that usually run through the valleys. These streams are often a major source of drinking water. The result is a dangerous increase in morbidity and mortality, especially among the 200,000 children under five years.
4. Skin diseases such as scabies, impetigo, and fungal infections, and eye infections are very common. Malaria, intestinal worms, acute respiratory infections, and watery and bloody diarrhoea are the major causes of morbidity among children. In camps near irrigated rice-fields, the prevalence of malaria is very high. It will increase if no preventive and curative action is taken. Plasmodium falciparum is common and chloroquine-resistant. If advanced and expensive, second-line anti-malarial drugs are not available, malaria caused by this organism can lead to fatal cerebral complications.
5. As soon as the rainy season stops, the risk of an outbreak of meningitis will increase due to overcrowding in the camps. The HIV-prevalence rate of the displaced population is roughly 3%. The displaced have moved much closer to urban areas where HIV prevalence rates are in the region of 30%. 8,500 displaced persons have venereal disease, 22,000 are HIV-positive and 1,100 will probably get AIDS. If nothing is done, this figure could theoretically increase to 200,000 HIV-positive persons. There is a close association between AIDS and Tuberculosis in Rwanda and 60% of TB patients also have AIDS. This could represent about 2,000 existing TB cases in the displaced population requiring treatment to prevent the further spread of the disease.
6. The Red Cross agencies are providing supplies, surgical teams and staff for the care of the war-wounded in civilian and military hospitals in Kigali and are supporting a number of medical structures in affected areas. Médecins sans Frontières (Holland and Belgium), the Belgian Red Cross, Médecins du Monde and others have deployed health teams to meet the health needs of the displaced, in camps, in public buildings and in other sites.
7. WHO will strengthen the existing health infrastructure (including those already set up by the NGOs), and set up 20 provisional health centres and 200 health posts in the camps. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the Belgian Red Cross has agreed to support existing structures. MSF-Holland will open new dispensaries where existing structures cannot cope. MSF-Belgium have recently completed a needs assessment and will begin work in the health centre in Ruhengeri. Médecins du Monde will also begin working in the health sector in Giti and Rutare as soon as they have completed their assessment. WHO will provide support to these NGO initiatives. The complementarity of projects, close cooperation and coordination with NGOs, which exists in normal programmes, will be maintained and strengthened during the emergency. The proposed operational support to NGOs is indispensable.



8. WHO will set up an emergency malaria control programme in collaboration with the malaria control department of the Ministry of Health and other operational agencies. This will include residual spraying, provision of necessary drugs and laboratory support, and the training of health workers. WHO has also identified a programme linking AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Disease control and Tuberculosis prevention as an emergency priority. The programme will provide preventive and health care measures against AIDS, detect and cure TB patients, and provide protection to the whole community. The programme will also detect AIDS patients. The existing hospital of Ruhengeri will be upgraded and the equipment and personnel of the closed hospitals transferred to Rwesero. WHO will provide essential drugs and equipment to all hospitals and health centres.

9. Under an Infectious Disease Control Programme, UNICEF will continue its support to government, church and NGO operations to ensure that all children are vaccinated against measles and meningitis and have access to Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS). 25,000 children have been vaccinated against measles by the end of March. UNICEF has already made available, through the Ministry of Health, measles vaccines, oral rehydration sachets and Vitamin A capsules for distribution during vaccination. UNICEF will also continue to provide emergency supplies of essential drugs and medical supplies for women and children.

10. UNICEF will help to implement an emergency health care project to strengthen basic curative services to treat the major diseases. This will include ferrous and folic acid for pregnant women, to reduce the impact of chronic anaemia. UNICEF will expand its support to health worker training, and field visits by ministry of health staff. This will include continuing support for mobile teams from the Ministry of Health. UNICEF is also planning to provide vaccines to protect 900,000 people against a possible meningitis outbreak. WHO will provide the epidemiological expertise for the prevention of such an outbreak.

### **3.5. Water and Sanitation**

1. Inadequate water supply and sanitation facilities cause many of the major health problems currently facing the displaced. Linked with infectious diseases and falling nutrition levels, they pose a serious threat to the lives and well-being of young children and women.

2. Spontaneous camps have sprung up on sites near large water sources. But most of the displaced are still in desperate need of safe and reliable access to enough water for drinking, cooking and washing. Many people lost their water containers and cooking pots in the rush to flee the fighting. Women and children have to queue for many hours to get the limited supplies of water in or near camp sites and public buildings. Soap is scarce.

