

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

APPEAL

**FOR ASSISTANCE TO BURUNDI AND RWANDAN REFUGEES AND
RETURNEES IN 1996**

**Fund raising Service ,December 1995
Geneva,Switzerland**

RÉSUMÉ

Cet Appel aux contributions des donateurs présente une évaluation de l'opération spéciale au Rwanda et au Burundi au cours de la deuxième moitié de l'année 1995 ainsi qu'une évaluation des besoins pour l'année 1996.

Les douze derniers mois ont été marqués par une pression croissante pour le rapatriement des réfugiés de la part des principaux pays d'asile. Cette pression s'est traduite par des refoulements, la fermeture des frontières tanzaniennes aux réfugiés et a culminé par les expulsions massives du territoire zaïrois à la mi-août.

A la demande du Secrétaire-Général soutenu en cela par le Conseil de Sécurité, le Haut-Commissaire effectua une visite dans la région du 28 août au 7 septembre 1995. A cette occasion, il discuta avec les autorités gouvernementales des pays concernés par le problème des réfugiés.

Sur la base de ces discussions, de ces visites et de ces observations et après avoir obtenu l'assurance de la part des autorités des pays d'asile et des pays d'origine que les engagements pris au cours du Sommet de Nairobi et à la Conférence de Bujumbura seraient mis en oeuvre rapidement ainsi que les accords tripartites sur le rapatriement volontaire, le Haut-Commissaire entreprit d'accélérer le rapatriement volontaire des réfugiés au Rwanda.

Le mouvement de retour des réfugiés a atteint un sommet de 1 500 retours par jour pendant la troisième semaine du mois d'octobre avant de retomber à moins de 200 en moyenne. Afin d'évaluer la situation, de revoir les engagements de chaque partie concernée et de raviver les efforts, le Haut-Commissaire proposa aux Premiers Ministres du Rwanda et du Zaïre d'organiser une deuxième réunion tripartite au niveau ministériel. Cette réunion devrait avoir lieu au milieu du mois de décembre.

Cet Appel met l'accent sur la promotion des rapatriements volontaires au Rwanda. Le Haut-Commissariat aux Réfugiés prévoit un changement dans l'utilisation des ressources; elles devraient être affectées non plus aux activités de soins et de maintenance dans les pays d'accueil mais plutôt au rapatriement et à la réintégration dans les pays d'origine. Cependant, pour que les efforts du H.C.R. pour encourager un mouvement important de rapatriement volontaire soient couronnés de succès, ils doivent être accompagnés par la mise en oeuvre de toutes les mesures prévues dans les accords internationaux mentionnés ci-dessus.

L'Appel aux contributions de 1996 donne une estimation détaillée des besoins de financement de l'Opération Régionale de 1996, en spécifiant, entre autres, le montant requis pour l'accueil et la réintégration des réfugiés au Rwanda et au Burundi. On part de l'hypothèse qu'un nombre considérable de réfugiés seront rentrés d'ici la fin 1995. Il restera cependant environ 1,7 millions de réfugiés répartis dans les camps du Burundi, de Tanzanie et du Zaïre et qui continueront à nécessiter une assistance avant leur rapatriement. Le rapport propose aussi un certain nombre de mesures concernant l'impact de la présence des réfugiés sur l'économie et l'environnement des trois pays d'asile.

Afin de promouvoir un flot massif, rapide et ininterrompu de rapatriement volontaire au Rwanda, le H.C.R. a développé un Plan Régional d'Action qui sera disponible sous peu. Ce plan fait une description de toutes les mesures pratiques entreprises actuellement et celles prévues pour l'année 1996. Selon nos estimations, environ **820 000** réfugiés rwandais devraient être rapatriés d'ici 1996, ce qui laissera un flot résiduel de **900'000** réfugiés d'ici la fin de l'année 1996.

Le H.C.R. considère que la promotion de rapatriement volontaire est prématurée en ce qui concerne le Burundi, étant donné la situation de guerre civile qui y prévaut. En effet, un nombre considérable de nouveaux réfugiés continue d'arriver du Burundi à Uvira, au Zaïre. Cependant, plusieurs centaines de réfugiés ont décidé de rentrer.

L'assistance aux personnes de retour au Rwanda et au Burundi, qu'il s'agisse des "anciens" et des "nouveaux" réfugiés va consister en des services d'accueil et de transport à l'intérieur des deux pays. Les réfugiés recevront à leur arrivée un colis contenant des articles non alimentaires fournis par le H.C.R. et une ration alimentaire de deux mois fournie par le Programme Alimentaire Mondial

(P.A.M.). Les semences et les outils agricoles seront fournis par l'Organisation des Nations-Unies pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture (F.A.O.) et la Communauté Européenne à travers le Programme ECHO.

En ce qui concerne l'accueil d'un grand nombre de réfugiés au Rwanda, le manque de terres et de logements constitue un sujet de préoccupation pour le flot d'"anciens" réfugiés qui ont fui en vagues successives entre 1959 et 1990. Ce flot est estimé par le Gouvernement rwandais à **800'000** réfugiés. Comme les problèmes de logements risquent de provoquer des conflits entre les deux groupes de réfugiés, le H.C.R. va contribuer de manière substantielle à la construction de logements en 1996. Les activités de réintégration du flot de "nouveaux" réfugiés qui ont fui le Rwanda suite aux événements d'avril 1994 se concentreront sur la réhabilitation de l'infrastructure de base dans les villages susceptibles de recevoir un grand nombre de rapatriés.

Le climat d'insécurité régnant dans les régions Nord et Sud-Kivu du Zaïre constitue un autre sujet de préoccupation. De ce fait, le H.C.R. envisage de continuer l'Opération Zaïroise de Maintien de la Sécurité dans les Camps tout au long de l'année 1996. Cette Opération, composée de 1'500 hommes des troupes d'élite du Zaïre et du Groupe Civil de Liaison et de Sécurité ainsi que d'officiers expérimentés en provenance d'Afrique de l'Ouest, des Pays-Bas et de la Suisse, s'est avérée efficace pour restaurer et maintenir la sécurité dans les camps de réfugiés et les environs immédiats.

La situation dans les camps au Nord-Ouest de la Tanzanie qui accueillent 570'000 réfugiés est moins préoccupante. Elle requiert néanmoins des mesures spécifiques. La sécurité est assurée grâce à un accord avec les forces de police tanzaniennes, accord qui sera renforcé en 1996. Il comprend la mise en place de lieux spéciaux destinés aux personnes troublant la paix dans les camps et qui découragent les rapatriements volontaires.

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Photo cover page by UNHCR/A.Hollman

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Appeal presents an assessment of the status of the Burundi-Rwanda Special Operation in the second half of 1995 and considers operational requirements for 1996.

The past 12 months were marked by mounting pressure for repatriation from the main countries of asylum. This manifested itself through several incidents of refoulement, the closure of the Tanzanian border to asylum seekers and culminated in mass expulsions from Zaire in mid-August.

At the request of the Secretary-General, and with the support of the United Nations Security Council troubled by the potentially grave security situation resulting from these mass expulsions, the High Commissioner visited the region and held discussions with concerned Governments between 28 August and 7 September 1995. This was the third visit of the High Commissioner to the region in less than 14 months.

Based on her discussions, visits and observations, and more particularly on the firm assurances given to her by leaders of both the countries of asylum and the countries of origin that they would rapidly implement the commitments made at the Nairobi Summit, the Bujumbura Conference and the Tripartite Agreements on Voluntary Repatriation, the High Commissioner undertook to promote accelerated voluntary repatriation to Rwanda.

After having reached a peak of some 1,500 returnees in a single day during the third week of October, the movement of voluntary returns dropped to an average of less than 200 a day. In order to assess this situation, review the commitments of each of the parties and give renewed impetus to this joint repatriation effort, particularly for refugees currently in Zaire, the High Commissioner has written to the Prime Ministers of Rwanda and Zaire to convene a second tripartite meeting at ministerial level. The meeting is expected to take place in mid-December.

This Appeal emphasizes the promotion of voluntary repatriation to Rwanda. UNHCR plans a change in the use of resources from care and maintenance activities in countries of asylum to repatriation and reintegration in countries of origin. To be successful, UNHCR's commitment to encourage an early and massive voluntary repatriation will need, however, to be accompanied by the full implementation of all other measures foreseen through the international instruments mentioned above.

This 1996 Appeal provides details of the funding requirements of the Regional Operation in 1996, specifying, *inter alia*, estimated requirements for reception and reintegration measures for returnees both in Rwanda and Burundi. For 1996 planning purposes, it is assumed that considerable numbers of Rwandan refugees will have repatriated by the end of 1995. However, there will still remain some 1.7 million refugees in camps in Burundi, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire, who will continue to need care and maintenance assistance prior to repatriation. Finally, the Appeal proposes a limited number of urgent measures to address the serious impact resulting from the presence of refugees on the economy and the environment of the three asylum countries.

In order to promote a massive, rapid and uninterrupted voluntary repatriation of refugees to Rwanda, UNHCR has developed a Regional Plan of Action which will be made available to donors shortly. This plan describes all practical measures presently undertaken and those foreseen in 1996. According to our present estimates, some 820,000 Rwandan refugees could repatriate during 1996, leaving a residual caseload some 900,000 by the end of the year.

It should be noted that UNHCR considers promotion of voluntary repatriation to Burundi premature at this stage, as civil strife still prevails in certain parts of the country. Indeed, considerable numbers of new refugees from Burundi continue to arrive in Uvira, Zaire. Nevertheless, several hundred Burundi refugees have decided to repatriate

Assistance to returnees in Rwanda and Burundi, both of the "old" and "new caseloads" will consist of reception facilities and transport inside Rwanda and Burundi. Upon arrival in Rwanda and Burundi, returnees will receive a repatriation package consisting of basic nonfood items provided by UNHCR and a two-months supply of basic food to be provided by the World Food Programme (WFP). Seeds and agricultural tools will be supplied by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the European Community through ECHO.

Of particular concern for the reception of large numbers of returnees in Rwanda is the shortage of land and housing for the returning "old caseload" refugees, who had fled their country in successive movements between 1959 and 1990, and estimated at over 800,000 by the Government of Rwanda. As the housing problem is likely to create conflict between the two groups of returnees, UNHCR will contribute substantially to housing construction in 1996. Reintegration activities for the returning "new caseload" refugees who fled Rwanda after the events of April 1994 will concentrate on rehabilitation of basic infrastructure in villages likely to receive large numbers of returnees.

As large-scale returns are expected in 1996, all major investments in infrastructure in refugee camps have been put on hold for the time being.

