

UNAMIR

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

27 JAN 1994 - 10 MAY 1995

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

UNCLASSIFIED
RHWG APR 2009

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES	<u>S-1120</u>
BOX	<u>42</u>
FILE	<u>6</u>
ACC.	<u>1994/0278</u>



**REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE TO
REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS
IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION**

BUJUMBURA, 12 - 17 FEBRUARY 1995



**IMPACT OF MILITARY PERSONNEL AND THE MILITIA PRESENCE
IN RWANDESE REFUGEE CAMPS AND SETTLEMENTS**

**(submitted by
the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The three-month war in Rwanda, from April to July 1994 was an unprecedented human tragedy in Africa. It left an estimated 1 million persons massacred in Rwanda by a meticulously planned genocide campaign. Over 2 million persons fled Rwanda as refugees to the neighbouring countries of Burundi, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire. At least 1 million were displaced inside Rwanda. The attendant social and economic dislocations of the war have adversely affected almost the entire pre-war population of 7 million people in Rwanda.

2. The influxes of refugees into neighbouring countries were sudden and massive. The refugees settled in the nearest habitable safe locations in the countries of asylum. In the United Republic of Tanzania, it was in Ngara and Karagwe districts of the Kagera region, less than 20 kilometres from the border. In Zaire, it was Goma and Bukavu, just across the border in Kivu Province. In Burundi, Rwandese refugees and former Burundi refugees in Rwanda arrived and settled in the northern border regions. The proximity of the camps to the borders could pose security concerns to the refugees, country of origin as well as to the countries of asylum. The OAU Convention governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa calls for location of refugee camps and settlements, whenever possible, at a reasonable distance from the frontier of the country of origin (widely interpreted to mean some 50 kilometres).

3. The overwhelming numbers of refugees have been compounded by their mixed profile. There are two groups of persons in the camps: (a) the refugees who fled from war, violence, genuine fear of persecution and revenge in Rwanda, (b) persons who fled with the refugees, but were responsible for planning or executing the genocide. Among the prominent figures in the latter category are former political leaders, former members of the Forces Armées Rwandaises and former militia members. This combination has created unusual security problems for refugees and relief agencies in the refugee camps. It has obstructed humanitarian assistance and prevented the repatriation of refugees who have been intimidated and physically threatened.

II. POPULATION AND AUTHORITY PROFILES IN THE CAMPS

4. As the refugees settled in the sprawling camps, the camp population assembled itself into structures similar to those which had existed in Rwanda. The refugees and their leaders regrouped according to the social and administrative units to which they belonged at home. Social cohesion is also maintained through traditional clan and family ties. The ensuing commotion, and the ravages of war and disease have left thousands of unaccompanied minors and single parents among the various vulnerable groups in the camps. The refugees in the different camps come from almost all of the 147 communes of Rwanda. Most of the camps are organized into prefectures, communes, sectors and cellules.

5. There were about 40,000 members of the former Forces Armées Rwandaises (FAR) before the war. It is estimated that there are some 30,000 soldiers who survived the war and diseases after they fled to Zaire, including a whole battalion of the former Presidential Guard. Very few soldiers, if any, fled to the United Republic of Tanzania. In North Kivu, the ex-soldiers are mixed with the refugees; most of them in Mugunga and Kibumba camps. A small group of soldiers temporarily camped near Lac Vert, but have gone back to the main camps. In the beginning, the ex-soldiers were distinguishable by their uniforms, but most of the soldiers in the camps are in mufti. From the very beginning of the exodus, the soldiers who fled in the direction of Bukavu in South Kivu camped separately from the refugees. They occupy two previously unused barracks in Panzi - at a distance of 10 kilometres from Bukavu, for married soldiers; and Bulonge - 70 kilometres from Bukavu, for single soldiers. It is estimated that there are up to 10,000 former soldiers in the two locations. The nearest refugee camp of Chimanga is 5 kilometres from Bulonge.

6. The former militias are the most difficult to identify. They do not wear uniforms or insignias to distinguish them from the civilian population, but they know each other, and the refugees know them. They maintain a close network among themselves and exercise considerable influence and leverage on the camp leadership. The former militias are present in all the camps in the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire, but the majority seem to be in the camps of North Kivu. Before the war, each of the 147 communes in Rwanda had between 100 to 150 militias. Discounting attrition by war, arrests in Rwanda and mortality from epidemics in this group, the total number of militias in the various camps may be between 10,000 and 15,000 persons. Known for their activism and militancy, the ex-militia men are likely to be recruiting among the youths in the camps.

7. Zairian authorities claim that all former Rwandese troops and militias were disarmed when they entered Zairian territory. However, the authorities do not rule out the possibility that, given the chaos that characterized the arrival of the troops, the disarming exercise may not have been effective. There have been several incidents involving firearms in the camps, but there are few ex-soldiers or former militia men who visibly carry arms in the camps and there are no heavy weapons in sight. The United Republic of Tanzania also claims to have collected all arms as the refugees entered (there are fewer incidents involving firearms in camps located there). Nonetheless, in both the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire, multi-purpose implements such as machetes have been used as weapons.

8. The international community is represented by an array of international relief agencies under the coordination of the lead agency, UNHCR. By the end of 1994, in the Goma area alone, apart from the United Nations agencies, there were 45 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and about 1,600 international relief workers as UNHCR implementing partners. In South Kivu, there were 44 NGOs and in Ngara and Karagwe in the United Republic of Tanzania, there were 31 NGOs. The workers are in daily contact with the camp population and are exposed to the same dangers and risks posed by the precarious security situation.

A. Impact on security, assistance and repatriation

9. The presence in the crowded camps of groups of persons and individuals with a history of violence renders the social atmosphere tense and insecure. The most serious threat to camp security lies in the presence and activities of the former militias. The militias are the vigilantes of the camps who set and enforce the norms of camp life to suit the leaders' and their own dictates. They often act on the authority and on behalf of the camp leaders. The militias have emerged as the most powerful and troublesome groups in the camps. As the most militant youth wing supporters of the disposed regime in Rwanda, they are violently opposed to any dissenting or moderate views, particularly on repatriation, or to any groups in the camps perceived as diminishing or challenging their influence. On several incidents the militias have used firearms in the camps.

10. The presence of the former members of the Rwandese army is of a relatively lesser security concern. The Rwandese Government has reported that more than 2,000 former soldiers of all ranks have returned to Rwanda and have rejoined the National Army. At the same time, the international media have been reporting on the regrouping and training of the former army in locations outside the camps. The United Nations Advisory Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) has also reported several cross-border, armed incursions since October 1994 which may be the work of the ex-military, militias or bandits. Any military, paramilitary or bandit activities inside or outside the camps pose serious security and protection concerns to refugees and to the overall security of both the countries of origin and of asylum. The security threat is all the more serious in view of the close proximity of the refugee camps to the borders.

11. The presence and activities of paramilitary and military elements in the camps has made the enforcement of law and order by the countries of asylum more difficult. The problem is more serious in eastern Zaire where most of the army and militias fled to. Lawlessness has given rise to banditry, extortions and gang warfare in many camps. Policing such camps, some of which have populations of over 200,000 persons, is a daunting undertaking which the countries of asylum are not adequately equipped to deal with. The refugees are not only victims of criminal elements within the camps, but also of similar elements from local communities including some uncontrolled elements of the local security forces who have targeted refugees as well as relief workers. The widespread insecurity in the camps has adversely affected humanitarian work and has been an obstacle to repatriation as the following country experiences in the various camps show.

III. COUNTRY EXPERIENCES

A. Zaire

(i) General Insecurity

12. Some of the most serious security incidents have been taking place in the big camps in the Goma area. In southern Kivu, the camps are more numerous and smaller in size but they also have their own security problems. Refugees have been harassed, tortured and subjected to various abuses for a variety of motives ranging from spurious allegations of spying, sympathy with RPF, and wishing or suggesting repatriation. Persons of mixed marriages have also been targeted. The incidents are gross violations of human rights. The former militias have been the main perpetrators of such incidents. Sometimes the militias incite mobs to kill fellow refugees.

(ii) Humanitarian assistance

13. Apart from the general insecurity faced by refugees and relief workers, humanitarian assistance -- particularly food distribution in the camps -- was for some time adversely affected by the activities of military and para-military elements. Relief agencies experienced security problems caused by gangs who disrupted food distribution and looted warehouses. During the first four months of the emergency, distribution was done at prefecture and commune levels. The leaders had, in turn, to distribute the food to the thousands of persons in their respective administrative structures. ~~The~~ system had many drawbacks. Food did not reach all the intended beneficiaries; it was diverted by the leaders or seized by the strong (the ex-militias and former soldiers). Vulnerable groups such as women, children and the elderly suffered the most. It was estimated that in some camps up to one third of the food distributed was being diverted from bona fide beneficiaries.

14. The soldiers camped in separate barracks in South Kivu are not provided with any assistance. In the Goma area, the food distribution system has improved since November 1994. More distribution points have been prepared to allow wide distribution, although site availability remains a serious constraint. After much-publicized criticism of the abuses and flaws in the food distribution system, the camp leadership is now tacitly cooperating with relief agencies to improve the situation. By the end of 1994, it was possible to distribute food at sector and cellule levels in most camps. Food diversion and leakage has been reduced considerably. The objective is to distribute food at the family level, which should be possible now that the registration has been completed.

15. In South Kivu, there is a similar trend; a head count has already been done in Uvira and a more systematic registration will soon follow. It should also be noted that, from the beginning, transportation of relief assistance to and from the warehouses has, so far, not encountered serious problems. Nonetheless, tension among the refugees tends to build quickly if there is an interruption in the food pipeline. Some food is sold or bartered on the open market for missing food items if the food basket is not balanced.

(iii) Repatriation

16. ~~Intimidation and harassment of refugees wishing to repatriate is the main security concern in the camps.~~ Shortly after the influxes of refugees into neighbouring countries, UNHCR, with assurances from Rwanda, was ready to facilitate and encourage repatriation. The first attempt to repatriate refugees from Goma, on 23 August 1994, was violently stopped by former militias and camp leaders. A systematic campaign of intimidation, harassment and even killing was unleashed in all camps to prevent refugees from even expressing the wish to return. Under these circumstances, it was impossible for UNHCR to organize repatriation.

17. Despite the intimidation, tens of thousands of "new caseload" refugees repatriated spontaneously especially during the third quarter of 1994. While intimidation in the camps was going on, UNHCR was also compelled to suspend organized repatriation assistance to Rwanda, in September 1994, because of allegations of human rights abuses in Rwanda. The suspension was lifted in December 1994. During the first two weeks of January, 5,445 Rwandese repatriated; the majority from the new caseload in the Goma camps. They were transported to Rwanda under Zairian security escort. It is not possible to organize repatriation without security escort, but the prospects of safe departure and travel may eventually prevent the intimidation and encourage more registration for repatriation. In South Kivu, intimidation and obstruction to repatriation have also been taking place. However, in some of the smaller camps in Bukavu where militia influence is less, significant numbers of refugees have expressed the wish to return. It is estimated that up to 40 per cent in those camps may be willing to return if UNHCR can guarantee their security once back in Rwanda.

18. While physical intimidation is the main obstacle for those willing to repatriate, political and psychological propaganda has also been used by the leaders to discourage repatriation. The leaders and political activists of the former Government have been active in the camps, organizing clandestine meetings and distributing pamphlets with inflammatory political overtones. The impact of such propaganda can effectively mobilize the refugees. A strategy of countering this propaganda has to be worked out to overcome psychological barriers against repatriation and to provide objective information to refugees on prospects for repatriation.

19. Security measures for the camps provided by local Zairian authorities in Kivu have so far been ad hoc and inadequate in coping with the security threats and maintaining law and order in the camps. Zairian security forces need considerable financial and technical support to be able to provide regular professional security. UNHCR has so far retained the services of a small contingent of 45 persons in North Kivu from units of the Division spéciale présidentielle (DSP) and the Service et Action des Renseignements Militaires (SARM) to provide stand-by services when required by relief workers for specific assignments. The forces are provided with incentives for their services, but their capability is far too limited.

B. The United Republic of Tanzania

(i) General Insecurity

20. The number of Rwandese refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania is approaching 600,000, spread among eight camps in the Kagera region. As in Zaire, the administrative structures in the camps reflect the administrative units which existed in Rwanda. Suspected former members of the militias are present in the camps as evidenced by the pattern of their activities which threaten refugees, relief workers and the local population. The early deployment of Tanzanian police in the camps and subsequent expansion of their presence has helped to curb some of the militia activities, but security in the camps remains volatile. Between August and October 1994, there were several security incidents in Ngara district suspected to have been perpetrated by militias and criminal elements in the camps. Persons believed to be infiltrators or spies were beaten and killed. Some local people have also been killed through mistaken identity. Tanzanian authorities claim that 26 Tanzanian nationals were killed in separate incidents during 1994. Several relief agencies reported attacks and robberies during the same period. The situation improved after the police contingent was reinforced in November 1994.

21. The presence and activities of militias have also been reported in Karagwe district where a group of armed militia operated from Mubale Island on the Kagera river and frequently harassed the local population. The group was forced to leave the island in November last year and to surrender their arms to the security forces. The police have foiled several plots by the former militias to sell or bring arms into the Kagenyi and Chyabalisa camps in Karagwe. The arrival of individuals and groups of Rwandese single young men from Zaire and Burundi in the Kagera region has created some suspicion as to their motives for moving to the United Republic of Tanzania. The young men, between 15 and 30 years old claim to be in search of family reunion. Some of them have been militant and aggressive. The authorities in the United Republic of Tanzania have taken steps to discourage such irregular movements. In Kigoma district, for example, the authorities have decided that individuals will be returned to their first country of asylum if they cannot provide adequate documentation from UNHCR or ICRC justifying their relocation to the United Republic of Tanzania.

(ii) Humanitarian assistance

22. The deployment of a police contingent in the camps helped with the registration of refugees, which was carried out in July 1994 without serious security incidents. Food is distributed at the family level, and diversion and food leakages are estimated to be minimal. UNHCR is planning to undertake a second registration since Rwandese and Burundi refugees continued to arrive in Ngara district from Burundi at the rate of 1,000 per week throughout 1994. The number of new arrivals in January 1995 rose to 2,000 per week. The presence of police and guardians appointed by the leaders at food distribution sites have helped to regulate the food distribution system. The system is not without shortcomings; food diversion through extortion has taken place after beneficiaries have received their rations and food riots have sometimes been reported at distribution points when leaders and suspected militias tried to divert food, or when food did not arrive in sufficient quantities.

(iii) Repatriation

23. The most serious security incidents in the refugee camps and settlements in the Kagera region are those directed against refugees wishing or attempting to repatriate. In August 1994, 19 refugees suspected of planning to return were killed in one incident at Benaco camp in Ngara. Various forms of intimidation against repatriation in all the camps have been reported and witnessed. Road blocks have frequently been placed at night on the highway and other roads from the United Republic of Tanzania to Rwanda to prevent repatriation. The former militias have been largely responsible for such acts. The refugees have, in effect, been denied the right to choose to return in safety.

24. Throughout 1994, UNHCR did not record any return movement among the refugees who had fled to the United Republic of Tanzania. Apart from the intimidation, it is more difficult to cross the border from the United Republic of Tanzania undetected because there are fewer crossing points across the Kagera River. However, Tanzanian Immigration Authorities recorded 27,794 "old caseload" Rwandese refugees from the United Republic of Tanzania and Burundi who returned to Rwanda in 1994. Almost all the returnees organized their own repatriation, but had to be provided with police escort while travelling along the main road that passes through Benaco camp. There were several incidents when vehicles carrying returnees were attacked and the police had to intervene.

(iv) Security measures

25. UNHCR has an agreement with the Tanzanian Government for policing the camps. A police contingent of about 180 persons was deployed within weeks of the first major influx. The contingent has been expanded to 310 in Ngara and Karagwe districts. Under the agreement, UNHCR has provided assistance worth more than US\$ 250,000, covering items such as tents, communication equipment, food rations and incentive allowances. More police personnel and logistical support is required for the camps in the Kagera region. UNHCR, with the support of the Government of the Netherlands, has just completed an assessment mission to the United Republic of Tanzania to determine additional requirements and support to the Tanzanian Government in order to strengthen security in the camps. Enhanced security in the camps, as well as along routes used by returnees, would build confidence and ensure safety for refugees wishing to repatriate.

C. Burundi

(i) General insecurity

26. At the beginning of 1995, there were 284,000 Rwandese refugees in Burundi, mainly in the north. There are constant movements of refugees as some Rwandese continue to move from the former "Zone Turquoise" in the south-west Rwanda to Burundi and others pass through *en route* to the United Republic of Tanzania. The profile of the Rwandese refugees in Burundi is different from that in the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire. From the very beginning, there were no former leaders, militias or soldiers of the former Government of Rwanda who identified themselves as such. The security problems created by this category of persons in

accordingly. UNHCR has already agreed with the Zairian Government on modalities for providing necessary assistance to enable Zaire to fulfil its responsibilities regarding security in refugee camps and settlements. An *aide-mémoire* between UNHCR and the Zairian Government was signed on 27 January 1995.

34. The overall objective of this plan is to enhance law and order and thus ensure reasonable security. This joint action will specifically address the following:

- (a) The improvement of law and order in the camps;
- (b) The prevention of intimidation and violence against candidates for voluntary repatriation to Rwanda;
- (c) The protection of humanitarian personnel, infrastructure, equipment and supplies deployed for the delivery of assistance;
- (d) The provision of escorts to convoys of refugees repatriating from the refugee camps to the Rwandese border.

The implementation of the plan, which has already started, will require contributions from Governments in the areas of personnel, finance, transport, communication and basic office equipment to support the security forces in both Zaire and the United Republic of Tanzania. Under the Agreement, the Zairian authorities will provide a contingent of 1,500 security personnel to be deployed in North and South Kivu for an initial period of five months. UNHCR will provide logistical support to the force and to the overall operation. To assist Zaire in the execution of the plan, a Civilian Security Liaison Group of about 50 persons will be attached to the Zairian force. The Liaison Group is under the overall jurisdiction of UNHCR; it will assist and advise the Zairian force on the management of the operation and monitor its performance.

35. In a separate letter from the United Nations Secretary-General to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania dated 23 January 1995, the Secretary-General endorsed and commended the bilateral arrangements between UNHCR and the United Republic of Tanzania for providing security in the refugee camps. He indicated that the international community would provide the necessary logistical support to the police contingent deployed in the camps located in the United Republic of Tanzania. The Secretary-General also informed the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania that the international community would not be in a position to provide the financial resources required for implementing other options. The results achieved so far by the deployment of the Tanzanian police contingent have been encouraging, there has been a marked improvement in the overall security situation in the camps, although new security problems are arising. It is therefore envisaged to increase the number of police personnel in the Kagera region. In the second communication to the Security Council on security in the Rwandese Refugee Camps (S/1995/65) dated 25 January 1995, the Secretary-General informed the Council of the new security arrangements.

VI. CONCLUSION

36. An effective presence of law enforcement personnel in the refugee camps and settlements in both the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire should bring the precarious security situation under control. The enhanced presence and professional performance of the security forces in and around the camps as planned would improve the safety of refugees and relief workers and the delivery of humanitarian assistance. An effective presence would also contain the "intimidation factor" and

allow voluntary repatriation of the refugees to Rwanda. These objectives are limited; they do not include the physical separation of the intimidators from the refugees. The plan for restoring security in the camps does not, in any way, prejudice other measures which the United Nations and the Governments of the countries of asylum and Rwanda may wish to take through the International Tribunal on genocide in the Rwanda.

37. It should also be noted that security in the refugee camps and settlements may become more volatile because of the proximity of the camps and settlements to the borders. It is further complicated by the presence of military elements in the camps. It has not been easy for the countries of asylum to find alternative sites for such large caseloads of refugees, particularly because of environmental constraints. The need for relocating refugees in the Goma area has become more urgent due to the high probability of a volcanic eruption in the vicinity of the camps. Scientists are predicting that the increasing volcanic activities of the two active volcanoes in the area, the Nyiragongo and Nyamulagira, could lead to an eruption within months. At least two camps with a total population of 500,000 and the population of Goma town may be threatened by the lava flow which could reach a speed of 40 kilometres per hour. Contingency plans include relocation of the camps in all directions where sites can be found. The issue of camp locations, therefore, needs urgent attention.



**REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE TO
REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS
IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION**

BUJUMBURA, 12 - 17 FEBRUARY 1995



**INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
TO RWANDA AND BURUNDI**

(submitted by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs)

The events that followed a failed coup attempt in Bujumbura on 21 October 1993 and the conflict in Rwanda six months later, caused one of the largest humanitarian crises in the history of the UN. Although the international community's response was extremely quick and generous, the size of human tragedy posed nearly unsurmountable problems.

In Burundi, close to one million people fled their homes in October 1993. Tens of thousands were killed and 670,000 Burundi Nationals left their country and sought asylum: In Rwanda, 375,000; Tanzania, 245,000; and Zaire, 248,000 between 1993 and 1994.

Following the deaths of both Presidents from Rwanda and Burundi, violence was exceptionally horrifying with about 500,000 unarmed men, women, and children murdered in Rwanda.

These events had significant effects on population movements in and out of the country. A massive exodus took place during the conflict. At the beginning of 1995, the Rwandan refugee population in the neighbouring Zaire, Uganda, Burundi and Tanzania was estimated at 2,3 million persons. Meanwhile, the Gouvernement of Rwanda estimated that about 600,000 of the one million Rwandese who had been exiled for extended periods, some for as long as 30 years, returned to the country between April and November.

A large part of the population, as many as 1.8 million became displaced inside Rwanda. Together, refugees and IDPs have made up to nearly 50% of Rwanda's pre-war population of 7.75 million people.

In Rwanda shortly after the onset of the disaster, the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office (UNREO) was established to ensure a coordinated response to the emergency under the supervision of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Rwanda. An Office was also set up in Bujumbura. The high level of cooperation between UN Agencies resulted in the launching of an Inter-Agency Flash Appeal to cover emergency needs through 31 May and then the development of a Contingency Plan for the same period. An International Pledging Conference was held in Geneva in July to mobilize

resources under the Consolidated Appeal covering the period July to December 1994. A new consolidated Appeal was launched on 18 January.

The emphasis in the early weeks of the emergency was on shelter, food and nutrition, water, sanitation and health. Through humanitarian assistance, organizations will continue with these activities. Widely disparate security status in different sections of the country have allowed for rehabilitation activities to commence in parallel with emergency programmes.

The flow of people out of Rwanda and Burundi showed that both access to a location of target populations might change rapidly, requiring a flexible and balanced relief response. Assistance must be provided to persons in need as soon as they can be reached, and it must follow them as they cross and recross as many as four international borders.

The speed and the size of the outflow from Rwanda posed difficult problems to the receiving countries and to the capacity of organizations to provide emergency assistance. Nevertheless, due to the rapid mobilization of humanitarian agencies and quick response from part of the international donor community, substantial assistance was provided.

The experience of large-scale cholera and dysentery epidemics in the camps during this period, which were controlled only after the death of thousands of refugees and at the expense of massive acute interventions, has led UN Agencies and NGOs to consider water supply, sanitation and hygiene education as one of the priority areas for future action, in addition to the continued supply of food and other relief assistance to the refugees. The months to come will also see enhanced efforts to create self-sufficiency among returnees and to bring schooling to the many children who fled Rwanda with their parents and relatives.

In 1995, the return of these children and their families to their country will be the ultimate objective of the humanitarian community. This goal will translate into an increased focus on activities which can prepare them for this return while meeting their immediate needs. In this respect, agencies are actively seeking to reduce the number of unaccompanied children in centres through active tracing, family reunification and prevention of child abandonment as well as support for foster care.

So far, according to estimates of the Government of Rwanda, 600,000 of those refugees who fled Rwanda between 1959 and 1993 have returned to their country following the establishment of the new Government. However, the rate of return of the "new caseload" of refugees since April has been slow. Rumours - many of them orchestrated - regarding the poor prospects of resuming normal life in Rwanda have spread among the refugee populations in recent months, especially with regard to land tenure and property difficulties. This, along with the fear of retaliation and concern that the largely destroyed public services in-country will be inadequate to ensure their well-being, has discouraged most families from leaving the camps. Only around 70,500 refugees among the

"new caseload" are estimated to have returned to Rwanda from the four neighbouring countries up until the beginning of November.

In Rwanda, the extensive efforts deployed by the humanitarian community and the Government during the latter part of 1994 to restore the most essential public services and the public campaigning of the newly established Government of Rwanda to encourage the return of "new" refugees have failed to affect significantly the rate of refugee return. Moreover, the grip of former political leaders, military and militia on the refugee camps in Tanzania and Zaire have created a precarious security situation which continues to prevent the refugees from exercising their right to return and to hamper delivery of assistance.

The resources required to support the humanitarian efforts amounted to nearly US\$590,000,000 for Rwanda of which 91.5% were covered by the end of November.

In Burundi, substantial spontaneous repatriation movements occurred early in 1994, mainly from Tanzania. The start of civil war in Rwanda in April 1994 also precipitated the return of Burundi refugees from that country. As a result, only Tanzania and Zaire host significant numbers of Burundese refugees. The situation in Burundi continued to be of grave concern throughout 1994. At the end of December 1994, the number of Burundi refugees remains at approximately 6,000 in Rwanda, 62,000 in Tanzania and 136,000 in Zaire.

The events of October 1993 also resulted in a massive displacement of population inside Burundi. It is estimated that some 300,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) fled their "collines" and regrouped in different sites where their security could be ensured. While the IDP population in sites had decreased to 278,000 at the end of 1994, a considerable number of families have not yet decided to return home, due to the continued climate of insecurity in the country.

Around 550,000 Burundi returnees have regained their country of origin during 1994. Assistance to this population has often been disrupted by the lack of security in the areas of return and the sudden new influx of Rwandan refugees.

It is imperative that the international community, in collaboration with the relevant authorities, enhance its efforts to encourage the voluntary return of Rwandese and Burundese refugees to their country. Efforts initiated in 1994 to improve the conditions for return, on the part of UN Agencies in collaboration with the Government of Rwanda and Burundi as well as host-country authorities, will therefore be substantially strengthened during 1995.

The financial information pertaining to the Humanitarian Assistance provided to the victims in 1994 and the requirements of the UN system for 1995 are attached in the annex.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR 1994

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

CASH SUPPORT FOR NON-FOOD ITEMS

Throughout the course of the 1994 Rwandese emergency, WFP has received cash donation towards the Rwanda Regional Emergency Operation which amount to some US\$ 30,041,486. A total of US\$ 24,884,867, including in-kind contributions for airlifts, staff and storage tents, has been committed through mid-December 1994, leaving a carryover of US\$ 5,156,619. The cash contributions towards this operation have been divided among the countries of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire, to efficiently assist the Rwandese population dispersed throughout the region.

Logistics mobilisation accounts for the largest portion of 1994 cash expenditures. However, due to the rapid mobilisation of a trucking fleet at the beginning of the operation in July 1994, WFP was able to save on initial requirements of some US\$ 16 million for the deployment of aircraft alone to carry out food deliveries. Actual commitments towards airlift operations are substantially lower, at just over US\$ 4 million.

WFP currently uses two main transport routes into the region. The northern corridor consists of road or rail connection from the port of Mombassa to Kampala, from where commodities are then forwarded by road to Rwanda and Zaire. WFP is currently fortifying the southern corridor supply line via Dar-es-Salaam - Isaka - Kigali with the repair of rail wagons for the Tanzanian Railways Corporation (TRC) to further facilitate delivery of commodities to the region. A recent WFP logistics mission has estimated that the TRC can provide WFP with a share capacity of 30,000 MTs per month on the rail line. Moreover, favourable transport rates have been negotiated with both the Tanzania port authorities and the TRC.

The Dar-es-Salaam - Kigoma - Bujumbura - Uvira rail/lake route is the most economical for those destinations. However, poor port performance in Bujumbura coupled with erratic availability of lake transport capacity has rendered this approach less serviceable. To rectify this shortcoming, WFP has started implementing of a port and equipment rehabilitation and supply project. Total 1994 commitments for special logistics operations including Tanzania rail support, Burundi port equipment and lake operations amount to over US\$ 7 million.

Operation costs have been heavy in the region partly due to the purchase of vehicles, establishment of offices and communications equipment which were not available prior to the crisis. Support costs for these and others amount to some US\$ 7.5 million.

To ensure the smooth delivery of commodities, WFP has ensured that staff is positioned at every point of the food line. With over 100 international staff and almost 300 national staff working in the region, personnel costs have been also particularly high. International, local and UNV staff account for US\$ 6.3 million of 1994 overall expenditures.

RWANDA-BURUNDI REGIONAL EMERGENCY-FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Cash contributions, excluding food and food related contributions: all amounts relate to the regional emergency operation, i.e. costs of the operation in Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya.

SITUATION AS OF 8 DECEMBER 1994		TOTAL (US\$)
TOTAL CASH REQUIREMENT:		32,832,531
DONOR COUNTRY	CONTRIBUTION (US\$)	
Australia	918,397	
Belgium	500,000	
Canada	134,521	
European Community	816,982	
Finland	577,962	
France	177,619	
Germany	95,500	
Greece	63,649	
Netherlands	7,576,684	
Sweden	4,557,551	
Switzerland	435,587	
U.S.A	12,203,810	
United Kingdom	1,983,224	
TOTAL PLEDGES:		*30,041,486
TOTAL SHORTFALL:		2,791,045
COMMITMENTS, NON FOOD RELATED, JULY - DECEMBER 1994		
1. Personnel - International and national		5,165,945
2. Staff benefits		1,178,223
3. Equipment and Maintenance		3,268,977
4. Capital Purchases (vehicles, comm.equip., etc.)		4,231,669
5. Airlift expenses		4,013,309
6. Truck mobilisation **		1,055,000
7. Other logistics related costs **		5,971,744
TOTAL COMMITMENTS:		24,884,867
BALANCE (Pledges - Commitments) ***		5,156,619

* Included in cash amounts are in-kind contributions for airlifts, staff and storage tents. Donors include Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom and USA.

** Logistics Operations include Burundi Port Equipment, Tanzania Rail Support, Port and Lake Operations

*** The Balance reflects recent contributions which will be carried forward into 1995

FOOD

In spite of operating conditions which have often been extremely difficult, WFP has provided food and non-food assistance to over 3.4 million people in Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania and Zaire throughout the second half of 1994.

Operations in the regions as a whole have been dominated by emergency feeding programmes for refugee and internally displaced populations, requiring as much as 60,000 MTs of food per month. However, in Rwanda and Burundi, WFP and other agencies have actively sought opportunities to use food in order to promote rehabilitation. Programmes already initiated to foster agricultural self-sufficiency, rebuild infrastructure and strengthen government capacity are likely to become an increasingly prominent feature of operations in these countries.

Against a regional food requirement of 344,428 MTs for the period July-December 1994 (valued at US\$ 195,921,017), donor contributions to date amount to 328,094 MTs (valued at US\$ 184,944,571). This amounts to 94.4% of the overall food requirement. While this favourable overall resourcing picture was clouded in certain periods by difficulty in procuring certain commodities on regional and international markets, late shipments and consequent ruptures in the pipeline, WFP managed to maintain a strong schedule of deliveries to the majority of in-land destinations, using road, rail, barge and, where necessary, air transport.

WFP estimates that approximately 163,148 MTs of food for the region will be carried over for use in 1995. Reasons for this large carryover depend on a combination of factors such as late pledges, late shipments/late deliveries of regional purchases and/or logistics constraints.

Within **Rwanda**, the overall food aid requirement for 1995 as presented in Volume I is 115,816 MTs, valued at US\$ 66,871,973. WFP estimates a total of 41,591 MTs (representing approximately 36% of the needs) in carryovers of stocks and scheduled arrivals for 1995, and projects an overall shortfall of 74,225 MTs (valued at US\$ 46,064,860) still to be covered by new donor contributions.

