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TANZANIA

Divider Title: _____

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BACKGROUND ON TANZANIA

Divider Title: _____



Fact Sheet - Tanzania

Political Environment

There are over 120 ethnic groups in Tanzania, yet larger groups live far enough apart that they do not compete constantly for resources, and no group dominates the others. Former President Julius Nyerere, who hails from one of the smallest ethnic groups in Tanzania, was key in establishing a national framework which favored national identity over ethnicity, and actively sought to prevent marginalization of smaller groups.

Elections were held in November 1995 and, despite charges of fraud and an unsuccessful lawsuit by opposition figures to have the results thrown out, the ruling party won over 60 percent of the vote, and Benjamin Mkapa assumed the presidency. The ruling CCM party has recently lost two by-elections, increasing tension within the party. On March 13, a former CCM Secretary General (Horace Kolimba) died a few hours after being questioned by the party Central Committee. The cause of death is still unknown, but it has sparked speculation in Dar es Salaam of party involvement.

A potential area for future conflict is the governing arrangement for Zanzibar. Zanzibar has its own president and parliament in an autonomous relationship with the mainland. Noises for separatism have always existed on the island and rose a decibel in the run-up to the elections. Over 50 members of Parliament from the mainland openly advocate separation between Zanzibar and the mainland. As the islands' economic fortunes have declined over the past ten years, mobilization has increased based on religion and nationalism. The situation was not helped by charges of serious discrepancies during the 1995 elections which raised questions about the legitimacy of the ruling party's victory.

Economy

Tanzania is one of the poorest countries in the world, with a per capita income of under \$200. Agriculture employs ninety percent of the workforce. Following two decades of socialist planning, Tanzania's relatively good record of economic reform into the early 1990s was badly tarnished by a major corruption scandal in 1994, excessive government spending, and poor tax collection procedures. Recently the government has gotten back on track, reaching agreement with the IMF on an ESAF in June 1996.

The commercial sector has long been dominated by the Asian (Indian) community. A long recession has increased African populations' resentment of Asians in Tanzania. The potential for violence exists, and references are occasionally made about the Ugandan purge of its Asian community during Idi Amin's reign. Extremists call for the deportation of Asian businessmen. Because of the likelihood that Asians would corner markets, the Tanzanian government even delayed a privatization plan to sell off many publicly owned companies. It is encouraging to note that most politicians who played this anti-Asian card during the elections did not win their seats.

Geography

Area: 945,090 sq km, over twice the size of California
Mount Kilimanjaro is the highest point in Africa, Lake Victoria the largest lake, and Lake Tanganyika the deepest inland body of water in Africa.

People

Population: 28,701,077, with **47% under age 14**; 3% over 65

Population growth rate: 2.55%, with **45.25 births/1,000 population**

Infant mortality rate: 109 deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy: average=43 years, male=41 years, female=44 years

Total fertility rate: 6.15 children born/woman

Religions: mainland Christian 45%, Muslim 35%, indigenous beliefs 20%; Zanzibar Muslim 99%

Languages: Swahili (official), English (official)

Literacy: 59% (male 71%, female 48%)

Bilateral Assistance

USAID prioritizes aid to refugees (over 350,00 in Tanzania, with daily increases from Zaire and Burundi), protection of the environment, primary health care, and democratization. There are 83 Peace Corps Volunteer teachers in Tanzania.

May 1994



Official Name: United Republic of Tanzania

PROFILE

Geography

Area: *Mainland*—945,000 sq. km. (378,000 sq. mi.); slightly smaller than New Mexico and Texas combined. *Zanzibar*—1,658 sq. km. (640 sq. mi.).
Cities: *Capital*—Dar es Salaam (pop. 2 million); Dodoma (future capital—200,000), Zanzibar Town (160,000), Tanga (190,000), Mwanza (225,000), Arusha (140,000).
Terrain: Varied.
Climate: Varies from tropical to arid to temperate.

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Tanzanian(s); Zanzibari(s).
Population: *Mainland*—25 million. *Zanzibar*—800,000.
Ethnic groups: More than 120.
Religions: Muslim 35%, indigenous beliefs 35%, Christian 30%.
Languages: Kiswahili (official), English.
Education: *Attendance*—86% (primary). *Literacy*—90%.
Health: *Infant mortality rate*—110/1,000. *Life expectancy*—53 yrs.
Work force: *Agriculture*—85%. *Industry, commerce, and government*—15%.

Government

Type: Republic.
Independence: Tanganyika 1961, Zanzibar 1963, union formed 1964.
Constitution: 1982.
Branches: *Executive*—president (chief of state and commander in chief), prime minister, first vice-president, and second vice-president (also president of Zanzibar). *Legislative*—unicameral National Assembly (for the union), House of Representatives (for Zanzibar only). *Judicial*—mainland: Court of Appeals, High Courts, Resident Magistrate Courts, district courts, primary courts. Zanzibar: High Court, people's district courts, kadhis courts (Islamic courts).
Political parties: Chama Cha Mapinduzi—Revolutionary Party, Party for Democracy and Development, Mageuzi National Convention for Construction and Reform, Civic United Front, Union for Multi-party Democracy, National League for Democracy.

Suffrage: Universal at 18.

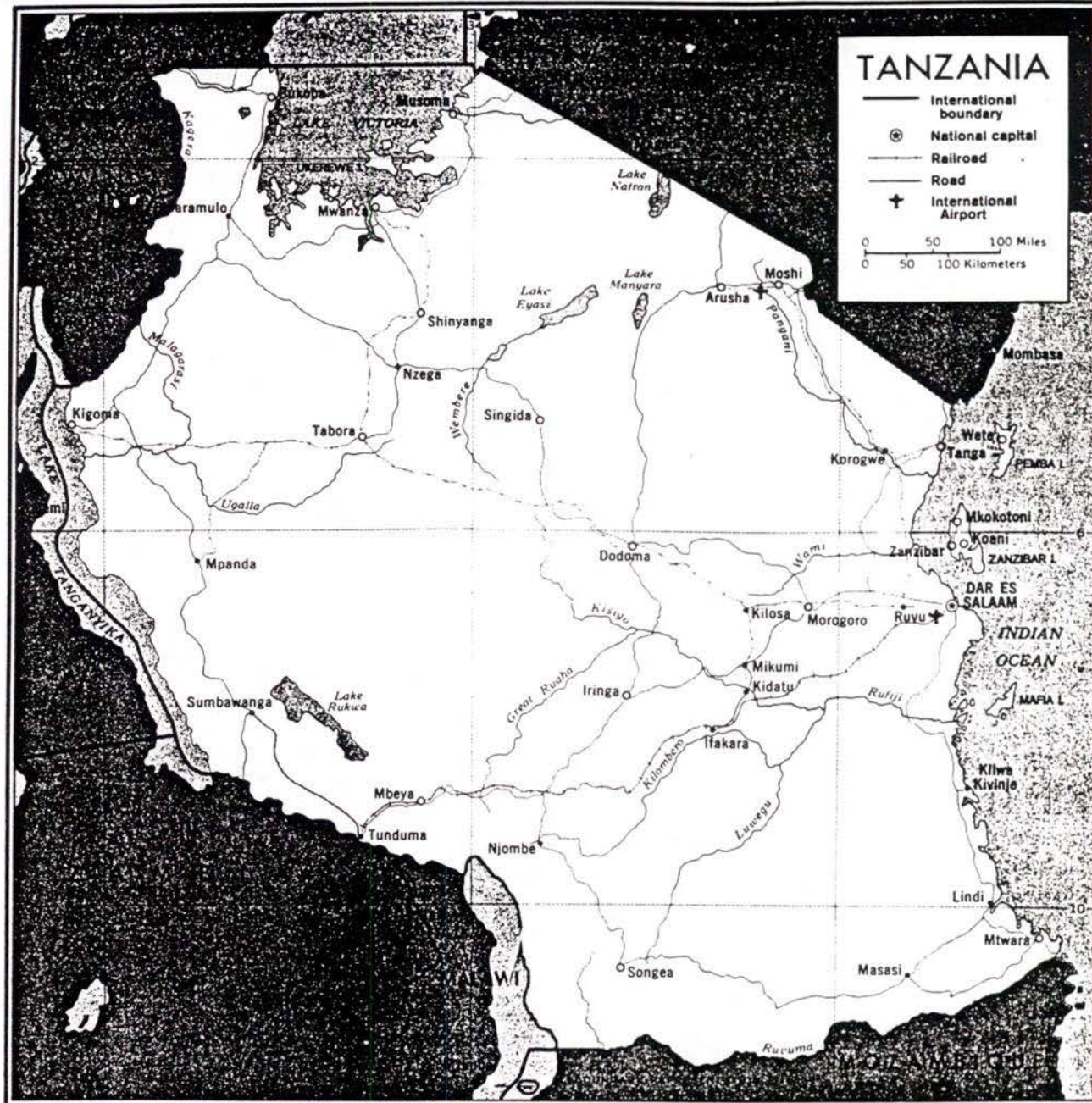
Administrative subdivisions: 25 regions (20 on mainland, three on Zanzibar, two on Pemba).

Flag: Diagonal yellow-edged black band from lower left to upper right; green field at upper left, blue field at lower right.

Economy

GDP (1992): \$3.6 billion.
Annual growth rate: 3.6% (est. 1991).
Per capita income: \$260.
Natural resources: Hydroelectric potential, coal, iron, gemstone, gold, natural gas, nickel, diamonds.
Agriculture (60% of GDP): *Products*—coffee, cotton, tea, tobacco, cloves, sisal, cashew nuts, maize.
Industry (9% of GDP): *Types*—textiles, agribusiness, light manufacturing, oil refining, construction.
Trade: *Exports*—\$440 million: coffee, cotton, tea, sisal, diamonds, cashew nuts, tobacco and cloves. *Major markets*—U.K., Germany, India, Japan, Italy, and Far East. *Imports*—\$1.4 billion: petroleum, consumer goods, machinery and transport equipment, used clothing, chemicals, pharmaceuticals. *Major suppliers*—U.K., Germany, Japan, India, Italy, U.S.
Official exchange rate: 335 Tanzanian shillings=U.S.\$1. ■





PEOPLE

Population distribution in Tanzania is extremely uneven. Density varies from 1 person per square kilometer (3/sq. mi.) in arid regions to 51 per square kilometer (133/sq. mi.) in the mainland's well-watered highlands and 134 per square kilometer (347/sq. mi.) on Zanzibar. More than 80% of the population is rural. Dar es Salaam is the capital and largest city; Dodoma, located in the center of Tanzania, has been designated to become the new capital by the end of the decade.

The African population consists of more than 120 ethnic groups, of which the Sukuma, Haya, Nyakyusa, Nyamwezi, and Chaga have more than 1 million members. The majority of Tanzanians, including such large tribes as the Sukuma and the Nyamwezi, are of Bantu stock. Groups of Nilotic or related origin include the nomadic Masai and the Luo, both of which are found in greater numbers in neighboring Kenya. Two small groups speak languages of the Khoisan family peculiar to the Bushman and Hottentot peoples. Cushitic-speaking peoples, originally from the Ethiopian highlands, reside in a few areas of Tanzania.

Although much of Zanzibar's African population came from the mainland, one group known as Shirazis traces its origins to the island's early Persian settlers. Non-Africans residing on the mainland and Zanzibar account for 1% of the total population. The Asian community—including Hindus, Sikhs, Shi'a and Sunni Muslims, and Goans—has declined by 50% in the past decade to 50,000 on the mainland and 4,000 on Zanzibar. An estimated 70,000 Arabs and 10,000 Europeans reside in Tanzania.

Each ethnic group has its own language, but the national language is Kiswahili, a Bantu-based tongue with strong Arabic borrowings.

HISTORY

Tanganyika/Tanzania

Northern Tanganyika's famed Olduvai Gorge has provided rich evidence of the area's prehistory, including fossil remains of some of humanity's earliest ancestors. Discoveries suggest that East Africa may have been the site of human origin.

Little is known of the history of Tanganyika's interior during the early centuries of the Christian era. The area is believed to have been inhabited originally by ethnic groups using a click-tongue language similar to that of Southern Africa's Bushmen and Hottentots. Although remnants of these early tribes still exist, most were gradually displaced by Bantu farmers migrating from the west and south and by Nilotes and related northern peoples. Some of these groups had well-organized societies and controlled extensive areas by the time the Arab slavers, European explorers, and missionaries penetrated the interior in the first half of the 19th century.

The coastal area first felt the impact of foreign influence as early as the 8th century, when Arab traders arrived. By the 12th century, traders and immigrants came from as far away as Persia (now Iran) and India. They built a series of highly developed city and trading states along the coast, the principal one being Kilwa, a settlement of Persian origin that held ascendancy until the Portuguese destroyed it in the early 1500s.

The Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama explored the East African coast in 1498 on his voyage to India. By 1506, the Portuguese claimed control over the entire coast. This control was nominal, however, because the Portuguese did not colonize the area or explore the interior. Assisted by Omani Arabs, the indigenous coastal dwellers succeeded in driving the Portuguese from the area north of the Ruvuma River by the early 18th century. Claiming the coastal strip, Omani Sultan Seyyid Said (1804-1856) moved his capital to Zanzibar in 1841.

European exploration of the interior began in the mid-19th century. Two German missionaries reached Mt. Kilimanjaro in the 1840s. British explorers Richard Burton and John Speke crossed the interior to Lake

Tanganyika in 1857. David Livingstone, the Scottish missionary-explorer who crusaded against the slave trade, established his last mission at Ujiji, where he was "found" by Henry Morton Stanley, an Anglo-American journalist-explorer, who had been commissioned by the *New York Herald* to locate him.

German colonial interests were first advanced in 1884. Karl Peters, who formed the Society for German Colonization, concluded a series of treaties by which tribal chiefs in the interior accepted German "protection." Prince Otto von Bismarck's government backed Peters in the subsequent establishment of the German East Africa Company.

In 1886 and 1890, Anglo-German agreements were negotiated that delineated the British and German spheres of influence in the interior of East Africa and along the coastal strip previously claimed by the Omani sultan of Zanzibar. In 1891, the German Government took over direct administration of the territory from the German East Africa Company and appointed a governor with headquarters at Dar es Salaam.

Although the German colonial administration brought cash crops, railroads, and roads to Tanganyika, European rule provoked African resistance, culminating in the Maji Maji rebellion of 1905-07. The rebellion, which temporarily united a number of southern tribes and ended only after an estimated 120,000 Africans had died from fighting or starvation, is considered by most Tanzanians to have been one of the first stirrings of nationalism.

German colonial domination of Tanganyika ended after World War I when control of most of the territory passed to the United Kingdom under a League of Nations mandate. After World War II, Tanganyika became a UN trust territory under British control. Subsequent years witnessed Tanganyika moving gradually toward self-government and independence.

In 1954, Julius K. Nyerere, a school-teacher who was then one of only two Tanganyikans educated abroad at the university level, organized a political party—the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU). TANU-supported candidates were victorious in the Legislative Council elections of September 1958 and February 1959. In December 1959, the United Kingdom agreed to

the establishment of internal self-government following general elections to be held in August 1960. Nyerere was named chief minister of the subsequent government.

In May 1961, Tanganyika became autonomous, and Nyerere became prime minister under a new constitution. Full independence was achieved on December 9, 1961. Mr. Nyerere was elected President when Tanganyika became a republic within the Commonwealth a year after independence.

Zanzibar

An early Arab/Persian trading center, Zanzibar fell under Portuguese domination in the 16th and early 17th centuries but was retaken by Omani Arabs in the early 18th century. The height of Arab rule came during the reign of Sultan Seyyid Said, who encouraged the development of clove plantations, using the island's slave labor.

The Arabs established their own garrisons at Zanzibar, Pemba, and Kilwa and carried on a lucrative trade in slaves and ivory. By 1840, Said had transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar and established a ruling Arab elite. The island's commerce fell increasingly into the hands of traders from the Indian subcontinent, whom Said encouraged to settle on the island.

Zanzibar's spices attracted ships from as far away as the United States. A U.S. consulate was established on the island in 1837. The United Kingdom's early interest in Zanzibar was motivated by both commerce and the determination to end the slave trade. In 1822, the British signed the first of a series of treaties with Sultan Said to curb this trade, but not until 1876 was the sale of slaves finally prohibited.

The Anglo-German agreement of 1890 made Zanzibar and Pemba a British protectorate. British rule through a sultan remained largely unchanged from the late 19th century until after World War II.

Zanzibar's political development began in earnest after 1956, when provision was first made for the election of six non-government members to the Legislative Council. Two parties were formed: the Zanzibar Nationalist Party (ZNP), representing the dominant Arab and Arabized minority, and the Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP), led by Abeid

Karume and representing the Shirazis and the African majority.

The first elections were held in July 1957, and the ASP won three of the six elected seats, with the remainder going to independents. Following the election, the ASP split; some of its Shirazi supporters left to form the Zanzibar and Pemba People's Party (ZPPP). The January 1961 election resulted in a deadlock between the ASP and a ZNP-ZPPP coalition.

On April 26, 1964, Tanganyika united with Zanzibar to form the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, renamed the United Republic of Tanzania on October 29.

United Republic of Tanzania

TANU and the Afro-Shirazi Party of Zanzibar were merged into a single party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM Revolutionary Party), on February 5, 1977. On April 26, 1977, the union of the two parties was ratified in a new constitution. The merger was reinforced by principles enunciated in the 1982 union constitution and reaffirmed in the constitution of 1984.

The elections that followed the granting of self-government in June 1963 produced similar results. Zanzibar received its independence from the United Kingdom on December 19, 1963, as a constitutional monarchy under the sultan. On January 12, 1964, the African majority revolted against the sultan, and a new government was formed with the ASP leader, Abeid Karume, as president of Zanzibar and chairman of the Revolutionary Council. Under the terms of its political union with Tanganyika in April 1964, the Zanzibar Government retained considerable local autonomy.

Abeid Karume was named First Vice President of the union government, a post he held until his assassination in April 1972. Aboud Jumbe, a fellow member of the ASP and the Revolutionary Council, was appointed to succeed Karume. In 1981, 32 persons were selected to serve in the Zanzibar House of Representatives. The election marked the first poll since the 1964 revolution. In 1984, Jumbe resigned and was replaced by Ali Hassan Mwinyi as both President of Zanzibar and First Vice President of Tanzania. In the election of 1985, Mwinyi was elected President of the United Republic of Tanzania; Idris

Wakil was elected President of Zanzibar and Second Vice President of Tanzania. In 1990, Wakil retired and was replaced as President of Zanzibar by Salmin Amour.

In 1977, Nyerere merged TANU with the Zanzibar ruling party, the ASP, to form the CCM as the sole ruling party in both parts of the union. The CCM was to be the sole instrument for mobilizing and controlling the population in all significant political or economic activities. He envisioned the party as a "two-way street" for the flow of ideas and policy directives between the village level and the government.

President Nyerere handed over power to his successor, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, in 1985. Nyerere retained his position as Chairman of the ruling party for five more years, but in 1990, this post also was passed on to Mwinyi, who started his last five-year term at that time. Nyerere retired from formal politics but remains influential behind the scenes.

In 1990, in response to the currents of democracy sweeping much of the world, Tanzania began making substantial changes to its political system (see below).

GOVERNMENT

Tanzania is changing from a single-party state with a strong central executive to a more democratic multi-party system. Currently, the president is assisted by two vice-presidents. One of the vice-presidents serves as prime minister and carries an administrative portfolio. Selected from the National Assembly body, this vice-president is the government's leader in the National Assembly. The other vice-president functions as President of Zanzibar and must be a Zanzibari citizen. The president and the National Assembly are elected concurrently by direct popular vote for five-year terms. If the president dissolves the assembly, he or she must stand for election as well. The president indicated in his New Year's Eve speech on December 31, 1991, that the current parliament would serve out its term, due to expire in 1995. The president must select the cabinet from among National Assembly members but has the power to appoint up to 15 members of the assembly.

The unicameral National Assembly has 255 members, 180 of whom are elected from the mainland and Zanzibar. At present, all are members of the CCM. The remaining members were appointed by the government and various "mass organizations" associated with the party. Assembly actions are valid for Zanzibar only in specifically designated union matters. Zanzibar's own elected House of Representatives has jurisdiction over all non-union matters.

Tanzania has a five-level judiciary combining the jurisdictions of tribal, Islamic, and British common law. Appeal is from the primary courts through the district courts, resident magistrate courts, to the high courts, and Court of Appeals. Judges are appointed by the Chief Justice, except those for the Court of Appeals and the High Court, who are appointed by the president. The Zanzibari court system parallels the legal system of the union, and all cases tried in Zanzibari courts, except for those involving constitutional issues and Islamic law, can be appealed to the Court of Appeals of the union.

For administrative purposes, Tanzania is divided into 25 regions—20 on the mainland, three on Zanzibar, and two on Pemba. Since 1972, a decentralization program on the mainland has worked to increase the authority of the regions. On July 1, 1983, the government reinstated 99 district councils to further increase local authority. Of the 99 councils operating in 86 districts, 19 are urban and 80 are rural. The 19 urban units are classified further as city (Dar es Salaam), municipal (Arusha, Dodoma, Tanga), and town councils (the remaining 15 communities).

On the mainland, regional commissioners are also ex-official members of the National Assembly. The regional and area commissioners are assisted by appointed development directors and other functional managers, who form a council charged with administering the region or district in close collaboration with CCM party officials. Following the 1982 Party Congress, two new positions—regional and district party secretary—were created to assist in coordinating the activities between the party and the political jurisdictions.

Constitutional and legal changes due to multi-party politics may affect many of the arrangements described above.

Principal Government Officials

President—Ali Hassan Mwinyi
First Vice-President and Prime Minister—John Samuel Malecela
President of Zanzibar and Second Vice-President—Dr. Salmin Amour
Deputy Prime Minister—Augustine Mrema
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Joseph Rwegasira
Ambassador to the United States—Charles Nyirabu
Ambassador to the United Nations—vacant

Tanzania maintains an embassy in the United States at 2139 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 (tel. 202-939-6125).

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

President Ali Hassan Mwinyi was elected for a second five-year term in 1990. Salmin Amour became President of Zanzibar and second Vice President of the Union. In a 1990 cabinet shuffle, President Mwinyi replaced Prime Minister Joseph Warioba with John Samuel Malecela, a former foreign minister and diplomat. Julius Nyerere retired from his post as CCM party chairman in 1990 and transferred that position to President Mwinyi.

In the beginning Tanzania sought to achieve political and economic development within an authoritarian framework. Since 1962, Nyerere had used the Kiswahili word *ujamaa* (familyhood) to describe the ideal of communal cooperation his government sought to foster. Goals were set forth in more conventional socialist terms in the TANU constitution and reaffirmed in February 1967 in a party document, the Arusha Declaration. The declaration, which enunciated the principles of socialism and self-reliance, asked that the government nationalize the means of production, prepare development plans that Tanzania could carry out without depending on foreign assistance, and place greater emphasis on improving rural living standards.

The CCM was granted political supremacy over the government by the constitution of 1977 and still remains a primary source of policy in the social, political, and economic fields. Nearly all

top government leaders were provided by CCM, which plays a leading role in the government scheme of nation-building and whose control structure is closely interwoven with the government's.

In early 1986, however, Nyerere admitted that the party was moribund, particularly at local levels, and began a campaign to inject new life into the CCM. These initiatives failed, and by 1989, when the East European socialist regimes began to collapse, the party reluctantly conceded the need for fundamental reforms.

Reforms of the political process met with considerable criticism. Tanzania's single-party politics made a mockery of democratic procedures through its electoral practices. No candidate was permitted to stand for office without the approval of the senior leadership of the ruling party. Voters were expected merely to ratify the party's choices and coercive measures—withholding ration allotments, for example—were commonly used to "encourage" participation in registration and voting. To address this problem, President Mwinyi in 1991 appointed a special commission under Chief Justice Francis Nyalali to examine and recommend fundamental reforms of the political system.

At the end of 1991, Tanzania began another attempt at democratic and economic reform in order to change its autocratic single-party state system. Low pay combined with obsessive secrecy and lack of accountability had led to massive fraud, misfeasance, corruption, and a disregard for the leadership's code. The Zanzibar Declaration of 1991 began reform in earnest primarily because the problems could no longer be hidden.

In January and February 1992, the government decided to adopt multi-party democracy. Legal and constitutional changes led to the registration of 11 political parties. Two parliamentary by-elections (won by the CCM) in early 1994, which were contested by most parties, were the first-ever multi-party elections in Tanzanian history. Local elections are planned for August 1994 and general elections for 1995.

ECONOMY

Tanganyika/Tanzania

Substantial measures have been taken to liberalize the Tanzanian economy along market lines and encourage both foreign and domestic private investment.

In early 1986, the Government of Tanzania embarked on an adjustment program to dismantle state economic controls and encourage more active participation of the private sector in the economy. The program included a comprehensive package of policies which reduced the budget deficit and improved monetary control, substantially depreciated the overvalued exchange rate, liberalized the trade regime, removed most price controls, eased restrictions on the marketing of food crops, freed interest rates, and initiated a restructuring of the financial sector.