The climate of insecurity in the North and South Kivu regions of Eastern Zaire remains of serious concern. UNHCR will continue, therefore, the Zairian Camp Security Operation throughout 1996. This Operation, consisting of 1,500 elite Zairian troops and the Civilian Security Liaison Group, of experienced officers from four West African countries, the Netherlands and Switzerland, has proven to be a very effective means of restoring and maintaining security in the refugee camps and the immediate surroundings.

Although relatively less problematic, the security situation in north-western Tanzania, which hosts some 570,000 refugees, continues to warrant specific security measures. Security is provided through an arrangement with the Tanzanian police force, which will be strengthened in 1996. Included is the establishment of special closed facilities to accommodate certain categories of persons whose activities endanger peace in the camps and who attempt to discourage voluntary repatriation.

ASSISTANCE BUDGET BY SECTOR

1 January - 31 December 1996

(includes care, maintenance and repatriation in Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire, and reintegration in Burundi and Rwanda)

Sector	US\$
FOOD (complementing WFP)	4,601,983
TRANSPORT/LOGISTICS	43,815,437
DOMESTIC RELIEF ITEMS	29,907,042
WATER SUPPLY	25,068,897
SANITATION	8,547,066
HEALTH/NUTRITION	28,358,439
SHELTER/INFRASTRUCTURE	28,687,793
COMMUNITY SERVICES	10,420,404
EDUCATION	8,585,054
CROP PRODUCTION	2,530,605
LIVESTOCK/VETERINARY SERVICES	1,460,000
FORESTRY	4,153,424
INCOME GENERATION	4,145
PROTECTION/LEGAL SERVICES	16,754,925
AGENCY OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	18,448,712
PROGRAMME DELIVERY COSTS	52,777,201
<i>SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS</i>	<i>278,621,127</i>
UNHCR ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT COSTS	9,751,773
GRAND TOTAL	288,5372,900
Contribution received	52,533,587
SHORTFALL	225,8399313

CONTRIBUTIONS in 1995
as of 14 December 1995
(in US\$)

Donor	Total
Australia	729,927
Austria	227,419
Belgium	1,130,742
Canada	1,569,286
Denmark	4,267,161
Finland	451,957
France	1,441,697
Germany	1,515,642
Iceland.....	30,000
Ireland	451,120
Italy	368,098
Japan	25,700,000
Luxembourg.	212,014
Netherlands	13,419,757
Norway	307,692
Spain.....	2,500,000
Sweden.....	4,229,263
Switzerland.....	2,647,105
Thailand	49,800
United States of America	60,068,975
European Commission	67,871,055
United Kingdom.....	4,846,620
United Nations Development Programme	22,770
NGOs and Private Donors	1,429,628
TOTAL	195,487,728

**RWANDAN AND BURUNDI REFUGEES
1995 -1996**

Number of Refugees 1.1.1995		<i>Estimated Number Refugees 1.1.1996</i>		
Country of Asylum	Total	<i>Country of Origin</i>		Total
		<i>Burundi</i>	<i>Rwanda</i>	
Burundi	253,000	–	159,000	159,000
Rwanda	2,200	3,000	–	3,000
Tanzania Ngara**	–	59,05	361,000	420,050
Karagwe	632,200	–	128,200	128,200
Kigoma >			23,000 --	23,000
Uganda ..	4,000		4,000	4,000
Zaire Bukavu >		–	296,000	296,000
Uvira	1,410,100	81,000	61,000	142,000
Goma >			708,000	708,000
TOTAL	2,301,500	166,050	1,717,200	1,883,250

In addition, UNHCR assisted 30,770 Burundi IDPs in 1995 1996 assistance will be limited to the areas currently housing Rwandan refugees and the main areas of return for Burundi refugees.

The Ngara, Tanzania refugee figure of 474,595 specified in the July 1995 Appeal was inflated. A September 1995 validation exercise resulted in revised refugee figure of 425,270.

A further correction, in Karagwe, resulted in a slight increase for the refugee numbers in this area

**RWANDAN AND BURUNDI RETURNEES,
1995 –1996**

Rwandan Returnees in 1995		<i>Estimated Number of Returnees in 1996 ***</i>		
Country of Asylurn	new caseload*	old caseload	<i>Country of Origin</i>	
			<i>Rwanda</i>	<i>Burundi</i>
*				
Burundi.....	30,000	2,487	80,000	—
Tanzania	6,300	5,940	150,000	10,000
Uganda	150	98,007	--	
Zaire	50,000	34,231	590,000	60,000
TOTAL	86,450	140,665	820,000	70,000

New caseload returnees are those who fled Rwanda after April 1994, and who returned either spontaneously or under UNHCR auspices.

UNHCR also provides some assistance in returnee areas with an estimated number of 800,000 persons who fled Rwanda between 1959 - 1990 or migrated earlier and who returned in the months following the establishment of a new Government in 1994. Some 7,000 Burundi refugees also returned to Burundi in 1995, of whom approximately 6,000 came from Zaire.

Rough initial estimates which are to be revised in spring 1996.

**II. INTRODUCTION AND
UPDATE ON POLITICAL EVENTS**

One of the main objectives in 1995 was the repatriation of Rwandan refugees which was actively promoted by UNHCR and the international community. On 7 January 1995, a Regional Summit was held in Nairobi to discuss ways of facilitating repatriation to Rwanda. It was attended by the Presidents of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania and the Prime Minister of Zaire. Among the proposals agreed upon were the separation of suspected perpetrators of genocide and intimidators from the refugees, as well as the need for speedy justice against the perpetrators of genocide in Rwanda. On 24 January 1995, an agreement was signed between Zaire and UNHCR to deploy the Zairian Camp Security Contingent and the Civilian Security Liaison Group to maintain law and order in the camps and to escort refugees wishing to repatriate

In February 1995, the Organization of African Unity and UNHCR jointly convened, in Bujumbura, Burundi, a Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes region in Africa. The Conference adopted a Plan of Action which defines the respective responsibilities of the countries of origin and asylum. It also defined the role of the international community, with respect to assistance and repatriation of refugees in the region. Implementation of the Plan of Action has faced several problems. Asylum has been restricted as countries have become less inclined to accept refugees for a long period. At the same time, repatriation has stalled, mainly because of intimidators in the camps who are obstructing return to Rwanda, as well as the negative perceptions by refugees of security conditions at home. There are several on-going international initiatives to address those political issues which have a bearing on humanitarian action in the region. On the issue of justice, after a long delay, the International Tribunal on Genocide in Rwanda has started investigations, and the first indictments have been recently announced.

The second half of 1995 was marked by the Kibeho massacre in Rwanda, putting a halt to modest repatriation movements, as well as by the expulsion by Zaire of some 15,000 Rwandan and Burundi refugees. The latter event, which took place at the end of August 1995, coupled with a declaration by the Government of Zaire that all refugees would have to leave by the end of 1995, appeared to have definitively influenced refugees' perceptions about voluntary repatriation.

An interview by the President of Zaire, however, towards the end of September, reaffirming Zaire's role as a country of asylum, once more reversed the trend. In addition, a very serious incident in north-west Rwanda, resulting in the death of over one hundred villagers, adversely influenced repatriation. As a result, return movements have reduced to a trickle in October and have stayed at that level since then.

Discussions on repatriation were held between Rwanda, all three asylum countries, and the High Commissioner, within the framework of the Tripartite Agreements. These agreements, concluded in 1994 and early 1995, were followed by the establishment of tripartite technical working committees which have been meeting at regular intervals to discuss details of voluntary repatriation.

Taking into account the continuous pressure from the United Republic of Tanzania, and to a lesser extent from Burundi, to see the refugees return home quickly, UNHCR has made contingency plans for large scale returns to Rwanda before the end of 1995, and for further significant returns in 1996.

UNHCR's planning figures for 1996 are based on these assumptions. The High Commissioner has already expressed her concern regarding delays in repatriation in 1995, and the reasons for them. Obviously, further delays of voluntary repatriation in 1996 will have a direct impact on care and maintenance budgets in the asylum countries, which may lead to a revision of this Appeal.

The Tanzanian border has remained closed to all new refugees since April, 1995. Only 2,032 returns were registered in the last two weeks of October, with a drop to 559 returnees during November, 1995. Intimidation and anti-repatriation propaganda by

refugee leaders are still seen as major reasons for the refugees' reluctance to return home. Tanzania has proposed to address these problems by the establishment of closed facilities for certain categories of refugees. Such measures are expected to be implemented by early 1996.

In Burundi, ethnically incited strife continued throughout 1995 in the Bujumbura area and in several provinces of the country, causing further internal displacement and refugee movements, the latter mainly towards Uvira, Zaire. Considering the continuing war-like situation in parts of Burundi, the High Commissioner has not been able to agree to promote voluntary repatriation to that country, and has asked both the Tanzanian and the Zairian Governments to respect her position.

In 1995, over 80,000 Rwandan refugees returned home from Burundi. Yet repatriation from Burundi also came to a virtual halt in October, apparently after a number of earlier repatriants had once more fled to Burundi and reported harassment and arrests in Rwanda to their fellow refugees. .

From 28-29 November 1995, former President Carter helped convene a Summit on the Great Lakes Region in Cairo, Egypt, which brought together four Heads of State from Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zaire, and a Special Envoy for the President of Tanzania. The Summit focussed mainly on the repatriation of refugees and security in the Great Lakes region. A Declaration was issued reaffirming the principles of the Bujumbura Plan of Action and of the Tripartite Agreements on Repatriation. The Declaration may provide new political momentum to repatriation if it is implemented. During the Summit, the President of Zaire reiterated his earlier announcement that Zaire would not expel refugees by the end of 1995. The possibility of extending the mandate of UNAMIR was also raised at the Summit. On 12 December 1995, the Security Council adopted Resolution 1029 (1995) extending UNAMIR's mandate until 8 March 1996. UNAMIR's mandate has been revised with a view to promoting a climate of confidence and trust, in order to achieve the voluntary and safe repatriation of Rwandan refugees within the frame of reference of the recommendations of the Bujumbura Conference and the Cairo Summit of the Heads of State of the Great Lakes region, as well as a genuine national reconciliation.

III. ASSISTANCE PROVIDED IN 1995

A. RWANDA

During 1995, nearly 230,000 returnees were either directly or indirectly assisted by UNHCR in Rwanda (see page 9):

14 1,000 "old caseload" returnees, who had fled the country between 1959 and 1990 and who returned to Rwanda in the months following the establishment of the new Government throughout 1994 and 1995;

86,450 "new caseload" returnees from among those who fled the country after April 1994 and who returned either spontaneously or under UNHCR auspices.

