HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE 15 MAR - 31 AUG 1995

~~[1 STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL]~~

[3 CONFIDENTIAL]

EL/WG APR 2009

2 strictly Confidential

M.B. 19- Dec. 2011

UNHCR SUMMARY TABLE OF PRIORITY REQUIREMENTS
MASS RETURNEE INFLUX FROM ZAIRE / AUGUST 1995

I. Existing Entry Points
- A. Rusizi 1 & 2 (Cyangugu)
- B. Gisenyi ville (Gisenyi)

II. New Entry Points:
- C. Bugarama (Cyangugu)
- D. Mutovu (Gisenyi)

III. Existing Transit Centres. [capacity:
- E. Nyagatare (Cyangugu). [3000
- F. Nkamira (Gisenyi). [1500

IV. New Transit Centres
- G. Nyarushishi (Cyangugu). *opening*
- H. Bugarama (Cyangugu). *opening*
- I. Nkamira (Gisenyi). *expansion*
- J. College (Gisenyi). *reopening*
- K. Methodist U. (Gisenyi). *opening*

SHELTER
Primary Needs for expansion of **I. Existing Reception Centres**
and creation of **II. New Border Points & IV. New Transit Centres :**

1.	Plastic sheeting:	30,000 sheets
2.	Tentage: sufficient for	2,000 persons
3.	RubbHalls (storage tents): 500MT capacity / tent -	Nyarushishi : 3 units
		Bugarama : 2 units
		Nkamira : 2 units
		Methodist U. : 3 units

WATER
Primary Needs for maintenance of **I., II., III., and IV.:**

1.	Water bladders (x 45,000lt):	10 units
2.	'Camions citernes' (x 18,000lt):	5 units

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT
Additional needs for servicing returnee populations in western Rwanda

1.	7MT x 4WD trucks (for moving persons and effects):	20 vehicles
2.	7MT x 4WD trucks (for distributing food, seeds, tools):	33 vehicles
3.	Light vehicles (for returnee escort teams):	26 vehicles

N.B. All vehicles for hire or purchase, as appropriate

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT (for government use in communes of origin)

Specifications to be provided by Government of Rwanda

CLOTHING

1. Assorted Clothing: sufficient for 20,000 persons

PERSONAL NEEDS

ITEMS	FOR 50,000 RETURNEES QUANTITY	CURRENT NEEDS	FOR 500,000 RETURNEES QUANTITY	CURRENT NEEDS
A)				
Blankets	30,000	0	300,000	300,000
Plastic Mats	30,000	0	300,000	300,000
Plastic Sheeting	10,000	0	100,000	100,000
Kitchen Sets	10,000	0	100,000	100,000
Jerrycans (10lt)	20,000	2,000	200,000	200,000
Soaps	50,000	0	500,000	500,000
B)				
Hoes/Tools	10,000	21,600	100,000	216,000
Beans (seeds)	100	45,000	1,000	450,000
Maize (seeds)	50	5,250	500	52,500

NOTE

Blanket : 3 per family of 5
Plastic sheets : 1 per family of 5
Kitchen set : 1 per family of 5
Jerrycans : 2 per family of 5
Soaps : 200g. per person per month
Hoes : 1 per family of 5
Bean seeds : 10kg per family
Maize seeds : 5kg per family

REUNION DE CONSULTATION SUR LA CRISE DES PRISONS RWANDAISES

Ordre du jour:

1. Situation actuelle et actions à entreprendre. (Ministre de la Justice)

2. Actions entreprises par le Gouvernment et les Organisations Internationales. (Ministre de la Justice et Président de la Commission Interministérielle chargée du désengorgement des Prisons)

3. Résultats de la réunion des bailleurs de fonds de Génève. (SRSG et Mr Fareed de DHA)

PAUSE CAFE

4. Plan d'action. (Ministre de la Justice et PNUD)

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PROGRAMME FOR CIVPOL COMMISSIONER'S ADMINISTRATIVE MEETING WITH CHIEFS OF DIVISIONS/MONITORING TEAMS TO BE HELD ON 9th SEPTEMBER 95 AT CIVPOL HQ, TRAFIPRO

SER	TIME	EVENTS	REMARKS
1.	08.30	Arrival of Chiefs of Division/Monitoring Teams	CPOO
2.	08.45	All to be seated	
3.	09.00	Arrival of CIVPOL Commissioner/Chairman	
4.	09.05	Chairman/CIVPOL Commissioner's welcome address	
5.	09.10	Control of tasks	CHAIRMAN
6.	10.00	Review of previous minutes	SECRETARY
7.	10.30	Reports by CPMTS/Chiefs of Divisions CPMT/GIKONGORO CPMT/KIBUYE CPMT/GISENYI CPMT/BUTARE CPMT/GITARAMA CPMT/KIGALI CPMT/CYANGUGU CPMT/RUHENGERI LO/FHQ CPTO CPPLOGO CPOO	Each speaker will be given the maximum of five minutes for his presentation
8.	11.40	CIVPOL Commissioner/Chairman's Directives/Instructions	
9.	12.00	Chairman's closing address	
10.	12.30	End of Conference	

LO - HQ.

NOTE

SRSG

Fald/New York has just now approved my accelerated home leave. I had postponed it since their authorization was taking so long. Anyway, they have approved it subject to reimbursement if mission does not stay 6 more months.

I am going to avail myself of this since I have matters to settle with my flat in New York and my mother in Miami who is getting impatient and a bit nervous.

I plan to leave, subject to your concurrence, on the **14th September**. Mr. de Souza will be back on Saturday the 16th, so we will not be too tight.

I plan to return on the **5th October**. In all it is exactly three weeks.

Your kind approval.

Isel Rivero

Fine. By all means as usual!
take care

Isl

Amada please copy to
DAO. - Thanks.

Mr. DAO / SA

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA
UNAMIR

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA
MINUAR

NOTE POUR LE DOSSIER

REF: **COMMUNICATION TELEPHONIQUE DIALLO/DESSANDE**

1. De nairobi où il se trouve depuis le 12 septembre avec M. José Luís Jesus, Sécrétaire Général-Adjoint, Envoyé Spécial du Sécrétaire Général des Nations Unies pour la Région des Grands Lacs, M. Ismael Diallo a téléphoné pour communiquer le contenu d'un fax qu'il ne réussissait pas à faire envoyer à Kigali.

2. Monsieur Diallo informe:

- que l'Envoyé Spécial arrivera à Kigali le mardi 19 septembre par avion spécial de la MINUAR en provenance de Bujumbura pour un séjour de deux jours au Rwanda ;

- qu'il souhaite avoir l'assistance de la MINUAR pour le transport par avion de Bujumbura à Kigali (19/09) et de Kigali à Kampala (21/09). M. Diallo dit avoir pris langue avec M. Demitros, Chef du Bureau de Liaison de l'Administration à Nairobi, lequel attend les instructions de Kigali pour ce faire;

- que l'Envoyé Spécial envisage d'entreprendre des consultations avec le Président, le Vice-Président, le Premier-Ministre, le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et le Ministre de la Réhabilitation et de la Réintégration Sociale;

- qu'outre les audiences à solliciter mentionnées au paragraphe précédent, M. Jesus aimerait dans la mesure du possible rencontrer les Ambassadeurs des pays ci-après: Etats-Unis, France, Belgique, Allemagne ainsi que toute autre personnalité sur les suggestions du Représentant Spécial.

3. **Actions à Prendre**

a) L'Administration (MOVCON/AirOps) doit examiner et donner suite à la requête relative au transport aérien indiquée à l'alinea 2 du paragraphe 2 de la présente note.

b) Le Représentant Spécial (Bureau du Protocole) adressera au Protocole d'Etat les demandes d'audience avec les autorités locales et celles avec les Ambassadeurs.

c) L'Administration (Secteur Hébergement) réservera deux chambres d'hotel au compte au compte de la délégation.(1 petite suite et une chambre simple).

Kigali, 15 septembre 1995.-

Beadengar P. Dessande
Chef du Protocole

cc: SRSG
FC
ED
CAO
SPAO
SPOKESMAN
SA
MOVCON
AIROPS
ACCOMMODATION

Highlights of the meeting between the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, Donors and Heads of UN and international agencies.

Date: Tuesday 5 September 1995

Venue: UNHCR Office - Kacyiru Kigali

Rapporteur: K. Diagne

As part of her visit in Rwanda, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, Mme. Sadako Ogata met with donors, heads of UN and international agencies represented in Kigali to brief them about her visit to the Great Lakes. Mme. Ogata said that her visit is undertaken at the request of the Secretary General of the U. N., Dr. Boutros-Boutros Ghali. The purpose being to hold discussions with the authorities of the countries of assylum and the countries of origin on how to carry out the repatriation of some 2 million Rwandese refugees who fled Rwanda between April and July last year. The HC explained that the visit was also prompted by the decision taken recently by the Zairean Government to expell the Rwandese and Burundi refugees on its territory. The HC said that she already met with the Prime Minister of Zaire, Mr. Kendo Wa Dongo, in Geneva last week and the essence of their discussion has been summarized in an "Proces Verbal". In the "Proces Verbal", the Government of Zaire states that all refugees on its soil should go home by 31 December 1995 or else it will have no alternative but to resume the expulsions. Mme. Ogata said that she has taken good note of this deadline imposed by the Zairean Government and her agency will spare no efforts to encourage more refugees to return to Rwanda in conditions of safety and dignity. Mme. Ogata said that the repatriation of Rwandese refugees is a popular topic in Tanzania and in her disucussions with officials of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, it appears that there is a general lassitude with the refugee problem. Senior officials of the GOT told the HC that not only the presence of refugees poses a serious security threat to the country thus the long term stay of the refugees is not possible. The Prime Minister of Tanzania told the HC that his Government would like to see the Government of Rwanda take a more proactive role in so as far calling publicly for the return of all refugees.

In Rwanda the HC met on Monday 4 September 1995 with the Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, H.E. Mr. Patrick Mazinpaka, with the Prime Minister, H. E. Mr. Pierre Celestin Rwigema, with the Vice President and Minister of Defense, H.E. Major General Paul Kagame and with the President, H.E. Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu. The HC said she was very pleased with the outcome of all these meetings. She further added that she appreciated very well the assurances given by the GOR to receive back all of its citizens, to find satisfactory and fair ways of dealing with the delicate question of return of houses and land, to engage in direct dialogue with refugees in all camps and in all countries in order to inform them of true conditions in the country, to reconfirm its committement to allow international monitoring and access to all parts of Rwanda as a further measure of confidence building and finally to activate the Tripartite Commission. Members of the Tripartite Commission at a senior level should meet with UNHCR Rwanda and Zaire at the earliest possible date to discuss the modalities of repatriation. As regards the repatriation of Rwandese refugees, H.E. President Pasteur Bizimungu has issued a statment calling for all refugees to return to Rwanda.

The HC said that officials of the Government of Rwanda recognized that there will be problems associated to a massive return of Rwandese refugees but the Government of Rwanda states quote the return of all the Rwandese is without preconditions and this right is inalienable whatever the circumstances unquote.

The HC said that at the moment her demarches are centered around the political arrangements between the various actors in the repatriation programme but at a later stage particularly if repatriation picks up, there will be a need to address the funding situation which is at the moment low. In this regard, **the HC said, there will be a gradual shift from care and maintenance funds targeting the refugee camps to reintegration/ressetlement projects inside Rwanda.** The HC said that, in close partnership with the GoR, the UN agencies and non governmental organisations, UNHCR will explore all possible avenues of the early and orderly return of Rwandese refugees but also their reintegration and resettlement in their respective commune. The HC said that the emphasis will be put more and more on the community based approach. She cited the recent experience of UNHCR in Mozambique where the model of Quick Impact Projects was extensively used. Mme. Ogata further added that mass information campaign, which is an essential element in the repatriation operation, will be strengthened. The HC also said that the UN in New York is similarly working on plans to hold an international conference on "Peace, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region". In her view another conference on refugees and returnees should also take place under the auspices of UNHCR.

Addressing a concern by the Head of the U.N. Human Rights Field Operations in Rwanda on exchange of information, Mme. Ogata said that this is an important and crucial element between the two agencies and efforts will be made at the field level to ensure the flow of information whether the provision of available data on returnees or developments in the refugee camps.

The Special Representative of the UN Secretary General, Ambassador Shahryar Khan, expressed his gratitude for the visit of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Rwanda. Ambassador Khan, on behalf of the Secretary General reiterated the committment of UNAMIR to assist in the repatriation programme in light of the new mandate of the mission. Ambassador Khan said that the absorption capacity of the Government of Rwanda should be reinforced and this regard, seizing the opportunuity of the presence of a number of donor countries, pleaded for more funds to be used by UNHCR and UNDP in the reintegration activities.

Ambassador David Rawson, of the United States of America, also expressed gratitude of the visit of the HC and said that it was timely. His intervention evolved around a question and comment: one the Ambassador wondered if a special appeal will be launched in light of the current developments in the last few weeks; and two the Ambassador insisted on the need to have a regional information network which will act as a clearing house for the various reports obtained either from the countries of assylum or the country of origin. Mr. Rawson said that there have been occasions where conflicting information was received on both sides of the border.

Ambassador Franck de Conninck of Belgium said that his Government supports the efforts undertaken by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. He said his Government is still committed to the principles outlined in the Bujumbura Plan of Action namely the responsibilities of the international community, the responsibilities of the country of assylum and the responsibilities of the countries of origin. Mr. de Conninck said that Belgium supports the idea of an international conference on "Peace, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region". He said his Embassy has held several meetings with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Government of Rwanda and has always pledged its support to the efforts of the GoR but also reiterated its position on the transparency of the arrest procedures and the judicial system.

The UNDP Resident Representative and Resident Coordinator, Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa said that if there is any foreseen appeal for funds, it should be done jointly among UN agencies and particular emphasis must be put on dealing with the property issue which will require a mobilization of enormous resources. Mr. Hasegawa also said that coordination among agencies is progressing well and he was very pleased by the level of cooperation between UNDP and UNHCR.

The World Bank Resident Representative in Rwanda, Mr. Julio Gamba said that although the political problems have lately occupied the scene, the economic issues facing this country must not be overlooked. He said that some 200 million USD are available from the Bank for reintegration/reconstruction activities and UN agencies interested in accessing this money should liaise with the Governement. Mr. Gamba also expressed the Bank's satisfaction in the usage of a grant earlier provided by the latter to UNHCR.

The WFP Country Director and Acting Representative of FAO intervened to say that donor assistance must also target local initiatives undertaken by some Rwandese particularly in areas such new house construction, income generation activities and support to the vulnerable groups particularly the rescapes.

The UNICEF Representative, Mr. Dan Toole, drawing the lessons of the expulsions from Zaire, said that there is need to develop a contingency planning for a massive return of Rwandese refugees. He said that contingency plan must address the needs of the unaccompanied minors and the vulnerable groups. Mr. Toole further commented that his office has so far enjoyed the excellent colloboration of UNHCR's Regional Support Unit for Refugee Children.

The meeting started at 09:00 and ended around 10:15.

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

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

MEMORANDUM

To: Heads of Agencies	Date: 16 Sept 1995 File:
From: Sukeheiro Hasegawa UN Resident Coordinator Randolph Kent UN Humanitarian Coordinator	
Subject: Regional Appeal & Heads of Agencies Meeting	

Attached, please find a copy of a communication from USG Hansen to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees that was received by UNREO this morning.

In discussions with DHA-New York last night, it was explained that the proposal as it affects Rwanda should in practice be as follows:

[1] Phase One [15 September-1 October] Based upon planning assumptions about returnee movements provided by UNHCR, all relevant agencies should determine if in totality there is capacity to respond to those planning assumptions. Essentially, the exercise will be to determine "what adjustments will be needed" to respond effectively to repatriation and reintegration within a timeframe that initially will reflect those assumptions provided by UNHCR;

In addition to determining the capacity of the system to support the returnee and reintegration effort, the first phase should also "highlight" other issues that might be regarded as constraints, eg, disbursement

c/o UNDP Compound - B.P. 445 - Kigali - Rwanda
Telephone (250) 73316 - Fax (250) 72951 - Satphone (871)137 0660 - Satfax (871)137 0661

mechanisms;

[2] Phase Two [mid-October]: You will see from the attached that DHA proposes a mid-October meeting in Nairobi with Heads of Agencies, Resident Coordinators/Humanitarian Coordinators, and in-country agency representatives;

[3] Depending upon the wishes of the Government of Rwanda, the Rwanda portion of this exercise can be under the Government's supervision and direction. It was stressed that this exercise should not "pre-empt" other initiatives or activities, for example, those stemming from the Round Table;

[4] The coordination mechanisms for repatriation and reintegration will continue in the manner agreed with the Government, recognising therefore the particular roles of UNHCR for repatriation and UNDP for reintegration. UN DHA within Rwanda will seek to support the efforts of the Government and the responsible UN coordinating agencies in preparation of this exercise.

In view of this new development, we would appreciate receiving your views either in writing or orally for our regular Wednesday meeting, 20 September at 8:00 in the UNDP Conference Room. While we will seek further clarification on this matter, we would also like to have a clear sense of the positions of agency representatives in-country.

Best regards

MD
CF
UNH

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UN PLEASE NATIONS N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE

14 September 1995

Dear Mrs. Ogata,

I appreciated our telephone discussion this morning on the urgency of rapidly producing a special United Nations appeal for the return of refugees to Rwanda and Burundi, the resettlement and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced in Rwanda and Burundi, and the provision of priority assistance to populations in host countries. It is essential that the opportunity that your mission has opened be seized, and followed up.

As discussed with you this morning, I am planning to send a senior staff member to the region in a joint UNHCR/DHA effort with agencies in the field to produce a special emergency appeal for the region. The overall special appeal exercise will be based on the agencies in the region, and the initial purpose of the mission will be to ensure the harmonisation of ongoing planning initiatives in the field. Undoubtedly, the starting point of the planning process will be the UNHCR repatriation schedule. The joint UNHCR/DHA team will assist in ensuring the compatibility of this critical schedule with in-country reintegration plans and efforts.

The proposed exercise should lead to the re-focus of ongoing programmes towards supporting the repatriation and resettlement of refugees as well as give a greater sense of urgency to these efforts. In addition to mobilising resources, the special appeal will call attention to the need to accelerate the disbursement of existing commitments by donors.

I am confident that a draft of the special appeal can be produced by the first half of October. In order to hasten the final approval and endorsement of this document by United Nations Agencies operating in the region, I would propose that the draft special appeal be reviewed in a regional meeting held in Nairobi at the end of the exercise. This meeting would assemble the Resident

Mrs. Sadako Ogata
High Commissioner
Office of the United Nations High
Commissioner for Refugees
Geneva

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

Coordinators/Humanitarian Coordinators from the region, and the agency representatives from the different relevant countries. Agencies wishing to send representatives from their headquarters would of course be most welcome to do so.