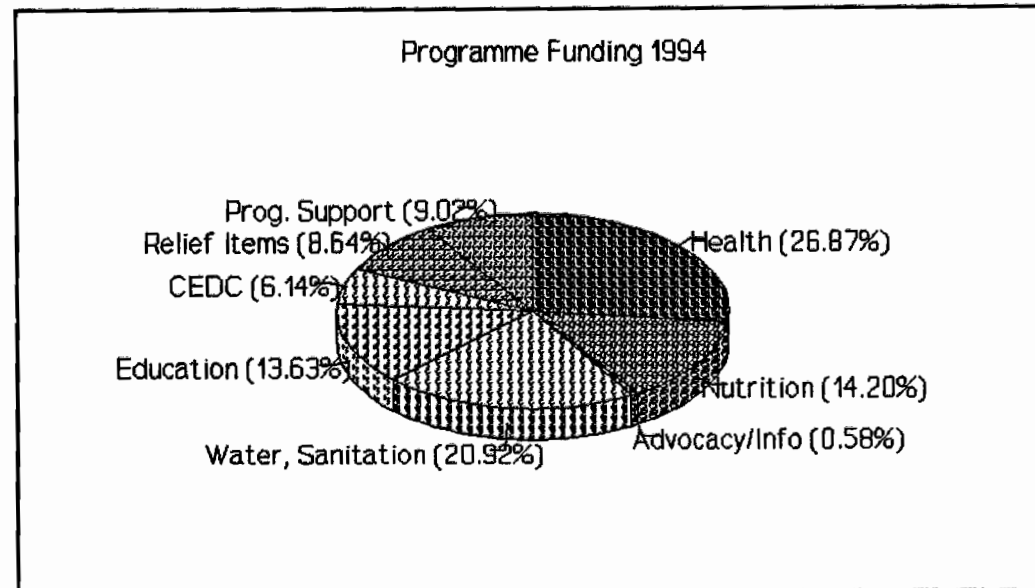
Commodity	Pledges July - December 94 (MTs)	Total Food (FOB) Purchases (US\$)	Total Freight and ITSH Commitment (US\$)
CEREALS	42,003	6,384,456	11,886,849
PULSES	17,681	4,773,870	5,003,723
OIL	4,587	3,669,600	1,298,121
SALT	279	50,220	78,957
CSB	4,036	2,118,900	1,142,188
TOTAL	68,586	16,997,046	19,409,838
Carryover for 1995 *	41,591	9,036,860	11,770,253

* Carryover for 1995 includes 27,265 MTs for cereals, 12,316 MTs for pulses, 1,926 MTs for oil and 84 MTs for sugar.

For the sub-region (Burundi, Tanzania and Zaire), the overall food aid requirement for 1995 as presented in Volume II is 565,860 MTs, valued at US\$ 312,506,473. WFP estimates a total of 121,557 MTs in carryover of stocks and scheduled arrivals for 1995, and projects an overall shortfall of 444,303 MTs (valued at US\$ 238,713,164) still to be covered by new donor contributions.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

In the five months which followed the issuance of the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal on Rwanda, UNICEF received a total of US\$ 47 million in cash contributions (see chart below) and an additional US\$ 3 million in-kind contributions. This response to an appeal for US\$ 55 million is unprecedented for UNICEF. It was clearly due to the wide coverage of the horrors of the war and the tremendous public and governmental response to that coverage. UNICEF was thus able to provide substantial emergency relief assistance both within Rwanda and in the refugee areas in Tanzania, Uganda and Eastern Zaire.



Note that this chart does not include additional in-kind contributions valued approximately US\$ 3 million.

UNICEF is reporting comprehensively to each donor on the use of their funds and on implementation of projects according to the usual reporting procedures and in the agreed time frame.

Constraining factors in the implementation of UNICEF assistance in 1994 have been external and internal in nature: First, as far as external factors are concerned, the main problem was and still is the weak institutional, managerial and implementing capacity of Government at all levels (central, prefectures and communes); trained manpower is lacking (killed, displaced or having fled abroad); financial resources are limited and essential equipment and logistics are just not available; a second constraining factor has been the large resource and technical assistance requirements to assist a high number of beneficiaries and to repair damages made to essential infrastructures (public buildings, schools, health centres, water supply systems, power grid); third, continuing insecurity in certain areas, especially in the south west, still impacts on the mobility of the population and complicates field operations.

Internal factors also hampered the delivery of UNICEF assistance: First, many national staff members were killed and many other scattered to other locations; second, a totally new office had to be re-installed in Kigali as a result of the looting and mining of the old office, and additional sub-offices had to be set up in Gikongoro (Rwanda), Goma and Bukavu (Zaire) and Ngara (Tanzania); third, staffing was initially insufficient and characterised by high turnover; finally, operations procedures had to be accelerated to face the emergency.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION

Contributions reported by WHO between July and December 1994 totalled US\$ 2,191,117, in addition to US\$ 2,378,000 in pledges not yet received.

WHO activities in Rwanda during that period were as follows:

- Analysis of an assessment of the needs for rehabilitation of the health system, i.e. the recovery of the health infrastructure and, in particular, the need for equipment, financial and human resources.
- Support in re-launching the activities of the national anti-malaria programme and in the follow-up on the study of the resistance of "Plasmodium Falciparum" to chloroquine.
- Consultancy mission to elaborate a biannual plan to combat diarrhoeal diseases and a protocol for surveillance of the chemio-resistance of the germ Shigella dysentery.
- Strengthening the Central Laboratory of the Kigali Central Hospital to provide diagnostic information for diseases surveillance.
- Re-establishment of the national Acute Respiratory Infections programme, followed by training of health workers in the control and treatment of cases.
- Development of a plan for the resumption of anti-TB activities through the support of a consultant and the distribution of TB kits.
- Planning for a programme on the subject of maternity without risk.
- Consultative mission addressing the sectors of hygiene, provision of water supply and sanitation in the city of Kigali and other large towns, as well as in the IDP camps.
- Strengthening the capacity for epidemiological surveillance, especially by providing training to Ministry of Health staff. Establishment of a centralised health data system that will allow for the early detection of disease outbreaks and support decision-making at central and regional levels.
- Mission for the evaluation of the national essential drugs policy and its implementation.

These activities have contributed to the tireless efforts of the Ministry of Health in its role of coordinating health and sanitation activities and have also helped to build up mutual confidence between the Ministry and WHO. Meanwhile, the Ministry organised a health seminar in October 1994 and identified five priority issues requiring urgent solutions in the short, medium and long terms.

The funds mobilised in response to the last Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal were insufficient for WHO, either to carry out its activities in the field of epidemiological surveillance or to provide technical support for health activities in Rwanda and in the refugee camps. A report on the use of funds is provided to the concerned donors upon completion of each project.

Funds received or pledged - Breakdown by donor
(As of 30 November 1994)

FUNDS RECEIVED		FUNDS PLEDGED	
DONOR	VALUE IN US\$	DONOR	VALUE IN US\$
Japan	250,000	Italy	823,000
Italy	472,719	Spain	520,000
United Kingdom	649,254	Netherlands	285,000
World Bank	750,000	World Bank	750,000
Gabon	56,818	---	---
Misc., Private	12,326	---	---
TOTAL	2,191,117	TOTAL	2,378,000

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION

As a result of the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal launched in July 1994, FAO received US\$ 8,084,078 in total contributions. These include:

- US\$ 800,000 to assist the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in the coordination of emergency assistance and in the evaluation of the crop and the food supply situation. This assistance, funded by the Technical Cooperation Programme of FAO, initiated in August 1994 and will continue in 1995; funds for this activity are not appealed for in the present document.
- US\$ 7,284,078 for the provision of agricultural inputs. The operations planned for the September 1994-January 1995 farming season were carried out, and most of the funds have been utilised.

The status of FAO's emergency programme for 1994 is shown in the table below:

STATUS OF FAO'S 1994 PROGRAMME
(As of 30 November 1994)

DONOR	PROJECT TITLE	FUNDS ALLOCATED	TIMEFRAME
TCP/FAO	Evaluation of the food/agricultural situation and support	400,000	08/94 to 12/95
TCP/FAO	Logistics support for the rehabilitation of agricultural services	400,000	08/94 to 04/95
Sweden	Market-garden produce around displaced camps	125,000	08/94 to 01/95
UK	Market-garden produce around displaced camps	222,400	08/94 to 12/94
Italy	Emergency supply of seeds and agricultural inputs to displaced persons	231,049	08/94 to 12/94
Finland	Emergency supply of tools to displaced persons	150,000	08/94 to 12/94
France	Emergency supply of seeds and agricultural inputs to displaced persons	89,091	08/94 to 12/94
Austria	Emergency supply of seeds and agricultural inputs to displaced persons	193,811	08/94 to 02/95
World Bank	Emergency supply of agricultural inputs to affected farmers	4,000,000	10/94 to 12/95
Netherlands	Emergency supply of agricultural inputs to affected populations	2,272,727	10/94 to 07/95
TOTAL		8,084,078	

**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION**

In the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal issued in mid-1994, UNESCO's request for donor funding towards its emergency education proposals met with no support; however, with the strong personal commitment of the Agency's Director-General, an emergency budget of US\$ 477,000 was assigned to the Rwanda Operation, UNESCO-PEER (Programme for Education for Emergencies and Reconstruction) being at the forefront of that operation. By end December 1994, at least US\$ 202,000 will have been allocated by UNESCO for emergency education activities inside Rwanda.

While UNESCO-PEER has had an active presence inside Rwanda since the beginning of September 1994, its involvement with the Rwandan crisis actually began quite early: in May, at the PEER's regional centre in Nairobi, a team of international and Rwandese educators began to work upon the translation and adaptation of an emergency curriculum for the core subjects of Kinyarwanda and mathematics for the first four grades of primary school that was to become an integral part of the Teacher Emergency Package (TEP). The latter is central to the joint UNESCO-UNICEF emergency education programme for Rwanda.

With a clear prioritisation of the needs of basic education, the main features of UNESCO's intervention in the emergency phase of the Rwanda Operation thus far have been as follows:

- Establishment of a continuing presence of national and international expertise in order to furnish programme support and technical assistance;
- design, prototype-production, testing and production of educational materials (TEP, mine and cholera awareness);
- distribution inside Rwanda of educational materials (TEP, mine awareness);
- preparation of and logistics support for TEP-related "train-the-trainer" workshops at national and prefectural levels, plus follow-up, supervision and data collection;
- organisation of mine-awareness campaign workshops at national and prefectural levels;
- international consultancies (survey of primary schools rehabilitation needs; psycho-social/trauma education; planning);
- organisation of a national seminar on emergency assistance to and reconstruction of Rwanda's educational system;
- assessment of educational needs and available capacity vis-a-vis curriculum development, training, textbook production and educational statistics.

UNESCO also faced the following problems and constraints:

- Difficulties in distribution and logistics affecting the speedy and timely provision of TEPs and related training. These difficulties have arisen from the weakened infrastructure of the country, especially at communal and school-centre levels; as a consequence, the UNESCO-UNICEF programme has been forced to prioritise grades 1 and 2 for the distribution of TEP kits, whereas the original intention was to supply

TEPs to the first four grades at least;

- the re-starting of schooling affected the programme by subtracting 75% of the national-level trainers, who were forced to resume their regular school duties;
- more broadly, the weakness of national structures and lack of governmental resources at central, prefectural and communal levels have handicapped the delivery of educational services.

PROVISIONAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (JULY-DECEMBER 1994)		
ACTIVITIES	US\$	%
Design, prototype production and testing of educational	60,000	29.7
Training (TEP, mine awareness), follow-up and data	25,000	12.4
National Seminar on Education	20,000	9.9
International and local staff	45,000	22.3
Consultancies	15,000	7.4
Assessment of educational needs and capacity	5,000	2.5
Transport and fuel	27,000	13.3
Various	5,000	2.5
TOTAL	202,000	100.0

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION

Out of an estimated total of some US\$ 3.3 million spent under IOM's Rwanda operations in 1994, vehicle purchase, spare parts and insurance have accounted for approximately US\$ 1.7 million, while vehicle rentals for the year amount to some US\$ 350,000. Fuel costs for IOM-owned as well as rented vehicles during 1994 total US\$ 400,000.

Communications equipment purchased for IOM operations in 1994 cost around US\$50,000, whilst EDP equipment purchase, installation and operating costs total US\$ 150,000.

On average over 150 local staff have been employed over the year, mostly in transport operations, to a total cost of US\$ 120,000. Administration, rental and overhead costs of IOM's six Rwanda offices plus one in Goma, Zaire, total US\$ 150,000 while an allocation to headquarters for programme support has been made in the amount of US\$ 250,000.

Finally, salaries and related costs for IOM's international staff, both in Rwanda and at headquarters, amount to approximately US\$ 130,000 for the year.

The status of donor contributions/pledges for IOM is outlined in the table below:

FUNDS RECEIVED OR PLEDGED - BREAKDOWN BY DONOR (As of 30 November 1994)

DONORS	VALUE IN US\$	DATE	
		PLEDGED	RECEIVED
Belgium	94,339	28-Jul-94	
Denmark	80,500	06-Sep-94	
Finland	98,000	01-Sep-94	07-Nov-94
Japan	100,000	17-Aug-94	26-Sep-94
Luxembourg	88,105	13-May-94	27-May-94
Sweden	510,918	26-Jul-94	29-Aug-94
Switzerland	390,625	12-Sep-94	12-Oct-94
United Kingdom	688,073	Aug/Sep 94	Aug/Sep 94
USA	1,000,000	31-Oct-94	
TOTAL (US\$)	* 3,050,560		

* Additionally, IOM has signed two separate agreements with UNHCR to implement transport operations in support of their repatriation programme for refugees, and for IDP's in the South West. In connection with this programme, UNHCR has agreed to fund IOM in the amount of approximately US\$ 2.4 million, of which to date US\$ 1,453,036 has been received.

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

UNHCHR reports that out of a total of US\$ 4,153,100 in pledges, an amount of US\$ 667,136 has been received. Pending the receipt of sufficient contributions to initiate the field operation, the High Commissioner called upon US\$ 3,000,000 advanced from the Central Emergency Revolving Fund (CERF). It is estimated that some US\$ 2,300,000 will have been committed by the end of December, leaving a balance of US\$ 1,367,136. Based on current staffing costs (estimated at US\$ 530,000 per month) as well as other requirements for non-post items, it is estimated that (at current deployment levels) the funds available would allow a continuation of the field operations for approximately two months.

FUNDS RECEIVED OR PLEDGED - BREAKDOWN BY DONOR
(As of 6 December 1994)

DONOR	VALUE IN US\$	PAYMENT EFFECTED	OTHER SERVICES PROVIDED
Australia	63,500		
Belgium	465,800		
Denmark	100,000	100,000	
Finland	75,600		1 Investigator (1 1/2 months)
France	233,100		
Germany - 1994	133,300		Office Building
Germany - 1995	86,700		
Ireland	79,500	79,548	
Israel	30,000	30,000	
Japan	200,000		
Netherlands	42,600 798,800	44,640	
New Zealand	29,600	29,598	
Norway	101,700		+ 2 Procurement Experts (3 months)
Spain			2 Forensic Doctors (two months) + 1 prosecutor + \$208,000 for 8 UNV monitors
Sweden	129,500		
Switzerland			1 Criminal Investigator (3 months)
United Kingdom	383,200	383,155	+ 1 vehicle Land Rover in Kigali
USA	750,00		Airlif vehicles Kuwait to Kigali
UNDP	250,000		
OTHER ACCT	120,000		
OXFAM	80,000		2 vehicles land rovers in Kigali
Private, France	200	195	
TOTAL	US \$ 4,153,100	US\$ 667,135	

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS (UNV)

UNV reported receiving contributions from Japan (US\$ 200,000), Sweden (US\$ 133,764) and the United Kingdom (US\$ 152,905) in response to the 1994 Consolidated Appeal.

The **Japanese contribution** (US\$ 200,000) will finance 51 months of assignments of UNV specialists of Japanese nationality, in support of humanitarian relief assistance in Ngara and Karagwe, in Tanzania. These include:

- Four food aid monitors collaborating with WFP to ensure adequate monitoring and delivery of food and humanitarian relief to Rwandese refugees;
- four logistics/field officers working with UNHCR and providing multi-sectoral assistance to refugees; and
- one assistant education officer assigned to the UNESCO programme for education for emergency and reconstruction.

The funds from the **Swedish Government** will cover various relief activities undertaken by UNV in support of UN Agency programmes for the victims of the Rwanda crisis. These involve the deployment of three food aid monitors with WFP in Kigali, Goma and Bukavu with duties that entail the distribution, monitoring and management of emergency food supplies to the IDPs, returnees and refugees, as well as three liaison/logistics officers assigned to DHA Field Coordination Offices in Rwanda, presently assisting the UN Rwanda Emergency Office in its coordination and logistics support to the UN Agencies' humanitarian effort. All of these assignments will cover a six-month period.

The contribution from the **Government of the United Kingdom** will finance 39 months of UNV services as follows:

- Two UNV Information Officers and two UNV Logistics Officers to support DHA field coordination activities in the region. Three of these are assigned to operational centres in Rwanda, and the fourth supports the work of DHA Liaison Officers in Burundi and manages the DHA Office in Bujumbura,
- Two Operations Officers who will work under the supervision of the IOM head of mission in Kigali and Goma and will be responsible for carrying out activities related to the orderly return movements and transportation of IDPs and returnees,
- Three month-assignment of one UNV Assistant Education Officer working with UNESCO's Education for Emergency and Reconstruction Programme in Tanzania.

UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OPERATION

Contributions for UNREO for 1994 totalled US\$ 1,793,533, in addition to US\$ 144,300 in pledges not yet received. Out of this total of US\$ 1,937,833, UNREO reports that an estimated US\$ 886,198 had been spent as of mid-December and most of the balance already committed. The status of the UNREO programme for 1994 can be found in the tables below:

FUNDS RECEIVED OR PLEDGED - BREAKDOWN BY DONOR (As of 8 December 1994)

DONOR	VALUE IN US\$	3% OVERHEAD DEDUCTION	NET AMOUNT AVAILABLE	FUNDS ALLOTTED	FUNDS AVAILB. FOR ALLOT.
Carryover	17,952	523	17,429	17,429	0
UK	74,140	2,159	71,981	71,981	0
Sweden	101,896	2,968	98,928	98,928	0
UK	157,000	4,573	152,427	152,427	0
USA	654,400	19,060	635,340	635,340	0
Andorra	100,000	2,913	97,087	97,087	0
UK	386,675	11,262	375,413	375,413	0
Liechtenstein	15,038	438	14,600	14,600	0
Sweden	24,568	716	23,852	23,852	0
Greece	42,432	1,236	41,196	41,183	13
Jamaica	14,591	425	14,166	0	14,166
Malaysia	100,000	2,913	97,087	0	97,087
Thailand *	80,160	2,335	77,825	0	77,825
Mauritius	19,266	561	18,705	0	18,705
Priv., Mauritius	5,415	158	5,257	0	5,257
Sub-Total	1,793,533	52,243	1,741,293	1,528,240	213,053
PLEDGES					
Denmark	16,103				
USA	71,379				
Netherlands	56,818				
Sub-Total	144,300				
GRAND TOTAL	1,937,833				

This contribution is to be reallocated as follows: US\$ 50,000 to UNHCR in order to distribute "Family Packages" for IDPs returning to their home communes and US\$ 27,800 to be distributed to NGOs for assistance to IDPs.

UNREO EXPENDITURES FOR 1994
(As of 8 December 1994)

EXPENDITURES	VALUE IN US\$
Temporary assistance	2,000
Consultants fees and travel	88,870
Personal service contracts	520,165
Travel of government provided staff	8,017
Rental of premises	1,975
Utilities	250
Rental/maintenance of furniture and equipment	3,000
Communications	34,404
Miscellaneous services	4,731
Supplies and materials	3,905
Uniforms	845
Acquisition of furniture and equipment	18,036
Other grants	200,000
TOTAL (US\$)	886,198

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR 1995

1995 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in RWANDA
January to December 1995

Appealing Organizations	Requirements (US \$)	Carryover (US \$)	Shortfall (US \$)
THE RWANDA PERSPECTIVE			
UNHCR	44,275,500	---	44,275,500
UNICEF *	55,650,000	---	55,650,000
WHO	7,482,835	---	7,482,835
FAO	18,531,700	---	18,531,700
UNESCO *	6,629,540	---	6,629,540
UNHCHR	10,153,050	---	10,153,050
UNIFEM	1,350,000	---	1,350,000
UNV	1,327,064	---	1,327,064
IOM	10,539,800	---	10,539,800
NGOs	4,124,913	---	4,124,913
UNREO/DHA	2,003,900	---	2,003,900
WFP **	66,871,973	20,807,113	46,064,860
MTs	115,816	41,591	74,225
Subtotal - Rwanda Perspective	228,940,275	20,807,113	208,133,162
<p>* For Primary and non-formal education, requested funds will be channeled through UNICEF for subsequent reallocation to UNICEF/UNESCO activities</p> <p>** Funds requested here represent the total food requirement for 1995. However, taking into account donor contributions already in the pipeline which will be distributed in 1995 the outstanding needs for emergency food aid for 1995 are some 74,225 MTs at a total cost of approx. US\$ 46,064,860.</p>			
THE SUB-REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE			
UNHCR	235,204,100	---	235,204,100
UNICEF	11,162,000	---	11,162,000
WHO	3,987,092	---	3,987,092
UNDP	1,370,000	---	1,370,000
WFP (non-food)	11,786,309	---	11,786,309
WFP (food) ***	312,506,473	73,793,309	238,713,164
MTs	565,860	121,557	444,303
Subtotal - Sub-Regional Perspective	576,015,974	73,793,309	502,222,665
<p>*** Funds requested here represent the total food requirement for 1995. However, taking into account donor contributions already in the pipeline which will be distributed in 1995 the outstanding needs for emergency food aid for 1995 are some 444,303 MTs at a total cost of approx. US\$ 238,713,164.</p>			
GRAND TOTAL	804,956,249	94,600,422	710,355,827

1995 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda
The Sub-Regional Perspective - By Appealing Agency
(January to December 1995)

Project Code	Project Activities	Funds requested	Pledges/ Carryover	Shortfall
UNHCR *				
SRP-N01	Multisectoral assistance Projects for Rwandese Refugees and Burundi Refugees and Returnees	235,204,100	—	235,204,100
Sub-total		235,204,100	0	235,204,100
WFP				
SRP-N02	Emergency Assistance to Rwandese and Burundese Refugees and IDPs in Burundi, Tanzania and Zaire (Goma, Bukavu and Uvira) **	312,506,473	73,793,309	238,713,164
SPR-N03	Special Logistics Operations	11,786,309	—	11,786,309
Sub-total		324,292,782	73,793,309	250,499,473
UNICEF				
SRP-N04	Multisectoral Assistance Projects (Zaire Refugee Areas)	8,162,000	—	8,162,000
SRP-N05	Multisectoral Assistance Projects (Tanzania Refugee Areas)	3,000,000	—	3,000,000
Sub-total		11,162,000	0	11,162,000
WHO				
SRP-N06-A	Epidemiological Surveillance in Refugee Camps including Establishment of a Regional Information Network and Support to Laboratories	2,763,980	—	2,763,980
SRP-N06-B	Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases in the Refugee Camps	827,160	—	827,160
SRP-N06-C	Support to Local Health Authorities	395,952	—	395,952
Sub-total		3,987,092	0	3,987,092
UNDP				
SRP-N07	To Reduce the Socio-economic Impact of HIV/AIDS among Rwandese Refugee Camps and the Surrounding Local Populations	1,370,000	—	1,370,000
Sub-total		1,370,000	0	1,370,000
GRAND TOTAL		576,015,974	73,793,309	502,222,665

* US\$ 235,204,100 represents the total cost of UNHCR Operation in Burundi, Tanzania, Zaire and Uganda. An additional US\$ 44,275,700 (as represented in Volume I) is required in assistance for Rwandan returnees and IDPs within Rwanda. Thus, UNHCR's total budget for its Special Operations in 1995 amounts to US\$ 279,479,800.

** Funds requested here represent the total food requirement for the period January to December 1995. However, taking into account donor contributions already in the pipeline which will be distributed in 1995 the outstanding needs for emergency food aid for 1995 are some 444,303 MTs at a total cost of approximately US\$ 238,713,164.

1995 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda
The Rwanda Perspective
(January to December 1995)

Project Code	Project Activities	Appealing Agency	Funds requested	Pledges/ Carryover	Shortfall
Water and Sanitation					
N10	Water and Sanitation	UNICEF	11,000,000	—	11,000,000
Sub-total			11,000,000	0	11,000,000
Education					
N11-A	First-stage Rehabilitation of National Capacities of Secondary and Higher Education	UNESCO	6,629,540	—	6,629,540
N11-B	Primary and Non-Formal Education	UNICEF/UNESCO **	9,850,000	—	9,850,000
N12	Preschool Education	AMURT	331,000	—	331,000
N13	Training and Rehabilitation of Primary Schools in Gisenyi Prefecture	COOPI	595,000	—	595,000
Sub-total			17,405,540	0	17,405,540
Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances					
N14-A	Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances	UNICEF	4,900,000	—	4,900,000
N14-B	Child Rights and Reconciliation	UNICEF	4,700,000	—	4,700,000
N15	Provision of Basic Assistance for an Orphanage	AFRICARE	245,600	—	245,600
N16	Community Assistance, in Particular for Children in Need of Fostering Families	CARE-Rwanda	441,980	—	441,980
N17	Community Care for Unaccompanied Children	FHI	106,750	—	106,750
N18	Life-Skills Building and Economic Opportunity	SCF-USA	367,262	—	367,262
Sub-total			10,761,592	0	10,761,592
Assistance to Repatriates and Internally Displaced Persons					
N19	Multisectoral Assistance to Returnees and IDPs	UNHCR	44,275,700	—	44,275,700
N20	Resettlement and Transport of IDPs. Logistics. Medical Attention to the Most Vulnerable Returning Population	IOM	10,539,800	—	10,539,800
N21	Establishment of a Reception Centre at Rusumo	AEF	714,500	—	714,500
Sub-total			55,530,000	0	55,530,000
Human Rights					
N22	Human Rights Monitoring/Technical Cooperation for the Administration of Justice	UNHCHR	10,153,050	—	10,153,050
N23	Assistance to the Judicial System and the Communal Administration	Citizens' Network	410,000	—	410,000
Sub-total			10,563,050	0	10,563,050
Mine Action					
N24	Mine Action	DHA/UNREO	382,800	—	382,800
Sub-total			382,800	0	382,800
Programme Support and Coordination					
N25	UNV Support to Relief and Rehabilitation Programme of UN Agencies and Other Inter-Governmental and Non-Governmental Agencies	UNV	1,327,064	—	1,327,064
N26	Programme Support and Logistics	UNICEF	2,750,000	—	2,750,000
N27	Facilitation and Coordination	UNREO	1,268,100	—	1,268,100
N28	Coordination (Field Operational Support, Reporting and Resource Mobilisation)	DHA-CED	353,000	—	353,000
Sub-total			5,698,164	0	5,698,164
GRAND TOTAL			228,940,475	20,807,113	208,133,362

** For Primary and non-formal education, requested funds will be channeled through UNICEF for subsequent reallocation to UNICEF/UNESCO activities.

1995 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda
The Rwanda Perspective
(January to December 1995)

Project Code	Project Activities	Appealing Agency	Funds requested	Pledges/ Carryover	Shortfall
Food Aid and Nutrition					
N01-A	Emergency Assistance to the Education Sector	WFP	6,614,404	---	---
N01-B	Assistance to Unaccompanied Children and Hospitals	WFP	4,921,499	---	---
N01-C	Emergency Food Assistance to Populations at Risk	WFP	16,515,134	---	---
N01-D	Assistance to the Returnee Programmes	WFP	1,296,699	---	---
N01-E	Agricultural Recovery Programme	WFP	32,884,055	---	---
N01-F	Short-Term Assistance to Public Sector	WFP	2,370,598	---	---
N01-G	Monetisation and Rehabilitation Project in Rwanda	WFP	2,269,584	---	---
<i>Sub-total *</i>			66,871,973	20,807,113	46,064,860
N02	Nutrition and Household Food Security	UNICEF	6,550,000	---	6,550,000
<i>Sub-total</i>			73,421,973	20,807,113	52,614,860
Agriculture and Livestock					
N03-A	Emergency Supply of Essential Inputs to Affected Populations (1995 "B" season)	FAO	11,411,350	---	11,411,350
N03-B	Emergency Supply of Essential Agricultural Inputs to Returning Refugees	FAO	2,814,350	---	2,814,350
N03-C	Provision of Logistical and Other Assistance as well as Training to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MINAGRI)	FAO	470,000	---	470,000
N03-D	Establishment of a Food Security Monitoring and Early Warning System during the Emergency Phase	FAO	632,000	---	632,000
N03-E	Support for the Resumption of National Farm Radio Broadcasts	FAO	150,000	---	150,000
N03-F	Emergency Rehabilitation of the Central Laboratory and MINAGRI Mobile Units for Seed Quality Control	FAO	140,000	---	140,000
N03-G	Controlled Multiplication of Cassava and Sweet Potato Cuttings, "Small-sieve" Seed Potatoes, and Bean Seeds	FAO	305,000	---	305,000
N03-H	Emergency Rehabilitation of the National Plant Protection Services	FAO	261,000	---	261,000
N03-I	Emergency Assistance for Disease Control	FAO	915,000	---	915,000
N03-J	Emergency Assistance for the Development of Livestock Production	FAO	210,000	---	210,000
N03-K	Emergency Rehabilitation of the National "Small Ruminants" Programme and Support for Goat Production	FAO	175,000	---	175,000
N03-L	Rehabilitation of Swine Breeding	FAO	165,000	---	165,000
N03-M	Rehabilitation of the National Incubator at Rubirizi and Supply of Day-old Chicks	FAO	170,000	---	170,000
N03-N	Emergency Aid to Fishermen	FAO	410,000	---	410,000
N03-O	Rehabilitation of Wooded Areas Damaged by the Presence of Displaced Camps	FAO	303,000	---	303,000
<i>Sub-total</i>			18,531,700	0	18,531,700
Health					
N04-A	Prevention of Epidemics, Strengthening Epidemiological Surveillance at Regional Level	WHO	942,420	---	942,420
N04-B	Training and Recruitment of Health Personnel	WHO	1,239,610	---	1,239,610
N04-C	Strengthening the National Malaria Programme	WHO	639,580	---	639,580
N04-D	Re-establishment of the National Programme for Diarrhoeal Diseases and Acute Respiratory Infections	WHO	914,735	---	914,735
N04-E	Re-establishment of the National Tuberculosis Programme	WHO	447,480	---	447,480
N04-F	Support to the Central Laboratory of the Kigali Medical Centre	WHO	900,610	---	900,610
N04-G	Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases including HIV and AIDS	WHO	1,178,000	---	1,178,000
N04-H	Establishment of Services for Psychological Trauma	WHO	1,220,400	---	1,220,400
N05	Health	UNICEF	15,900,000	---	15,900,000
N06	Reproductive Health and Trauma Management and Life Improvement	UNIFEM	1,350,000	---	1,350,000
N07	Psychosocial Trauma Relief	AFRICARE	234,917	---	234,917
N08	Rehabilitation of Health Clinics and Agricultural Cooperatives	IRC	313,400	---	313,400
N09	Emergency Health Assistance and Rehabilitation of Medical Services in Byumba and Kigali Prefectures	Refugee Trust	364,504	---	364,504
<i>Sub-total</i>			25,645,656	0	25,645,656

* Funds requested here represent the total food requirement for the period January to December 1995. However, taking into account donor contributions already in the pipeline which will be distributed in 1995, the outstanding needs for emergency food aid for 1995, are some 74,225 MTs at a total cost of approx. US\$ 46,064,860.



**REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE TO
REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS
IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION**

BUJUMBURA, 12 - 17 FEBRUARY 1995



**NOTE ON REFUGEE SITUATION
IN THE SUB-REGION**

**(submitted by
the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Great Lakes region of Central Africa has been the scene of refugee movements for several years. Dramatic events in Burundi and Rwanda in October 1993 and April 1994 caused massive population displacements, widespread violence and the massacre of hundreds of thousands of people. Some 670,000 Burundese sought refuge in Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire, while approximately 2 million Rwandese fled mostly to Tanzania (April 1994) and Zaire (July 1994), but also to Burundi and Uganda.

2. These developments have disrupted life to such an extent and caused such instability among the population that the countries of the region, donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and United Nations agencies have been supporting an extremely large refugee caseload in asylum countries, while at the same time assisting spontaneous returns and providing relief to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in both Burundi and Rwanda.

3. While the care and maintenance of refugees in asylum countries will continue in 1995, UNHCR hopes to be able to concentrate resources toward voluntary repatriation programmes and support for the reintegration of repatriated refugees and IDPs in both Rwanda and Burundi. In order to achieve this, two key issues must be addressed: security in the refugee camps in neighbouring countries; and progress in the process of confidence-building, reconstruction and national reconciliation in both Rwanda and Burundi.

4. This paper will attempt to draw a comprehensive picture of the situation of refugees, returnees, and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region. The issues of security at refugee camps, repatriation prospects and the internally displaced will be analysed in detail in separate documents.

II. BURUNDI

5. The population of Burundi, like that of Rwanda ⁽¹⁾, is composed of three main ethnic groups: Tutsi, Hutu (the largest group) and Twa (a very small percentage). The population density is very high (in Africa, second only to Rwanda) and scarcity of land, as in Rwanda, is a serious problem. Burundi, formerly part of the Belgian Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, became independent in 1962.

6. The 1965 insurrection in the Muramvya Province -- when an estimated 500 Tutsis and 2,000 Hutus were killed -- marks, for some observers, the beginning of a violent political pattern in Burundi. During what became known as the 1972 massacres or *ikiza* (the catastrophe), at least 100,000 people and possibly up to 300,000 were killed, while some 50,000 fled to Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire. In August 1988, inter-ethnic violence resulted in the death of thousands of people and prompted yet another wave of refugees -- 60,000 fled to Rwanda. In October 1993, the events that followed a failed coup attempt triggered another massacre and more Burundese fled the country.