UNHCR in close coordination with the Government of Rwanda, provided individual assistance to those returnees who returned under its auspices. In addition, community rehabilitation projects have been implemented to benefit the local population as well in areas of return.

Assistance Provided

Logistics

- Warehousing and Transport

UNHCR established and operated storage systems at all of its field locations in Rwanda in 1995, consisting of six satellite warehouses in various locations and a central distribution hub in Kigali. Non-food items, seeds and tools, shelter materials, medicines and medical equipment, water and sanitation equipment and, at certain times, WFP food supplies were stored and maintained in these field warehouses.

Under the day-to-day management of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), a fleet of 126 trucks and buses ensures the transport of returnees from points of entry onwards to transit centres, then to their communes of origin. The present transport capacity allows for 6,000 persons to be moved at any one time along the routes of return.

The vehicle fleet is maintained by British Direct Aid (BDA), which set up a main workshop facility in Kigali with outstations at Butare, Gisenyi and Cyangugu. BDA is currently responsible for over 200 vehicles, including a recovery vehicle for stranded and overturned vehicles in the field, as well as three water tankers which provide potable water to communities and institutions.

- Transit Centres

UNHCR has established a network of facilities serving each official border entry point into Rwanda which ensures the reception of returnees arriving from all neighbouring countries of asylum. It has also established a centre in Yjgali, to accommodate returnees in transit. Collectively, this system ensures that whenever and wherever assisted returnees enter Rwanda, **UNHCR** will receive them and ensure a safe, dignified passage home.

The mechanics of reception involve three points of contact with returnees:

- At entry points directly on the border, returnees are met by **UNHCR**, and transported to nearby transit centres.
- At transit centres, returnees undergo immediate medical screening: those in need of urgent medical care, or who must be put in quarantine, are identified, and in the former case transported by ambulance to the local district referral hospital. Returnees are registered by Rwandan authorities *at the transit centre where they are given a package of domestic items (plastic sheeting, blankets, plastic mats, kitchen sets, jerry cans, soap) provided by UNHCR; seeds and hoes are provided by FAO and the European Community and a two-month food ration i., provided by WI7P. Each transit centre has sleeping and cooking facilities capable of hosting returnee families for 2-3 nights.
- Returnees are thereafter transported by UNHCR from the transit centre to their communes of origin. A copy of the registration form completed at the transit centre, containing data on family names and size, professions of the family members and indication of possible vulnerability, is given to the UNHCR field office responsible for the area in which they settle; monitoring of families once settled is shared by UNHCR, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and UNAMIR. .



UNHCR/A.Hollmann

Rwanda returnees from Zaire

Entry Points and Transit Centres for Rwandan Repatriating

1. Existing Entry Points	III: Existing Transit Centres -	capacity
Gasenyi (Kigali rurale)	Birenga (Kibungo))	1000
Gatuna (Byumba)	Butare (<i>Butare</i>)	1000
Gisenyi ville (Gisenyi)	Gashora (Kigali rurale)	1000
Kagitumba (Byumba)	Ndera (Kigali ville)	1200
Kanyaru Haut (Butare)	Nkamira (Gisenyi)	>1500
Rusizi 1 & 2 (Cyangugu)	Nyagatare (Byumba)	2000
Rusumo (Kibungo)	Nyagatare (Cyangugu)	3000
	Nyakarambi (Kibungo)	400
II New Entry Points	IV New Transit Centres	
Bugarama (Cyangugu)	Bugarama (Cyangugu)	opening
Mutovu (Gisenyi)	Butare ville (Butare)	expansion
	Byumba ville (Byumba)	opening
	College (Gisenyi)	reopening
	Kibuye (Kibuye ville)	opening
	Methodist U. (Gisenyi)	opening
	Ndera (<i>Kigali ville</i>)	expansion
	Nkamira (Gisenyi)	expansion
	Nyakarambi, (Kibungo)	expansion
	Nyarushishi (Cyangugu)	opening

Water and Sanitation

The programme for water and sanitation in 1995 was made up of two elements:

- facilities were constructed as an integral part of the network of transit centres which cover the perimeter of Rwanda as initial points of contact with organized returnees, and
- limited interventions to rehabilitate or enhance water supply systems were made in communes where significant numbers of returnees ultimately settled.

Health

The primary focus of UNHCR health projects has been to ensure the availability of immediate, adequate health care at points of entry into the country, including triage and

hospital referral services. UNHCR also provided funding to health agencies rehabilitating health structures and improving health services in areas where returnees are expected to settle in significant numbers. All such services are supervised by the Ministry of Health's regional medical officers. A total of 50 communal health centres and 10 hospitals have been rehabilitated in areas throughout the country.

Shelter

The UNHCR shelter project has purchased roofing materials for 28,500 returnee families (between 170,000 and 200,000 people) with which to finish houses they themselves had begun to build.

UNHCR is also providing assistance to returnee women and to women survivors of the genocide, as one facet of its Rural Shelter Programme. This programme will assist at least 3,000 vulnerable families in rebuilding or constructing new houses for themselves. Included as potential beneficiaries for this project are widows, especially those with children, old people with no relatives, foster families, and handicapped people.

Community Services

Consistent with its protection mandate, UNHCR and its implementing partners, in close cooperation with the Rwandan Government, established programmes for identifying and assisting unaccompanied children young girls, widows and single women heads of household, many of whom are victims of the hostilities of 1994.

UNHCR supports the reunification of unaccompanied minors with parents or relatives, and the development of long-term care in foster or substitute families when reunification is impossible. UNHCR coordinates a small but effective programme to prevent the abandonment of unaccompanied children in the course of the repatriation process. This programme was first launched to cover the Goma (Zaire)-Gisenyi (Rwanda) axis, and is now being replicated in Butare (Rwanda) and Ngozi (Burundi).

A UNHCR programme aimed at building the capacity of health care, human services and education of professionals and semi-professionals to provide psychological support and trauma relief for traumatized women and children is implemented by AFRICARE in rural Kigali Prefecture. Beneficiaries include widows and unaccompanied children from the communes of Rushashi, Mbongo, Muhondo.

Through the International Relief Committee (IRC), UNHCR is supporting vulnerable families who foster unaccompanied children in the Rwamagana sub-prefecture. Working closely with the Government, IRC has identified families in the greatest need of immediate assistance. The programme provides psycho-social support, encourages the formation of community groups and finances agricultural and other income-generating activities. Two sub-agreements have been concluded which provide support to foster families and female-headed households. They also support vulnerable young girls and women through skills-training and income-generating activities in agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, food-processing and business management. The programmes are implemented primarily in the prefectures of Kibungo, Kigali, and Gisenyi.

One of the main problems facing vulnerable women in Rwanda is a lack of access to property. Consequently, UNHCR has started a programme which provides basic legal education and training on women's rights to local authorities and women at the communal level. Particular emphasis is given to property and succession rights.

Education

UNHCR's education programme has rehabilitated and provided pedagogical equipment to 71 primary and secondary schools in the four prefectures of Cyangugu (25), Gisenyi (25), Kigali rurale (6), Kibungo (9), Byumba (3), and at the Burundi refugee camp in Butare prefecture (3). Rehabilitation involved making basic physical repairs to school buildings in areas of concentrated return: all schools thus assisted were also provided with basic teaching materials and school furniture. In parallel with the provision of teaching materials, essential teacher *training* was offered at the rehabilitated schools.

The same programme formula was used, on a smaller scale, to promote non-formal education for men, women and young girls at centres throughout Rwanda. Equipment was purchased which supports a multi-disciplinary training in agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, food processing, and small business management. Women also received non-formal education in literacy, mathematics, basic nutrition and hygiene as well as vocational training in agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, food processing, and small business management.

Crop Production and Animal Husbandry

During the two *planting seasons* (January-March and August-October 1995) UNHCR distributed seeds and hoes for returnees and vulnerable groups. In transit centres in the latter season, UNHCR distributed over 21,558 hoes and 154 mt of bean seeds, 15 mt of pea seeds, and 150 kg of vegetable seeds through transit centres. UNHCR's Branch Office in Kigali also helped the Ministry of Agriculture to transport its own agricultural materials throughout Rwanda. In both periods, UNHCR also took part in the distribution of seeds and hoes in communes where returnees and vulnerable groups had been identified.

UNHCR has also considered the needs of cattle herders in Rwanda, who form a large part of the "old caseload" returnee population. Specifically, a small sensitization campaign was undertaken, implemented by a local NGO, which encouraged herders to sell a limited number of cattle, and thereby reduced the pressure on land in the northeastern parts of the country. The programme is also covering the costs of 'valley dams', which will allow the *remaining* herds to drink and survive in a region normally lacking in readily available surface water.

Agency Operational Support

As part of its overall goal to strengthen the capacities of the Government of Rwanda itself to meet the needs of the repatriation, UNHCR has provided considerable operational support to relevant Ministries. Financial agreements have been concluded

with the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social *Integration* (MINIREISO), the Ministry of Family and Women (MIFAPROFE), and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MINITRASO), providing office and technical equipment, staff salaries, vehicles and vehicle repair/maintenance. The same support has been offered, on a smaller scale, to certain international organizations, which for many Rwanda is the first overseas operation

B. COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM

In **Zaire**, the refugee population at the beginning of 1995 was estimated to be 1,4 10, 100, of whom 100,000 were Burundi refugees. Throughout the year, spontaneous and organized repatriation movements (estimated at 150,000) reduced this figure significantly, and it is estimated that at the start of 1996 some 1, 100,000 refugees remain in the Zairian camps, of whom some 8 1,000 are Burundis.

The refugee population in the camps in northern **Burundi** decreased steadily during the year and, in the latter half of 1995, some 18,000 refugees repatriated under UNHCR auspices to Rwanda. Of a total population of 253,000 refugees in January it is expected that only approximately 159,000 will remain in the camps by the end of the year. While the anticipated repatriation figure of 50,000 was not achieved in **Tanzania**, there was a marked increase in the number of refugees volunteering to repatriate, from 1,617 (of whom 63 1 were from the "old caseload") during January-June, to 3,260 from July to November. This positive trend was the result of the mass information campaign as well as cross-border visits of refugees and Government officials between Tanzania and Rwanda. A verification exercise conducted in mid- 1995 and December 1995 resulted in a decrease of the population assisted to a total of some 570,000.