As I mentioned to you, the Secretary-General has endorsed this initiative and I am approaching agency colleagues in the coming days to brief them and seek their collaboration for this process.

Yours sincerely,

Peter Hansen
Under-Secretary-General
for Humanitarian Affairs

ROUTING SLIP **FICHE DE TRANSMISSION**

TO:
A: Mr. Dao

FROM:
DE: Wilfrid de Souza WS

Room No. – No de bureau	Extension – Poste	Date
		31/8/95

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

COM.6 (2–78)

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE

Ministère de la Réhabilitation
et de l'Intégration Sociale
B.P. 2034 KIGALI

Tél.: (250) 7 6189
Fax : (250) 7 2338

Le 23/08/95

A Madame Sadako OGATA, Haut Commissaire
des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés

à GENEVE

S/C : Monsieur Anastase GASANA,
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
et de la Coopération

à KIGALI

V/Réf.:

N/Réf.: 23/95/MDI/ka/379

Objet : Protestation.

Sharp antics of UNITER

Madame le Haut Commissaire,

C'est avec consternation que j'ai appris qu'une équipe du Ministère de la Réhabilitation et de l'Intégration Sociale chargée de réinstaller les rapatriés de la Préfecture de Kibuye a été l'objet d'un attentat à la mine perpétré, samedi 12 Août 1995, par des infiltrés venus du Zaïre.

Après l'attentat, nous déplorons plusieurs blessés dont deux graves, un employé du Ministère de la Réhabilitation et de l'Intégration Sociale et un rapatrié. Par ailleurs, le véhicule à bord duquel se trouvait l'équipe a été mis hors d'usage par la déflagration de la mine.

Face à cet acte ignoble, je ne peux qu'élever ma voix pour protester contre l'attitude laxiste du Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés qui ne fait rien pour prévenir cet état de choses. Il va sans dire que de tels incidents dirigés contre le personnel affecté au rapatriement et à la réinstallation des réfugiés ne sont pas de nature à favoriser un retour massif de ces derniers.

Aussi, voudrais-je rappeler que le Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés ne devrait pas se soustraire de son énorme responsabilité en matière de sécurité - parce qu'il paie les militaires zaïrois chargés d'assurer l'ordre dans les camps de réfugiés - et du fait de la proximité de la frontière rwandaise des camps d'où viennent les infiltrés.

.../...

RECEIVED
28 AUG 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

Reçu le 29 AOUT 1995

Tout en espérant que vous prendrez en considération mes observations dans les futures décisions de votre institution, et cela pour la réussite de notre entreprise commune qu'est le rapatriement et la réinstallation des réfugiés, je vous prie de croire, Madame le Haut Commissaire, à l'assurance de ma très haute considération.

Dr. Jacques BIHOZAGARA

Ministre de la Réhabilitation et de l'Intégration Sociale

C.P.I. :

- Son Excellence Monsieur le Président de la République Rwandaise;
- Son Excellence Monsieur le Vice-Président de la République et Ministre de la Défense Nationale;
- Son Excellence Monsieur le Premier Ministre;
- Son Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur S.KHAN Représentant Spécial du Secrétariat Général des Nations Unies au Rwanda;
- Monsieur le Ministre de l'Intérieur et du Développement Communal;
- Monsieur le Délégué du Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés

à KIGALI

MAC, A.S
OSRSG

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

1 September 1995

To: All UNAMIR International Staff Members

From: Ms Susan Matthew, CAO

Subject: International Staff - Regularisation of Rwandan visa for UNAMIR staff.

1. Please refer to our circular of 21 July 1995 requesting staff members to obtain an official entry visa for Rwanda before 31 August 1995.

2. As of today, only 116 of a total of 210, have submitted their Laissez-Passer for a visa for Rwanda.

3. It is advisable that those who have not yet obtained an official entry visa for Rwanda, should contact the Travel Unit and submit their LP to the Visa Clerk.

NOTE TO AMBASSADOR KHAN

REQUEST BY THE CENTRE DE FORMATION ET DE RECHERCHE COOPERATIVES

1. I have discussed the attached request with Lt.Col. Chabir who said that the military personnel can do the work. He will take the necessary measures to that end and will inform me in due course. We will then prepare a reply to this letter, approximately three days before the beginning of the work.

2. Lt.Col. Chabir took the opportunity to inform me that they had received a request for UNAMIR to provide transportation for the relocation of 400 prisoners from the prison of Gitarama. He said they would provide the necessary assistance as soon as a date for the transfer has been set.

3. I asked Lt.Col. Chabir to keep us informed of every intervention of their teams so as to enable Radio UNAMIR to announce our contributions to the rehabilitation process.

WS

Wilfrid De Souza
30 June 1995

IWACU

CENTRE DE FORMATION ET DE RECHERCHE COOPERATIVES

B.P. 1313
KIGALI/RWANDA
Tél. 73324 - 73325 - 73326
FAX. 250.73309
BNR 2221009
BK 040-0011332-16/RWF

Excellence Monsieur le Représentant
Spécial du Secrétaire Général des
Nations Unies à Kigali
Rwanda

Réf. *CO/95-83*

Kigali, le *27 Juin 1995*

Objet: Demande d'appui de réhabilitation de la piste Nyakabanda - Kabusunzu.

ED 286

Excellence Monsieur le Représentant,

J'ai l'honneur de solliciter auprès de votre bienveillance un appui pour réhabiliter le tronçon de la route qui va du secteur Nyakabanda (Nyamirambo) à Kabusunzu (siège du Centre IWACU).

Le Centre IWACU est une ONG (ASBL) rwandaise dont les bâtiments sont souvent utilisés par les ONG internationales, les Ministères et d'autres organismes tant nationaux qu'étrangers pour la tenue de leurs séminaires, colloques et réunions.
La petite route (± 1 km) qui y mène est très endommagée (dos d'âne, nids de poules, etc...) et nécessite le passage d'une niveleuse pour être réhabilitée.

Espérant une suite favorable à ma demande, je vous prie d'agréer, Excellence Monsieur le Représentant, l'assurance de ma profonde gratitude.

Eugène NKUBITO
Coordinateur

CENTRE DE FORMATION ET DE RECHERCHE COOPÉRATIVES
IWACU
Le Coordinateur
B.P. 1313 KIGALI "RWANDA"

ROUTING SLIP **FICHE DE TRANSMISSION**

TO: / A: Mr. Dao

FROM: / DE: Wilfrid De Souza, ED WS

Room No. – No de bureau	Extension – Poste	Date
4044	11001	29 June 1995

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

C

COM.6 (2–78)

IWACU

CENTRE DE FORMATION ET DE RECHERCHE COOPERATIVES

B.P. 1313
KIGALI/RWANDA
Tél. 73324 - 73325 - 73326
FAX. 250.73309
BNR 2221009
BK 040-0011332-16/RWF

Excellence Monsieur le Représentant
Spécial du Secrétaire Général des
Nations Unies à Kigali
Rwanda

Réf. *CO/95-83*

Kigali, le *27 Juin 1995*

Objet: Demande d'appui de réhabilitation de la piste Nyakabanda - Kabusunzu.

Excellence Monsieur le Représentant,

J'ai l'honneur de solliciter auprès de votre bienveillance un appui pour réhabiliter le tronçon de la route qui va du secteur Nyakabanda (Nyamirambo) à Kabusunzu (siège du Centre IWACU).

Le Centre IWACU est une ONG (ASBL) rwandaise dont les bâtiments sont souvent utilisés par les ONG internationales, les Ministères et d'autres organismes tant nationaux qu'étrangers pour la tenue de leurs séminaires, colloques et réunions.
La petite route (± 1 km) qui y mène est très endommagée (dos d'âne, nids de poules, etc...) et nécessite le passage d'une niveleuse pour être réhabilitée.

Espérant une suite favorable à ma demande, je vous prie d'agréer, Excellence Monsieur le Représentant, l'assurance de ma profonde gratitude.

Eugène NKUBITO
Coordinateur

CENTRE DE FORMATION ET DE RECHERCHE COOPÉRATIVES
IWACU
Le Coordinateur
B.P. 1313, KIGALI "RWANDA"

29 June 1995

Mr. Dao,

Recently I have passed on some information material regarding UNICEF's projects on demobilized children soldiers.

Could I have it back?

Isel

SRSG

unicef

United Nations Children's Fund
Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance
Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia

B.P. 381
Rue de l'Umuganda
Kigali
Rwanda

Telephone : 84714, 84717, 84719
Telex : 22674 UNICEF RW
Fax : (250) 84715

PRESS RELEASE

For immediate release
June 16

NATIONAL TRAUMA RECOVERY CENTRE OPENS ON JUNE 22

UNICEF, in collaboration with the Ministry of Rehabilitation, opens a National Trauma Recovery Centre in Kigali on June 22. The Centre is a response to the need for immediate and long-term psychosocial intervention that persists in Rwanda after the horrific events of the war and genocide in mid-1994.

The Centre will serve as a focal point for training, information exchange, resource development, research and documentation, as well as an outpatient clinic for clinical treatment of severely traumatized children and their families.

Albert Nambaje, a clinical psychologist and Charles Karekezi, a psychopedagogue will be assisted by a social worker, a psychiatric nurse and a training coordinator in a team of 12 Rwandan staff. The Centre will be run by an Advisory Board, chaired by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, with representatives from UNICEF, the Ministries of Social Affairs, Health, Youth, and Family and Women's Promotion.

UNICEF has been working in the area of trauma recovery since returning to Rwanda shortly after the ending of the war. Albert Nambaje says, "Trauma is a virtually universal phenomenon in Rwanda. Among the symptoms exhibited by children are nightmares, difficulty in concentrating, depression and a sense of hopelessness about the future. Working with adults to sensitize them about these symptoms, we often discover that they had not recognised them as such - indeed, that they were unaware of traumas they themselves are experiencing as a result of what they have lived through."

Training of social agents and care-givers in contact with children was prioritised and by the end of May 1995, it was estimated that almost 70,000 children had participated in "expression" activities aimed at trauma alleviation, such as writing, dancing, singing and drama.

The ceremony to open the Centre at Remera-Kigali will be presided over by the Minister of Rehabilitation, Dr Jacques Bihozagara, with the participation of UNICEF Rwanda Representative, Mr Daniel Toole, and representatives from other Ministries.

For further information about the ceremony at 14.00 on June 22 please contact UNICEF Kigali Information Office Telephone 254 2 73033/73008

DAO

HQ UNAMIR
HAC
Kigali

14 Jun 95

See Distribution

WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 04 - 10 JUN 95

GENERAL SITUATION

1. The Humanitarian situation within Rwanda continues to improve slowly. There are still movements of IDPs returning to their home Communes.

HAC ACTIVITIES

2. HAC conducted two special Humanitarian Patrols during the period to Sectors 1 and 3. The aim of these patrols was to investigate reports submitted by Hum Offrs of these sectors on humanitarian needs within the sectors.(Sec 1 in ref of water problems of 3 x communes, Sec 3 in ref of 2 x orphanage)

3. Both patrol teams consisted of HQ HAC pers, Hum Sec Offr and IOC specialists.

4. Team Leaders of the patrols have sumitted their reports for necessary action.

5. HAC is now located in UNAMIR HQ room 2004 and can be reached on phone number 11250, fax addressed to UNAMIR HQ HAC via MILOB OPs No. 11255.

6. Sector 1

a. Gen Situation

(1) The general situation in this sector remained calm during the period.

(2) Special Humanitarian patrol by HAC and own Hum Offr went to Bwisige and Kibali to investigate the portable water problem.(As mentioned above)

b. Water

Supply of water to World Vision Orphanage continued throughout the week by UNAMIR.

4 Sector 2

a. Gen Situation

The humanitarian situation for the period under review is considered generally calm. The various UN Agencies, ICRC and NGOs continued to provide humanitarian assistance to the communities in the sector.

b. Own Hac Activities

(1) Hum team attended a monthly humanitarian conference at Kibungo Prefecture. The meeting discussed a number of issues.

(2) Milob teams patrolled the sector and collected information on humanitarian needs of the populace.

(3) The Hum team visited a temporal UNHCR Transit Camp at BARE which was estimated to accommodate 300 returnees from Burundi.

c. Orphanages

Ghanbatt provided trucks for WFP to transport food to two Orphanages at GAHINI when they ran short of food. The managements of both orphanages complained of insufficient water supply.

d. Water/Food

(1) There was need for portable water in the sector. Various Transit Camps experienced food shortage.

(2) Ghanbatt provided trucks to WFP to transport "Food for Work" to Kigarama, Kabarondo, Rukara and Rutonde communes.

Health

GHANBATT RAP provided medical and dental assistance to 92 civilians during the week under review.

5. Sector 3

a. Sit Gen

The situation remained calm. A Special Humanitatian Patrol from HAC visited Nyanza Orphanage with UNICEF representative.

b. Health

(1) There are chronic skin problems in all the orphanages in Gitarama Prefecture.

(2) The Orphanages require spraying against malaria.

(3) Malawi and Mali Coys offered medical treatment to 90 locals.

c. Orphanages

(1) Nyanza Orphanage needs a suitable NGO to adopt the orphanage.

(2) Medical pers and dentist from Mali Coy continue to visit all orphanages in Gitrama Prefecture.

d. Food

The food situation in east and west Gitarama Communes is poor, primarily because of the number of people to be fed by the few number of working people.

e. Housing

Housing facilities are required for IDPs in the sector.

f. Special Needs

(1) Nyanza Orphanage is in dire need of adoption by suitable NGOs.

(2) Cyeza Orphanage still awaiting for two bladders for drinking water.

(3) All health centers require additional medicines. Mobile clinics for hinterland areas are required.

(4) Kabgayi orphanage run by JAM(Jesus Alive Ministries) needs a wheel chair for a handicapped boy. The request is being referred to IOC for appropriate action to be taken.

6. Sector 4C

a. General Situation

The humanitarian situation in the sector is said to be stable. No significant humanitarian problems were reported during the period under review.

b. Own HAC Activities

(1) The Hum Offr attended a NGO informal meeting on 7 June 1995.

(2) A number of Schools were also visited by the Hum Cell in the sector.

7. Sector 5

a. General Situation

The general situation in sector remains calm. However, the local populace expressed concern over the rumours to the effect that there were over 50,000 armed pers in Zaire in the vicinity of the border. Stray incidents of killing have also been reported.

b. Own HAC Activities

(1) The Hum team and the Sector Commander visited the Gisenyi Prison to acquaint themselves with the situation there. The prison had 280 inmates.

c. Sanitation
The Hum team discovered that the septic tanks at the Gisenyi prison were overflowing. Cases of dysentry were said to be common as a result of this situation.
Request for using a sewerage truck from Kigali were made by UNAMIR HAC to IOC/Brown & Roots.

d. NGOs
(1) COOPI. This organisation is rehabilitating primary school, training teachers and running the college reception centre in Mutura Commune.

(2) ICRC. This agency has been carrying out active monitoring of prisoners in the sector.

(3) WFP. Served 8000 persons at the College Reception Centre. It also released full rations to 253 persons resettled at Kayove.

8. Sector 6

a. Gen Sit

The situation in Kigali Sector is calm with isolated areas requiring attention though these are minor in nature.

b. **Own HAC Activities**

(1) HAC team acquired twenty (20) bales of tents for Kimisagara Sector of Nyarugenge Commune from UNHCR for new returnees in the sector. There are no accommodation for these returnees and currently occupying destroyed houses which do not have roofs.

(2) The team in conjunction with the OC Force Engr Coy 'organised for a plant to dig up toilets at Kabusunza primary school of Nyakabanda sector of Nyarugenge Commune.

c. Water

The water situation is improving except for rural comunes where water is got from dug out wells in swampy areas.

d. Housing

The problem of housing is prevalent in the city where some of the returnees found their homes occupied by other people. The most affected area is the Kimisagara sector of Nyarugenge commune.

e. **Hum Offr's Recommendation**

The Hum Offr recommends that problems presented to HAC be given a feed back to necessitate dissemination of information.

H OSAE ADDAE
Col
CHAO

Distribution:
Internal:

SRSG
FHQ(Ops)
FC
DFC
COS
Milob Gp HQ
Milob HQ Sec 1 (Hum Rep)
Milob HQ Sec 2 (Hum Rep)
Milob HQ Sec 3 (Hum Rep)
Milob HQ Sec 4 (Hum Rep)

Milob HQ Sec 5 (Hum Rep)
Milob HQ Sec 6 (Hum Rep)
File

External:

UNREO
UNICEF
UNHCR
WPF
IOC

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Information Circular No. 036/95

15 June 1995

TO: All International Civilian Personnel

FROM: Kimso Nilsvang, Chief
Civilian Personnel Officer

SUBJECT: **Staff Members' dependency benefits information**

In order to verify/update data in IMIS and Headquarters payroll system on dependency benefits, all international civilian staff are requested to complete the attached forms and return to CCPO's Office (Room 3044) not later than 23 June 1995.

UNV specialists are not required to complete the forms.