With the establishment of an institutional framework for the privatization of parastatal enterprises, reduction in this costly and inefficient area has also begun.

The reform program increased external resources, food production, and food and non-traditional exports. During the 1986-92 period, both GDP and exports increased at an average of about 4% per year, after near GDP stagnation in 1993. The government also launched programs to rehabilitate key infrastructure (roads, railways, and ports).

However, Tanzania's economy remains overwhelmingly donor dependent, with as much as 40% of GDP consisting of external aid. Furthermore, the public sector still accounts for more than 70% of GDP, and periodic foreign exchange shortages and an inefficient bureaucracy and legal system hamper business enterprise.

Agriculture dominates the economy, providing over 60% of GDP and 85% of employment. Cash crops, including coffee, tea, cotton, cashews, sisal, cloves, and pyrethrum make up 48% of export earnings. The volume of all major crops, both cash and goods, which have been marketed through official channels has increased over the past few years, but large amounts of produce never reach the market. Poor pricing and unreliable cash flow to farmers continue to frustrate the agricultural sector.

Accounting for less than 10% of GDP, Tanzania's industrial sector is one of the smallest in Africa. It grew 12% during the late 1980s but continues to show overall signs of decline. It has been hit hard recently by persistent power shortages caused by low rainfall in the hydroelectric dam catchment area, a condition compounded by years of neglect and bad management at the state-controlled electric company.

Main industrial activities include producing raw materials, import substitutes, and processed agricultural products. Foreign exchange shortages and mismanagement continue to deprive factories of much needed spare parts and have reduced factory capacity to less than 30%.

Despite Tanzania's past record of political stability, an unattractive investment climate has discouraged foreign investment. Government steps to improve that climate include redrawing tax codes, floating the exchange rate, licensing foreign banks, and creating an investment promotion center to cut red tape. In terms of mineral resources and the largely untapped tourism sector, Tanzania could become a viable and attractive market for U.S. goods and services.

Zanzibar

Zanzibar's economy is based primarily on the production of cloves (90% grown on the island of Pemba), the principal foreign exchange earner. Exports have suffered recently with the downturn in the clove market. Tourism is an increasingly promising sector, and a number of proposals are being considered for new hotels and resorts.

The Government of Zanzibar has been more aggressive than its mainland counterpart in instituting economic reforms and has legalized foreign exchange bureaus on the islands. This has loosened up the economy and dramatically increased the availability of consumer commodities. Furthermore, with external funding, the government plans to make the Port of Zanzibar a free port. Rehabilitation of current port facilities and plans to extend these facilities will be the precursor to the free

port. The island's manufacturing sector is limited mainly to import substitution industries, such as cigarettes, shoes, and processed agricultural products. In 1992, the government designated two export-producing zones and encouraged the development of offshore financial services. Zanzibar still imports much of its staple requirements, petroleum products, and manufactured articles.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Along with many other Third World nations, Tanzania based its foreign policy on the concept of nonalignment with both major power blocs. Former President Nyerere defined nonalignment as the right of small nations to determine their own policies in their own interests and to have an influence in world affairs that accords with the right of all people to live equally.

Tanzania played an important role in several regional and international organizations including the Non-Aligned Movement, the front-line states, Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the United Nations, and its specialized and related agencies.

As one of Africa's best-known elder statesmen, Nyerere has been involved in many of these organizations, particularly as former chairman of the six front-line states concerned with southern Africa and as former chairman of the OAU (1984-85). Tanzania supports the tenets of majority rule and self-determination for all of southern Africa and has been a principal supporter of liberation groups in that part of the continent.

In recent years, Tanzania has joined with many other developing countries to support a new international economic order. Tanzania advocates measures to stabilize international commodity prices and provide balance-of-payments support for countries facing unfavorable terms of trade. It acknowledges the need for structural adjustment in developing economies but also stresses the importance of developed country cooperation in the transfer of resources and technology, debt settlement, and increasing access to primary commodity markets.

Travel Notes

Customs: Visas and inoculations against cholera and yellow fever are required for entry.

Climate and clothing: Lightweight, tropical clothing is worn year-round, although in the cooler season (June-September), a light wrap is useful in the evenings. Due to cultural sensitivities, conservative dress is recommended.

Health: Community sanitation is poor. Tapwater is not potable. Boil and filter water, and prepare fruits and vegetables carefully.

Telecommunications: Direct-dial telephone and cable services are available to the United Kingdom, United States, and other parts of the world. Tanzania is eight standard time zones ahead of eastern standard time and does not observe daylight-saving time.

Transportation: Dar es Salaam is served by several international airlines. Taxis are available 24 hours at certain locations; fare should be agreed upon in advance. Buses and trains generally are overcrowded. Traffic moves on the left.

Further Information

Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402:

American University. Tanzania: A Country Study.

Key Officers of Foreign Service Posts (Guide for Businesses).

For information on economic trends, commercial development, production, trade regulations, and tariff rates, contact the International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. □

Tanzania enjoys particularly close ties with neighboring Uganda, Zambia, and Mozambique. In 1977, the Kehyan, Tanzanian, and Ugandan partnership in the East African Community, established 10 years earlier, was dissolved. The breakup resulted in suspension of nearly all trade between Tanzania and Kenya and closure of the border to most tourist travel. The border was re-opened in 1984, and relations with Kenya have improved significantly.

U.S.-TANZANIAN RELATIONS

The United States enjoys cordial relations with the United Republic of Tanzania. The United States has historically sought to assist Tanzania's economic and social development through bilateral and regional programs administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). From 1953 to 1992, total US economic assistance was \$480 million in loans, grants, and PL 480 Title II (Food for Peace).

In the 1970s, USAID focused on strengthening national institutions in agriculture and, to a lesser degree, on health. In agriculture, food crops and livestock were emphasized. Health care assistance has supported labor development, particularly training for maternal and childcare health aides. Training is an important part of the USAID program, and almost 2,000 Tanzanians have received either long- or short-term training, primarily in the United States.

The AID program of the 1990s, however, is emphasizing improving the rural transportation network, private enterprise development, and family planning.

The Peace Corps program, revitalized in 1979, provides assistance in wildlife management, teaching, forestry, and agricultural mechanics on both the mainland and on Zanzibar. There are about 80 volunteers.

Principal U.S. Embassy Officers

Ambassador—Peter Jon de Vos

Deputy Chief of Mission—

Steven Browning

Director, USAID—Dale B. Pfeiffer

Public Affairs Officer (USIS)—

Gregory Lynch

Peace Corps Director—

James E. Mayer

The U.S. embassy in Tanzania is located at 36 Laibon Road, Dar es Salaam. The consulate on Zanzibar was closed on June 15, 1979. ■

Further Information

Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402:

American University. Tanzania: A Country Study, 1979.

Key Officers of Foreign Service Posts (Guide for Business Representatives). Revised biannually.

For information on economic trends, commercial development, production, trade regulations, and tariff rates, contact the International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. □

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Tanzania: U.S.-Tanzanian Relations

U.S. relations with Tanzania are friendly and improving. In 1992, Tanzania introduced multi-party democracy, and moderated the harsh rhetoric of its post-independence experiment with "Ujamaa" (socialist "familyhood"). Chaotic, but generally free elections in October/November 1995 solidified Tanzania's transition, and confirmed its status as one of Africa's emerging democracies gradually evolving from a one-party regime without widespread violence.

The U.S. played a modest role in supporting Tanzania's transition to a democratic system and market-based economy, and supports President Benjamin Mkapa's efforts to root out corruption, enforce fiscal discipline, and promote human rights. We have expressed our concern about continuing restrictions on freedom of the press and association. Western missions have quietly urged the GOT to promote reconciliation in Zanzibar, where members of Mkapa's Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party (CCM) won the 1995 election but engaged in electoral fraud. Only 2 percent of Tanzania's population lives in Zanzibar, but continuing tensions there could damage Tanzania's reputation, and overshadow Tanzania's progress towards democracy. Some restrictions on freedom of the press and freedom of association continue in Tanzania.

The U.S. has an interest in assuring Tanzania's continued stability in a volatile region. With ties to both southern and eastern Africa, Tanzania is in a good position to play an important role in resolving regional conflicts. President Mkapa has taken an activist role in international efforts to find solutions to the crises in Central Africa by supporting former President Nyerere's Burundi peace negotiations and implementing sanctions against the Buyoya regime in Burundi. U.S. envoys work closely with Nyerere.

Tanzania has traditionally been a gracious host to refugees, but has recently shown impatience with the huge numbers of foreigners on its soil. In December 1996, the Government of Tanzania issued an ultimatum to Rwandan refugees in western Tanzania, urging them to return home. Most of the 400,000 Rwandans returned willingly when they were separated from their Hutu militia intimidators. The Government's ultimatum and the active participation of the Tanzanian military in the mass repatriation attracted criticism. More than 300,000 refugees, including Burundians, Zairians and some Rwandans remain in Tanzania. The USG acknowledges the burden Tanzania is carrying and has contributed almost \$1 billion to humanitarian efforts in the Great Lakes Region since 1993.

The U.S. supports Tanzania's regional approach to conflict resolution and economic integration. Tanzania contributed troops

to the ECOMOG peacekeeping force in Liberia, and Tanzania may play an important role in the emerging African Crisis Response Force (ACRF). The Nordic countries of Europe are Tanzania's largest donors; U.S. economic and military assistance to Tanzania totalled \$19.1 million in 1996, making the U.S. the 13th largest international donor.

Tanzania: Political Overview

Since abandoning the one-party socialist approach ("Ujamaa") of post-independence President Julius Nyerere in 1992, Tanzania has made a transition to a democratic system and a market-based economy. It is a leader among African nations which liberalized their economies and political systems in the 1990's, and has progressed from independence to democracy without widespread violence, a remarkable achievement in Africa. Nyerere's early economic program was a failure, and Tanzania remains one of the poorest countries in the world. However, Nyerere forged a common identity among the 120 different tribes in Tanzania, thus avoiding ethnic conflict.

In chaotic, but generally free and fair elections in October/November 1995, President Benjamin Mkapa's Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) continued to dominate Tanzanian politics by winning 186 of the 232 elected seats in Parliament. However, opposition figures were elected to Parliament for the first time, and the Parliament has begun to challenge Government policies and actions. A lively and critical independent press and a reasonably independent judiciary have emerged. Mkapa has made a respectable effort to improve tax collection, continue privatization of parastatals and exert strong leadership in the regional effort to resolve problems in Burundi.

Mkapa is the leader of the "reformers" in the CCM, and his popularity is related to his personal integrity and his anti-corruption program. In recent months, Mkapa has replaced his Minister of Finance and his Minister of Natural Resources because of credible allegations of corruption. Donors who lavished funds on Tanzania in the 1970's and 80's now insist on progress against corruption as a prerequisite for continued aid. Mkapa is trying to change the culture of corruption in Tanzania, but it remains widespread. Some restrictions on freedom of the press and association also continue in Tanzania.

President Mkapa and his Union Government have done little to address donor concerns about seriously flawed elections in Zanzibar in 1995. Zanzibar enjoys special status in the Tanzanian Union, and elects its own parliament and president. The ruling CCM in Zanzibar continues to resist pressure from western missions to promote reconciliation and power sharing on the island, and donors have curtailed their activities on Zanzibar and have no contact with the Zanzibari government.

Tanzania has traditionally been a gracious host to refugees. In December 1996, an estimated 400,000 Rwandans were repatriated from Tanzania following a government ultimatum to depart. Government pressure and the active participation of the Tanzanian military in the repatriation effort attracted criticism from refugee rights organizations. Tanzania is free from internal strife, but refugee flows, foreign insurgent activities and border tension give it a great stake in regional mediation. The

U.S., which has contributed almost \$1 billion to the humanitarian effort in the region, acknowledges Tanzania's refugee burden and supports ongoing efforts to resolve conflicts in the Great Lakes region and elsewhere. Tanzania dispatched troops to reinforce the ECOMOG peacekeeping force in Liberia, and it could be an important partner in the African Crisis Response Force (ACRF).

Tanzania: Economic Overview

Tanzania is one of the poorest countries in the world, with a per capita income of under \$200. Agriculture employs ninety percent of the workforce and accounts for 60 percent of gross domestic product. Industry accounts for about 12 percent of GDP. Primary exports include coffee, tea, cotton, sisal and cloves. The mining, tourism and fisheries sectors have potential, but have not been fully developed. Tanzania has long been one of the highest per capita recipients of foreign aid in Africa and remains very dependent upon donor assistance.

President Julius Nyerere, who ruled Tanzania for more than two decades following independence in 1960, instituted an African socialist economic system known as "Ujamaa" (togetherness or familyhood). The resulting economic stagnation and declining standards of living led Tanzania to reform its highly centralized economy in the mid-1980's. Tanzania's relatively good record of economic reform in the early 1990's was badly tarnished by a major corruption scandal in 1994, excessive government spending, and poor tax collection procedures. The Mkapa Government has taken a number of steps, both cosmetic and real, to address the problems, including reducing the bloated civil service, reforming salary scales, and restructuring the National Bank of Commerce.

The GOT's fiscal reform program included lifting controls on agricultural markets and prices, which led to 5% annual growth in agricultural production over the past five years. Rural poverty declined from 65 percent in 1983 to 50 percent in 1991. Real GDP and export growth both averaged over 4 percent per annum in the 1990's. This compares favorably with most of Africa, but a population growth rate of almost 3 percent a year erodes much of the gains. Nevertheless, recent progress has been recognized. The Government of Tanzania reached agreement with the IMF on an Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility in June 1996. A February 1997 Paris Club Meeting provided relief on official bilateral debt.

Tanzania's economic programs recognize that foreign investment is the key to long-term growth. Investment policies have been liberalized, and more than 100 parastatals were sold off under a privatization program which is due to be completed in 1998. However, Tanzania must remove the vestiges of socialist centralized policies and attitudes which led to decades of economic decline and a debt burden of \$7.5 billion.

U.S. military and economic assistance to Tanzania totaled \$19.1 million in 1996. U.S. firms are involved in the production of tires, sugar substitutes, home care products, soft drinks and cigarettes. American investment, while on the rise, remains limited because of concerns about the investment climate, including uncertainty about tax levels and land ownership, constantly changing rules and regulations, and excessive bureaucracy.

Tanzania: Women's Issues

The social and economic status of women in Tanzania remains low. Lack of resources, coupled with patriarchal social attitudes, continue to leave women in a disadvantaged position. The status of women in the urban areas, especially Dar es Salaam, diverges greatly from the status of women in the countryside. Rural areas have more rigid social attitudes and customs concerning women and fewer resources with which to stimulate change.

Although it is publicly discouraged in official statements, discrimination based on sex is not specifically prohibited by law. Political participation is open to women, but they are seriously underrepresented among both candidates for office and elected officials. Traditional customs subordinating women remain strong and violence against women is widespread. Women also face discriminatory restrictions on inheritance and ownership of property. Although the Government advocates equal rights for women in the workplace, it does not ensure these rights in practice. Female genital mutilation (FGM) is practiced by some ethnic groups in Tanzania. The Government has spoken out against FGM, although it has no official policy or law that prohibits the practice.

There are signs of progress. The rapid growth of women's non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and their support from donor funding is indicative of the growing movement surrounding women's issues. Following the 1995 Beijing conference, the government publicly committed to increase greatly female school enrollment, eliminate discriminatory laws and ease women's access to firewood and water. The aims are laudable, but overly optimistic, given Tanzania's lack of resources. At present, the NGO sector is making greater progress than the government.

NGOs have been active in bringing women's issues to the forefront. They have had a positive impact in areas such as domestic violence, rape, women's health, and child care, by bringing attention to these issues and holding workshops and seminars to educate and assist women. Most recently, NGOs have emphasized educating women about their legal rights, particularly regarding inheritance laws. The work of these groups is laudable, but the need for their services is overwhelming.

The Tanzanian government has taken some steps toward addressing issues facing women and children. The creation of the Ministry of Women and Children, the issuance of a specific policy on women, and the creation of the Law Reform Commission are all examples. Although these are positive steps, there is little evidence of actual implementation of action plans, and even less is known about the extent of any real benefit to women themselves.

The U.S. has been active in a number of projects aimed at improving the status of Tanzanian women. The Embassy supports activities that increase access to justice, improve the primary courts, increase women's knowledge of their legal rights, and train female lawyers in areas of special concern to women.

Tanzania: Children's Issues

There are approximately 3.3 million children under age five in Tanzania and 1.2 million children are born every year. According to the preliminary results from the 1996 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS), the under-five mortality rate is 137 per 1,000 live births. In other words, one in every seven children born in Tanzania dies before reaching age five.

The main diseases affecting children in Tanzania include malaria, diarrhea, and acute respiratory tract infection. According to the Tanzanian Ministry of Health, malaria accounts for 31% of all diagnoses among children under five. It is estimated that almost 50% of children are suffering from anemia and intestinal parasites. The National AIDS Control Program (NACP) reports almost 28,000 HIV-infected children are born each year. Although statistics regarding the number of AIDS orphans nationwide are scanty, projections put the number of children orphaned by AIDS at 450,000 by the year 2000. This presents an enormous challenge in a country with a weak economy and a non-existent social welfare system. The USAID-supported Tanzania AIDS Project provides school fees, clothing, medicine and other support to AIDS orphans through a network of NGOs.

Although Tanzania's child mortality figures represent substantial challenges, impressive strides have recently been made in several child survival areas. Notably, 75% of children have been fully vaccinated by the age of two years, nearly 70% of mothers have used oral rehydration salts, and increasingly numbers of mothers take their children to health facilities for fevers, acute respiratory infections and diarrhea. Considerable donor support for child survival continues for essential drugs, immunization, prevention and control of child illness, and maternal and child nutrition. USAID's Health and Population program activities complement these efforts with an emphasis on promotion of exclusive breast-feeding and early detection and treatment of child illnesses.

In addition to children's health, another serious concern is the decline in the proportion of eligible children enrolling in primary education, resulting in increased rates of illiteracy. It is estimated that only 65% of eligible children enroll in primary school and that a high number of children do not complete primary education. A major reason for school drop-out is that 60 percent of rural youth and 14 percent of urban youth are employed at some time during the year (UNICEF estimate). It is illegal for a child below the age of 12 to be employed in Tanzania and children ages 12 to 15 can be employed only with parental consent. However, according to UNICEF, child labor is a common practice in Tanzania.

While not currently a significant problem, the number of children living on the street in Tanzania is three to four thousand, according to UNICEF. However, the increasing number of orphans as a result of the AIDS epidemic and declining enrollment of children in primary school could exacerbate this problem.

Re: Tanzania



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

Office of the Executive Director

UNICEF House
3 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017
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10 March 1997

Dear Hillary:

I am delighted to hear of your upcoming travel to Africa. Your trips to the field always help place development and maternal/child well-being issues before the public and generate interest in the work of organizations like UNICEF and USAID. Of course, our Representatives in the countries on your itinerary would be pleased to introduce you to UNICEF-assisted projects in those countries. I understand that you may be seeing one such project on adult and adolescent non-formal education in Senegal.

As Tanzania is on your list, I thought I would just pass along an observation or two. I have just returned from a good three-day trip there myself to review our country program and witness the signing of a new five-year Cooperation Agreement with the Government of Tanzania that commits UNICEF and the Government to provide an equal amount of resources to support maternal and child health, nutrition, education and water/sanitation efforts through the year 2001. Among the interesting aspects of our relationship with the Government is that our primary counterpart department is the Ministry of Finance and Planning, not the Ministry of Health as in many other countries. This signals a broader relationship with the Government and hopefully a wider impact for our policy reform efforts on matters such as children's rights, child labor and girl's education.

Second, while Tanzania is very much still dependent on donor support, it has committed itself to begin providing some of its own national budgetary resources for purchase of child vaccines. The effort is modest, but a beginning and we are advised that their intention is to continue covering an increasing percentage of the total vaccine costs over the next several years.

Third, in the course of my visit I learned of a national law that requires young girls who become pregnant to "drop-out" of school. In reality they are forced out, they are not drop outs. Teen-age pregnancy is a growing problem in the country and as a result many girls are being forced to forgo schooling. Of course, this expulsion condemns them to a less productive future

The Honorable Hillary Rodham Clinton
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and threatens the well-being of their child. I raised this issue with a number of the Cabinet ministers with whom I met. There are some non-governmental organizations that provide non-formal education, pre-natal health care for the girls and even child care while the young mother completes a basic curriculum. However, they clearly do not have the resources to address the needs of every young girl who becomes pregnant. UNICEF/Tanzania will urge the Government to change this law.

I hope the above is useful. Please let me know if we can be helpful in any way.

Sincerely,



Carol Bellamy
Executive Director

Tanzania: Education

"Mwalima," the nickname of former President Julius Nyerere, means teacher, and education has been an area of experimentation and achievement in Tanzania. Unfortunately, past gains have not been carried into the present.

Nyerere made two important decisions about education shortly after independence: To make Kiswahili a universal language in schools throughout Tanzania; and, to concentrate resources on primary education and universal literacy, rather than on secondary and tertiary excellence. The result has been, on the one hand, a very high rate of literacy relative to most African countries and, on the other, a sharply graduated pyramid with very few students proceeding from primary to secondary school, and only a miniscule number entering post-secondary institutions.

Two subsequent decisions, made in the name of equity, have undermined much of Tanzania's early achievement in education. Universal primary education stretched government resources until they disappeared. The abolition of private schools removed a layer of excellence. Currently, schools are in woeful condition. Teachers do not receive living wages, many schools do not have blackboards or furniture, most children do not have adequate access to textbooks. The government is addressing this through donor assistance and the reintroduction of privately funded educational institutions.

The current literacy rate in Tanzania is said to be 50 percent. In 1990, 68 percent of Tanzania's children attended primary school, but only 4 percent of these went on to secondary school and even fewer to tertiary education. Post-secondary institutions include the University of Dar es Salaam, Sokoine University, 35 teacher training colleges, and a number of technical schools. Private universities are now being established, some with support from U.S. religious institutions.

The Peace Corps has consistently supported Tanzania's education through the provision of primary and secondary school teachers. It is probably accurate to say that most Tanzanian leaders have encountered a Peace Corps teacher and remember him or her with warmth and admiration. Currently, 83 volunteers teach math and science in Tanzanian secondary schools. USAID originally built much of Sokoine University through a partnership with land-grant universities in the American Midwest and several teacher training colleges. USIS supports a flourishing Fulbright program, and provides library support to post-secondary institutions.

Education for Tanzania's 345,000 refugees is provided by international donors and both girls and boys generally have access. However, attendance is not universal, and facilities are crude. Teachers are often volunteers from among the refugee population. Older refugee camps have primary schools, but newer refugees are encouraged to view their asylum as temporary, and so receive only minimal education assistance.

Tanzania: Involvement in UN Fourth World Conference on Women

Tanzania was represented by a 100-member delegation, headed by Mrs. Zakhia Meghji, then-Minister of Health. In addition, the Secretary General of the Beijing Conference was a Tanzanian national, Gertrude Mongella, a former diplomat and cabinet minister. Mongella described the Platform for Action as "our legitimate basis to demand change" and a blue-print for action to promote women's status worldwide which "cannot now be hidden away and allowed to collect dust."

Tanzania was commended for its strong comments on women and the environment, and made the following public commitments to be completed by the year 2000:

- * Increase pre-school enrollment from 2% to 50%.
Increase primary school enrollment from 45-50% to 100%.
Increase primary school completion of girls to 80%.
Reduce illiteracy rate among women by 50%.
Eliminate gender disparities in the educational system.
- * Revise all discriminatory laws and enact positive non-discriminatory laws; in addition, educate a minimum of 30% of women about their rights.
- * Provide 30% of women with access to credit through local development funds and through encouraging donors to have credit schemes in all projects (so that women can start their own small enterprises).
- * Increase women in decision-making positions to a minimum of 30%.
- * Increase women wood plot owners around homesteads to 90%.
- * Provide safe and clean water within 400 meters of each individual household.

The GOT openly acknowledged its support for the Beijing Platform with a number of public ceremonies, but funds have not been forthcoming for full implementation. Nonetheless, the government is reviewing its inheritance laws and marriage acts. The National Legislature passed a bill reserving one-third of Parliamentary seats for women. Some local government officials have begun to combat the practice of female genital mutilation. In 1996, five persons were convicted and imprisoned for assault for mutilating young girls between the ages of one and three years. NGOs are also engaging in educational programs aimed at eradicating the practice. Tanzania is also making efforts to translate the Beijing Platform into Swahili.

There have also been a plethora of women's NGOs formed and energized in the wake of the Beijing Summit. These include the Tanzania Gender Networking Programme, and the Association of Zanzibari NGOs (the chairs of these two organizations have been invited to participate in the Dar es Salaam roundtable). Beijing Conference Secretary General Gertrude Mongella has also recently formed her own NGO to build networks to support the Beijing platform. She is slated to cohost the women's roundtable. USIS, with USAID funding, has also organized a number of workshops on women's legal issues throughout Tanzania.