Assistance Provided

Food

Due to inconsistent supplies at entry ports and severe transport constraints, an imbalance occurred in the food rations supplied in 1995. Efforts were made to ensure that all beneficiaries received adequate rations and by July 1995, the WFP food pipeline and thus nutrition of refugees had improved significantly. Specialized supplementary feeding programmes continued to meet the nutritional needs of specific groups of vulnerable refugees.

A joint WFP/UNHCR food assessment mission was conducted in all countries in the Great Lakes Region, resulting in recommendations for food rations, proposed beneficiary figures, and coordination of the 1996 food basket in the context of the voluntary repatriation operation. These recommendations were agreed upon at the WFP-UNHCR Food Meeting in Nairobi in October 1995, including the provision of food at the minimum 1,900 kcal level, regular verification of the caseload (with any changes being reported as soon as possible) and donors alerted of any potential food shortfalls. UNHCR also received additional food assistance from the EC in 1995, with 1,345 MT of corn soya blend (coordinated with WFP), 1,305 mt of therapeutic milk, and 1,780 mt of

high protein biscuits These commodities, requested in 1995, will reach the region in early 1996.

Logistics and Transport

Rwanda was closed to cargo transit to Zaire, and transport via Burundi was used on a very limited basis. These restrictions were still in effect at the end of 1995. Land mine incidents on the route to Goma via Uganda have also threatened the continuity of the pipeline. From June 1995 onwards, WFP requested assistance from UNHCR to transport food from Bujumbura to Uvira town and to neighbouring camps.

Tanzania continued to provide logistical support to locations in Zaire, Rwanda, and Burundi by clearing and moving goods from Dar es Salaam port. The fleet management problems experienced with the operational partner in Ngara, Tanzania, have been largely resolved, and as a result there has been a marked improvement in the maintenance of vehicles and transportation of goods. A new mobile workshop has also arrived in Ngara, providing much needed regional support for the vehicle fleet. Five new trucks were procured to strengthen transport capacity in Karagwe. Transportation was provided to repatriate Rwandan refugees to the Rusumo border point.

In **Burundi**, UNHCR organized the transport of food items, on behalf of WFP, to the Extended Delivery Point (EDP) situated in the camps. Despite the insecurity in the country, convoys were organized for the distribution of food and non-food assistance from Bujumbura to Ngozi. The trucks are also used for the transport of goods from Dar es Salaam port and Kigoma to Bujumbura.

The repair of the Kavumu airport runway serving Bukavu, Zaire, which had been seriously damaged during the airlift operation, was completed.

Domestic Support

During the second half of 1995, UNHCR provided 50 per cent of the refugee population with domestic support which included approximately 515,030 blankets, 209,213 plastic sheets, 700,000 jerry cans, and 30,000 kitchen sets. In addition, a monthly ration of approximately 250 gm of soap per refugee continued to be provided.

Firewood

A significant feature of UNHCR's domestic support was the provision of firewood to refugees. This programme was very successful in the Goma region, where the Virunga National Park has been significantly damaged by the clear-cutting of virgin forests by the refugees since their arrival in 1994. By providing cut wood to the refugee camps and distributed on the basis of a ration card system, the amount of illegal wood cutting had decreased by 50 per cent by end October 1995. Field surveys proved a direct correlation between the amount of firewood provided by UNHCR and the amount of wood removed from the Park. However, as the funds were not available to meet more than some 33 per cent of the firewood needs of the refugees, poaching continued. In Burundi, the IFRC supplied firewood on a regular basis to the camps. In Tanzania, the provision of fuel efficient stoves now covers about 25 per cent of the household needs in Ngara and Karagwe. The provision of firewood to refugees in Tanzania continued under the IFAD project.

Water

Where needed, such as the in case of Mugunga camp in **Zaire**, water systems have been overhauled and new equipment installed to replace those set up in the emergency phase. An average of 15 liters per person was provided daily in the Goma camps, with the exception of Kibumba where water could only be tankered in at the rate of 8 liters/person per day.

The anticipated drying up of the boreholes in Ngara, **Tanzania**, did not occur. The water trucking operation continued. An average daily per capita provision of 10.5 litres was ensured. In Karagwe, the refugee camps experienced a severe water shortage during the dry season, which necessitated additional water trucking. Borehole drilling also continued with a plan to drill up to 20 boreholes between August and December 1995.

The objective to provide 20 litres of water per person each day in camps in **Burundi** was reached. The water systems put in place in 1994 have been maintained and improved. New water systems were installed in Ntamba and Mugano.

Sanitation

The volcanic bedrock upon which all the Goma camps, **Zaire**, are located forced UNHCR to take a collective approach to solve sanitation problems. By the end of 1995, there were 8,981 public latrines and 27,054 family latrines in the Goma camps. An active programme aimed at eliminating all waste products from the camps was favored over the wide-spread spraying of chemicals - only used in institutions or specific areas where mosquitos were a problem. In Bukavu and Uvira regions, soil conditions allowed for the burial of most domestic waste products within or near the camps, with the exception of the highly congested camps of Inera and Kashusha.

In the Bukavu region, natural springs were tapped to supply water to the camps to improve both the quantity and quality of water provided. In Uvira, efforts were made to improve the use of rivers and springs to avoid the degradation and pollution of these natural resources which are shared with local populations.

In **Tanzania**, a public awareness campaign and the involvement of the community in the sanitation sector ensured that an adequate hygiene standard was maintained in the refugee camps. In Benaco, the solid-waste disposal programme was initiated. Vector control activities were conducted. Spraying of all structures was done to eliminate fleas, flies and mosquitoes. By the end of 1995, it is expected that a provision of one latrine slab for two plots will have been implemented in the camps in Ngara (with the exception of Benaco). In Karagwe, by the end of 1995, up to 70 per cent of the households will be covered by the latrine construction programme.

Health

In **Zaire**, consolidation of the overall health programmes was undertaken by three UNHCR health coordinators, including standardized pay for agency expatriate and local health workers, a common approach to the treatment of illness, and standardized reimbursement levels to national facilities for health care provided to refugees. Working groups evaluated the needs for safe motherhood practices, and the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, and sexual violence.

In July 1995, the tuberculosis vaccination programme began in Uvira. Nutritional studies undertaken in Uvira show that, although there are some pockets of severe to moderate malnutrition (especially in the group of refugees who arrived from Kibeho), the overall nutritional situation is stable and satisfactory. The health status of the refugees continued to improve over the remainder of the year, and surveys indicated that the standard of health care provided had reached satisfactory levels.

In **Tanzania**, the overall health of refugees remains good. However, concern has been raised over an increase in adult malnutrition. The consolidation of health care activities continued with the incorporation of supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes into mother-child health (MCH) and in-patient departments (IPD) respectively.

Shelter and Infrastructure

The size of the Goma camps, **Zaire**, makes their operation similar to running a mediumsize city, with all of the corresponding implications in terms of roads and infrastructure. Over 100 km of all-weather roads have been built. In Bukavu and Uvira regions, additional land was rented to allow for the decongestion of the camps and for the extensions necessary to accommodate new arrivals.

Transit camps and departure centres have been constructed in all three regions and are under 24-hour surveillance by the Zairian Camp Security Contingent (ZCSC), providing refugees with a safe and protected area to prepare for repatriation.

In September 1995, a joint EU/UNHCR remote sensing project was carried out in North Kivu and aerial photographs of all refugee camps were taken. The results were very useful in assessing the size and density of the camps. In addition, UNHCR completed detailed maps of all refugee sites, including infrastructure, roads, water systems, hospitals and relevant structures, by using the satellite-based global positioning system.

In September 1995, UNHCR undertook a project with the Zairian Office des Routes for the repair of selected arterial roads in Goma town as well as repairs along the GomaRutshuru road. Repair work was accelerated following a number of mine incidents, and additional equipment was provided. In addition, a project for the rehabilitation of rural roads was initiated by UNHCR.

In **Tanzania**, the maintenance of roads continued to ensure reasonable access to and within refugee camps. To make the delivery of assistance easier and stop the recycling of refugees between Tanzania and Uganda, some 10,000 refugees were relocated from Murongo camp on the Uganda/Tanzania border to a new site in Omukariro.

Community Services

At year-end the actual number of non-accompanied children in **Zaire** assisted through foster programmes will amount to 6,386 living with Rwandan and 2,995 with Zairian families in the Goma region, as well as approximately 2,500 unaccompanied minors living in the camps in Uvira. In the course of the year it was possible to address the needs of older (1215 years old) children as well. A rehabilitation programme allowed about 650 adolescents (former soldiers) to receive assistance and to integrate into civilian camp life. Special attention was given to 150 Rwandan street children in Goma town. Approximately 2,000 siblings and unaccompanied adolescents were established in independent groups living together as a family and receiving assistance as such. 123 children whose parents had AIDS received social and community support.

Special measures were implemented to deal with the psycho-social needs of unaccompanied children, women victims of trauma, handicapped and elderly persons without a family support structure. Self-support activities have involved women's associations which took care of the vulnerable refugees living alone. Collective kitchens were established in some camps to provide cooked food to unaccompanied adolescents, the chronically ill and elderly incapacitated refugees.

Refugee communities continued to be involved in many activities in the refugee camps in **Tanzania**. In Karagwe, Crisis Intervention Teams caretakers received psycho-social training in Ngara and are assisting in dealing with trauma, sexual abuse, and stress. Vulnerable individuals have received special services in food, water, firewood and domestic item distribution. Despite active tracing activities, the number of unaccompanied minors remained high at 8,700.

The most salient feature of the community services programme in **Burundi** has been the identification of unaccompanied minors (3,500) and vulnerable groups and the implementation of informal education and income generating activities, specifically targeting the disabled (800), single women (5,000) and the elderly (3,000).

Education

In **Zaire**, **UNHCR** provided support to local authorities for the rehabilitation of schools damaged when they were occupied by refugees in mid-1994.

In **Tanzania**, a total of 91,484 children attended primary schools (Ngara: 65,000; Karagwe: 21,300; and Kigoma: 5,184). A total of 38,531 students undertook examinations which were based on the Rwandan curriculum. In Kigoma, 562 students enrolled in the pilot Distance Learning project for secondary level students. The initial assessment indicates that objectives are being met and there is a high interest on the part of refugee students.

In **Burundi**, programmes for primary education are ongoing in the camps. The number of primary education pupils in the camps decreased, due to repatriation, from 35,264 in

January 1995 to 26,649 in September. A total of 404 classrooms have been constructed since the beginning of the operation in 1994.