STAFF MEMBER RECORD

LAST NAME	
FIRST-NAME	
MID-NAME	
MAID NAME	
INDEX	
SEX (Gender M/F)	
DATE OF BIRTH	
NATIONALITY	
MARITAL STATUS	1.Single 2. Married 3.Divorced 4.Widowed 5. Legally Separated
EFFECTIVE DATE OF MARITAL STATUS	
SEQUENTIAL # OF DEPENDENT	0
TOTAL # OF DEPENDENT	
CONFIRMATION OF DEPENDENCY	n/a
RESIDES WITH STAFF	n/a
RELATION	n/a
EFFECTIVE DATE OF RELATION	n/a
STUDENT	n/a

SPOUSE RECORD (IF APPLICABLE)

LAST NAME	
FIRST-NAME	
MID-NAME	
MAID NAME	
INDEX (Index Number of S/M ,if spouse is not a UN staff)	
SEX (Gender M/F)	
DATE OF BIRTH	
NATIONALITY	
MARITAL STATUS	1.Single 2.Married 3.Divorced 4.Widowed 5. Legally Separated
EFFECTIVE DATE OF MARITAL STATUS	
SEQUENTIAL # OF DEPENDENT (1 for spouse)	
TOTAL # OF DEPENDENT (total number of dependents of S/M)	
CONFIRMATION OF DEPENDENCY	yes no
DEPENDENT RESIDES WITH STAFF	1. with S/M 2. Away 2. Away educational Grant
RELATION	1. spouse recognized 2. spouse non recognized
EFFECTIVE DATE OF RELATION (as dependent)	
STUDENT	n/a

CHILD RECORD (IF APPLICABLE)

LAST NAME	
FIRST-NAME	
MID-NAME	
MAID NAME	
INDEX (UN index # of parent)	
SEX (Gender M/F)	
DATE OF BIRTH	
NATIONALITY	
MARITAL STATUS	1. Single 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Legally Separated
EFFECTIVE DATE OF MARITAL STATUS	
SEQUENTIAL # OF DEPENDENT (2,3,4...for child)	
TOTAL # OF DEPENDENTS	
CONFIRMATION OF DEPENDENCY	
RESIDES WITH STAFF	1. With S/M 2. Away 3. Away educational Grant
RELATION	3. Child 4. Foster Child 5. Step Child 6. Sibling
EFFECTIVE DATE OF RELATION (as dependent)	
STUDENT (Full Time Student)	yes no

* Please fill out one record for each child, make copies if necessary

TABLEAU RECAPITULATIF DES COUTS

I. Centres de détention provisoires		Population prévue
- Aménagement+équipements	2.652.000§	13.800 détenus
II. Centres de détention permanents		
Equipement, une extension Réhabilitation et infrastructures permanentes pour NSINDA	5.780.100§	31.500 détenus
III Centres de détention permanentes constructions et équipements	7.923,000§	15.000 détenus
IV. Alimentation par an	13.500.000§	50.000 détenus
V. Soins médicaux par an	1.179.600§	50.000 détenus
VI. Formation du personnel	500.000§	
VII. Frais de consommation carburant et entretien véhicules des prisons	185.000§	
VIII. Renforcement . administration pénitentiaire centrale	81.000§	
IX. Projet d'occupation des détenus	205.000§	
X. Prévision pour une gestion informatisée dans les grands centres +moyens de communication par radio	100.000§	
TOTAL	**32.105.700§**	

① Accueil

① Time limiting — ① Attitude
② — Treatment of children/women/elderly — ② improvement of conditions —
③ — what is the stage of the plan — Discussed today. See 248
④ — No red-tape — UNAMIR —

Mr Dai

NOTE FOR THE FILE

ASSISTANCE TO RE-ESTABLISHMENT
OF
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

I refer to your note addressed to Political Information Officers, dated 1 March 1995, regarding possible assistance by UNAMIR to the administrative authorities concerned.

As you are aware at present the civil administration is in disarray due to lack of human and material resources. To respond to the most urgent need and to facilitate the authorities' programme of rehabilitation of the civil administration, the following undertakings are considered as high priority :

a) Rehabilitation of public buildings:

- the main prefecture buildings, including most commune offices were not severely damaged or rendered inhabitable as a result of the war. Most buildings are in a reasonably good conditions but only require repairs including replacement of doors, windows and painting, etc;

b) Transportation/communication

- both Prefets are in dire need of transportation, especially if they are to carry out mass rallies in the interior and thereby promote peace and reconciliation. Hence the urgent need for a 4 x x vehicle. At times they rely on PIO and MILOBs for their transportation. Communication is also another major problem;

c) Training

- training of human resources at the local level is very much needed. The administrative cadres have been depleted and will require to be filled by new trained personnel. Already both Prefets have expressed the inadequacy and inexperience of present employees.

  Workshops could be organized for a duration of four to six weeks to train administrative and personnel officers, who in turn will be expected to train junior staffs.

d) Refurbishing of offices

- supply of basic office materials (desks, chairs, shelves, etc.) and equipments (computer, typewriters, etc.) and a minimum of three-month supply of stationary will be required. List of requirements submitted by Prefets has been transmitted to your office already.

Activities undertaken under (a) will encourage local initiatives and promote the reconciliation process by supporting communal work groups to repair and/or re-build public buildings. Secondly, it will stimulate the local rural economy by purchasing materials manufactured locally and provide employment for builders, contractors, carpenters, etc.

The Prefets will be responsible for ensuring that repairs of public buildings is in accordance with government guidelines and that contracts are honoured by all parties. The Bourgmestres will be responsible for mobilizing the population, overseeing the repair work and liaising with contractors, builders, etc.

In the " Note for the File ", dated 6 March 1995, I had mentioned the contact made with "Food for the Hungry International" a US based NGO, who have agreed, in principle, to participate in this venture. Probably, to refurbish and rehabilitate 28 (twenty-eight) communes might be excessive for one organization. Therefore, UNAMIR might consider providing assistance to the two prefectures and/or selected communes.

Reactivating the administrative service, providing interim employment and soliciting contracts which can indirectly provide jobs and stimulate the local economy are essential activities to encourgae refugees to return to their home communes.

Zena Zelleke
Political Information Officer
16 March 1995

Food for the Hungry
INTERNATIONAL

P.O. Box 30, Rue Depute Kamuzinzi,
Kigali, Rwanda.
Phone/Fax: 250/72 - 945

2 May, 1995

Ms. Christine Scott
~~Assistant to~~ Political Affairs Officer
UNAMIR
Kigali, Rwanda

Dear Ms. Scott,

RE: Submission of PARC Proposal

Enclosed please find a copy of FHI's Proposal for Administrative Rehabilitation of Communes (PARC) in Gisenyi Prefecture. I believe you have discussed the proposal concept with Mr. Daniel Curran, our Gisenyi Programme Manager. Daniel has worked very closely with Zéna Zelleke in the design of the PARC effort.

The essential purpose of the PARC project is to give people of each commune an opportunity to participate in the rehabilitation of their own society. Assisted by the coordinated efforts of UNAMIR, the Prefecture and Commune government, and FHI, the commune inhabitants will work together, be involved in their own development, and take an active interest in the property and governance of their community.

Tangible results will include more efficient commune and prefecture level administrative services, facilitated by the presence of appropriate physical infrastructure, equipment, and supplies.

Thank you for considering our proposal, and for your efforts on behalf of the people of Rwanda. I look forward to discussing this proposal with you.

Sincerely,

J. Kyla Reimer
FH-Rwanda Director

encl.

I want the whole of RENP 1.6 as part of TF. This could then be deleted

K. S

FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY INT'L
R W A N D A R E L I E F

P.A.R.C. PROJECT

A Proposal for the Administrative Rehabilitation
of the Communes of
Gisenyi Prefecture, Rwanda

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

1.1 Project Background:

The infrastructure of Rwanda was nearly destroyed by the four-month period of war and genocide which began on 6 April/94. Schools, homes, banks, bridges, hospitals, and government buildings were all subject to destruction and looting during the chaos. The Government of Rwanda (GoR) and the international community have targeted the rehabilitation of this infrastructure as a priority in the Rwanda relief effort. The UN Round Table Discussions held in January 1995 resulted in the *Programme for National Reconciliation and Socio-Economic Rehabilitation*, chapter four of which calls for the immediate rehabilitation of the infrastructure of Rwanda.

The international donor community and GoR also recognize that the civil administration in Rwanda is in disorder, paralyzed by a dearth of human and material resources. The Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations (SRSG) recently issued the *Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan (RENP)*. In section 5 of this plan, the SRSG sees an opportunity within the need for rehabilitation of administrative structures, to: reorganize the civil administration, refine its tasks, and make it a more efficient tool of development. Chapter 5 of the Round Table Programme also highlights rehabilitation, declaring that physical and social rehabilitation of Rwanda must coincide.

The GoR and international community actively promote cooperation between the numerous parties interested in national reconstruction. Those include government ministries and local administrations, as well as aid agencies and NGOs. The *Combined Humanitarian Appeal* produced by donor nations recognizes that relief work must be coordinated, integrated, and that this requires essential ground level coordination with Rwandese government structures. Such coordination will allow the actors in reconstruction to capitalize on available resources and avoid duplication of efforts.

The United Nations Development Programme and the governments of Canada and the United States have stated their support for all efforts that support local initiatives within Rwanda. There is a firm belief that since the emergency phase of Rwanda relief operations has passed, donor aid must focus more on development. For this to occur, international aid must extend to the commune level and support the Rwandese people in their own efforts at rehabilitation.

1.2 Project Purpose:

Food For the Hungry, International (FHI) now proposes to implement all of this rhetoric in tangible ways, through the administrative rehabilitation of ten communes and the prefecture administration of Gisenyi Prefecture. FHI, UNAMIR Political Office for Sector 5, UNAMIR Humanitarian Office for Sector 5, UNHCR Protection Office for Sector 5, Prefect of Gisenyi, regional representative of the Ministry of Rehabilitation & Social Integration (MRSI), and the *bourgemeisters* and *conseillers* of Gisenyi Prefecture all recognize the urgent need for the physical and social rehabilitation of the communes in Gisenyi.

»» This project seeks to support local initiatives by providing income generation to communal cooperatives.

»» It seeks to be an example of coordinated humanitarian action between government agencies, UN agencies, and NGOs.

»» And it will provide office furniture, administrative supplies, and structural repairs to the commune administrations so they may begin to address the many needs of their constituencies.

PARC is predicated on two beliefs. First, that the social and physical rehabilitation of Rwanda must coincide. Second, that the process of cooperation between people is at least as important as the actual outcome of their efforts.

The essential purpose of the PARC Project, then, is to give the people of each commune an opportunity to participate in the rehabilitation of their own society. The commune inhabitants will work together, be involved in their own development, and take an active interest in the property and governance of their community. They will be assisted by the coordinated efforts of UNAMIR, the Prefecture government, the commune governments, and FHI.

1.3 Project Principles:

1) Social and physical development of communes should coincide.

2) Rehabilitation efforts should utilize available human and material resources.

3) International aid should support local initiatives and provide an opportunity for income generation within the community.

4) The process of cooperation between peoples, governments, and agencies is as important as the product/s of their collaboration.

1.4 Project Objectives:

1) To rehabilitate the administrative infrastructure of ten communes of Gisenyi Prefecture.

2) To provide commune administrations with the material supplies required to carry out administrative tasks.

3) To provide income generation to several professional cooperatives throughout Gisenyi.

4) To promote and facilitate the cooperation between citizens, government, United Nations agencies, and NGOs.

5) To provide a model for other NGOs of innovative rehabilitation programmes and inter-agency cooperation.

1.5 Intervention Strategies:

In its initial assessment of the communes of Gisenyi Prefecture, FHI found an overwhelming need for furniture and materials in the commune administration buildings throughout the Prefecture. While recognizing the urgency for acquiring these materials, FHI also sees an excellent opportunity to provide income generation opportunities for local artisans, promote local initiatives, and strengthen trust and cooperation between peoples within the communes.

The PARC Project aims to provide a concrete task, based on real needs, for commune administrations to develop skills in rehabilitation and reconciliation. The project will accomplish these goals through the following steps:

1.5.1 Each commune must appoint a committee for the rehabilitation of its administration. This committee will discuss the responsibilities of commune-level administrators and government personnel, the needs of the local government, and impediments to the fulfillment of government duties.

1.5.2. This committee will then submit a proposal to FHI stating the plan and funds needed to carry out the rehabilitation. While the needs of each commune will vary, FHI will set maximum standards on the size and scope of rehabilitation.

1.5.3 Once the proposal has been reviewed, modified, and accepted by FHI, the commune committee must place a tender for local carpentry cooperatives to bid on the production of desks, chairs, bookshelves, and tables.

1.5.4 Likewise, the commune committee must hire one of the local tailoring cooperatives for the creation of curtains and rugs. Any other material needs must first be sought in the local community before being purchased elsewhere.

1.5.5 When necessary, the commune committee through FHI, will purchase supplies (paper, folders, typewriters) in Kigali or elsewhere.

1.5.6 All logistical transport, including fuel and labor, throughout Rwanda and within Gisenyi Prefecture, will be provided by The Political Office and the Humanitarian Office of UNAMIR. UNAMIR trucks will transport, at no charge to the community, all supplies throughout the Prefecture.

1.5.7 Once a commune administration has been determined to be "rehabilitated," the commune will hold a celebration to mark the formal commencement of administrative duties - a tangible sign of rebirth and development.

1.5.8 FHI and UNAMIR expect that some communes will be better organized and more proactive than others, in their efforts at rehabilitation. These communes will be held up as examples and the committees of other communes will be invited to visit the rehabilitated communes as an example of cooperation and ownership and community development.

1.6 Logistics & Administration:

Traditionally, the largest proportion of any relief budget is spent on logistics, administration, and salaries. The PARC project eliminates all of those expensive factors. PARC utilizes available resources that are not presently used to their greatest potential. It capitalizes on the motivation and energy of the UNAMIR staff and the Rwandese themselves. FHI expects that over 51% of all project funding will be reinvested in the commune itself - giving international donors a double return on their aid investment.

1.7 Project Duration:

FHI foresees that the administrative rehabilitation of all ten Gisenyi communes can be completed within four months, from the date of project commencement. The PARC project will implement the rhetoric of the international community and GoR in a short-time, at little cost, and with concrete results.

Once this has been achieved, the PARC initiative can easily be extended to the 16 communes of neighbouring Ruhengeri Prefecture, as UNAMIR Sector 5 logistical support includes responsibility for Ruhengeri. Expansion will depend upon FHI's ability to procure additional funding.

1.8 Total anticipated programme cost (for Gisenyi): USD $49,530.00

FH–Rwanda Relief Programme
Project to Assist Rehabilitation of Communes (PARC), Gisenyi Prefecture
Detailed Budget, prepared 1 May/95

FH Acct. No.	FH Acct. Name	Description	Rate	DONOR	
510	Training	Community mobilization	$225 * 10	$2,250.00	*
503	Temporary labour	Daily labourers	$500 * 10 communes	$5,000.00	*
		Desks	80 * 6 offices * 10	$4,800.00	*
		Chairs	7 * 30 * 10	$2,100.00	*
		Bookshelves	$15 * 6 offices * 10	$900.00	*
		Filing Cabinets	$500/unit * 10	$5,000.00	
		Tables	$25 * 6 offices * 10	$1,500.00	*
		Typewriters	$100 * 2/commune * 10	$2,000.00	
540	Supplies/Printing	Stationery Supplies	$250 * 6 offices * 10	$15,000.00	
557	Constrctn matrls	Building repairs	$525 * 10 communes	$5,250.00	*
		Doors, paint, etc.	$123 * 10 communes	$1,230.00	
		Prefecture Rehab.	$3,000	$3,000.00	*
559	Educ. Materials	.	$150 * 10 communes	$1,500.00	
	Logistical support	Provided by UNAMIR		$0.00	
	Admin. Cost	Provided by FHI		$0.00	
	TOTAL:			**$49,530.00**	

* 100% of those line items indicated with an asterix will be spent directly within the commune that is being rehabilitated. Thus, the total dollar amount is: $24,800 or 51% of the total budget.

NOTE FOR THE FILE

According to UNAMIR' military observers, the following are figures of returnees from Zaire into Rwanda i.e. Gisenyi and Cyangugu border posts since the outbreak of the crisis:

	Gisenyi	Cyangugu
19/8/95	0	42
20/8/95	181	0
21/8/95	1173	1102
22/8/95	2763	5193
23/8/95	1738	1291

Total no. of retunees is 13,483.

It is reported that the number of returnees from Zaire is dwindling following the closure of the small camps in Zaire and the timely intervention of the High Commissioner for Refugees and the Security Council.

Provision of vehicles by UNAMIR

Yes, it is true that UNAMIR has provided immediate deployment of 20 vehicles in Gisenyi and 10 vehicles in Cyangugu to pick up returnees from the border posts to the transit camps. This capacity is enough for the moment. Then UNHCR and IOM have the responsibilty of transporting these returnees from the transit camps to their communes of origin. This delineation of responsibilities was agreed upon at a formal meeting among UNAMIR, UNHCR and IOM.

UNAMIR's capacity in terms of logistics support is fifty (50) trucks at the moment. Thus, even with the withdrawal of the Australians and the general scaling down of UNAMIR troops, UNAMIR can still adequately meet the expected influx of returnees from Zaire; particularly when the figures are declining.

UNHCR and IOM, on their part, have indicated that they have 130 vehicles in all to move the returnees from the transit camps to their various communes.

Position of the Rwandese government

Co-operative; to say the least. They have publicly and demonstrably indicated their willingness to receive the returnees calmly and without incidents, screen them and have them resettled in various communes. The government has appealed to the international donor community for assistance; particularly in rehabilitating the communes. A Shelter Project is anticipated.

Lt. Col Tomas Fox
24/8/95
CHAQ

A. B. Sidique Dao
24/8/95
HA/RO, OSRSG

Programme des
Nations Unies pour le
Développement

PNUD

Développement Mondial

United Nations for
Development Programme

mr Dao

Avec les compliments
du Représentant Résident

B.P. 445 Kigali/Rwanda
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MEETING OF HEADS OF AGENCIES
2 August 1995

Contingency Planning

The OIC, UNREO told participants that, in order to finalize the paper on contingency planning, she needed to receive, by the end of the day, their comments on the draft which had been distributed earlier.

Regional Coordination Structure

In response to a question concerning the 25 July meeting of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), the OIC, UNREO informed participants that agency representatives at the meeting had agreed that a mechanism should be created for the gathering and dissemination of all information now being produced within the region at the field level. The representatives had emphasized the need for the agencies to work closely together on the initiative.

The heads of agencies expressed various concerns in relation to the initiative. The UNICEF Country Representative said the latter should be seen as distinct from the task of achieving coordinated contingency planning inside Rwanda. The Resident Representative a.i. (RR a.i.) emphasized that, in order to maintain donor confidence, the agencies needed to make every possible effort to avoid even the appearance of poor coordination. In his view, there was a need for the coordination of information at a regional level. The IASC proposal should be discussed, yet existing regional structures needed to be taken into account. The OIC, UNREO said she would send the informal note on the 25 July IASC meeting to the heads of agencies later that day.

CAP

The OIC, UNREO asked the heads of agencies for their views on the best course of action to take in respect of the CAP. Did it make sense to jointly revise the Appeal in light of steps taken by some agencies to raise funds independently? Both the WFP Country Director and UNICEF Country Representative expressed misgivings regarding the CAP's utility as a fund-raising mechanism. Yet, the UNICEF Country Rep. said he thought ad hoc appeals were a problem. The OIC, UNREO proposed that, as in April, the agencies jointly present their resource requirements for the remainder of the year.

Civil Servant Salaries

The WFP Country Director said he needed help making the case for continued food-for-work to teachers and other civil servants on low fixed incomes, now hit hard by rising consumer prices. Their situation would become critical over the coming months, he stressed. The RR a.i. said that topping up of civil servant's salaries within UN programmes was possible only on an exceptional basis. In any case a global solution was needed. Some civil servants had not been paid at all, he noted.

Other Items

The RR a.i. informed participants that the 1995 Human Development Report would be launched in Kigali on 17 August. In order to tie into the Beijing Conference, the Report focused on gender issues. While a limited number of copies had been received, UNDP would try to provide each of the agencies with one.