3. Sanitation conditions in the larger camps are alarming and pose a major health threat. The steep slope of some of the camp sites facilitates the drainage of waste water. But the beginning of the rains has increased the risk of contamination of water sources. Unless agencies help the displaced living in camps or gathering around public buildings and parishes to gain easier access to water supply and sanitation, there will be serious outbreaks of oral-faecal diseases.



4. The Ministry of Public Works is the Government body responsible for rural water supply and sanitation. Several relief agencies are active in emergency water supply: Médecins sans Frontières (Holland and Belgium), ICRC with the Rwandese and Belgian Red Cross Societies, CARE International, the French Volunteer Service, Aide et Action, German GTZ, DRIM and J.C. Rhénanie-Palatinat, Austrian Co-operation, Médecins du Monde and UNICEF.

5. Current coverage in water supply is about 25% of need. Relief agencies have set a target of at least five litres of clean water for all people in camps or around public buildings as soon as possible. They are also trying to provide safe means of excreta disposal, using different approaches: collection, basic trench latrines or more elaborate pit-latrines. Agencies estimate that a total of 4,215 latrines will need to be constructed to ensure improved sanitation in existing camps.

6. Agencies involved in water supply and sanitation meet regularly to discuss needs and co-ordinate responses. Information and assessment of need are especially difficult in the Ruhengeri sector and in sites near the combat zone, where the displaced population continues to be extremely mobile. There is an urgent need to provide a capacity of 1,964 m<sup>3</sup> for the Byumba Central and West sectors.

Emergency interventions include the following projects:

**Water Supply:**

- trucking water to camps where no alternative sources exist;
- providing rainwater catchment and storage systems on all buildings with permanent roofs in the vicinity of camp sites;
- constructing water cisterns in camps;
- setting up surface water treatment systems; and
- constructing gravity-fed water supply systems.

**Sanitation:**

- constructing open trenches and pit latrines;
- providing soap; and
- health and hygiene education.

**3.6. Energy Supply and Conservation**

1. Due to the extreme population density, by African standards, Rwanda has for many years suffered from a shortage of both fire and construction wood. The current large scale displacement of 15% of its population has meant that the camps population does not have enough wood for cooking and the host areas have had their wood-lots stripped.

2. A combination of activities is required to cover the energy needs for cooking and to start replanting the devastated wood-lands, including the delivery of wood, coal, peat and agricultural waste from more distant areas. Importation of wood or coal from nearby forest areas in Tanzania should also begin as soon as possible. The Rwandese, by tradition, are used to family cooking and may resist more centrally prepared meals. However, if the current situation continues, it may be necessary to provide military or Red Cross type oil-heated mobile kitchens.

### **3.7. Shelter and Household Items**

1. Displaced families generally arrive at camps with nothing more than scant items of clothing. On entry, they are allocated a site on which to construct a hut; they have to collect building materials themselves. Relief agencies (AFRICARE, UNHCR, CRS, CARE and OXFAM) have provided plastic sheeting for huts and other structures. Additional quantities of such sheeting is required. UNHCR has already submitted a request to a major donor to cover part of the outstanding needs and the balance will be included in the concurrent ICRC appeal.

2. Displaced persons lack other basic essentials such as jerry cans, cooking pots and blankets, which have been provided by CRS, CARE, EURO ACTION ACCORD, UNHCR and USAID. UNHCR, in its above mentioned appeal, has also included funds for some of these items. In addition, the ICRC appeal will cover all remaining needs for these items.

3. Furthermore, some items to provide minimal human dignity and comfort would be highly desirable. These include moderately warm clothes (the average altitude in Rwanda is 1,500 meters above sea-level), shrouds for the deceased, sleeping mats and storm lanterns. Interested donors are advised to contact the Non-Governmental Organisations which are operational in the non-food sector for further information and for contributions.

### **3.8. Education**

1. Before the war, Rwanda had a relatively high primary enrolment rate of 62% (44% for girls). Even under normal circumstances, parents have difficulty covering school costs and they have no money for school materials. Salaries account for more than 80% of the Education Ministry budget. The war has destroyed schools in the war zone and now school buildings in host communities are being used as shelters. Consequently, teachers, as well as students, have fled the fighting. The war threatens to deprive 15% of Rwanda's school-age children of their right to education. Thus there is an urgent need to provide emergency schooling to the estimated 153,000 primary school-age children affected by the war.

2. The national education system is unable to handle the problem of displaced school children. Schools that continue to function near camps cannot absorb displaced school children. Under the present emergency it is impossible that this additional need can be met by existing national resources.