Forestry

In recognition of the environmental impact of the refugee population, a modest reforestation project was implemented in Zaire in 1995. This project targeted areas

In refugee-hosting regions that have been entirely deforested, providing seedlings *and* technical support. Both refugees and the local **population** participate in the forestry projects with positive results. UNHCR has also provided support to the National Park Services for anti-poaching measures.

A reforestation programme started in Burundi in October, focusing particularly on areas where the refugees extensively cut fire-wood. In total 910 hectares will be effected by this programme. The process of multiplying tree seedlings is in an advanced stage, and it is expected that some 800,000 young trees will be available for planting.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) - funded *land* rehabilitation activity in Tanzania resulted in a high survival rate for tree seedlings planted in villages near the Ngara and Karagwe camps.

Legal Assistance

Verification of refugee numbers was undertaken in refugee camps in **Zaire** as well as the Ngara and Karagwe camps in Tanzania. A Tanzanian police team, numbering 400, effectively maintained security in the refugee camps in the Kagera region.

Due to the security conditions, Rwandan refugees in **Burundi** live in almost closed camps. UNHCR's main activity has been protection and monitoring in order to effectively maintain security in these camps. UNHCR regularly intervened with the authorities on behalf of the refugees who upon leaving the camps were refouled to Rwanda. In addition, the main activity has been the registration of refugees throughout the year which allows the monitoring, on a regular basis, of the movements of refugees. Following an agreement between the Government of Burundi and UNHCR, border police are present in all camps, Their role is to register and control the departure of refugees from the camps and to assist UNHCR if necessary in liaising with the civilian and military authorities.

Security

A rotation of the Zairian Camp Security Contingent took place in late December, and new agents were deployed from Kinshasa to Kivu region. However, the security of humanitarian workers deteriorated during the latter part of the year. Beginning in mid-August, explosions were heard in the region on average three times per week. In mine incidents alone, seven people were killed and over thirty injured, including expatriate staff.

Implementation Arrangements

In all countries of the operation, UNFICR has been working closely with Governments and line ministries, as well as other UN agencies. Most of the assistance measures are, however, being implemented by international and national NGO's. A detailed list of these agencies is provided in the annex.

C RETURNNEES AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs) IN BURUNDI

During 1995, some 7,000 Burundi refugees returned to Burundi (of whom approximately 6,000 from Zaire). Several UN agencies and NGOs are involved in the assistance of returnees and timely assistance to internally displaced persons.

Upon crossing the border, after being registered by UNHCR, all returnees received a repatriation kit. In October 1995, UNHCR signed a sub-agreement with the Ministry of Reintegration and Reinstallation of IDPs and Returnees. This sub-agreement establishes the responsibility of the Government of Burundi for the transport of returnees from the reception centre to their places of origin.

During 1995, UNHCR focused its assistance to IDPs mainly on those staying in provinces with a large presence of refugees and returnees. In northern Burundi, UNHCR assisted a total of 24,500 IDPs staying in 23 different camps in Muyinga and Kirundo. 6,270 displaced persons received UNHCR assistance in Bujumbura Rural.

To assist returnees and IDPs to become self-sufficient, seeds and hoes were distributed to those with access to land. UNHCR thus coordinated the distribution of 1, 114 tons of seeds, provided by various agencies.



UNHCR/A. Hollmann
Rwanda/Returnees/Gisenyi Transit Camp

VI. PLANNED ACTIVITIES

FOR JANUARY-DECEMBER 1996

In view of the many unsolved issues in the two countries of origin, UNHCR has no choice but to prepare for a flexible, two-pronged approach in the region, in 1996, i.e to actively support and pursue both repatriation and care and maintenance activities as the situation allows and as appropriate

A. VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION TO RWANDA

Background

Developments in the Great Lakes Region during 1995 underlined the urgency of promoting voluntary repatriation to Rwanda in conditions of safety and dignity. The countries of asylum are bearing a burden they can ill afford and which they are unprepared to tolerate for much longer. At the same time, the presence of large numbers of refugees has provoked major security concerns. The Government of Rwanda realizes the continued presence of refugees in neighbouring countries is incompatible with stability and that their orderly return is an essential prerequisite for reconciliation.

Over 800,000 Rwandans who fled the country between 1959 and 1990 ("old caseload") returned to Rwanda in the months following the establishment of the new Government. Some of these had been residing in neighbouring countries for up to thirty years.

However, the return of the "new caseload" has been consistently low with less than 4 per cent repatriating between January and September 1995. Following the forcible closure of Kibeho IDP camp, the number of repatriants dropped significantly in April and did not substantially increase until August when more than 12,000 refugees were refouled from Zaire.

Following the mission of High Commissioner Sadako Ogata to the Great Lakes Region, the repatriation process gained momentum. The subsequent Tripartite meeting convened between the Governments of Rwanda and Zaire, and UNHCR resulted in renewed efforts by all parties concerned to encourage repatriation to Rwanda.

Objectives

UNHCR will promote repatriation to ensure a return in safety and dignity, as well as a smooth reintegration, of some 820,000 refugees from Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi during 1996. The present absorption capacity in Rwanda is, at best, 6,000 returnees a day. The refugees are expected to return through nine entry points, to be processed through 15 transit centres and integrated into some 145 communes.

Legal Framework

The Arusha Accord of 4 August 1993, the Tripartite Agreements signed between UNHCR, the Government of Rwanda, and the Governments of Zaire, Burundi and Tanzania, as well as the Bujumbura Plan of Action of February 1995, provide the basic legal framework for voluntary repatriation. Commitments and pronouncements on the part of the Rwandan authorities, in particular the Presidential Statement of 5 September 1995, form part of the legal context in which voluntary repatriation should take place.

PLAN OF ACTION

1. COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM

Countries of asylum have a fundamental role to play, particularly to promote and create conditions conducive to the voluntary repatriation of refugees in conditions of safety and dignity.

Tripartite Agreements

In the case of **Burundi**, and within the framework of the Tripartite Agreement, two tripartite meetings at the Ministries level have already taken place, followed by several Technical Committee meetings. A number of visits of refugees to their place of origin in Rwanda as well as visits by Rwandan local authorities to the refugee camps, have also been made with very positive results.

In Tanzania, the Tripartite Commission for the Repatriation of Rwandese Refugees from Tanzania (TCRRRT) has held three meetings, the first and third in Kigali, and the second in Arusha. Technical working groups on Facilitation and Information and on Security and Safety have also met to review or devise a strategy for successful repatriation. Visits by refugees in Tanzania to their home communes have also started, as well as visits from Rwandan local authorities to the refugee camps.

In the case of **Zaire**, the first meeting at ministerial level between the Governments of Zaire and Rwanda, and UNHCR was held on 25 September 1995. Since this date, several technical meetings have taken place in order to render the Tripartite Agreement operational.

During 1996, efforts will be intensified by all concerned parties with regards to the implementation of measures aimed at building confidence among refugees. Of special importance are the visits by the refugees to their home communes in Rwanda. It is expected that those visits will continue and will greatly renew the credibility of the information provided by UNHCR to the refugees in camps.

Mass Information Campaign

Refugee camps in all asylum countries are fraught with rumours and inaccurate information which prevent refugees from making fully informed choices about their own immediate future and about their return. The UNHCR Mass Information Programme is intended primarily to counteract this influence by disseminating accurate information

through radio broadcasts, the production of audio visual material, and the distribution of leaflets.

Within these general objectives, each asylum country is developing dissemination methods to fit its own needs. For instance, UNHCR Bukavu in **Zaire**, in collaboration with UNHCR Cyangugu in Rwanda, is carrying out a mass information campaign through local radio stations about conditions in the communes of origin, the situation of returnees, procedures for repatriation and international assistance programmes in Rwanda as well as UNHCR/ UNHCHR monitoring role. A similar approach has been taken jointly by UNHCR Goma (Zaire) and UNHCR Gisenyi (Rwanda) as well as between UNHCR Ngozi (Burundi) and UNHCR Butare (Rwanda). In addition, repatriation information bulletins are translated into Kinyarwanda and distributed in Goma in order to reach as many refugees as possible.

In **Tanzania**, UNHCR and its implementing partner, Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS), have set up the Refugee Information Network (RIN). RIN's current and planned activities include the operation of a radio station (Radio Kwizera), the publication of bulletins in Kinyarwanda, French and English, the arrangement of refugee visits to home communes and the organization of public meetings to discuss repatriation.

In **Rwanda**, as part of the mass information programme, close contacts and consultations are ongoing with Rwandan NGOs, associations, religious groups and other concerned parties. Links have been strengthened in order to facilitate voluntary repatriation, by obtaining a real picture of the local conditions in Rwanda as well as of any existing constraints vis-a-vis return. In addition, the programme will aim to sensitize the local population to the return of refugees.

Ensuring Respect for the Humanitarian and Non-political Character of Refugee Camps

The presence in the refugee camps of individuals and groups opposed to repatriation and who are threatening the lives of those refugees who wish to return to Rwanda constitutes one of the major impediments to repatriation. The Governments of Tanzania and Zaire have expressed their readiness to take appropriate action against these intimidators.

The Government of **Tanzania** has appealed to the international community for assistance to separate the intimidators from those who wish to return to Rwanda. The separation process will be based on confirmed reports of intimidation activities, and will not be construed as having any relation with other activities or crimes in which the intimidators may have been involved prior to their arrival in Tanzania. In the context of the refugee camps in **Zaire**, a strategy to remove the intimidating elements from the camps has been discussed with Zairian authorities. The Government has requested funding from UNHCR in order to undertake this operation. The ZCSC could play a key role in this exercise.

Reinforcement of Logistics Capacities

In order to facilitate the safe departure of refugees requesting voluntary repatriation, a series of measures is being taken in the countries of asylum which need to be further developed in 1996.

Thus, the transport capacity in **Tanzania** needs to be strengthened by 30 additional trucks. Furthermore, the roads from the camps to the borders require upgrading. In **Burundi, the current fleet of trucks** will be used primarily for the transportation of returnees. In this regard, the Government of Rwanda has recently authorized the free transit of trucks from Burundi to the reception centres in Rwanda.

In Zaire, logistics committees for repatriation have been established in Bukavu, Goma and Uvira. UNHCR's fleet of trucks will be complemented with hired vehicles and WFP trucks, which return from the camps empty following delivery of food items. 52 additional trucks will need to be purchased in 1996 to carry out the planned returnee movements from Zaire. Departure centres will be constructed in all camps with more than 5,000 refugees. In addition, transit centres will be set up along the roads to Rwanda.

In Burundi, Tanzania and Zaire, the registration of candidates for repatriation, as well as the organization of convoys to the border, will be implemented under the close supervision of UNHCR staff. There will be a corresponding need to increase UNHCR staff.