7. In June 1962, on the eve of independence, the Government of Burundi officially requested UNHCR's assistance, following the small UNHCR mission sent to Burundi to assess the general situation of Rwandese refugees in the country.⁽²⁾ Refugees continued to seek asylum in Burundi and in 1964 the Burundi authorities requested UNHCR's assistance with refugee resettlement the removal of some 3,000 refugees from the border area. By 1965, some 46,000 Rwandese refugees were living in four settlements inside Burundi.

The situation today

8. Most of the Burundese who left the country as a result of the civil unrest which followed the October 1993 failed coup attempt and the murder of President Melchior Ndadaye, repatriated in the first half of 1994. At the end of December 1994, the number of Burundi refugees stood at approximately 204,000: some 6,000 in Rwanda, 62,000 in the United Republic of Tanzania and 136,000 in Zaire. The events of October 1993 also resulted in massive internal displacement and it is estimated that some 300,000 IDPs fled to rural areas and regrouped in different sites where they felt more secure. By the end of 1994, the IDP population in sites had decreased to 278,000.

(1) PRUNIER, Gerard. Burundi: a manageable crisis?, London, Writenet, 1994, pages 2-3. Prunier also notes: "...if these two countries are indeed twins, they are dissimilar twins, not identical ones. And the fact is evident as soon as one looks at their pre-colonial history. Although the famous dual social structure of Tutsi and Hutu existed in Burundi, its nature and functioning were from the start somewhat different from the Rwandese case. While Rwanda grew from a royal centre which kept adding to its territory in a rather homogeneous fashion and carried out an iron-fisted centralization, Burundi grew in a more supple, more 'organic' sort of way".

(2) The mission was sent after the 1961 adoption by the General Assembly of "Good Offices" Resolution 1673 (XVI). The Branch Office in Bujumbura was the first UNHCR office to be opened in Africa.

9. Despite the efforts of the international community -- among them, the deployment of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) observers and appointment of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations -- the situation in Burundi continued to be of grave concern throughout 1994, mainly in the Bujumbura area and in the northern provinces of Kirundo and Cibitoke. A serious incident occurred in the Kirundo Province in June 1994 when close to a hundred refugees were killed. Also in Kirundo, in August 1994, a UNHCR Field Officer was murdered. Security-related incidents have raised protection concerns, disrupted assistance programmes and caused new refugee influxes into Zaire and Tanzania. Despite the country's internal problems, the authorities cooperate with the humanitarian relief effort and UNHCR maintains a constant dialogue with the Government on measures necessary to protect refugees and humanitarian workers.

10. With the signing of the Convention of Government in September 1994 and the subsequent election of President Silvestre Ntibantunganya, a difficult process of national reconciliation began.

11. It is expected that during 1995 UNHCR will continue to provide assistance to approximately 100,000 IDPs and to 150,000 Rwandese, accommodated in eight refugee sites (there are 5,000 other refugees -- mostly Rwandese but also nationals from other countries -- who live in Bujumbura and who will also continue to receive UNHCR assistance). There are also plans to assist in the return and reintegration of 110,000 Burundi refugees as well as in the voluntary repatriation of some 75,000 Rwandese -- 25,000 from the "old caseload" and 50,000 who entered Burundi after June 1994.⁽³⁾

12. UNHCR assistance to Rwandese in Burundi includes distribution of World Food Programme (WFP) food, milk distribution to pregnant women and to children (some 50 percent of the caseload) and a supplementary/therapeutic feeding programme in all camps. Other basic needs such as water, sanitation, education, health and shelter are also covered. Distribution of domestic items will continue. Firewood will also be provided in order to reduce indiscriminate deforestation.

13. Voluntary repatriation of refugees (both Burundese returning to Burundi as well as Rwandese refugees going back to Rwanda) is dependent upon security conditions at refugee camps, particularly in Zaire and the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as on conditions in both countries of origin. As the Secretary-General of the United Nations noted in reports to the Security Council, the situation, although far from

(3) Rwandese refugees who left the country up to 1993 are often referred to as the "old caseload"; those who left after April 1994 are the "new caseload". The majority of the rural Rwandese refugees of the "old caseload" repatriated spontaneously after the victory of the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF). There are 25,000 "old caseload" refugees still in Burundi who are expected to repatriate during 1995. Currently there are some 204,000 Rwandese refugees in Burundi, but with the expected voluntary repatriation of some 50,000, the Rwandese rural refugee caseload to be assisted by UNHCR will be reduced to 150,000 persons. Some 4,000 unaccompanied minors have been registered in the Rwandese refugee camps.

being identical, remains fragile in both Rwanda and Burundi. (4) (Repatriation principles as well as repatriation operational concepts are examined in the "UNHCR Note on Repatriation of Refugees")

14. Burundi returnees assisted in camps will continue to be provided with basic services such as food, water, health and sanitation, and educational facilities. Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) (5) will also continue to rehabilitate community infrastructure, including water systems, schools and hospitals. Seeds and agricultural tools, as well as shelter materials, will be distributed. French language courses will also be organized for young returnees coming back from the English-speaking United Republic of Tanzania.

III. RWANDA

15. Rwanda is the most densely populated country in Africa. The majority of its population is rural and scarcity of land has been a long-standing and serious problem.(6) Rwanda has the same ethnic composition as Burundi.

16. Before the end of colonial Belgian rule in 1962, a brief but violent war between Hutus and Tutsis broke out in Rwanda at the end of 1959. There were heavy casualties on both sides and several thousand Tutsis, with a few Hutu and Twa followers, sought refuge in Burundi, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania (then Tanganyika).

17. Serious ethnic conflict continued between 1960 and 1961 and some commentators suggest that at least 100,000 persons left Rwanda in the wake of a failed coup in January 1961. By the time of independence, some 150,000 Tutsis -- or half of the Rwandese Tutsi population at the time -- were in neighbouring countries, mostly in

(4) Between 10 and 13 January 1995 UNHCR opened registration for Rwandese refugees wishing to repatriate. Only 1,000 registered and the reasons given for such a low number were the security incidents which had occurred a few days earlier in Gikongoro and Sake and which had prompted a new Rwandese refugee influx into Burundi.

(5) Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) are small-scale, sectoral, community-based rehabilitation/reintegration projects, aimed at providing rapid and effective assistance to communities receiving returnees or refugees in countries suffering from inadequate institutional capacity and an overall lack of resources.

(6) In his 12 August 1994 report on the situation of human rights in Rwanda (E/CN.4/1995/12), the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights noted that "...the overpopulation of Rwanda is one of the underlying causes of the armed conflict." According to Holborn (HOLBORN, Louise. Refugees: a problem of our time, Metuchen, N.J. Scarecrow Press, 1975), already in the early days of colonial rule, the Belgian Administration had transferred a number of Rwandese to the Zairean Kivu province in an attempt to ease the population density pressure in Rwanda.

Uganda and the Kivu Province of Zaire, but also in the United Republic of Tanzania and Burundi. (7)

18. In 1972, Rwanda, a refugee-producing country, also became a country of asylum when, as a result of widespread political violence in Burundi, an estimated 50,000 Burundi refugees sought refuge in Rwanda. Ethnic violence, however, characterized by refugee flight and killings, became a cyclical aspect of Rwandese life. UNHCR, through its protection and assistance programmes, resettlement activities and attempted voluntary repatriation programmes, was an active and early actor in this tragedy.

19. Attempts to find lasting solutions to the problems of Rwandese refugees have been made at the regional level. Although voluntary repatriation was retained as the best option, integration of refugees in their asylum country was also considered. Through the 1991 Dar-es-Salam Declaration, for example, the five countries neighbouring Rwanda "undertook, subject to their constitutional provisions and their respective national laws and regulations, to facilitate, as far as possible, the naturalization of these Rwandese who have expressed the wish to become nationals of their country of residence."

The 1994 crisis

20. The long history of political turmoil in Rwanda degenerated into civil war in 1990. However, after intense and lengthy negotiations, sponsored by countries of the region with the support of the international community, the Arusha Peace Agreement was finally signed in August 1993, formally ending the war and establishing the terms for a government of national reconciliation. (8) Sadly, radical forces undermined the implementation of the agreement, despite intense pressure from the international community.

21. The situation further deteriorated on 6 April 1994, when President Habyarimana was killed, when the plane he was travelling in was shot down. The ensuing violence marked the beginning of a brutal genocide, during which an estimated 1 million civilians were massacred. In July, in a sudden and extraordinarily large exodus, close to 2 million refugees fled the country, mainly into the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire, where they settled in areas with a very fragile environment, close to border areas.

22. The fear of those who fled was "nurtured and indeed exacerbated by Radio and Television Libre des Mille Collines (RTLM) and by the former Government (...) The RTLM reportedly called on the Hutu to leave Rwanda and take refuge outside the country, particularly in Zaire, for fear of being massacred by the new authorities. The appeal itself is said to have been accompanied by barely concealed reprisals against recalcitrants. (...) It appears to have been seen much more as an order

(7) HOLBORN. Op. Cit. p. 979

(8) UNAMIR -- United Nations Assistance Mission to Rwanda -- was established at that time, on 5 October 1993, through Security Council resolution 872.

than as a mere recommendation, with those to whom the message was addressed not having a choice." (9)

23. In addition to widespread destruction, the civil war also brought economic life to a standstill (10) and produced a very large number of IDPs -- estimates put this figure at over 1 million, mostly located in the south-west region.

24. UNHCR's activities in Rwanda during 1994 focused on individual assistance to returnees, as well as on community-based assistance (water, health, community services, primary education, crop production and animal husbandry) in those areas most affected by the arrival of returnees. In the context of the division of responsibility among United Nations agencies, UNHCR was also called upon to play a prominent role in assistance to IDPs in the south-west of the country, following the departure of "Operation Turquoise" French troops. While this was initially considered a preventive measure to avoid further outflows, IDPs continued to receive UNHCR's assistance, similar to that distributed to returning refugees, as part of the international effort to facilitate national reconciliation and to get the economy going again.

25. In addition to providing material assistance, UNHCR field officers, together with United Nations human rights personnel, have monitored -- and continue to do so -- the treatment of returning refugees and IDPs. In a country with a history of human rights violations, the presence of United Nations human rights monitors in Rwanda has enhanced confidence-building measures. In this context, it is to be noted that the Chief Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda established an office in Kigali on 24 January 1995.(11)

(9) E/CN.4/1995/12 Op. Cit.

(10) Through the efforts of the Government of Rwanda and the support of many international agencies, some progress has been achieved toward rehabilitation. The airport has reopened, erratic electricity supply is now available in almost all major cities, and Kigali telephones lines are functioning. Some schools have reopened as well as the university in Butare. Health centres and hospitals are being rehabilitated. The National Bank is back in operation and the national currency has changed. Government offices have received material assistance to be able to function. More support is expected as a result of the Round Table on Rwanda, held in Geneva on 18-19 January 1995, when the Government appealed for US\$ 764,136,000 dollars in order to: support the State's financing requirements; restore the State administration capabilities; resettle and reintegrate refugees and IDPs; rehabilitate the infrastructure; revive production and environmental protection; and rehabilitate the social sector. By 30 January 1995, some US\$ 580 million had been pledged.

(11) The Tribunal was established by the Security Council on 8 November 1994 (S/RES/955 [1994]) to "prosecute persons responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandan citizens responsible for genocide and other such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994."

Solutions to the crisis

26. Since the early stages of the crisis, UNHCR has considered voluntary repatriation of refugees to Rwanda the best solution to the refugee crisis provided that it takes place in conditions of safety and dignity. A 26 July 1994 policy statement emphasized:

"the early return of the refugees to their places of origin is the most viable response to their plight ...(and appealed) to all concerned, and in particular, the Rwandese authorities, to take concrete and convincing steps towards the creation of conditions conducive to the speedy and safe return of refugees. Specifically, these initiatives should include confidence-building measures intended to advance the process of national reconciliation."

27. On 18 January 1995, the High Commissioner, at the Round Table on Rwanda, held in Geneva between 18-19 January 1995, reaffirmed her commitment to the voluntary repatriation of refugees and the return of displaced persons to their communities of origin in safety and dignity. "Their prolonged stay in refugee camps in neighbouring countries is neither a viable option for the host communities, nor for the refugees themselves, nor for Rwanda."

28. UNHCR hopes to be able to focus its activities during 1995 on voluntary repatriation programmes and support for the reintegration of repatriated refugees and IDPs. Conditions permitting (that is, security at refugee camps in the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire, as well as progress towards national reconciliation in Rwanda), UNHCR plans to assist up to 1 million returnees and IDPs with return to their places of origin.

29. Two Voluntary Repatriation Tripartite Agreements have already been signed between Rwanda and UNHCR with Zaire and Burundi (a third Agreement, with the United Republic of Tanzania, is under preparation). Other UN agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) will also play a major role in the repatriation exercise. (Further details on Repatriation principles and operations are analysed in the "UNHCR Note on Voluntary Repatriation of Refugees").

30. Voluntary repatriation to Rwanda is a complex and, in all likelihood, lengthy process, with many difficulties to be overcome. An unprecedented level of violence has characterized the situation of refugee camps in eastern Zaire and threats against those who wish to repatriate have varied from one day to another. It is hoped that with improved security in these camps more refugees will register for voluntary repatriation (A separate document reviews in detail security conditions in refugee camps).

31. Some 200,000 refugees returned spontaneously through official border points to Rwanda from camps in Goma between July 1994 and mid-January 1995. Many others have crossed through unofficial entry points. An estimated 260,000 IDPs remained in camps by mid-January 1995. There are indications that illegal property occupation,

detention and other security incidents are deterring IDPs (and refugees) from voluntarily returning home. (12)

32. In an effort to improve the situation, the Government of Rwanda is adopting a series of confidence-building measures: full support and access to United Nations Human Rights Field Mission, UNHCR and other UN/UNAMIR staff; issuance of warnings to civilian and military population against taking justice into their own hands; and establishment of some structures to enable IDPs/returning refugees to reclaim property/land, as well as a revised procedure for arrest.

IV. THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

33. The United Republic of Tanzania has experienced two major refugee influxes since the end of 1993. A first wave -- Burundese who left the country as a result of the violence which followed a failed coup on 21 October 1993 -- and a second, which followed the dramatic events of 6 April 1994, when the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi were killed. By June 1994, some 460,000 Rwandese had sought refuge in the Ngara and Karagwe districts of the Kagera region of the United Republic of Tanzania. One of the refugee camps -- Benaco -- was then the largest refugee camp in the world. The refugees in the Kagera region outnumber the local population by a ratio of 3 to 1.

34. Refugees continued to arrive in the Kagera camps during the second half of 1994; primarily Rwandese from refugee camps in Burundi, although some arrivals had come directly from Rwanda, despite the efforts of the Government of Rwanda to restore normalcy. At a rate of 2,000 persons per week during January 1995, (13) the continued influx prevented UNHCR from decongesting Benaco camp. Only a

(12) In a policy declaration issued at the Round Table on Rwanda held in Geneva on 18-19 January 1995, the Government of Rwanda stated: "Private property is guaranteed. It is the Government's intention to continue to settle disputes concerning the occupation of the property of others by, in particular, making it easier to acquire plots of land in towns and land available for growing crops in rural areas. Sites have been identified for the resettlement of refugees."

(13) This figure is comprised essentially of 75 per cent Rwandese and 25 per cent Burundi refugees. Interviews with new Rwandese arrivals indicate that they could be classified into three groups:

- . Rwandese fleeing Rwanda now, who sometimes claim they have tried to return to their villages from IDP camps in Rwanda;
- .. . Young males also coming from Rwanda who claim to have been harrassed for suspected membership of Interhamwe;
- . refugees who are already registered in UNHCR camps in Burundi who claim to have been threatened by the Burundese Army or who are afraid that the prevailing instability in Burundi will spill over into refugee camps.

The Burundi new arrivals are predominantly composed of those who fled as a result of attacks on their villages.

There are also the "recyclers", as explained in paragraph 35.

few thousand returned to Rwanda from the United Republic of Tanzania. The tendency so far has been for the "old caseload" to return, while the "new caseload" refugees seem to remain too afraid to repatriate.

35. By mid-January 1995, there were 600,000 Rwandese refugees in the Kagera region (10,000 unaccompanied minors in Ngara camps) and some 62,400 Burundi refugees in Kigoma. UNHCR plans a new registration of refugees for February 1995 in order to obtain more accurate figures and adjust assistance programmes accordingly. Due to the refugee camps proximity to the border, it is estimated that a number of refugees (known as "recyclers" or "double-dippers") have moved back-and-forth in order to obtain more than one food ration card.

36. In agreement with the local authorities and in cooperation with NGO implementing partners, two new refugee transit sites (Mbuba and Kitali Hills) are being developed further from the border and once they become operational, Benaco will be closed to all new arrivals. However, if the refugee influx continues at the present rate, the capacity of these new facilities will be exhausted within few months.

Conditions at the camps

37. Through the efforts of the Tanzanian authorities, coupled with a massive international relief effort, refugees have received sufficient assistance to cover their basic humanitarian needs, supplemented by activities in support of women and elementary school education for children.

38. In November, however, the water supply in Benaco camp became precarious when the artificial lake, supplying over 60 per cent of the water needs, dried up faster than predicted. To continue to ensure the supply of water, albeit far below the minimum requirements, alternative water supply systems have been implemented. Cholera and typhoid cases were reported, but despite the recent outbreak of these two serious diseases, the health situation of the refugees has improved. During the last quarter of 1994 mortality rates dropped dramatically; the crude mortality rate for Benaco camp, for example, stands at 0.69 deaths per 10,000 persons per week, and 1.2 per 10,000 per week for under-fives (the average rate in the continent is 1.0 and 2.0 respectively).

39. The environmental impact of the refugees continues to be a serious problem, causing social tension as the agricultural farming land and property of the local population have been destroyed. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has provided UNHCR with funds to implement an environment project in Ngara, and an Environment Working Group was established in the region to pursue solutions to the environmental consequences of the refugee concentrations in the region.

40. In response to the environmental problem, UNHCR, in addition to providing firewood collected from controlled cutting, is involved in supplying more efficient cooking stoves, alternative sources of cooking fuel and construction materials, as well as participating in the rehabilitation of water ways and depleted land. UNHCR also participates in soil erosion and air quality control projects. In order to reduce social tension, UNHCR is supporting overstretched local institutions.

41. Following the visit of the Tanzanian President to refugee camps in early November, a contingent of the Tanzanian police was strengthened in the camps. UNHCR provides support to the police contingent through the provision of food, vehicles, accommodation and communications equipment. The security situation in the Kagera camps has improved since the police contingent was reinforced. (Refugee camp security is examined in a separate document).

V. UGANDA

42. As with other neighbouring countries, Uganda has traditionally been generous in their provision of asylum. The first influxes date back to 1959, three years before Ugandan independence. As early as 1962 there were more than 35,000 Rwandese refugees in Uganda. Between 1964 and 1967, some 20,000 new Rwandese refugees arrived and in 1972 there were 72,000 Rwandese refugees in the country. According to figures provided by the Government of Rwanda, 210,000 Rwandese have repatriated from Uganda since July 1994.

43. The Ugandan Government decided to transfer all Rwandese refugees to the Oruchinga settlement site, established in 1961 and which had recently become vacant following the spontaneous repatriation of mostly old caseload refugees. During the transfer process, the vast majority of the remaining Rwandese either returned to Rwanda, departed for camps in the United Republic of Tanzania, or integrated within the local population. Currently there are some 4,000 Rwandese refugees in Oruchinga and a few hundred in Nakivelli who are assisted by UNHCR. UNHCR does not expect them to repatriate in the immediate future, and therefore encourages community self-reliance.

VI. ZAIRE

44. On 14 July people began crossing into Zaire. Three days later over 1 million refugees were in Goma. They arrived hungry, thirsty and exhausted. The rapidity and scale of the influx, as well as the complexity of the crisis, rendered traditional assistance procedures ineffective. While the numbers alone made the operation extraordinary, very complicated logistics and an inhospitable environment made it almost unmanageable. That realization prompted UNHCR to take an innovative approach and appeal to donors to provide "service packages". (14)

45. In an effort involving many donors and humanitarian agencies, an airlift, based on the Sarajevo experience, was rapidly organized and its coordinating cell established at UNHCR Headquarters. In a matter of days the airbridge was

(14) Through service packages, donor countries assumed responsibility for covering (totally or partially) sectoral needs of the humanitarian relief effort by making available personnel and material resources. The areas originally identified by UNHCR as in need of service packages were: airport services, logistics base services, road servicing and road security, site preparation, provision of domestic fuel, sanitation, water, management of the Entebbe airhead.

established and flight crews, ground personnel and air cell coordination teams were running a 24-hour relief operation. The airlift, initially only to Goma, was later expanded to Kigali and Bukavu.

46. The support of the Zairean authorities, who, among other initiatives, made land available for refugee sites, the "service package" approach and the subsequent donor response eventually brought a very dramatic situation under control -- sadly many refugees died, though many more would have lost their lives if it were not for the very effective cooperation and coordinated efforts of NGOs, local Zairean support structures, donor government service personnel and United Nations humanitarian agencies.

47. An unprecedented level of violence has characterized the situation of refugee camps in eastern Zaire. At times of increased tension, murders, assaults and harassment of refugees took place almost daily. Even relief workers were physically threatened with machetes and axes.⁽¹⁵⁾ The security situation deteriorated to such an extent that some NGOs pulled out from the camps. Poor camp security has a direct negative impact on repatriation and on assistance programmes. In an effort to improve the situation, on 27 January 1995 the Government of Zaire and UNHCR reached agreement on the deployment of Zairean security agents, who will be supported by an international Liaison Group of security experts. (Security at camps is examined in a separate document).

North Kivu

48. Although the majority of the refugees in North Kivu come from a rural background, the caseload also includes many civil servants of the previous regime, an estimated 30,000 former Rwandese military and their families (grouped in Mugunga camp). Seventeen per cent of the refugee population is comprised of children under the age of five, while the female-male ratio is 55:45. There are also some 20,000 unaccompanied minors in 20 special centres or scattered throughout the camps.⁽¹⁶⁾ Initial results of a recently concluded registration exercise indicate that there may be up to some 726,000 refugees in North Kivu camps.

49. Refugees arrived in Goma very weak and were consequently vulnerable to epidemics such as cholera and dysentery. Medical assistance eventually became available in all camps and immunization campaigns were undertaken. Mortality rates

(15) Through a statement of its President on 30 November 1994, the Security Council condemned "the actions being taken by the former Rwandan leaders, and by former government forces and militias to prevent, in some cases by force, the repatriation of the refugees in the camps." The statement also condemned "the ongoing interference by these groups and individuals in the provision of humanitarian relief, and is deeply concerned that this interference has already led to the withdrawal of some non-governmental agencies responsible for the distribution of relief supplies within the camps."

(16) UNICEF and UNHCR's approach in the sub-region is to encourage placing unaccompanied minors in refugee camps, as opposed to segregated centres or "orphanages", and to focus more actively on tracing and family reunification.

among refugees declined from eight per 10,000 per day in August to 1.2 per 10,000 per day in December 1994. However, an on-going effort is required to keep diarrhoeal diseases, malaria, measles and other infectious diseases under control. Recent nutrition surveys showed good to very good global results for the Goma camps-refugee population. While the water and sanitation situation also improved, these two key sectors require constant attention.

50. Contingency plans have been drawn up by a task force composed of local authorities, scientists, NGOs and United Nations agencies to respond to a possible emergency should the Nyiragongo and Nyamuragira volcanoes erupt. Following a minor eruption in June 1994, UNHCR funded the establishment of five earthquake metering stations in the region. The eruption of one or more of the volcanoes has been predicted for the near future. The sites currently occupied by refugees are at risk and UNHCR has approached the Government of Zaire for the transfer of this population to more secure and sustainable sites.

51. A large proportion of the North Kivu refugee population is expected to repatriate during 1995, although care and maintenance programmes will be required for those who remain in the camps. The continuous improvement of the North Kivu refugee sites is necessary, but land availability is restricted by the boundaries of the Virunga National Park (a UNESCO World Heritage Monument), by developed agricultural land on surrounding hills, and by limited water availability. Improvement in food distribution is crucial to better living conditions in the camps -- trial distribution to family heads had very positive results and it is planned to undertake distribution through women within the household.

52. Development agencies, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), are discussing and reviewing longer-term environment protection plans. Meanwhile, UNHCR, in order to redress, at least partially, the negative environmental impact caused by the large refugee population, will purchase firewood for refugees, and distribute seeds, seedlings and tools to Zairean NGOs for the development of tree nurseries. UNHCR will also provide equipment and other assistance to forestry guards and wardens of the Virunga National Park.

53. The implementation of activities aimed at improving the situation in the camps will continue to take place under difficult conditions: despite very recent improvements, security in refugee camps remains a serious problem; the likely reduction in the number of international NGOs which may pull out for security reasons; the fragility of the monthly food pipeline of 12,000 metric tons -- food trucks have to travel thousands of kilometres through several countries; water supply for some camps will need reinforcement; sanitation and removal of human waste will continue to require major investment.

South Kivu

54. The purchase of firewood and seeds, and registration of refugees, are important activities to be implemented in Bukavu and Uvira, South Kivu, during 1995. In Bukavu -- a very heavily populated and cultivated region -- identification of refugee sites has always been a problem. Current plans call for the transfer of refugees who do not repatriate voluntarily from small camps to larger ones, reducing

the number of camps from 30 to 12. A similar exercise is planned for Uvira, reducing the number of camps from 25 to 10. (17)

55. While Bukavu hosts an estimated 348,000 Rwandese refugees (mostly women, children and elderly people - there are 10,000 unaccompanied minors registered) who fled the country after April's political turmoil, in Uvira the caseload is composed of both Rwandese and Burundi refugees. The former (approximately 43,000) have left Rwanda since April 1994. The Burundi refugees (some 135,000, of whom some 30,000 were first refugees in Rwanda) arrived in Uvira in waves in 1991, November 1993 and March and October 1994.

56. Recent indicators such as mortality, morbidity and malnutrition rates, reflect improved camp conditions in the region. However, congested living conditions of over half the camp population remain of concern.

57. During 1995, both in North and South Kivu, UNHCR will continue to operate through NGO implementing partners and in cooperation with other UN agencies such as the World Food Programme (WFP), which will continue to resource all food commodities; the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), focusing on unaccompanied minors activities and primary education; and the World Health Organization (WHO), which is expected to continue fielding specialized consultancies on epidemiology, supplementing UNHCR's initiatives in this sector.

VII. BUDGET AND FINANCING

58. Donors have responded very generously to UNHCR's 1994 appeals and the financial needs of this emergency operation, totalling US\$ 258 million, were met. In addition, the support of asylum countries, essential for the well-being of refugees, has been substantial.

59. On 20 January 1995, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) launched a "United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeal for persons affected by the crisis in Rwanda" which covers needs between January and December 1995 in Burundi, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire. The appeal totals some US\$ 710 million. The UNHCR portion is nearly US\$ 280 million to provide care and maintenance to refugees and to support the relief and reintegration of returnees and IDPs in Rwanda and Burundi.

VIII. CONCLUSION

60. The very large number of refugees in asylum countries is a significant destabilizing factor in the region. It also drains the natural resources and overwhelms the local infrastructure of host communities. The situation in both

(17) There are close to 60 refugee camp sites in eastern Zaire. Their population size varies from 400 to 25,000 in South Kivu (30 camps in Bukavu and 25 camps in Uvira) and from 17,000 to 275,000 in North Kivu.

Rwanda and Burundi countries albeit different remains fragile. Although there has been a return movement of refugees and IDPs, only a peaceful reconciliation process in both countries, undertaken in conjunction with rehabilitation and reconstruction activities, will ensure a massive, voluntary and organized return of refugees and IDPs to their places of origin.

61. The relief effort in countries of asylum has succeeded in improving the health and nutritional status of refugees to levels, in some cases, even above the average in Africa. While this is to the credit of those involved, it also, once again, raises questions on the root causes of displacement, on the relationship between displacement and development and on the continuum of relief to reconstruction. Refugee movements and population displacement in general are but symptoms of more deeply-rooted problems. While it is crucial to provide timely and efficient humanitarian assistance, it is equally important to concentrate efforts on addressing the root causes which force people to flee.

62. As large scale repatriation does not yet seem possible, refugee assistance in camps must be maintained and improved, and local integration considered. In some cases, new refugee sites have to be identified and developed to enable camp decongestion and thus improve security and assistance. Due to the nature of the refugee flight, most camps are currently much too close to the border, representing a possible security threat to refugees and an additional tension factor in the region.



**REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE TO
REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS
IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION
BUJUMBURA, 12 - 17 FEBRUARY 1995**



**NOTE ON VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION
OF REFUGEES**

**(submitted by
the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. During the past few decades, the Great Lakes Region has witnessed several large scale flows of refugees and internally displaced persons due to socio-political upheaval and inter-ethnic violence in Burundi and Rwanda. The most recent eruptions of violence took place in October 1993 in Burundi, following the assassination of its President, and during the second quarter of 1994 in Rwanda when hundreds of thousands of civilians became victims of genocide. The current estimated figure for refugees from the Great Lakes Region stands at 2.5 million, whereas 1.3 million persons are estimated to be internally displaced in Burundi (almost 500,000) and in Rwanda (around 760,000). The overall figure for displacement is therefore almost 3.8 million.

2. The subsequent waves of compelled displacement continue to cause immense human suffering, are a serious factor of instability in the entire region, and drain the resources of host States and communities. Durable solutions to the problem of refugees, displaced persons and returnees in the Great Lakes Region are vital for the building of peace, and for the long term stability and development of all affected countries in the region.

3. As elsewhere, genuine and sustainable solutions to displacement require a multidimensional approach. There must be a political willingness on the part of all concerned to pay attention to the causes of recurrent displacement. Second, recognized standards of international law and practice call, *inter alia*, for respect for the human rights of those who are displaced, including their views as to their future. Third, taking into account these views as well as the legitimate interests of all directly affected States, the most appropriate solutions must be found. In the case

of Burundi and Rwanda, while durable integration in asylum States should not be disregarded as an option for perhaps some of the refugees, there is widespread agreement that voluntary repatriation is the preferred solution. This Note proposes a comprehensive strategy for the voluntary repatriation of refugees to Burundi and Rwanda.

II. FIGURES

A. Burundese refugees: 204,000

4. Following the assassination of Burundi's first democratically elected President in October 1993 and the ensuing violence, close to 670,000 Burundese nationals sought asylum in Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire. Substantial spontaneous repatriation movements occurred in 1994, mainly from the United Republic of Tanzania (first quarter) and Rwanda (April and May). During the same year, however, a series of security related incidents, mainly in the Bujumbura area and in the northern provinces of Kirundo and Cibitoke caused new refugee influxes, particularly into Zaire. At the end of December 1994, the number of Burundese refugees stood at approximately 204,000: 6,000 in Rwanda; 62,000 in the United Republic of Tanzania and 136,000 in Zaire (Uvira region). The refugee population in the United Republic of Tanzania still comprises a substantial group of refugees who fled during the violence of 1972, whereas in Rwanda and Zaire relatively minor groups of refugees who had fled during 1988, are estimated to remain.

B. Rwandese refugees: 2,300,000

5. In view of the high numbers involved, it is useful to distinguish between the two main groups of Rwandese refugees: those who fled during periods of violence between 1959 and 1993 (the "old" group), and those who left Rwanda during the second and third quarter of 1994 (the "new" group).

- (i) According to government estimates, and following the spontaneous return of 600,000 persons in 1994, there are still between 300,000 and 400,000 persons of the "old" group, including their offspring, mainly in Burundi, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire, who should be regarded as refugees wishing to repatriate;
- (ii) As of January 1995, and taking into account more recent although much smaller refugee outflows, the "new" group numbered 2,000,000: 284,000 in Burundi; 600,600 in the United Republic of Tanzania; 4,000 in Uganda and 1,117,000 in Zaire.

III. PROPOSED APPROACH TO REPATRIATION

6. The prolonged stay of millions of refugees living under difficult, albeit improved conditions in refugee camps, is neither a viable option for the host communities, nor for the refugees themselves, nor for a peaceful and prosperous future of Burundi and Rwanda respectively. Moreover, it is believed that the large majority of Burundese and Rwandese refugees would wish to repatriate as soon as possible, provided they are reassured about their safety and material survival during and after their return.