Tanzania: Population and Family Planning Issues

The population of Tanzania has grown from 7.7 million in 1948 to 28 million in 1997. The population growth rate has increased over the years due to high fertility and high, but declining infant mortality. The annual population growth rate is estimated at 2.8 percent, resulting in a population doubling every 25 years. As a result, the population is very young; approximately 54 percent of Tanzanians are less than 15 years of age. In addition, women and children are at a greater risk of disease and poor health when births are spaced too close together (less than two years apart), if the mother has repeated pregnancies, and if the mother is very young or very old when she delivers. Tanzania's high birth rate contributes to the high level of infant and maternal mortality.

The Government of Tanzania recognizes the serious impact of the high rate of population growth on economic growth and its contribution to the rising cost of education and health services. As a result, the Government of Tanzania has developed a national policy and initiated efforts to reduce population growth and provide family planning services. This program is being supported primarily by USAID and the UN Population Fund. The family planning program has been successful in increasing modern contraceptive use from 5.9 to 11.7 percent over the 1991-1996 period. This is one of the highest average annual increases of contraceptive use in Africa. The total fertility rate (the number of children a woman would have during her reproductive life) fell from 6.3 in 1991 to 5.8 in 1996.

Prospects for the continued success of the family planning program are encouraging due to the establishment of a strong program which is integrated with the provision of maternal and child health services at all government facilities. There is now a cadre of well-trained service providers and a family planning logistics and supply system in place. Family planning services are now available at nearly 2,500 government dispensaries, an increase from nearly zero over a five year period. A national information, education and communication strategy is being implemented so that couples are informed about their choices for family planning. Recent studies have shown that nearly 80% of the people over the age of 15 years know ways to avoid unwanted pregnancies. Most importantly, more women appear to want to limit their family size and the demand for family planning services is increasing.

Despite the progress made by the national family planning program, contraceptive prevalence is still low. There is a large under-served population with low levels of education living in rural areas. The program will need continued investment and innovative activities to reach this under-served group. In addition, the family planning program is relying primarily on grant aid from donors, and the increased demand for contraceptives will increase the need for additional donor resources, at least for the next several years.

Tanzania: Health Care Issues

With a population of 28 million, Tanzania is the largest country in East Africa and host to a myriad of critical public health problems. Rapid population growth projected at 2.8 percent per year, high infant morbidity and mortality rates, elevated fertility rates, high risk births, compromised health of women of reproductive age (15-44 years), and continually increasing HIV infection further exacerbate health conditions in the country. The 1996 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey estimates infant mortality rates at 88 per 1,000 live births and mortality rates for children under the age of five years at 137 per 1,000. Primary health factors contributing to these rates are malaria, diarrheal diseases, compromised nutritional status, acute respiratory infections, inadequate access to potable water and clean sanitation.

High levels of HIV infection in Tanzania have significant demographic and socio-economic impact on the population and on child survival. Although comprehensive data on HIV/AIDS is incomplete, available data provides alarming glimpses into the severity of the problem. For example, a 1995 U.S. Bureau of the Census report on Tanzanian population trends reports that infection rates among high-risk groups (e.g., commercial sex workers) are estimated at 42-50 percent in Dar es Salaam. Infection rates among low-risk groups are estimated at 10-15 percent in urban areas and at 6 percent in rural areas. The National AIDS Control Program of Tanzania estimates that approximately 2.4 million people will be HIV infected and nearly one million people will have AIDS by the year 2000.

Tanzania has made significant progress toward improving preventive health care service delivery. Almost 100 percent of the population has access to health facilities as defined by the World Health Organization (people living within 5 kilometers of a health facility). The government is the largest provider of health services, providing services to 75% of the population. The other major health facilities are missionary hospitals and non-governmental organization clinics. However, the government services face shortages of adequate medical supplies, drugs and well-trained service providers. Much of the government primary health care system is dependent on donor funds for financing.

In an effort to improve the health care system and enhance its financial viability, the government has instituted a health sector reform program. This includes a new effort to initiate cost sharing as the government has realized it can no longer provide free health services to all Tanzanians. In recent years doctors have been allowed to establish private health services.

In addition, the government, USAID and other donors are supporting the expansion of primary health care service delivery by non-governmental organizations. Another major focus of health sector reform is to decentralize the health system so that district-level health departments and local governments have the funds and trained staff to administer health service delivery. In line with this effort, USAID and other donors are providing assistance to improve facility management and community based care, training, and supervision.

Tanzania: Human Rights

Tanzania amended its Constitution in 1992 to become a multiparty state and, in late 1995, conducted its first multiparty general election for president and parliament in more than 30 years. The ruling party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), continues to control the Government. The CCM candidate, Benjamin Mkapa, won a four-way race for president in 1995. Opposition candidates won 46 of 232 elected seats in parliament and have increased their number through by-elections.

The islands of Zanzibar are integrated into the United Republic's governmental and party structure; however, the Zanzibar Government, which has its own president and parliament, exercises considerable autonomy. Elections for the president and parliament of Zanzibar were also held in 1995. International observers noted serious discrepancies during the vote-counting process, calling into question the reelection of the CCM incumbent in Zanzibar. In the period since that election, opposition parties have called for new elections, prompting reprisals by the authorities. In response, most donors, including the U.S., have halted aid to Zanzibar. Citizens' rights to change their government in Zanzibar remain seriously circumscribed.

The judicial system is inefficient and struggling to redress a corrupt legacy which has not provided for expeditious and fair trials for many citizens and foreigners. Arbitrary arrest and prolonged detention sometimes occur. There are legal and extra-legal constraints on freedom of the press, although a lively, independent press is a fixture. Mob justice is severe and widespread, owing in part to serious resource problems in law enforcement. Discrimination and violence against women remains a problem. Some abuse of children and use of child labor occurs. For all this, however, Tanzania's human rights record compares well with many of its neighbors and, more important, with its own past. Moreover, the achievement of social harmony among some 120 ethnic groups is a reality of which the nation is justifiably proud.

Following a change in 1995 in its long-standing policy of offering asylum, Tanzania formally closed its borders to new asylum seekers from Rwanda and Burundi. Several hundred were refused entry, although many more found their way into Tanzania. In December 1996, several hundred thousand asylum seekers left Tanzania to return to Rwanda after the government declared they should go home. The government's ultimatum, and the active participation of the Tanzania military in the repatriation effort, attracted criticism from some refugee and human rights organizations. Although increasingly concerned about environmental destruction and food shortages, the Government continues to allow refugees to enter the country, including from both Zaire and Burundi. Today there are over 345,000 refugees in Tanzania.

Tanzania: Environment

Tanzania, one of the most biologically diverse countries in Africa, shares with much of sub-saharan Africa problems of pollution, degradation of resources, protection of endangered species, and water management. Tanzania is the home of some of Africa's major features: Kilimanjaro is the highest peak, Victoria the largest lake, and Lake Tanganyika is the deepest inland body of water. The nation boasts 500 miles of coast with diverse features including coral reefs, sea grass beds, beaches, and mangrove forests. Tourism is a major industry. However, there is a need to manage the ecological impact of tourism, along with the impact of the inhabitants. With this in mind, about one-quarter of the country has been set aside as protected land in the form of national parks, game and forest reserves, and conservation areas. Tanzania is a full member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). It has signed, but not ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Nevertheless, population pressures are great, and there is a severe and growing demand on renewable natural resources. At present, over 80 percent of the labor force lives in rural areas and is engaged in agriculture, herding, forest extraction, and mining activities. The nomadic peoples' use of grazing land, traditions of shifting cultivation, and the overuse of forest for fuel and construction have had a deleterious impact on the environment, threatening biodiversity as well as sustainable development. Further, large refugee populations concentrated in relatively small areas have denuded forest and damaged water catchments in their quest for firewood.

The Government and the donors have recognized that these problems need to be addressed, both for the sake of environmental protection and to ensure long-term economic development. With this in mind, efforts have been undertaken to enact laws and implement policies to stimulate and ensure sustainable use of natural resources. Donors are striving to strengthen governmental institutions as well as non-governmental organizations while heightening popular awareness of the nation's resources and the limits to their exploitation.

The U.S. has been active in a number of projects aimed at improving the environment. USAID, in coordination with CARE, has helped raise the level of local involvement in resource management activities in refugee impacted areas. In a new initiative with the Department of Wildlife, USAID is providing in-service training in law enforcement to combat poaching. Recognizing that population growth leads to encroachment of humanity into wildlife reserves, USAID, in conjunction with the Government, has highlighted family planning efforts. Last year, Peace Corps launched a project focused on community-based natural resources management and land-use planning/practice. Volunteers are working with local farmers and families to institute land conservation practices and adopt farming techniques that inhibit erosion and promote soil improvement.

Tanzania: U.S. Assistance

Tanzania is an island of stability in a region racked with turmoil and instability. Politically, Tanzania has progressed from a single party, authoritarian regime with a state-controlled media to a multi-party system with a lively and independent press. The country is rich in natural resources and contains some of the world's most biologically diverse ecosystems. Over 350,000 refugees, with influxes continuing daily from Zaire and Burundi, are sheltered on Tanzania soil at great social and environmental costs. Assistance to refugees, protection of the environment, primary health care and democratization are top priorities of U.S. aid to Tanzania.

Tanzania is sub-Saharan Africa's 10th largest country and is ranked among the world's five poorest. Substantial economic reform has been achieved but not enough yet to lift its people from dire poverty. Tanzania's population of 28 million, growing at the rate of 2.8 percent per year, places tremendous demands on social services, employment creation, and the environment. Tanzania's potential is compromised by continuing high rates of infant mortality and growing numbers of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-infected people in the most productive age group. Approximately 5-7 percent of the population is HIV-positive.

Tanzania has traditionally been one of the highest per capita recipients of foreign aid, especially from the Nordic countries. In 1996, the United States provided nearly 5 percent of all bilateral assistance to Tanzania. Additionally there are 83 Peace Corps Volunteer teachers, and, since 1986, the African Development Foundation funded 40 small-scale projects. Another \$550,000 is provided through USIS, Democracy/Human Rights (116-E), and Self-Help Funds. USAID's country program strategy has five objectives designed to address critical development constraints and to help Tanzania achieve sustainable economic growth and improved human welfare:

<u>Strategic Objectives</u>	<u>Funding (000's)</u>		
	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
Increased Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health and HIV/AIDS Preventive Measures	\$13,400	\$12,300	\$11,000
Foundation Established for Adoption of Environmentally Sustainable Natural Resources Management Practices	4,100	3,500	4,000

Foundation for the Transition to Democratic Governance Established	1,300	700	2,500
Increased Private Sector Participation in the Economy	2,300	1,000	1,000
Sustainable Roads Improvement System Operating	<u>0</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>1,500</u>
TOTAL	\$21,100	\$18,700	\$20,000

Tanzania: U.S. Embassy

The United States Mission in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania consists of the Department of State, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United States Information Service (USIS), and Peace Corps. The Department of State has thirteen personnel assigned to the Political, Economic, Consular, and Administrative functions as well as a Regional Affairs Office of six individuals and a Marine Security Guard Detachment of six Marines. All Department of State elements have offices in a short-term lease building on Laibon Road. The U.S. Ambassador is J. Brady Anderson and the Deputy Chief of Mission is David Dunn.

The United States Agency for International Development has nine American direct hire and two American contractors. Their offices are in a short-term lease building on Ohio Street.

The United States Information Service is staffed with two direct hire Americans who are located in a short-term lease building on Upanga Road near the Sheraton Hotel.

Peace Corps has three direct hire Americans with offices in a short-term lease office building on Zambia Road.

Each Agency performs the traditional and standard services associated with it. Although occupying separate buildings in different areas of the city, there is frequent communication among the various elements of each Agency.

Tanzania: Etiquette

Tanzania is a country of over 120 different African ethnic groups, mostly of Bantu origin, with no single dominant tribe. There is also a sizable South Asian population. Despite the many traditions that coexist in Tanzania, a sense of national identity and a set of common customs have emerged, due in part to the unifying influence of the Kiswahili language and the social teachings of Julius Nyerere. Over one third of Tanzanians are Moslems, which also influences national customs and mores.

Respect for others is an overriding social value in Tanzania, even among strangers. In the first instance, this is seen in the greetings "ritual" and its importance in social relations. The act of greeting others (repetitive variations on the "How are you/your family? -- I am/we are fine," theme) is much more elaborate than in the United States and occurs in many more situations, e.g., with shop clerks, waiters, etc. Although Tanzanians will make allowances for foreign customs, taking time to exchange pleasantries at the outset will enhance any encounter.

A handshake is the standard greeting. A younger person greeting an older person will use two hands in order to show respect. Offering only the left hand, whether in greetings or when accepting a gift, is bound to offend, just as it would in much of the Moslem world. Other "don'ts" which might not occur to an outsider would be sniffing one's food appreciatively before eating, using the index finger to beckon someone, or sitting or resting one's feet on a table. Entertaining in Tanzania is often informal, and rigid protocol requirements are the exception rather than the rule.

Modesty, bordering on prudishness, is another social virtue and reflects both Moslem values and the traditional social conservatism of East Africa. Public displays of affection, for example, are a rarity. In towns or cities, neither men nor women wear short pants, nor do women wear sleeveless blouses or long pants. Longer shorts and bush pants are accepted, if not encouraged, as safari wear when traveling in the game parks.

Tanzania is the heartland of the Kiswahili language; a visitor's knowledge and use of a few key words is highly appreciated. Jambo (hello, how are you), karibu (welcome), asante (thank you), and kwaheri (goodbye) are essential words for every visitor.

Tanzania: Great Lakes Crisis

Historically, Tanzania was joined with Rwanda and Burundi under German colonial administration prior to World War I. Rwanda and Burundi became Belgian colonies after the war, while Tanganyika became British until independence in 1960. Tanzania has been deeply involved with the crises in Burundi and Rwanda through receiving outflows of refugees and because of former President Nyerere's stewardship of the Arusha peace process (in 1995 Nyerere agreed to take on this role when encouraged to do so by President Carter).

Tanzania had a longstanding policy of providing first asylum, but closed its border to new refugees from Rwanda and Burundi after taking in over 500,000 refugees who fled in the aftermath of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda and 150,000 Burundians escaping civil strife since 1972. Despite the official closure, refugees are still allowed to cross in small groups. In addition, about 40,000 Zairians have sought refuge in recent months. In December 1996, taking advantage of the repatriation of Rwandan refugees from Zaire in November, President Mkapa concluded the situation in Rwanda was safe enough for a companion return of Rwandan refugees from Tanzania. In December, almost all of the Rwandans (bar some who may have been involved in the genocide) returned home, despite efforts by intimidators in the camps to drive them away from Rwanda. Some actions by the Tanzania military to deny international access to the repatriation called into question whether it was forced. We and the UNHCR accept that it was indeed safe for most Rwandans to return although we would have preferred wider access and an opportunity for refugees to make a continued refugee claim if necessary.

Over 250,000 new Burundian refugees are in Tanzania and more continue to flow in, because of the violent suppression of the Hutu rebellion in the countryside which continues to claim hundreds of civilian lives every month. Tanzania is concerned that the situation in Zaire and Burundi could deteriorate further, stimulating a new influx of refugees.

Burundi remains suspicious of Tanzanian efforts to broker peace in the region. Burundian insurgents have deployed to Tanzania, although they are not officially allowed to mount operations from there. Peace talks in Burundi have been moving slowly; political negotiations between the parties have made scant progress, but the regional states agree there is no obvious alternative to Nyerere's mediation efforts. The regime in Burundi considers that Nyerere has lost his credibility as an impartial negotiator in view of his role in imposing regional economic sanctions against Burundi. The U.S. is supportive of

the Arusha Process and of the regionally-imposed economic sanctions against Burundi, as a useful mechanism for encouraging the Burundian government to engage in talks with the opposition on a cease fire and all party talks.

Tanzania is supportive of the other mediation efforts to resolve the crisis in the region, including the four African "Wise Men" initiative (led by Presidents Mandela, Moi, Mugabe and Biya) and the shuttle diplomacy of UN/OAU Special Representative Mohammed Sahnoun. A Great Lakes Peace conference figures within Sahnoun's mandate, which would involve Tanzania as well as Zaire, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda.

Tanzania: Arrival Statement

- o Good afternoon. I am happy and excited to be in Tanzania.
- o We have found each of the African countries we have visited to be as wonderful and different from each other as they are different from my own country.
- o I have been inspired by the progress your country is making, and I wanted to come here to witness first hand your achievements.
- o Tanzania and the United States share an excellent bilateral relationship, and I am proud to represent a partner committed to this country's economic, social, and political development. I hope to strengthen the strong ties that exist between our two countries.
- o We cannot wait to see some of Tanzania's unique attractions and to meet its people.
- o Thank you for your warm welcome.

Tanzania: Departure Statement

- o Good afternoon. Thank you for coming to see us off after our exciting and educational visit to Tanzania.
- o We have had a wonderful time in Tanzania. I will not forget the warmth and hospitality of the Tanzanian people, nor their determination to better their lives and their communities. In this regard, I have been impressed by the role Tanzanian women are playing in building bright futures for their families and this country.
- o Your environmental riches also -- your parks and wildlife -- truly deserve their reputation as the eighth wonder of the world.
- o My meeting with President and Mrs. Mkapa was a special highlight of this visit, as was my meeting with former President Nyerere.
- o Thank you. Kwaherini (Kwa-hair-EE-nee - "farewell" in Swahili).

TANZANIA: FIRST LADY'S VISIT

Question:

Why are you visiting Tanzania?

Answer:

Many countries in Africa have made significant progress in recent years, and this success deserves recognition. Tanzania is one such country. I hope that my visit will help focus attention on Tanzania's growing democracy, economic reforms, anti-corruption drive, and environmental protection efforts.

The United States also seeks to enhance cooperation and dialogue on regional peacekeeping efforts. The resolution of conflicts and the protection of refugees are important issues for the United States, and Tanzania is in the forefront of both.

TANZANIA: REGIONAL CONFLICT AND REFUGEES

Question:

What is the U.S. doing to resolve conflicts in the Great Lakes region?

Answer:

The U.S. supports the efforts of former President Julius Nyerere to bring peace to Burundi. U.S. Special Envoy Howard Wolpe works closely with regional leaders to ensure a common approach to conflict resolution. High-level U.S. officials are directly engaged in supporting a negotiated end to the conflict in Zaire.

Justice is an important component of reconciliation in the Great Lakes. Consequently, the United States is vigorously supporting the reform and effective functioning of the Rwandan War Crimes Tribunal.

The U.S. has contributed over one billion dollars since 1993 to help support the tremendous refugee burden which regional states carry.

We want to be sure we coordinate our efforts with regional states. We are working with the South African Development Community, the Organization of African Unity and the UN to enhance African peacekeeping initiatives. The African Crisis Response Force (ACRF) is one U.S. proposal which could help to build greater African peacekeeping capacity.

TANZANIA: U.S.-TANZANIAN RELATIONS

Question:

What is the status of relations between the U.S. and Tanzania?

Answer:

The U.S. enjoys excellent relations with Tanzania.

We commend Tanzania's commitment to economic reform and anti-corruption efforts, and its leadership in helping to resolve regional conflicts. We look forward to continuing cooperation on these and other issues of mutual interest and concern.

Tanzania's stability and its growing democracy are central to promoting peace and sustained economic growth in the region. The \$23.5 million in U.S. development funds requested for FY 97 will support rural economic development, natural resources management, democratization, and private sector development.

TANZANIA: TENSION IN ZANZIBAR

Question:

What is the U.S. response to charges that the 1995 election in Zanzibar was manipulated by the ruling party?

Answer:

Tensions which grew out of the hotly-contested election in Zanzibar in 1995 could tarnish Tanzania's reputation as a regional leader in democratization efforts.

The U.S. encourages all parties to the dispute in Zanzibar to commit to a peaceful resolution by engaging in talks and seeking reconciliation.

Such reconciliation is necessary before international donors and investors will again have the confidence to invest in business and development opportunities in Zanzibar.

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

J. BRADY ANDERSON

UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR
TO THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Ambassador Brady Anderson was born in 1945 in Memphis, Tennessee. He was raised in Arkansas, very near the Mississippi River. He and his wife, Betty Wray Anderson, have been married for 26 years and have two grown daughters, both of whom live in the United States.

Ambassador Anderson has been the United States Ambassador to Tanzania since September 1994.

For six years prior to 1994, Ambassador Anderson was with the Summer Institute of Linguistics, an international organization which facilitates literacy and translation of mother-tongue materials worldwide. Mr. Anderson worked for one year in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and for four years in Tanzania. Based in Arusha, he traveled in the northern half of Tanzania doing socio-linguistic surveys. He can speak Swahili.

In addition to his linguistic experience, Ambassador Anderson, who has a Juris Doctorate, has a background in both law and political science. Before leaving the United States to work in eastern Africa, he pursued a career as an attorney in Arkansas for twelve years. In particular, he was an Assistant Attorney General in the office of Arkansas Attorney General Bill Clinton from 1977-79 and was Special Assistant to Governor Clinton from 1979-81.

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Peace Corps

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Tanzania

82 Peace Corps Volunteers

Peace Corps Country Overview

Tanzania's greatest resources are its people, spectacular scenery and wildlife. Not unsurprisingly, it has placed science and technology education at the center of its development strategy, and focuses much attention on the tourist industry. In turn, education and the environment are the Peace Corps' targeted contributions to Tanzania's development.

Between 1962 and 1969, the Peace Corps had as many as 300 volunteers serving each year in almost every region of Tanzania. However, in the late 1960s, the Peace Corps fell victim to worsening diplomatic relations between Tanzania and the United States, the causes of which included Tanzania's strong opposition to the Vietnam War. In 1969, following the Arusha declaration which emphasized socialism and self-reliance, the government of Tanzania decided to phase out the Peace Corps program. Improving relations between Tanzania and the United States made possible the signing of a new country agreement, paving the way for the return of the Peace Corps to Tanzania in 1979.

Despite hard-hitting budget cuts in 1982, Peace Corps/Tanzania moved steadily forward in achieving a level of stability and acceptance that resulted in the historic June 1983 meeting of the entire Peace Corps contingent with President Nyerere.

In January 1991, at the onset of the Persian Gulf Crisis, the Peace Corps program was suspended. Volunteers returned to Tanzania in June of the same year.

Education

72 PCVs

Education Volunteers focus their efforts on providing quality science and mathematics education to secondary school students, particularly in community-supported day schools. In addition, Volunteers work with Tanzanian teachers to develop materials for the courses they teach. Volunteers also bridge the gap between schools and communities by encouraging students to study local concerns such as HIV/AIDS prevention, soil erosion and village water supplies. Students are then take on small community service projects by seeking solutions to these issues.

Environment**10 PCVs**

Peace Corps/Tanzania began its environment work in 1996. This first group of Community-Based Natural Resources Management Volunteers collaborate with farmers and local communities on re-forestation, soil erosion, and water conservation. The tourist industry is vital to the economic future of Tanzania. The challenge lies in ensuring that farmers who live near parks and protected areas understand and see that environmental protection can go hand-in-hand with economic development.

Peace Corps Staff

Country Director	Sabina Dunton
APCD/Administration	Terry Murphree
APCD/Programming	Margaret Rugambwa
APCD/Education.....	Catherine Raymond
PO/Environment.	Israel Mwashu
PC Medical Officer.....	Edith Mpangala
PC Medical Officer.....	Grace Lyimo

Country Director Biography

With over six years of Peace Corps experience, Sabina Dunton brings a wealth of experience and a varied background her position as Country Director for Tanzania.

Ms. Dunton's began her career as a Rural Development and Public Health Volunteer in Bolivia. Following her Volunteer service, she became the Training Director and Volunteer Support Coordinator for a Peace Corps Pre-Service Training in Micronesia. Subsequently, she worked as a Peace Corps Recruiter in San Francisco.

In 1984, Ms. Dunton established the private health education extension consulting firm Well Aware and served as its president. In that capacity, Ms. Dunton designed a computerized health risk assessment instrument, wellness programs, comprehensive health and benefit plans, and training and learning modules. Prior to founding Well Aware, Ms. Dunton held a number of health management and research positions with the University of Arizona.

Ms. has also served as Peace Corps Country Director in the Seychelles and in Equatorial Guinea.

Ms. Dunton received her bachelor's degree in Marine Biology from the University of California at Santa Barbara. She received a master's degree in business administration from the University of Phoenix, a master's degree in public health from Yale's School of Medicine. She is fluent in Spanish and is currently studying Kiswahili. Ms. Dunton hails from Tucson, Arizona.