The RR a.i. told the heads of agencies that UNDP had received a limited number of kits for the celebration of the UN's 50th anniversary. He proposed that the heads of agencies come to their next regular meeting with concrete proposals as to how the day could be celebrated in Rwanda.

It was agreed that interested agencies would send representatives to a meeting on the justice sector, to be held on Thursday, 3 August at 8:00 hours in the UNDP Conference Room.

In response to a question concerning the policy on bonus payment for national staff, the RR a.i. said he would call New York to see whether, pending their decision on the recently completed cost-of-living survey, the bonus could be maintained.

The NGO Liason Officer asked to see the cost-of-living survey which had been prepared by UNDP as NGOs were now looking into the question.

PARTICIPANTS

UNAMIR	A.B. Sidique Dao, Humanitarian/Rehabilitation Officer
UNDP	Mr. Babacar Cissé, Resident Representative a.i. Mr. Audeh Soussou, Consultant/Operations Manager
DHA	Ms. Pat Banks, Humanitarian Coordinator a.i.
UNHCR	Mr. Roberto Quintero, Assistant Representative
UNICEF	Mr. Daniel Toole, Country Representative
Int Trib	Mr. Alain Sigg, Spokesman
WFP	Mr. Techeste Zergaber, Country Director
WHO	Dr. Baba-Moussa, Special Coordinator
UNESCO	Mr. Johan Brusten, Officer-in-Charge
IOM	Mr. Joost van der Aalst, Chief of Mission
ICVA	Ms. Jette Isaksen, NGO Liaison Office

REUNION DE CONSULTATION DES DONATEURS

PNUD Kigali, 24 août 1995

Mr Dod

A. GOUVERNEMENT

PRESIDENCE:	M. Charles Muligande, Président de la Commission International, Chargé du désengorgement des prisons
MINIPLAN:	Mme Edith Gasana, Directeur de Cabinet
MINIJUST:	M. Alphonse Marie Nkubito, Ministre Mme Odette Kabanza, Coordinatrice Nationale du Projet
MINIREISO:	M. Jacques Bihozagara, Ministre
MINADEF:	M. Claude Dusaidi, Conseiller Politique
MININTER:	Capt. Denys Karera, Chef de la Police Communale

B. PAYS DONATEURS

ALLEMAGNE:	M. Bernard Abelf, Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
BELGIQUE:	S.E.M. Frank Conninck, Ambassadeur
CANADA:	M. Claude Latulippe, Conseiller et Consul
FRANCE:	M. Christian Logoz, Premier Secrétaire d'Ambassade
GRANDE BRETAGNE:	Mme Lilian Wong, Représentant Diplomatique
ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE:	S.E.M. David Rawson, Ambassadeur
PAYS-BAS:	M. Bengt van Loosdrecht, Représentant
SUISSE:	Dr. Kurt Reineger, Chef de Mission
USAID:	M. Buddy Shank, Directeur a.i.
UNION EUROPEENNE:	M. Michel Gadoullet, Envoyé Spécial a.i.

C. ORGANISATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

MINUAR:	Amb. Shaharyar Khan, RSSG
UNREO:	M. Randolph Kent, Coordinateur de l'Assistance Humanitaire
HRFOR:	M. David Patrick, M. Todd Howland, OIC, TCU
UNHCR:	M. Roman Urasa, Délégué
UNICEF:	M. Daniel Toole, Représentant
PAM:	M. T. Zergaber, Directeur des Opérations
OMS:	Dr. Amidou Baba Moussa, Représentant Spécial
OIM:	M. Joost van der Aalst, Représentant

D. ORGANISATIONS NON GOUVERNEMENTALES

CICR:	M. Philippe Lazzarini, Chef de Délégation
CARE INTL:	M. Christy Gavitt, Directeur
CONCERN WORLDWIDE:	M. Dominic MacSorley, Directeur
MDM:	M. Rumin Serge, Directeur
SAVE THE CHILDREN US:	M. Jay Zimmerman, Directeur
TROCAIRE:	Mme Olga McDonogh, Directrice
RESEAU DES CITOYENS:	M. Olivier Dubois
E. PNUD:	M. Sukehiro Hasegawa, Représentant Résident du PNUD et Coordonnateur Résident des Activités opérationnelles du Système des Nations Unies M. Luong X. Nguyen, Economiste Principal Mme Florence Navarro, ARR/Programme M. David Moussa, Chargé de Programme M. Glenn McDonald, Policy and Strategy Officer

TABLEAU RECAPITULATIF DES COUTS

I. Centres de détention provisoires		Population prévue
- Aménagement+équipements	2.652.000§	13.800 détenus
II. Centres de détention permanents		
Equipement, une extension Réhabilitation et infrastructures permanentes pour NSINDA	5.780.100§	31.500 détenus
III Centres de détention permanentes constructions et équipements	7.923,000§	15.000 détenus
IV. Alimentation par an	13.500.000§	50.000 détenus
V. Soins médicaux par an	1.179.600§	50.000 détenus
VI. Formation du personnel	500.000§	
VII. Frais de consommation carburant et entretien véhicules des prisons	185.000§	
VIII. Renforcement administration pénitentiaire centrale	81.000§	
IX. Projet d'occupation des détenus	205.000§	
X. Prévision pour une gestion informatisée dans les grands centres +moyens de communication par radio	100.000§	
TOTAL	**32.105.700§**	

NOTE FOR THE FILE

According to UNAMIR' military observers, the following are figures of returnees from Zaire into Rwanda i.e. Gissenyi and Cyangugu border posts since the outbreak of the crisis:

	Gissenyi	Cyangugu
19/8/95	0	42
20/8/95	181	0
21/8/95	1173	1102
22/8/95	2763	5193
23/8/95	1738	1291

Total no. of retunees is 13,483.

It is reported that the number of returnees from Zaire is dwindling following the closure of the small camps in Zaire and the timely intervention of the High Commissioner for Refugees and the Security Council.

Provision of vehicles by UNAMIR

Yes, it is true that UNAMIR has provided immediate deployment of 20 vehicles in Gissenyi and 10 vehicles in Cyangugu to pick up returnees from the border posts to the transit camps. This capacity is enough for the moment. Then UNHCR and IOM have the responsibilty of transporting these returnees from the transit camps to their communes of origin. This delineation of responsibilities was agreed upon at a formal meeting among UNAMIR, UNHCR and IOM.

UNAMIR's capacity in terms of logistics support is fifty (50) trucks at the moment. Thus, even with the withdrawal of the Australians and the general scaling down of UNAMIR troops, UNAMIR can still adequately meet the expected influx of returnees fro Zaire; particularly when the figures are declining.

UNHCR and IOM, on their part, have indicated that they have 130 vehicles in all to move the returnees from the transit camps to their various communes.

Position of the Rwandese government

Co-operative; to say the least. They have publicly and demonstrably indicated their willingness to receive the returnees calmly and without incidents, screen them and have them resettled in various communes. The government has appealed to the international donor community for assistance; particularly in rehabilitating the communes. A Shelter Project is anticipated.

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

High Commissioner for Human Rights
Field Operation in Rwanda

HRFOR

Haut Commissaire aux Droits de L'Homme
Operation sur le Terrain au Rwanda

PLAN D'ACTION ET PROPOSITIONS POUR RENDRE LE FONCTIONNEMENT DE LA COMMISSION DE TRIAGE PLUS EFFICACE

Le gouvernement rwandais a mis en place (le 17 octobre 1994) une commission dite **Commission de triage**, mesure exceptionnelle dont le but est de favoriser le désengorgement des prisons par le tri des dossiers et la séparation, préfecture par préfecture, des affaires de droit commun de celles relatives au génocide et aux massacres puis l'élargissement et la libération provisoire des personnes détenues à tort.

La Commission de triage qui devrait exister, en principe, dans toutes les préfectures du pays se compose de quatre membres:

- un membre du Parquet (procureur ou substitut du procureur);
- un membre de la Gendarmerie;
- un membre de l'APR;
- un membre des Services de renseignement de la Primature;

Actuellement, des Commissions de triage sont établies dans les préfectures de Kigali (depuis octobre 1994), Butare (depuis le 30 juin 1995), Byumba (depuis le 2 Mai 1995), Cyangugu (depuis le 13 juillet 1995), Gikongoro (depuis fin juillet 1995), Gisenyi (depuis le 24 Mai 1995), Gitarama (depuis le 5 Mai 1995), Kibungo/Rwamagana (depuis le 11 juillet 1995). Cette existence formelle ne signifie pas que la Commission fonctionne effectivement dans toutes ces préfectures. A Kibungo/Rwamagana, par exemple, les membres de la Commission se sont rencontrés une seule fois pour discuter de questions procédurales et ne se sont pas encore revus depuis lors. Dans la préfecture de Kibuye, il n'existe pas encore de Commission de triage en raison sans doute de l'absence d'un procureur ou d'un substitut.

A l'analyse de la situation actuelle dans les préfectures, il n'est pas contestable que la Commission de triage rencontre un certain nombre de difficultés et fontionne de façon défectueuse (problèmes d'ordre politique, manque de moyens et de personnel ayant une expérience judiciaire ou une formation adéquate pour mener des investigations de façon appropriée, entorse sur les compétences ordinaires de l'appareil judiciaire, etc). Elle présente cependant, en raison de la situation exceptionnelle, des

avantages et des aspects positifs. En impliquant différents acteurs du système de justice et en visant à utiliser rationnellement le peu de ressources disponibles, la Commission de triage constitue une réponse réaliste circonstancielle à la situation des prisons du pays.

La Mission du Haut Commissaire des Nations Unies aux Droits de l'Homme (HRFOR) s'implique activement dans toutes ces initiatives de réhabilitation du système judiciaire et pénitentiaire en s'atelant notamment à faire en sorte que les conditions de détention soient humaines et conformes aux normes internationales pertinentes, à aider les autorités à garantir et assurer des conditions de détention adéquates et acceptables. L'Opération sur le terrain continue à déployer ses efforts visant à obtenir les moyens financiers et en personnel nécessaires pour s'assurer du maintien des conditions de détention humainement acceptables.

La mise en oeuvre du plan d'action et des propositions élaborés par l'Opération sur le terrain du haut Commissaire des Nations Unies pour les Droits de l'Homme qui suivent devrait permettre de de rendre plus efficace le fonctionnement et maximiser les résultats de la Commission.

1. Soutien du gouvernement au fonctionnement de la Commission:

Pour résoudre les problèmes d'ordre politique ou institutionnel (blocage gouvernemental, absence de consensus sur la nécessité d'une Commission de triage, assassinats et insécurité des détenus élargis ou libérés provisoirement, crainte et insécurité des membres de la Commission, méfiance des magistrats qui travaillent par contrainte, etc), le gouvernement devrait manifester clairement et publiquement son soutien à la Commission de triage en statuant notamment que les détenus qui bénéficient d'un billet d'élargissement ou d'une liberté provisoire ne seront pas réarrêtés en l'absence de nouveaux éléments à charge (nouvelles charges, nouvelles allégations, nouveaux témoignages, découvertes d'éléments inconnus lors des précédentes délibérations de la Commission, etc) à l'issue d'investigations plus approfondies.

Une décision gouvernementale à cet effet pourrait être envoyée à tous les membres de la Commission et à leurs supérieurs hiérarchiques voire à tous les ministères concernés.

Le gouvernement devrait en outre s'engager à prendre et garantir des mesures de protection et de sécurité appropriées aussi bien pour les membres de la Commission que pour les personnes qui bénéficient des mesures d'élargissement et de liberté provisoire. A cet égard, on peut envisager des campagnes de sensibilisation et d'information dans toutes les communes du pays pour faire comprendre aux populations que les personnes qui sont élargies ou libérées provisoirement continuent à faire l'objet d'investigations et d'enquêtes judiciaires.

Des mesures disciplinaires et des possibilités de poursuites pénales devraient être prévues à l'encontre des membres de la Commission et de toute autre personne qui se laisserait tenter à la fabrication de dossiers ou à la corruption notamment par la fabrication de fausses preuves et de faux témoignages. Les autorités devraient à cette occasion rappelées publiquement que les faux témoignages et les dénonciations calomnieuses tout comme les actes de vengeance sont passibles de poursuites pénales.

2. Mise à la disposition de la Commission de moyens de fonctionnement adéquats:

En général, la Commission de triage fonctionne sur la base de dossiers préétablis, après enquêtes préliminaires, par les Officiers du Ministère Public (OMP) ou selon les indications du procureur de la République. Ensuite, ces dossiers font l'objet de vérification par la Commission de triage elle-même avant lecture et étude du dossier. En raison du manque de moyens matériels et logistiques, le choix des dossiers traités est fonction de la facilité des enquêtes (détenu habitant non loin du centre-ville ou accusé de faits qui se sont produits à un lieu facilement accessible, témoin facilement accessible, etc). D'où une certaine inégalité de traitement et des choix difficiles quant aux dossiers ayant la chance de passer devant la Commission sans mentionner la lenteur du processus de délibération.

Pour permettre à la Commission de mener des investigations plus approfondies avec plus de mobilité, il faudrait mettre à sa disposition des moyens logistiques et matériels nécessaires (ordinateurs, secrétaire, matériel de bureau, moyen de déplacement, etc). Un intéressement (jetons de présence) des membres de la Commission pourrait être envisagé comme solution au problème de corruption (Voir proposition de budget estimatif ci-jointe).

3. Réaménagement de la composition de la Commission:

La composition ou structure actuelle de la Commission de triage (Parquet, Gendarmerie, APR, Services de renseignement de la Primature) devrait être maintenue mais en l'élargissant à cinq membres, ce cinquième membre pouvant être un représentant de la Précture (par exemple le Sous-préfet chargés des affaires juridiques). Cependant, il est souhaitable de faire en sorte que les membres de la Commission, au moins dans leur grande majorité, soient dans la mesure du possible des juristes de formation ou des personnes ayant une expérience juridique, judiciaire ou pénale.

S'il n'est pas possible que la commission, en raison de sa composition, travaille à plein temps, il est toutefois souhaitable qu'elle se réunisse à un rythme plus fréquent et régulier.

Il est également nécessaire de délimiter avec plus de précision les domaines d'intervention de la **Commission nationale de triage** (composée du Premier Avocat près de la Cour d'appel, d'un représentant des Services de renseignement de la Primature, d'un représentant du minstère de la Défense et d'un représentant du Ministère de l'Intérieur) par rapport aux Commissions de triage préfectorales. La Commission nationale pourrait continuer à s'occuper des cas des magistrats et des hauts fonctionnaires de l'administration publique en vue ntamment de la réintégration de certains d'entre eux dans la fonction publique.

Compte tenu du fait que les Commissions préfectorales délibèrent en principe sur tous les cas de personnes impliquées dans le génocide et les massacres indépendamment de leur statut ou rang social et en tenant compte des empiétements que l'existence de deux Commissions ne manquent pas de susciter, il serait approprié de préciser la qualite exacte des détenus qui tombent dans la compétence de la Commission nationale. Celle-ci pourrait, du reste, outre ses attributions ordinaires être compétente pour statuer sur les cas sur lesquels les membres des commissions prefectorales n'arrivent pas a s'entendre en raison de divergences sérieuses.

4. Publication des décisions et rapports de la Commission:

Actuellement, les décision de la Commission ne font l'objet de rapport qu'uniquement au Ministre de la Justice et au Directeur de la prison de la préfecture concernée. Non seulement il faudrait destiner ce rapport également au Ministre de la Défense, à la Primature et au Ministre de l'Intérieur, mais aussi il faudrait qu'il soit rendu publique sur toute l'étendue du territoire. C'est ainsi seulement que l'on peut espérer qu'un détenu élargi ou libéré provisoirement dans une préfecture n'est pas réarrêté et emprisonné dans une autre préfecture.

5. Mise en oeuvre de mesures préventives d'accompagnement:

L'efficacité de la Commission de triage et l'obtention par elle de résultats significatifs en ce qui concerne le désengorgement des prisons sont liées à la mise en oeuvre de mesures préventives d'accompagnement. Ces mesures doivent tendre notamment à:

- limiter les arrestations (futures) aux personnes sur qui pèsent des charges suffisantes ou des soupçons sérieuses et évidentes de participation au génocide et aux massacres. En d'autres terme les autorités ne devraient désormais ne procéder à des arrestations qu'après des investigations plus approfondies respectant les conditions légales d'arrestation et de détention dès lors que le pays ne se trouve plus dans une situation d'urgence.

- séparation des infraction de droit commun des cas de participation au génocide et aux massacres: les infractions de droit commun, en déhors des meurtres et assassinats et leurs tentatives, devraient dans la mesure du possible être traitées séparément et immédiatement sans délai si nécessaire par la mise en oeuvre de procédures conciliatoires ou de médiation en ce qui concerne les affaires civiles (Exemple: l'Opération des Droits de l'homme a fait libérer la semaine dernière de la prison de Gitarama une personne emprisonnée depuis plus d'un mois pour une dette de 5.000 FRW envers sa voisine).

- autres mesures d'accompagnement: la Mission des Droits de l'Homme va entreprendre avec la collaboration de CivPol et de toutes les autres agences du système des Nations Unies requises ainsi que de la Gendarmerie nationale une vaste campagne de sensibilisation, d'information et de formation sur les principes fondamentaux de procédure d'arrestation et de détention à l'attention des Officiers du Ministère public, des OPJ/IPJ et des gendarmes:

Cours de formation et d'initiation aux procédures et conditions d'arrestation, de détention provisoire et de traitement des détenus à l'attention des IPJ/OPJ, des gendarmes, des forces de maintien de l'ordre et du personnel pénitentiaire;

Ateliers à l'adresse du même personnel .

séminaires et de journées de réflexion et d'échange de points de vue sur les conditions d'arrestations et de détention ainsi que le traitement des détenus, sur les questions de droit de propriété, d'occupation (illégale) de propriétés et les solutions envisageables.

Mise sur pied des Equipes conjointes mobiles Gendarmerie/Droits de l'homme chargées d'entreprendre des tournées et des visites régulières dans les Communes (cachots et amigots communaux) pour s'assurer que les IPJ/OPJ procèdent à l'établissement des dossiers des détenus avec rigueur et conformément aux lois rwandaises ainsi que conformément à la formation recue notamment à Ruhengeri.

Il va de soi que le processus de réhabilitation du système judiciaire et de renforcement de la capacité de l'administration judiciaire et pénitentiaire doit se poursuivre avec l'assistance de la Mission des Droits de l'homme et, si possible, des magistrats et experts juridiques étrangers pour rendre la magistrature rwandaise à même de remplir leurs engagements. Nécessité donc de remettre en chantier la venue de magistrats et experts légaux étrangers par la mise en oeuvre d'une procédure d'urgence.