7. In Burundi, the process of national reconciliation has started with the signing and implementation of the Convention of Government in September 1994

between the presidential majority and the opposition parties, and the subsequent election of a new Head of State. In Rwanda, where national reconciliation is also a main theme, the Government is concentrating its efforts on ensuring public security, restoring democratic institutions and the civil administration, and reconstructing the country's social and economic infrastructure, despite an enormous lack of qualified human and material resources. The authorities of both countries have repeatedly stressed the importance they attach to the return of refugees in safety and dignity, as an essential element in the process of national reconciliation. In witness thereof, and in addition to repeated public statements, Rwanda concluded a Tripartite Agreement on Voluntary Repatriation with UNHCR and Zaire (October 1994) and Burundi (December 1994) respectively.

8. As to the security situation in camps accommodating the "new" Rwandese refugees, an improvement has been noted in the United Republic of Tanzania due to a more active involvement of Tanzanian police forces. There now also seems to be some stabilization in conditions in the camps in Zaire, although the risk of violent intimidation of refugees remains unacceptably high. Meanwhile, the spontaneous return of the "old" group is continuing, giving rise to difficult problems of land tenure and thus complicating the smooth re-integration of other refugees.

9. In view of these developments, and bearing in mind the refugees' rights to return, it is timely for the international community to facilitate the repatriation of Burundese and Rwandese refugees, wishing to return at the present stage.

10. At the same time, UNHCR believes it is necessary to adopt a step by step approach. As noted by the United Nations Secretary-General in separate reports to the Security Council, the situation, although far from being identical, remains fragile in both countries. In Burundi political tension has, at times, remained high amidst armed incursions, the violent activities of militias and abuses of human rights, which continue to cause insecurity in parts of the country. In Rwanda, the sometimes arbitrary nature of arrests of suspected participants in the genocide, private acts of revenge, acts of robbery and armed incursions in some border areas are still a cause for concern.

11. Especially in the case of Rwanda (in view of the high number of refugees involved), a gradual, organized repatriation process should therefore be preferable to precipitous action, or to massive spontaneous return movements, as these could increase security risks, generate instability and thus endanger national reconciliation. Based on the experience in the first phases of repatriation, and on further developments in the refugee camps and in Burundi and Rwanda or parts thereof, it is hoped that repatriation activities can be intensified as soon as possible thereafter.

12. The successful implementation of this approach would require the commitment of all directly affected States to respect a number of basic principles, applicable to all stages of repatriation. It would also necessitate, and, in terms of timing, allow for the implementation by these States and by the international community of measures aimed at building confidence among refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees. These principles and measures are explained in the subsequent chapters of this Note.

IV. REPATRIATION PRINCIPLES

13. In accordance with international law and practice, repatriation should be governed by the following principles:

- (a) the right to return; implying not only re-admission to the country of origin, but also encompassing the possibility to depart safely from the country of asylum;
- (b) non-discrimination; all refugees having an equal right to return, an even-handed approach should be adopted, by which conditions conducive to the return of all refugee groups are promoted by all Governments concerned, and by which, *a fortiori*, policies or practices favouring the return of one group to the detriment of the other, are avoided;
- (c) voluntariness based on informed consent; implying strict observance of the principle of non-refoulement, by the authorities of countries of asylum (not including refugees demonstrably falling under the exclusion clauses of the 1951 United Nations Refugee Convention and/or of the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention, who, under conditions of due process, may be subjected to extradition procedures), and implying also efforts to provide the refugees with impartial information on general conditions in their home country;
- (d) return in conditions of safety and dignity;
 - implying foremost physical safety before, during and upon return in home areas, treatment in accordance with basic humanitarian standards, including the availability of basic means for material survival, and full access to UNHCR and international human rights monitors in the context of assurances given by the Governments of countries of origin;
 - while not implying immunity from prosecution for crimes falling within the purview of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda or of corresponding national legislation; however, the Governments concerned are responsible for ensuring fair treatment under minimum conditions of due process of any returnee suspected of having participated in genocide or of other serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law;
- (e) respect for private property; implying that the Governments concerned must ensure the re-instatement of returning refugees and internally displaced persons in their homes and land, while finding alternative solutions when this is legally or otherwise impossible;
- (f) freedom of abode; implying that returning refugees and internally displaced persons should be allowed to return to and to settle in a place of their choice, unless this would endanger national security or public order, or would infringe on the human rights of others.

V. CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES

A. In countries of origin

1. Promotion of dialogue

14. For a peaceful and early resolution of the problem of external and internal displacement, initiatives to foster dialogue with bona fide members of the refugee community, to promote the Rule of Law, and to transcend ethnicity in a spirit of reconciliation and nation-building, would seem to be vital. It is hoped that a future, broader conference on peace, security and development in the region, mentioned by the United Nations Secretary-General in his report of 25 January 1995 to the Security Council, will further the progress of national reconciliation, which should continue to benefit also from the good offices of the OAU and the United Nations in both countries. Governments should facilitate confidence building visits to Burundi and Rwanda by refugee representatives as well as visits to camps by the authorities of the respective countries of origin, and by representatives of groups having already repatriated.

2. Public reassurances and Voluntary Repatriation Agreements

15. Solemn declarations by the Governments of Burundi and Rwanda, including by the high commands of their armed forces, inviting all refugees to return in safety and dignity would have an important confidence-building effect. Declarations by regional Heads of State, made at the Gbadolithe and Nairobi summits (in November 1994 and January 1995 respectively) are equally encouraging signals, for which they should be commended. Thirdly, it would be a positive step forward if:

- the Government of Burundi and Zaire would conclude a Tripartite Agreement (such an Agreement already having been signed between Burundi and Tanzania in 1991), and if;
- the Government of Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania were to do the same (in addition to the recent Agreements between Rwanda and Burundi and Zaire respectively).

3. Terminating impunity

16. Furthermore, for the purpose of national reconciliation, to break the spiral of violence in the Great Lakes Region, and to ensure refugee repatriation in safety and dignity, there is widespread agreement that the impunity of those who instigated, prepared or committed genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law should be terminated. In the case of both Burundi (Presidential Statement of 25 August 1994) and Rwanda (various Resolutions) the international community, through the United Nations Security Council, has stressed that such persons must be brought to justice. Prosecution, under conditions of due process, would dispel questions concerning criminal responsibility, would reduce the risk of private revenge, and would hence reassure potential returnees. As noted by the Secretary-General in his report of 25 November 1994 to the Security Council, the early and effective functioning of the International Tribunal for Rwanda would be an important contribution. It is hoped that in Burundi official investigations into the events of October 1993, eventually followed by prosecution or other measures, can be pursued in full

independence. The admission of international observers to national investigation and trial procedures should help to promote due process.

17. In Rwanda, full transparency about procedures for arrest of persons suspected of having participated in genocide, and the introduction of basic legal safeguards, would help to reduce uncertainty amongst many refugees and internally displaced persons. The following minimum measures, to be publicly disseminated, would constitute important progress: arrests in accordance with the law and not on mere individual denunciation, recorded testimony of at least two witnesses, control over continued detention by an authorized official after a fixed period, the regular publication of lists of detainees, and full access to detainees by relatives and international observers, especially the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

4. Respect for property rights

18. To dispel the apprehension of many refugees and internally displaced persons about the possible loss of their immovable property, it is recommended that the Governments of Burundi and Rwanda publicly (re)emphasize that private property rights will be fully respected, and that any occupation of land and homes will be terminated after the return of the rightful owner. In addition, national legislation, underlining this principle, could regulate the strictly temporary and provisional nature of any house occupation on an emergency basis, to be authorized for a specified, limited period of time, and to be recorded by designated officials. Concrete measures will also need to be established to adjudicate property disputes in a fair and expeditious manner. The Government of Rwanda being committed to abide by the relevant principles of the Arusha Accord of 1993, the above will have to be accompanied by international support for the settlement of returnees who left Rwanda more than ten years ago, on unallocated land. It is recommended that the status of property rights of "old" returnees, be equally clarified in Burundi.

5. Strengthening of the judicial system

19. In both countries, concrete measures need to be taken to ensure the independence of the magistracy and to strengthen the judicial system. Rwanda having announced specific measures to re-build and reorganize its judicial system -- during the Round Table Conference organized by UNDP in January 1995, donor States and international organizations have shown their commitment to assist the Rwandese authorities with the implementation of these measures. Although the lack of qualified human resources is far less apparent in Burundi, this country too is requesting technical and financial assistance. It is therefore hoped that with the assistance of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Centre for Human Rights a comprehensive plan of action can be presented to the international community in the near future.

6. International human rights monitoring

20. The presence of the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda is already helping to build confidence among local populations and returning refugees and internally displaced persons. It is of vital importance that this Operation be granted full and unimpeded access to all areas of the country, including all places of detention, to assist the local authorities with easing intercommunal tension and ensuring respect for human

rights. The same applies to full access for UNHCR, which in close cooperation with the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation, concentrates on monitoring the return in safety and dignity of refugees and displaced persons, in accordance with assurances given by the Rwandan Government. UNHCR is undertaking similar activities in Burundi, in close cooperation with the Burundese authorities. In addition, however, it is recommended that support is given, by Burundi and the international community, to a substantial enlargement of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Bujumbura, to enable it to maintain a visible field presence, to build confidence and to expand its advisory services. According to its Presidential Statement of 25 August 1994, the Security Council attaches importance to the deployment in Burundi of civilian observers responsible for monitoring the establishment of a more secure environment. In this regard it is also recommended that the role of the OAU International Observer Mission be reinforced.

B. In countries of asylum

21. In the countries of asylum, the following measures are recommended:

1. With regard to refugees from Rwanda

- (a) In order to enable refugees to exercise their right to repatriate, the authorities should take appropriate measures with a view to improving security and putting an end to intimidation against refugees wishing to repatriate. The international community should lend the necessary support to such measures, at least on a temporary basis, in particular to the implementation of the Agreement concluded between Zaire and UNHCR on 27 January 1995 which is a positive step. (This subject will be dealt with in a separate Note).
- (b) UNHCR, in close cooperation with the local authorities will encourage refugees to re-structure their refugee committees and elect their representatives, including an appropriate number of women.

2. With regard to refugees from Burundi and Rwanda

In accordance with article III of the OAU Refugee Convention and bearing in mind the strictly humanitarian nature of asylum, Governments should prevent "refugees residing in their respective territories from attacking any State Member of the OAU, by any activity likely to cause tension between Member States, and in particular by use of arms, through the press, or by radio". In this context, it is also useful to bear in mind the undertaking by States to settle "for reasons of security ..., as far as possible, refugees at a reasonable distance from the frontier of their country of origin" (article II, 6).

C. The international community

22. A crucial role for the international community would be to encourage the establishment of the above-mentioned confidence building measures in both countries of origin and asylum, and to assist with their implementation. In addition to support for the restoration of the judicial system and

international human rights monitoring, rapid and large scale rehabilitation, reconstruction and development assistance will be essential to a further return to normalcy in Rwanda and a solution to the refugee problem. At the Round Table Conference for Rwanda, organized in January 1995, the donor community has shown its willingness to invest in peace. It is recommended that assistance also be mobilized, in the near future, for the social and economic recovery of Burundi, as requested by the United Nations General Assembly, and following the reiteration by donor States, in Paris in September 1994, of their willingness to help Burundi to revive its economy. Finally, the international community's financial support to UNHCR, other United Nations agencies and NGOs will be indispensable for the implementation of the Plan of Operations following hereafter.

VI. PLAN OF OPERATIONS (BASIC ELEMENTS)

A. General

23. As indicated earlier, refugees wishing to return to Burundi and Rwanda already at the present stage, should be helped to do so as much as possible. UNHCR, as the mandated agency for refugee repatriation, intends to apply the following operational guidelines:

- (i) repatriation should take place in an orderly and gradual manner;
- (ii) simultaneously, efforts should be intensified to facilitate the voluntary return home of internally displaced persons, including returnees living in returnee camps;
- (iii) priority should be given to the return of refugees and internally displaced persons to regions which are stable and in which there is an international presence; however, return assistance should not be excluded to persons wishing to return to and within other areas, unless grave and acute danger in such areas would render international assistance impossible or inappropriate;
- (iv) to the maximum extent possible, return movements should proceed on a community basis, in order to reduce subsidiary feelings of insecurity and to facilitate protection monitoring and assistance activities in returnee areas;
- (v) the well being of returnees is the responsibility of the national authorities; however, returnee monitoring activities by UNHCR, in cooperation with other actors, such as international peace-keeping forces and human rights observers, where applicable, would help to promote fair treatment and should serve to keep conditions for subsequent stages of the repatriation process under review;
- (vi) special attention should be given to vulnerable groups, including especially unaccompanied minors; efforts of tracing and family reunification need to be intensified;

- (vii) refugees and internally displaced persons should benefit from humanitarian re-integration assistance upon return, insofar as necessary; in order to avoid dependency, such assistance will be temporary, whereas it should be geared as much as possible to the communities of return.

B. Planning figures for 1995

1. Repatriation to Burundi: 110,000

24. Under the Sub-Regional part of the United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Rwanda, launched in January 1995, the planning figure for assisted returnees to Burundi is 110,000. Special attention will be given to repatriation, mainly from the United Republic of Tanzania, of refugees who fled in 1972, as well as to the residual caseload of Burundi refugees in Rwanda. Of these, 400 urban refugees repatriated earlier this year with the assistance of UNHCR, and following the State visit of the President of Burundi to Kigali.

2. Repatriation to Rwanda: 1 million

25. As to repatriation to Rwanda, UNHCR's planning figure under the above mentioned Appeal is up to 1 million, which includes possible spontaneous repatriation movements. From the Goma area in Zaire, 200,000 persons are expected to return during the first half of 1995. Due to many uncertainties, notably the degree of security for persons wishing to leave the refugee camps, these figures may prove to be too optimistic. On the other hand, if camps were to be moved further inland - because of the serious threat of volcanic activity in the Goma area, or, as to the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire, in conformity with the OAU Refugee Convention (see para 21) -, the number of persons opting for repatriation might increase. The Rwandese Government estimates, that of the total of 1 million "old" refugees, the remaining 300,000 to 400,000 will repatriate in 1995, after 600,000 persons already returned during 1994.

C. Assistance to returnees and communities of return

26. Inter-agency assistance measures to Burundese and Rwandese returnees have been elaborated in the United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal. In cooperation with WFP, UNHCR has designed a simple repatriation package of food and non-food items, which will be given to each returning family, and it will continue to support transport of returnees by road, mainly through the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Staging areas and transit centres which are already in operation for returning refugees and internally displaced persons, will be expanded, with the active involvement of NGOs. In several home communes in Rwanda, Open Relief Centres are being planned, for the provision of short-term accommodation, while homes are being repaired, or in case of emergency situations. Whereas with the assistance of WFP supplementary food rations will be provided, all efforts should be geared towards a fast return to self-sufficiency, to which end seeds and agricultural tools will be distributed, both in Burundi and in Rwanda. UNHCR and its implementing partners will continue to contribute to the rehabilitation of community services, by concentrating, however, on Quick Impact Projects (installation of water systems, and short term rehabilitation of schools and health centres).

27. In view of the speed of return of the "old" group to Rwanda, and the risk of continued house occupation, it is of prime importance that the Government initiates concrete measures to delineate and develop the various regions, which it has globally identified for the settlement of this group in its Programme for the Round Table Conference of January 1995 (page 28), while also taking into account the unfortunate reality of property vacated by the victims of genocide. International assistance, through bilateral or multilateral channels, must be forthcoming for the development of these sites, which the Government plans to complete over a period of two years. For its part, UNHCR plans to assist with the financing of longer term reception centres, and the provision of basic shelter construction materials, which forms of humanitarian assistance would not affect the property rights of others. Such assistance is equally planned for landless returnees in Burundi.

D. Measures to enhance returnee safety

1. In Rwanda

28. From the refugee camps, the authorities of the countries of asylum should enable refugees to proceed to the Rwandese border in safety. UNHCR will continue to cooperate closely with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), and will seek military escorts for all returnee convoys during the initial phase of repatriation, and on an ad hoc basis as the situation further stabilizes. Upon arrival of the returnees in Rwanda, UNAMIR, United Nations Human Rights personnel and UNHCR, working in close cooperation with the local authorities, should have full access to any security screening, or arrest procedure of suspected participants in the genocide, in reception centres or transit points. Several local authorities have already professed a welcoming attitude in such places. As said earlier, repatriation movements are to proceed on a community basis, to the maximum extent possible.

29. UNHCR estimates that the combined presence of a civilian administration, of international military contingents, of humanitarian personnel and of human rights monitors, offers the best available substitute to the formal creation, within Rwanda, of "security zones". Such zones might raise questions of national sovereignty and might induce returnees to stay and to continue to rely on humanitarian assistance, instead of returning home. Moreover, the Open Relief Centres in home communes, while essentially serving assistance and short term shelter purposes, are envisaged as an additional tool for protection, to which returnees and other civilians can turn to in case of inter-communal tension, or when they feel threatened otherwise. The Rwandese authorities have agreed to this concept, which is an important positive step.

2. In Burundi

30. Similar measures should be established in Burundi. In the absence of an international peace-keeping presence, and as the potential group of returnees is much smaller than in Rwanda, the emphasis should be placed on the efforts of the local authorities, both civilian and military, the good offices of UNHCR and the ICRC, and the presence of other humanitarian

organizations to promote safety and fair treatment, and to build confidence. Organized repatriation movements to clearly unstable areas should be avoided.

D. Mass information campaign

31. Camps of Burundese and Rwandese refugees are fraught with rumours and inaccurate information which prevent refugees from making a fully informed choice about their own immediate future. UNHCR will assess the best ways of disseminating factual information about conditions in areas of origin, procedures for repatriation and existing international programmes of assistance and human rights monitoring. This information system will also be used to support programmes in the camps.

VII. COORDINATION

32. The Government of Rwanda, the OAU and UNHCR intend to conduct their cooperation within the framework of a Joint Commission to be created soon. A similar Commission is also recommended for Burundi. In both countries, UNHCR will cooperate closely with the Special Representatives of the United Nations Secretary-General. Moreover, in Burundi, close contact will be maintained with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the OAU.

33. Tripartite Commissions, to be established in accordance with existing and any future Tripartite Agreements on Voluntary Repatriation, should serve as an important channel for contacts between the respective countries of origin and of asylum, to elaborate the modalities and procedures of repatriation.

34. UNHCR will enlist the assistance of the various United Nations organisations and NGOs already operating in refugee camps, and in Rwanda and Burundi. In these countries, it will endeavour to develop linkages between returnee programmes and longer term rehabilitation and development assistance. In Rwanda, the Office of UNREO should facilitate this process. An Integrated Task Force along the model already in existence for the return of internally displaced persons, should be created under the joint chairmanship of the Government and UNHCR. UNHCR officers responsible for repatriation programmes in the countries of asylum will be invited to participate in meetings of this Task Force. A structure for operational coordination will also be established in Burundi, in close cooperation with the Burundese authorities. In refugee camps, UNHCR will endeavour to put in place voluntary repatriation task forces comprising local authorities, United Nations organizations and NGOs. Cross border operational coordination will be decentralized to the maximum extent possible.

35. It is recommended that progress in the implementation of the repatriation strategy outlined in this Note, be reviewed in six months time. To this end, the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region may wish to consider establishing an appropriate framework.

VIII. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

36. The various components of the strategy outlined in this Note need to be seen as essential and mutually reinforcing activities, aimed at solving the problem of displacement in the Great Lakes Region, and at preventing new turmoil and violence. For all concerned the challenges will be enormous and many obstacles may undermine this strategy. Solutions will take time. The strategy on voluntary repatriation, outlined in this Note, will therefore require both determined support by the international community and the strong political will of all Governments in the region. The Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region provides an important opportunity to promote peace, stability and the re-integration of refugees and internally displaced persons.

Programme des Nations Unies
pour le Développement



Développement Mondial

Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

Handwritten notes:
I thought 112108
to 1000000
Sadi
123

TO: Ms. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf
Assistant Administrator
and Director, Regional Bureau for Africa

Mr. Emmanuel Dierckx de Casterle
Chief, Division I, RBA

FROM: Sukehiro Hasegawa
Resident Representative
UNDP, Kigali

Date: 16 March 1995

Subject: Rehabilitation of the System in Rwanda

This is to inform you that the meeting held among the Government, the donor countries and UN organizations yesterday reached an understanding that the Ministry of Justice should indeed take a lead in co-ordinating the activities for rehabilitation of the Justice System in Rwanda and that the Ministry will finalize the Plan of Action which will be considered by the donor countries and the international organizations.

As you will note from the attached summary note on the deliberation of the meeting, the participants also discussed the global structure for co-ordination drawn by UNDP in consultation with the staff of the Ministry of Justice. After the meeting, the Minister reiterated to me that he wanted to receive a sizable number of magistrates from other countries who could assist in processing a large number of pending cases, particularly 25,000 persons who are held in prisons.

We will keep you informed of any further development.

cc: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, SRSG, UNAMIR



①

**INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR THE REHABILITATION
OF THE RWANDAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM**

**MEETING OF DONOR COUNTRIES AND UN AGENCIES WITH THE RWANDAN
MINISTER OF JUSTICE**

(15 March 1995, UNDP Kigali)

The meeting, chaired by the UNDP Resident Representative, was attended by representatives of donor countries and selected UN agencies had been invited, for the purpose of reviewing the efforts being made to get the Rwandan judicial system operational and sketching out possible courses of action for the future.

The Minister of Justice of the Government of Rwanda presented the Ministry's Plan of Action in the Justice Sector, consisting in essence of an inventory of the various needs identified by the Ministry across five different fields of activity. He stressed that work within the Ministry on the Plan of Action continued with a view, in particular, to providing cost estimates of the various actions proposed in the Plan.

Following the Minister's presentation, the Chief of the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (HRFOR), said his agency was in the process of circulating among interested parties its own proposal for the rehabilitation of the judicial system. In so doing, he said HRFOR hoped to stimulate discussion on the matter. The Minister of Justice informed the participants that he had not seen the HRFOR proposal which therefore was not endorsed by the Ministry.

The Deputy Resident Representative of the UNDP also offered, for the consideration of meeting participants, a proposal drawn up by the UNDP. The proposal envisioned, first, the creation of a structure for the coordination of international assistance to the Rwandan Government in the judicial sector, second, the training of Rwandans to work in the judicial system, and third, the recruitment of expatriate personnel for the same purpose. It should be noted that the Rwandan Government has already formally requested the UN to provide 678 judges and investigators.

The coordination structure proposed by the UNDP stimulated discussion among participants. Several countries was concerned that such a structure would createng additional layers of bureaucracy, to divert energy away from the urgent task of moving forward as quickly as possible in the justice sector, while other considered it was a useful framework to define the manner in which they could participate in programme formulation and implementation. In response to an enquiry, the Minister stated that the proposal had been worked out by staff of both the Ministry and UNDP. The Minister indicated his interest in the possibility of one donor country taking the lead in the coordination of assistance to the justice sector. The representatives of donor countries,

15 05 42 1143 2 5453 UNOFFICIAL VERSION 01

in particular Canada, stressed that the Minister of Justice had primary responsibility for the elaboration of policies in the area. The same representatives also said their country could not represent any other.

The need for the Rwandan Government to set priorities in its programme and arrive at a realistic evaluation of the costs involved was also stressed by several participants, including the representatives of the World Bank and the Government of the Netherlands.

The Minister of Justice told participants that the Ministry would be looking at all the proposals discussed at the meeting and others which had come to its attention with a view to integrating the most useful elements in the final version of the Ministry's Plan of Action. He said his government welcomed any technical assistance donor countries might be able to offer in helping the Ministry finalize the Plan. The Chief of IIRFOR said his agency was ready to send an expert to work with the Ministry to this end if the Minister so desired. The representative of Canada said his government would see if it were possible to provide such assistance within the short time frame the Ministry appeared to envisage for completion of the Plan.

Attachments:

- "CANEVAS DU PLAN D'ACTION EN MATIERE DE JUSTICE" prepared by the Ministry of Justice
- "Global Structure for Co-ordination of International Assistance for the Rehabilitation of the Justice System in Rwanda" prepared by UNDP in consultation with the Ministry of Justice
- "Programme of Action for the Immediate Reactivation and Rehabilitation of the Justice System in Rwanda" prepared by UNDP

GM/16/3/95

(3)

(réunion bailleurs de fonds du 12.03.1995 : intentions)

CANEVAS DU PLAN D'ACTION EN MATIERE DE JUSTICE

1. APPUI INSTITUTIONNEL AU MINISTERE DE LA JUSTICE.

1.1. Réhabilitation des locaux du Ministère (ou construction/aménagement d'un nouveau Ministère) :

*Allemagne (éventuellement l'aménagement d'un nouveau bâtiment);
Belgique : réhabilitation partielle (4 locaux bâtiment actuel : 4.200 USD)
EU/USAID*

1.2. Equipement :

- mobilier de bureau (armoires, étagères, bacs-classeur, fichiers, bureaux, chaises...);
- matériel de bureau (papier, classeurs...);
- matériel informatique;
- groupe électrogène;
- moyens de transport.

*EU/USAID : 500.000 USD
Allemagne : 7 millions de DM pour l'ensemble des Ministères;
Belgique : équipement partiel pour 157.300 USD*

1.3. Documentation juridique :

- Centre de documentation et d'information juridiques et judiciaires;
- édition de manuels et recueils de textes;
- traduction français-kinyarwanda-anglais.

ACCT (France, Canada, Belgique francophone)

1.4. Législation

Allemagne

1.5. Assistance technique :

- 1 expert appui institutionnel (*Belgique*);
- 1 expert informatique-gestion (*Allemagne ?; Canada ?*)
- 1 Ingénieur-architecte (*via RCN ?*)
- consultants internationaux et nationaux.

1.6. Salaires

Le Fonds de réemploi prend en charge jusqu'à juin 1995 les salaires des agents relevant du Ministère et du Pouvoir judiciaire. En attendant la

révision des barèmes il y a lieu d'étudier un octroi d'un complément de salaire pour certaines catégories d'agents.

Trust Fund pourrait être utilisé pour "boucher les trous".

2. Réhabilitation du système judiciaire.

2.1. Réhabilitation physique des bâtiments judiciaires :

- réfection des bâtiments existants : *USAID, Norvège (Cyangugu) : 120.000 USD; Trust Fund/PNUD (250.000 USD ?)*
- construction de centres judiciaires regroupant les cours, tribunaux et parquets;

2.2. Equipement des Cours, Tribunaux et Parquets :

- *E.U./USAID*
- *Allemagne*

2.3. Fonctionnement des Cours, Tribunaux et Parquets :

- magistrats étrangers : *ACCT (20 magistrats) ; Allemagne (1 Procureur) ; Belgique (cofinancement magistrats africains ?) ; UIDH (?)*
- enquêteurs policiers étrangers;
- salaires et indemnités (cfr. 1.6) : *Fonds de réemploi; Trust Fund (?)*
- assistance judiciaire (défense présumés coupables).

3. Système pénitentiaire.

3.1. Réhabilitation/construction de centres pénitentiaires :

- réhabilitation centres pénitentiaires existants;
- construction de nouveaux centres pénitentiaires;
- 1^{re} phase : Trust Fund/PNUD (250.000 USD); CICR; MINUAR (nature).*

3.2. Equipement :

- *équipement partiel (moyens de transport) : Fonds de réemploi.*

3.3. Fonctionnement :

- salaires cadres et agents pénitentiaires : *Fonds de réemploi ; Trust Fund*
- ravitaillement en nourriture : *Fonds de réemploi; CICR*
- assistance médicale : *CICR*

4. Police judiciaire.

4.1. Réhabilitation/construction

4.2. Equipement :

- *Belgique* : 150 machines à écrire; labos photographiques pour 12 parquets.

4.3. Fonctionnement.

- enquêteurs policiers (assistance et enquêtes);
- salaires et indemnités : *Fonds de réemploi; Trust Fund cfr. 1.6*

5. Formation / Perfectionnement.

5.1. Magistrats juristes :

- UNR/Faculté de Droit : voir MINESUPRES/UNR (Belgique; Canada)
- 60 juristes de la diaspora : *Canada, RCN;*
- juristes rwandais non magistrats : *Canada, RCN;*
- magistrats étrangers : *Canada, RCN.*

5.2. Magistrats non-juristes :

1° formation de 100 magistrats : *Belgique : 500.000 USD*

2° formation de 100 magistrats : *Belgique ? ; Canada ?*

3° formation de 100 magistrats : *Belgique ? ; Canada ?*

- réhabilitation- équipement Centre de Formation de Nyabisindu : *Suisse*

5.3. Agents de l'ordre judiciaire : *Allemagne, RCN*

- greffiers;
- secrétaires de parquet;
- secrétaires-dactylographes;
- archivistes.

- Représentants

5.4. Police judiciaire :

1° formation : *RCN sur financement de l'U.E. (65%), Belgique (100.000 USD ?) et organisations privées;*

2° formation :

3° formation :

4° formation :

5.5. Cadres et personnel pénitentiaires :

1° formation commençant le 12.03.95 : *RCN : 114.000 USD sur financement de ???*

Working Draft

GLOBAL STRUCTURE
FOR COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE
FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN RWANDA

PRELIMINARY DRAFT

A. Background

1. As indicated in its *Programme of National Reconciliation and Socio-Economic Rehabilitation and Recovery*, prepared for the Round Table Conference held in Geneva in January 1995, the Government of Rwanda considers that the rehabilitation of the country's justice system is of primordial importance to the task of rebuilding the country and ultimately achieving national reconciliation following the devastation caused by last year's genocide and civil war. In fact, the Government sees the proper trial of those responsible for the genocide as a prerequisite to national reconciliation and a means of limiting acts of private vengeance.

2. The international community has expressed its readiness to assist the Government in rehabilitating the justice system. Several donor countries have offered specific forms of technical assistance, including the training of Rwandan nationals and the fielding of expatriate staff. It is, however, imperative that this assistance be coordinated in such a manner as to ensure the most efficient and productive use of the resources made available.

B. A Structure for the Coordination of International Assistance to Rwanda for the Rehabilitation of its Justice System: Strategy Formulation

3. The *Communiqué final*, adopted by the participants to the Geneva Round Table Conference on 19 January 1995, calls for the creation of follow-up mechanisms for the purpose of facilitating the implementation of programmes agreed upon by Round Table participants. The Government has since established a Steering Committee (Comité d'orientation), presided by the Rwandan Prime Minister, an Inter-sectoral Committee, and a Secretariat which provides technical support to both committees.

4. A similar structure could serve for the purpose of coordinating international assistance to Rwanda for the rehabilitation of its justice system. Such a structure, in order to be optimally effective, would include representatives of respective ministries concerned within the Government of Rwanda, interested donor countries, and UN agencies involved in the rehabilitation of the Rwandan justice system.

(8)

5. Such a body, which could be called the **Consultative Group on Justice Rehabilitation**, may consist of representatives of the Government ministries, the donor countries and the international organizations as shown in the attached list.

6. The **Consultative Group** will meet once a month and review various programmes and activities supported by bilateral donors and multilateral organizations, and ensure that any external assistance provided is consistent with the overall policies and strategies agreed upon by the Government and the international community. The Consultative Committee will thus help avoid any duplications of efforts made by various groups and organizations supported with external assistance.

7. A **Steering Committee** will be established to carry out frequently consultations on any specific policy issues and to facilitate the deliberation of the Consultative Group. The Steering Committee can possibly consists of the following members:

Ministry of Justice
Canada, United States
High Commissioner for Human Rights
United Nations Development Programme

8. The **Steering Committee** will produced a concise report on its work and the outcome of the deliberations of the Consultative Group on Rehabilitation of the Justice System. The Steering Committee should also assisr the Secretariat of the Comite d'Orientation the content and value of assistance provided in the area of justice and human rights. The Steering Committee is expected to produce a succinct report which should be submitted to the Prime Minister who presides over the Comite d'Orientation, as well as the countries and the international organizations that participated in the Rwanda Round Table Conference held in Geneva in January 1995.

C. A Structure for the Implementation of International Assistance to Rwanda for the Rehabilitation of its Justice System

Secretariat

9. The Consultative Committee will be assisted by a Programme Implementation Task Force (ITF), will be set up within the Ministry of Justice in Kigali. The Task Force will consist of:

a Director (Rwandan official),
a Deputy Director (expatriate expert),
5 expatriate officers and technical staff member, and
8 - 10 national staff members.

10. The ITF will carry out all managerial tasks required for formulation and implementation of the proposed urgent programme of action for immediate reactivation and rehabilitation of the justice system in Rwanda including immediate processing of pending cases.

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON REHABILITATION OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Consultative Group will consist of the following members and will meet at least once a month to share information and discuss issues on the requirements, programmes and activities related to the reactivation and rehabilitation of the Justice system in Rwanda.

Government:

Ministry of Justice
Ministry of the Plan
Ministry of Rehabilitation
Ministry of Defence
Ministry of the Interior
etc.

Donor Countries:

Belgium
Canada
France
Germany
Switzerland
The Netherlands
United Kingdom
United States
etc.