Current Peace Corps Volunteers and Trainees serving in Tanzania

	Last Name	First Name	Project Title	Hometown	State
1	Akers	Warren	Secondary Education	Ketchikan	AK
2	Alviani	Carl	Secondary Education	Lyons	CO
3	Atkinson	Forest	Secondary Education	Mccall	ID
4	Barnes	Alexander	Secondary Education	Greenbelt	MD
5	Beerman	Michael	Secondary Education	Pacific Grove	CA
6	Benedis	Gregory	Secondary Education	Hastings-Hudson	NY
7	Blaine	Tegan	Secondary Education	Cincinnati	OH
8	Bolnick	Daniel	Secondary Education	Reading	MA
9	Brosious	Sandra	Secondary Education	Cortland	NY
10	Broussard	Jodie	Secondary Education	Hayden	ID
11	Cairelli	Julie	Community Forestry	Sandusky	OH
12	Carlson	Mike	Secondary Education	Sturgeon Bay	WI
13	Collier	Mark	Community Forestry	Appleton	WI
14	Costello	Susan	Secondary Education	Brockton	MA
15	Coy	Kimberly	Secondary Education	Flatrock	IN
16	Culver	Matthew	Secondary Education	Kirkland	WA
17	Cwik	James	Secondary Education	Des Plaines	IL
18	Darnell	Daniel	Secondary Education	Boulder	CO
19	Dawson	Kent	Secondary Education	Modesto	CA
20	Defoe	Dori	Secondary Education	Duluth	MN
21	Douglas	Matthew	Secondary Education	Ames	IA
22	Dowell	James	Secondary Education	Galesburg	IL
23	Dunkerley	Michael	Secondary Education	Schenectady	NY
24	Edwards	David	Secondary Education	Honeoye Falls	NY
25	Elsila	Jamie	Secondary Education	Grosse Pte. Pk	MI
26	Ely	Christine	Secondary Education	New Bloomfield	PA
27	Folk	Joshua	Secondary Education	Urbana	IL
28	Frostad	Gregory	Secondary Education	Auburn	WA
29	Gadsden	David	Community Forestry	Yakima	WA
30	Gorham	Teri	Secondary Education	Lafayette	CA
31	Greenwood	Valerie	Secondary Education	Westfield	MA
32	Hall	Jaclyn	Secondary Education	Tampa	FL
33	Hammar	Hans	Community Forestry	Halfway	OR
34	Hazbun	Adrian	Secondary Education	Media	PA
35	Heep	Jason	Secondary Education	San Antonio	TX
36	Hough	Michael	Secondary Education	Rayville	LA
37	Huit	Geoffrey	Community Forestry	West Hartford	CT
38	Hurlbert	Allen	Secondary Education	Del Mar	CA
39	Jones	Christopher	Secondary Education	Modesto	CA
40	Juern	Jeremy	Secondary Education	Colgate	WI
41	Karch	Marc	Secondary Education	Hartford	CT
42	Khan	Shaheen	Secondary Education	Schaumburg	IL

Current Peace Corps Volunteers and Trainees serving in Tanzania

	Last Name	First Name	Project Title	Hometown	State
43	Knorr	Allison	Secondary Education	Rocklin	CA
44	Kontra	Paul	Secondary Education	Racine	WI
45	Magrill	Michael	Secondary Education	Houston	TX
46	Malik	Attaul	Secondary Education	Albany	NY
47	Maronn	Rhonda	Secondary Education	Eureka	WI
48	Martin	William	Secondary Education	Spokane	WA
49	McAlister	Elizabeth	Community Forestry	Asheville	NC
50	McKay	Henry	Secondary Education	Columbia	SC
51	Miller	Cynthia	Secondary Education	Bremen	IN
52	Moreno	Yvonne	Secondary Education	Moline	IL
53	Murphy	Thomas	Secondary Education	Laguna Beach	CA
54	Nelson	Kimberly	Secondary Education	Willmar	MN
55	Nixon	Nadine	Secondary Education	Houston	TX
56	Ok	Joon-Ha	Secondary Education	Ypsilanti	MI
57	Ormond	Paul	Secondary Education	Shrewsbury	MA
58	Protopapas	Anthony	Secondary Education	Shelton	CT
59	Pryor	Scott	Secondary Education	Neshanic Station	NJ
60	Rayfuse	Leann	Secondary Education	Sequim	WA
61	Ristola	Brian	Secondary Education	Birchwood	WI
62	Rosebrough	Susan	Secondary Education	St. Charles	MO
63	Russ	John	Secondary Education	Lynchburg	VA
64	Rykoff	Eli	Secondary Education	Santa Monica	CA
65	Savoie	Rebecca	Community Forestry	Hastings	MN
66	Sawyer	Robert	Secondary Education	Spartanburg	SC
67	Schaefer	Karen	Secondary Education	Decatur	GA
68	Schwille	John	Secondary Education	East Lansing	MI
69	Schwille	Kathleen	Secondary Education	East Lansing	MI
70	Sheil	Daniel	Secondary Education	Alexandria	VA
71	Smith	Carolyn	Secondary Education	Huntsville	OH
72	Stanley	James	Community Forestry	Kankakee	IL
73	Struck	Scott	Secondary Education	Everett	WA
74	Thayer	Carolyn	Community Forestry	Gregory	MI
75	Thayer	Kelly	Community Forestry	Gregory	MI
76	Vagts	Susan	Secondary Education	E. Northport	NY
77	Van Hazel	Carolyn	Secondary Education	Casa Grande	AZ
78	Vodehnal	Michaael	Secondary Education	Denver	CO
79	Wahanik	Armin	Community Forestry	Wyomissing	PA
80	Weller	Stephanie	Secondary Education	Chicago	IL
81	Woltz	Jennifer	Secondary Education	Seattle	WA
82	Woods	Andrew	Secondary Education	Shalimar	FL
83	Yee	Kim	Secondary Education	Portland	OR

Talking Points
First Lady Hillary Clinton
Arusha, Tanzania
March 25, 1997 (approximate date)

DRAFT

Purpose

You will meet Peace Corps Volunteer Trevor Murphy and some of his students from the Weru Weru Secondary School, an all-girls secondary school where he serves as an Economics teacher. Mr. Murphy led his students on an ascent of Mount Kilimanjaro in September 1996.

Background

In an environment offering few opportunities for girls, Volunteers in Tanzania are working to strengthen girls' self-reliance and leadership. Trevor Murphy, posted to Weru Weru Secondary School near Arusha, led his students on a successful ascent of Mount Kilimanjaro. The adventure followed several months of planning and intense physical preparation.

Girls' education is of high priority within the Peace Corps' education program in Tanzania. PC/Tanzania is attempting to place Volunteers in many all-girls schools — to serve as role models to female students, and provide instruction in biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, geography and economics. It is often difficult to recruit sufficient women to fill these Volunteer positions, and thus the Peace Corps also places male Volunteers in all-girls schools. The male Volunteers, many of whom are recent college graduates, develop intense pride in their students and become champions of girls' education and the rights of women. PCV Trevor Murphy is one such Volunteer. His secondary school students are studying for A and O level examinations (the equivalent of college entrance exams), which is a notable achievement for women in Tanzania.

Talking Points

- I am pleased to meet a group of such motivated young women. Your success at not only climbing Mount Kilimanjaro, but of aspiring to complete your A and O level exams, illustrates your ambition and proves that you can "surmount" any challenge.

- Trevor, I would like to commend you on your dedication to your students and to your Peace Corps service. As the mother of a teenage daughter, I can assure you that the self-reliance and confidence you have inspired in your students as a result of the successful climb is invaluable.

DRAFT

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**EVENTS IN
TANZANIA**

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Dar Es Salaam

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Divider Title: _____

**Courtesy Call on
President Mkapa**

Tanzania: Call on President and Mrs. Mkapa

Context

President Benjamin Mkapa was the victor in Tanzania's first multiparty elections, held in December 1995. In contrast to his immediate predecessor, former President Mwinyi, Mkapa has been an activist leader, both domestically and internationally.

Highly articulate and personable, President Mkapa has put Tanzania back on the map after a 10-year hiatus from regional and international politics. Mkapa's leadership of the regional Burundi peace process, in close partnership with former President Julius Nyerere, has been the most dramatic example. Mkapa received high marks for resuscitating almost single-handedly the East African Community (Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda), what was the most successful example of African economic integration in the post-independence era until it dissolved in the late 1970's as a result of squabbling among the partners.

Domestically, Mkapa has focused much of his time and efforts on combating official corruption, which seriously hampers national development efforts, and on restructuring the statist economy along free market lines. He is having to adjust to a multiparty system with a hostile opposition, critics within his own party, continuing sentiment in favor of separation by a segment of the population in Zanzibar, and political, economic, and environmental impacts resulting from turmoil in Zaire, Burundi, and the genocide which occurred in Rwanda.

At the time of her husband's election, Mrs. Mkapa resigned from her job at the local UNICEF office, where she had worked for 14 years. Mrs. Mkapa, a career woman for much of her adult life, has used her current position as First Lady to promote many of the causes that she worked on at UNICEF, including improving and reforming health care in Tanzania. She has raised money to promote safer childbirth delivery methods and last year established an orphans fund, a special concern in a country with a high AIDS mortality rate.

The meeting will take place at State House in the main reception room. Spacious and airy, the room reflects 19th Century Swahili architecture, which, like the Swahili people, is a blend of African and Middle Eastern influences.

Objectives

- o To become acquainted with Tanzania's first couple; to acknowledge President Mkapa's domestic and regional contributions and Mrs. Mkapa's work on behalf of critical social issues.

Talking Points

- Although it is still early in my visit to your country, I have already had a taste of what a marvelous place it is.
- Both of you have experienced a very busy first year in office. I congratulate you, Mr. President, on the courageous leadership you have demonstrated on both domestic and international issues.
- The entire world is appreciative of Tanzania's sacrifices in hosting the refugees from neighboring countries. Your hospitality toward Burundians and Zairians who continue to flee strife in their countries is crucial to international efforts to alleviate suffering in Africa.
- Tanzania's diplomatic efforts to bring peace to Burundi are recognized by the entire world. We appreciate your opposition to any Burundian faction using Tanzania as a military base. Mr. President, how is the peace process proceeding?
- What do you see as the most important elements of a negotiated settlement to the Zairian civil war? What kind of a peace process would be most constructive?
- Mrs. Mkapa, you have contributed to the advancement of Tanzanians for many years with UNICEF. How have you been able to advance those issues as First Lady? I would be interested in hearing about your current projects.

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Visit to ACG Systems

Divider Title: _____



P.O. Box 6643
Mseke Street
Plot No. 101 Kinondoni
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

Telephone:
+255.51.66195/66196
Facsimile:
+255.51.66197

January 29, 1997

The First Lady
Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C.
United States of America

Dear Hillary,

From a good friend at the US Embassy here, I heard a whispered secret that you might be traveling to Africa in March and may be coming to Tanzania. Many at the Embassy know that I am from Arkansas and my fond respect for you, so they couldn't wait to let me know of this exciting possibility. They also told me that nothing is for sure, and that it is, of course, a secret! I am hoping that Brady did some good lobbying while he was at the Inauguration to make sure that Tanzania is on your itinerary.

I had to write to tell you how I would dearly love for you to visit here. This country is truly amazing - kind, peaceful people and incredibly beautiful scenery that will take your breath away, truly a spiritual experience. I am so thankful to have been given the opportunity to spend two years in Dar es Salaam working for this new American company. Doing business in a Third World Country is definitely a learning experience, especially for someone like me! But I have loved it all and taken advantage of every opportunity. My job was a direct result of Brady's being the Ambassador here, which means that you and the President are also credited for my good fortune.

I know your scheduling is difficult, but I just couldn't resist the opportunity to add my enthusiastic invitation for you to include Tanzania in your travels. I am so proud of you and Bill and the wonderful job you are doing for our country. And it would be such fun to see you here!

I am looking forward to Brady and Betty's return so that I can get a first hand report on the wonderful Inaugural festivities.

I send my best regards to you and your family. And I am keeping my fingers crossed that I might get a glimpse of you in the near future.

Fondly,

Cathie Matthews

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Women's Roundtable

Divider Title: _____

Tanzania: Women's Roundtable

Context

Despite their active role in many professions, Tanzanian women continue to occupy a subservient position in Tanzanian society. Tanzanian women do much of the work in the house and the fields but often enjoy little control over the products of their labor. Girls and women are at a disadvantage educationally and in the urban workplace. They are vulnerable to sexual harassment and are often blamed for its deadly shadow, AIDS. It is estimated that about 10 percent of women and girls have been subjected to the practice of female genital mutilation.

Once beyond the confines of a traditional role, however, many outstanding Tanzanian women have been able to rise to positions of influence and power. They are supported by the Government, which is committed to removing barriers to women's full participation in the economy and society.

The women you will meet with represent those who have succeeded. You will be talking with them informally; there is no set agenda. The attached guest list provides an indication of their positions and interests. Gertrude Mongella served as the Secretary-General of the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995. A former Minister of Education, she has an extensive background in education and in promoting advancement for women.

The meeting is being held in the "Nyumba ya Sanaa" or House of Art. It is an artisans' cooperative, originally begun by an American nun. All of the products at the cooperative are for sale.

You will be met at your car and escorted into the area where the group will be assembled. You will be introduced to the group, after which you might make a few brief remarks before moving into the discussion.

After the discussion a few minutes have been scheduled for you to look at the products of the Nyumba ya Sanaa crafts people. Many of the textiles have been produced by women in a UN- sponsored project led by an American.

Objectives

- o To emphasize the importance we place in the United States on the issue of equality for women;
- o To create a climate of mutual support for the work Tanzanian women are doing.

Talking Points

- Professional women all over the world share many of the same concerns: forging new kinds of relationships with male colleagues and with each other; balancing family and career; and trying to do unlimited work in limited time.
- Your energy and effectiveness are an inspiration to women everywhere. The progress of society is directly related to the progress of women.
- We have worked hard for womens' advancement in fora such as the UN Fourth World Conference on Women. I am very interested in your views on the progress of women in Tanzania since that 1995 conference.

FLOTUS Visit to Tanzania: Women's Leaders Roundtable

(Embassy's revised proposed participant list)

Gertrude Mongella
Secretary General, Beijing Confence

Zakhia Meghji
Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism

Tina Kaiza-Boshe
NGO Liaison for World Bank, environmental activist

Blandina Nyoni
Assistant Commissioner for Expenditure, Tanzania Revenue Authority

Mwanaidi Majaar
Attorney and partner of firm specializing in financial and commercial law.
One of first women appointed to Board of Directors of a public enterprise

Khadija Simba
Owner, K's Products.

Zakhia Meghji
Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism

Calista Simbakalia
Director, Reproductive Health Center, Ministry of Health

Prof. Penina Mlama
Chief Academic Officer, University of Dar es Salaam

Leila Sheikh
Journalist; President, Tanzania Media Women's Association

Helen Kijo-Bisimba
Director, Legal and Human Rights Center

Ruth Mollé
Director of Civil Service

- 2 -

Natalia Kimaro
Senior Principal Resident Magistrate (judge), Kisumu Civil Court

Fatma Maghimbi
Member of Parliament, Leader of Opposition

Margaret Sitta
Acting President, Tanzania Teachers' Union
Director of Education, Tanzanian Federation of Trade Unions

Anna Makinda
Member of Parliament
Regional Commissioner, Mtwara Region

Moza Mohamed
Association of Zanzibari NGO's

Ambassador Dorah Mbezi
Deputy Principal Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International
Cooperation .

Mrs. Fides Chale
Chairperson, Tanzania Gender Networking Programme.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ngazi
Legal Adviser, Tanzania Communications Commission

Frida Mahalu
Director, Ubungo Garments

Fauriyat Ismail Abood
Journalist, ITV

Susan Farnsworth
Country Director, CARE

Margareth Mukami
Heifer Project International

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**Embassy Meet
and Greet**

Divider Title: _____

Tanzania: Meeting with the American Embassy Community

Context

Members of the official American community, including Embassy personnel and local employees, will gather in the garden of the Ambassador's Residence.

Objective

- o To express thanks and encouragement to the American community in Tanzania.

Talking Points

- I have been very pleased on this trip to experience first-hand some of the encouraging success stories on the African continent.
- Tanzania is one of these success stories. Its market-oriented economic approach has led to sustained economic growth. Democratic traditions have taken root, as evidenced by the 1995 elections, as have an active and critical press and greater accountability in government.
- Tanzania clearly values the contributions which women can bring to national development. I congratulate Tanzanian women for their achievements and their efforts to improve Tanzanian society.
- The U.S. Mission, with members of the broader American community, is supporting Tanzania's efforts at continued reform. We see opportunities to deepen the warm relations between our countries, and the U.S. Government appreciates your efforts to build bridges between Tanzania and the United States.
- I also add my personal appreciation and that of President Clinton for the impressive work you are doing.

Participants

U.S. Mission staff: 34 American employees from the Department of State, U.S. Agency for International Development, and U.S. Information Agency and two USAID contractors.

Up to 83 Peace Corps Volunteers

50 dependents

42 Tanzanian employees

Ambassador and Mrs. Brady Anderson

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Arusha

Divider Title: _____

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**Kilimanjaro and Masai
School Girls**

Divider Title: _____

Tanzania: Weruweru (Kilimanjaro) Girls School

Context

Located in the shadow of Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa, Weruweru Secondary is an all-girls boarding school with 800 students. Both "A" (advanced) and "O" (ordinary) level grades are taught. The school was founded in 1963, just after Tanzanian independence, with a subject focus on commerce and business. It is one of the few schools where economics is taught as an integral part of the curriculum. Due to the shortage of Tanzanian economics teachers, the Peace Corps has placed volunteer Trevor Murphy there to teach this subject.

The students are bright and doing well in their subjects. In the 1995 national exams, the "O" level results were in the top 10% of the nation and the "A" level results were at mid-range.

In an environment offering few outlets for girls, Peace Corps Volunteers in Tanzania are strengthening girls' self-reliance and leadership through promotion of non-traditional activities. PCV Trevor Murphy led his students on a successful 6-day ascent of Mt. Kilimanjaro. The adventure followed several months of planning and intense physical preparation. The girls' pride and sense of accomplishment at reaching their goal was reward enough for having braved frigid weather and multiple meals of cabbage and rice without complaint. In the months since the achievement, the volunteer has seen greater confidence, self-reliance and self-esteem among his students who "reached the top."

The female literacy rate is roughly 48%, versus 71% for males. Over 65% of Tanzanian children attend primary school, but only 4% go on to secondary school.

Objectives

- o To congratulate, recognize and encourage the young women who had the determination and made the effort to "climb to the top" of Mt. Kilimanjaro -- to succeed for themselves and with their classmates. Their achievement is a symbol to all women of Africa: that there are no mountains -- or challenges, or hardships -- too great.
- o The meeting will also bring attention to the Weruweru Secondary School, an all-girl institution that is one of Tanzania's top academic establishments.

Talking Points

- I was thrilled to learn about your ascent of Mt. Kilimanjaro, led by your teacher, Peace Corps Volunteer Trevor Murphy.

- To aspire, to prepare, to attempt such a climb takes a great deal of commitment and will power. To endure the rigor of the months of physical training and then the climb itself is a testament to your extraordinary physical strength and mental discipline. Congratulations!
- I realize that it is unusual for Tanzanian girls or young women to partake in this type of recreational activity. Certainly you are used to hard work -- such as carrying water several kilometers or working on a farm.
- It is gratifying when Peace Corps Volunteers such as Trevor Murphy are able to help identify opportunities that exist, literally on your doorstep.
- You young women are Tanzania's leaders of tomorrow. You and your brothers will lead this country into the 21st century. The same courage and determination that took you to the 19,000 foot summit of Kilimanjaro will be a beacon for your sisters to "dream the impossible dream, and climb the highest mountain."

KILIMANJARO

by Trevor MURPHY, PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER '95-97, TANZANIA

Kilimanjaro. In the local Chagga language, the name means "the one that we are not able to climb." This, of course, is not true. Hundreds climb the mountain every year. But don't get any ideas like it's a walk in the park. Even though hundreds attempt it, only less than 30% actually succeed in reaching the summit, Uhuru Peak. Standing at 5,896 metres (19,344 ft.), Kilimanjaro is the highest mountain in Africa, and one of the highest volcanoes in the world. It just looms over the surrounding Savannah plains. What makes Kilimanjaro so distinctive and awesome is that it is not part of a chain or extended mountain range. In fact, it is the highest free-standing mountain in the world. If you could only imagine an immense natural structure whose base is only about 1000 ft. above sea level that projects to almost 20,000 ft., you can't help but to sit there and gawk. Albeit, you have to wait until you have the opportunity, and 90% of the time, you don't. The mountain is the highest thing around for thousands of miles. The closest mountains equivalent in size are the Himalayas in Nepal. Therefore, Kilimanjaro attracts weather from all over the African continent. In all its majestic glory, it has an attitude. It is rarely seen. Most of the time you stare in the direction that Kilimanjaro should be, and all you see is clouds, hardly believing that something of that size lurks behind. Ever since I first saw the mountain, which happened to be when I first arrived at WeruWeru, it beckoned me to climb. It seemingly taunted me to find out what lies awaiting for me up in the clouds, what it was like on the "roof of Africa..."

It all started around July 17th, when the school term began. I decided that I was going to head a brigade up Kilimanjaro. I inherited the position of "President of the WeruWeru mountain climbing club" from AJ. I think Americans are the only people crazy enough to do it. Anyway, I drafted up a formal request for an "educational trip" to climb Mt. Kilimanjaro. The National Park Office of Tanzania will waive all park fees if it's an educational trip. As a teacher, it is my duty to educate my students on the vast and diverse eco-systems of Kilimanjaro National Park. (Plus, I wanted to climb that damn mountain!!!) I then had the formal request approved and signed by the Headmistress. Then Mathias, my German friend, and I were off to Arusha to the National Park Headquarters. We hopped on a daladala since we were both dependent on public transportation because Mathias' Land Rover was in the shop.

Tanzania has one of the largest National Park systems in all of Africa, so I was a little apprehensive about going to the headquarters. I was expecting this huge office with long lines and snobby receptionists, but I was pleasantly surprised to find only a man behind a desk who specialized in "educational trips." The problem was that he told me that first I had to go to Marangu gate to book the number of people going. I somehow suspected something like this because it would have been a fluke if everything went smoothly. I had some other business in Arusha to attend to anyways, so at least it wasn't a complete waste of time.

A few days later, I headed up to Marangu solo. It takes almost 3 hours to get there because you have to take so many different daladalas. Marangu Gate is the main entrance to the park. I was supposed to see the warden in order to make reservations for 30 people. Last year's total was 29, so I figured 30 would be a safe bet. Again, I was scared to deal with these people. I was expecting it to be a hassle. But again, I was pleasantly surprised to find a very helpful person. The warden said he had a sister that went to WeruWeru, and that he really liked the school. So that helped quite a bit. He even let me book a 6-day trip instead of a 5-day trip which is unheard of for an "educational trip" because the National Parks do not get any money out of it. The 6-day trip turned out to be invaluable for reasons I will explain later.

Therefore, with the booking taken care of, I charged back to Arusha the following day. However, to my dismay, I only found a locked office. Strike one. A couple of days later, myself and Mathias, now independently mobile, head back to Arusha to try again. Luckily, we got there right as he was locking his door. There was a slight chance he might just say "POLE" (sorry), but he didn't and kindly helped me obtain a permit. Apparently, that was all I needed bureaucratically to enter and use the park from Sept. 24-29. I asked the man 3 times if he was sure if that was all I needed to do. He finally just smiled and said, "You're all set to go."

I don't know why I was so skeptical about dealing with the National Park Office. Everyone I dealt with was extremely nice and helpful. I've heard such horror stories. I think if you throw around some Swahili greetings and small talk, they know you really are a teacher and not a tourist. I couldn't

believe how impatient the tourists got on the trip. It's like they expected everything to run as smoothly as it would in Europe or the States. Africa just does not work that way.

With all the bureaucracy out of the way, my next responsibility was to find my team of 23 students and 6 teachers. The teachers were no problem considering there were only a limited few that were interested, probably due to horror stories from years gone by. The teachers ended up being: myself, Mathias, my good Tanzanian friend Nico, the school accountant Mr. Fundi, 2 female teachers - Miss Mterna and Miss Firimini -, and Rasmus Bashaje who is the brother of another teacher.

Selecting the students was a whole different story. One day at morning assembly, I announced that anyone that is interested in climbing the mountain to meet me after school. I seriously wondered if there was going to be enough students that will show up to make the squad. But, that turned out to be hanna shida (no problem). A grand total of 85 students showed up and the chaos had begun.

Knowing that this was going to be a tough climb, the ones that were going to make the cut were going to have to be tough. So I made them do sprints, long-distance running, push-ups, sit-ups, etc. to weed out the weak and decrepid. If you could just imagine 85 African girls running through the village with this crazy blonde American screaming like a drill sergeant at the top of his lungs.

It was some what hilarious.

All the local villagers at the local "pombe" bars were on the ground laughing.

I have to admit I was a little harsh. These girls have never experienced anything like basic training before; in fact, most have never even exercised before, at least not on purpose. It's considered a good thing if you're a little fat over here, it shows your healthy. By the end of the first week, I had cut the original number by more than half. I heard that most of those that quit, not only could they not continue exercising anymore, but most of them could not even walk!