BUDGET ESTIMATIF POUR LA MISE EN OEUVRE DU PLAN D'ACTION VISANT AU FONCTIONNEMENT EFFICACE DE LA COMMISSION DE TRIAGE

Cette proposition de budget estimatif couvre la période de septembre 1995 à janvier 1996, date à laquelle il serait approprié de faire une évaluation du travail accompli par la Commission de triage et de se décider sur la poursuite ou non de son fonctionnement en fonction de l'évolution du processus de réhabilitation du système judiciaire et pénitentiaire ainsi que de la situation carcérale.

Ce budget est établi sur la base de dix commissions de triage préfectorales et de une commission nationale de triage et est libellé en dollar US.

- 11 ordinateurs (3 000)	33 000
- 11 secrétaires (40 000 FRW mensuel)	8 000
- honoraires ou jetons de présence pour les membres de la commission (20 000 FRW mensuel)	19 000
- matériel de bureau	6 000
- Cours de formation, séminaires, ateliers	80 000
- Campagnes de sensibilisation et d'information par les autorités gouvernementales	50 000
Total	196 000

En outre, il faut:

- 11 véhicules (Nissan Patrol ou Land Cruiser) pour les Commissions de triage;
- 6 véhicules de la même gamme pour les Equipes conjointes mobiles Gendarmerie/Droits de l'Homme;

Regional Bureau for Africa
Rwanda Round Table
Monthly Report

May 1995

Report on Rwanda's Round Table Activities

1. The purpose of the second monthly report on RWA's Round Table (RT) activities is to:

- monitor progress and highlight issues and options for the implementation of the RT programme (Section A)
- document contributions from donor, comparing current pledges and commitments against those announced at the RT Conference (Section B)
- report progress in Trust Fund and Cost-sharing arrangements managed by UNDP (Section C)
- present the provisional agenda for the Round Table Mid-Term Review, scheduled for 6-7 July 1995 (Section D)

A - Progress achieved in the Round Table Programme

2. As indicated in the first monthly report, dated 17 April 1995, activities presented at the Geneva conference are consolidated into three major sub-programmes:

(a) Financial (including Balance-of-Payments) Support, to rapidly deploy funds totaling US$ 190 million for macroeconomic stabilisation and budgetary support;.
(b) Resettlement of Refugees and IDPs, to facilitate a rapid and orderly return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their home communes;
(c) Rehabilitation and Development, to restore productive capacity, state administrative functions and the ability to deliver basic social services, for a total cost of US$ 301 Million.

The Financial Support sub-programme

3. Following the liberalization of the exchange rate market, the Rwandan Franc (RWF) has been hovering within a 230-260 range, somewhat higher than the rate (RWF 210 to the US dollar) assumed in the RT document. On the other hand, payment arrears on past consumption of goods and services, are now estimated at RWF 11.4 Billion (equivalent to US$ 46 Million) which compound public debt arrears of RWF 55.9 Billion (US$ 226 Million) prevailing at the end of 1994. Although the depreciated currency could generate larger than expected "counterpart funds" for budgetary funding, RWA should still aim at containing its fiscal deficits (on a commitment basis) so as to accommodate partial settlements of current arrears, especially towards IFAD (US$ 0.5 Million) and the African Development Bank (US$ 9 Million).

4. The 1995 Finance Bill, still under consideration by the Cabinet, has now estimated domestic revenue to total RWF 18.7 Billion (US$ 75 Million), significantly higher than the US$ 49 Million projected in the RT document. The new estimates include:

1995 Revenue Projections (RWF Billions)

Tax revenue	4.01
Customs duties	12.96
Other	1.76
Total	**18.73**

5. On the expenditure side, the budget proposal has basically tabled projections estimated by an IMF mission which visited Kigali in February 1995. Current expenditure, mainly on account of defense spending (See details in Table below), is expected to be higher than projected initially, yielding large deficits.

Selected Expenditures of Central Government (RWF Billions)

	1993 (Estim)	1995 (RT)	1995 (Budget)
Wages and Salaries	16.20	12.5	12.93
Defense	4.53		6.96
Civilian	11.67		5.97
Goods & Services	16.70	10.5	15.08
Defense	8.35		6.17
Civilian	8.35		8.91
Subsidies & Transfers	3.35	3.2	1.83
TOTAL	**36.25**	**26.2**	**29.84**

Sources: RT data; IMF staff estimates and Budget projections

6. As indicated in our previous report, GORWA has also implemented **additional structural adjustment measures,** liberalizing the exchange rate and financial markets, thus relieving further the few distortions still prevailing in RWA. In addition, a privatization committee has been set up to launch new initiatives announced at the Geneva conference. These measures would likely favour rapid agreement on another structural adjustment programme (SAP) with Bretton Woods institutions. Such a programme would allow GORWA to access IMF resources above and beyond the expected US$ 13 Million from the Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility (CCFF). Another IMF mission is now scheduled for early June to complete their Article 4 consultation.

The Resettlement sub-programme

7. Following significant delays experienced by the return of IDPs, GORWA decided to close IDPs camps, leading to the Kibeho incident. On 18 May, the Independent International Commission of Inquiry (Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Rwanda, the UK, USA, the UN and OAU) released its report on the events in Kibeho. The main conclusions were:

- There was no evidence to suggest that the operation to close the IDPs camps was intended to eliminate a certain category of people, especially those belonging to one ethnic group.
- While the Commission was unable to determine the exact number of fatalities at Kibeho camp, it was apparent that the numbers were more than those formally counted.
- While the Government operation to close the IDP camps was well planned, failures occurred in the implementation of the plan and the ensuing panic.
- The deaths of IDPs at Kibeho resulted from action taken by RPA military personnel and by armed elements within the camps.
- The commission recommended, inter alia, that the international community continue to encourage and assist the Rwandese Republic in its efforts to achieve justice, national reconciliation and reconstruction.

8. Regarding refugees, their number remains around 1.9 million, most of them in Zaire, according to UNHCR's latest tally. As indicated in our earlier report, the Ugandan decision to consider as refugees, all those that had immigrated since 1926, could double the number of "old case-load" refugees, rendering the resettlement problem even more complex for a country as populated as RWA.

The "Rehabilitation/Development" sub-programme

9. At the Geneva conference this component was over-subscribed. Projects, since then, have progressed most rapidly in the rural sector, whereas programming in the infrastructure and social sectors has taken longer than expected.

Rehabilitation/Development Components ($US Millions)

	Amounts Requested	Revised Pledges	Amounts Committed
1. Public Administration & Popular participation	17	45	22
2. Infrastructure	71	27	9
3. Rural Development	**47**	**79**	**42**
4. Industry & Commerce	54	24	17
5. Social Sectors	112	55	18
6. Unallocated		78	
TOTAL	301	308	108

10. As indicated in our earlier report, the rapid pace of project implementation in the rural sector has already yielded significant results. The RT objective of retrieving the 1993 crop levels in 1996 could thus be achieved, despite the difficulties in repatriating refugees.

11. Within the "Public Administration" sector, GORWA, with support from donors have formulated two major project documents dealing with the Judiciary and Economic Management respectively:

The system of justice

- *Rehabilitation of the judicial system: Phase II.* The project will place 50 highly qualified legal personnel from overseas at the disposal of the Rwandan Ministry of Justice for a period of six months. These personnel will assist the government in quickly investigating and processing the cases arising from the genocide.

Strengthening the capacity of the state

- *Restoration of public management capacity.* This project, the largest of UNDP's current initiatives in Rwanda, aims to establish appropriate government systems, skills and procedures to deal with economic and financial management. In addition the project focuses on personnel management and training, assisting the government to specify the numbers of personnel needed for each state function, and the training required to achieve adequate levels of professionalism in the civil service. An important component of the project approach is to avoid the structural problems of the pre-1994 administration: staff complements and functions will be agreed based on a clear identification of current needs rather than simply restored at their pre-1994 capacity.

B - Contributions by Donors

12. As indicated in attached schedule A, funds pledged to date by donors are estimated at **US$ 702 Million, compared to US$ 587 Million registered at the conference.** The increase came mainly from a continuation of projects previously in the pipe-line which GORWA had not considered to be on their new priority list.

13. As indicated in attached schedule B,**"commitments" to date by donors** are estimated at US$ 293 Million, **equivalent to 42% of the pledged total.** Commitment rates are still highest for sub-programme 1 (61%) and have progressed significantly in the other components, approaching the targets agreed to during a recent UNDP mission (see Table below).

Commitments by donors (% of pledges)

	April	May	July (Targets)
Sub-Programme 1	60%	61%	100%
Sub-programme 2	14%	35%	75%
Sub-programme 3	20%	35%	75%
Outside RT document	23%	36%	
TOTAL	31%	42%	

14. As indicated in attached schedule C, **disbursements to date by donors** are estimated at US$ 72 Million, **equivalent to only 10% of the pledged total.** Once funds have been committed, disbursement rates would depend on the pace of implementation which in turn depends on security conditions in the country. Conversely, security conditions also depend on delivery and disbursement rates and **the country still faces the challenge of consolidating the RT momentum.**

C - Trust Fund and Cost-Sharing Arrangements

15. The Netherlands was instrumental in promoting the UN Trust Fund and costs-sharing arrangements with UNDP in the aftermath of the RWA crisis. As indicated in attached schedule D, the first arrangement was in fact finalized with the USAID in support of the Human Rights monitoring programme. The UK has also become a major donor to share the cost of the Economic Management programme. Total contributions received to date under the Trust Funds and cost-sharing arrangements for Rwanda have totalled US$ 17,073,153.21, some 66% of which has been "programmed".

D - Round-Table Mid-term Review

16. The second meeting of the Steering Committee for RT follow-up was held on 18 May, in Kigali, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The purpose of the meeting, attended by the representatives of donor countries and UN Agencies, was twofold: (i) to confirm the composition of the sectoral groups and launch their work and (ii) to announce officially the dates and venue of the RT Mid-term Review (Kigali, July 6-7). The Prime Minister also distributed to donors a provisional agenda for the meeting, indicating that **he would present at the Review an assessment of the progress made in implementing the political programme** (national reconciliation and democratization) he had enunciated at the Geneva Conference.

17. In the afternoon of the first day the Review meeting will split into **workshop sessions to facilitate a more detailed discussion of the RT sub-programmes:**

* Workshop A: Sub-programme 1 (Financial Support)
* Workshop B: Sub-programme 2 (Refugees and IDPs)
* Workshop C: Sub-programme 3 (Rehabilitation of the Public Administration)
* Workshop D: Sub-programme 3 (Productive and Social Sectors)

18. The preparatory work for the Mid-term Review is expected to proceed along the following time-table (in reversed order):

* Review meeting in Kigali:	6-7 July
* Documentation sent to donors:	26 June
* Finalization of documentation:	19-25 June
* Working Groups to document the 4 "themes":	29 May- 9 June
* Invitation sent to donors:	29 May
* Second Meeting of the RT Steering Committee:	18 May

RBA, 24 May 1995

PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND REHABILITATION

A. FUNDS PLEDGED BY DONORS

(million of US dollars)

UPDATED ON 18 MAY 1995

DONORS	SUB-PROGR. 1	SUB-PROGR. 2	SUB-PROGR. 3	OUTSIDE ROUND TABLE DOCUMENT	TOTAL
BILATERAL					
Austria			2,0		2,0
Belgium	13,0		21,8	1,2	36,0
Canada	7,5	1,9	15,2	0,6	25,2
France					to be determined
Germany	20,4	10,6	*43,0*	*41,4*	115,5
Ireland	0,6	N.A.	N.A.		1,6
Italy		0,3			0,3
Japan		19,3	1,3	1,4	22,0
Netherlands	16,5	1,5	14,9		32,9
New Zeland					to be announced
Russia					to be announced
Spain		*2,5*	*4,2*	*0,3*	*7,0*
Sweden	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		3,0
Switzerland	0,8		12,0		12,8
United Kingdom	*0,8*	*2,0*	*5,1*	0,2	8,1
USA	6,5		32,0	*17,8*	*56,3*
SUB-TOTAL	**66,0**	**38,1**	**151,5**	**62,9**	**322,6**
MULTILATERAL					
African Development Bank	*30,0*	*28,3*	*32,4*	*17,2*	*107,9*
European Union Commission	28,0		49,3	48,9	126,2
Intern. Fund Agricultural Dev.			*30,4*		*30,4*
International Monetary Fund	13,0				13,0
Org. Petroleum Exp.Countries				12,9	12,9
United Nations Agencies			14,0		14,0
World Bank	45,0		30,0		75,0
SUB-TOTAL	**116,0**	**28,3**	**156,1**	**79,0**	**379,4**
TOTAL FUNDS PLEDGED	**182,0**	**66,4**	**307,6**	**141,9**	**702,0**

- MEMORANDUM -

FUNDS REQUESTED	189,6	273,7	300,9		764,1

Notes:

This table indicate the value of the pledges made by the donors since the Conference.

Figures in italics represent the changes occured since the last update.

Sub-Programme 1: Financial Support (including Balance of Payments)

Sub-Programme 2: Reintegration of Refugees and Displaced

Sub-Programme 3: Rehabilitation / Development

PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND REHABILITATION

B. FUNDS COMMITED BY DONORS

(million of US dollars)

UPDATED ON 18 MAY 1995

DONORS	SUB-PROGR. 1	SUB-PROGR. 2	SUB-PROGR. 3	OUTSIDE ROUND TABLE DOCUMENT	TOTAL
BILATERAL					
Austria			0,5		0,5
Belgium	*5,1*		*14,6*	*1,2*	*20,9*
Canada	7,2	1,9	9,2	0,2	18,5
France					
Germany	6,3		*14,3*	*9,5*	30,1
Ireland					
Italy		0,3			0,3
Japan		1,0	1,3	1,4	3,7
Netherlands	*10,9*	0,5	*2,6*	*0,5*	*14,5*
New Zeland					
Russia					
Spain				*0,2*	*0,2*
Sweden					
Switzerland	0,8		1,3		2,1
United Kingdom	0,8	1,0	*3,8*	*0,2*	*5,8*
USA	6,5			*13,9*	*20,4*
SUB-TOTAL	37,6	4,7	47,6	27,0	116,9
MULTILATERAL					
African Development Bank		*18,3*	*12,8*	*17,1*	*48,2*
European Union Commission	28,0		13,1	6,5	47,6
Intern. Fund Agricultural Dev.			*25,4*		*25,4*
International Monetary Fund					
Org. Petroleum Exp.Countries					
United Nations Agencies			*4,4*		*4,4*
World Bank	45,0		5,0		50,0
SUB-TOTAL	73,0	18,3	60,7	23,6	175,6
TOTAL FUNDS COMMITED	**110,6**	**23,0**	**108,3**	**50,6**	**292,5**
- MEMORANDUM -					
FUNDS PLEDGED	182,0	66,4	307,6	141,9	702,0

Notes:

The "commitments" indicate the value of the projects approuved by the donors and the Government.

Figures in italics represent the changes occured since the last update

Sub-Programme 1: Financial Support (including Balance of Payments)

Sub-Programme 2: Reintegration of Refugees and Displaced

Sub-Programme 3: Rehabilitation / Development

PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND REHABILITATION

C. FUNDS DISBURSED BY DONORS

(million of US dollars)

UPDATED ON 18 MAY 1995

DONORS	SUB-PROGR. 1	SUB-PROGR. 2	SUB-PROGR. 3	OUTSIDE ROUND TABLE DOCUMENT	TOTAL
BILATERAL					
Austria			0,3		0,3
Belgium	*5,0*		*13,3*	*1,2*	*19,5*
Canada	5,5		1,8	0,2	7,5
France					
Germany			1,0	3,1	4,1
Ireland					
Italy		0,3			0,3
Japan		1,0	1,3	1,4	3,7
Netherlands	*4,2*	*0,2*	*0,6*		*5,0*
New Zelznd					
Russia					
Spain					
Sweden					
Switzerland	0,8		0,1		0,9
United Kingdom	*0,8*	1,0	0,6	0,2	*2,6*
USA	6,5			*13,9*	*20,4*
SUB-TOTAL	**22,8**	**2,5**	**19,0**	**20,0**	**64,2**
MULTILATERAL					
African Development Bank					
European Union Commission	5,0				5,0
Intern. Fund Agricultural Dev.					
International Monetary Fund					
Org. Petroleum Exp.Countries					
United Nations Agencies			*3,1*		*3,1*
World Bank					
SUB-TOTAL	**5,0**		**3,1**		**8,1**
TOTAL FUNDS DISBURSED	**27,8**	**2,5**	**22,1**	**20,0**	**72,3**

- MEMORANDUM -

FUNDS PLEDGED	182,0	66,4	307,6	141,9	702,0

Notes:

The "funds disbursed" indicate the value of the funds effectively transfered in the country.

Figures in italics represent the changes occured since the last update

Sub-Programme 1: Financial Support (including Baiance of Payments)

Sub-Programme 2: Reintegration of Refugees and Displaced

SCHEDULE D
RWANDA: TRUST FUND & COST-SHARING ARRANGEMENTS

(As of 18 May 1995)

DATE	AMOUNT (In US$)	FROM	PURPOSE			Executing Agency
10 Jan. 95	750,000.00	USAID	RWA/94/009	Human Rights	(0.75 Mn)	UNV
28 Feb. 95	962,500.00	DHA (NETHERLANDS)	RWA/94/010	Infrastructure	(0.96 Mn)	Habitat
29 Mar. 95	317,460.32	UK-ODA	RWA/95/002	Aid Coordination	(0.32 Mn)	UNOPS
30 Mar. 95	3,174,603.18	UK-ODA	RWA/95/005	Eco Mgmnt	(3.17 Mn)	DDSMS
30 Mar. 95	2,063,492.06	UK-ODA	RWA Trust Fund	To be determined		
04 Apr. 95	4,305,097.65	DHA (NETHERLANDS)	RWA/95/001	Equipment	(1.90 Mn)	UNOPS
			RWA/95/003	Justice	(0.98 Mn)	GORWA
			RWA/95/006	Refugees & IDPs	(1.00 Mn)	GORWA
04 May 95	5,500,000.00	NETHERLANDS	RWA/95/008	Budget Support	(2.20 Mn)	GORWA
			To be determined			
TOTAL to Date	17,073,153.21					

UNITED NATIONS **NATIONS UNIES**

Mr. DAO

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memo.
10-6-95
1Mon.

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

MEMORANDUM

To: All heads of Agencies	Date: 9 June 1995
From: Randolph C. Kent UN Humanitarian Coordinator Rwanda	File: Total Pages: 1
Subject: **FIRST DRAFT OF THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE**	

We have now finished compiling the first draft of the humanitarian Situation Report for the month of June based on your inputs and would be grateful if you could review it and send back your comments to us 10.00 am by Monday, 12 June.

Thank you for your continued support.