International Organizations:

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)
UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC)
The World Bank
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP Kigali
15 March 1995

(10)

Draft Discussion Paper (14/3/94)

Outline Framework

PROGRAMME OF ACTION

FOR

THE IMMEDIATE REACTIVATION AND REHABILITATION OF

THE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN RWANDA

Programme Title:	The Rehabilitation of the Justice System in Rwanda (Phase II)
Programme Number:	UN/TFR/2 (RWA/95/003)
Duration:	One year
Starting Date:	April 1995
Executing Agency:	Ministry of Justice Government of Rwanda
Co-operating Agencies:	UN High Commissioner for Human Rights UN High Commissioner for Refugees International Committee of the Red Cross United Nations Development Programme
Co-ordinating Agency:	
Programme Budget:	US\$ 25.5 million
Source of Funds:	UN Trust Fund for Rwanda

Summary

The programme is designed to help (1) establish a co-ordinating structure for external assistance directed to the immediate reactivation and rehabilitation of the justice system in Rwanda, (2) train Rwandan personnel in the execution of justice, and (3) recruit and field expatriate judges, investigators, prosecutors, and defense lawyers who will conduct trials and assist in training of national staff.

I. JUSTIFICATION

Last year's genocide and civil war resulted in the near total destruction of Rwanda's existing judicial system. The Ministry of Justice of the Government of Rwanda estimates that only 20 percent of the judicial personnel working in the country before 1994 are still available for work, the majority having either been killed or having fled abroad. Added to the severe shortfall in qualified personnel is the fact that the entire judicial infrastructure was either damaged or looted during the war.

The justice situation in Rwanda today is a cause for great concern. Of the 17 prisons in operation before the war, only ten still function. The Kigali central prison now holds more than 7,000 prisoners, despite the fact that its official capacity is 2,000 prisoners. This means that less than one square metre of space is available for each prisoner. The Gitarama prison now holds 4,500 prisoners, far exceeding its official capacity of 750. The situation is analagous in Butare prison, which has a capacity of 1,000 prisoners but now holds 4,500. Overall there are an estimated 23,000 prisoners awaiting trial with this number increasing rapidly.

There is, thus, on the one hand, an immediate need to carry out proper trials of those being detained and, on the other hand, an acute shortage of the qualified personnel needed to conduct the necessary investigations and trials. As one means of combatting this situation, the Minister of Justice of the Government of Rwanda requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on 22 February 1995 to provide the country with a total of 678 justice personnel consisting of 303 judges, 300 prosecutors, and 75 investigators.

At the same time, there is an imperative need to co-ordinate the assistance now being offered by donor countries and international organizations for the rehabilitation of the Rwandan justice system in order to ensure its maximally efficient and productive use.

II. OBJECTIVES, PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES

The programme seeks, overall, to reactive and rehabilitate the justice system through (1) the establishment of a global system of co-ordination of external assistance; (2) the training of Rwandan justice personnel; and (3) the recruitment and fielding of expatriate judges, prosecutors, investigators and defense lawyers.

IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1:

To establish a global structure of co-ordination of external assistance in the immediate reactivation and rehabilitation of the justice system.

Product:

A structure established for the co-ordination of external assistance in the immediate reactivation and rehabilitation of the justice system.

Activities:

- 1.1 A Consultative Group on Justice Rehabilitation, consisting of representatives of Rwandan Government ministries, donor countries and international organizations is established. The Group reviews various programmes and activities supported by bilateral donors and multilateral organizations and ensures that any external assistance provided is consistent with the overall policies and strategies agreed upon by the Government and the international community.
- 1.2 A Steering Committee, composed of the Minister of Justice and two or three representatives from donor countries and international organizations, is established to carry out frequent consultations on specific policy issues, to facilitate the deliberations of the Consultative Group, and produce reports on the work of the Steering Committee and the Consultative Group.

IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2:

To increase the number of qualified Rwandan justice personnel able to carry out the necessary investigations and trials.

Product:

23,000 pending cases processed through investigations and trials.

Activities:

- 2.1 Rwandan nationals are trained to perform various functions within the Rwandan justice system. The training is conducted by Rwandan nationals, assisted by expatriates, under the supervision of the Rwandan Ministry of Justice.
- 2.2 Rwandan nationals previously trained to work in the

Rwandan justice system are given refresher courses where their skills need to be honed before resuming judicial work.

- 2.3 Existing training centres and schools are rehabilitated where necessary.

IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3:

To recruit and field a total of 678 expatriate justice personnel, including 303 judges, 300 prosecutors, 75 investigators and defense lawyers who will carry out investigations and trials for a period of 6 months, or a total of 300 for one year.

Product: 23,000 pending cases processed through investigations and trials.

Activities: Expatriate justice personnel are recruited and fielded after attending induction training seminars and workshops. Necessary transport equipment and office materials are supplied.

III. STRUCTURE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Consultative Group

The Consultative Group on Justice Rehabilitation will consist of representatives of the Government ministries, the donor countries and the international organizations as shown in Annex 1. The Consultative Group will meet once a month and review various programmes and activities supported by bilateral donors and multilateral organizations, and ensure that any external assistance provided is consistent with the overall policies and strategies agreed upon by the Government and the international community.

Steering Committee

A small Steering Committee will be established in order to facilitate the deliberation of the Consultative Group and the overall management of the Programme of Action. The Steering Committee will consist of 4-6 members representing:

Ministry of Justice
_____(country)
_____(country)
_____(I.O.)
_____(I.O.)

Programme Implementation Task Force

The Consultative Committee will be assisted by a Programme Implementation Task Force, which will be set up within the Ministry of Justice in Kigali. The Task Force will consist of:

a Director (Rwandan official),
 a Deputy Director (expatriate national),
 5 expatriate officers and technical staff member, and
 8 national staff members.

The Task Force will carry out all managerial tasks required for formulation and implementation of the proposed urgent programme of action for immediate reactivation and rehabilitation of the justice system in Rwanda including immediate processing of pending cases.

PROVISIONAL BUDGET

1) Personnel

Expatriate justice personnel (300 x \$50,000)	15,000,000
National justice and support personnel	4,000,000
300 x \$6,000 = \$1,800,000	
600 x \$3,600 = \$2,160,000	
10 x \$4,000 = \$40,000	
Programme implementation task force	500,000

2) Training and workshops

1,000,000

-Training of Rwandese investigators, prosecutors,
 and judges (\$500,000)
 -Workshops for expatriate investigators,
 prosecutors, and judges (\$500,000)

3) Equipment

Transport vehicles etc. (100 x \$20,000)	2,000,000
Office equipment and materials (100 x \$10,000)	1,000,000

4) Rehabilitation of court buildings and premises

2,000,000

Grand total

25,500,000

UNDP Kigali
 14 March 1995

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON REHABILITATION OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Consultative Group will consist of the following members and will meet at least once a month to share information and discuss issues on the requirements, programmes and activities related to the reactivation and rehabilitation of the Justice system in Rwanda.

Government:

Ministry of Justice
Ministry of the Plan
Ministry of Rehabilitation
Ministry of Defence
Ministry of the Interior
etc.

Donor Countries:

Belgium
Canada
France
Germany
Switzerland
The Netherlands
United Kingdom
United States
etc.

International Organizations:

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)
UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
FIELD OPERATION IN RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
HAUT COMMISSAIRE AUX DROITS DE L'HOMME
OPERATION SUR LE TERRAIN AU RWANDA

With the compliments
of the Chief, Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda

Avec les compliments
du Chef, de l'Operation des Droits de l'Homme sur le Terrain au Rwanda

The file was
not signed and
was not sent to
the Commission
RC
HJ



Handwritten initials or signature.

HA Dao
PT discuss
Apr
1973

16-03-1995

Butare, le 25/02/1995

N° 202/04.69.02/3

BSRSC

Objet: Demande d'Assistance

→ A Monsieur le Représentant
Spécial du Secrétaire
Général des Nations Unies
à NIGALI.

Monsieur le Représentant,

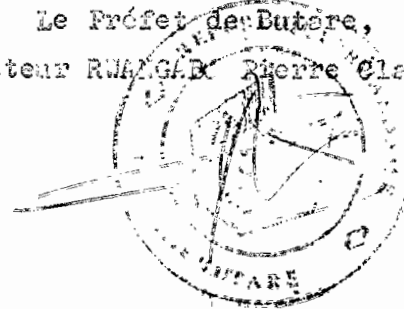
Suite à votre promesse de fournir une assistance
logistique à la préfecture de Butare lors de votre dernière visite, j'ai
l'honneur de vous présenter à cet effet les besoins les plus urgents res-
sentis actuellement :

- 1° Trois véhicules dont :
 - un véhicule 4x4 pour déplacement sur terrain
 - un véhicule pour déplacement en ville
 - camion qui pourra assurer le transport des prévenus et approvisionnement divers
- 2° Un Fax + système téléphonique
- 3° Une photocopieuse
- 4° Un groupe Electrogène
- 5° Un système de communication (Walkies Talkies)
- 6° Une moto pour chaque commune de la préfecture de Butare.

Dans l'attente d'une suite favorable à ma demande,
veuillez agréer Monsieur le Représentant, avec mes remerciements anticipés,
l'assurance de ma considération très distinguée.

Le Préfet de Butare,
Docteur RWANGABO Pierre Claver.

T.C.P.I à
Général TOUSSIGNANT
Commandant des forces
Onusiennes
à NIGALI.



PROPOSED TRAINING PROGRAM FOR LOCAL POLICE OFFICERS

After discussions between CIVPOL HQ and the Chief of Communal Police of Rwanda the following programme was proposed for the training of local police

I. PURPOSE

Aid the Government of Rwanda in the training of police officers in order to reinforce the security in the communes.

II. ORGANIZATION

- 1) Type of training: Police cadets
- 2) Training Premises: One of the existing Government Training wings to be used.
- 3) Strength: Rwandan Government requests UNAMIR to support its plan of training 3000 or more men in phases of 1000 men each. (The number could change depending on the availability of instructors).
- 4) Duration of training: 12 weeks divided as follows:
 - 8 weeks of theory
 - 1 week of practical training
 - 1 week of revision
 - 2 weeks of examination
- 5) Objective

At the end of the training program, the officers will be competent in the following domains:

- Implementing law enforcement techniques
- Guarding sensitive areas
- Receiving complaints and depositions
- Filing police reports
- Carrying out administrative police missions;
- Searching and utilizing intelligence related to public order and security

6) Program/Time Table

To be further discussed by RPA Chief Instructor and UNAMIR Police Training Instructor.

7) Basic Qualification:

To be defined by the Rwandan Government

1. REQUIREMENTS FOR TRAINING

A. Materials

- 1) Infrastructure (existing structures to be provided by Rwandan Authorities)
Premises: One of the Government training wings
 - Dormitories capable of housing 1000 cadets (request to UNAMIR to assist with tents)
 - Refectory and kitchen
 - Classroom
 - Infirmary
 - Police station
 - Armory
 - Information center/Library with UNAMIR assistance
 - Athletic or sport field
 - Offices - UNAMIR to supply office equipment

- 2) Teaching Aids:

The Ministry of Internal Affairs to contact the Ministry of Justice to provide books and codes of laws.

- Offices - UNAMIR to supply office equipment and stationery

- 3) Vehicles

A troop transport vehicle (to be provided by Rwanda) in case of need. UNAMIR instructors will utilize their own vehicles.

- 4) Uniforms

The Government to contact participating countries for assistance

- Two (2) work clothes for each cadet.

- 5) Law enforcement training material (to be provided during the practical training phase)
To arrange with Gendarmerie HQ
 - 60 Law Enforcement (LO) helmets for cadets and instructors
 - " shoulder straps
 - " white leggings
 - " truncheons
 - " shields
 - " shin guards
 - 10 grenade-launching rifles (GLR)
 - tear gas grenades
 - megaphone

- gas masks

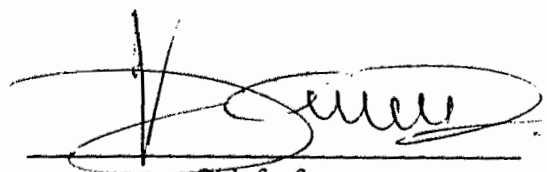
B) Personnel/Staff

Commandant/Chief Instructor to be provided by the Rwandan Authorities, to work with UNAMIR Director of studies.

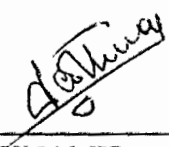
- UNAMIR instructors (at the initiative of CIVPOL HQ)
- Military instructors (at the initiative of Rwandan authorities)
- Civilian instructors (Magistrates-Civilian Administrators, Professors: at the initiative of Rwandan authorities)

IV. Practical Details

Once the proposed program is approved by the appropriate Rwandan authorities, the cadets, after their physical conditioning, will be assembled at the training wing at the scheduled date.



Chief of
Communal Police of Rwanda



UNAMIR
Civilian Police Commissioner

Operational Needs:

- a) Means of transport
 - light vehicles for instructors
 - vehicles and motorcycles for instructors at the training wing
 - b) Communications: autonomous radio network (Walkie Talkies) for training wing
 - c) Arms
 - Individual arms for each officer
 - d) Various equipment and maintenance of order equipment
 - shoulder straps and belts
 - truncheons
 - handcuffs
 - whistles
 - ranger shoes
- Combat attire and helmet, special police uniform.

ZCZC KGMS2226 DPIC1822
SP KGM
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 17 1641Z
B6 - Part 1 of 2
Doc Symbol:S/RES/986(1995)
UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL
S/RES/986

(1995)

14 April

1995

RESOLUTION 986 (1995)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3519th meeting,
on 14 April 1995

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions,

Concerned by the serious nutritional and health situation
of the Iraqi population, and by the risk of a further
deterioration in this situation,

Convinced of the need as a temporary measure to provide
for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people until the
fulfilment by Iraq of the relevant Security Council
resolutions, including notably resolution 687 (1991) of
3 April 1991, allows the Council to take further action with
regard to the prohibitions referred to in resolution
661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, in accordance with the provisions
of those resolutions,

Convinced also of the need for equitable distribution of
humanitarian relief to all segments of the Iraqi population
throughout the country,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the
sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United
Nations,

1. Authorizes States, notwithstanding the provisions of
paragraphs 3 (a), 3 (b) and 4 of resolution 661 (1990) and
subsequent relevant resolutions, to permit the import of
petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq,
including financial and other essential transactions directly
relating thereto, sufficient to produce a sum not exceeding a
total of one billion United States dollars every 90 days for
the purposes set out in this resolution and subject to the
following conditions:

(a) Approval by the Committee established by
resolution 661 (1990), in order to ensure the transparency of
each transaction and its conformity with the other provisions

SP-86 FC OM

EPH

of this resolution, after submission of an application by the

95-10988 (E)

/...

9510988

State concerned, endorsed by the Government of Iraq, for each proposed purchase of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products, including details of the purchase price at fair market value, the export route, the opening of a letter of credit payable to the escrow account to be established by the Secretary-General for the purposes of this resolution, and of any other directly related financial or other essential transaction;

(b) Payment of the full amount of each purchase of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products directly by the purchaser in the State concerned into the escrow account to be established by the Secretary-General for the purposes of this resolution;

2. Authorizes Turkey, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 3 (a), 3 (b) and 4 of resolution 661 (1990) and the provisions of paragraph 1 above, to permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq sufficient, after the deduction of the percentage referred to in paragraph 8 (c) below for the Compensation Fund, to meet the pipeline tariff charges, verified as reasonable by the independent inspection agents referred to in paragraph 6 below, for the transport of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products through the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline in Turkey authorized by paragraph 1 above;

3. Decides that paragraphs 1 and 2 of this resolution shall come into force at 00.01 Eastern Standard Time on the day after the President of the Council has informed the members of the Council that he has received the report from the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 13 below, and shall remain in force for an initial period of 180 days unless the Council takes other relevant action with regard to the provisions of resolution 661 (1990);

4. Further decides to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of the implementation of this resolution 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the initial 180 day period, on receipt of the reports referred to in paragraphs 11 and 12 below, and expresses its intention, prior to the end of the 180 day period, to consider favourably renewal of the provisions of this resolution, provided that the reports referred to in paragraphs 11 and 12 below indicate that those provisions are being satisfactorily implemented;

5. Further decides that the remaining paragraphs of this resolution shall come into force forthwith;

6. Directs the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to monitor the sale of petroleum and petroleum products to be exported by Iraq via the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline from Iraq to Turkey and from the Mina al-Bakr oil terminal, with the assistance of independent inspection agents appointed by the Secretary-General, who will keep the Committee informed of the amount of petroleum and petroleum products exported from Iraq after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 of this resolution, and will verify that the

purchase price of the petroleum and petroleum products is reasonable in the light of prevailing market conditions, and that, for the purposes of the arrangements set out in this resolution, the larger share of the petroleum and petroleum products is shipped via the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline and the remainder is exported from the Mina al-Bakr oil terminal;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to establish an escrow account for the purposes of this resolution, to appoint independent and certified public accountants to audit it, and to keep the Government of Iraq fully informed;

8. Decides that the funds in the escrow account shall be used to meet the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi population and for the following other purposes, and requests the Secretary-General to use the funds deposited in the escrow account:

(a) To finance the export to Iraq, in accordance with the procedures of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, as referred to in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991) provided that:

- (i) Each export of goods is at the request of the Government of Iraq;
- (ii) Iraq effectively guarantees their equitable distribution, on the basis of a plan submitted to and approved by the Secretary-General, including a description of the goods to be purchased;
- (iii) The Secretary-General receives authenticated confirmation that the exported goods concerned have arrived in Iraq;

(b) To complement, in view of the exceptional circumstances prevailing in the three Governorates mentioned below, the distribution by the Government of Iraq of goods imported under this resolution, in order to ensure an equitable distribution of humanitarian relief to all segments of the Iraqi population throughout the country, by providing between 130 million and 150 million United States dollars every 90 days to the United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme operating within the sovereign territory of Iraq in the three northern Governorates of Dihouk, Arbil and Suleimaniyeh, except that if less than one billion United States dollars worth of petroleum or petroleum products is sold during any 90 day period, the Secretary-General may provide a proportionately smaller amount for this purpose;

(c) To transfer to the Compensation Fund the same percentage of the funds deposited in the escrow account as that decided by the Council in paragraph 2 of resolution 705 (1991) of 15 August 1991;

(d) To meet the costs to the United Nations of the independent inspection agents and the certified public accountants and the activities associated with implementation of this resolution;

(e) To meet the current operating costs of the Special Commission, pending subsequent payment in full of the costs of carrying out the tasks authorized by section C of resolution 687 (1991);

(f) To meet any reasonable expenses, other than expenses payable in Iraq, which are determined by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to be directly related to the export by Iraq of petroleum and petroleum products permitted under paragraph 1 above or to the export to Iraq, and activities directly necessary therefor, of the parts and equipment permitted under paragraph 9 below;

(g) To make available up to 10 million United States dollars every 90 days from the funds deposited in the escrow account for the payments envisaged under paragraph 6 of resolution 778 (1992) of 2 October 1992;

9. Authorizes States to permit, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 661 (1990):

(a) The export to Iraq of the parts and equipment which are essential for the safe operation of the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline system in Iraq, subject to the prior approval by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) of each export contract;

(b) Activities directly necessary for the exports authorized under subparagraph (a) above, including financial transactions related thereto;

10. Decides that, since the costs of the exports and activities authorized under paragraph 9 above are precluded by paragraph 4 of resolution 661 (1990) and by paragraph 11 of resolution 778 (1991) from being met from funds frozen in accordance with those provisions, the cost of such exports and activities may, until funds begin to be paid into the escrow account established for the purposes of this resolution, and following approval in each case by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), exceptionally be financed by letters of credit, drawn against future oil sales the proceeds of which are to be deposited in the escrow account;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council 90 days after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 above, and again prior to the end of the initial 180 day period, on the basis of observation by United Nations personnel in Iraq, and on the basis of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq has ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (a) above, including in his reports any observations he may have on the adequacy of the revenues to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs, and on Iraq's capacity to export sufficient quantities of petroleum and petroleum products to produce the sum referred to in paragraph 1 above;

12. Requests the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), in close coordination with the Secretary-General, to develop expedited procedures as necessary to implement the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of this resolution and to report to the Council 90 days after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the initial 180 day period on the implementation of those arrangements;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to take the actions necessary to ensure the effective implementation of this

resolution, authorizes him to enter into any necessary
arrangements or agreements, and requests him to report to the
Council when he has done so;
End of Part 1 of 2
Doc Symbol:S/RES/986(1995)

Dissemination Unit/DPI/New York HQ ---

=0417951546GMT

NNNN

EXCERPTS OF THE SPEECH OF VICE-PRESIDENT PAUL KAGAME ON THE OCCASION OF THE REBURIAL OF THE REMAINS OF THE VICTIMS OF THE GENOCIDE OF APRIL, 1994, IN RWANDA, AT RWAMATAMU, IN KIBUYE PREFECTURE, ON SUNDAY, 14 MAY, 1994, AS BROADCAST BY RADIO RWANDA ON TUESDAY IN THE 12:45 AND 19:00 NEWS EDITIONS.

".... When we ask Rwandese refugees who are in exile to return home, they say that they are afraid, alleging that when returning Hutus arrive in Rwanda, they find that Tutsis have seized their property and occupy their homes and are afraid of being mistreated just because their fellows killed... That is not true...people who killed will be punished not because of their ethnic origin but because they are criminals... ethnic origin is not a crime, even if the criminals may come from the same ethnic group..."

" Rwandese nationals will resolve their problems themselves. I hear and see people who come in Rwanda saying they are specialists, experts in reconciliation of hearts, who come and work, and are paid for it. How can they teach people to reconcile one another, on what grounds ? How can they do it? What they can do, they can assist, bring assistance to people here, in Rwamatamu, this they can do, by helping people to rebuild their country, but how can they come and change your hearts ?.... Reconciliation will be possible only if it is wanted by Rwandese themselves...."

".... Now, some of those people asking for reconciliation, for amnesty, are asking for negotiations, to be ministers in the Government, criminals representing people in the Government... How can Rwandese be represented by criminals ? "

".....We are asking for Rwandese refugees to return home including those who committed crimes, for them to be tried and be punished.

We even ask those criminals, Kambanda and Sindikubwabo, who killed, to return home to be tried..... if they refuse to come, we will go and find them where they are, we can go to Bukavu where they are if we want, we can do it and we will do it. They say that they want negotiations, how can we talk with those criminals? In no case, we cannot talk with those dogs, those killers? "

" Rwandese can forgive, it is possible, but those guilty should feel remorse at first or regret what they did at least, why cannot they repent ?..."

" It was said some time ago that another genocide was being planned to take place, Tutsis allegedly intending to kill Hutus. All Rwandese are not criminals. The rumours are intended to tarnish every Rwandese, to blame on them globally the crime of genocide, and to sabotage the current Government, because there are

no grounds for another genocide..... No other genocide will exist in Rwanda, and Rwandese will fight anybody with such intentions..."

"..... After the closure of Kibeho camps, for instance, the IDPs have gone home and have security, how can you protect Rwandese against Rwandese, 95 % of the IDPs are home now, and there is no reason for them to remain in the camps, except for those who had interests in remaining in the camps where they did business.

" I ask you to fight the evil, and I ask the survivors to be patient, not to make mistakes because of sorrow..."



REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE TO
REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS
IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION
BUJUMBURA, 12 - 17 FEBRUARY 1995



9 February 1995

Please find attached the following documents relating to the above meeting:

- 1995/BujConf.1 Note on Refugee Situation in the Sub-Region
(submitted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)
- 1995/BujConf.2 Note on Voluntary Repatriation of Refugees
(submitted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)
- 1995/BujConf.3 Impact of Military Personnel and the Militia presence
in Rwandese Refugee camps and settlements
(submitted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)
- 1995/BujConf.4 International Humanitarian Assistance to Rwanda and
Burundi
(submitted by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs)
- S/1995/65 Second Report of the Secretary-General on Security in
the Rwandese Refugee Camps

SKSC

*The Member of the Bureau
came to me and expressed
some reservation that we
are not pushing this and
supporting the initiative
far enough. I suggested that
civil should respond
RSP*

W. J. C.

16 08 95

[Signature]
Kamel Morjane
Director
Regional Bureau for Africa

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

OFFICE OF THE UN HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

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

With the compliments of

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'J. G. / C.', written over a horizontal line.

c/o UNDP COMPOUND B.P. 445 KIGALI RWANDA
PHONE (250) 72951 FAX (250) 72951 SAT PHONE 871 137 0660 SAT FAX 871 137 0661

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

Humanitarian Situation Report
15 March 1995

At stake important
persons.

Mr. Das

21.3

Kigali, Rwanda

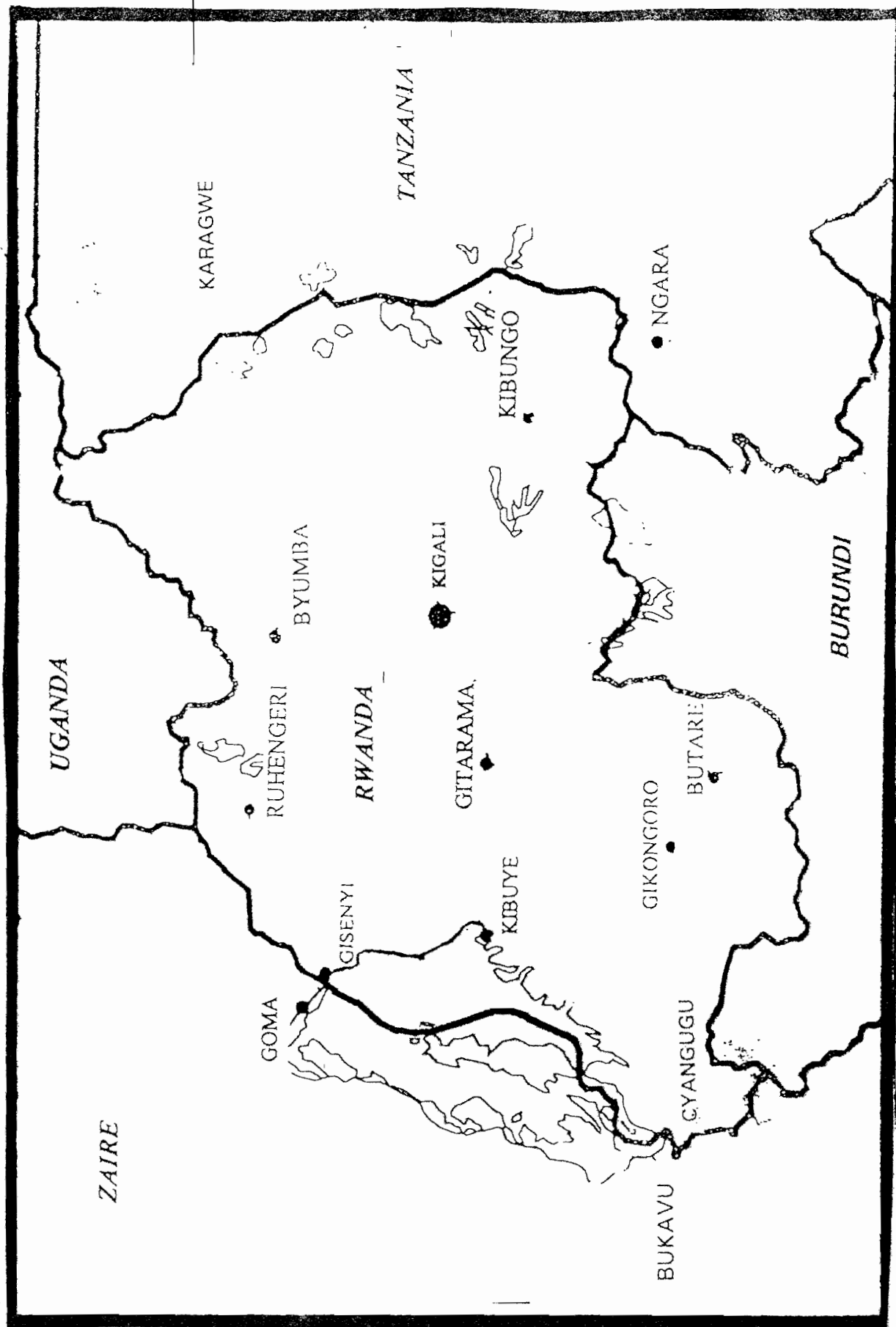
The Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator

Table of contents

Map of Rwanda.....	ii
Overview.....	1
I. Main Developments.....	2
Political.....	2
Security.....	3
Economy.....	4
Justice.....	6
II. Humanitarian Assistance.....	7
Food and Agriculture.....	7
Health.....	8
Nutrition.....	10
Education.....	10
Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances.....	11
Water and Sanitation.....	12
IDP Resettlement	13
Income Generation/Employment.....	14
III. Regional Issues	14
Refugees and Returnees.....	15
IV. Rwanda Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal.....	16

Annexes

MAP OF RWANDA



Overview

Six months after the establishment of the Government of National Unity in Rwanda, the country has taken significant steps towards a return to normality. Reconstruction of the country's devastated infrastructure is underway, the banking system has been re-established and the private sector is showing signs of recovery. Yet, beneath the evident semblance of progress, conditions in the country remain extremely precarious.

The Government continues to lack the human and financial resources to sustain basic governance and provide for the welfare of its people. Political rifts between moderates and extremists at national and local levels have emerged, and security in some parts of the country has deteriorated. There is also the external threat posed by the large numbers of former government forces in refugee camps in neighbouring countries. There is strong evidence that the former RGF has been able to purchase weapons and is under training in preparation for insurgency.

Parallel to these problems, a number of complex and critical issues are still to be fully addressed by the Government and the people of Rwanda. Chief amongst these are the issue of genocide and the forging of political and social accommodation on which long-term stability and security depends. A key to current Government efforts to return to normality, and to integrate its refugee and displaced persons population, is the creation of a climate in which the victims and those associated with genocide can live side by side.

A major stumbling block in this process of re-integration is the lack of a functioning judicial system. Some 25,000 people, mostly accused of genocide, await trial in overcrowded prisons and detention centres. The Minister of Justice has acknowledged that many of these prisoners could be innocent. The number of people being detained in some areas, however, is currently as high as a 1,000 a week and reports of torture, secret prisons and human rights abuses in some areas persist. The recent exhumation and re-burial of thousands of bodies of the victims of genocide have evoked fresh memories and have further emphasised the urgent need for the expeditious trial of those suspected of genocide.

As a result of a high rate of arrests and perceived insecurity in their areas of origin, the numbers of displaced persons willing to leave camps in the southwest of the country have declined substantially in the past few weeks. The number of people moving into the camps from their home communes has also increased. A further worrying trend is the large numbers of women and children who have returned on their own from camps for displaced persons and for refugees. In some areas, it is estimated that up to 70% of returning populations are female-headed households.

With most of the country still traumatised by the events of 1994 and deprived of bilateral aid, the Government lacks the administrative capacity to cope with the tensions and disputes which are inevitable with the return of large numbers of Rwandese. Many thousands of 'long-term' exiles who fled in 1959 have arrived in the country with their herds of livestock, recently estimated at 500,000 head of cattle. This is causing particular concerns in northern areas because of lack of suitable grazing and water.

Although not entitled to land or property under the Arusha accords, the expectations of this group is high and many have taken land and property belonging to refugees and displaced persons.

Even though the Government has stated that the return of people from the camps for displaced persons should be organised and voluntary, in recent weeks the attitude of some Government officials has hardened and there are fears that there will be fresh attempts to close the camps by force. The Government perceives the camps as a major internal security risk, as well as a hiding ground for criminals, perpetrators of genocide and destabilising elements. It has also expressed its concern over the amount of aid distributed in camps, as compared to what is currently channelled into home communes and throughout the country in general.

In the political arena, the Government has reaffirmed its commitment to the process of forging national unity. While measures to bring to justice perpetrators of genocide remain central to this process, the Government has reiterated that justice should not be traded for reconciliation and has further underlined its objection to the establishment of dialogue with those believed to be responsible for genocide.

As regards humanitarian assistance, efforts are now focusing on rehabilitation, while at the same time providing essential aid to those who remain in need. A pressing concern throughout the region is the break in the food pipeline. WFP's steps to remedy the situation include relocation of stocks from other regions, borrowing, and above all, through appeals to donors. Food distribution to needy populations in March will, however, be substantially reduced. Preliminary indications, meanwhile, from the recent FAO/WFP Joint Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission in Rwanda, are that while surpluses may be available in some areas, overall there will be a substantial food deficit in 1995.

I. Main Developments

Political

The Rwandan Government of National Unity continues to receive increasing recognition from the International community with close to 15 foreign missions currently accredited to the Country.

Continuing progress has been made towards the forging of national unity. Steps taken include the integration of some 2,242 members of the former government forces into the national army after undergoing a five-month retraining programme. Officers of the former Government forces have been given new appointments to the posts of deputy Chief of staff and Chief of the Gendarmerie.