The number stayed solid around 40 for the next few weeks or so and then I had to make another cut. The reason being, it was 6 weeks before we left and I needed to send out parent permission forms. Apparently, if you are going to risk your life climbing Mt. Kilimanjaro, you need your parents permission. Anyway, I made them race to the main road and back. Total distance is around 4 km. After this I was able to cut the number down to 30 based on the following criteria: 1) attendance, 2) attitude, and 3) race to the main road. I had a main list of 23, and 7 on the waiting list. Some of them didn't like being on a waiting list, so they bailed out as well. Also, some of the parents panicked at the thought of their daughter climbing Kilimanjaro. So in the end, I didn't have to make anymore cuts. That was good because at this point the girls had been working out everyday for almost 2 months. It would have been unfair to cut anymore. I would have cut a teacher before a student.

Another ordeal I had to take care of was trying to accumulate enough equipment to satisfy 30 people to climb the highest mountain in Africa. Mathias and I were mostly taken care of, but the Tanzanian teachers and students had next to nothing.

In years passed, WeruWeru has borrowed equipment from other schools. The problem is, as you might expect, the constant borrowing of equipment year after year will eventually lead to problems down the line. The main things that WeruWeru lacks are sleeping bags, raincoats, and boots. Last year, we got most of these things at Marangu Secondary School. The problem was that those delegated to the Marangu equipment did not return it for 3 weeks. I knew that this was going to create problems this year. Therefore, I needed a strategy. I did some research and found out that the headmaster at Marangu Sec. has a daughter in form III at WeruWeru, and has a niece that is a teacher here, Miss Aristarck. Well, right in line with Tanzanian protocol, I brought a letter from the daughter, and threw Miss Aristarck into Mathias' Land Rover for public relations. My plan worked considering he couldn't deny me the equipment with his niece in the room. The man actually turned out to be an excellent person at an excellent school.

Marangu Sec. only had 21 sleeping bags, the rest were going to have to use blankets. They also only had 16 pairs of boots which easily weighed about 10 lbs. each. The rest of the equipment - gloves, boots, hats, sweaters, coats, etc. - I was able to get from WeruWeru and Umbwe. The latter is the school where some other Germans and Peace Corps Volunteers teach, so it was no problem.

I didn't realize exactly how much equipment I actually had until the day came when I gave it out. My front yard resembled one big Salvation Army store, or rather Army/Navy store considering most of the Umbwe equipment was German Army fatigues.

The distribution of equipment was based on attendance to the exercises. This played out to be a major factor considering the limited amount and quality of the equipment. But the students didn't care, they were just happy with what they got. They could seriously care less if they got their "North

Face" sleeping bag or their "Patagonia Fleece" or their Gore-tex gloves, or any other "necessities" of mountain climbing. They were just stoked to go.

The last couple of things I had to take care of was getting a guide and doing the shopping. About a week before we left, I went up to Marangu Gate with Nico and we found what seemed to be a decent guide. He was recommended to us by the warden. Most guides don't like to take up schools because they don't get the big tips and it's a lot of work. But this particular man, Wilines was his name, looked strapped for cash, so he decided to lead our army of 30. With Wilines as our head guide, we needed 2 more who turned out to be Alex and Michael. We also hired 4 porters at the time, but later we were going to add a couple because of too much weight.

The day before we left, Monday the 23rd of Sept., 3 students, Mathias and I went and did the shopping for the trip. Getting enough food to feed 30 people for 6 days was no easy task. Some of the food we were able to get from WeruWeru like rice, beans, corn flour, salt and sugar. But most of it, we were going to have to get at the soko. The breakfasts were going to be porridge and tea, lunches we ate on the trail and consisted of oranges, bread and peanuts. Dinners were beans and rice one night, vegetable soup one night and the others rice and cabbage. I also decided to buy walking sticks for everyone. I heard they were important but were expensive to rent. So I ended up purchasing 30 broom handles at the soko for very cheap. This ended up being a great investment because the students were able to customize their own walking stick, which they liked very much, plus we will be able to use the sticks year after year.

That evening I had some ~~of the~~ roast the peanuts and cook the beans at WeruWeru. This was done because it would be easier to cook the beans at a lower elevation. Therefore, for dinner the first night we could just cook some rice, warm up some beans and voila! A culinary masterpiece of *maharage na wali de Kilimanjaro*.

Late in the afternoon, as the sun was setting, the mountain was completely out, the purple and yellow rays of the sinking sun were reflecting off the snow-capped Kilimanjaro. I was so anxious to get up there, I could barely keep still. "Just a little bit longer," I kept telling myself.

Day 1: I delegated Nico in charge of the transportation. This was my last worry considering last year the lorry didn't even show up. I had a back-up plan of numerous cars in case history repeated itself. But that turned out to be unnecessary. At 8AM, I heard the rumbling of the lorry coming up the Mailasita Road. I breathed a quiet sigh of relief, and gained quite a bit of excitement because I knew we were on our way. The students sensed the same feelings. They started cheering and singing. A lot of students and teachers came out of their classrooms to bid us farewell. The day was sunny and clean, and the mountain was still in clear view. It looked so welcoming.

After about an hour, we reached Marangu Gate and unloaded everything. I met Wilines and the other 2 guides. They told me that I needed 3 more porters because of too much weight. Apparently, and I was not aware of this, that there is a 15 kg. limit per porter. I told Wilines that this was going to come out of their tip because I had only budgeted for 4 porters. He said hamna shida but I had a gut feeling that this was going to cause havoc later. I found a solution to alleviate the problem somewhat. I figured we had 23 students and 23 cabbages. "ALL RIGHT, EVERY STUDENT TAKE A CABBAGE!" That little tactic was able to slash one porter. However, the students were already carrying 15 kg. themselves, so I couldn't make them carry any more weight. I told them to be kind to their cabbage and treat it like it was their own child. I even took one myself and named it Juma. ☺

After finalizing the number of porters at 6, we distributed the oranges, peanuts, and bread out to everyone. Then, cabbage in hand, we finally started up the trail. The first stage of the climb (day 1), takes only 4 to 5 hours and it's a beautiful hike through the rainforests. The sun was shining and the weather was warm, but you could feel it get cooler as you climbed higher and higher. The path started off almost like a road, very wide and a lot of traffic. But as you climbed higher, the path narrowed and the rainforest got more dense. We saw numerous birds and even some monkeys. The forest itself looked surreal, like it belonged somewhere out of the Lord of the Rings. It was so thick with moss and had little streams trickling down everywhere.

The beauty was overwhelming and the trek was nice and comfortable, (although somewhat steep). However, I was still much relieved when I saw Mandara Hut. It had been an exhausting past couple of days and I definitely needed some rest.

Mandara is situated in the rainforests but not too far from Kilimanjaro's next vegetation zone. Mandara was named after a 19th century chief of the local Chagga people. He claimed that there were spirits on the mountain who jealously guarded piles of silver and precious stones. It was said that

The 3rd day of our trip was supposed to help up acclimatize to the altitude. This is the extra day taken in the 6-day trip. Usually, on the 5-day trip, we would be climbing up to Kibo this day and preparing to summit at night. Instead, we had planned a day hike up to Mawenzi Peak and then back to Horombo. Climbing to a height of 4700 metres, then returning back to 3700 metres is supposed to help the body adjust. Opting for the 6-day trek, I was hoping to get more of my girls to the summit because there would be less of them falling victims to mountain sickness. (Of course, I also wanted an extra day to help myself acclimatize.)

After another scrumptious meal of porridge and tea, we started up to Mawenzi Peak. Since we were able to leave our packs at Horombo Hut, the walk was actually quite pleasant. Most of the tourists that climb Kilimanjaro have porters that not only carry their food, but also carry their packs as well. These poor girls had to carry their own packs that weighed around 15 kg. I know it must have so heavy for them because my pack was around the same weight and I had a tough time myself. But of course, they didn't complain, they were just stoked to be there. What was hilarious was that after the first day of wearing the packs on their back like they thought they were supposed to, most of the students threw the packs on their head, in typical African fashion. (I read somewhere that this saves 70% of your energy because it is centered and more balanced than if you wore it on your back. On your back, you have to deal with the forces of gravity pulling it down.)

It took about 3 hours up a rather steep path to reach the base of Mawenzi Peak. Without the packs though, it didn't seem that difficult at all. Mawenzi was absolutely beautiful with huge rocks protruding up about 1000 metres from its base. I could not believe how big it was. It looks so small from Moshi.

Maybe I should explain a little more about the geography of Kilimanjaro. It has 3 peaks: Kibo, Mawenzi, and Shira. Kibo is the highest and most dominating of the 3. Its snow-capped dome is also the most aesthetic and it looks the most like a volcano. Mawenzi is the 2nd highest and it is considerably east of Kibo. It is mostly composed of rocks and cliffs and is unclimbable without ropes. Its shape reminds me of an old gothic castle. Shira is the western peak and from the base does not look much like a peak at all.

After frolicking a little at the base of Mawenzi, everyone headed back toward Horombo. I was starting to feel a slight headache at this point, as were some of the students. Another symptom of altitude sickness. I thought this day was supposed to help us?

We got back to Horombo in the early afternoon. We just relaxed and hung out. It was nice to see some of the students outside the school compound. They were so much freer. On the compound, they are so constricted and to themselves, (not all of them.) This is due more to cultural reasons that I would rather not get into. Up on the mountain though, the girls were laughing and joking and asking all sorts of questions. It was really a great atmosphere. It even seemed to make the rice and cabbage taste better. Occasionally, Mathias and I would go into the tourist eating hut, mainly to warm up, but also to converse with some of the different people that were climbing at the same time we were. Most of them, however, just complained about how cold it was, and how bad their chicken tasted, and how they couldn't believe how much they were paying to be so miserable. I could only handle so much negativity. I had to go back to my student's smiling faces. Outside there was no complaining going on, they were just stoked to be there. I slept well that night, mainly because of exhaustion from not sleeping the night before, and also because my students put me in a good mood.

Day 4: The next morning again was crystal clear and after another delicious breakfast of porridge and tea, we began our journey to Kibo Hut. This stage in the trek passes through a vast alpine desert and most of it consists on what is called the Saddle. The saddle is the area between Kibo and Mawenzi Peaks. The only life you find up here are tiny shrubs and ravens circling high above. Almost as if they are looking to scavenge the remains of a fallen climber. The track itself is not very steep, but once you reach the saddle, the altitude is really starting to take effect and you start to move much slower. Also, all your firewood and water needs to be brought up from Horombo Hut. The alpine desert only averages 12 inches of rainfall a year so it looks completely parched. It seemed strange to me that the higher up we went, the less precipitation each vegetation zone received. The alpine desert seemed like the moon. At around noon, fog rolled through, across the saddle, further adding to the ambience and mystique of this incredible mountain.

Most of this day, I was walking behind the pack ^{because} ~~was~~ a few of the slower students ~~who~~ could tell were starting to feel the effects of mountain sickness. I was beginning to feel some effects myself, but I was not that bad. My stomach felt all right, and I think that's the most important. There is nothing worse then trekking at 15,000 ft. and you feel like you are about to vomit.

I reached Kibo Hut in the late afternoon and sure enough there were a couple students that got sick. It was too late to send them to Horombo because it was getting dark, so I sent them straight to bed. I told them, however, that they will not be able to try to summit. It was a tough thing to do, it broke their heart. They knew they were never going to get another chance. But what could I do, I was responsible for their safety. The problem was that I was only beginning to realize how dangerous this mountaineering stuff is. Being responsible for 23 students on the highest mountain in Africa suddenly took on a whole different meaning. This was somehow different than chaperoning a dance.

Kibo Hut is right at the base of Kibo Peak. More like barracks than a hut, Kibo Hut is mostly a resting place where you can take a good nap before attempting the summit at midnight. Around late afternoon, the fog cleared and there was an epic view of Mawenzi in the East and the huge volcanic peak of Kibo right above us. I was starting to feel better, my headache seemed to be subsiding and I started to feel the excitement building in anticipation of the summit attempt.

That evening we had some excellent vegetable soup. The vegetables were boiled that morning at Horombo because of the difficulty of cooking at Kibo(4750m). With a couple of beef cubes added for flavor, it was the best meal we had. The problem is that the higher you go, the less appetite you have. I wasn't sure exactly how my digestive tract was going to respond so I ate lightly even though it tasted excellent.

I hit the sack early that night, around 6:30PM. We were going to try the trek to Uhuru at midnight, so I wanted to at least get a few hours of sleep before the hell began. The only problem was that there was this old British man sleeping right below me who snored like hell. It sounded like a John Deere lawnmower being test-driven in there. Anyway, I finally passed out who knows when only to be awoken a few moments later by the guides. "The time has come," they said.

Day 5: The other teachers and I layered on our clothes in silent anticipation. As I went outside, I realized that it was perfect conditions: no wind, no clouds, and a full moon. A perfect night to climb! We did not even need to use our flashlights because the moon was so bright. Everything was illuminated! It was like climbing in broad daylight. The only problem was that it was so frickin' cold.

The climb itself was absolute hell. We nicknamed it the "march of death." Basically, this is the track that goes straight up the ash cone of Kibo. It is extremely steep and constantly switches back. Also, you are walking on shale, so you are constantly sliding backwards with each step. But the most taxing thing mentally is how slow you move. You literally move at a snail's pace. It is impossible to generate any heat this way. But if you speed up, you run the risk of breathing heavily and there is not enough oxygen up there for that. The goal is to reach Gilman's Point at the top of the east side of the crater rim by 6:30AM to see the sunrise over Mawenzi. 6:30 seems like a hell of a long way away when it is 2AM and you're freezing to death. After a while, your body just switches into automatic pilot and you just follow the footsteps of the person in front of you like a zombie.

A couple of hours into the hike, 2 students, Felicia and Judy, started to get sick. They were throwing up which I knew was a bad sign. There had already been a couple of teachers and a couple of students that had already turned back. Mathias and I told the guides to send the sick students back but they said it was no problem. "It is just their stomachs which is quite normal," they said. Maybe the altitude was affecting my own judgement because I trusted the guides. I mean they're professionals, they must have seen this 100 times before. The lesson I learned later is that some students know this is their only chance and they will never say, on their own, that they want to turn back, even if they feel sick. As we kept climbing, Judy got sick again and this time I ordered the guide to send her home. The trail is steep, but it is easily navigable back, even at night, or so I thought.

The rest of us kept plugging away toward Gilman's. It seemed endless. Mathias turned back an hour before reaching Gilman's. I was very tempted to join him. After he left, it only got worse.

I had brought water but it froze solid in my bottle about 3 hours into everything. I could feel signs of dehydration and a bad headache coming on. The last hour on the way to Gilman's was mainly spent scrambling over rocks and boulders while resting every 15 ft. I must say that I've had more enjoyable times in my life.

At 6:30AM exactly, the first group of us reached Gilman's. Then I realized why I was there. The sunrise over Mawenzi Peak was one of the most beautiful things I have ever seen. The hard work and determination had paid off, even though I probably would have enjoyed it more without a splitting headache and if I wasn't so exhausted. At this point, there were 8 students, 3 teachers, and a guide at Gilman's Peak(5685m). The other guides were helping the slower students who were scattered all over the trail laying face down. I have to admit, it was kind of a funny sight.

After a few pictures, and some renewed energy from reaching Gilman's, we decided to attempt Uhuru which is another 2 hours away. The good thing was that it was not as steep. You walk along the

crater rim to it's south-west side. By this time the sun had risen and it was beginning to warm up. On our right was the steep drop into the ash-filled volcanic crater, and on our left were the steep glaciers of ice. The students were most impressed with these since they had never seen snow before.

Although not as steep, the trail did begin to get difficult, mostly due to the lack of oxygen up there. The views, however, were spectacular. After a couple of hours of slow, painful marching, we finally reached our destination. UHURU PEAK!

Uhuru in Swahili means freedom and that's exactly what we felt when we reached there. Like a huge burden was lifted off our shoulders. A few minutes later, 3 more students straggled to the peak. In total, there were 11 students and 3 teachers who made it to Uhuru and an additional 5 students who made to Gilman's.

After taking some pictures and resting a little bit, I felt like my head was going to explode. I knew I needed to descend quickly. Luckily, getting down was a lot easier than getting up. Because of the shale, you could literally run down the mountain. It was like skiing. I left the other students in the dust and got down to Kibo Hut as fast as I could, my head in complete agony with every step.

By the time I reached Kibo Hut, I was so dehydrated that I drank 2 liters of water. Then I was met by a frantic Mathias who told me some horrible news. Judy, who we left on the mountain, was picked up by some German doctor on her descent and was practically carried back down to Kibo Hut. The doctor said that she was in really bad shape and might need to go to the hospital! On top of that, Felicia, who had reached Gilman's, had to be carried down by the guide to Kibo Hut and also might need to go to the hospital. I was already so physically exhausted and mentally spent that this was the last news I needed to hear at this time. But the news only got worse. The next student to make it down from Uhuru told me that there were a couple of sick students up there with only 1 guide! Plus, the fog started to roll in and you could barely see 10 ft. in front of your face, perfect conditions for students to get lost. I almost went crazy. The guide said that the sick students will be all right as soon as they start heading down toward Horombo. This was the same guide who told me that the students were all right after throwing up.

My other worries about sick students being stranded at Uhuru, or getting lost in the fog, or being sacrificed to the volcano gods were abandoned when all the students reached Kibo Hut safely. I told them that they had an hour to rest and then we had to get going to Horombo.

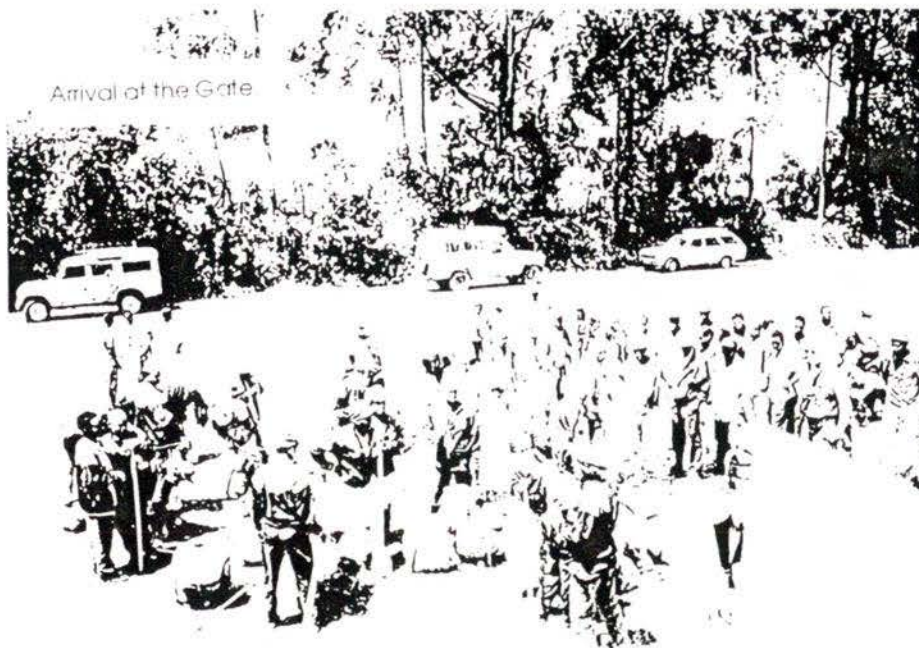
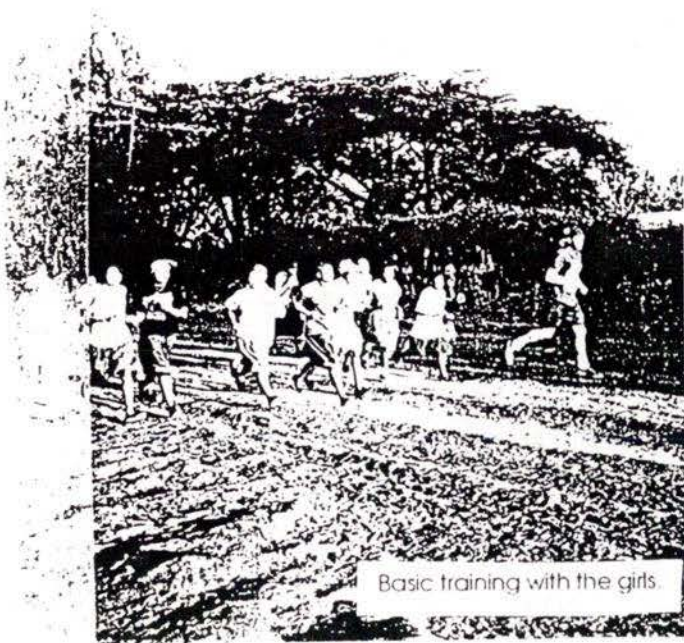
The way back down the saddle was fast and easy and my head started to feel a lot better. Upon reaching Horombo, I was completely relieved to see the smiling faces of the formerly sick students. The guide was right after all, they did feel a lot better. Everyone slept well that night considering the day had required 15 hours of walking, plus we knew we were going home tomorrow.

Day 6: The walk from Horombo to Marangu Gate took about 6 hours. Everyone was tired, but also relieved that the whole thing was over. I don't think anyone expected it to be that difficult. Next came the task of paying the guides and porters which turned out to be kind of chaotic because I had only budgeted for 4 porters but we were required to take 6. Needless to say, the guides did not get as much as a tip as they thought they deserved. I could go on for days on how hectic it became but I don't think it is worth the time. Let's just say that I don't think we will use the same guides next year.

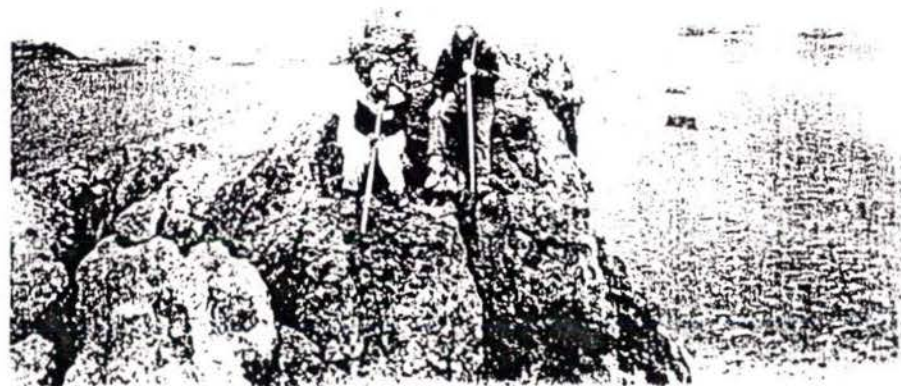
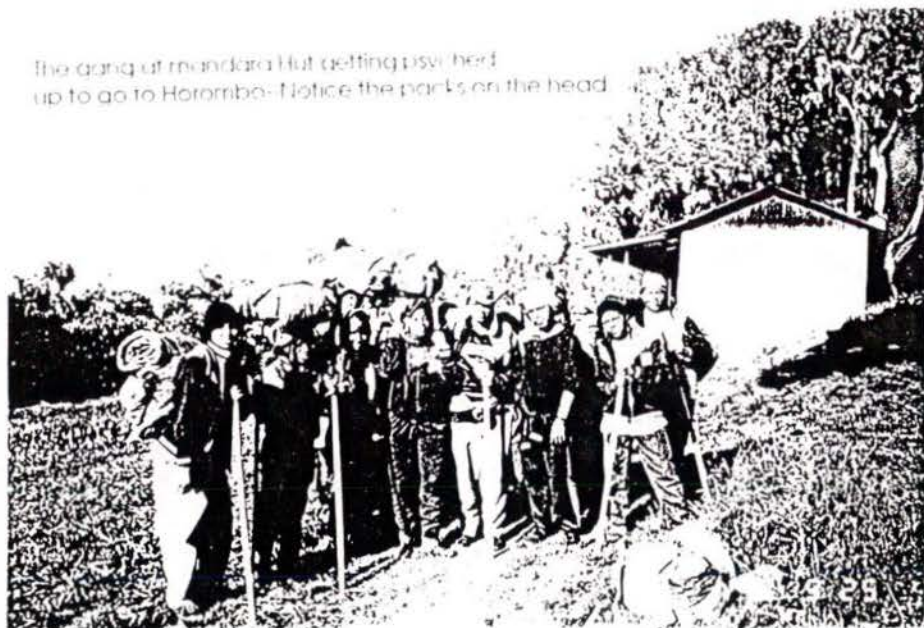
KILIMANJARO. It was a lot of work, a lot of stress, and a lot of time, but well worth it. The look on the girl's faces after they reached the summit was one of the best things I have ever experienced. Against all odds, they made it to the top. They made without their "North Face" sleeping bag and their "Patagonia Fleece" jacket and their "Gore-tex" gloves. They made it in German Army fatigues, some of them were 2 different shoes with twine as shoelaces, and socks as gloves. It just goes to prove that you don't need all that "professional gear," all you need is heart and determination, and maybe a little luck. Helping these girls get the chance to climb the mountain was one of the best experiences I've ever had. It's one of those things that at the time, you're so involved with everything that you don't feel it. But afterwards, when the smoke clears and the dust settles, you can't believe you pulled everything off. These girls will never get another chance. A trek up Kilimanjaro runs anywhere from \$400-\$700 these days. I know these girls will never have the money to spend on something like this. I am not trying to sound magnanimous, but when you touch somebody's life and you know that they will remember you as the one who helped them reach the top of Kilimanjaro, you can't help but feel a little pride. I remember when I got off the plane in Nairobi on Sept. 28, 1995, I asked myself, "I wonder where I will be a year from now." Well, the day had come, a year to the day I arrived in Africa, I was on top, surrounded by the exhausted, smiling faces of my students on the summit of Kilimanjaro, and you know what, I was just stoked to be there. ☺

Lead
Intro

6 DAYS CLIMBING MT. KILIMANJARO



The gang at Mandara Hut getting psyched up to go to Horombo. Notice the parks on the head.