2. RWANDA

Returnee Reception

UNHCR has established a network of facilities serving each official border entry point into Rwanda. This network ensures that, whenever and wherever assisted returnees enter Rwanda, UNHCR will receive them, and will then ensure a safe and dignified passage home.

From the border entry points, UNHCR transports returnees to nearby transit centres where they undergo immediate medical screening, after which they are transported, if necessary, to the local district referral hospital for medical care.

Each transit centre has sleeping and cooking facilities capable of supporting returnee families for 2-3 nights. Transit centres currently have a total capacity for 11,000 returnees expected to reach 25,000 persons in 1996. Returnees are registered at transit centres by UNHCR and by the local Rwandan authorities. Copies of the registration form are shared with both UNHCR protection officers and local officials in the commune of origin. Returnees are given a repatriation package consisting of plastic sheeting, blankets, plastic mats, jerrycans and soap, as well as seeds and hoes. In addition, a two-month food ration is provided by WFP.

Monitoring the Return

UNHCR has 44 international staff located in Kigali and seven field offices. It intends to gradually build up its monitoring capacity in order to adequately cover the arrival and integration of returnees in increasing numbers.

Monitoring for UNHCR purposes generally encompasses:

- Presence at the border crossing points, transit centres and home communes;
Organization of refugee visits to home communes and returnee visits to refugee camps;
- Collection and analysis of data relevant to the safety of returnees and the carrying out of scheduled and random interviews with a cross-section of returnees;
- Intervention with the Rwandan authorities about and on behalf of returnees;

Enhancement of awareness and training activities for communal judiciary, military and administrative officials on arrest and detention procedures

*Systematic reporting on the return situation.

In addition to its continuous protection monitoring, UNHCR is supporting the rehabilitation of the Rwandan judicial system by organizing seminars for civilian and military local authorities on human rights and repatriation. These activities are implemented in close cooperation with the UN Commissioner for Human Rights in Rwanda (UNHCHR) and UNHCR monitors. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed between both organizations with the intention to formalize the already existing field cooperation in the area of monitoring and training.

While UNHCR monitors the return of refugees and assists them primarily during the initial phases of their reintegration in the communes of origin, UNHCHR's task is to identify cases of human rights violations and bring them to the attention of local authorities.

ASSISTANCE TO BE PROVIDED

Logistics and Transport

The current UNHCR vehicle fleet of 126 trucks and buses will be expanded to 156 in 1996, in order to ensure the transport of returnees as well as the delivery of adequate and timely assistance to them.

As in 1995, UNHCR will sign a sub-agreement with IOM to manage the complex task of transporting returnees who are in need, estimated at 50 per cent of the total number of returnees for the year (or 350,000 persons). Buses and trucks will cover the five main routes of entry into Rwanda at Cyangugu, Kibungo, Gisenyi, Nyagatare and- Butare.

UNHCR will continue the implementation of the established Commodity Tracking System, (CTS) to ensure permanent availability of accurate and updated information on stock positioning and movements of relief goods.

Domestic Support

Repatriating returnees will be given a package of non-food items in transit centres at border points with asylum countries, if they have not already received it in the camps from which they come. The present package consists of

Blankets:	1 per 1-2 persons/family 2 per 2-3 persons/family 3 for families of >5 persons
Jerry-cans	1 per 2 persons
Soap:	125 grams per person
Plastic sheets:	1 sheet/family

Water

The water programme for 1996 will have three components:

- The maintenance and, if required, the expansion of facilities already constructed as an integral part of the network of transit centres, as well as the rehabilitation of water facilities in hospitals and health centres.
- The continued rehabilitation of rural water systems wherever significant numbers of returnees settle.
- Water provision in the resettlement areas identified by the Government for the "old" caseload will also remain a priority for the 1996 programme. Water supply systems will be rehabilitated, maintained, extended or newly constructed to accommodate the needs of the returnees to be settled on these sites.

Health

The medical infrastructure that existed before April 1994 was heavily damaged in the ensuing events, and the majority of trained personnel left the country. The primary objective of UNHCR health projects will be to ensure the availability of adequate care at points of entry. NGO's in charge of the health sector in the transit centres will be funded and supplied with drugs, medical and hospital equipment. Under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Health and in close coordination with WHO and UNICEF, UNHCR will continue to support NGOs who are improving existing health facilities or who are setting up planned ones in remote areas of the country.

Shelter

Under the overall coordination of the Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, all the activities of UN agencies, NGOs and communities will be part of an integrated approach to community development. UNHCR offices will assume a catalytic role to oversee all shelter-related activities in rural areas to ensure that these are adequate

In addition to the 28,500 houses provided during 1995, UNHCR intends to purchase corrugated iron sheeting, wooden poles and nails sufficient to complete the construction of 50,000 shelters for returnees in the five areas of the country identified jointly with the Government of Rwanda. These shelters are primarily to be built and occupied by "old caseload" returnees who are currently occupying houses left vacant by refugees now living in camps in countries of asylum. Various NGO's working in different regions of the country will be associated in the distribution of shelter materials and the monitoring of the sector's activities.

Community Services

UNHCR will continue to pay full attention to the regional problem of unaccompanied minors and women, coordinated by UNHCR's Regional Support Unit for Children (RSU) based in Kigali. In Rwanda, UNHCR will continue to cooperate closely with UNICEF and ICRC under the overall coordination of the Ministry for the Promotion of Family and Women (MIFAPROFE) and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MINITRASO). Several NGO's, such as Save the Children Fund/UK, International Rescue Committee, World Vision and Terre des Hommes, will implement UNHCR planned activities related to unaccompanied children, community mobilization, and vulnerable groups and women

Education

Primary education is a fundamental right of all children. In this context, UNHCR will provide equipment and materials to primary schools in remote rural areas. The Office intends to continue the rehabilitation of the primary school programme started in 1995. Vocational training projects in agriculture will also be executed in collaboration with MIFAPROFE for women heads of families.

Crop Production and Animal Husbandry

In order to make returnees self-sufficient in the shortest possible time, it is planned to distribute agricultural tools and seeds to returnee families in all areas of the country where they reside. Seeds will be provided by FAO and ECHO, and their distribution carried out by UNHCR.

Protection and Legal Assistance

UNHCR protection staff in Rwanda are in charge of reception, registration and monitoring activities related to the voluntary repatriation programme. The Office will need to increase the number of staff in order to more adequately carry out this function. Instructional seminars

.will train the participating bourgmeisters, gendarmerie and military officials, as well as representatives of NGOs, in the basic tenets of protection, including correct arrest and trial procedures. Office equipment will be provided for various judiciary offices in Rwanda to allow them to function more effectively and thereby remove another key obstacle to the return of refugees.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support

In order to allow some NGOs and international organizations to carry out their work in the field, UNHCR provides support in the form of salaries, staff allowances, vehicles, and office equipment. Furthermore, as part of its overall goal to strengthen the capacities of the Government of Rwanda, UNHCR will continue to provide operational support to relevant ministries through financial arrangements. In view of the dimension of the voluntary repatriation programme and its complexity, UNHCR will create additional field or antenna offices in parts of the country where its presence is required. A technical unit will be established in Rwanda to deal with activities related to communal rehabilitation, shelter, and the settlement of the "old caseload".

Division of Responsibilities Between Agencies

As far as returnee issues are concerned, the division of responsibilities between agencies, in close consultation with technical line ministries of the Government of Rwanda reveal that while UNDP will be in charge of the developmental aspects of the overall rehabilitation programme country-wide, UNHCR will assume its responsibilities of repatriation, reception and initial reinstallation of refugees. The lead role rests with the Government to direct all efforts. It is expected that other UN agencies, as well as NGOs, will structure their work according to this division of responsibilities, and will ensure that the duplication of effort is kept to a minimum.

UNDP, in consultation with the Government of Rwanda, is developing a programme designed to strengthen the Government's administrative capacity at the commune and prefecture levels. Under this programme, key elements of the Government's Plan of Action for the Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration of Refugees and Displaced Persons, will build Government capacity to monitor the return of refugees and to programme rehabilitation activities,

UNAMIR, *UNDP* and ICRC are actively involved in the rehabilitation of prisons. Funds have been provided and work is on-going for the expansion of detention centres which will result in the transfer of prisoners from overcrowded jails, mainly in Gitarama, Kigali and Butare. Within its new mandate, *UNAMIR* provides security to the repatriation convoys and is also assisting with transportation needs and the expansion of reception/transit centres. However, the present status of *UNAMIR* is under discussion.

The UN Human Rights Operation in Rwanda (UNHCR) has fielded some 160 monitors throughout the country whose task it is to identify cases of human rights violations and bring them to the attention of the local authorities. UNHCR has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with UNHCHR, formalizing the already existing field cooperation.

WFP is managing an extensive programme of food assistance to returnees for a period of up to two months, and intends to assist further until they are self-reliant. It has also

initiated supplementary feeding programmes for lactating mothers and other Vulnerable groups. A food-for-work programme is being carried out in major communes of the country.

UNICEF, UNHCR, ICRC and SCF/UK have agreed on formats for family tracing and/or reunification programmes. The three agencies are also guiding the work and providing funds to many NGOs involved in caring for orphans and unaccompanied minors.

FAO provides seeds and tools to returnees, and has assured that these materials will be available to all returnees to Rwanda.

While protection and monitoring of the returnees is a UNHCR mandate (to which NGO staff contribute greatly), most of the assistance measures are and will continue to be implemented by international and national NGOs. UNHCR is currently working with 32 different NGOs countrywide. At the Kigali and prefecture levels, coordination meetings are regularly held to ensure a coordinated response to the needs of returnees.

On 6 December 1995, the Government of Rwanda released a list of NGOs which have been requested to cease their activities and to leave Rwanda. Three of UNHCR's implementing partners in the country for 1996 are included on this list. UNHCR is currently engaged in discussions with the Government in an attempt to solve this issue which, if confirmed, may have extremely negative consequences on the planned repatriation programme.



UNHCR/A. Hollmann
Rwanda/Returnees/Nyagatare, Mutare District, Byumba Pref./Arrival

B. VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION TO BURUNDI

Presently some 81,000 Burundi refugees live in camps in **Zaire** and some 83,000 in **Tanzania**. Because of the prevailing security situation in the areas of return of most refugees, namely Cibitoke, Bubanza and Muyinga, UNHCR is not promoting repatriation for the time being. It is important to note that humanitarian agencies have extremely limited access to the conflict zones in north-west Burundi and have difficulty in providing affected populations with regular assistance.