However, the Government now faces a serious challenge from the rank and file of RPA. Guiding principles, rules and regulations are at times being flouted, or disregarded. The Ministry of Justice has, for example, outlined procedures for the arrest of suspects. These procedures are on the whole not being adhered to and arrests continue to be arbitrary. Not all arrested suspects are incarcerated in prisons or in recognised detention centres. In some places of detention, there are reports of torture of suspects. In other

instances, although the Government has agreed to the voluntary resettlement of internally displaced persons, RPA on the ground have been known to advocate forced camp closures. All of the above are indicative of the present tensions between the hardliners and the moderates within the Government and the RPA and serve to highlight the difficulties central Government has in controlling the regions.

Although relationships have never been strong, in recent months there has been a serious rift between the Government and the international community. Among the chief reasons for the rift are perceptions on the part of the Government and the RPA of international community insensitivity, political interference and a bias towards the perpetrators of genocide. In a February 21 speech, Vice-President Kagame censured the International community for, among other things, conditionality in aid, partiality in the delivery of aid and blackmail of the Government.

On the subject of National Reconciliation, it is evident that there is still a long way to go. During public rallies held by senior Government officials, including the President, the Prime Minister and the Vice-President, it has been stated clearly that foreign interference in this process will not be tolerated. In his speech on 21 February, Vice-President Paul Kagame questioned various interpretations of national reconciliation and dialogue.

Security

The security situation both inside the country and from external threats has worsened during February and early March, ranging from simple looting and banditry to infiltration by Interahamwe outside Rwanda, attacks on UNAMIR troops and the assassination of a senior Rwandan Government official. The official - the Prefet of Butare was assassinated, along with his son and driver, on 4 March as he was returning from Kigali to Butare. The Prefet was described as a "moderate" amongst Government officials.

Also of serious concern are reports that former government forces who are refugees in neighbouring countries have been able to secure large numbers of weapons. Recruitment has occurred openly in camps for displaced persons and refugees, and some 10,000 former RGF and Interahamwe are reported to be under training. In this same context, there is evidence to suggest that former government forces may be attempting to mount an insurgency campaign inside Rwanda. Reports have also been received from rural areas of killings, beatings, intimidation and theft by Interahamwe. In early March, four out of a group of nine former RGF were arrested outside Kigali carrying mines and other explosive materials that were to have been planted in the market places.

Inside Rwanda, reports of mysterious disappearances, killings, torture and other human rights abuses persist. In the aftermath of genocide, a period further compounded by years of hate-filled propaganda by the old regime and an administratively-weak new government, a sustained period of violence, insecurity and mistrust may be unavoidable. However, the reasons for continued violence appear to range from simple revenge for deaths of families, to hired assassinations for land ownership disputes and to

robbery and banditry. Interahamwe militia have also committed murder to get rid of witnesses to their part in the genocide, to discourage repatriation of returnees and to cast suspicion on the Government.

The Government's dilemma over the camps is evident. On the one hand, the Government is under pressure to restore internal security expeditiously. On the other, while the existence of displaced persons camps is cited as an indictment of the Government's legitimacy, efforts to close camps forcibly have drawn criticisms on the part of the international community.

The relationship between UNAMIR, and the Government and RPA, meanwhile, has continued to deteriorate. The Government has questioned UNAMIR's continued presence and there have been two separate attacks by unknown people on UNAMIR troops since mid-February.

During looting incidents on two consecutive days in mid-February, WFP lost an estimated 300 MT of food destined for Goma. The looting was carried out by approximately 2,000 people, many of whom were from reception centres in Gisenyi. During one incident, two of the looters were killed.

Economy

On 5 March 1995, the Government adopted a new foreign exchange policy under which there will be a floating exchange rate. As at March 6, the inter-bank mean exchange rate for the day was US\$ 1 = 224 FRW. In the parallel market, US\$1 was worth up to 250 FRW. This recent depreciation of the Rwandan Franc implies a cumulative depreciation of over 150% in the last five years. (1990: 67% devaluation, 1993: 17% devaluation, 1995: 72% depreciation.)

A clearer understanding of the impact of this depreciation on the cost of living is best achieved through a close look at the current prices of some basic commodities in Kigali (See Annex 1). According to the annexed price list, the cost of a loaf of bread in Kigali, for example, has risen almost three-fold since the war, while public transportation within Kigali has gone up by 50% from FRW 35 to FRW 50. The purchasing power of Rwandese can be discerned by juxtaposing these prices of basic commodities with salaries in the public service sector. (See Annex 2). According to the annexed salary scale, a government employee in the lowest wage bracket (Categorie VI) earns a minimum of FRW 4,200 FRW per month.

In the meantime, two banks in Kigali are operational and a third, Banque de Commerce de Development and d'Industrie, is set to open in the coming weeks. The re-opening of the banks is an important step in the establishment of a base for economic recovery.

Follow-up on the Round Table

Almost two months after the Round Table Conference at which various donor countries pledged US\$ 586.7 for Rwanda, little new money has actually been received by the Government in support of the country's reconstruction efforts. The Government's capacity to restart projects, to rehabilitate damaged infrastructure or even to provide the administrative base for the implementation of urgent rehabilitation projects including repatriation and reintegration efforts remains considerably reduced.

1995. The World Bank through the International Development Association (IDA) is using a two-pronged approach in its response. The first, through a pledge of US\$ 50 Million in the form of Emergency Recovery Credit (ERC) that will support the Government's efforts in meeting post-war needs and the second, through the restructuring of on-going IDA credits that are financing 11 projects out of 13 that the bank was supporting before the war. These projects are in key sectors, including institutional capacity building and in the private sector. IDA has further pledged to fund a consultant and running expenses of an agency to be set up to ensure efficiency in the procurement and the utilisation of imports.

The World Bank is also supporting an evaluation mission comprising a team from the World Bank, USAID, UNHCR, Belgium Bank and Government of Rwanda which will evaluate refugee resettlement and reintegration programmes of the Government.

Justice

The Government of Rwanda has continued to reaffirm its priority commitment to bring to justice those responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law. In this connection, expediting the functioning of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and rehabilitating the national judicial system have been urgent priorities. Out of a pre-war figure of 1,100 magistrates only 200 remain.

To help remedy the present situation, a number of steps are being taken by the Government and donor countries. These include the training of judicial police officers through the assistance of donor countries and NGOs. The Government has also repealed a law that barred foreign legal personnel from operating in Rwanda and recently appealed to foreign countries, in particular French-speaking countries, to urgently provide the much needed legal specialists. (See Annex 3 for steps taken by countries and organisations to rehabilitate the National Judicial System).

The Government of Rwanda hopes to try its first genocide case later this month, almost one year after the events of April 1994. This optimism on the part of the Government to soon start trials in its own courts sharply contrasts with the slow-moving efforts of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. The Tribunal does not foresee commencing trials before the end of the year. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Justice has announced that it will soon publish a list of those believed to be responsible for the genocide.

The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR), in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Higher Education and Culture, the National University of Butare, the Institute of Technical and Scientific Research, the Grande Seminaire, CLADHO and the RPA's Human Rights Commission, has embarked on an examination of aspects of customary law that could be applied as an alternative to the classical system of justice.

In order to ensure coordination of efforts, UNDP has established a committee on justice bringing together the various partners.

Prisons

The delay in bringing to trial tens of thousands of arrested suspects has exacerbated conditions in the 13 functioning prisons and in over 100 detention centres nationwide,

rendering these institutions chronically over-crowded with worrying morbidity and mortality rates. The provision of basic needs falls short. The incarceration of minors in adult prison facilities raises questions of human rights violations, as does the lengthy detention without trial of people arrested. It is estimated that 99% of those in prison are held for genocide-related crimes. The inability on the part of the Ministry of Justice to ensure that arrest procedures are followed has also given rise to some arrests on flimsy grounds of suspicion.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has taken the lead in efforts that are aimed at improving conditions and increasing the capacity of existing prisons. Prisoners are being relocated to less crowded facilities. Four sites have been proposed for the establishment of new prisons. UNICEF and the Ministry of Justice under the Children in Conflict with the Law project are moving child in-mates from adults institutions to separate locations.

In addition, UNICEF is paying for five Rwandese lawyers to provide legal representation to children accused of genocide. These measures, coupled with the anticipated progress in taking suspects to trial, are seen as significant steps toward alleviating the situation in Rwandan prisons.

II. Humanitarian Assistance

With the most critical phase of the emergency now over, extensive efforts by the Government of Rwanda and the humanitarian community are focusing on rehabilitation activities in areas affected by war and population movements. To this end, a coordinating committee for the rehabilitation of home communes has been established within the Integrated Operations Centre (IOC) which is housed in the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration. The IOC has been established initially to facilitate the return of displaced persons and is part of the Integrated Humanitarian Response (IHR) which was launched last year. The IHR comprises the active participation of Government ministries, UN Agencies, International Organisations and NGOs.

Food and Agriculture

WFP is experiencing a serious food shortage for both the country and the region as a result of low donor response. The effects of this shortage have already been felt in the country as WFP managed to reach only 75% of the planned February distribution and has substantially reduced food distribution programmed for March. Similar problems are being experienced in the rest of the region.

The overall emergency food aid requirements for Rwanda in the first six months of 1995 is estimated by WFP/FAO to be 147,000 MT representing nearly US\$ 84 million. WFP alone has an annual requirement for Rwanda of 112,620 MT, or US\$ 64 million. By 12 March 1995, WFP had only 10,602.548 MT of stock in-country. However, the organisation is endeavouring to borrow cereals from the European Union (EU), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to help ease the problem.

At present, food aid will be distributed predominantly to returnees, vulnerable groups and through Food-for-Work programmes. Other beneficiaries will be covered to the

extent that food availability allows. General distribution will be confined to parts of Gikongoro. If the WFP pipeline does not improve soon, difficulties are anticipated in the coming months when food from the recent harvest (January/February) will have been consumed.

The crop assessment by FAO/WFP (February 1995) reveal that the Season A Harvest, September - January, has reached 65% of an average pre-war season. The harvest was more successful in the northern parts of the country, thus, reducing the need for immediate general distribution in the area. The increasing number of displaced persons returning to their homes with limited or no food supply will, however, strain communities' available food resources.

In the southern and eastern parts of the country, especially in the border zones, a significant portion of fields has not been cultivated. Food shortfalls in these areas are, thus, more apparent. WFP anticipates that increased food distribution will become necessary in the months of April - May 1995 when stocks from the harvest are largely depleted. Such need may arise, particularly, in some traditionally food deficit areas in the south.

Efforts to rehabilitate the agricultural sector have continued to focus on the distribution of seeds and tools. For the 1995 B farming season, the United Nations Agencies and NGOs have pursued the distribution of in-puts, under the Ministry of Agriculture's coordination, supported by FAO. Distribution of over 2,000 MT of various seeds as well as distribution of 225,000 hoes is being carried out up to 15 March 1995.

Parallel to the distribution of inputs, FAO has undertaken with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, a seed multiplication program for cuttings of cassava and sweet potatoes, bush and climbing beans. More than 550 farmers are to be hired. For other farmers, rehabilitation operations, including seeds multiplication, anti-erosion measures, livestock reconstruction, wood production are being intensified.

Health

Health services in the country are being progressively reactivated with efforts aimed

Kigali	67	38
Gitarama	28	34
Butare	44	31
Gikongoro	28	33
Cyangugu	35	28
Kibuye	32	13
Gisenyi	37	21
Ruhengeri	31	33
Byumba	49	45
Kibungo	27	23

(Source: Ministry of Health)

at rehabilitating the 350 health structures country-wide. However, despite considerable progress a significant portion of health facilities remain non-functional. Below is a table of functioning facilities as at February 1995. These facilities include hospitals, dispensaries, clinics and health centres.

The lack of personnel, an estimated 50% of whom were killed or have fled the country, lack of logistics and medical material, such as drugs, equipment and laboratories have largely prevented these revived structures from assuming full responsibility in the delivery of health services. The Ministry of Health (MOH) in conjunction with other health partners is seeking ways to:

- further rehabilitate health facilities such as laboratories;
- ensure an equitable distribution of health facilities and personnel country-wide;
- strengthen and expand health facilities and services;
- ensure uniform salary scales for all health personnel, whether recruited by MOH or by NGOs.

WHO has supported the Ministry of Health (MOH) in the production of the National Health Policy document and is currently undertaking studies jointly with the Ministry to enable it to formulate new strategies for the National Treatment Protocols for Malaria and Bloody Diarrhoea.

National Programmes, such as the HIV/AIDS awareness programme supported by WHO and UNICEF, have been resumed. Before the war, Rwanda suffered one of the highest incidence of AIDS in Africa: 91 cases per 100,000 persons. The number of people infected by HIV is expected to increase due to the high incidence of rape, especially during the war. WHO has supported the AIDS programme through the strengthening of its managerial capabilities both at the central and regional levels. UNICEF is supporting the HIV/AIDS programme launched by the Ministry of Youth with the training of 220 youth animators from Kigali in basic preventive approaches, self-sustainable programmes and recreational activities. This is the first in a series of upcoming training programmes which will involve mostly young people from urban areas where HIV is most prevalent. UNICEF will also support the training of a total of 5,000 adolescents between the ages of 15 and 19, while in schools, a special programme will be initiated to provide basic information about HIV/AIDS to younger children.

UNFPA, WHO and UNICEF are contributing to the National Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning (MCH/FP) Programme through the rehabilitation of health facilities, the provision of equipment and medical supplies and technical assistance for the elaboration of an integrated training programme which incorporates MCH/FP, HIV/AIDS prevention and, safe motherhood.

In collaboration with the Government and health partners, UNICEF is working on the re-establishment of the pre-war vaccination programme. More than 100 of the 280 pre-war vaccination centres have been re-opened. In addition, supplies and equipment have been ordered for the re-opening of the remaining vaccination centres. With the support

of UNICEF, the Government has distributed over 951,000 vaccines since January. A measles vaccination campaign launched in Kigali in February covered over 48,000 children of ages 6 - 12.

Nutrition

Of the 100 nutritional centres UNICEF is planning to make operational in 1995, 26 were reopened at the beginning of February. The opening of these centres came after the UNICEF supported training of some 40 nutritional and health workers from across the country. UNICEF is also distributing equipment to NGOs enabling them to take part in the rehabilitation activities in the sector and continues to deliver supplementary food and material to unaccompanied children centres.

Education

Most primary schools have re-opened with a significantly high enrolment in the first and second grades in primary school. UNICEF estimates that more than 50% of the total pupil population are to be found in these two grades. This high enrolment has resulted in overcrowding in classrooms and a high teacher-pupil ratio. The unexpected overpopulation of the first cycle of primary schools has also led to a concentration in the distribution of Teacher Emergency Packages (TEPs) to the first two grades in particular. TEP is an emergency education kit a "school-in-a-box", providing educational material for up to 80 children per kit. UNICEF/UNESCO have trained over 6,000 teachers in the use of the TEP so far, greatly supporting the general up-grading of their teaching skills.

1,800 TEP kits, capable of bringing basic classroom supplies and an emergency curriculum to over 140,000 primary school children were distributed inside Rwanda by UNICEF/UNESCO during February, bringing to over 7,000 the number of TEPs distributed so far. There is, however, a pressing need for logistical support for the transportation of TEPs to home communes.

With regard to overall student enrolment, Ruhengeri and Byumba Prefectures have recorded the highest student enrolment per prefecture while Gikongoro and Butare have the lowest. Teacher distribution has generally followed the trends of student enrolment. However, the overall teacher population, and especially that with training, remains drastically reduced. UNICEF estimates that, of 15,000 registered primary school teachers, only 40% are qualified.

The secondary school programme is expected to be re-launched on 15 March 1995. The Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education (MINIPRISEC) will focus initially on the re-opening of 60% of all public schools and Government-aided private schools. To this end, classes are expected to be resumed in 67 schools for an estimated 36,000 students. In the meantime, the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education has put out a document that outlines requirements for the re-launch of the secondary school programme. The document "SOS Education" estimates the needs for this re-launch to be 849,850,000 FRW.

The University Council held a meeting on 9 March to discuss, among other issues, the re-opening of the National University of Rwanda. The Council, during its meeting,

indicated that the Ministry for Higher Education has sufficient funds to run programmes for the semester due to start in April. At the same time, the French Government has agreed to continue its cooperation in support of educational projects in Rwanda. It further agrees that the cooperation between the national university and 7 French Universities will be reinforced with an exchange of lecturers and scholarships for Rwandan students to French universities.

Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances

Unaccompanied Children

According to the latest estimation, there is a total of 95,000 Rwandan unaccompanied children in the country and refugee camps. Of this number, 40,000 are in Rwanda, 42,700 in Zaire (*Goma:30,000, Bukavu: 10,500, Uvira:2,500*) and 12,500 in Ngara, Tanzania. UNICEF in partnership with ICRC, UNHCR and SCF-UK has managed to register a total of 41,800 separated Rwandan children (*10,000 in Rwanda, 15,000 in Goma, 8,800 in Bukavu and 8,000 in Ngara*). As at 21 February 1995, 3,010 children had been reunited with their families. There is growing evidence that many of the children living in centres, almost one fifth of the unaccompanied minors, can be reunited with their families.

UNICEF, ICRC and SCF-UK launched on 20 February a joint project for unaccompanied children in Rwanda. The project is aimed at photographing and ensuring the registration and documentation of all 11,460 separated children in the 51 recognised centres across the country. Successful efforts to improve living conditions of children in 50 centres and camps have been made with support from WFP and CRS. Spontaneous fostering has allowed many children to immediately find a family environment. In Kibungo Prefecture alone, it is estimated that 15 - 20,000 unaccompanied children are living in foster homes. Areas of intervention continue to focus on improvement of day to day care of children in centres, provision of psycho-social counselling, family mediation, tracing and reunification.

Children in Prison

Of special concern are the numbers of children being held in prisons. Some 316 children are detained in 12 major prisons and 80 detention centres. These include those who have been accused of crimes related to genocide (age 11 - 17) and children accompanying a charged parent. In Kigali prison alone, there are 170 detained adolescents.

At a meeting held between representatives of UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR and ICRC in February, it was agreed that the educational needs of children in the prisons must be addressed immediately. As an initial step, UNICEF/UNESCO Teacher Emergency Kits will be distributed in prisons. The kits will be accompanied by a TEP-related training of teachers who have been identified among the prisoners. In addition, Save the Children (US) is working in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and UNICEF in support of the psychological development for children between ages 0 - 5 through a programme of organised activities for mothers and their children.

Child Soldiers

Nearly 4,000 children of ages 10 - 17 are affiliated with the Rwandan Armed Forces. The Ministry of Defence has requested UNICEF's assistance in the launching of a demobilisation project of child soldiers in Rwanda. UNICEF and the Ministry of Defence have identified a location in which education and skill-training can be undertaken. WFP has been requested to provide food for this project. UNHCR and UNICEF have also been requested to assist in relocating and demobilising a large group of child soldiers in the areas of Goma.

Water and Sanitation

To address the pressing needs of rehabilitating existing water and sanitation systems several partners, comprising UN Agencies, NGOs and the Governments of Canada, Norway and Finland are working alongside Government ministries to enhance capacity-building for policy development and service delivery in water, sanitation and hygiene. UNICEF, the lead agency in the sector, has appealed for US\$ 11 million for its 1995 water and sanitation programmes and in cooperation with GTZ and BritCon has assisted Electrogaz to rebuild the national grid line. To date, 7 out of 11 towns including Kigali have been reconnected to the national grid.

At present 85% of the urban population and 50% of the rural populations are receiving drinking water. In addition, about 85% of the estimated population of 350,000 living in Kigali now have access to potable water every day or on alternate days.

A comprehensive summary of major achievements in the sector is presented below:

Major Activities	Quantity	Beneficiaries
Central Water Warehouse construction	100%	---
Repair of Warehouse for Water Treatment chemicals	100%	---
Rehabilitation of Kigali City Water Treatment Plant	85%	350,000
Rehabilitation of Prefecture Water Treatment Plants	13	600,000
Protection of Springs	6	1,500
Repair of Gravity Flow Pipeline Systems	12	240,000
Training of Water Plant Technicians	40	40,000
Water Pipeline Construction	1,190 meters	25,000
Water Tankering	12	300,000
Installation of Oxfam Tanks/Water Bladders	160	80,000
Installation of Mini Mobile Water Treatment Plants	5	45,000
Rain Water Catchment	12	6,000
Potable Water Supply System (PWSS)	1	60,000
Latrine Construction	1,100	55,000
Hygiene Education	10 camps	300,000

(Source: UNICEF)

IDP resettlement

Since its launch nine weeks ago, "Operation Retour" has assisted nearly 40,000 internally displaced people with transport or foot escorts to return to their home communes. Many more have walked home without assistance during the same period. Six camps have been emptied and subsequently closed. It is estimated that the remaining camps hold between 210,000 - 250,000.

The last few weeks have seen a substantial reduction in the number of people willing to leave camps and in some areas, there has been a significant return from home communes to camps. While it is evident that there are many people in the southern camps who do not want to return to their home communes because of guilt in the genocide, large numbers of people are afraid to return to home communes because of insecurity and/or being falsely accused of genocide.

The combination of a large number of arrests in some areas and security incidents in camps and communes make it exceedingly likely that many more people will move south as more of the northern camps close. ICRC is presently providing food and other assistance in the southern camps at the request of the Minister of Rehabilitation. As food distributions have largely stopped in other camps, this is acting as both a magnet and a safety net. So far, IDPs are not crossing the border in large numbers.

The drift into camps like Kibeho, which now has a population of some 120,000 IDPs and where there is a strong presence of former Government officials and ex-military, has increased the grip of the "hardcore" on camp populations. Through the use of intimidation, harassment and misinformation, many people who may be willing to return home are unable to leave these camps. There are clear indications from some elements within the Government and especially the RPA that their patience with the camps, and with the international community's response to IDP resettlement is fast running out.

The Integrated IDP Task Force, comprising senior representatives from the Ministries of Rehabilitation, Defence, Justice and Interior, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, UNAMIR, UNREO, IOM and UN Human Rights is trying to address some of the issues involved. A new approach to resolve the problems is now being formulated by the Task Force. UNICEF has also released US\$ 22,500 in order to reinforce the administrative structure of the communes receiving IDPs to enable local authorities to pay six-month allowances to 12 communal teams. The teams are made up of an agronomist, a nurse and a social worker. Each bourgmestre's office will also be provided with office equipment and supplies, two bicycles and one motorcycle.

The current trend of large numbers of women returning without their menfolk to home communes also calls for a review of programmes to ensure that the demographic profile of communes is fully taken into account. In order for women to play a role in rebuilding Rwanda's social fabric, as well as its return to productivity, support for women must be based on a new legal framework from which existing discriminatory provisions have been eliminated. These include the lack of a right to inheritance, ownership of property and child custody which favours men.

Income generation/employment

The International Rescue Committee (IRC) has begun implementing commune level committees offering low interest loans to persons or groups within the communes to assist with the establishment of small scale enterprises, such as tea shops and livestock purchases. The loan scheme has been designed to be sustainable. Hence, communes have complete control over the programme through the election of loan committees. Cooperatives have been rehabilitated in several communes to assist groups of persons skilled in their trade and are willing to take on apprentices for training. Activities undertaken include carpentry, tailoring, soap manufacture and bee keeping.

III. Regional Issues

The events in Rwanda in 1994 have had severe repercussions across the region, exacerbating an already highly complex problem of refugees and displaced persons and creating a climate ripe for further political strife and violence. In turn, events in neighbouring countries, in particular, Burundi have in the past been extricably linked with the fortunes of Rwanda, and there are fears that the current precarious situation in Burundi may well spill over into Rwanda. In view of conditions, the UN Secretary-General recently dispatched a Security Council Mission to Burundi. The Mission noted that the situation remains precarious and potentially explosive due to extremist elements amongst the Tutsis and Hutus, within and without the coalition government, who have not accepted power sharing as outlined in the Convention of Government.

The Mission recommended that the Secretary-General establish an international commission of inquiry into the October coup attempt and massacres that followed, as requested by the President of Burundi. The Mission also recommended that the Secretary-General consider augmenting the UN presence in Burundi under the direction of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in order to assist in capacity building in judicial system, civilian police, administrative presence in the provinces. Other recommendations include the increased number of Human Rights monitors. As a result of tensions and security incidents, some 25,000 refugees from Burundi are reported to have fled to Tanzania.

Of particular concern are the 2 million Rwandan refugees presently residing outside the country. Among these are many former Government officials and ex-Government troops. The threats posed by such large numbers of armed military in the region are contributing to deteriorating security, as well as instability in the region. As earlier mentioned, continuing food shortages in the region can only worsen the fragile security situation in the region.

As part of efforts to reach firm commitments on immediate, practical measures to address the serious security and humanitarian concerns, a Regional Conference was held in Bujumbura, Burundi 12-17 February 1995 under the auspices of the OAU and UNHCR. The Conference reviewed the problem of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes Region on a humanitarian and non-political basis.

The severity of the present problem was underscored by the Conference which reaffirmed that the impunity of those who have instigated, prepared or committed acts

of genocide and other serious violations, including assassinations of democratically elected leaders cannot be accepted. In this regard, the Conference expressed the hope that a broader United Nations Conference on peace, security and stability in the region, called for by the UN Security Council, would soon be held to examine the root causes of the problems in order to promote peace, security and sustainable development. The Conference also noted that the situation of many refugee and displaced women, as well as large numbers of unaccompanied children, was a particular concern.

The Conference adopted a Plan of Action containing measures to be taken by the countries of origin and of asylum, and by the international community with a view to ensuring the voluntary repatriation of refugees in conditions of safety and dignity. The Plan of Action will be reviewed periodically to determine progress which has been made in its implementation.

Refugees and Returnees

During the month of February 1995, some 26,400 refugees returned to Rwanda, bringing the total number for the first two months of the year to 60,900. Of these approximately 45,300 were refugees who fled from Rwanda in the early sixties and returned mainly from Uganda. Another 15,900 refugees from the 1994 caseload repatriated from Goma camps under the auspices of UNHCR. Most of these returnees comprising mainly women and children, continued to arrive spontaneously.

i. Old Case Load of Refugees

Highlighting the complexity of reintegration and resettlement is the recent return to Rwanda of 600,000 - 700,000 refugees who have been outside Rwanda from as far back as 1959. In the northeast, there have been particular problems due to the large number of livestock (recently estimated at 500,000 head of cattle) arriving with returning populations. An emergency assistance programme has been launched to accommodate them in an uninhabited area adjacent to the country's Akagera National Park and other selected locations elsewhere in Rwanda. However, large numbers of '59-ers are still living in transit camps inside Rwanda or have taken over areas previously inhabited by other families, including victims of genocide, refugees or people in displaced persons camps. In some areas, such as Kibungo, up to 80% of the families are former '59-ers. UNHCR is assisting this group by providing them with construction materials. The influx of their herds, meanwhile, has introduced a strain of cattle disease previously not known in Rwanda.

ii. Burundi

Repatriation of some of the estimated 243,000 Rwandese refugees in Burundi is underway. In February, some 1,150 people were repatriated from camps in Ngozi and Muyinga provinces in northern Burundi, mainly to Ngenda and Sake communes in South Kigali prefecture. An estimated 3,000 old-caseload refugees returned from Burundi in January under their own steam, mainly to Butare prefecture. However, between 6 - 11 March, as many as 500 refugees a day were reported to have gone into Burundi in the wake of the assassination of the Prefet of Butare.

iii. Zaire

On 10 February the Security Council adopted a statement in which it strongly supported

UNHCR's agreement with the Government of Zaire to enhance security in the camps. The Security Council urged Member States to provide UNHCR with the resources required and endorsed the efforts of UNHCR in cooperation with the United Republic of Tanzania. It also encouraged UNHCR to address the situation in Burundi on a similar basis.

As part of these efforts, the first detachment of Zairean troops arrived in Kibumba camp on 12 February. One of the main objectives of the security forces is to improve law and order in the camps and to protect people who wish to go home from intimidation and violence. The troops will receive training in international humanitarian law. There will also be an international liaison group of some 50 security experts under the coordination of UNHCR to assist and monitor the Zairean security contingent.

Organised convoys of voluntary returnees were initiated by UNHCR Goma in mid-December. By the end of February close to 9,000 refugees had returned home with UNHCR assistance from camps. In addition to this organised return from Zaire, several thousand refugees have also made their own way to the border where they are taken home on trucks. A growing demand for repatriation from camps with the worst reputations for violence, lawlessness and militia control, such as Kibumba and Mugunga, is also reported. UNHCR projects that some 200,000 persons could choose to return to Rwanda within the first half of 1995 and that up to 400,000 - 500,000 refugees will have returned home by the end of 1995. It is further projected that approximately 300,000 refugees may choose not to return home and will need to be moved to new sites within prescribed distances away from the border.

The threat of volcanic eruptions in and around Goma also remains a concern. A group of eminent volcanologists continue to closely monitor developments in Northern Kivu and seismic measures are regularly sent to Japan for analysis. Although there appears to be some disagreement amongst volcanologists, some are advocating the possibility of one of the volcanoes erupting within the next six months. As part of contingency plans to cope with volcanic eruptions, alternative sites to relocate populations affected are being considered.

iv. Tanzania

In Tanzania, a slight but nevertheless significant change in attitude towards repatriation to Rwanda is reported amongst the refugee population. During the second week of March, a first group of 270 refugees was repatriated from camps in the Ngara region in the United Republic of Tanzania. A number of people have crossed the river to Rwanda without assistance.

IV. Rwanda Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal

The 1995, the new Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal determined outstanding needs of US\$ 207,767,030 which are required for continued care and maintenance of refugees and displaced persons, and to begin the process of rehabilitation. This total includes US\$ 44 million for UNHCR projects, which are included in the Appeal on a Regional basis, US\$ 55.6 million for activities identified by UNICEF and US\$ 57.5

million required by WFP, including 116,477 MTS of food supplies. Projects totalling around US\$ 4 million were also requested in the Appeal by NGOs (see Annex 5)

Response to the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal, which was launched in early February 1995, has so far been disappointing. With US\$ 42 million pledged so far, contributions have been received for just over 20% of identified requirements inside Rwanda and meet only 21% of needs in refugee camps in neighbouring countries. UNHCR is very concerned that the current low staffing and funding levels will directly impact on basic assistance programmes in the entire region thus endangering the implementation of the Bujumbura Plan of Action and voluntary repatriation programmes to Rwanda. Because of similar funding problems.

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) is unable to make long term professional commitments with Human Rights Field Officers. At present, all contracts for staff are extended on a monthly basis. This has resulted in a high turn over and a lack of continuity in the operation. UNHCHR can make neither medium nor long term financial plans.

As mentioned earlier, the breaks in the food pipeline are a major concern and place in jeopardy ongoing repatriation and reintegration programmes. Donors are hence requested to meet shortfall as a matter of urgency.