Resting on the trail of the day before. It's a hot, hot day.



On the way to Kibo Hut—That's Kibo Peak in the background.



96 9 27



Sunrise from Gilman's Point. That is Kinross in the foreground and Mt. Kenya in the background.



Chadwick and I between Gilman's and Uhuru. Notice the water on my water bottle - frozen solid.



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**U.N. War Crimes
Tribunal**

Divider Title: _____

Tanzania: Visit to the
International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
(Training Workshop and Remarks)
Arusha, Tanzania

Context

You will visit Arusha, Tanzania, where the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda has its courtroom and administrative headquarters. The U.S. is a strong supporter of the Tribunal. Your visit to the International Criminal Tribunal presents an opportunity not only to view the court and meet the Chief Prosecutor of the Tribunal (and Chief Prosecutor of the Yugoslavia Criminal Tribunal), Justice Louise Arbour, but also to drop in on a first-of-its-kind training workshop on rape indictments which is scheduled to be held at the Tribunal from March 23-26.

The Tribunal is headquartered in the multi-story Arusha International Center. The courtroom is on the ground floor. Justice Arbour will greet you on arrival at the entrance to the building. She will then present Judge Laity Kama, President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. This would be a courtesy greeting only; Judge Kama speaks little English.

Justice Arbour will accompany you to the training workshop on rape indictments, which would be in progress. The training workshop, which will be attended by 10-15 Tribunal employees, is designed to help them investigate and prosecute crimes of sexual violence. Staff from the Office of the Prosecutor for the Yugoslav War Crimes Tribunal will conduct the workshop for their counterparts with the Rwanda Tribunal. The training will enhance the skills of the Tribunal investigators and prosecutors to prepare indictments and, ultimately, prosecute those responsible for mass rape and sexual assaults. The U.S. Government has made a \$50,000 contribution toward the funding of this workshop. Patricia Sellers, an American employed by the Yugoslav Tribunal, will co-chair the training workshop along with Justice Arbour.

On March 25, the training workshop organizers plan to stage a mock "indictment review" by using a series of fictitious witness statements which have been compiled specifically for this purpose. In so doing, the ICTR staff members will go through the different steps of analyzing witness statements, drafting an indictment and drafting a motion for witness anonymity. Additionally, one mock witness statement will be taken during the meeting. You will spend about 20-30 minutes observing the workshop in progress and participating in the discussion.

You and Justice Arbour will leave the workshop and proceed to a large conference room where the judges and Tribunal staff will be gathered. The workshop participants will also join this group. Justice Arbour will introduce you; you will then greet the staff and make brief remarks emphasizing U.S. Government support for

the Tribunals and stress the importance of pursuing rape indictments. Your remarks will be recorded for broadcast into Rwanda via a U.S.-funded program for providing reliable reporting about the Tribunal trials to the Rwandan people. Survivors of the Rwandan genocide have mixed feelings about the Tribunal, upset that it cannot apply the death penalty, concerned about its slow progress and administrative problems, and feeling (probably incorrectly) that the Tribunal occasionally gets custody of alleged genocidists who otherwise would have been extradited to Rwanda.

Following your remarks, Justice Arbour will accompany you back to the entrance, stopping en route for a photo op in the Tribunal Courtroom. Other photo opportunities during the visit could include your participation in the training workshop, the greeting of Judge Kama, or a group shot of you with the U.S. government employees of the Tribunal (between 5-10, depending on how many come from Kigali).

Objectives

- o Reinforce U.S. support for the objectives of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.
- o Underline U.S. interest in the Tribunal's efforts to pursue indictments, including for crimes of sexual violence.
- o Stress the continued need to implement reform at the Tribunal to make it an effective body.

Talking Points for Workshop Observation

- Those responsible for organizing and directing the genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law must be brought to justice.
- It is important that crimes of sexual violence be addressed. This workshop is an important step for the work of the Rwanda Tribunal as it carries out its important mandate.

Elements for Remarks

- 1) Underline the importance of the tribunal:
 - I am pleased to have the opportunity to visit Arusha and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and to have an opportunity to meet Justice Louise Arbour. We support Justice Arbour in carrying out immensely difficult work and we appreciate President Kama's hospitality and his own hard work.
 - The importance of this Tribunal, and that in Yugoslavia, in ensuring that criminals who perpetrate genocide and ethnic cleansing are brought to justice cannot be underestimated.

- The Tribunal, created by the UN Security Council in 1994, can be a powerful tool. Under international law, all countries have an obligation to extradite persons sought by the Tribunal to Arusha. To date, 21 indicted war criminals have been indicted and 13 of those are in custody. Eleven are being held here in Arusha.
- With its investigative and prosecution staff and international mandate the Tribunal can help bring the masterminds of the genocide to justice.
- The Tribunal will fulfill an important function beyond that of adjudicating individual cases -- that of a truth commission. In front of the world media, the trials of persons such as former Army Chief of Staff Bagosora will record the details of the 1994 genocide on permanent record.
- (If asked) The U.S. is pleased domestic trials on crimes committed during genocide have begun in Rwanda as well. We hope this process will be conducted with as much concern as possible for both the victims and accused.

2) Discuss the importance of the tribunal's effort to prosecute sexual crimes.

- The workshop held by the Tribunal today is an important step in the Prosecutor's efforts to indict those responsible for the mass rapes and other sexual crimes that occurred during the genocide.
- Rape and sexual assault on a large scale were committed during the Rwandan genocide of 1994. It is essential that these crimes be investigated and prosecuted by the Tribunal and not dismissed as simple unfortunate by-products of war.
- By prosecuting those who advocated and carried out the Rwanda massacres, the Tribunal can serve as a deterrent-- putting all would-be criminals on notice that this type of violence will not be tolerated by the international community, including sexual assault and rape as a war tactic.
- International vigilance and prosecution of criminals can help prevent another genocide, and another refugee crisis like that which followed the massacres in Rwanda. Women and children are always the first to suffer in war and as refugees. This Tribunal can help stop the cycle of violence which drags down women, children, and consequently entire countries.

3) Advocate continued reform to increase the effectiveness of the Tribunal.

- The Rwanda Tribunal faces other challenges, too. Recently, the UN Inspector General issued a strong report detailing the extent of serious problems, particularly in the management of the Tribunal.
- The mismanagement deeply affected the Tribunal's ability to carry out its tasks.
- The important work of the Tribunal investigating genocide, rape and other war crimes cannot come to fruition unless the Tribunal addresses its management problems which have prevented it from working effectively.
- In response to the report, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan dismissed two high Tribunal officials, and we are hopeful that other steps recommended by the report to improve the Tribunal are implemented and will enable it to efficiently carry out its important work.
- The UN should be commended for bringing the tribunal's problems to light and Secretary General Annan should be complimented for taking decisive action.
- The U.S. supports the goals of this Tribunal, and will monitor its progress in implementing reform and carrying out its important work closely. This work is far too important to fail for lack of effort to make the necessary reforms.
- The President and Secretary Albright are firmly committed to supporting the work of this Tribunal. The U.S. is the largest contributor: our total contribution is over \$12 million, including donation of computers and many other resources, and 10 Americans are currently on the staff of the Office of the Prosecutor.
- The U.S. facilitated the convening of a training workshop on sexual assault indictments held here this week, and which I had the opportunity to observe today.
- I thank the judges and the staff of the Tribunal for their dedication to this historic undertaking. I also recognize the contributions of the Americans who work for the office of the Prosecutor in the pursuit of justice.

Tanzania: International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

The UN Security Council established the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) on November 8, 1994. Though the Tribunal is dependent in administrative and financial matters on the UN, as a judicial institution it is independent of any one State or group of States, including the Security Council. The Security Council gave the ICTR the power to prosecute persons responsible for genocide, and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda, between January 1 and December 31, 1994. An estimated 800,000 minority Tutsis and Hutu moderates were murdered during that period.

The Tribunal's Court and Registrar are located in Arusha, Tanzania. The cases are tried before a panel of three judges; the Tribunal has two three-person "trial chambers." To date, the Tribunal has indicted 21 individuals, 13 of whom are in custody. However, the administrative problems at the Tribunal have prevented it from closing the books on a single case. It's first trial began in January 6 of this year, and additional trials are expected to commence this year. The investigative work of the ICTR is currently run out of the Office of the Prosecutor in Kigali, Rwanda. Two attorneys from the Department of Justice have been hired by the Tribunal and form the core of its prosecution experience. In addition, the U.S. has eight investigators and case managers working for the Tribunal's Kigali office.

The aim of the Tribunal has been to indict and try the key figures involved in planning and carrying out the genocide, and leave the trials of lesser figures to the Rwandan justice system. Under the terms set up by the UN Security Council, the maximum sentence is life in prison. This causes an anomaly, since those tried by the Rwandan justice system can be sentenced to death.

The U.S. has been the single largest benefactor and strongest political supporter of the Tribunal, contributing \$12 million to its support. Secretary Christopher announced a new U.S. voluntary contribution of \$650,000 to the Tribunal during his visit last October. A small part of that sum is being used to fund the training workshop on the prosecution of crimes of sexual violence being held at the Tribunal in late March.

The Tribunal has been in the news recently because of an internal audit performed by the UN equivalent of Inspector General. The report found extreme and widespread mismanagement at the Tribunal -- as the UN report concluded, "not a single area functioned effectively."

The UN inspector's report underlined that: the finance department had no accounting system at all; unqualified and incompetent people were hired; unacceptable procurements were made;

construction of a second courtroom has not even started; and the registrar, the man who was supposed to manage the tribunal, spent more than half his time traveling, including 32 days of travel in one period of a month and a half.

Upon the release of the internal audit report, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan took swift steps to fire two top Tribunal officials -- the Registrar and the Deputy Prosecutor -- held responsible for much of the mismanagement. Annan has selected a new Registrar, a Nigerian. Justice Arbour is searching for a qualified Deputy Prosecutor from Africa. The U.S. was strongly supportive of the investigative audit, and of Kofi Annan's quick corrective action. However, the other underlying management problems noted in the inspection report have not yet been addressed. The Tribunal has also had problems with protecting witnesses inside of Rwanda; several have been killed.

There have also been tensions between the Tribunal and the government of Rwanda. The Tribunal's mandate extends to investigating crimes perpetrated through December 1994. The government of Rwanda is concerned that incidents involving the RPA (the rebel movement which took power and stopped the massacre in the spring of 1994) may become the subject of investigation. In early March a computer was stolen from the home of one of the Tribunal's security officers in Kigali which may have contained information on ongoing investigations. The Government of Rwanda also recently called for the removal of Chief Prosecutor Arbour.

After significant international pressure to ease conditions in overcrowded and makeshift prisons housing in excess of 85,000 people suspected of committing crimes during the period of genocide, the Rwandan government began domestic trials in January of those accused of committing various crimes including murder, rape and robbery. The domestic trial process is hampered by a lack of trained lawyers and judges, many of whom were killed in 1994. The international community is finding it difficult to confront the Rwandan government on the lack of defense representation due to the earlier strong pressure to start the trials. The Rwandan populace appears cautiously supportive of the trials as a concrete step to met out justice. Several convictions and at least one acquittal have been issued in the last two months.

On a domestic note: The administration has a pending request for a \$1 billion advance appropriation to pay off our UN arrears. There is great resistance in some quarters on the Hill to this request. It is important to note that opponents to the request may use any indications that the Administration is soft on UN reform to stall this request. The Tribunal's problems have been specifically highlighted by this group.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA**STATEMENT ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE SPOKESMAN
OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL**

70037

1. After reviewing the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the Secretary-General discussed its findings with his senior advisers at Headquarters as well as the President of the Rwanda Tribunal and the Prosecutor. He also held separate meetings with Mr. Honoré Rakotomanana, Deputy Prosecutor and Mr. Andronico Adede, Registrar. He concluded that the findings of the investigation that there are serious management and operational deficiencies required decisive action.
2. In view of the high importance the United Nations and the international community attach to the work of the Tribunal, the Secretary-General decided that the continuation of the two officials of the Tribunal in their posts would not be in the interests of the United Nations and of the work of the Tribunal in a case involving human tragedy of incalculable proportion.
3. Following the discussions with the Secretary-General and accepting that the best interests of the United Nations and the Tribunal are overriding concerns, Mr. Rakotomanana and Mr. Adede submitted their resignations from their respective posts, the latter also resigning from the Organization. The Secretary-General has accepted their resignations and administrative procedures are being taken to separate them from the Organization. It should, however, be noted that the investigation found no evidence of corruption or misuse of funds.
4. The Secretary-General has decided, in consultation with the President of the Tribunal, to appoint Mr. Agwu Okali (Nigeria) as the new Registrar of the Rwanda Tribunal with immediate effect. Mr. Okali is currently serving as Director and Deputy to the Assistant Secretary-General for HABITAT in Nairobi. He had worked in the Office of Legal Affairs and served as Director of the HABITAT Office in New York.
5. The announcement regarding the replacement of the Deputy Prosecutor will be made shortly.

26 February 1997

FIRING OF RWANDA TRIBUNAL OFFICIALS

Q: What is our comment on the firing of two officials of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda?

A:

- WE SEE YESTERDAY'S ACTION AS AN AFFIRMATION OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL'S COMMITMENT TO UN REFORM.
- THE RECENTLY-RELEASED REPORT BY THE UN OFFICE OF OVERSIGHT INSPECTION SERVICES MADE IT CLEAR THAT MAJOR CHANGES HAD TO BE MADE IN ORDER TO IMPROVE OPERATIONS AT THE TRIBUNAL.
- WE BELIEVE THIS MARKS A TURNING POINT FOR THE TRIBUNAL. WITH NEW PERSONNEL IN KEY POSITIONS, THERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO ENHANCE THE OPERATIONS OF THE TRIBUNAL.

Q: What is our view of their successors?

A:

- WE UNDERSTAND THAT MR. AGWU OKALI OF NIGERIA HAS BEEN NAMED AS THE NEW REGISTRAR, EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY. WE LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING WITH HIM AND BEING OF ANY ASSISTANCE POSSIBLE.

(NOTE: A new Deputy Prosecutor has not yet been named.)

Q: What is the status of the Tribunal's work?

A:

- THE FIRST TRIAL IS IN PROGRESS IN ARUSHA. OTHER TRIALS ARE SCHEDULED TO COMMENCE LATER THIS YEAR, AND INVESTIGATIONS ARE PROCEEDING APACE.

U.N. Chief Fires Top Officials of Rwanda

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Staff Writer

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 26—Secretary General Kofi Annan has fired the chief administrator and deputy prosecutor of the U.N. war crimes tribunal for Rwanda after an internal investigation found widespread mismanagement and incompetence, the United Nations announced today.

U.N. spokesman Juan-Carlos Brandt said Annan had accepted the resignations of Andronico Adede of Kenya, the chief administrator, and Honore Rakotomanana of Madagascar, the deputy prosecutor, because "continuation in their posts would not be in the interests of the United Nations and of the work of the tribunal in a case involving human tragedy of incalculable proportion."

The tribunal was established by the Security Council two years ago to try persons implicated in the massacre of more than half a million Tutsis and moderate Hutus during the tribal strife that engulfed Rwanda in 1994. Several months ago, the United Nations was rocked by complaints from Western staff members and media reports that the tribunal's functioning had descended into chaos because the administrators had given jobs to unqualified friends, relatives and lovers, discriminated against non-Africans and misused tribunal funds and equipment.

The situation posed the first serious test for Annan, who took office Jan. 1 promising to subject the United Nations to top-to-bottom reform. Western diplomats and private organizations in the human-rights field warned that failure to take stern action would be viewed in the world community as a sign of weakness and indecisiveness. But Annan, a na-

War Crimes Tribunal

tive of Ghana who was elected as the candidate of Africa, also was aware that some African governments deeply resented the idea that a housecleaning in the U.N. bureaucracy should begin with the largely African Rwanda tribunal staff.

Two weeks ago, a report by Karl Paschke, the U.N.'s equivalent of an inspector general, said that while there was no evidence to substantiate charges of corruption and racism, his investigators had found massive mismanagement and waste at every level of the tribunal. Noting that "not a single administrative area . . . functioned effectively," Paschke left Annan little room for leniency.

Paschke recommended discharging Rakotomanana. But he left to

Annan a decision about Adede, noting the tribunal had been hampered by inadequate administrative and personnel support from U.N. headquarters in New York. The tribunal's headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania, is headed by Adede, and Rakotomanana directed a prosecution branch office in the Rwandan capital, Kigali.

After Paschke's report was made public, many non-African judges and others associated with the tribunal privately contacted the secretary general's office and the media to repeat earlier charges that administrators hobbled their work through bureaucratic interference. Despite Paschke's findings, some asserted

anew that the tribunal was rife with racism and nepotism.

Brandt said that following talks with Annan, Rakotomanana and Adede had submitted their resignations "accepting that the best interests of the United Nations and the tribunal are overriding concerns."

Named as Adede's replacement was Agwu Ukiwe Okali of Nigeria, a graduate of the London School of Economics and Harvard law school, who has been serving in the U.N. habitat office in Kenya. A new deputy prosecutor will be named later.

The tribunal so far has indicted 21 people, and now is conducting its first trial against Jean-Paul Akayesu, a former Rwandan mayor charged with inciting the public to murder.

United Nations
Nations Unies



International
Criminal Tribunal
for the former
Yugoslavia

Tribunal Pénal
International pour
l'ex-Yugoslavie

International
Criminal Tribunal
for Rwanda

Tribunal Pénal
International pour
le Rwanda

Office of the
Prosecutor

Bureau du
Procureur

Ref: 970032/LA/sz

5 March 1997

Dear Mr. Schoffer:

Per our conversation, I am submitting a modified proposal to the Government of the United States regarding the round-table to assist the Office of the Prosecutor [OTP] for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in confronting crimes of sexual violence.

As I have previously indicated, the experience of the staff of the Yugoslav OTP is perhaps one of the most valuable resources available to the Rwanda OTP. Therefore, the primary objective of this round-table discussion is to be a training seminar which will be conducted by staff members of the Yugoslav OTP for their counterparts in Rwanda. In that end, key Yugoslav staff members, which have already been identified, will go to Arusha and offer information to the Rwanda staff on investigating and prosecuting crimes of sexual violence.

However, I do believe that the round-table's secondary objective should be to provide a confidential forum for the staff of both tribunals to openly identify and discuss anticipated problems. It will allow us to develop a closer working relationship, a consistent operational practice and a better understanding of the difficulties surrounding prosecution of sexual violence as well as protection of witnesses and victims within an international jurisdiction.

For the round-table to satisfy the two requirements which I view as necessary for its efficacy, I respectfully request that the US Government allocate \$50,000 to the Rwanda Tribunal for a frank discussion which will be held in Tanzania on the last week of March 1997 between the two offices of the Prosecutor. If my proposal is accepted, we would like our access to the US funds to be as simple and as convenient as possible. Therefore, due to the shortage of time, I would appreciate if the money were deposited as soon as possible into the Rwanda Tribunal's Trust Fund. The account number of the United Nations General Trust Fund at the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York is: 001-1-508140. In depositing the money, please refer to the: "U.S. contribution to the ICTR, Trust Fund for Rwanda".

Please find attached my proposed outline for the event. Once again, let me thank you for your assistance and support. I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Judge Louise Arbour

Prosecutor

Mr. David Scheffer
via: Sean Murphy
Embassy of the United States of America
Lange Voorhout 102
2514 EJ The Hague

PROPOSAL: PROSECUTION OF CRIMES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

AN INTERNAL ROUND-TABLE BETWEEN THE RWANDA AND THE FORMER YUGOSLAV OFFICES OF THE PROSECUTOR

PURPOSE

An internal training session between the staff members of the OTP in the Yugoslav Tribunal and the OTP in the Rwanda Tribunal is at this point in time imperative to the work of both offices. As the Rwanda Tribunal commences a period of intense litigation, it is crucial to ensure that the approach to legal and investigative questions is wholly consistent with that of the Yugoslav Tribunal. Conversely, it is equally essential for the Yugoslav Tribunal to be cognizant of the very different issues which the Rwanda Tribunal regularly confronts so that they will inform the Yugoslav Tribunal's future interpretation of the applicable law. This need to share information and to consolidate the Prosecutor's policies is particularly accentuated for crimes of sexual violence which are being diligently adjudicated for the first time at an international Tribunal.

Consequently, this round-table will permit selected members of the Yugoslav OTP to offer their expertise and experience in two different areas which directly impact the successful prosecution of sex-crimes: investigation procedures and prosecution strategies. These substantive areas of concern span a wide spectrum of issues ranging from a coherent application of the provisions of the ICTR and ICTY statutes, to techniques of gathering and evaluating witness statements.

PARTICIPANTS

The participants will consist of: five staff members from each OTP; and one member of the respective Victims and Witnesses Protection Units provided of each Tribunal's Registry. The OTP staff members will be comprised of the following representatives, per tribunal: a trial attorney; a team investigation leader; an investigation commander; a team legal advisor; and the senior international legal advisor.

The round-table will be co-chaired by Judge Arbour and the legal advisor for gender-related crimes. In addition, Judge Arbour's special assistant, the co-ordinator for the ICTR and support personnel, including a conference assistant will be present.

PROPOSED SCHEDULE

A four day agenda is proposed.

Day 1: Sunday 23 March 1997 - Arrival to Arusha, Transport to Meeting Site

(a) Participants arrive

One representative staff member from both Tribunals in the following work areas:

1. Trial attorney
2. Team legal advisor
3. Team investigation leader
4. Investigation commander
5. Senior international legal advisor
6. Staff member of victims and witnesses Protection unit

(b) Opening and welcome address by the Prosecutor, Judge Louise Arbour.

Day 2: Monday 24 March 1997 - Identifying Areas of Concern

(a) Debriefing by Rwanda and Yugoslav staff.

Each staff member will be given 20 minutes to present and discuss their area of work. Each staff member will be required to identify and elaborate upon investigation and prosecution issues surrounding sexual violence with which he/she has had particular problems. Additionally, he/she should highlight techniques which he/she has found to be most helpful in performing his/her requisite duties. Finally, the staffer should suggest approaches which if adopted by the OTP would, in his/her opinion, effectively address the problems in investigating and prosecuting sexual violence which the staffer has identified.

(b) The Setting of ground rules.

Prior to the meeting, the organizers will ensure that each participant receives a packet of information which contains four-page summaries on varying but relevant legal positions and policies of the OTP in the Hague and Rwanda. The information will be briefly discussed by the legal officer for gender-related crimes so that participants are prepared for the intense training seminar which will take place on the next day. The following positions, as they pertain to crimes of sexual violence, will be included in the packet:

1. command responsibility;
2. rape defined as a crime against humanity or a violation of the laws and customs of war;
3. OTP policy position on sexual violence as torture;
4. sexual violence as evidence of enslavement;
5. enforced prostitution as an international crime;
6. consent as a defense or an element of sexual violence;
7. the five hoops of witness anonymity and confidentiality;

8. Kradezic Rule 61 decision as relating to sexual violence;
9. sexual violence as a crime against humanity versus sexual violence as an enumerated act of genocide;
10. If the Tadic decision is out by time of conference.

Day 3: Tuesday 25 March 1997 - Training Seminar

- (a) The purpose of this day is to assist the ICTR in its approach to investigating and prosecuting crimes of sexual violence. Thus, the organizers will stage a mock "indictment review" by using a series of fictitious witness statements which have been compiled specifically for this purpose. In so doing, the ICTR staff members, with the assistance of the ICTY staff members, will go through the different steps of analyzing witness statements, drafting an indictment and drafting a motion for witness anonymity.

The organizers will ensure that the participants receive the mock witness statements which will be similar to those used by the ICTR, as well as a pre-drafted indictment. Additionally, one mock witness statement will be taken during the meeting. Examples of the type of witnesses whose statements will be distributed to the participants are:

1. witness was raped by interhamwe perpetrator;
2. victim was raped and killed by interhamwe perpetrator;
3. witness was raped or sexually mutilated in sanctuary;
4. victim / witness was taken to refuge camp as a forced wife by Interhamwe perpetrator;
5. male refuge as an eye-witness;
6. NGO as witness.

In going through this exercise, the participants will use the Statute and the Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the ICTR. The court decisions which have thus far been promulgated by both Tribunals will be considered. Greater weight will be placed on the ICTR precedents.

- (b) The participants will have to apply not only the positions of OTP which were disseminated the previous day, but also their practical and technical experience when deciding on:
1. on which statements should charges be based;
 2. given the statements how should charges be formulated;
 3. given charge and statements, which witness should receive anonymity;
 4. given the witness chosen for anonymity, which steps must be taken in drafting an anonymity motion.