UNREO ! BP. 445, Kigali - Rwanda
Tel/Fax: [250] 72951 ! Sat Tel: [871] 137 0660 ! Sat Fax: [871] 137 0661

First Draft:

Humanitarian Situation Report

June 1995

I. Main Developments

Political

A number of issues have preoccupied the Rwandan as well as the international community during this reporting period. Chief among these is the *Human Rights Watch* Report released on 26 May that discusses in detail the continued flow of arms in support of the former Rwandan government forces. The report points a finger of accusation at France, China, South Africa and the Seychelles in their alleged support for the sale of arms to the exiled army and at Zaïre for an amount of complicity. The Government has in the meantime appealed to the international community to halt further arms shipment and military training for the rebel troops in eastern Zaïre.

An equally pre-occupying issue has been the renewal of the UNAMIR mandate due to end on 9 June. In some areas of the country anti-UNAMIR demonstrations were planned within the last week of May to press for the departure of UNAMIR upon the expiration of its mandate. The Vice-President and Minister for Defence, Major-General, Paul Kagame has however said that although Rwanda should be allowed to operate as a fully sovereign state, it also needed the assistance of the international community in reconstruction. The UN Secretary-General has proposed that the UNAMIR mandate be extended for a further six months with a reviewed mandate focusing on confidence-building. The Security Council will on 9 June sit to review the mandate.

Responding recently to the findings of the Commission of Inquiry to the events of Kibeho, the Government vowed to carry out the recommendations of the commission which included an independent Government investigation into the events. The Vice-President and Minster for Defence Major-General, Paul Kagame, has however called on the UN and NGOs to take similar actions as per the recommendations of Commission. In the meantime, the European Union has decided to resume its assistance to Rwanda. The Union had suspended US $ 55 million in development assistance that it had earlier pledged to Rwanda following the April events in Kibeho IDP camp.

Security

In recent weeks, the government has made considerable effort to secure border areas particularly to the north-west and south-west of the country. These areas have been characterised by low scale but frequent incursive activity that have in general been regarded as acts of banditry.

In the last week of May, sizeable numbers of RPA troops have been deployed along these areas as a result of the incursive activity and probably as a result of on-going rumours of possible attacks by former Government troops.

Overall, although no large scale military-type of incursion has occurred, acts of sabotage are being reported. On 18/19 May, a transformer that ensures power supply to Ruhengeri and parts of Byumba and Gisenyi was blown up by people suspected to be former Government soldiers. Plastic explosives were recovered

from the site. Repair work at the site was subsequently disrupted when a worker stepped on a mine on the site. There are growing fears that although a large scale attack on the country may not happen without significant external backing these subversive acts may increase.

In other parts of the country, the government is taking firm action to enhance security. In mid-May, due to increasing acts of banditry in Gitarama Prefecture, a cordon and search operation was carried out in the town. Some arms and ammunition including hand grenades were recovered. A similar operation was carried out in Butare Prison in response to a tip-off that prisoners held at the prison were planning a break-out.

Within the communes, deployments of RPA soldiers have been able to enhance security in these areas. No major incidents have been reported . Military observers, however, report reduced levels of security in communes without an RPA presence. Some isolated cases of clashes between the RPA soldiers and local populations have been reported. In a recent Radio Rwanda report, the Vice-President and Minister for Defence, Major-General Paul Kagame said he was conscious of the fact that soldiers remained scattered in several areas of the country and could be a source of clashes between them and civilians. The Government, however, lacked the means to set up army barracks into which all the soldiers could be brought.

Within the urban areas, particularly Kigali, theft of UN vehicles has become a near daily occurrence despite a strong advisory discouraging night movement of UN

vehicles. Posing similar concerns is the continuing spate of armed house robbery, mostly in Kigali and to a lesser extent Butare. NGOs have expressed growing concern over their security, especially in towns other than Kigali and Butare more so in light of the likely reduction of the size of UNAMIR formed troops.

Economic Activities

Round Table Follow-up

Preparatory work for the Mid-Term Review is on-going. A focal point in each relevant Ministry has been identified to prepare a report describing, from the standpoint of that Ministry, the progress made in the implementation of the Round Table programme to date. The focal point will also be responsible for outlining the plan of action for the second half of the year. The information produced by the various ministries will be compiled for presentation at the Mid-Term Review scheduled to take place on 6 - 7 July.

Further to this, the Minister of Planning has requested a comprehensive inventory of all externally financed activities conducted in Rwanda by UN agencies and NGOs since the end of the war. This information will also be presented at the Mid-Term Review. UNDP has hired a local consultant to assist MINIPLAN in this exercise.

Trust Fund Programme Activities

Two new projects have been submitted to UNDP headquarters for final approval. These are:

I. **Phase II of Emergency Assistance Programme for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the City of Kigali and other Urban Centres** (RWA/94/B10). This project will ensure the extension of the number of public buildings which are now being rehabilitated under Component C of Phase 1 launched in December 1994. It is expected that over a period of nine months some 20 public buildings located in Kigali and other main towns will be rehabilitated under this project. The project implementation cell already established for Phase I will also serve for the Phase II project. The executing agency, Habitat, also remains unchanged.

II. **Financial Support to the Functioning of the National University of Rwanda** (RWA/95/B09) budgeted at US$ 1.4 million. Of this amount, US $ I million will be used for university operating costs with US$ 400,000 set aside for the repair of University buildings and facilities. Given the lack of trained specialists in every field following last year's genocide and civil war, the Government considers the resumption of University programmes a priority. The project will be executed jointly by the Ministry of Finance and the National University of Rwanda

Other Trust Fund Activities are ongoing. To this end, US$ 2.2 million to be used to pay the salaries of certain Rwandese civil servants for April and May has been transferred to the New York account of the Banque National du Rwanda. This is part of the project RWA/95/B08 that aims to give financial support to the

functioning of the Rwandese Administration.

Implementation of **Phase I** of **UNDP's Framework Programme for Support to the Reintegration of Returnees and Rehabilitation of Communes** (RWA/95/006) continues. A local company has been selected to provide urgently needed office equipment . Bids for the supply of needed vehicles are now being reviewed.

Justice

International Tribunal for Rwanda

The United Nations General Assembly elected on 24/25 May by secret ballot, the judges who will serve in the trial chambers of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. Those elected are from various countries including South Africa, Senegal, Bangladesh, Sweden, the Russian Federation and Tanzania.

Prisons

The Government has set up a national commission to look into ways to ensure that people are arrested in conformity with the legal procedure, to release people imprisoned without evidence and to locate other facilities in the country that can be used as prisons. The commission comprises representatives of the President's office; the Prime Minister's office and the Ministries of Interior, Defence and Justice. At the same time, the Minister of Interior announced that due to serious overcrowding in prisons, arrests on insufficient grounds of evidence of people suspected of genocide has been suspended. There are currently over 40,000 prisoners in various prisons and detention facilities country-wide.

Members of the Coordination Cell for the RWA/95/003 project - **UNDP Framework in Support of the Rehabilitation of the Rwandese Justice System** - met on 1 June to discuss progress made in the rehabilitation of the Nyanza and Byumba prisons and in the construction of the new prison at Nsinda. It is expected that Nyanza prison will be ready to receive a first group of transferred prisoners on 15 June. An evaluation mission will visit Byumba prison on 6 June in order to determine its present capacity.

Construction work at the Nsinda prison is expected to take another three months. Work on the security perimeter of the prison continues on schedule. ICRC has decided to undertake the construction of the temporary prison habitat as well as meet its water and sanitation needs. UNDP will subsequently construct permanent prison habitat as requested by the Government. Some of the structures built by ICRC such as toilets and kitchens will be incorporated into the permanent buildings. The cost of construction on the Nsinda prison now estimated at US$ 1,736,500 will have to be met through an increase in the total RWA/95/003 project budget. Additional donor funding is now being sought for this purpose. UNDP has also drawn up plans for the construction of two new detention centres, each capable of housing 5,000 detainees.

Human Rights

The Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (HRFOR) currently has 11 field offices: 9 prefectural headquarters (Butare, Cyangugu, Gikongoro, Gisenyi, Gitarama, Kibungo, Kibuye, Kigali and Ruhengeri), two additional offices in the

southwest (Rwamagana and Rilima) and one sub-office at Nyamasheke in Cyangugu prefecture. After the last IDPs left Kibeho IDP camp and large numbers of IDPs had returned to their home communes, HRFOR terminated the emergency coordination structure concerning the affected areas in Butare, Gikongoro and Bugesera. The 20 additional HRFOs who were transferred there to strengthen the presence of HRFOR during the emergency period, have since been redeployed to field offices elsewhere.

HRFOR has continued to maintain working relations with the Office of the Deputy Prosecutor for Rwanda of the International Tribunal (ITR). Moreover, during his recent visit to Kigali for the special meeting of the Rwanda Operational Support Group, the Chief Prosecutor for the ITR, Justice Goldstone, met with HRFOR and the Special Rapporteur and confirmed working arrangements previously agreed upon at the Hague.

Within HRFOR, the functions of the Special Investigation Unit (SIU) have now been reorganised into a new unit, the Legal Analysis and Coordination Unit (LACU) whose purview has been extended to comprise investigation into the root causes of the genocide, related thematic studies and liaison with the International Tribunal and national tribunals as well as with investigations into current human rights abuses requiring criminal investigative procedures.

The staffing needs of the LACU are however urgent. Currently, only one prosecutor from Switzerland has been seconded to the HRFOR. Two investigative teams are

required, each comprising at least one criminal lawyer/prosecutor, two investigators (preferably criminal lawyers or police), one or two legal assistants to handle the indexing of legal documentation and evidence. The need for specialized investigative personnel in the LACU are urgent.

Under the programme for Human Rights Education and Promotion,
the Technical Cooperation Unit (TCU) is preparing a six month human rights education programme. The programme attempts to reflect the full range of activities to be carried out by the TCU with the assistance of Human Rights Field Officers at the local, regional, and national level. This programme reflects the months of dialogue and active collaboration between government authorities, NGOs and the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda.

In terms of funding, as of 1 June, HRFOR had received voluntary contributions to the amount of US$6,516,258.16. This, together with the US$ 3 million, advanced from CRF, has enabled the entry into spending commitments for the months September 1994 to the end of June 1995 of US$ 8.3 million. The remaining USD 1.2 million, will enable the operation at current strength, to continue until the end of September 1995.

II. Humanitarian Assistance

Food Assistance

The food situation in the country is stable. Substantial vegetable crops have been

harvested in recent months and the harvest B of 1995 (primarily maize and beans) is expected to produce even higher crop yields than the last harvest season, which was approximately 65% of an average pre-war year. The food aid situation has also improved and stabilised, as the main food distributors (WFP, ICRC and CRS) report to have sufficient quantities of food in stock to cover planned distributions/programmes.

In May, most of the international community's attention was focused on feeding projects for returnees, particularly the former IDPs, who returned to their communes of origin in large numbers with little means of support. Distribution to this category of beneficiaries has already been concluded in most parts of Rwanda. Distribution remains to be concluded in a few communes in Gikongoro, Butare and Byumba prefectures.

Other returnee programmes, covering both the "old and new caseload", have proceeded as planned. During the period __ to __ through the provision of food to collective accommodation centres and way-stations, WFP assisted 118,000 returnees while an additional 60,000 received food following their arrival in communes of origin. WFP also provided food for 16,000 unaccompanied children, hospital and nutritional centre patients, 30,000 other vulnerable beneficiaries and 7,000 public secondary boarding-school students. In addition, through several Food-for-Work schemes, WFP assisted 110,000 workers and their families with food.

In May, therefore, through general, food-for-work and nutritional programmes, WFP distributed a total of 3,275 MT to 316,000 beneficiaries.

In June 1995, WFP will continue all existing programmes. These include targeted assistance to the vulnerable which will be increased as some of those previously catered for under returnee programmes will be incorporated into this beneficiary group. It is estimated that some 40,000 vulnerable persons will be provided food assistance. WFP, in cooperation with UNICEF, will also provide food for demobilised child-soldiers.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Education, ICRC and Education 2,000, a division of responsibilities by region has been agreed upon to allow WFP restart distribution to 18,000 secondary boarding-school students in 6 prefectures. In addition, due to the irregular payment of salaries of primary school teachers, WFP will re-initiate Food-for-Work programmes for this category of workers for a period of two months to assist some 80,000 teachers and their families.

In June 1995, WFP anticipates to distribute 3,438 MT of cereals, 1,650 MT of pulses, 355 MT of oil, 47 MT of CSB, 38 MT of biscuits and 9 MT of milk powder - a total of 5,537 of food covering an estimated 385,000 beneficiaries.

In addition to feeding programmes, WFP and FAO are planning to carry out, in early June, a nationwide assessment of the crop and food security situation. In cooperation with other aid-organisations and donors, WFP will continue to study

possibilities for a long term evaluation of vulnerable groups and ways to best target food aid over the coming months.

At present, World Food Programme has 8,575 MT of food in stock in Rwanda, while an additional 14,619 MT has already been pre-positioned in WFP regional warehouses of Mombasa, Kampala, Dar es Salaam and Lusaka. These stocks are expected to cover 8 - 20 weeks of projected requirements within Rwanda (depending on commodity). Considering the stocks, food currently being purchased or transported to regional ports and the donors pledges, WFP does not foresee any serious disruption of its feeding programmes in the next six months.

Agriculture and Livestock (Input by FAO)

Health

The events of April 1994 destroyed the epidemiological surveillance system to the extent that very little is known about the prevalence of diseases in the country. To enable the Ministry of Health re-establish the system, WHO in collaboration with UNICEF organised training in epidemiological surveillance for 300 health personnel from all functioning health centres country-wide.

At the same time, an anti-polio campaign, financed by UNICEF, WHO and Rotary, was launched on 27 May - the World Health Day in Rwanda - . The aim of the campaign is to vaccinate 80% of Rwanda's children under the age of five

representing some 800,000 infants.

With the help of UNICEF, WHO and AIDSCAP, the National Aids Control Programme (NACP) organized a two-day seminar on STD/HIV/AIDS awareness (Information, Education and Communication - IEC). As a result of the workshop, a permanent IEC Commission has been established, a national IEC policy drafted, guidelines for collaboration between all partners and sectoral plans of action created. All activities will be coordinated by the NACP through the commission. The latter will set up priorities and monitor achievements in behavioral change and condom use.

WHO has continued its technical support to the AIDS prevention activities by conducting in collaboration with AIDSCAP two training sessions for military health personnel. A total of 50 participants were trained with emphasis on Information, Communication and Education (IEC). A 3-day workshop on AIDS prevention is being organised for 15 participants from all the military brigades.

WHO, jointly with the Ministry of Health, has conducted a country wide assessment of the pharmaceutical system in order to make appropriate proposals in this sector. Essential equipment including communication material, computers and other office equipment has been delivered to the Central Medical Stores (OPHAR)

WHO has continued its collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

by providing a vehicle and tools in support of the national programme for the hygienic reburial of the victims of the genocide. WHO is also supporting the national programme of Training of Health auxiliaries (?) in order to find a solution to the critical shortage of health personnel caused by the massacres and genocide last year.

Education

Training for teacher prisoners in the use of Teacher Emergency Packages (TEPs) was carried out by UNICEF/UNESCO in Cagily Centre on 16 May. The group comprising 25 boys and 6 trainers were also given a lesson on basic literacy and numeracy. With UNICEF/UNESCO's help in providing a TEP, the teachers will continue the education of minors pending their transfer to the Gitagata detention centre. The transfer to Gitagata, originally expected to take place in late April, has now been delayed while fencing work is completed. The joint UNESCO/ UNICEF education program for child prisoners has now been expanded to all the 13 major prisons in the country.

A Water-Borne Diseases Awareness campaign was launched on 15 May. School-teachers and school inspectors will be trained in the first stage of the campaign. They will then educate over 900,000 school children country-wide on the prevention and treatment of water-borne diseases. Among other skills, the children will be taught to make Oral Rehydration Salts(ORS) Out of a targeted 1,361 trainees, 411 have been trained so far in Cyangugu, Kibungo and Gisenyi prefectures.

UNICEF/UNESCO, in collaboration with the Ministry of Higher Education, organized a workshop on Tolerance in Cagily Centre on 22-25 May. The workshop was attended by 65 participants from international and local NGOs, Ministries, and the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. The final conference report is expected to propose practical steps to promote tolerance through schools, the church and the media.

Water and Sanitation

In the process of repairing Kigali Central Hospital's sewage system, a local contractor has come across additional mass graves on the hospital ground. UNICEF has distributed gloves and plastic sheeting to the workers who are exhuming the bodies.

UNICEF has signed a contract for the management of UNICEF 's water tankering fleet by the Crown Agents(UK). This is a joint agreement between UNICEF, UNHCR and the British Crown Agents. The four tankers in the fleet have a combined capacity of 350 cubic metres/day. UNICEF will be supplying water to unaccompanied children's centres(UCCs) and some local population groups in Goma. This requirement is approximately 110 cubic metres/day. The additional tankering capacity will be used to support the UNHCR fleet providing water to the main camps in ----- **(location)**

UNICEF continues to supply water to health centres, transit camps and children's centres in the southwest part of the country. In May, UNICEF delivered a total of

3.8 million litres of water.

Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances

Children in Centres

To date, 21, 298 children are living in 124 centres in Rwanda, Zaïre, and Tanzania:

* 12, 361 children are living in 81 centres in Rwanda
* 8, 614 children are living in 42 centres in the countries of exile

After the closure of the displaced camps, 12 new sites have been identified as housing unaccompanied children. Of the caseload of unaccompanied children, 1,834 have been placed in institutional care. (*NOTE: Improved statistics on the number of children in centres reveal that previous estimates were inflated. Thus, although this new influx of unaccompanied children to centres has occurred, it is not readily apparent in this graphic presentation of the trend as observed over time).(Graph to be included)*

Trauma Recovery Program

The nation-wide baseline survey of trauma among children is well underway. Three hundred children have been interviewed in Gitarama and Butare. Researchers conducting the interviews say that the children are eager to tell their stories. As a small token, each child is given a UNICEF notebook and is encouraged to continue expressing his or her experiences in the form of stories or drawings.

UNICEF is producing a psycho-social trauma pamphlet in Kinyarwanda called *What Causes Bad Memories*. The baseline survey on trauma in children shows that many are haunted by disturbing memories and nightmares. Pilot survey on trauma, conducted in December 1994-January 1995, revealed that two-thirds of the 64 children interviewed saw other people being killed. One 13 year-old boy remembers,

> *They were shooting while coming. They first killed the guard. They used pangas [machetes]. I saw the killing of my mother and my father. It was so painful. I had to run away. While running I saw many other people being killed. I get scared when I talk about this. Pictures like photographs about my dead mother and father keep coming into my head. I wake up at night with nightmares about twice a week. The dead bodies of my parents looked so ugly, because they had been beaten first. The bodies were dropped in a pit, I know where the pit is. [at this point the boy was reluctant to talk more about his dead parents, so he was asked to make a drawing instead.*

Children Prisoners

The Ministry of Justice and ICRC confirmed that the number of child prisoners has increased by 91 individuals between 10 April and 31 May. The current figure stands at 1,100.