Annexes

Annex 1. Prices of some basic commodities in Kigali: (Pre-war and Post-war)

Alimentation Generale	Prix Unitaire Jan/Fev 1994	Prix Unitaire Novembre 1994
1 Kg pomme de terre	12 a 16	35 a 40
1 kg riz local	180	220
1 kg haricot	50	100
1 oeuf	16 a 18	50
1 kg d'huile	200	300
1 kg de sucre	150	250
1 kg de cafe	760 a 800	1,800
1 boite de sardine	260 a 300	500
1 pain	60	150
1 kg farine manioc	40 a 50	120
1 kg d'oignons	150	400
1 salade	20 a 25	60
1 seau tomates (4kgs)	200	1,000
1 regime banane	400 a 500	800 a 1,000
Poisson, Viande, Volaille		
1 kg poisson capitaine	300	500
1 kg filet boeuf	800	1,200
1 poulet	750	1,500
1 kg cote de porc	600	1,500

(Source: Banque de Kigali)

Annex 2. Salary Scales in the Public Sector

Catégorie		Plancher	Plafond
Categorie I.	(Professional Officers)	23,782	41,239
Categorie II.	(Middle Grade Officers)	20,838	22,770
Categorie III.	Support staff eg. Clerical Officers/Secretarial staff	12,880	14,950
Categorie IV.	Support Staff eg. Copy Typists	11,700	14,112
Categorie V.	Support Staff eg Drivers, Messengers	7,500	10,350
Categorie VI.	Support Staff eg Cleaners, Watchmen	4,200	5,850

(Source: Ministère de la Fonction Publique)

Annex 3: Rehabilitation of the National Judicial System

Steps taken by countries and organisations to rehabilitate the National Judicial System		
Country/Organisation supporting project	Type of Project	Amount of Money committed in US\$
The Netherlands/UNHCHR (through SG's Trust Fund)	Rehabilitation of judicial buildings including prison facilities	500,000
"	Logistical support for the judiciary	400,000
USAID	Capacity building for the Ministry	450,000
US Government	Capacity building for the Ministry	4,000,000
Germany	Evaluation of present situation of judicial system	26,000
France	Provision of magistrates	600,000
Norway	Rehabilitation of Justice system in Cyangugu Prefecture	-
Canada, Belgium and European Union	Salaries for staff in the Ministry of Justice	-
Holland, Britain	Running costs of the International Tribunal	-
UNAMIR	To lend engineers to support to rehabilitation work	-
UNAMIR	Training of Gendarmes	-
UNHCR	Creation of a decentralised support fund for small-scale intervention at field level	-
UNHCR	Provision of vehicles and motorcycles	-
Citizens Network	Training of Judicial Police	-

(Source: UNHCHR)

Annex 4:

Table I: 1995 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda
Updated Financial Summary - By Appealing Agency
as of 6 March 1995

Compiled by DHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organizations

Appealing Agency	A	B	C (A + B = C)	D	E (C + D = E)	F (D / C = F)				
Total Requirements (January - December 1995)	Stocks Avail. to WFP (as of 01/01)	No. Requirements (as of 01/01) (US\$)	Contributions (US\$)	Shortfall (US\$)	% of Needs Covered					
A. THE RWANDA PERSPECTIVE										
UNHCR *	44,275,500		44,275,500	914,316	43,361,184	2.1%				
UNICEF **	55,650,000		55,650,000	19,508,291	36,141,709	35.0%				
WHO	7,482,835		7,482,835	0	7,482,835	0.0%				
IAO	18,531,700		18,531,700	908,893	17,622,807	4.9%				
UNESCO **	6,029,540		6,029,540	0	6,029,540	0.0%				
UNHCR	10,153,050		10,153,050	473,636	9,679,414	4.7%				
UNHCR	1,350,000		1,350,000	0	1,350,000	0.0%				
UNV	1,327,064		1,327,064	119,048	1,208,016	9.0%				
IOM	10,539,800		10,539,800	369,048	10,170,752	3.5%				
NGOs	4,124,913		4,124,913	0	4,124,913	0.0%				
UNRWO/DHA	2,003,900		2,003,900	900,209	1,103,691	44.9%				
WFP FOOD SUMMARY ***										
CEREALS	86,893	34,049,022	5,757	81,36	31,793,142	37,643	12,796,056	48,403	18,997,086	40.2%
PULSES	24,826	17,800,242	3,495	21,331	15,294,327	8,774	6,280,958	12,557	9,003,369	41.1%
OIL	4,138	4,831,115	3,571	267	661,973	1,000	1,164,200	0	0	100.0%
SUGAR	256	168,294	0	256	168,294	0	0	256	168,294	0.0%
DRIED SKIM MILK	364	661,570	0	364	661,570	100	201,400	264	459,770	30.5%
Subtotal for WFP	116,477	57,510,243	12,823	103,654	48,579,306	42,517	26,456,814	61,578	28,628,519	42.1%
TOTAL - RWANDA PERSPECTIVE	116,477	219,578,545	12,823	103,654	210,647,608	42,517	43,645,495	61,578	167,985,140	28.7%

* Note that UNHCR is appealing for resources to fund activities to meet the needs of Rwandan/Burundian refugees on a regional level. Contributions/pledges are specifically attributed to the Rwanda Prog. and made in response to the Consolidated Appeal will be recorded against the UNHCR Sub-Regional budget with a percentage of these funds has been obligated to the Rwanda returns and ID's programme within Rwanda.

** For Primary and non-formal education, requested funds will be channelled through UNICEF for subregional reallocation to UNICEF/UNESCO activities.

*** As some of these contributions are also destined for Rwandan refugees in Tanzania and Zaire, once a breakdown has been determined, a percentage of these funds will be reallocated against the UNICEF budget for the Sub-Regional Perspective. UNICEF has also determined a carryover of US\$ 16 million from 1993 funds of which a percentage will also be allocated to the Sub-Region.

**** Note the following for WFP:

1) Revised Requirements: A standardization of return rates and a rationalization of WFP programmes within Rwanda, which took place after the finalization of the Appeal document, has led to a revision of the total food aid requirements to 116,477 MTs (US\$ 57.5 Million).

2) Contributions: Most of the commitments reported contributions announced in 1994, scheduled for delivery in 1995.

3) Shortfall: In some cases, shortfalls do not equal net requirements minus contributions, owing to minor irregularities in certain commitments for certain countries. These irregularities will be reallocated wherever possible to other operations within the region.

* Note that UNHCR is appealing for resources to fund activities to meet the needs of Rwandan/Burundian refugees on a regional level. Contributions/pledges are specifically earmarked to the Rwanda Prog. and made in response to the Consolidated Appeal will be recorded against the UNHCR Sub-Regional budget with a percentage of these funds has been obligated to the Rwandan refugees and IDPs programme within Rwanda.

** For primary and non-formal education, requested funds will be channelled through UNICEF for regional reallocation to UNICEF/UNESCO activities.

*** As some of these contributions are also destined for Rwandan refugees in Tanzania and Zaire, once a breakdown has been determined, a percentage of these funds will be reallocated against the UNHCR budget for the Sub-Regional Perspective. UNHCR has also determined a carryover of US\$ 16 million from 1993 funds of which a percentage will also be allocated to the Sub-Region.

**** Note the following for WFP:

- 1) Revised Requirements: A standardization of ration rates and a rationalization of WFP programmes within Rwanda, which took place after the finalization of the Appeal document, has led to a revision of the total food aid requirements to 116,477 MTs (US\$ 57.5 million).
- 2) Contributions: Most of the commitments reported commenced in 1994, scheduled for delivery in 1995.
- 3) Shortfall: In some cases, shortfalls do not equal net requirements minus contributions, owing to minor irregularities in certain commitments for certain countries. These irregularities will be reallocated wherever possible to other operations within the region.

Last update received from WFP is as of 9 February

Appointing Agency	Total Requirements (January - December 1995)	Stocks Avail. to WFP (as of 01/01)	Net Requirements (Less Stocks Available to WFP) (US\$)	Contributions/ Pledges (US\$)	Shortfall (Shortage) (US\$)	% of Needs Covered				
B. THE SUB-REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE										
UNHCR *	244,802,950		244,802,950	34,029,518	210,773,432	13.9%				
UNICEF	11,162,000		11,162,000	0	11,162,000	0.0%				
WHO	3,987,092		3,987,092	800,000	3,187,092	20.1%				
UNDP	1,370,000		1,370,000	0	1,370,000	0.0%				
WFP Regional Cash Pledges **	35,723,072		35,723,072	6,196,763	29,526,309	17.5%				
WFP FOOD SUMMARY **	MTY	US\$	MTY	MTY	US\$	MTY				
BURUNDI CONFLICT VICTIMS										
CEREALS	77,715	28,494,205	2,767	74,948	27,479,684	31,939	11,721,518	43,009	15,728,071	42.7%
PULSES	24,383	14,077,525	1,922	22,461	12,967,858	5,800	3,446,800	16,661	9,621,258	25.8%
OIL	4,086	1,579,832	1,243	2,843	1,099,246	1,450	561,150	1,399	538,096	31.0%
SALT	874	1,002,784	0	874	1,002,784	0	0	874	1,002,784	0.0%
CORN SOYA BEAN	9,762	6,733,352	885	8,877	6,141,109	2,437	1,686,404	6,440	4,454,705	27.5%
SUGAR	223	400,309	297	(74)	(133,004)	86	154,542	0	0	100.0%
DRIED SKIM MILK	285	181,616	0	285	181,616	0	0	285	181,616	0.0%
Subtotal for WFP	117,328	52,490,143	7,114	110,214	48,739,283	41,712	17,479,389	68,662	31,558,590	35.8%
REFUGEES IN TANZANIA										
CEREALS	91,980	39,302,811	1,819	90,161	29,703,476	14,530	4,780,270	75,631	24,923,106	16.1%
PULSES	26,280	17,202,838	1,697	24,583	16,092,032	10,195	6,671,725	14,388	9,414,307	41.5%
OIL	4,490	1,568,856	596	3,894	1,360,584	1,320	460,680	2,574	899,904	33.9%
SALT	1,095	640,466	92	1,003	586,635	0	0	1,003	586,635	0.0%
CORN SOYA BEAN	12,921	14,148,495	452	12,469	13,633,535	4,862	5,345,790	7,587	8,307,765	39.2%
SUGAR	110	57,488	0	110	57,488	0	0	110	57,488	0.0%
Subtotal for WFP	136,876	63,921,884	4,656	132,220	61,433,798	30,927	17,364,565	101,283	44,189,325	28.1%
REFUGEES IN ZAIRE										
CEREALS	196,224	95,757,312	1,365	194,859	95,091,192	46,132	22,522,176	148,707	72,569,016	23.7%
PULSES	56,064	40,021,286	519	55,545	39,650,798	17,270	12,330,780	38,275	27,320,018	31.1%
OIL	9,684	12,432,285	1,035	8,649	11,103,500	2,550	3,017,400	6,299	8,086,100	27.2%
SALT	2,336	1,899,518	114	2,222	1,806,819	259	210,567	1,963	1,596,252	11.7%
CORN SOYA BEAN	25,425	19,672,612	690	24,735	19,138,725	13,905	10,762,470	10,830	8,376,255	36.2%
SUGAR	392	179,311	21	371	169,704	0	0	371	169,704	0.0%
DRIED SKIM MILK	419	809,757	0	419	809,757	0	0	419	809,757	0.0%
Subtotal for WFP	350,544	170,772,881	3,744	286,880	167,778,495	79,936	48,843,393	306,864	118,934,102	29.1%
Total for WFP (Tond)	544,748	287,183,238	15,514	529,234	277,963,578	153,575	83,578,267	376,819	194,672,857	30.1%
TOTAL - SUB-REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE	544,748	584,238,342	15,514	529,234	575,808,692	153,575	124,634,868	576,819	428,661,378	21.7%

* Requirements for UNHCR have been verified to reflect additional needs of US\$ 9,508,850 for the Zairean Camp Security Arrangements for the period Feb-Mar 95.

** Note the following for WFP:

1) Revised Requirements: A recalculation of ration rates and a rationalization of WFP programmes within the sub-region, which took place after the finalization of the Appeal documents, has led to a reduction of the total food aid requirements to \$44,748 MTs (US\$ 287.2 billion).

2) Contributions: Most of the commitments reported by contributors announced in 1994, scheduled for delivery in 1995.

3) Shortfall: In some cases, although do not equal net requirements minus contributions, owing to minor increases in certain commodities for certain countries. These surpluses will be reallocated whenever possible to other operations within the region.

4) The figure shown against the cash requirement represents the related carryover figure for 1995 confirmed at the end of 1994

G/RAND TOTAL (A + B)	6	25	983,806,887	1,337	632,888	78	6,298	195,092	28,363	438,389	618,169,510	21.4%
----------------------	---	----	-------------	-------	---------	----	-------	---------	--------	---------	-------------	-------

* Requirements for UNHCR have been revised to reflect additional needs of US\$ 9,598,850 for the Zaïrean Camp Security Arrangements for the period Feb-July 95.

** None the following for WFP:

1) Revised Requirements: A redistribution of national rates and a redistribution of WFP programmes within the sub-region, which took place after the finalization of the Appeal documents, has led to a revision of the total food aid requirements to \$44,748 MTs (US\$ 287.2 million).

2) Contributions: Most of the commitments requested contributions authorized in 1994, scheduled for delivery in 1995.

3) Shortfall: In some cases, shortfalls do not equal net requirements when contributions, owing to minor shortages in certain commodities for certain countries. These shortages will be rectified whenever possible to allow operations within the region.

4) The figure shown against the cash requirements represents the national currency figure for 1995 converted at the end of 1994.

GRAND TOTAL (A + B)	6	25	883,806,887	1,337	632,888	781	5,308	195,092	286,363	438,389	618,189,510	21.4%
---------------------	---	----	-------------	-------	---------	-----	-------	---------	---------	---------	-------------	-------

Table II : Donor Breakdown of Contributions through UN Organizations
(As of 6 March 1995)

Compiled by DHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisations.

Donor	Channel	Sector/Activity	Amount US\$
Belgium	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/UNHCR security operations for refugee camps in Zaire	1,000,000
Canada	UNICEF	To be specified	35,465
Canada	UNREO	RWA-95-11/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	248,227
Italy	UNICEF	To be specified	1,000,000
Italy	IOM	RWA-95-1/N20 - Trans/logis., reception, mgmt. of camps for IDPs	250,000
Japan	UNICEF	To be specified	1,000,000
Japan	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06 - Health	800,000
Japan	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	500,000
Sweden	FAO	RWA-95-1/N03-E - Agriculture	273,972
Switzerland	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	113,636
United Kingdom	FAO	RWA-95-1/N03-B - Agriculture	634,921
United Kingdom	IOM	RWA-95-1/N20 - Trans/logis., reception, mgmt. of camps for IDPs	119,048
United Kingdom	UNV	RWA-95-1/N25 -	119,048
United Kingdom	UNICEF	To be specified	1,428,571
United Kingdom	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	1,587,302
United Kingdom	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/for cost of International Liaison Group	793,651
United Kingdom	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	873,016
United Kingdom	UNREO	RWA-95-1/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	154,450
USA	UNREO	RWA-95-11/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	177,520
USA	UNREO	RWA-95-11/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	920,012
EC	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	30,525,031
UNICEF NatCom/Israel	UNICEF	To be specified	16,000
UNICEF NatCom/Slovakia	UNICEF	To be specified	4,218
UNDP	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	20,745
ACCT	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	60,000
ACPR (FRA)	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for reconstruction of one school	9,191
Deutsche Stiftung (GER)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/Refugees	19,231
Ghi Guide Assoc. (UK)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwandese refugees	4,683
BHP Minerals (AUL)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Tanzania/Rwandese refugees	99,935
Dem Lib Party (KOR)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/Rwandese refugees	30,000
Bea & Unz Hauser (SWI)	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for rehabilitation of a primary school	11,364
Private, Ivory Coast	UNICEF	To be specified	11,403
Private, Switzerland	UNICEF	To be specified	7,874
Sub-Total for Cash Contributions			42,048,519
Carryover Funds	UNICEF	To be specified	16,000,000
Carryover Funds	WFP	Regional Cash Projects - Transport and Logistics	6,196,763
Sub-Total for Carryover Funds			22,196,763

Table II - Donor Breakdown of Contributions (Continued)
(As of 6 March 1994)

WFP Food Contributions *	Channel	Project Code	Food (MTs)	Amount US\$
Burundi Conflict Victims				
Germany	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	3,545 MTs	1,301,015
Japan	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	13,894 MTs	5,099,098
Netherlands	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	3,500 MTs	1,284,500
Switzerland	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	500 MTs	148,000
USA	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	19,637 MTs	7,065,554
EU	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	86 MTs	154,542
EU	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	550 MTs	319,600
Sub-Total for Burundi			41,712 MTs	17,470,309
Rwanda Conflict Victims				
Canada	WFP	RWA-95-1/N01 - Emergency Food Aid	2,160 MTs	846,720
Canadian Food Grain Bank	WFP	RWA-95-1/N01 - Emergency Food Aid	485 MTs	311,895
Germany	WFP	RWA-95-1/N01 - Emergency Food Aid	3,321 MTs	1,601,157
Japan	WFP	RWA-95-1/N01 - Emergency Food Aid	3,533 MTs	1,384,936
Netherlands	WFP	RWA-95-1/N01 - Emergency Food Aid	7,200 MTs	2,822,400
Sweden	WFP	RWA-95-1/N01 - Emergency Food Aid	1,000 MTs	717,000
USA	WFP	RWA-95-1/N01 - Emergency Food Aid	24,768 MTs	12,570,906
EU	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N01 - Emergency Food Aid	100 MTs	201,800
Sub-Total for Rwanda			42,517 MTs	20,456,814
Tanzania - Refugees				
Germany	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	11,211 MTs	4,788,669
Italy	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	1,200 MTs	394,800
USA	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	14,120 MTs	10,467,160
EU	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	4,196 MTs	1,544,136
EU	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	200 MTs	69,800
Sub-Total for Tanzania			30,927 MTs	17,264,565
Zaire - Refugees				
Canada	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	18,280 MTs	9,598,640
Canadian Food Grain Bank	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	3,090 MTs	2,601,270
Germany	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	17,846 MTs	8,708,848
Netherlands	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	3,090 MTs	1,867,260
Switzerland	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	600 MTs	464,400
USA	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	19,071 MTs	14,487,954
EU	WFP	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	16,609 MTs	9,871,221
EU	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N02 - Emergency Food Aid	1,390 MTs	1,243,800
Sub-Total for Zaire			79,936 MTs	48,943,393
Sub-Total for Food Contributions			195,092 MTs	184,835,881
Grand-Total			195,092 MTs	\$168,280,363

Note that most of these commodities represent contributions announced in 1994, scheduled for delivery in 1995. Of the total 195,092 MTs (US\$ 104 Million), WFP indicates the following estimated totals as representing new decisions for 1995:

Netherlands	11,000 MTs	US\$ 6,193,000
Germany	14,450 MTs	US\$ 8,135,350
Canada	4,400 MTs	US\$ 2,477,200
USA	29,020 MTs	US\$ 16,398,260
TOTAL	58,870 MTs	US\$ 33,143,810

DRAFT PAPER BY THE SRSG

Following the signing of a comprehensive peace agreement on August 4, 1993 which called for a democratically elected government and provided for the establishment of a broad-based transitional government until the elections, in addition to the repatriation of refugees and the integration of the armies of the two sides, i. e. the former Rwandese government and the RPF, these two signatories called for a neutral international force to help implement this Arusha Agreement.

UNAMIR was established on October 5 by Security Council Resolution 872(1993) with provision for the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative who would lead UNAMIR in the field and exercise authority over all its elements. By the end of December 1993, there was an SRSG, A UNAMIR Force Commander with a battalion to establish Kigali as a weapons-secure area.

Generally, the parties showed goodwill and cooperation in their contacts with each other and with the UN. The ceasefire was also respected. However, there were signs of mutual intransigence. In the course of January to March 1994, all attempts by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, supported by a number of governments both within and outside the region, as well as the OAU Secretary-General and the observer states to the peace process to install the transitional institutions as provided for by the Arusha Peace Accords failed.

Despite the attendant political tensions which were marred by some violent incidents, assassinations and demonstrations, UNAMIR forces continued to play a stabilising role with the deployment of additional personnel and equipment. The authorised strength of 60 UNAMIR civilian police monitors with headquarters in Kigali was in place. In carrying out its mandate which was to assist in maintaining public security through the monitoring and verification of the activities of the gendarmerie and the communal police, CIVPOL worked closely with both sides in Kigali.

Humanitarian Assistance

Between October 1990 when fighting first broke out between the RPF and the then government of Rwanda and the end of 1993, an estimated total of 900,000 Rwandese were displaced into mainly 30 camps where malnutrition and disease were prevalent. The UN through its agencies had carried out humanitarian activities to the tune of \$33 million focussing on food, nutrition, health, water and sanitation, shelter and household items and education. Following the signing of the Arusha Peace Agreement when 600,000 people returned home, the emphasis of humanitarian assistance had shifted to the needs of the displaced returning home.

UNAMIR's Role by 30 March 1994

By the end of March 1994, the Secretary-General and all the members of the international community were convinced that UNAMIR should continue to support the dialogue of the the parties to resolve the remaining differences relating to the formulation of transitional institutions. Infact, on 5 April 1994, the Security

Council, by its resolution 909(1994), expressed its "deep concern at the delay in the establishment of the broad-based transitional government and the Transitional National Assembly" and stated that it was "concerned at the deterioration of security in the country, particularly in Kigali".

April 6 1994

A plane carrying President Habyarimana of Rwanda and President Ntaryamira crashed at Kigali Airport killing all those on board. Then a civil war broke out which led to widespread killings and countrywide massacres of Tutsis and the Hutu opposition and intelligentsia and other supporters. Victims of the violence included Prime Minister Agatha Uwilingiyimana and 10 Belgian members of UNAMIR. The Secretary-General condemned the acts of violence and attacks on the members of UNAMIR in the strongest terms.

Following the murder of the Belgian soldiers and threats to Belgian nationals, the Government of Belgium decided to withdraw its battalion from UNAMIR. UNAMIR henceforth immediately found it impossible to carry on with its original mandate. Instead, UNAMIR concentrated on negotiating a truce with the two parties to permit the evacuation of expatriates, assisting in evacuations, rescue those trapped in the fighting; and providing humanitarian assistance to large groups of displaced persons under UNAMIR protection.

New Measures

According to the SG, the international community's delayed reaction to the events in Rwanda ~~constituted~~ demonstrated palpably its extreme inadequacy to respond with prompt and decisive action to humanitarian crisis entangled with armed conflict. So, the entire UN system requires review to strengthen its reactive capacity.

Programme des Nations Unies
pour le Développement



Développement Mondial

Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

SP-19

To: Special Representative of the Secretary-General
Heads of All UN Agencies, IOM and ICRC

From: Resident Co-ordinator *Shore*

Subject: Weekly Meeting of Heads of Agencies: Wednesday, 19 April

Please find below draft agenda for the meeting of Heads of Agencies scheduled for 8:00 hours, Wednesday, 19 April, in the UNDP Conference Room. The Minister for Rehabilitation, Mr. Jacques Bihozagara, will attend the meeting and will explain the latest situation regarding the internally displaced persons.

Handwritten initials

SP-19

Heads of Agencies Meeting

Provisional Agenda

1. Internally Displaced Persons (H.E. Jacques BIHOZAGARA, Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Integration)
2. Issues arising from Recent Development (SRSG)
3. Security of UN Agency Offices and Personnel (Resident Coordinator)
4. Consolidated Appeal Update (Humanitarian Coordinator)
5. Administrative Issues: DSA, Post Adjustment, R&R/Working Days (Resident Coordinator)

cc: Minister Jacques Bihozagara



SRSG'S PROGRAMME

DATE: **Tuesday 16 May 1995**

TIME	ACTIVITY	VENUE
08.30	Joint Committee Meeting	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
13.00	Meeting with FC	SRSG's Office
14.30	Meeting Gen. Chuma Lwamwa	SRSG's office



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

March 31, 1995

Ambassador Shaharyer M. Khan
Special Representative for the Secretary - General
United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda
Kigali, Rwanda

Dear Ambassador Khan

I hope that you have had an opportunity to read the proposal on the Conference on the use of Media in Genocide and in National Reconciliation delivered to your office on 28 April 1995.

Attached is the agenda for the planning session on the conference at the UNICEF offices in Kigali starting at 9.00 a.m. on 3 April 1995. As indicated on the agenda, participants are invited to make a short opening statement on the need for an international response to media that incite violence against a targeted group.

I am looking forward to your participation.

Yours Sincerely

Dan Toole
Representative

*I want some
talking points pl. d
3.4
A'*

*Isel.
M. J.*

PLANNING SESSION:
CONFERENCE ON THE USE OF MEDIA IN GENOCIDE
AND IN NATIONAL RECONCILIATION

Agenda

Monday 3 April 1995

9.00 a.m. Welcoming remarks by Dan Toole,
UNICEF Representative.
Introduction of SRSG Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan

10.00 a.m. **Opening Session**

- * Opening statements from participants. *Statements to address the need for an international response to media that incite violence against a targeted group.*

Hate Radio / Incitement to Genocide

- * Brief presentation by ARTICLE 19 on examples of violence against a targeted group, orchestrated by the media.
- * Discussion of:
 - a) the ARTICLE 19 presentation
 - b) the role and significance of radio in Rwanda in the period leading up to the genocide
 - c) government's use of media to justify its policies and actions, for example, Yugoslavia and South Africa.

1.00 p.m. Lunch

Monday 3 April 1995

2.00 p.m. *Second Session*

Issues for Forum

- * What indicators are needed to determine whether the media is being used as a tool to incite ethnic violence?
- * Where is the separation between freedom of the press (protected under Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights), the incitement to violence by media (a violation of Article 20 of the International Convention of Civil and Political Rights), and the rights of a sovereign state to propagate its policies free from external influence?

4.00 p.m. Break

5.00 p.m. *Third Session*

First Steps of Prevention

- * What are the most appropriate ways to invite prompt and effective action?
- * Does this require the establishment of an Early Warning System (EWS)?
- * What form would the EWS take and how would it work?
- * Who is responsible for this preventative action? The United Nations? The NGO community? The Media? The Diplomatic Community? Or a combination?

Tuesday 4 April

9.00 a.m. Fourth Session

The International Response

Once the EWS triggers an alarm, is there any process which might be effective in halting messages that incite violence?

11.00 a.m. Coffee Break

11.30 a.m. **Documentation and Research**

Allocation of responsibility for research and documentation

12.30 p.m. Lunch

2.00 p.m. Fifth Session

Organization of Conference

The Kigali Principles: Who is responsible for the drafting of the Kigali Principles?

Site: Where is the most appropriate place to hold this conference?

When: Date of conference

Who: Which organizations will sponsor this conference?

Cost: How will the fundraising responsibilities be allocated?

Participants: Who should attend and how will they be invited?

Preparations: How will the post-conference work be allocated? What will be the working groups and publication plans?

Conference Committee: Who will be its members?

4.00 p.m. Break

4.30 p.m. **Close**

to Forum wrap-up and drafting of closing statement of forum
include the main conclusions.

7.30 p.m. Dinner

Wednesday 5 April

11.00 a.m. Press Conference at the UNAMIR Headquarters.

Meeting of Heads of Agencies
(Wednesday: 17 May 1995)

Provisional Agenda

1. Round Table Mid-Term Review (agenda).
2. Contingency Planning.
3. Byumba Prefecture.
4. Government ministers' trip to home communes.
5. Security (curfew).

CONFERENCE DE TABLE RONDE
DE LA REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE

REVUE A MI-PARCOURS

KIGALI 6 ET 7 JUILLET 1995

PROPOSITION D'ORDRE DU JOUR

JEUDI 6 JUILLET

- 9.00 – 10.00 Inscription des délégués
- 10.00 – 11.00 Session d'ouverture:
 - Discours d'ouverture par le Président de la République
 - Déclaration de la Directrice pour l'Afrique du PNUD, co-présidente de la Conférence
 - Message du Secrétaire Général, lu par le Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général
 - Déclaration du Premier Ministre Rwandais, Chef de la délégation Rwandaise et co-président de la Conférence
- 11.00 – 13.00 Etat de l'exécution du "Programme de réconciliation nationale et de réhabilitation et relance socio-économique" par le Ministre du Plan:
 - Sous-programme 1: Appui financier
 - Sous-programme 2: Réintégration sociale des personnes réfugiées et déplacées
 - Sous-programme 3: Réhabilitation
 - Mécanismes de suivi et de coordination

15.00 – 18.00 ATELIERS

A. Sous-programme 1, "Appui financier", Ministre des Finances

thèmes de discussion:

- i) Présentation du bilan au 30/06/95
- ii) Budget 1995 et balance des paiements

B. Sous-programme 2, "Réintégration sociale des personnes réfugiées et déplacées", Ministre de la Réintégration sociale et de la Réhabilitation

thèmes de discussion:

- i) Présentation du bilan au 30/06/95
- ii) Présentation d'un nouveau plan d'action

C. Sous-programme 3, "Réhabilitation – volet Réhabilitation du système judiciaire et renforcement des capacités de gestion de l'Etat", Vice-Premier Ministre et Ministre de la Fonction Publique

thèmes de discussion:

- i) Présentation du bilan au 30/06/95
- ii) Présentation du plan d'action pour le second semestre

D. Sous-programme 3, "Réhabilitation – volet Relance et développement", Ministre du Plan

thèmes de discussion:

- i) Présentation du bilan au 30/06/95
- ii) Présentation du plan d'action pour le second semestre

VENDREDI 7 JUILLET

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 9.30 – 11.30 | Présentation des conclusions des ateliers et des modalités d'exécution des programmes de réconciliation, réintégration sociale et réhabilitation |
| 11.45 – 12.30 | Rôle de l'assistance humanitaire dans la réconciliation, la réintégration sociale et la réhabilitation et la relance. |
| 14.30 – 16.00 | Annonces des bailleurs pour le second semestre 1995 |
| 17.00 – 18.00 | Synthèses des débats et clôture <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Lecture du communiqué final– Clôture des travaux par le Premier Ministre |



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

MEMORANDUM

To: ALL HEADS OF AGENCIES	Date: March 23, 1995
From: Randolph Kent UN Humanitarian Coordinator Kigali - Rwanda	File: Total Pages: 5
Subject: CONTINGENCY PLANNING EXERCISE	

As you are aware, it was agreed at the Heads of Agencies meeting on 15 March 1995, that a contingency planning exercise should be undertaken to assess the impact of several scenarios upon their humanitarian efforts.

It was agreed that a small group should be formed to prepare the framework for this plan and that this framework note would be provided to Heads of Agencies. A draft of this framework note is attached.

I would be grateful if you would review this draft as soon as possible and forward any comments, amendments or additions to me by 28 March so these can be included in the final version of this document.

Best regards.

Seeh
2513
Mr Dao

DRAFT
CONTINGENCY PLANNING:
A FRAMEWORK NOTE

In their meeting of 15 March 1995, the Heads of Agencies agreed that there was a need to review the overall humanitarian situation throughout Rwanda. The purpose of the review was to determine the state of preparedness of the UN system, multilateral organisations and other partners to respond to humanitarian needs which may arise in the weeks ahead.

The Heads of Agencies, in this same meeting, agreed that there should be a small group to begin the contingency planning process by producing a *framework note* for agencies' consideration. The following reflects that request.

Background

As instructed by the UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee, it is incumbent upon agencies to review periodically their capacities to assist governments in responding to humanitarian crises. Despite improvements in the overall situation in Rwanda since July 1994, there is a spectrum of humanitarian issues for which the Government and, hence, UN agencies need to prepare. Such issues range from the potential flow of returning refugees to the settlement of internally displaced persons, from the outflow of people to neighbouring countries to factors that may disrupt the flow of food and non-food assistance to people in need around the country.

A review as a basis for contingency planning requires not only an assessment of available stocks, but also a review of systems for delivery and the conditions under which they might be required. It is evident that this sort of exercise demands an analysis of the availability of resources both in Rwanda and in neighbouring states. Therefore, the likelihood is that an effective contingency planning exercise will entail the involvement and inputs from agencies throughout the region, not only those in Rwanda.

Contingency Planning Framework

Time-Frame

The proposed Contingency Plan should cover a period of four months, from mid-April to mid-July 1995. The period from April through May is regarded as perhaps the most critical in terms of foreseeable events, since it is that period when food shortages may be most severe. While this initial exercise is for four months, it is understood that similar exercises should be undertaken periodically and that essential data, eg, food, water equipment, shelter material, should be regularly updated.

Contingency Planning Forum

The contingency planning exercise should follow agreed inter-agency procedures concerning Disaster Management Teams, or, inter-agency Consultative Teams. The UN Resident Coordinator, or, in the case of this initial exercise, the UN Humanitarian Coordinator, will in the first instance meet with UN Heads of Agencies and relevant multilateral organisations to determine those steps necessary to pursue the exercise. After this agreement, the DMT or Consultative Team (DMT/CT) will seek the advice and participation of Government and non-governmental agencies that may wish to participate.

For those matters arising out of the initial phase of the exercise that concern organisations outside Rwanda, itself, eg, stockpiles, the DMT/CT may request a regional inter-agency meeting to bring a wider-perspective into the contingency plans. In any event, it will be assumed that individual agencies will keep their respective headquarters informed about the exercise.

Central Issues for the Contingency Plan

There are standard issues that need to be addressed in the context of the contingency plan. While in no sense are such issues "new", it will be of importance for the system as a whole to have compiled this information so that all relevant partners will have access to it:

[1] Food. This key sector is faced quite clearly with a significant pipeline problem. However, it would be important to know the following

- [a] WFP/NGO/ICRC stocks presently available in-country, including locations of stockpiles;
- [b] Stockpiles outside the country that could be used for programmes within Rwanda;
- [c] Prospects for borrowing from other programmes in and outside the region;
- [d] Logistics requirements for moving food, essential routes for access to affected populations.
- [e] The regional perspective and prioritisation.

[2] Nutritional Feeding. This sector will obviously be similar to #1, above, and will be dependent upon the types of scenarios that one anticipates. Nevertheless, it would be important to know

- [a] Estimated feeding requirements for vulnerable groups, including children separated from families;
- [b] Stockpiles of materials required for nutritional feeding presently available to UNICEF/NGOs, and their locations;
- [c] Arrangements for transport, with whom and where;
- [d] Availability of stocks in and outside the region, and related logistics requirements.

[3] Shelter Material and Domestic Items. Similar to those items mentioned above, it will be necessary to have sound information on the availability of materials such as plastic sheeting, household utensils etc., both in and outside the country as well as a clear idea of the logistics capacity to move essential shelter and other materials. This said, there should also be information on

- [a] Availability of regional stocks eg UNHCR stockpile in Kampala;
- [b] UNAMIR stocks presently in country that would be available for humanitarian purposes;
- [b] Availability of shelter material from operations elsewhere in the region.

[4] Water and Sanitation. The NGOs and UNICEF have played the key role in this sector. However, similar to the above, one will need to know the quantity and availability of equipment for boreholes, bladders, etc.. In this regard, one should have

- [a] indication of suitable sites for drilling in areas of present or future population centres;
- [b] similar to the above, particularly given the variation in terrain, those areas where sanitation facilities can be provided, eg, pit latrines, on sites of present or future population centres;
- [c] the regional availability of water tankers, water equipment and water bladders should be investigated.