Day 4: Wednesday 26 March 1997 - Consolidation

- (a) Based on the areas of concern which were voiced on day 2 of the meeting, and the mock indictment exercise of day 3, the staff of both Tribunals must assess what problem areas have been adequately addressed and which issues needs further attention. Of particular concern is the need to speak to problems which are becoming increasingly prevalent in both Tribunals:
- the application of the doctrine of command responsibility, or superior authority, to sexual violence when the prosecution targets high level perpetrators;
 - the post-indictment revelation of sexual assault evidence.
- (b) The staff will be made aware that the organizers intend to provide a second follow-up seminar in July 1997. The focus there will be primarily investigation technique and trial strategy. In light of the information exchanged after the above-planned meeting, the organizers will seek input from the participants on how to tailor the second conference so as to best meet the needs of both tribunals in addressing crimes of sexual violence. From this information, the organizers will compile a written document which outlines the progress made by this event, and the areas which will need additional attention.
- (c) Staff will continue on to a second destination to further the infusion of the Yugoslav expertise into Rwanda:
1. Continue to Kigali for a 2 day office meeting; Fly out Friday 28 March 1997
 - a. The team legal advisor from the Yugoslav Tribunal
 - b. The team investigation leader from the Yugoslav Tribunal
 - c. The investigation commander from the Yugoslav Tribunal
 - d. The senior international legal advisor from the Yugoslav Tribunal
 2. Continue to Hague for a 2 day office meeting:
 - a. The ICTR staff member of the victims and witnesses unit
 - b. The ICTY staff member of the victims and witnesses unit
 3. All others will return to home base.

CONCLUSION

In sum, the Prosecutor submits the above-outlined proposal to the US Government for an internal round-table discussion which will allow us to effectively commence the necessary dialogue regarding the application of international humanitarian law in a consistent and coherent manner within both Tribunals prosecution of crimes of sexual violence.



HUMAN
RIGHTS
WATCH

Shattered Lives

Sexual Violence during the

Rwandan Genocide and its Aftermath

September 1996

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH / AFRICA

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH WOMEN'S RIGHTS PROJECT

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE

DES LIGUES DES DROITS DE L'HOMME

INTRODUCTION

During the 1994 genocide, Rwandan women were subjected to sexual violence on a massive scale, perpetrated by members of the infamous Hutu militia groups known as the *Interahamwe*, by other civilians, and by soldiers of the Rwandan Armed Forces (*Forces Armées Rwandaises*, FAR), including the Presidential Guard. Administrative, military and political leaders at the national and local levels, as well as heads of militia, directed or encouraged both the killings and sexual violence to further their political goal: the destruction of the Tutsi as a group. They therefore bear responsibility for these abuses.

Although the exact number of women raped will never be known, testimonies from survivors confirm that rape was extremely widespread and that thousands of women were individually raped, gang-raped, raped with objects such as sharpened sticks or gun barrels, held in sexual slavery (either collectively or through forced "marriage") or sexually mutilated. These crimes were frequently part of a pattern in which Tutsi women were raped after they had witnessed the torture and killings of their relatives and the destruction and looting of their homes. According to witnesses, many women were killed immediately after being raped.

Other women managed to survive, only to be told that they were being allowed to live so that they would "die of sadness." Often women were subjected to sexual slavery and held collectively by a militia group or were singled out by one militia man, at checkpoints or other sites where people were being maimed or slaughtered, and held for personal sexual service. The militiamen would force women to submit sexually with threats that they would be killed if they refused. These forced "marriages," as this form of sexual slavery is often called in Rwanda, lasted for anywhere from a few days to the duration of the genocide, and in some cases longer. Rapes were sometimes followed by sexual mutilation, including mutilation of the vagina and pelvic area with machetes, knives, sticks, boiling water, and in one case, acid.

Throughout the world, sexual violence is routinely directed against females during situations of armed conflict. This violence may take gender-specific forms, like sexual mutilation, forced pregnancy, rape or sexual slavery. Being female is a risk factor; women and girls are often targeted for sexual abuse on the basis of their gender, irrespective of their age, ethnicity or political affiliation.

Rape in conflict is also used as a weapon to terrorize and degrade a particular community and to achieve a specific political end. In these situations, gender intersects with other aspects of a woman's identity such as ethnicity, religion, social class or political affiliation. The humiliation, pain and terror inflicted by the rapist is meant to degrade not just the individual woman but also

to strip the humanity from the larger group of which she is a part. The rape of one person is translated into an assault upon the community through the emphasis placed in every culture on women's sexual virtue: the shame of the rape humiliates the family and all those associated with the survivor. Combatants who rape in war often explicitly link their acts of sexual violence to this broader social degradation. In the aftermath of such abuse, the harm done to the individual woman is often obscured or even compounded by the perceived harm to the community.

During the Rwandan genocide, rape and other forms of violence were directed primarily against Tutsi women because of both their gender and their ethnicity. The extremist propaganda which exhorted Hutu to commit the genocide specifically identified the sexuality of Tutsi women as a means through which the Tutsi community sought to infiltrate and control the Hutu community. This propaganda fueled the sexual violence perpetrated against Tutsi women as a means of dehumanizing and subjugating all Tutsi. Some Hutu women were also targeted with rape because they were affiliated with the political opposition, because they were married to Tutsi men or because they protected Tutsi. A number of women, Tutsi and Hutu, were targeted regardless of ethnicity or political affiliation. Young girls or those considered beautiful were particularly at the mercy of the militia groups, who were a law unto themselves and often raped indiscriminately.

As Rwandans begin the onerous task of rebuilding a country ravaged by bloodshed and genocide, the burden is falling heavily on Rwandan women. Rwanda has become a country of women. It is currently estimated that 70 percent of the population is female and that 50 percent of all households are headed by women. Regardless of their status—Tutsi, Hutu, displaced, returnees—all women face overwhelming problems because of the upheaval caused by the genocide, including social stigmatization, poor physical and psychological health, unwanted pregnancy and, increasingly, poverty.

In Rwanda, as elsewhere in the world, rape and other gender-based violations carry a severe social stigma. The physical and psychological injuries suffered by Rwandan rape survivors are aggravated by a sense of isolation and ostracization. Rwandan women who have been raped or who suffered sexual abuse generally do not dare reveal their experiences publicly, fearing that they will be rejected by their family and wider community and that they will never be able to reintegrate or to marry. Others fear retribution from their attacker if they speak out. Often, rape survivors suffer extreme guilt for having survived and been held for rape, rather than having been executed.

This sentiment is further reinforced by some Tutsi returnees, exiles who returned from Zaire, Burundi or Uganda after the genocide, who do not face the trauma of having survived the genocide, although they share the horror of what

happened. Some of the returnees view the genocide survivors with distrust and suspicion. These survivors voice resentment against the returnees, including those in government, and criticize them for, among other issues: neglecting the problems of the genocide survivors; falsely denouncing the survivors as genocide "collaborators"; illegally appropriating the land and property of the survivors; and being politically extremist in their blanket denunciation of the Hutu. "There is always the unspoken question that is asked of survivors [by the returnees]," noted Annunciata Nyiramba of the Association for Widows of the April Genocide (Association des veuves du génocide d'avril, AVEGA), in an interview with Human Rights Watch and the Fédération Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme (FIDH) in March. "What did you do to survive? Who was a killer? Who was not? Those questions are always there and it creates its own dynamic between the survivors and the returnees."

Victims of sexual abuse during the genocide suffer persistent health problems. According to Rwandan doctors, the most common problem they have encountered among raped women who have sought medical treatment has been sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS (although it is often impossible to know if this is due to the rape). Since abortion is illegal in Rwanda, doctors have also treated women with serious complications resulting from self-induced or clandestine abortions arising from rape-related pregnancies. In a number of cases, doctors have performed reconstructive surgery for women and girls who suffered sexual mutilation at the hands of their attackers. Unfortunately the stigma surrounding sexual abuse often dissuades women from seeking the medical assistance they need.

A large number of women became pregnant as a result of rape during the genocide. Pregnancies and childbirth among extremely young girls who were raped have also posed health problems for these mothers. The "pregnancies of the war," "children of hate," "enfants non-désirés" (unwanted children) or "enfants mauvais souvenir" (children of bad memories) as they are known, are estimated by the National Population Office to be between 2,000 and 5,000. Health personnel report that some women have abandoned their children or even committed infanticide, while others have decided to keep their children. In some cases, the mother's decision to keep the child has caused deep divisions in the family, pitting those who reject the child against those who prefer to raise the child. In others, the child is being raised without problems within the community.

In addition to the social and personal trauma resulting from the injuries suffered from sexual violence, women are also facing dire economic difficulty. As a result of the genocide, many women lost the male relatives on whom they previously relied on for economic support and are now destitute. Women survivors

are struggling to make ends meet, to reclaim their property, to rebuild their destroyed houses, and to raise children: their own and orphans. Some Hutu women, whose husbands were killed or are now in exile or in prison accused of genocide, are dealing with similar issues of poverty as well as with the recrimination directed at them on the basis of their ethnicity or the alleged actions of their relatives.

On top of mounting poverty, Rwandan women also face pressing problems due to their second class status under Rwandan law. Although the Rwandan constitution guarantees them full equality under the law, discriminatory practices continue to govern inheritance law, among other areas. Inheritance norms are not codified and are governed under customary law. Although there are a number of contradictory court judgments interpreting customary law, general practice has established that women cannot inherit property unless they are explicitly designated as beneficiaries. Accordingly, thousands of widows and daughters currently have no legal claim to their late husband's or father's homes, land or bank accounts because they are women. Widows whose husbands worked for state enterprises or large companies are also facing great difficulties in obtaining their husbands' pensions. A complicated application procedure, coupled with the intimidation of dealing with the authorities, has deterred many women from pursuing valid pension claims. Hutu widows who were married to Tutsi men are facing particular problems from their Tutsi in-laws who threaten them and drive them off their property. The government has initiated a legal commission to address these issues and to introduce legislation to allow women to inherit equally with men, but the reforms are expected to take a long time.

Rwandan survivors of sexual violence are particularly troubled by the lack of accountability for the abuse they suffered. They want the perpetrators of the violence against them to be held responsible. However, the Rwandan judicial system is facing systemic and profound problems that make the likelihood of justice, for both the genocide perpetrators and their victims, a remote possibility. Some 80,000 prisoners are currently held without trial in prison. Two years after the genocide, the judicial system is still not functioning. Although the lack of justice is not reserved to victims of gender-based abuse in Rwanda, it is clear that rape victims face specific obstacles, including that police inspectors documenting genocide crimes for prosecution are predominantly male and are not collecting information on rape. Many women interviewed by our team, composed solely of women, indicated that they would report rape to a female investigator, but not to a man. These problems within the law enforcement and judicial systems, coupled with the reluctance of women to come forward because of stigma and fear, greatly reduce the likelihood of rape prosecutions.

In dealing with the issues facing women, the current government must address not only the violence experienced during the genocide, but also the systematic subordination of women that has permeated most aspects of women's lives. As mentioned, the government has already initiated the process of reform of the inheritance laws, but is overwhelmed by the problems caused by the genocide, as well as by the need to change entrenched social attitudes against women. Thus reform efforts are proceeding slowly. Moreover, to date, the justice, law enforcement, health and rehabilitation ministries have no coordinated strategy to address the problems facing women. The need for such a response by the government to the situation of Rwanda's women cannot be underestimated. Without empowering Rwandan women, the overwhelming majority of the population, to rebuild their lives, the political and social transformation necessary to rebuild the country cannot succeed.

Rwandan women are also at risk of receiving little justice from the international community. In late 1994, the United Nations Security Council created the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, which is tasked with bringing the organizers of the genocide to justice. An international procedure which condemns genocide and holds the perpetrators accountable will send a message that impunity for such crimes will not be tolerated by the international community. However, the International Tribunal faced serious resource constraints, and continues to confront problems of staffing and methodology. With regard to gender-based crimes in particular, these problems are magnified. Although rape constitutes a war crime and a crime against humanity, little has been done until now to effectively include gender-based violence in the Tribunal's work. The methodology and investigative procedures used heretofore by the Tribunal have not been conducive to collecting rape testimonies in the Rwandan context, and the indictments of the Tribunal to date do not include any rape charges. In July 1996, the Tribunal established a Sexual Assault Committee to coordinate the investigation of gender-based violence. At this writing, the committee has just begun to operate, with the aim of addressing strategic, legal and methodological questions confronting the investigations. We are hopeful that this initiative will lead to the implementation of more appropriate and effective procedures for gathering evidence of such crimes. If the Tribunal does not take immediate steps to address these problems and conduct effective investigations to collect the testimonies of rape victims, by the time cases are brought before the Tribunal judges it will be too late.

Although the international community shamefully stood by during the height of the genocide, foreign aid began to flow after the new government took power. The aid has focused mainly on the justice system and support for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). Since July 1994, the international

community has spent approximately U.S. \$2.5 billion on the Rwandan refugee camps in Zaire and Tanzania, while devoting some U.S. \$572 million to Rwanda itself. Within the overall aid program to Rwanda, a fairly small amount is targeted for gender-related issues, ranging from assistance for women in terms of housing, credit and income-generating activities to support for health care and trauma counseling. Despite approximately U.S. \$19 million going to the Rwandan judiciary, there are currently no programs designed to enhance the capacity of Rwandan police or police inspectors to investigate gender-related crimes, including rape and sexual violence during the genocide and current abuses against women. Some assistance is being provided for reform of discriminatory aspects of the legal code, including inheritance and succession laws, although much more is needed in order to move that process forward. Programs are also targeting vulnerable groups, including widows.

In addition to the Tribunal and various humanitarian efforts, the U.N. has also established the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda, which has a mandate to protect and promote human rights and to investigate the human rights situation in Rwanda, including investigating violations of human rights and humanitarian law, monitoring the ongoing human rights situation, and implementing programs of technical cooperation, especially in the area of the administration of justice. The Human Rights Operation also brings deficiencies in the judicial and law enforcement systems to the attention of the government. At the moment, however, the Human Rights Operation has no thematic focus to address current human rights problems facing women.

Research for this report was conducted by Human Rights Watch/FIDH in March and April 1996. The names of all the rape survivors interviewed have been changed to protect their privacy and safety. Human Rights Watch/FIDH worked closely with Rwandan women's organizations and other nongovernmental organizations in order to approach rape survivors through individuals whom they trusted. When interpretation was necessary, we used Rwandan women interpreters, usually genocide survivors themselves. In all interviews, we strove to provide women with the time and privacy required for them to relate their experiences. In addition to interviewing women victims/survivors of rape in six of the eleven prefectures, Human Rights Watch/FIDH met with a wide array of nongovernmental human rights and women's rights organizations, social workers, journalists, doctors and nurses. Within the Rwandan government, we met with representatives of the Ministry of Family and the Promotion of Women, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Health and the prosecutor's office. We also met with representatives from a number of international humanitarian organizations as well as the United

Nations Human Rights Operation, the UNAMIR peacekeeping operation and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

The future of Rwanda is largely in the hands of its women. With a population that is 70 percent female, it will be the women who will rebuild the country. Many of these women have lived through unimaginable suffering at the hands of those who carried out the genocide. Many have lost everything they had. Despite the overwhelming odds facing them, Rwandan women have begun to organize themselves and to rebuild their shattered lives. However, their efforts are greatly limited by the inattention of the Rwandan government and the international community to the past and present problems facing women, the subsequent lack of services designed to assist women, and the traditional and institutional constraints placed on women. For these reasons, it is imperative that the international community and the Rwandan government address in a sustained and effective manner the current problems and critical needs facing the majority of the population.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To the Rwandan Government

- The sexual violence that took place during the genocide should be fully investigated and where possible, prosecuted and punished. The Ministry of Justice should ensure that all police inspectors receive mandatory training on the issue of rape and other sexual abuse, including their status as crimes punishable by law. Specifically, we urge that police inspectors investigating genocide crimes receive training to ensure that discriminatory attitudes about female victims of sexual abuse do not prevent serious investigation of sexual abuse or undermine its effective prosecution. A greater number of female police inspectors should be hired and trained in order to collect rape testimonies in a more systematic and effective manner.
- The effectiveness of the law depends on cooperation and coordination among different government ministries. An inter-ministerial task force should be created to deal with the violence inflicted on women during the genocide and related current problems facing women, with the aim of improving the social, medical and legal responses to women's needs in the aftermath of genocide. This body should meet on a regular basis in order to improve and coordinate the government's delivery of services to women. It should include, at a minimum, representatives from the Ministries of Women and the Family, Justice, Health and Rehabilitation as well as from the nongovernmental women's organizations.
- While Human Rights Watch and FIDH are encouraged by the Rwandan government's efforts to revise the discriminatory aspects of Rwandan law, we urge the government to enact the revisions expeditiously. In the interim, the government must take immediate steps to ensure that women are not arbitrarily driven off their property. Moreover, the government must ensure that once the laws are revised, programs are put into place to implement the new laws and to remedy the effects of discrimination.
- The Ministry of Health should make every effort to address health issues for women resulting from the genocide. Appropriate medical care, including basic gynecological treatment, should be provided to women and girls.
- The government should ensure that international relief and aid projects that assist women are coordinated and implemented throughout the

country to ensure that such services are equally available to women in each prefecture.

* To the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

- The International Tribunal must fully and fairly investigate and prosecute sexual violence. Rape, sexual slavery and sexual mutilation should be recognized and prosecuted, where appropriate, as crimes against humanity, genocide crimes, or war crimes.
- The International Tribunal must step up its efforts to integrate a gender perspective into its investigations. Previous investigative methodology and procedures, which have failed to elicit rape testimonies, must be amended. In particular, the Tribunal must ensure that the issue of violence against women is treated with the same gravity as other crimes against humanity within its jurisdiction. Investigations of rape and other forms of sexual assault should be conducted by teams that include women investigators and interpreters (preferably women) skilled in interviewing women survivors of gender-based violence in the larger context of the atrocities which occurred. Rape survivors should be given the requisite privacy and time to relate the crimes committed against them to Tribunal investigators. The investigators should also explain to interviewees the basic procedures of the investigation.
- Existing indictments should be amended, where appropriate, to ensure that rape, sexual slavery and sexual mutilation charges are brought. If need be, further investigation should be conducted by the Tribunal investigators to collect information on sexual violence previously overlooked.
- The Witness Protection Unit must be strengthened and expanded. Protection programs should be designed to protect the victim and witnesses against potential reprisals and be capable of responding to various protection needs. Support services must also be provided to victims and witnesses, including legal counseling to prepare them for giving testimony; trauma counseling, especially for those who suffered sexual abuse; medical attention; transport for family or other victims to accompany victims or witnesses to Arusha; and relocation of victims, witnesses, and their families, if they so desire. The prosecutor's office must also have discretionary funds to provide for emergency protection,

including relocation. Given the difficulties in protecting people in such a small and interconnected country, the victims and witnesses should be invited to suggest measures that they believe would increase their security. The Witness Protection Unit should monitor the safety of victims and witnesses on a regular basis. For those victims and witnesses who are outside of Rwanda, the Tribunal must coordinate with the relevant national government to ensure the individual's protection.

To the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda

- The United Nations Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda should ensure that its monitoring of human rights abuses includes reporting on current incidents of rape and sexual assault against women involving state agents and that such offenses are appropriately denounced. Human Rights Operation Field Officers should receive training to ensure that discriminatory attitudes about female rape victims do not prevent serious investigation of rape or sexual abuse. Reports of sexual violence should be collected in a more systematic manner, keeping in mind the need for privacy and sensitivity in order to obtain testimony from rape victims.
- The Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda should apply its monitoring and advisory role with regard to the Rwandan judicial system to ensuring the well-being of women (and their children) who require assistance in order to enjoy the equal protection of the law, especially in the area of inheritance and property rights. Although the Rwandan government has initiated a legal reform project to review such laws, the Human Rights Field Operation should call on the government to take interim steps to address the pressing problems facing women who are driven off their property and to monitor the progress of the legal reform.

To International Donors (the United Nations, the United States, the European Union, the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, and others), and Humanitarian Organizations

- International donors and humanitarian organizations should ensure that their programs in Rwanda address women's needs, especially in the areas of criminal justice, health care, housing, credit, education, vocational training, and trauma counseling. To the degree possible, programs for rape survivors should be integrated into broader programs to ensure that rape survivors are not further stigmatized.

- International donors should provide support for training judicial and law enforcement personnel—particularly investigators of genocide crimes—on gender-based crimes against women. Programs should also be devised that would enhance the recruitment of women investigators.
- Financial and logistical support must be assured for the International Tribunal and for the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation. Targeted funding should be provided to ensure that the International Tribunal and the Human Rights Field Operation improve their investigation of gender-based abuses. In particular, funding should be provided to the International Tribunal for experienced female investigators trained in working with victims of gender-based crimes.

THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

Lack of National Judicial Redress

Shortly after assuming power in mid-July 1994, the new government announced its intention to prosecute all those accused of committing crimes during the genocide. But because the former government fled with virtually all the funds and most of the usable equipment belonging to the state, the new government began this effort with few resources to carry out investigations and prosecutions. In addition, many lawyers, judges and prosecutors were killed during the genocide, were themselves implicated in the killings, or fled the country.¹⁴⁹ On the first anniversary of the start of the genocide in April 1995, the Rwandan government brought the first people accused of genocide to court, but their cases were adjourned the same day to permit further investigation and the hearings have not resumed. The government is facing major constraints in attempting to use the national judiciary in order to deal with some 80,000 cases of alleged genocide crimes and is hampered by a lack of human and material resources. The resource issue is accompanied by an apparent lack of political will to begin the trials, and a growing hostility against judicial personnel who pursue investigations too vigorously.¹⁵⁰ Although officials in judicial circles acknowledge that many of the prisoners alleged to have committed genocide crimes are believed to be innocent, it is impossible to refute false accusations before the courts. In some cases, judges and prosecutors who have reviewed cases and ordered releases have been the objects of threats, dismissals, imprisonment or murder.

In the last two years, the Rwandan government has received some U.S. \$19 million from Belgium, Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, the United States, and other international donors to help revitalize the judicial system. The government has used the money to pay for buildings and equipment and to train personnel, including police inspectors and magistrates. But even with the addition of these resources, the judicial system remains paralyzed, largely because the government remains divided over how to prosecute and punish those accused of

¹⁴⁹Human Rights Watch/Africa/FIDH, "A New Catastrophe?: Increased International Efforts Required to Punish Genocide and Prevent further Bloodshed," *A Human Rights Short Report*, vol. 6, no. 12, December 1994, p. 12; Human Rights Watch/Africa/FIDH, "Rwanda: The Crisis Continues," *A Human Rights Short Report*, vol. 7, no. 1, April 1995.

¹⁵⁰Human Rights Watch/Africa/FIDH, press release "New Attacks on Judicial Personnel in Rwanda," May 13, 1996.

genocide. It has continued to arrest hundreds of accused persons every week, producing severe overcrowding in prisons and lockups where some 80,000 persons await trial. The International Committee of the Red Cross judged the overcrowding so serious and potentially life-threatening that for the first time in its history, it provided funds to build new detention facilities. During 1996, several recently trained judicial inspectors and magistrates have been assassinated, and others have encountered opposition from local administrators which has made it impossible for them to function independently or which led to their removal.

According to judicial authorities, prosecutors have prepared over 4,000 cases for trial and some one hundred police inspectors and magistrates are working to investigate others. Few, if any, of the dossiers prepared thus far include charges of rape.¹⁵¹ Although it is not just victims of rape who are failing to obtain justice, women who have been raped face substantial and special problems in pursuing their claims. First, police inspectors are not collecting information on rape in a systematic fashion. Deputy Minister of Justice Gerald Gahima told Human Rights Watch/FIDH that within the Justice Ministry's investigative teams, "rape has not been receiving the attention it deserves. The main focus has been on the killings and not as many women were killed."¹⁵²

Some judicial investigators are unaware that rape is prosecutable. Inspectors have actually turned away women seeking to report the perpetrators of their rape. Rape survivor Ancille said, "In my area, the sector authorities registered the dead, but no one asked about the women or what their problems were."¹⁵³ Perpetue from Taba commune had a more direct exchange with an inspector:

I went to report what happened to me to the local authorities in Taba in March 1996. I spoke with the judicial police inspector and told him that I knew the names of some of the men who had raped me. He told me that rape was not a reason to accuse a person and that there are no arguments to bring those sorts of

¹⁵¹Human Rights Watch/FIDH interview, prosecutor, April 3, 1996.

¹⁵²Human Rights Watch/FIDH interview, Gerald Gahima, Deputy Minister of Justice, Kigali, April 4, 1996.