However, UNHCR, in close cooperation with the Government of Burundi, will support all efforts to establish conditions conducive to return. As conditions improve, UNHCR will promote the signature of Tripartite Agreements as the framework for organized repatriation. Planning figures for voluntary repatriation for 1996 are modest (some 70,000), but still at a level which requires infrastructure and logistics, as well as staffing support.

Following the massive incidents of refoulement in Zaire, and in anticipation of future movements, UNHCR has signed a sub-agreement with the Ministry of Reintegration and Reinstallation of IDPs and Returnees (MRRIR). Under the overall responsibility of the Government of Burundi, this sub-agreement establishes the responsibility of the MRRIR for the transport of the returnees from the reception centre to their place of origin. In the event returnees will not be able to proceed to their communes immediately, the **MRRIR will identify** sites for "prolonged transit". In addition, the agreement establishes the joint responsibility of **MRRIR** and UNHCR for the creation and administration of the reception centres. Although the signing of this agreement underlines the strong commitment of the Government of Burundi to receive and integrate returnees, it is most likely that the majority of the returnees will stay "in transit" longer than expected and will become part of the already existing number of IDPs.

UNHCR uses planning figures of 60,000 "new caseload" Burundi refugees returning to Burundi during 1996, and 10,000 "old caseload" returnees. The Office will monitor their situation upon return and support all efforts to establish conditions in their home communes conducive to their reintegration. Only those returnees who produce a UNHCR registration card will be eligible for assistance, which will be consistent with other IDP programmes.

Assistance to be Provided

Food

Because of occasional instances of high malnutrition rates in two camps in Uvira, Zaire, there is some cause for concern about the possible nutritional status of future returnees from Uvira to Burundi. Monitoring the food distribution and the nutritional status of returnees will be given priority. A full ration will be distributed at the transit centres. In addition, children under five and vulnerable cases will be screened in the transit centres, where supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres will be set up to assist malnourished persons. At transit points, returnees will receive a maximum of seven

days' food assistance from WFP. On leaving the transit point, returnees will receive a bulk 30-day quantity of the same ration basket.

Domestic Support and Shelter

The programme will provide assistance to 12,000 returnee families and 5,000 internally displaced families, consisting of plastic sheeting, blankets, jerry-cans and soap. Two rubbishhalls will be purchased and installed in Kigoma for the storage of an emergency stock of nonfood items. Plastic sheeting will be purchased and distributed to IDPs in the camps, to replace worn-out sheeting distributed a year ago. If security conditions improve in Burundi, UNHCR will participate in the Government Plan for reconstruction and rehabilitation of houses in home communes.

Health, Water, and Sanitation

The assistance of UNHCR for returnees and IDPs will focus on the establishment of health, water and sanitation systems. If the security situation improves, Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) in this sector will endeavour to rehabilitate some of these systems in rural places of origin.

Community Services

UNHCR and its implementing partners will support local initiatives for the reintegration of vulnerable groups in their communes of origin, mainly through skills training and incomegenerating projects, focusing on vulnerable women and female-headed households.

Education

The security situation in Burundi permitting, the rehabilitation of primary schools with the assistance of UNHCR will continue through the distribution of furniture and school uniforms. The aim of these activities is to support the initiative of the Government to rebuild the school system country wide.

Agriculture

In order to support the process of self-sufficiency of returnees and IDPs, the distribution of seeds and tools is foreseen. 19,000 hoes will be distributed to returnee/internally displaced families at the rate of two hoes per family. The distribution of approximately 380 mt of bean seeds and 190 mt of maize seed is planned to take place before the two planting seasons, at the end of February and September 1996.

Division of Responsibilities for Assistance to IDPs

According to an assessment conducted by the UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) in April 1995, out of the 450,000 IDPs in Burundi, some 130,000 IDPs live in a "refugee like situation. Despite the fact that there is no

"lead" agency in charge of assisting IDPs, a division of responsibilities has been agreed upon between all international agencies working in Burundi.

Because of its specific mandate, the ICRC has taken the responsibility for the assistance of the population in the provinces most affected by the ongoing violence, namely Cibitoke, Bubanza and rural Bujumbura.

UNHCR will gear its activities to facilitate the repatriation of Burundi refugees. Its assistance to IDPs will be limited to the areas currently housing Rwandan refugees and the main areas of return of Burundi refugees. Assistance will mainly consist of QIP projects in the health, water and sanitation sectors.

WFP will be responsible for the food distribution to the IDP population, whereas UNICEF will support a national programme of education with special attention to unaccompanied minors and will also be involved in a sanitation and nutrition programme for IDPs in Muyinga, Cankuzo, Karuzi and Gitega.

C. CARE AND MAINTENANCE IN ASYLUM COUNTRIES, PENDING REPATRIATION

While maintaining its efforts to promote large-scale repatriation in 1996, UNHCR will continue to provide basic care and maintenance assistance to needy refugees in countries of asylum, where it will also pursue protection activities for all refugees. The following is a description of assistance by sector, highlighting the prime areas of concern in each of the countries.

Assistance to be Provided

Food

Food assistance will remain a priority despite reductions in the caseload and number of camps. WFP will provide basic food rations to guarantee an adequate nutritional level in all countries. In light of the decreasing numbers, a permanent management team will be formed in **Zaire** to continuously revise refugee population statistics. Regular assessments of refugee coping mechanisms will continue. Implementing partners will increase the involvement of women in the distribution process. Funds will be specifically set aside in **Tanzania** for the repair and running of two milling machines, located in Issaka. By providing maize meal instead of whole grain, it is expected that the consumption of firewood in the refugee camps will be reduced by 30 per cent.

Transport and Logistics

The UNHCR truck fleet in Burundi will also serve Uvira, **Zaire** and Ngara, **Tanzania**. The trucks are used for repatriation movements and for the transport of food, non-food items,

and firewood. A mechanical workshop is in place in Bujumbura and in the north of **Burundi**.

The arrangement with TCRS for the management of a centralized fleet in Ngara and Karagwe, **Tanzania** (for up to 160 trucks) will continue and its management strengthened (in Ngara) to ensure that the trucks are maintained in a cost-effective manner.

This fleet is also used for both food distribution and for transportation of repatriating refugees as the need arises. In addition, 30 trucks will be procured for the repatriation operation.

Budget provisions under this sector include the rental of trucks in the region for the transport of goods, operational costs for UNHCR and NGO vehicles, additional light vehicles for local authorities and implementing agencies, delivery costs for non-food items and warehouse expenses.

Domestic Support

UNHCR plans to replace blankets and plastic sheets for 50 per cent of the assisted refugee population in 1996, except for returnees to Rwanda and Burundi who will



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Domestic Support

UNHCR plans to replace blankets and plastic sheets for 50 per cent of the assisted refugee population in 1996, except for returnees to Rwanda and Burundi who will receive an entire set of domestic items. Under these criteria, UNHCR plans to distribute 691,980 blankets, 238,160 plastic sheets, and 490,360 jerrycans throughout the region. A monthly ration of 250 gm of soap per refugee will continue to be provided to ensure that standards of hygiene are maintained.

Firewood

In Zaire basic household needs for firewood will be met for the entire caseload, with an emphasis on planned exploitation of timber from recognized plantations where tree harvesting practices can be controlled. With the rehabilitation of roads, other timber-rich areas may be opened for exploitation, particularly for the production of charcoal. This activity serves the dual purpose of meeting the basic needs of refugees, as well, as limiting the devastating environmental damage caused by their presence in the Virunga National Park and the areas surrounding the camps. Firewood will be provided at a cost of \$ 15-18 per person per year including purchase, transport and project management costs. In Uvira efforts will be made to identify alternative sources of domestic fuel, such as peat and wood chips. The provision of firewood funded by IFAD in Tanzania during 1994-95 will be covered by UNHCR in 1996. UNHCR and the Tanzanian forestry department in the Kagera region will jointly determine areas to be exploited.

Water

Water systems which were put into place during 1995 in **Burundi** cover most of the needs in the camps. During 1996, the water programme will mainly consist in the maintenance of the existing water system, to be improved where necessary.

In Zaire, only essential repair and maintenance to existing water systems in refugee camps will be carried out in 1996. The water-tankering operation for Kibumba camp must continue for the first half of the year. As the caseload decreases, some refitting and modification of existing systems may be necessary. Also, some technical and financial support to the Goma town water system will be provided. In Uvira, the existing systems must have to be extended and refurbished to provide adequate water supply to the Burundi refugees.

A meeting of water experts held in Mwanza, **Tanzania**, in late November has produced a number of recommendations to ensure that an adequate supply of water is provided to all refugees in Ngara and Karagwe camps. In Ngara, minimum water requirements cannot be satisfied from current ground water sources. Therefore, it is essential to implement a surface water scheme which includes the development of a pipeline and further water tankering. The pipeline will consist of water transportation mains of up to 22 kms. This will comprise of 3.5 kms of pumping mains and 8.5 kms of gravity mains made out of steel. The camp distribution pipeline will be made of plastic (PVC and polyethylene). All the piping will be laid for easy dismantling in order to avoid adverse ecological and social economic impact. The scheme will convey up to 3 3 00 cbm of safe drinking water (treated at the intake) which will ensure a per capita provision of 20 liters. The treatment at K9 Lake will utilise the most appropriate technical application which will reduce turbidity. A storage capacity of 40 per cent of daily water requirements is envisaged. UNHCR will continue its efforts to provide independent water points for

villages when the pipeline is dismantled after the repatriation of all refugees. However, development and improvements of the existing groundwater resources may supplement this basic supply.

In Karagwe camps, where a similar situation exists, the same solution is proposed. The pipeline will serve Omukariro and Chabalisa camps. There will be a pump station at Lake Kebete. The main storage tank will be 4.5 kms from the pump station at an elevation of 150 meters above the lake. Water will flow from the storage tank by gravity to final storage tanks in the camps. Details providing clear definition of the pipeline route and designs will be prepared

Sanitation

In the five camps of Goma, **Zaire**, the construction of 155 replacement latrine blocks will be required and an estimated 4,000 new family latrines will be constructed in 1996. Latrines must be evacuated regularly due to ground conditions. Vector and pest control will be carried out and include the procurement of chemicals, spraying equipment, and protective clothing. In Bukavu and Uvira, the focus will be on the provision of family latrines to attain a ratio of one latrine per 20 users, as well as the installation of sufficient showers and laundry points.