[5] Health. The contingency plan should anticipate those health requirements that may need to be met in case of a humanitarian crisis involving large numbers of people. There are standard measures developed by WHO and UNICEF for dealing with preventative as well as emergency treatment. Here, too, one should have

- [a] information on available stocks both within and outside the country as well as logistics requirements for delivery to affected populations;
- [b] availability of equipment to maintain essential materials, eg, cold-chain;
- [c] types of diseases, etc., that one needs to anticipate.

Information Collection and Dissemination

One of the first issues that needs to be addressed by the DMT/CT is how and where to compile the information and disseminate it. In this regard, the Integrated Operations Centre, with its mapping/data collection capacity, has been proposed as a possible focal point for assembling at least some of the basic material needed for the contingency plan. This proposal naturally will depend upon the reactions of the agencies, themselves.

Additional Activities

It is clear that the DMT/CT will have to arrange for follow-up meetings to develop a contingency plan that is implementable, and about which all relevant partners are kept informed. Nevertheless, there are additional activities that should be considered to ensure that, if ever needed, the contingency plan can be activated quickly and efficiently. Two in particular come to mind eg

[1] Humanitarian Liaison Working Group. The DMT/CT should remain in regular touch with key donors through a Rwanda version of the Humanitarian Liaison Working Group. One of the objectives for maintaining close contact would be to stay in close touch with those that could provide resources quickly for implementing the contingency plan. Donors, themselves, may wish to delegate one of their members to participate in the contingency planning exercise, and the proposed HLWG should be briefed periodically on the exercise.

[2] Inter-agency Collaboration. The DMT/CT may wish to consider ways that all who will be participants in implementing the contingency plan, should the need arise, be informed at technical as well as policy levels. Fora, both formal and informal, should be established to bring everyone into the network, including Government and NGOs as well as UN Agencies.

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. MOBILISATION DES ONG DE SANTE

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. PLAN D'ACTION D'URGENCE

2.1. Implantation de poste de santé primaire avec 1 infirmier et 2 auxiliaires 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 programmée 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.

9. Requests the Secretary-General, following the usual consultations, to inform the Council should he consider that the additional tasks in paragraph 3 require consideration of an adjustment in the logistic and personnel requirements of UNAMIR;

10. Decides to keep under review the situation in Rwanda and the role played by UNAMIR and, to that end, requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 9 February 1995 and 9 April 1995, on UNAMIR's discharge of its mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards repatriation of refugees;

11. Commends the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and his Special Humanitarian Envoy to coordinate the United Nations response to the various aspects of the crisis in Rwanda;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE
MINISTERE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS
ET DE L'ENERGIE
B.P. 24 KIGALI.

KIGALI le, 16 FEV. 1995

N° 1233/18-03

Monsieur le Représentant-Résident
du PNUD
KIGALI.

Handwritten: 7 Oct 95
Objet: -Projet RWA/94/010 " Programme d'urgence
d'assistance à la réhabilitation et la
reconstruction de la ville de KIGALI et
d'autres centres urbains :
- Termes de référence VNU-Ingénieur Civil
spécialiste en suivi des chantiers de
Bâtiments et Travaux Publics

Monsieur le Représentant-Résident

Dans le cadre des activités du
projet RWA/94/010 - Composante "Réhabilitation des Bâtiments
Publics" - , j'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir par la
présente les termes de référence du VNU-Ingénieur Civil
spécialiste en suivi des chantiers de Bâtiments et Travaux
Publics.

Compte tenu de l'urgence requise
pour le démarrage des activités du projet , je vous prie de
prendre toutes les dispositions nécessaires pour son recrutement
rapide .

Veuillez agréer , Monsieur le
Représentant-Résident l'assurance de ma considération
distinguée .

Le Ministre des Travaux Publics
et de l'Energie

NTAKIRUTINKA Charles

Po

Handwritten signature
NYONGIRA
Directeur des Travaux Publics

Copie pour information:

- Monsieur le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
et de la Coopération
KIGALI.
- Monsieur le Ministre du Plan
KIGALI.
- Monsieur le Ministre de la Réhabilitation
et de l'Intégration sociale
KIGALI.
- ✓ S.E. Monsieur Shaharyar M.Khan
Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire
Général des Nations Unies
KIGALI.

MEDECINE SANS FRONTIERES
REGIONAL INFORMATION OFFICE
P.O. BOX 1119
NAIROBI
KENYA
YESHING ADDRESS:
MARCONI AVENUE ROAD
OFF ANDWINGS KODHEK ROAD
TEL: 728350
728067
726777/8
FAX: 254-2-728067
254-2-361583



MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES
MSF INTERNATIONAL

ATTN: MR A.S. DAO
UNAMIR - KIGALI

FROM: SAMANTHA BOLTON
MSF INTERNATIONAL - REGIONAL OFFICE
NAIROBI - KENYA

DATE: FRIDAY 27 JANUARY 1994

RE: POPULATIONS IN DANGER DAY

Dear Mr Dao,

On behalf of all the MSFs, I would like to thank you for your support and much appreciated contribution to the debate from the floor on Wednesday night.

We had lots of phonecalls from various NGOs, organizations and journalists who enjoyed listening to all the different comments put forward, and who were please to have the opportunity to ask some questions directly to the men on the front line from Kigali.

I am sorry I didn't see you before you had to leave, to thank you personally for your time and effort. I will drop by to see your team at UNAMIR next time I am in Kigali.

As I mentioned before, I think the vast majority of journalists were there out of interest and not for work, although some did mention that if they were going to do a piece in the future, they would call the panelists.

Thanks again for your time and effort, and MSF looks forward to more such discussions/events with you and UNAMIR in the near future!

Kind regards

Samantha Bolton
MSF International

MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES IS A PRIVATE, INTERNATIONAL, HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATION

Jan. 27 1995 3:37 PM P02

PHONE NO. : 72 80 67

UNAMIR-KIGALI
FROM: MSF INTERNATIONAL

- 1 - R_x = 73985
73987

ARDEC
RWANDAN AGENCY FOR
DEVELOPMENT AND
COOPERATION

Kigali - February 1995

Project title:
10,000 Youths for
10,000 Homes in Kigali
and in Rwanda

The Project's objectives, framework, and
general outline.

TRANSLATED FROM ORIGINAL TEXT IN FRENCH

ARDEC

RWANDAN AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

A Non-Profit Organization

Excerpts of the Statutes

Chapter I. Name, Subject, Headquarters, Duration

Article 1.

The RWANDAN AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION, A Non-Profit Organization, was created in the Republic of Rwanda and is governed by the present statutes and legislation.

Article 2.

ARDEC's objectives:

- To invest in the recovery of the social and economic life of the country in general
- To support the associations and groups working in the sectors for the production, processing and commercialization of animal, mineral and vegetable products.
- To promote all surrounding activities required to implement these projects and particularly those linked to the protection and restoration of the environment.
- To fully participate in the reconciliation and reconstruction of peace through the improvement of the population's living conditions.

Developed in the spirit and along the lines of the larger objectives of ARDEC

which are written in article 2 of the agency's statute...See Excerpt of Attached Statutes.....

...the project "10,000 Youths for 10,000 houses in Kigali" attempts to address three main issues presently affecting the country as a whole and which are particularly accentuated in Kigali:

1. To develop a movement of reconciliation between groups by proposing a common project which will enable them to relearn how to live together, without attenuating or eluding the normal course of justice.
2. To apply this project in the present emergency. The construction of housing in Kigali is a particularly serious problem in the Capital.
3. The implementation of the project will favor the development of executives and national officials fully capable of assuming or re-assuming the management of affairs in their country.

For this reason, and following discussions with the authorities, we have agreed to implement the project entitled "10,000 Youths for 10,000 Lodgings in Kigali".

This project, which is to grow quite rapidly, should be applied and integrated into various activities related to the economic recovery of the country and all other areas.

Our experience in the area of reforestation and regeneration of the soil and integrated development projects were solicited by several Prefectures. In the weeks to come, we will closely consider all the proposals in these different sectors.

The organization of producers and agents, in a EIG (Economic Interest Group) with the Ministry of Youth and associated movements is also one of ARDEC's priority objectives.

The economic recovery of the country must therefore be achieved in the framework of fully restoring the producer's responsibility and creativity which will require an equal redistribution of the profits generated by the everyone's labors.

There shall also be a progression in the financing and management of the project which will evolve as quickly as possible from the laborer who is paid in food to the "shareholder" who is paid in cash as a responsible member of an EIG.

The Situation in Kigali and the Project

The housing deficit in the capital is estimated to represent some 200,000 "homeless" persons including exiled persons and refugees who have returned and the displaced persons who are expected soon.

Tensions which are already high and gradually increasing are visible today in the city.

Added to this serious problem is the out-of-work youth (estimated at 50,000 in the capital and its suburbs) which is turning to everything from petty crimes to more serious offenses.

Equating the two parameters - housing and youth - led us to propose this project which stresses that "the clock is ticking" ... we must act without delay.

Thus, without financial means and with the support of WFP, ARDEC took the initiative of opening the first sites. It was thus that at the entry to the nation's capital, 12 brick-making sites were opened to supply the "construction" project.

These sites will turn out some 240,000 bricks a day. This figure must increase to an average of 800,000 a day when other new sites are opened (See attached plan). Each person should produce 400 bricks a day and we are at present employing 600 laborers in the beginning phase.

The ovens in which the bricks are baked require wood which we have

begun to exploit in surrounding forests. The project is devoted to replanting twice the area deforested immediately and will set up nurseries which will produce the necessary seedlings to replant 2,000 hectares.

As we have already mentioned, this is only a first step. Other projects in the areas where exiled or displaced persons are settling or returning are currently in the planning stages. In the letter and spirit of our statutes, they must contribute to the rebuilding and reconciliation of all activities and the country's population as a whole.

The project called "The Youth Charter" will contribute to this large movement.

ARDEC

RWANDAN AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

Forecasted MINIMUM Budget for 1 Year

1. EQUIPMENT

EQUIPMENT	UNIT (US\$)	UNIT (RWF)	TOTAL (US\$)	TOTAL (RWF)
2 TYPEWRITERS	\$ 417.00	RWF 83,400.00	\$ 834.00	RWF 166,800.00
1 PC COMPUTER	\$ 2,500.00	RWF 500,000.00	\$ 2,500.00	RWF 500,000.00
1 FAX MACHINE	\$ 834.00	RWF 166,800.00	\$ 834.00	RWF 166,800.00
OFFICE FURNITURE	\$ 3,000.00	RWF 600,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	RWF 600,000.00
OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$ 750.00	RWF 150,000.00	\$ 750.00	RWF 150,000.00
SUB-TOTAL FOR OFFICE RELATED EQUIPMENT			\$ 7,918.00	RWF 1,583,600.00
4 VEHICLES	\$15,000.00	RWF 3 million	\$60,000.00	RWF 12 million
TOTAL FOR ALL EQUIPMENT			\$67,918.00	RWF 13,583,600.00

2. PERSONNEL

EQUIPMENT	MONTHLY SALARY (US\$)	MONTHLY SALARY (RWF)
1 GENERAL DIRECTOR	\$ 450.00	RWF 90,000.00
1 ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	\$ 375.00	RWF 75,000.00
1 ENGINEER	\$ 350.00	RWF 70,000.00
1 ECONOMIST	\$ 350.00	RWF 70,000.00
1 ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT	\$ 350.00	RWF 70,000.00
1 SECRETARY	\$ 300.00	RWF 60,000.00
4 DRIVERS	\$ 200.00	RWF 40,000.00
2 EMPLOYERS	\$ 175.00	RWF 35,000.00
TOTAL MONTHLY COST	\$ 2,550.00	RWF 510,000.00
WELFARE COSTS (X 1.5)	\$ 3,825.00	RWF 765,000.00
TOTAL FOR PERSONNEL [FOR 12 MONTHS]	\$45,900.00	RWF 9,180,000

3. OPERATING COSTS

TRANSPORTATION, MISSIONS	US\$ 10,000.00	RWF 2,000,000.00
FUEL	US\$ 12,000.00	RWF 2,400,000.00
VEHICLE INSURANCE	US\$ 1,600.00	RWF 320,000.00
MAINTENANCE, SPARE PARTS	US\$ 6,000.00	RWF 1,200,000.00
TELEPHONE, FAX, CORRESPONDANCE, ETC.	US\$ 7,200.00	RWF 1,440,000.00
TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	US\$ 36,800.00	RWF 7,360,000.00
OVERALL TOTAL (1+2+3)	US\$ 150,618.00	RWF 30,123,600.00
MISCELLANEAOUS COST (5%)	US\$ 7,531.00	RWF 1,506,200.00
GRAND TOTAL	US\$ 158,149.00	RWF 31,629,800.00

ARDEC
RWANDAN AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND
COOPERATION

Chronology of operating expenses - over the course of 1 year

PERIOD (MONTH)	COST OF EQUIPMENT	PERSONNEL SALARY	OPERATING COSTS	MISCELLANEOUS COSTS	TOTAL COSTS
1ST	50,751.00	3,825.00	4,300.00	931.00	59,807.00
2ND	17,167.00	3,825.00	3,500.00	600.00	25,092.00
3RD	-	3,825.00	3,100.00	600.00	7,525.00
4TH	-	3,825.00	3,100.00	600.00	7,525.00
5TH	-	3,825.00	3,100.00	600.00	7,525.00
6TH	-	3,825.00	3,100.00	600.00	7,525.00
7TH	-	3,825.00	3,100.00	600.00	7,525.00
8TH	-	3,825.00	3,100.00	600.00	7,525.00
9TH	-	3,825.00	3,100.00	600.00	7,525.00
10TH	-	3,825.00	3,100.00	600.00	7,525.00
11TH	-	3,825.00	2,100.00	600.00	6,225.00
12TH	-	3,825.00	2,100.00	600.00	6,225.00
TOTAL	67,918.00	45,900.00	36,800.00	7,531.00	158,145.00

All amounts shown in Rwandan Francs. For budget in US Dollars: US\$1.00 = RWF 200.

1. CONTEXT OF THE PROGRAMME

Following the conflict in Rwanda, our activities will be implemented in the framework of the country's economic recovery by relying on its human resources, the youth, in part to reduce unemployment and also to support the demilitarization process in the near future.

Therefore this program focuses on an urgent housing problem in the capital Kigali which is represented by some 200,000 homeless persons composed of refugees returning from Uganda, Burundi, etc. and internally displaced persons. The program will need to create a dynamism which will enable us to provide 10,000 housing units in the capital.

An integrated system will permit us to achieve the different stages of the program:

- Extraction of raw materials (clay and soil).
- Exploitation of the wood for burning and replanting twice the area exploited
- Casting of bricks
- Drying of bricks
- Delivery of bricks
- Building housing and selling parts of the production.

Each step will be managed by an Economic Interest Group (EIG) which will gradually become more autonomous in its management style while still remaining linked to the project.

Our operation is based on the principle of Persons/Day which make each worker responsible for reaching the designated objective.

2. PRESENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME

The program was proposed by the Agency for Development and Cooperation and received the support of Rwandan authorities.

The program began in January 1995 and depending on the results will last anywhere from 12 to 24 months. The various stages of the program will be implemented in the following manner:

1. Exploitation of forests and reforestation

First Site: RUNDA Commune in GITARAMA Prefecture, plus other locations to be named later.

Quantity : The programme will utilize 87,500 steres of wood.

Based on a quantity of 50 to 100 steres of wood per hectare, the program will exploit approximately 1,000 hectares. Reforestation will take place over a 2,000 hectare area and will involve the planting of 1,000 seedlings per hectare.

2. Brick making:

First site: RUNDA Commune - GITARAMA Prefecture - plus other sites to be named later.

Quantity: Building an average sized house with three rooms, kitchen and bathroom requires 25,000 bricks. The programme will therefore produce 250 million bricks.

3. Building Housing :

Site : Kigali Prefecture

Quantity : 10,000 standard houses (3 rooms, kitchen, bathroom) and other types of construction.

3. Division of Labor:

With 250 working days in a year to make a total of 250 million 19cm x 10cm x 6cm bricks, the optimum production rate would be at 1 million bricks per day, and will require the use of the following:

To exploit the lumber, at a rate of one stere per person per day, requires 350 workers which should enable 50 ovens to produce a total of 200,000 bricks.

To produce the bricks, at a rate of 400 bricks per person per day, requires 2,500 workers for Soil-extraction and Casting; 2,500 workers to Build the ovens; and 2,500 workers to

Break down the ovens.

To transport the bricks to the construction site, at a rate of 2,500 bricks per persons per day, requires 400 workers.

To build the housing, at a rate of 100 persons per day per house, requires 4,000 construction workers.

To reforest all exploited areas, at a total rate of 120,000 persons per day , requires 480 workers.

● An overall total of 12,730 workers per day.

NOTE TO THE FILE

POSSIBLE AREAS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN RWA/94/010 AND ARDEC

The emergency assistance programme for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the capital city of KIGALI and the other urban centres likewise has similar objectives as ARDEC, particularly in the area of reviving the economic and social life of the Rwandese people following the April - July 1994 war. In effect, 2 (two) of its components, namely, a) Institutional support to the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration (MINIREISO - the host ministry for the project) and b) the resettlement of 'returnees'. The third component c) rehabilitation of public buildings is equally in accordance with ARDEC objectives especially in the creation of employment. Most of the public building rehabilitation works will be executed with labour intensive contracts.

Hereunder are relevant budget lines that are in line with ARDCEC objectives;

Component A: Assistance Institutionel

Expert International:	11.51 Consultant Droit Foncier	-	\$EU 15,000.00
	11.53 Consultant Finance Habitat	-	\$EU 15,000.00
Expert National:	17.01 Consultant Politique Logement	-	\$EU 24,000.00
	17.02 Consultant Nationaux (Divers)	-	\$EU 6,000.00

Component B: Relogement des Famille Rapatriees

Sous - Contrat	20.01 Etude Topographiques	-	\$EU 10,000.00
	20.01 Etude Amenagement	-	\$EU 30,000.00
Divers	53.01 Fonds de Garantie	-	\$EU 40,000.00
	53.02 Assistance Viabilisation	-	\$EU 30,000.00
	53.03 Assistance Logement	-	\$EU 55,000.00

With the identification and approval of sites by the central government for the resettlement of returnees, the project has the finances to prepare as well as service the sites for the construction of houses. The other budget lines could support technical assistance, if considered necessary, to develop a sustainable framework for housing finance and the legislation pertaining to land administration given the massive influx of refugees into Kigali.

An additional \$EU 2 million from the Dutch Trust Fund earmarked for the project; \$EU 1 million each for components b) Resettlement of the returnee families and c) rehabilitation of public buildings.

ARDEC .

AGENCE RWANDAISE pour le
DEVELOPPEMENT
et la COOPERATION _____

Kigali - février 1995 .

Projet " 10.000 jeunes
pour 10.000 logements
à KIGALI "et au RWANDA

Le projet : ses buts, son cadre ,
ses grandes lignes .

ARDEC . Agence Rwandaise pour le
Développement et la Coopération

. Kigali . février 1995 .

Extraits des Statuts

- Association sans but lucratif -

Chapitre 1. Dénomination, Objet, Siège, Durée

Article 1.

Il est créé, en République Rwandaise une Association sans but lucratif dénommée "Agence Rwandaise pour le Développement et la Coopération" ARDEC, régie par la législation en vigueur et par les présents statuts.

Article 2

L'ARDEC a pour objet de :

- S'investir dans la relance de la vie économique et sociale du pays en général
- Appuyer les groupements et associations impliqués dans les secteurs de production, de transformation, et de commercialisation des produits d'origine minérale, végétale et animale
- Promouvoir toutes les activités périphériques nécessaires à la mise en exécution de ces projets et en particulier ceux liés à la protection et à la restauration de l'environnement.
- Participer pleinement à la Réconciliation et à la Reconstruction de la Paix par l'amélioration des conditions de vie de la population.

.....

Congue dans l'esprit, et en direction
des grands objectifs de l'ARDEC, inscrits dans
l'article 2 des statuts de l'Agence

.... Voir Extraits des Statuts annexés

... le projet "10.000 jeunes pour 10.000 logements
à Kigali" voudrait aborder trois grands problèmes
qui se posent aujourd'hui à l'ensemble du pays,
et plus particulièrement dans la région de Kigali

1. Sans entraver ni contourner le cours normal
de la justice, développer un mouvement de
réconciliation entre les groupes en leur
proposant un projet commun qui leur
permette de réapprendre à vivre ensemble
2. Inscrire ce projet dans les urgences du moment;
et la construction de logements à Kigali est
un problème particulièrement grave dans la
capitale
3. Favoriser, dans l'exécution du projet, l'émergence
de cadres et responsables nationaux capables
de prendre, ou de reprendre pleinement en
main, la gestion des affaires de leur pays.

Pour ces raisons, et après discussion avec les autorités,
nous avons convenu de mettre en route le projet

" 10.000 jeunes pour 10.000 logements à Kigali".

Il s'agit d'une démarche qui doit s'élargir très rapidement, et qui doit s'inscrire dans des activités diversifiées et intégrées dans la relance de l'économie du pays et dans tous les domaines.

Notre expérience dans le domaine du reboisement, de la régénération des sols, des projets de développement intégré, a été sollicitée par plusieurs préfectures, et nous allons dans les semaines à venir considérer attentivement toutes les propositions dans ces différents secteurs.

L'organisation de producteurs et d'actifs, en G.I.E (groupement d'intérêt économique) avec le Ministère de la Jeunesse et des Mouvements Associatifs est également un des objectifs prioritaires de l'ARDEC.

La relance de l'économie du pays, doit en effet, se réaliser dans un cadre qui réhabilite pleinement le producteur dans sa responsabilité et dans sa créativité, et qui veille aussi à une juste répartition des profits générés par le travail de tous.

Il y aura ainsi une progression dans la rémunération et dans la gestion du projet qui évoluera le plus rapidement possible de l'ouvrier payé au départ avec des vagues vers un statut

"d'actionnaire" rémunéré en espèces et membre responsable d'un G.I.E

La situation à KIGALI et le projet.

Le déficit inventorié, en matière de logement dans la capitale est estimé à environ 200.000 personnes "sans toit" en comptant les exilés et réfugiés qui rentrent et les déplacés qui sont attendus dans un court délai.

Des tensions déjà fortes et qui iront encore en s'accroissant, se manifestent aujourd'hui dans la ville

A ce grave problème, s'ajoute celui d'une jeunesse désœuvrée (on estime les jeunes chômeurs à un chiffre de 50.000 pour la capitale et sa grande banlieue), et, de la petite délinquance à la grande délinquance, cette jeunesse est prête pour toutes les aventures.

La mise en équation de ces deux paramètres, logement plus jeunesse, nous a conduit à la proposition du projet en insistant particulièrement sur "le temps qui presse"... il faut agir sans tarder

L'Ardec a donc pris l'initiative, sans moyens financiers et avec l'appui du PATI, pour commencer d'ouvrir les premiers chantiers. C'est ainsi qu'aux

portes de la capitale, furent lancés, 12 chantiers de fabrication de briques destinées à alimenter le projet "construction".

Ces chantiers tournent à la cadence de 240.000 briques/Jour. Ces chiffres doivent être atteints par l'ouverture de nouveaux chantiers le niveau moyen de 800.000 briques/Jour (voir planning annexé). Chaque actif devant produire 400 briques par jour et actuellement nous occupons 600 ouvriers dans la phase de démarrage.

Les briques doivent être crues avec du bois que nous avons commencé à exploiter dans la région. Le projet s'est engagé à reboiser immédiatement le double des surfaces exploitées, et nous allons mettre en place les pépinières qui produiront les plants nécessaires au reboisement de 2.000 hectares.

Comme nous l'avons mentionné, il s'agit là d'un premier pas. D'autres projets, dans les régions où doivent s'installer ou se réinstaller des exilés de retour, des déplacés qui se remettent en place, sont déjà à l'étude. Ils doivent participer, dans la lettre et dans l'esprit de nos statuts, à la reconstruction et à la réconciliation de toutes les activités et de toute la population du pays.

Le projet "Charte des Jeunes" veut participer à ce large mouvement.

ARDEC.

Agence Rwandaise pour le Développement et la Coopération

Budget Prévisionnel MINIMUM pour 1 année

1. EQUIPEMENT

	unité		total
2 machines à écrire	à 417 \$ - 83.400 FRW	834 \$	166.800 FRW
1 micro-ordinateur	2.500 \$ 500.000 -	2.500 -	500.000 -
1 téléph. fax	834 - 166.800 -	834 -	166.800 -
meublier bureau	3.000 - 600.000 -	3.000 -	600.000 -
divers bureau	750 - 150.000 -	750 -	150.000 -
Sous-TOTAL bureau			7.918. \$ 1.583.600. FRW.
4 véhicules	15.000 \$ 3.000.000.-	60.000 \$	12.000.000. FRW
TOTAL EQUIPEMENT (1)			67.918. \$ 13.583.600. FRW

2. PERSONNEL

	mois -		
1 directeur gén.	450 \$ 90.000 FRW	<p>Mr. Dao</p> <p>P1. ensure that you come up with a good project. ED is already print up some office equipment. P1 ensure it gets to the capital</p> <p>Seahung 2321</p>	
1 - adjoint projet	375 - 75.000 -		
1 ingénieur	350 - 70.000 -		
1 économiste	350 - 70.000 -		
1 administ. comptable	350 - 70.000 -		
1 secrétaire	300 - 60.000 -		
4 chauffeurs	200 - 40.000 -		
2 employés	175 - 35.000 -		
total mois	2.550 \$ 510.000 FRW		
Charges Sociales x 1,5	3.825 \$ 765.000. FRW		
(2) TOTAL PERSONNEL x 12 mois			45.900. \$ 9.180.000. FRW

3. FONCTIONNEMENT

Déplacements, mission	10.000 \$ 2.000.000 FRW
Carburant	12.000 - 2.400.000 -
Assurances Véhic.	1.600 - 320.000 -
Entretien. Pièces dét.	6.000 - 1.200.000 -
Téléph. fax, corrip. divers	7.200 - 1.440.000 -
TOTAL FONCT.	36.800 \$ 7.360.000 FRW
TOTAL GENERAL	150.618. \$ 30.123.600 FRW
Divers Imprévus 5%	7.531 \$ 1.506.200 FRW
GRAND TOTAL	158.149. \$ 31.629.800. FRI

ARDEC - Agence Rwandaise pour le Développement et la Coopération

Chronogramme des dépenses de fonctionnement - 1 exercice de 12 mois

Chapitre	1 ^{er} mois	2 ^{em} mois	3 ^e mois	4 ^e mois	5 ^{em} mois	6 ^{em} mois	7 ^{em} mois	8 ^{em} mois	9 ^{em} mois	10 ^{em} mois	11 ^{em} mois	12 ^{em} mois	TOTAL
EQUIPEMENT	50.751.	17.167.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.918
PERSONNEL	3.825.	3.825.	3.825.	3.825.	3.825.	3.825.	3.825.	3.825.	3.825.	3.825.	3.825.	3.825.	45.900.
FONCTIONN.	4.800	3.500	3.100.	3.100.	3.100	3.100.	3.100.	3.100.	3.100.	3.100	2.100	2.100.	36.800.
IMPREVUS	931.-	600.	600.	600.	600.	600.	600.	600.	600.	600.	600.	600.	7.531.
Total	59.807.	25.092.	7.525.	7.525.	7.525.	7.525.	7.525.	7.525.	7.525.	7.525.	6.225.	6.225.	158.448

Budget en dollars U.S - 1 \$ = 200 FRW

1. CONTEXTE DU PROGRAMME :

Faisant suite au conflit qu'a connu le Rwanda, notre intervention s'inscrit dans le cadre de la relance économique du pays, en s'appuyant sur ses forces vives, la jeunesse pour partie désœuvrée et pour partie démilitarisée dans un avenir proche.

Ainsi, ce programme est centré autour du problème urgent de logement dans la capitale Kigali qui présente un déficit de 200.000 "sans logis" comprenant le retour des réfugiés (Ouganda, Burundi, ...) et des populations déplacées. Il s'agit de créer une dynamique permettant de réaliser 10.000 logements dans la capitale.

Un système intégré permettra d'assurer les différentes étapes du programme :

- Extraction des matières premières (argile et terre)
- Exploitation du bois de cuisson et renouvellement des espaces (superficie multipliée par 2)
- Moulage des briques
- Séchage des briques
- Livraison des briques
- Construction des logements et vente partielle de la production

chacune étant gérée par un Groupement d'Intérêt Économique (G.I.E.) qui deviendra progressivement autonome dans sa gestion tout en restant dépendant du projet.

Notre principe de fonctionnement s'appuie sur la notion **Homme/Jour** qui correspond à une responsabilisation de chaque actif par objectif dans la tâche à réaliser.

2. PRÉSENTATION DU PROGRAMME :

Le programme est proposé par l'Agence de Développement et de Coopération.

Le programme a reçu l'appui des autorités du pays.

Le programme a démarré en Janvier 1995 sur une durée variable en fonction des résultats de 12 à 24 mois.

Les différentes étapes du programme s'inscrivent dans le schéma suivant:

1. Exploitation du bois et reboisement :

1ère localisation : Commune de RUNDA - Préfecture de GITARAMA - Autres localisations à préciser

Quantité:

Le programme utilisera 87.500 stères de bois.

Sur une base de 50 à 100 stères par hectare, le programme exploitera environ 1.000 hectares.

Le reboisement s'effectuera donc sur une superficie de 2.000 hectares à raison de 1.000 plants par hectare.

2. Fabrication des briques :

1ère localisation : Commune de RUNDA - Préfecture de GITARAMA - Autres localisations à préciser

Quantité:

En construction, pour une maison moyenne de 3 pièces, cuisine et salle d'eau, il faut utiliser 25.000 briques.

Le programme produira donc 250 millions de briques.

3. Construction des logements :

Localisation : Préfecture de la ville de KIGALI

Quantité : 10.000 logements standards (3 pièces, cuisine, salle d'eau) et autres types de construction

3. RÉPARTITION DES ACTIFS :

Partant sur une année de 250 jours ouvrables afin de réaliser un total de 250 millions de briques de 19x10x6, l'optimum de production sera de 1 million de briques par jour, nécessitant l'emploi de :

Pour l'exploitation du bois :

Partant du ratio de 1 stère par Homme/jour

-> 350 actifs fournissant les 50 fours de 20.000 briques

Pour la production des briques :

A raison de 400 briques par Homme/jour

Terre et moulage

-> 2.500 actifs

Montage des fours

-> 2.500 actifs

Démontage des fours

-> 2.500 actifs

Pour le transport des briques :

Avec 2.500 briques transportées par Homme/jour

Transport sur chantier

-> 400 actifs

Pour la construction des logements :

Suivant le ratio de 100 Hommes/jour par maison

Construction

-> 4.000 actifs

Pour le reboisement :

Avec un total de 120.000 Hommes/jour

-> 480 actifs

Soit un total d'emplois de 12.730 actifs par jour.

PLANNING 1995-1996 DE DEBLOCCAGE DU PAM

[illegible][illegible]



NOTE VERBALE

SRSB/NV/41/95

La Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR) présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de la République Rwandaise et a le plaisir de porter à sa connaissance que par correspondance datée du 17 mars 1995, le Haut-Commissaire aux Droits de l'Homme, M. José AYALA-LASSO, informe le Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies, Ambassadeur Shaharyar M. KHAN, qu'il arrivera à Kigali dans la matinée du 31 mars 1995 en provenance de Bujumbura. Il séjournera au Rwanda jusqu'au 3 avril 1995 et en repartira ce même jour à 19:00 heures pour retourner à Genève.

Durant son séjour, le Haut-Commissaire se propose de rencontrer les Autorités gouvernementales et les responsables des Agences des Nations Unies pour revoir avec eux tous les aspects de l'Opération des droits de l'homme au Rwanda, et examiner avec le Gouvernement un programme d'ensemble de l'assistance technique en matière de droits de l'homme pour l'administration de la justice du Rwanda.

Il sera accompagné des membres du Secrétariat des Nations Unies, Bureau de Genève, dont les noms suivent :

M. Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chef, Branche des Procédures Spéciales
M. Jamal Benomar, Chef, Section des Services Techniques
M. Thomas Netter, Service de l'Information

En attendant l'harmonisation du Programme d'activités du Haut-Commissaire à Kigali avec le Bureau du Coordonnateur des Observateurs des Droits de l'Homme au Rwanda, la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda saurait gré au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de bien vouloir organiser dans la journée du 3 avril 1995 une rencontre du Haut-Commissaire avec le Vice-Président de la République et Ministre de la Défense Nationale, S.E. Le Général-Major Paul Kagamé.

La Mission des Nations Unies au Rwanda saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération Internationale de la République Rwandaise les assurances de sa très haute considération.



Fait à Kigali, le 21 mars 1995