(graph to be included)

Nutrition and House-hold Food Security

Data collection and data entry for the country-wide survey was completed. Results are expected at the end of June 1995. The UNICEF nutrition team continues with its weekly visits to nutritional centres to monitor activities, assess new needs(food supplies and equipment) and provide technical advise when necessary.

UNICEF reached an agreement with an Italian NGO-CINS to fund the agency's income-generating activities in Kibungo prefecture. A variety of projects centred around agricultural activities, livestock rearing, fishery, handicrafts and small businesses which will be set up mainly for women's groups in the district.

Twenty women's associations with a total of 185 women in Gitarama were given sweet potato cuttings to plant by a UNICEF-funded agricultural research centre. Once the sweet potatoes plants have grown, the women will sell new cuttings to other women 's groups. In this way local varieties of crops will be multiplied throughout the country. UNICEF plans to finance the crop multiplication operation for the next two years.

III. Regional Issues

During the month of May, more than 23,000 Rwandese returned home from neighbouring countries, the vast majority of whom were 'old caseload'. The return of people who fled after the genocide last year has not yet picked up. Since the killings at Kibeho IDP camp, no convoys of voluntary returnees have been organised. The recent trends in the region seem to be towards the closure of borders and the denial of asylum much to the dismay of UNHCR. Due to reduced foreseeable funding, UNHCR programme budgets in Rwanda/Burundi have likewise been considerably reduced; donors seem unlikely to pledge more than $200 million out of the $300 million required for the region.

i) Burundi

The refugees in northern Burundi appear to be showing the most interest in returning home, an outlook influenced by the current level of insecurity there. Numbers of spontaneous returnees are still, however, at a low level. The government of Burundi has concluded the first phase of its campaign of visits to the interior of the country. In the first week of June, the Prime Ministers of Burundi and Rwanda and representatives of UNHCR visited northern Burundi and addressed some of the refugee leaders. The leaders made a series of politically-orientated demands at odds with the general sentiments of the camp population. UNHCR plans to step up confidence building visits to enable refugees to see for themselves conditions inside Rwanda. As of the end of May, the camp population in Burundi had stabilised at around 195,000. Around half of them

originate from five communes in southern Butare prefecture.

ii) Zaire

Food distribution in the Goma camps varied between 1,100 to 1,200 Kcal per day through May. For the last three months UNHCR Goma has only been able to hand out around half the minimum basic requirements for refugees. The transfer of refugees from Kituku and Tschondo camps to the new site at Lac Vert has been completed. Staff in Goma are continuing to look at ways of moving Kibumba camp away from the immediate proximity of the border. The Zairean Camp Security Contingent, now at full strength and fully deployed, has had notable success in improving law and order in the refugee camps.

UNHCR Bukavu notes increased tension on the Zaire/Rwanda border with both sides complaining that the other has illegally arrested its citizens who normally cross the frontier to engage in small-scale trade. Despite a severe cut in the food ration over the last few months a survey found that malnutrition in the camps stood at 3 per cent, a level considered negligible. Generally, the health indicators in the Bukavu camps are satisfactory.

The influx of Burundi refugees into Uvira from Cibitoke came to a halt at the end of May and as of the end of the first week of June there had been no fresh outflows from Bujumbura just across the border. On 5 June, the Governor of Sud-Kivu announced the closure of the Burundi/Zaire border to asylum seekers. For

reasons of security, Kamanyola camp is being closed and the refugees transported to other camps. There are now approximately 61,000 Rwandese refugees in Uvira camps.

iii) Tanzania

The Tanzania/Burundi border remains firmly closed to asylum seekers. UNHCR staff are not allowed to monitor the frontier. The decongestion of Benaco continues; the population is now down to 190,000. Musuhura has grown to just over 100,000. In the last week of May, UNHCR reported only two suspected cholera cases and held out the hope that the battle to bring the disease under control may have at last been won. A new registration is planned for later on in June. 13 semi-permanent school buildings are being built.

IV. Rwanda Inter-Agency consolidated Appeal

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PRESS BRIEFING BY SECRETARY-GENERAL'S SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR RWANDA

Shaharyar M. Khan, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Rwanda, this morning briefed correspondents on the new mandate for the United Nations Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), which the Security Council was expected to approve today. (The Council, by its resolution 997 (1995), subsequently approved UNAMIR's mandate for a six-month period, until 8 December.)

In considering how the new mandate had evolved, it was necessary to address four points, he said. First, any effort at reconciliation in Rwanda must be based on the return of the nearly 2 million refugees to the country, most of whom were in Zaire, United Republic of Tanzania and Burundi. Efforts must be undertaken to bring about their voluntary return in conditions of dignity and safety.

The Council resolution on UNAMIR would underline the need to continue the process of reconciliation and would cite the Bujumbura Declaration as the basis for the refugees' return, he continued. That Declaration stated precisely what the Government of Rwanda must do; the obligations of countries where the refugees now resided; and what agencies and donor countries must do to facilitate the refugees' return. Their return was an essential to rebuilding stability in Rwanda.

Secondly, there was a need for justice in Rwanda -- immediate justice, he said. Most families had been affected by the genocide, directly or indirectly. The people saw that an International Tribunal had been established "for the so-called big fish", but felt the process was going too slowly. That was partly because financial support, although forthcoming, had been slow.

There was also a need for justice to be administered at the national level with regard to the 42,000 prisoners now being held, he said. Prison conditions were appalling. Foreign support was required to continue the repair of the national system of justice at all levels, including the gendarmerie, prosecutors and judges. Fifty members of the international community would be arriving soon to begin helping in that process.

While the next two to three months would not see the functioning of a perfect system of justice, it was better to have an immediate, imperfect system in place now, he went on. That was important, not only in view of the 42,000 prisoners, but because of the psychological impact of seeing the process of justice begin. Only when justice was seen as being carried out would it be possible to move forward in the process of reconciliation.

(more)

A third concern was the major problem of cross-border military infiltrations, he said. Guerrilla attempts at blowing up buildings and institutions led the defending force to look suspiciously on the population, which, in turn led to repression and generated a vicious cycle. It was important to discipline all military activities in the camps.

Broadly speaking, there were two types of camps, he said. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had been actively involved with the camps for civilians, which had seen some improvement. However, UNHCR had no involvement in the purely military camps, where military training was taking place. Zaire and Tanzania had asked for international support to help control that process of military training.

Fourthly, there was a need to expedite the disbursement of financial aid, he said. Out of over $700 million pledged at the round-table in Geneva, only $69 million had actually been seen, and most of that had been spent on debt-servicing. That left a relatively small amount for a country that had been completely shattered. That, in turn, made it very difficult to encourage refugees to return to a country which could not deliver basic requirements, including, for example, teachers' salaries.

Turning to the subject of the new mandate of UNAMIR, he said there was a need to reflect the changed situation since the establishment of that Mission. At that time, there were two parties contending for power under the Arusha Accords, and the United Nations was to be the arbiter. However, the Accords, though signed, had not taken off. Following the genocide, UNAMIR had sought to protect the innocent -- the non-combatants. On 19 July 1994, a new, sovereign Government had been formed, and the United Nations was now dealing with a single Government, which had stated its responsibility for the protection of its people.

The proposed new mandate envisaged a reduced number of troops, he said. It focused on national reconciliation and on the need for UNAMIR to facilitate the voluntary and safe return of refugees, as well as their rehabilitation and reintegration into home communities. Police and monitors would be retained, and the Mission would provide security to international personnel in the country.

A correspondent asked whether agreement had been reached with the Government of Rwanda, which had wanted small contingents. Mr. Khan said the matter had been satisfactorily resolved, arriving at a figure of 2,330 to be reached within three months of today's expected mandate renewal. Those levels would be further reduced to 1,800 within four months. In addition, the current levels of 320 military observers and 65 civilian police would be maintained.

Asked to comment about the relations between UNAMIR and the Government, Mr. Khan confirmed that those relations had been strained and that there had been non-cooperation. However, at higher levels, there was a spirit of cooperation, and it was hoped that the new mandate would encourage a new era of cooperative relations.

(more)

A correspondent asked about a proposal to station additional peace-keepers in neighbouring countries to monitor arms supplies to the camps. Mr. Khan said the proposal was still alive and was mentioned in the resolution. However, the actual numbers would have to be arrived at in consultations with Tanzania and Zaire.

How many people were involved in the cross-border infiltrations and how often did they occur? a correspondent asked. Mr. Khan said that over the past six months, the infiltrations - mainly from Zaire, and not Tanzania – had been increasing. Earlier, there had been raids involving banditry, such as attacking and taking cattle. Now, however, they were more of a military nature and had become more organized. In the western region, at the frontier between Rwanda and Zaire, there were almost daily incursions, which were clearly part of a campaign.

Asked if the numbers involved were in the thousands or the hundreds, Mr. Khan said they were small groups. It was "very much a guerrilla type of activity", with small groups raiding and then returning.

A correspondent said there were reports that France had been funding those groups in Zaire and asked if the issue had been raised with the Government of France. Mr. Khan said he had absolutely no evidence that France or any other country was funding such activities, either in Zaire or in Tanzania. However, money was available to those groups, and it was being spent at arms bazaars worldwide.

Asked to speculate on the source of that money, Mr. Khan said that when members of the former Government had left the country, they had taken all of its liquid assets with them. Beyond that, he could not speculate on who might be assisting them.

In response to another question, he confirmed that the new mandate would put greater emphasis on humanitarian rather than security aspects of the Mission. The mandate was based on consultations within the Security Council, of which Rwanda was a member. Negotiations between the United Nations and the Government had made it possible to present a "dish" to the Council. Emphasis would now likely be placed on protecting Rwandan citizens and encouraging the safe return of the refugees, in conditions of dignity and fairness. For that purpose, UNAMIR needed a certain visible presence.

* **** *

FMUHP

COORDINATION DE LA SURVEILLANCE EPIDEMIOLOGIQUE OMS/KIGALI

Pr. M.K.MAIGA
Dr C. NGABONZIZA
16.03.1995

PLAN DE CONTINGENCE POUR LA PREVENTION DES EPIDEMIES DANS LES CENTRES DE RECEPTION DES RAPATRIES DE 1959.

Après le constat de la mission de l'OMS à Gisenyi le 13.03.1995, le HCR et l'OMS ont proposé un plan de contingence pour les Centres de Réception des Rapatriés aux Autorités régionales et au Ministère de la Santé au cours de la réunion de coordination du 16.03.1995 à Gisenyi entre les ONG et le Ministère de la Réhabilitation.

Le but de ce plan est d'adresser le problème de santé dans les centres de réception et de trouver les moyens d'intervention pour prévenir les épidémies.

Les principaux points de ce plan sont :

1. <u>MOBILISATION DES ONG DE SANTE</u>

Lors de la réunion de Coordination le 16.03.1995 à Gisenyi, le HCR et l'OMS ont fait appel aux ONG oeuvrant dans la Préfecture de Gisenyi pour qu'ils s'impliquent d'avantage dans les activités de santé des centres de réception. Cette réunion se tient régulièrement toutes les deux semaines sous les auspices du Représentant du Ministère de la Réhabilitation.
Un accord de principe a été obtenu des ONG suivantes :

MSF-Belgique : Mr D.Decuyper, Mme I.Wolf
Caritas : Mme M. Vermandel
German Emergency : Dr J.Mohr
Merlin : devrait être contacté par Mme Muranaka HCR

2. <u>PLAN D'ACTION D'URGENCE</u>

2.1. **Implantation de poste de santé primaire** avec 1 infirmier et 2 auxilliaires dans chaque Centre de Réception sous la supervision d'une ONG. Des activités de soins de santé de base seront menées par l'équipe.
Responsables : HCR/MSF Belgique/Merlin

2.2. **Création d'une task force choléra**
Il a été convenu que le responsable médical du HCR à Gisenyi dirigera une commission technique de lutte contre le choléra composée du HCR, de l'OMS, des ONG et de la Direction Régionale de la Santé.. Des dispositions de préparation à une épidémie ont été déjà préconisées à savoir la mise en place d'un stock d'attente de Ringer, de SRO et de médicaments, la confection de lits de choléra, et une sensibilisation des habitants des centres.
Responsables : HCR Gisenyi/MSF Belgique

2.3. **Organisation d'une campagne de vaccination**
- Vaccin anti-rougeoleux pour tous les enfants de 6 mois à moins de 15 ans.
Responsables : Direction générale de la Santé.
MSF - Belgique
Merlin ?

2.4. **Désinfection et désinsectisation des Centres.**

Une opération d'assainissement des Centres est en cours. Les toilettes ont été entièrement vidangées, nettoyées et désinfectées à l'hypochloride de Ca par l'UNAMIR. Les déchets solides seront déposés dans des fosses en dehors de la ville. Une extension de la couverture en latrines est programmées par le HCR à travers les services de COOPI.
L'entretien des installations d'eau courante dans les centres est prévue.
Responsables : HCR/COOPI

2.5. **Prise en charge des cas de référence**

L'Equipe de l'urgence allemande de l'Hôpital de Gisenyi propose de mettre une ambulance à disposition chaque fois qu'il sera nécessaire de transporter des malades graves des centres pour une hospitalisation. Des arrangements seront faits avec la Direction de l'Hôpital pour la gratuité des soins de ces malades.
Responsables : Direction Régionale de la Santé
Direction de l'Hôpital de Gisenyi
German Emergency Team.

2.6. **Nutrition supplémentaire**

Une enquête de nutrition sera engagée dans les 2 Centres pour détecter les enfants malnourris en dessous de 80 % de la médiane. Les activités de nutrition supplémentaire seront intensifiées après l'enregistrement de tous ceux qui habitent réellement dans les centres.
Responsables : HCR/MSF Belgique/AICF

3. SUIVI ET EVALUATION DE L'ETAT DE SANTE DANS LES CENTRES

3.1. **Soins de santé de base**

- services en vaccinations, en médicaments essentiels et en planification familiale,
- nutrition supplémentaire,
- référence des malades graves et des femmes enceintes,
- identification et référence des cas de tuberculose.
- fourniture de kits de médicaments

3.2. **Education pour la santé/assainissement**

- hygiène individuelle et collective
- désinsectisation des salles de séjour et des dortoirs.
- nettoyage et désherbage de la cour du centre.

3.3. **Relevé des données épidémiologiques**

- nombre de consultations par jour, par semaine,
- taux de malnutrition,
- couverture en VAR,
- rapport hebdomadaire sur les maladies prioritaires:rougeole, dysenterie, IRA, paludisme, méningite.

Responsables : HCR/OMS/ONG/Direction Régionale de la Santé.

4. Recommandations

Ce plan stratégique pourrait être appliqué dans tous les centres de réceptions avec la collaboration du Ministère de la Réhabilitation et des Directions Régionales de la Santé.
Le recasement rapide des rapatriés dans les communes peut constituer le moyen efficace de prévention des risques de maladies auxquels ils sont exposés.

UNHCHR ACTIVITIES

THE PROMOTION OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION IN RWANDA

All of the activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Rwanda aim to help facilitate national reconciliation.

Human Rights Field Officers (HRFO) have been deployed throughout the country. By their very presence they help to prevent massive human rights violations. HRFOs undertake four specific tasks in the field: monitoring and actively reporting on human rights irregularities and violations, assessing the moral and material needs of judicial authorities, promoting human rights education and documenting the genocide.

Monitoring: HRFOs follow-up cases of alleged human rights abuses. If the allegations are confirmed, they seek to find ways to bring an end to these violations, and when possible, they try to see to it that those responsible for an abuse are held accountable by Rwandese authorities.

This is done in several ways, but almost always entails consultation with civil and military authorities. HRFOs develop relationships of mutual trust with authorities. The HRFOR brings concerns to the government and supports authorities in finding solutions.

Through monitoring, three important contributions for fostering national reconciliation are attained:

1. By developing relationships with local and national authorities, HRFOs create a process by which individuals can anonymously bring authorities' attention to human rights abuses. This in turn can help promote the respect for human rights. When citizens feel confident that governmental authorities are prepared to redress their problems they will begin to have more confidence in the government. In cases where allegations prove false these allegations are dispelled.

2. Those who commit such abuses are not allowed to continue with impunity.

3. By constant contact with authorities from different institutions, a dialogue is created between these institutions. This dialogue, as was demonstrated in South Africa, can help create more trust between different sections of the government.

System of Justice: Assessing the moral and material needs of judicial authorities, is key in promoting reconciliation in the country. The High Commissioner for Human Rights believes that the rebuilding of the justice system, and thereby the primacy of the rule of law, is an intrinsic element for the establishment of a just society which upholds human rights.

The High Commissioner for Human Rights Technical Cooperation Unit has been actively interacting with Rwandese authorities since its inception, in later November 1994, to develop a workable Rwandese solution towards justice; the prerequisite to reconciliation.

Since mid-December the HRFOR has organized a working group with regular meetings of representatives of the Ministry of Justice, the Gendarmerie/Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Rehabilitation, the RPF's Human Rights Commission, and CLAHDO to discuss this transcendental human rights problem.

Discussions have illuminated the Rwandese reality and its complexities. Productive discussions were held on the efforts to bring justice and reconciliations to Chile, Argentina, El Salvador, Chad, Haiti, Ethiopia, and Uganda following massive and systematic human rights abuses and how aspects of the work done in those countries could be utilized in Rwanda.

In the over two months of meetings and discussions, a workable Rwandese mechanism towards justice has emerged and is presently gaining consensus within the Government.

This work is comprised of:

-Work directly with the Ministry of Justice to build its investigatory, prosecutory, and judicial capacity. The High Commissioner has recently become involved to ensure that sufficient resources will flow to this area.

-A systematic information collection process, involving a spectrum of governmental ministries, where teams will be trained and deployed to collect basic information regarding the genocide in each commune. The working group believes the information collection process will take less than 3 months, but involve well over 600 Rwandese. The information collected will then be fed into a multi-relational database (building on work done in Argentina, El Salvador, and Ethiopia).

This information will be useful to Government policy-makers. For it will allow them to develop an efficient, workable and realistic prosecutorial strategy. And if desired selected cases can be funneled based on an established criteria and the facts to an alternative mechanism, such as customary law tribunals and/or a truth commission.