In Tanzania, it is proposed that each family of five will construct a latrine. Thus, a total of 25,000 latrines in Ngara and 4,500 in Karagwe are to be constructed. Each family will be provided with a concrete slab which can be moved necessary. The vector control activities which proved effective during 1995 will be continued. Refugee communities will be expected to participate in garbage collection to reduce the high costs incurred for this activity during 1995.

During 1994 and 1995, the sanitation programme in **Burundi** has provided an average of one latrine for every 20 persons. To maintain this standard, it is planned to replace 3,400 latrines in Ngozi, 900 in Kirundo and 2,200 in Musinga. Provision is also made for the disinfection and improvement of 7,600 latrines,

Héalth

The existing programme for Rwandan refugees in camps in **Burundi** will continue with improved follow-up on tuberculosis and malaria, and the current network of health centres will be supported.

In Zaire, the objectives will be to maintain the rates of mortality, morbidity, and malnutrition within regionally acceptable norms. With more training, further improvements in management and delivery of health services are expected. Improved delivery of reproductive health services will continue as a priority, as will immunization programmes. A central drug supply system will be maintained. Key health structures will require reconstruction or rehabilitation in view of the possibility of a longer-term residual refugee caseload, and assistance will be provided to the Ministry of Health for the rehabilitation of certain components of the Zairian health infrastructure.

Satisfactory health **levels in Tanzania** are being maintained, a result of timely intervention by the NGOs involved in this sector. Out and in-patient departments will continue to provide basic health care to refugees in 1996. The supplementary feeding programmes will be completely integrated within the Maternal Health Clinics. Reproductive health measures started in 1995 will continue with active participation of the refugee community. The possibility of setting up a centralized pharmacy to cover the delivery of assistance for all NGO's involved in the health sector will be explored.

Shelter, Site Development and Infrastructure

No major infrastructural works are required in **Zaire** in 1996, and only maintenance and emergency works will be necessary. As the number of refugees diminishes through repatriation, the camps will be consolidated and minor additional road construction and site development will be required. A budget provision has also been included for cleaning camp locations upon the departure of the refugees and the closure of sites.

Most structures in the Burundi camps have been constructed of poles and plastic sheeting during 1994 and 1995. Worn-out plastic sheeting has to be replaced. Drainage systems are to be reinforced for the rainy season, and provision is made to cover the drainage holes once the camps are closed.

In **Tanzania**, some temporary structures will be set up as offices for new NGOs and staff houses. Access roads to the camps will be maintained throughout the year to ensure the transportation of relief items, including food. As part of the activities to promote voluntary repatriation, a separate camp will be set up in Kagera region to separately accommodate up to 10,000 intimidators and their families. In addition, a small camp will be set up for protection cases in Karagwe.

Community Services

Community services for 1996 in **Zaire** will focus on unaccompanied minors. Centres created to assist this population will be closed by the end of 1995, and tracing and follow-up of accompanied minors in host families will therefore be the primary activity in 1996. Particular efforts will be made to assist vulnerable persons - single mothers, elderly persons without families, the handicapped and women who need special assistance to survive. A mental health programme will help people suffering from severe and minor trauma - mostly women and children. In the second half of 1996, when the residual caseload is stabilized, community support activities (literacy, skills training, income-generation, etc.) will be intensified and targeted to meet the special needs of the vulnerable populations. In Uvira, the focus of the social services programme will be on the Burundi refugees and will favour micro-project development, agricultural self-sufficiency, income-generating activities and small-scale commercial activities for single women, female-headed households, Vulnerable families and families who have adopted unaccompanied minors.

In **Tanzania**, the community activities which were well developed and integrated during 1995, will continue, and include assistance to unaccompanied minors (tracing activities),

to womens' group activities (mainly income-generation and crisis intervention teams), and to the elderly and disabled.

Education

Given the focus on repatriation in **Zaire**, **this** sector will not entail any substantial activity in 1996. Primary schooling for the 5-15 age group will continue on an informal basis.

Active community involvement in camps in Tanzania will continue to be encouraged: temporary classrooms will be constructed and provided with simple furniture and books. As part of the repatriation process the curriculum will be further aligned with that prevalent in Rwanda. The successful pilot project, Distance Learning secondary level, will be extended to cover three Burundi refugee camps in Kigoma Region. The possibility of extending it to Rwandese refugees in Kagera region will be assessed.

Crop Production

UNHCR intends to provide those refugees in **Zaire** who will not repatriate with increased possibilities for cultivation of basic supplementary crops. The costs are very high due to local conditions, as the lava beds must be prepared with heavy machinery before crops can be planted. In **Kigorna, Tanzania**, a programme to promote self-sufficiency with the help of agricultural production will be implemented. To that effect, Burundi refugees will be provided with seeds and tools for cultivation.

Forestry

In **Zaire**, the activities in this sector are entirely directed at the protection of the National Parks in the region - areas of virgin forest which had remained untouched prior to the arrival of the refugees. The damage caused is very extensive and efforts to stop any further harvesting of wood from the parks are essential if these unique bio-reserves are to continue to exist. Regeneration of the damaged park lands will take at least a hundred years before regaining the levels of pre- 1994 bio-diversity.

The forestry projects will create a buffer zone between the refugees and the park lands by replanting trees on park lands currently stripped of all natural vegetation, and will replant trees in plantation areas to reduce the need of the local inhabitants to seek firewood in the remaining park forests (estimated six years before harvesting). They will also provide low cost charcoal to the local inhabitants in the interim.

Similar, in **Burundi**, projects will be developed around camps for wood preservation and reforestation. It is also planned to plant 500,000 trees which will be used to rehabilitate the forests damaged by the refugees.

Firewood supply and provision of fuel-efficient stoves will continue to be implemented in **Tanzania** in order to mitigate damage to the environment.

Protection and Legal Assistance

The proposed budget covers the costs of undertaking a new census of refugees in **Zaire, including** the printing of ration cards, staff for counting and tabulating the data, and data processing expenses. UNHCR will also provide training on refugee law and protection matters to local authorities and law enforcement agencies.

Security

The UNHCR Zairian Camp Security Operation will continue throughout 1996. Begun in February 1995, this operation proved to be very successful, and within a few months of its deployment, a marked improvement in the security conditions *in* the camps was noted. NGO staff as well as UNHCR staff were able to carry out their humanitarian functions in a climate of relative security and confidence. To ensure that repatriation convoys operate without incident that those who wish to repatriate are given adequate protection and that the negative influence of intimidators of repatriation is reduced, it is imperative that this Operation continue. Its success is a tribute to the dedication and professionalism of the Zairian Contingent staff and of the Civilian Security Liaison Officers from the Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Guinea, Netherlands and Switzerland.

Headed by a senior UNHCR official, the 1996 Security Operation in Zaire *will* follow the formula of 1995, with approximately 1,500 Zairian agents stationed: in nine encampments in Uvira, Bukavu and Goma, and a group of 40 Civilian Security Liaison Officers to liaise between the Contingent and UNHCR. It will include incentives and rations for the agents, vehicle replacement and maintenance, additional equipment, mid-year rotation and travel costs, as well as the maintenance of equipment and sites and other associated expenses.

Training on refugee protection matters in **Tanzania** will continue to be conducted for Government counterparts and implementing partners. UNHCR's protection role in the voluntary repatriation operation will be a major component of the training. The Police Security operation will be expanded during 1996 to enable the separation of intimidators who hinder voluntary repatriation. Due to the presence of large numbers of refugees in the Kagera region, the judicial system has been overstretched. Assistance will, therefore, be provided to the courts and prisons in the Kagera region to ensure timely investigation and trial of refugees charged with offenses. Registration exercises for both repatriation and care and maintenance activities will be conducted during 1996.

UNHCR will continue to monitor refugee movements in northern **Burundi** and intervene on the behalf of refugees facing refoulement after leaving the camps. UNHCR Bujumbura and UNHCR Ngara will cooperate closely to monitor the situation at the Tanzanian border and intervene when refoulement or detentions are taking place. Registration exercises will allow UNHCR to quantify refugee movements.

Regional Emergency Planning and Contingency Stockpile

As in 1995, an important element in UNHCR's regional strategy will continue to be the updating and maintaining of the contingency plan for the Great Lakes Region. This plan focuses primarily on the areas most likely to receive new refugees (Kigoma and Ngara, United Republic of Tanzania, and Uvira, Zaire). In line with this plan, all field offices have made preparations to cope with eventual forced mass population movements.

To remain prepared for new emergencies, UNHCR, in 1995, established a stockpile of non-food items (plastic sheets, blankets, jerrycans) for a caseload of 500,000 people in Kampala, Uganda; Ngara and Kigoma, United Republic of Tanzania; and Uvira, Zaire. For the future, the stockpiles in Kigoma and Uvira will be drawn down to allow rotation and use of stocks, while replacement supplies equivalent to a 500,000 level caseload will be maintained at Kampala and Ngara.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

The high agency support costs incurred during the emergency and post emergency phase will be reduced. To this end, implementation by local NGOs and Government line ministries will be encouraged. International NGOs will be expected to cover a portion of the salaries of their international staff. Fuel and vehicle operation costs, office supplies, auditor fees, and communications for various implementing partners are also budgeted.

Implementation Procedures

Several of the international NGO's which operated in Zaire during the second half of 1995 may pull out in 1996. It is, however, expected that Action-Aid Assist, Care-Australia, Care-Canada, International Organization for Migration, American Refugee Committee, and CONCERN, will remain involved. MSF-Holland and MSF-Belgium withdrew at the end of September 1995. Local NGO's will be approached in order to undertake projects both in favor of the refugees and for the refugee-affected areas in favor of Zairians. UNHCR will finance projects related to the support of line Ministries personnel (mostly relating to health staff in the main Hospitals treating refugees).

A number of NGO's continue to operate with their own funding for certain activities which in their view do not require UNHCR funding. However, NGO's in camps accept the overall coordination of UNHCR's experts in all technical sectors

In Burundi, some 13 implementing partners will continue to work in the refugee camps. Some 23 implementing partners will continue to work in the refugee camps in Tanzania. During 1996, efforts will be made to strengthen the implementing capacity of local NGOs and line Ministries

United Nations Volunteers

In 1996, UNHCR will continue to emphasize recruitment and placement of United Nations Volunteers (UNV's), who have acquired much experience and thus become an important source of qualified assistance for field operations. UNHCR has benefited from

the services of well-qualified UNV's, and will continue to emphasize and rely on their role in the regional operation, especially for repatriation activities in Rwanda. UNHCR intends to recruit the following number of UNV's: Burundi (10), Rwanda (20), Tanzania (15), Zaire (14).