-The HRFOR in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Higher Education and Culture, the National University in Butare, the Institute of Technical and Scientific Research, the Grande Seminaire, CLADHO, and the RPFs Human Rights Commission has embarked on an examination of alternatives to the classical justice system for dealing with the most pressing legal matters. This effort has two major components. One is an examination of customary law and procedure and its viability as an alternative. Second, is to bring to Rwanda members of the Sabato Commission - Argentina, the Rettig Commision - Chile, the Truth Commission - El Salvador, Special Prosecutors Office - Ethiopia, and the Truth and Justice Commission - Haiti,

as well as some leading experts in the area, to join the Rwandese experts who are doing the above mentioned study for a high level seminar with Rwandese policy-makers.

Promoting Human Rights Education: The High Commissioner's Technical Cooperation Unit Education Component has developed a comprehensive two year programme designed to break the ideology of genocide and to foster the creation of a human rights culture. This programme has been developed in over two months of work and regular working group meetings with the Ministries of: Justice, Defense, Rehabilitation, Education, Foreign Affairs, Family and Promotion of Women, Higher Education and Culture, Interior, Information, Youth, and Labor, as well as consultations with relevant NGOs like CLADHO.

The education programme is designed to reach both state authorities and the general public. Within this broad sectors both formal and informal education plans have been drawn-up; designed with specific attention to the various needs from human rights education within the sectors.

Documenting the Genocide: HRFOs gather information about the genocide. Since the appointment of Justice Goldstone, the High Commissioner has instructed his HRFOs to gather general information about the genocide as historical documentation as opposed to the legal documentation which was sought before the International Tribunal was established. In order to create the conditions necessary for national reconciliation, the High Commissioner believes that it is essential that people around the world understand how this crime was planned and perpetrated and that the people of Rwanda see and understand that the international community will not forget this heinous crime.

ASSISTANCE EN COURS ET PROGRAMMEE

REHABILITATION INSTITUTIONNELLE ET PHYSIQUE

USAID :

Les Etats Unis ont déjà engagé la somme de $ 450'000 pour soutenir les frais de fonctionnement du Ministère de la Justice (support logistique).

Ils souhaiteraient participer à l'envoi de magistrats étrangers avec un financement disponible pour 10 à 20 magistrats, pour une année.

Ils ont la volonté également d'assister le Ministère dans son administration. Une mission est ainsi attendue le 15 mars. Elle aura pour objectif :

- de définir une assistance directe auprès du Ministère de la Justice;
- d'aider le Ministère dans la définition des termes de référence de magistrats étrangers appelés à exercer temporairement au Rwanda.

Enfin, $ 1'000'000 seront affectés au Tribunal International.

ALLEMAGNE :

En 1993-1994, environ $ 27'000 ont permis à des juristes Rwandais d'adapter les textes légaux aux accords d'Arusha. Cette action pourra être reprise par le gouvernement Allemand, si nécessaire.

Mais dans l'attente d'une mission chargée d'évaluer et de déterminer l'assistance au système de la justice, l'Allemagne est disposée à un soutien logistique.

CANADA :

Le Canada ne peut actuellement se prononcer sur le contenu de son assistance à la réhabilitation du Ministère de la Justice. Une mission d'évaluation, présente à Kigali du 2 au 26 mars 1995, sera chargée de définir l'action que le Canada compte entreprendre et les moyens à mettre à disposition.

FRANCE :

L'assistance envisagée par la France au secteur judiciaire Rwandais sera mise en oeuvre par l'Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique (ACCT). Elle s'articule autour des points suivants :

- 2'000'000 FF seront consacrés à l'envoi de magistrats

francophones et de personnels auxiliaires de justice;

- 700'000 FF sont prévus pour la formation et le perfectionnement de personnels nationaux et expertise (droit foncier, mécanismes traditionnels de réglement des différends, refonte du droit, création d'un barreau);

- 100'000 FF seront consacrés à un centre d'information, de consultation et d'aide juridique pour les femmes;

- 100'000 FF sont prévus pour la formation aux droits de l'homme;

- 500'000 FF serviront à financer un projet de banque de données juridiques.

BANQUE MONDIALE :

La Banque Mondiale est dans l'attente d'un définition des priorités du Ministère de la Justice pour, dans le court terme, participer au renforcement des capacités institutionnelle et logistique de ce Ministère.

Sur le plan logistique, elle précise que son assistance n'interviendra qu'en matière d'importation d'équipements nécessaire à la réhabilitation.

A moyen terme, la Banque Mondiale souhaite participer à l'établissement d'un tribunal de commerce : un expert sera chargé, auprès du Ministère, d'étudier la mise en place d'une structure de réglement du contentieux commercial.

PAYS-BAS :

Pour l'année 1995, le gouvernement des Pays-Bas entend consacré au Rwanda un assistance d'un montant global de $ 30'000'000.

La moitié de cette somme sera affectée au Trust Fund, le reste à la coopération bilatérale.

La réhabilitation du système de justice sera le domaine privilégié de cette coopération bilatérale (entre $ 1'000'000 et $ 5'000'000).

Le Tribunal International se verra également attribuer un montant de $ 100'000.

BELGIQUE :

La Belgique a présenté un certain nombre d'activités en cours, d'autres programmées pour un avenir proche.

Un appui institutionnel est actuellement en cours à travers un spécialiste de la réhabilitation des instances judiciaires. Cet expert est chargé d'aider le Ministère à reconstituer certains services, notamment celui des sièges et parquets. Cette assistance technique bénéficie d'un crédit de 5'000'000 francs belges. Une 2ème tranche de 5'000'000 francs belges est prévu, après identification d'une phase ultérieure d'appui au système.

Parallèlement à cette action, une mission d'identification se penche sur la formation d'une centaine de magistrats non juristes. La première session de cette formation est en cours de

préparation. Des problèmes logistiques se posent dans la réhabilitation d'un centre de formation.

L'organisation non gouvernementale Citizen Network assure la formation d'OPJ, grâce à un financement Belge notamment.

Pour ce qui est de la formation de juristes à la faculté de droit de Butare, des discussions sont en cours avec le Ministère chargé de l'enseignement. La Belgique souhaiterait réaménager cette formation vers la magistrature et l'exercice de l'autorité judiciaire afin que le Rwanda puisse répondre à l'urgence des besoins.

La subvention de magistrats étrangers est également envisagée dès que le Ministère aura clairement défini ses besoins en la matière.

En matière de documentation juridique, Citizen Network, en coopération avec l'Université d'Anvers, a lancé une action pour publier le plus rapidement possible certains volumes des codes et lois (4 volumes pourraient être disponibles dans 3 à 4 mois, en 2000 exemplaires). Pour ce qui est des besoins de la bibliothèque de la faculté de droit de Butare, un inventaire est en cours. La Belgique envisage de répondre à ces besoins.

Il est mis à la disposition du gouvernement une somme de 125'000'000 Francs Rwandais pour l'amélioration des conditions de détention.

Une assistance pour le traitement des fonctionnaires du Ministère de la Justice a déjà été accordée par la Belgique, en coopération avec le Canada et l'Union Européenne. Cette assistance sera maintenue jusqu'à mars, éventuellement avril. Une décision sera prise le mercredi 7 mars pour son renouvellement.

Enfin, une contribution de $ 1'000'000 sera faite au Tribunal International.

SUISSE :

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères envisage les mesures d'urgences suivantes :

- soutien financier et, si nécessaire logistique, à la mise sur pied du Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature;
- financement du recrutement de magistrats étrangers;
- financement de la réfection de bâtiments et fourniture de matériel de bureau;
- Participation à la formation de la police judiciaire et de la gendarmerie avec des policiers Suisses (dans le cadre de la Minuar);

A court et moyen terme, les mesures suivantes sont considérées :

- participation à la réforme des études universitaires de la Faculté de droit de Butare avec cours et séminaires sur les droits de l'homme et la protection des minorités (en collaboration avec l'Institut Suisse de Droit Comparé);
- appui en matière de documentation juridique, constitution d'un Fonds pour la bibliothèque de la Faculté de droit et formation de documentalistes Rwandais en Suisse (en collaboration avec différents cantons);
- participation à l'organisation de séminaires sur les problèmes fonciers, le droit coutumier et la médiation;
- appui à des projets en matière d'enseignement des

droits de l'homme.

Une première tranche de 2'000'000 francs suisses est disponible pour les actions sus-mentionnées.

Pour ce qui est des actions en cours, une somme de $ 1'000'000 est déjà engagée pour les tribunaux de préfecture (voir projet PNUD). La réhabilitation du parquet de Kigali est à l'étude. Elle devrait se réaliser sous peu.

La Suisse est dans l'attente d'une liste de besoins de la Faculté de droit de Butare pour étudier toute assistance en la matière.

Enfin, demande a été faite à l'ONG Synergie d'établir un projet de recrutement de magistrats étrangers ainsi qu'un programme de formation de magistrats Rwandais.

La Suisse démontre un intérêt tout particulier pour la réhabilitation de l'école de la magistrature de Nyabisindu, qui deviendra un projet suisse. Un spécialiste de Citizen Network travaille sur le projet.

GRANDE-BRETAGNE :

L'assistance au système de la justice se fera sous la forme d'une contribution d'un montant de £ 200'000 au Tribunal International.

Programme des Nations Unies
pour le Développement

PNUD

Développement Mondial

Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

URGENT

To: All Heads of UN Agencies

cc: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, SRSG

From: Sukehiro Hasegawa
Resident Representative
UNDP, Kigali, Rwanda

Date: 17 March 1995

Subject: Inter-Agency Meeting

As a result of consultations with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the Inter-Agency Meeting, originally scheduled for this Monday, 20 March, at 8am, will now take place at 11am on the same date. It will be held, as usual, at the offices of the UNDP. The proposed agenda for the meeting follows.

Inter-Agency Meeting, 11am, 20 March 1995, UNDP Offices

1. UNAMIR/UN agency ID cards, and UN Agency Directory

2. Implications of the present pattern of food distribution for refugees, returnees and IDPs.

3. Security measures for the 3 - 7 April period.

4. The flow of external assistance and resources to Rwanda: pledges, commitments, and disbursement of assistance made since January 1995.

I am very much looking forward to seeing you at the meeting.

B.P. 445 . KIGALI, RWANDA . TELEPHONE 75381, 76906 . CABLE 22528 UNDP RW . TELEFAX 76263, RWANDA

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO: Judge Rakotomanana
Mr. A.H. Golo
Mr. P.B. Dessande

FROM: Sharharyar M. Khan
SRSG

DATE: 16 May 1995

Shaharyar M. Khan

SUBJECT: ROSG Meeting on Tribunal - 19 May 1995

In the absence of Mr. Ike Minta the Legal Adviser on official duty, Mr. Abu Bakar S. Dao is nominated to act as the Liaison Officer for the meeting. Mr. Dao may establish contact with Deputy Prosecutor's Office, Chief of Protocol, the Government, Chief of Administration and Nairobi to ensure a smooth Conference.

State Protocol =
n Rudahunga
tel. 7,5830

Gorvt Bus
Monday - in Pm

1. Bus 2. Interpreters
Special flight.

M. RUXTON
Mrs CISSE
~~Photocopies~~
Ruhengeri
Monday.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR
HEADS OF AGENCIES MEETING

29 MARCH 1995

[1] CONTINGENCY PLANNING EXERCISE

[2] SITUATION IN BYUMBA

[3] SOCIO-DEMOGRPHIC SURVEY/UNFPA

[4] UNAMIR REQUEST ON THE PREFECTURE OF KIBUYE

[5] UPDATE ON COMMEMORATION PLANS

[6] MEDIA STRATEGY

[7] ANOTHER OTHER BUSINESS

SUMMARY POINTS AND DECISIONS
ARISING OUT OF THE HEADS OF AGENCIES
MEETING
22 MARCH 1995

[1] UN Press Briefings. The SRSG stated that there would be a UN press briefing every Wednesday, and that he looked forward to agency contributions to the weekly and monthly UN newsletters.

In light of the number of journalists that were going to be in Rwanda during April, it was agreed that

[i] UNAMIR helicopters would be at the disposal of UN agencies that would wish to organise individual agency briefings. Forty-eight hours advance notice to UNAMIR would be required, according to the SRSG;

[ii] The Heads of Agencies agreed that there should be an inter-agency press trip, eg, the North-East, organised, and that the use of helicopters would facilitate that exercise;

[iii] Peripherally related to this subject was the general agreement that more had to be done to organism information meetings with diplomatic missions in Kigali.

[2] Contingency Planning Exercise. As agreed on 15 March, a small team would soon finalize a draft proposal regarding a contingency planning exercise. The draft would be distributed by 23 March, and would most likely call for the establishment of a DMT/CT.

[3] Commemoration Plans. The plans as proposed in summary form in the *Heads of Agencies Summary Points and Decisions* of 15 March were adopted. The SRSG agreed that his office would undertake overall coordination of these activities. He also would attempt to have a Presidential statement from the Security Council be issued regarding the genocide and the present security dangers within the region.

It was also announced that the Ministry of Information intended to hold workshops on 5-6 April on the role of the media in reconciliation and the role of the media in genocide.

[4] Review of Experts. The meeting was informed that the Government may be reviewing all posts in order to ensure that experts will have appropriate positions within the Government.

[5] Reports:

[i] Women and Rehabilitation. UNICEF announced that the Ministry of Family and Womens Affairs was moving towards an overall strategy. This strategy process would include a meeting with all interested agencies and relevant Government ministries and NGOs.

It was also reported that an oversight group consisting of relevant representatives of Government ministries would review the work of the ITF/IOC to assess output in terms of women's interests.

[ii] "Old Caseload Returnees". UNHCR reviewed the three phases of assistance to old caseload refugees, viz, [a] institutional support and enlargement of receptions centres, [b] survey equipment and shelter assistance, and [c] developmental phase. It noted the unfolding tragedy and linkage between approximately 750,000 cattle and the emergency facing the returnees.

It was agreed that it was essential to alert the donor community about the unfolding crisis. At the same time, UNHCR and UNDP would determine what steps they can take to support the Government in its efforts to deal with the issue. WFP is planning a "quick action project", and UNICEF also has a relevant project in the area.

[iii] Inter-Agency Assessment Missions. It was reported that the Minister of Rehabilitation intends to call a meeting with heads of agencies to discuss forthcoming Government-led inter-agency assessment missions.

[iv] Data/Mapping Project. An early sample from the data/mapping project located in the IOC was presented. Agencies' regular inputs into the system were essential to ensure its utility.

[6] Any Other Business

[i] Deputy Prosecutor. SRSG announced the arrival of the Deputy Prosecutor of the International Tribunal.

[ii] Primary School Exam Distribution. UNAMIR had given logistic support for the distribution of examinations in four languages to an estimated 65,000 students.

[iii] Overcrowding in Prisons. The SRSG has written to senior officials in Government regarding the need to expedite the judicial process. UNICEF believed that it will soon be able to have children now in Kigali prison transferred to a UNICEF-supported centre.

[iv] Incidence Reports. The SRSG reiterated his request that a list of incidence regarding security be sent by individual agencies to Mr. Dao by Friday, 24 March.

SUMMARY POINTS OF DISCUSSIONS AND DECISIONS ARISING OUT OF THE HEADS OF AGENCIES MEETING 15 MARCH 1995

[1] Security Plan.

[i] The SRSG briefed on recent discussions with senior GoR officials regarding the security situation. He concluded that the Government was fully aware of the military build-up across the border, and the Government felt that it had the security situation under control. The Government at the same time had expressed its concern about the level of disinformation being spread by the former Government bodies within Rwanda, and regarded that as potentially destabilising;

[ii] UNAMIR's CSO/ASC briefed on the security situation. The general security situation had deteriorated over the past couple of weeks. International staff were encouraged to restrict travel movements at night. A security plan was now in New York for comments. Military sector commanders are serving as designated area coordinators responsible for all international staff, including NGOs. Some form of rehersal for security would be considered by the SRSG;

[iii] The RPA was increasingly concerned over the number of international staff carrying UNAMIR ID cards, which the RPA has said, has made it difficult to distinguish UNAMIR staff from other international staff. Furthermore, lost IDs were leading to an increase in impersonations.

[2] UN Activities.

[i] The SRSG requested a one to two page document from each agency, outlining contributions made to the general needs of Rwanda. He felt that this was necessary information to address many of the misperceptions about the work of the UN in country. It was agreed that these would be presented to the SRSG through Mr. Sidique Dao by close of business, Friday, *17 March.*

[3] Commemoration of the Victims of the Genocide

[i] A plan to commemorate the genocide in Rwanda should be finalised at the meeting of Heads of Agencies on *22 March.* This plan should be discussed with the Government to ensure its suitability and possible links with other activities;

Mr Dao 23.3

[ii] The following suggestions were proposed as a basis for a commemoration plan:

[a] Statement by the Secretary-General to be made internationally;
[b] UN flags at half-mast;
[c] UN staff to wear black arm bands;
[d] Commemoration mass/service at church/mosque;
[e] Statement by Judge GOLD STONE;
[f] UN agencies to announce projects to assist victims, eg, orphans/widows, of the genocide;

[iii] It was suggested that proposed activities not be focussed on a single day, but rather should be spread out over at least three days. WHO would seek to postpone World Health Day in Rwanda from 7 April to the following week.

[4] Contingency Planning Exercise.

[i] It was agreed by the Heads of Agencies that a contingency planning exercise should be undertaken to assess the impact of several scenarios upon their humanitarian efforts. A small group would be formed to prepare the framework for the contingency plan, and this framework note would be provided to Heads of Agencies at its meeting on *22 March*;

[5] Project - ***Genocide: A Collective Memory***.

[i] A project proposal to do a short book and film documentary on the genocide was distributed to the Heads of Agencies. The project has been put together in collaboration with the Ministry of Information, following the January 1995 workshop on the genocide. No single agency should "own" the project, but the project should be owned by all who wish to participate. [A budget for the project is attached to this summary.]

[6] Reports.

[i] **UNHCR/UNDP on the 59ers**. UNHCR and UNDP individuals who had undertaken to do the report were not present at the meeting, and therefore the item was held over. However, under this heading, the issue of vaccine supplies for approximately 9000 people in the Gisenyi area was raised. This in turn led to discussions on the need for a more comprehensive inter-agency assessment of both the north-west and north-east areas of the country. The UN Humanitarian Coordinator was asked to approach the Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration on this matter, and report back at the Heads of Agencies meeting on *22 March*;

[ii] UNICEF on Women and Rehabilitation. The UNICEF representative asked that this item be deferred to the next meeting.

[7] Any Other Business.

[i] Advice on UN reponse to RPA search of vehicles was required. The SRSG already has brought this matter to the attention of senior authorities in Government. He will continue to forward pro forma information to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In that regard, the SRSG asked that all incident reports and security violations be forwarded to his office through Mr. Sidique Dao by close of business, Friday, 22 March.