¹⁵³Human Rights Watch/FIDH interview, Shyanda commune, Butare prefecture, April 2, 1996.

cases before the courts. I have not reported my case anywhere else because I don't have the money to go anywhere else."¹⁵⁴

Secondly, there is a lack of female judicial investigators. Rape survivors repeatedly said that if judicial police inspectors were women, they would have reported the rapes committed against them. Marcelline, who has lived in an abandoned house since her own home, crops, and cattle were destroyed, said that she had not reported her rape. The local authorities had asked the community to go to Gitarama to register the names of all the dead and those who had killed them. She said that other women were asked about rape, but she had said nothing about having been raped. "There were no women asking the questions. If it was a woman, I would have told her," she said, "It is a crime when someone takes you by force and rapes you. Isn't that a crime?"¹⁵⁵ Another rape survivor said, "if there were women judges, maybe women would be more willing to go to women about cases of rape."¹⁵⁶

Women themselves often do not offer this information easily and, in some cases, they are unaware that the rape is a prosecutable crime. In other cases, women remain silent because they fear reprisal from their attacker. One woman, who witnessed the gang-rape and death of her nineteen-year-old daughter, reported the killing to the local authorities, but did not mention the rape:

I lost my daughter in a horrible way. There is nothing I can do, there is nothing to believe in now. The man who killed my daughter was arrested in November 1995. I tried to find the others responsible for killing my family, but they have all left the country. I did not mention the rape of my daughter because I considered the whole thing as a killing. If rape is by force, then it is just like killing. I have never heard of a woman accusing someone of rape. I didn't know that rape could be prosecuted. I was only asked about the way my daughter was

¹⁵⁴Human Rights Watch/FIDH interview, Taba commune, Gitarama prefecture, April 9, 1996.

¹⁵⁵Human Rights Watch/FIDH interview, Taba commune, Gitarama prefecture, March 26, 1996.

¹⁵⁶Human Rights Watch/FIDH interview, Annuciata Nyiratamba, Association for Widows of the April Genocide (AVEGA), Kigali, March 19, 1996.

killed and if I saw it myself, I was crying. It was not worth it to say that she was raped."¹⁵⁷

In other cases, women have not reported perpetrators of their rapes because they have no confidence in the justice system and because they fear reprisals. In some cases, the perpetrators continue to live nearby, and even if they have been imprisoned, the women fear they will find a way to take retribution. Goretti, a rape survivor, said, "I do not think it's worthwhile to accuse my attackers. If they are released from prison, I am afraid that they will follow me and harm me more."¹⁵⁸

The issue of justice for rape survivors is extremely important. After several months of debate, on August 9, 1996, the National Assembly passed legislation which will govern the prosecution of crimes of genocide and crimes against humanity in Rwanda, including rape (See Rape as a Crime Under Rwandan Law). The prosecution and punishment of perpetrators of rape will acknowledge the injustice committed against the rape survivors, and help to remove the stigma of rape by recognizing that rape is a crime. However, given the problems within the judicial system, the possibility of reduced sentences and the reluctance of women to come forward because of stigma and fear, the likelihood of justice for Rwandan rape survivors remains distant. Impunity for the perpetrators of rape will perpetuate the silence surrounding this issue and send a message to Rwandan women that the sexual violence against them was not a crime.

The International Criminal Tribunal

Since 1990, the international community has adopted a more institutionalized response to atrocities committed in conflict than in the past. In particular, two International Criminal Tribunals have been created by the U.N. Security Council to hold perpetrators of the violence accountable in an international procedure in the former Yugoslavia and in Rwanda.¹⁵⁹ The precursors

¹⁵⁷Human Rights Watch/FIDH interview, Rusatira commune, Butare prefecture, March 24, 1996.

¹⁵⁸Human Rights Watch/FIDH interview, Rusatira commune, Butare prefecture, March 23, 1996.

¹⁵⁹In the case of Yugoslavia, the Security Council established first a commission of experts pursuant to resolution 780(1992) and then the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991. The Commission

to such Tribunals were the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg and the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (the Tokyo Tribunal). In 1994, a commission of experts was established in the context of the genocide in Rwanda pursuant to Security Council resolution 935(1994) to examine and analyze grave violations of international law in Rwanda.

The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda was created by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 955 of November 8, 1994. The resolution stipulated that the Tribunal would be vested with the authority to prosecute persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda and by Rwandan citizens responsible for such violations committed in the territory of neighboring states between January 1, 1994 and December 31, 1994. Arusha, Tanzania was declared the seat of the Tribunal by resolution S/1995/148 of February 21, 1995. The Tribunal began its work on June 26, 1995, which was the day of the first plenary session of its eleven judges in The Hague, Netherlands.¹⁶⁰ The Tribunal is vested with the authority to prosecute persons who

of Experts conducted investigations into violations of international humanitarian law against persons, including extrajudicial executions, torture and other violations of international humanitarian law, particularly in detention camps. Special emphasis was given in these investigations to allegations of rape and sexual assault. The report of the Secretary-General pursuant to para. 2 of Security Council resolution 808(1993), discussing the competence of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, refers to crimes against humanity as being inhumane acts of a very serious nature, such as willful killing, torture, or rape, committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack against any civilian population on national, political, ethnic, racial or religious grounds, and states that "in the conflict in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, such inhuman acts have taken the form of so-called ethnic cleansing and widespread and systematic rape and other forms of sexual assault, including forced prostitution." "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 2 of the Security Council resolution 808" (1993)(S/25704), para.48 as quoted in the Preliminary report submitted by the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its Causes and Consequences, p. 64-65.

¹⁶⁰The trial chamber judges are: Navanethem Pillay (South Africa); Lennart Aspegren (Sweden); Laity Kama (Senegal); Tafazzal Hossain Khan (Bangladesh); Yakov A. Ostrovsky (Russia) and William H. Cecil (Tanzania). The Appeals Chamber consists of Georges Abi-Saab (Egypt); Antonio Cassese (Italy); Jules Deschênes (Canada); Haopei Li (China); and Ninian Stephen (Australia). The Deputy Prosecutor is Judge Honoré Rakotonanana (Madagascar). Judge Navanethem Pillay is the only woman on this team. Starting in the fall of 1996, the Chief Prosecutor for both Tribunals will be Judge Louise Arbour, a Canadian. The Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia currently has two female judges: Gabrielle Kirk McDonald (United States), and Elizabeth Odio-Benito (Costa Rica).

committed genocide, crimes against humanity, and violations of Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions and of the Additional Protocol II of the Geneva Conventions which govern internal armed conflicts. Genocide includes acts committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group.

Rape is clearly a prosecutable crime under the mandate of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. It is explicitly identified as one of the crimes against humanity (along with murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, imprisonment, torture, persecutions on political, racial and religious grounds and other inhumane acts).¹⁶¹ The Statute also specifies rape to be a violation of Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions and of Additional Protocol II.¹⁶² Rape can also be a form of torture under international law as well as an act of genocide.¹⁶³ At this time, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda is undertaking its investigation and compiling evidence to bring indictments against those accused of organizing the genocide. Twenty-one persons have been indicted, in thirteen indictments, although only nine names have been made public; the remaining names have not been disclosed, pending arrest. Three of those indicted are in custody in Arusha;¹⁶⁴ four are in Cameroon;¹⁶⁵ one is in Belgium;¹⁶⁶ one is

¹⁶¹Security Council Resolution 955 (1994), establishing the International Tribunal for Rwanda, Annex, Article 3.

¹⁶²Ibid. Annex, Article 4.

¹⁶³See section on "International and National Legal Protections Against Gender-Based Violence."

¹⁶⁴The three in custody in Arusha are: Georges Anderson Nderubumwe Rutaganda, Jean Paul Akayesu, and Clement Kayishema. Their initial hearings were held in Arusha on May 30 and 31, 1996. They pleaded not guilty.

¹⁶⁵The four in detention in Cameroon are: Ferdinand Nahimana, Anatole Nsengiyumva, Theoneste Bagosora, and André Ntajerura. On August 9, Bagosora and Ntajerura were indicted, and on August 10, Judge Lennart Aspegren confirmed the indictments and delivered warrants of arrest. Their transfer to Arusha will take place as soon as the President of Cameroon makes the authorization.

¹⁶⁶The one in detention in Belgium is Joseph Kanyabashi.

in Switzerland.¹⁶⁷ However, at this writing, the court itself has not begun to hear the cases. The twenty-one have been indicted on various counts of genocide, crimes against humanity, violations of Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions, and violations of additional Protocol 2.

Unfortunately, the manner in which the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda has been conducting its investigations strongly suggests that unless it takes active steps, it may fail to mount even one rape prosecution. The Tribunal has been using methodology and investigative procedures that preclude it from effectively obtaining rape testimonies in Rwanda. Little has been done to competently include gender-based violence at the investigative stage. In a positive development, in July 1996, a Sexual Assault Committee was created within the Tribunal. The committee is comprised of representatives from each investigative team and will address strategic, legal and methodological questions confronting the investigations.

The Rwanda Tribunal has also faced serious resource, staffing and logistical constraints, since the international community did not give the Tribunal the funding necessary to effectively carry out the important work that it was established to do. Although in June 1996 the Tribunal finally received commitments for a budget of U.S. \$35 million, which would allow it to hire approximately 100 investigators, in 1995 the budget was approximately U.S. \$16.9 million, of which only U.S. \$1.6 million was spent. As of August 1996, there were still only some thirty investigators who were responsible for collecting a massive amount of evidence. Of those, four were women. With regard to gender-based crimes, the Tribunal's problems are all magnified. If the Tribunal does not take immediate steps to address these problems and conduct effective investigations to collect the testimonies of rape victims, by the time cases are brought before the Tribunal judges it will be too late to include rape charges.

The lack of investigation of rape, however, is due to problems largely unrelated to resources. First, the lack of investigation of rape is a result of a lack of political will on the part of those responsible for leading the investigations. There is a widespread perception among the Tribunal investigators that rape is somehow a "lesser" or "incidental" crime not worth investigating. There is also the mistaken perception that, because the rapes against Rwandan women do not mirror the exact experience of rape victims in Yugoslavia, which involved issues such as forced impregnation, the Rwanda Tribunal need not spend time investigating the Rwandan rapes.

¹⁶⁷The one in detention in Switzerland is Alfred Musema.

Second, there is the mistaken assertion by staff members of the Tribunal that they do not need to devote scarce resources to investigating rape because Rwandan women will not come forward to talk. The Deputy Prosecutor of the Rwandan Tribunal told Human Rights Watch/FIDH that the reason they have not collected rape testimonies is because "African women don't want to talk about rape ... We haven't received any real complaints. It's rare in investigations that women refer to rape."¹⁶⁸ As this report indicates, if interviews are conducted in conditions of safety and privacy, and if Rwandan women believe that telling their testimony will help bring about justice, they will talk.

Third, even where Tribunal investigators do try to document rape, they are using interviewing techniques that are poorly designed to gain the confidence of the women, elicit rape testimonies and ensure protection from retaliation. In the Rwandan context, it is essential that women are approached through an interlocutor whom they trust, such as someone from the community or a women's organization with whom they are familiar. Interviews must be conducted in privacy and without a large group of people. Rwandan women have also indicated that they are more comfortable telling their testimonies to women investigators, and when necessary with women interpreters, in large part because of the stigma attached to rape. In some areas, women even specified that the woman translator had to be another genocide survivor and not a returnee, because of the tension between the survivors and returnees.

The Tribunal has been conducting its investigations without regard to these factors, and as a result, has not documented rape testimonies. Tribunal interviews are always conducted in pairs, often with a Kinyarwanda interpreter present. Most of the investigators and interpreters are male. Although the guidelines given to investigators contain a reminder to ask about rape, where relevant, there is no further guidance to investigators on how to approach the issue in a manner that will allow women to speak. The Tribunal investigators have also been reluctant to work with local women's organizations to identify women victims of rape on the grounds that it might compromise their perceived impartiality.

Most Rwandan women interviewed by Human Rights Watch/FIDH had not heard of the International Criminal Tribunal, although some knew of its existence from the radio. None, however, had spoken to a Tribunal investigator. Those who had heard of the Tribunal urged that the Tribunal do something to prosecute rape. For these rape victims, an International Criminal Tribunal may be their only opportunity to see the crimes against them denounced, to see both the

¹⁶⁸Human Rights Watch/FIDH interview, Judge Honoré Rakotomanana, deputy prosecutor, International Criminal Tribunal, Kigali, March 27, 1996.

perpetrators of such abuse and the commanders who allowed and participated in rape and other abuses prosecuted, and to seek a remedy for the assaults they have suffered. Clementine, a rape survivor said, "I have heard of the International Criminal Tribunal and I hope that they can do something, because we don't want our children to see what we have seen."¹⁶⁹

Victim and Witness Protection

If women agree to testify, effective protection for rape victims must also be guaranteed by the Tribunal. Many women fear reprisals if they testify. These fears are not unwarranted. Witnesses and survivors of the genocide continue to be killed in the country and abroad. For other women, the stigma of rape will deter them from coming forward if they cannot be assured that their privacy will be protected. Unless the Tribunal takes steps to ensure that adequate privacy and security is provided to rape survivors who agree to testify, it is unlikely that women will agree to testify. Without such measures, there is also a likelihood that the effort to bring the perpetrators to justice through the Tribunal could further contribute to the trauma already experienced by the women.

The Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda does address the need for witness protection. Rule 34 allows for the creation of a Victims and Witnesses Unit:

- (a) There shall be set up under the authority of the Registrar a Victims and Witnesses Unit consisting of qualified staff to:
 - (i) recommend protective measures for victims and witnesses in accordance with Article 21 of the Statute; and
 - (ii) provide counseling and support for them, in particular in cases of rape and sexual assault.
- (b) Due consideration shall be given, in the appointment of staff, to the employment of qualified women.¹⁷⁰

¹⁶⁹Human Rights Watch/FIDH interview, Shyamba commune, Butare prefecture, March 26, 1996.

¹⁷⁰The Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the International Tribunal for Rwanda/3, Rev. 1, June 29, 1995, Rule 34 as quoted in Coordination of Women's Advocacy, "Mission on Gender-Based War Crimes Against Women and Girls During the Genocide in Rwanda: Summary of Findings and Recommendations," Geneva, July 1995,

Rule 69 also deals with the protection of women. This rule relates to the non-disclosure of the identity of a victim or witness who may be in danger until s/he is brought under the protection of the Tribunal and also provides for the disclosure of the name of a victim or witness "in sufficient time" for the adequate preparation of defense.

The Witnesses Unit was established under the registrar's office in Arusha in July 1996, but at this writing, it is not yet operative. Given that trials are expected to begin in late September or October 1996, the Tribunal must immediately address the need to establish mechanisms for protecting victims and witnesses.

The Witness Protection Unit is supposed to rely on national governments to protect individuals identified by the Tribunal, since the Unit does not have its own protection force. In principle, this also would require the governments in the region—including Zaire and Kenya, which have already refused to cooperate with the Tribunal's investigations—to be responsible for protecting certain individuals whose security is deemed at risk. However, the vast majority of women involved are in Rwanda, and therefore protection arrangements must be made with the Rwandan government to ensure the security of those identified by the Tribunal.

Support services must also be provided to victims and witnesses, including legal counseling to prepare them for giving testimony; trauma counseling, especially for those who suffered sexual abuse; medical attention; transport for family or other victims to accompany victims or witnesses to Arusha; and relocation of victims, witnesses, and their families, if they so desire.

The United Nations Human Rights Operation

There is a United Nations Human Rights Field Operation (HRFOR) currently in Rwanda. The mandate of the Human Rights Operation includes the following responsibilities (*italics added*):

- (a) *To carry out investigations into violations of human rights and humanitarian law, including possible acts of genocide, in accordance with directives given by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Rwanda and the Commission of Experts . . . ;*
- (b) *To monitor the ongoing human rights situation, and through their presence help redress existing problems*

and prevent possible human rights violations from occurring;

- (c) To cooperate with other international agencies in charge of re-establishing confidence and thus facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons and the rebuilding of civic society;
- (d) *To implement programmes of technical cooperation in the field of human rights, particularly in the area of the administration of justice; and*
- (e) To report to the High Commissioner who will make information available to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Rwanda and the Commission of Experts . . .¹⁷¹

Under its mandate, there are a number of areas in which the Human Rights Field Operation can address gender-specific human rights abuses, including to investigate and document reports of sexual violence by state actors and to monitor justice problems that women are currently facing when they attempt to bring charges of rape to the Rwandan judiciary. The Human Rights Operation should apply its monitoring and advisory role to ensuring the well-being of women who are already victims of genocide, and require assistance in order to enjoy equal protection under the law, including the non-discriminatory respect of their property and inheritance rights. At the moment, however, the Human Rights Operation has no thematic focus to address current human rights problems facing women.

The International Response

Since July 1994, the international community has spent approximately U.S. \$2.5 billion on the Rwandan refugee camps in Zaire and Tanzania, while devoting about U.S. \$572 million to programs in Rwanda itself.¹⁷² This overwhelming focus on the refugees, many of whom participated in the genocide,

¹⁷¹Agreement Between the United Nations and the Government of Rwanda on the Status of the Human Rights Mission in Rwanda (undated), p. 3.

¹⁷²In the June 1996 Rwanda Roundtable held in Geneva, U.S. \$617 million was pledged for 1997-1998.

has caused considerable resentment within Rwanda, both on the part of the Rwandan government and on the part of ordinary Rwandans.

Within the overall aid program to Rwanda, a fairly small amount is targeted for gender-related issues, ranging from assistance for women in terms of housing, credit and income-generating activities to health care and trauma counseling. Despite a significant level of aid going to the Rwandan judiciary, there are currently no programs designed to enhance the capacity of Rwandan police or judicial police inspectors to investigate gender-related crimes, including rape and sexual violence during the genocide and current abuses against women. Some assistance is being provided for reform of discriminatory aspects of the legal code, including inheritance law, although much more is needed in order to move that process forward.

The United Nations

Most donors are providing assistance to Rwanda through either United Nations agencies or international nongovernmental organizations. Donor assistance channeled through the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) since the beginning of the crisis amounts to almost U.S. \$53 million. This assistance funded projects for the justice sector, governmental capacity building, refugees and internally displaced persons. UNDP considers assistance to women to be covered under projects for vulnerable groups, such as resettlement and housing. These projects are supported by funding from Japan (U.S. \$2 million) and the Netherlands (U.S. \$2,978,000).¹⁷³

As of May 1996, UNDP had approved eight projects in the justice sector, amounting to U.S. \$12.7 million. The projects include training of public prosecutors, posting of foreign legal advisors to assist with the genocide prosecutions, providing transportation and other equipment to criminal police inspectors, and construction of detention facilities. None of these projects target gender-based issues. Contributions to these programs have come from the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Sweden, the United States, Switzerland, Japan, Finland, Spain and Ireland.

The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) is funding programs for women in selected displaced persons camps and returnee women's groups in Rwanda. Through its African Women in Crisis initiative, UNIFEM focuses on reproductive health, trauma management, and quality of life improvement (including skills training and income generation projects) for women

¹⁷³Facsimile from Ms. Olubanke King-Akerele, Chief, Division I, UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa, to Janet Fleischman, Human Rights Watch/Africa, August 1, 1996.

and girls in Rwanda. The program is funded at U.S. \$885,000, which includes: the reproductive health and trauma management project, U.S. \$210,000; the women income generation project, U.S. \$175,000; and supplies and logistics, U.S. \$500,000. In 1994, the Swedish government contributed U.S. \$135,000 to the project. In 1995, the government of Luxembourg contributed U.S. \$210,000. In addition, UNDP recently approved a U.S. \$1 million Japanese Trust Fund project to promote shelter for widows and women's economic empowerment, to be executed by the Ministry of Women and managed by UNIFEM.¹⁷⁴

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has instituted a program with the Ministry of Justice for the protection of children in conflict with the law, which also includes programs for women in detention, such as advocacy and support for pregnant women and women in prison with their children; reinforcing the Ministry of Justice's Inspection Unit for monitoring the detention conditions in prisons and municipal jails for women and children; support to the Gendarmerie for the creation of specialized teams of judicial police officers in each prefecture who will be trained in arrest procedures, detention, and general treatment of women and children.

The United States

Like other donors, the U. S. has given the bulk of its assistance to the refugee camps: out of a total of U.S. \$750 million for humanitarian assistance in the Great Lakes since 1994, U.S. \$408 million has been for the camps; U.S. \$243 million for Rwanda; and U.S. \$100 million for Burundi.¹⁷⁵ The figures for disaster assistance have also diminished considerably since the start of the crisis, with the U.S. providing U.S. \$31 million in the second half of 1994, falling to U.S. \$25 million in 1995, and finally U.S. \$2 million in 1996.

Current U.S. assistance is divided between two programs: democracy and governance, which includes administration of justice, and aid to the displaced, including health, food security, family reunification and aid to orphans. Assistance to women falls into the latter category. The U.S. government has recognized the importance of providing assistance to Rwandan women, many of whom are widows and, for the first time, heads of households. In a speech at the Rwanda

¹⁷⁴Facsimile from Laketch Dirasse, Senior Manager, UNIFEM/AFWIC, to Janet Fleischman, Human Rights Watch/Africa, August 27, 1996.

¹⁷⁵U.S. Agency for International Development, "Summary: USG Humanitarian Assistance for Burundi, Rwanda, and the Rwanda Regional Crisis, FYs 1994, 1995, and 1996."

Roundtable on June 20-21, 1996, Richard McCall, Chief of Staff for the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), identified assistance to women as a U.S. objective:

Continued emphasis should be given to credit schemes that provide funds for women who work together in collaborative groups to identify and address their family and community income needs. The majority of such on-going projects carried out by women's associations or groups are made up of widows or women who are caring for an average of two to four foster children in addition to their own. It is manifest that the women of Rwanda are key agents of change on the local level during this important transitional phase.¹⁷⁶

To this end, the State Department's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) and AID are funding a project called Women in Transition initiative, which is designed as a partnership between the Ministry of Family and Women and AID to assist women, particularly widows and those heading households, in rebuilding their lives. In FY 1995, OTI provided U.S. \$1 million, and AID is expected to provide an additional U.S. \$750,000 in 1996 (with FY 1995 funds). The priority areas for funding are programs dealing with shelter and credit, followed by agriculture, women's rights education, literacy, community mobilization, cooperative enterprises, and capacity building for structures that support women at the central and communal level.

The U.S. government is also providing assistance to the justice system. In the fiscal year 1995, the U.S. provided U.S. \$4.3 million to the Rwandan judicial system: U.S. \$275,000 for a five-day conference on Genocide, Impunity and Accountability in Rwanda in November 1995;¹⁷⁷ U.S. \$139,000 for a Justice Advisor to work with the Rwandan government; U.S. \$500,000 to the International Rescue Committee for rehabilitation of justice buildings; U.S. \$1.2 million for

¹⁷⁶Mr. Richard McCall, Chief of Staff of U.S. Agency for International Development, "U.S. Statement," Rwanda Roundtable, Geneva, June 20-21, 1996.

¹⁷⁷The conference recommended a fast track for genocide cases, a compensation fund for victims, and an official memorial commission. AID considers its biggest contribution to the justice system to be the policy debate and draft legislation developed from the genocide conference.

police training, for both the gendarmerie and communal police;¹⁷⁸ U.S. \$100,000 for bilingual legal training to Butare University;¹⁷⁹ U.S. \$1 million for identity cards, and U.S. \$40,000 for English summary translations of Rwandan laws.

The U.S. provided an additional U.S. \$1.2 million for the U.N. Human Rights Field Operation in 1995 and U.S. \$3 million to the International Tribunal in 1995, with U.S. \$500,000 in FY 1996.

It is commendable that the U.S. has provided assistance to women in general through the Women in Transition Initiative, but it should also ensure that some of its assistance to the judicial system, to the U.N. Human Rights Office, and to the International Tribunal be used to assist in bringing to justice the perpetrators of rape and those guilty of other abuses against women.

The European Union (EU)

EU assistance to Rwanda since 1994 totals ECU 535,071,646 (U.S. \$417 million). This includes aid and technical assistance for the reconstruction of the judiciary and for women in development, with a component for revision of the legal codes and judicial assistance for women. Most of the assistance is humanitarian and is channeled through European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO), amounting to ECU 355,430,000 (U.S. \$277 million).

The EU has also provided approximately ECU 1,500,000 (U.S. \$1,170,000) for the International Tribunal. For the U.N. Human Rights Field Operation, the EU provided ECU 1,059,069 (U.S. \$826,000) in 1995 and ECU 5,479,992 (U.S. \$4,275,000) in 1996.¹⁸⁰

¹⁷⁸International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) began operating in Rwanda in May 1996. In April, senior communal police and gendarmerie officers went on a two-week tour of the U.S. for exposure to U.S. models of policing.

¹⁷⁹In May 1996, the University of Quebec sent law instructors to Butare University to teach civil law and develop a curriculum in English. Since English is now an official language in Rwanda and many government officials do not speak French, this program is an effort to encourage English-speakers to participate in the French-based legal system.

¹⁸⁰Letter from B. Collingwood, VIII/E/2, G12-04/112, European Commission, Directorate for General Development, East and Southern Africa, to Lotte Leicht, Human Rights Watch Brussels Director, July 31, 1996.

The Netherlands

In 1995 and 1996, the Netherlands government provided approximately U.S. \$101.7 million for relief and reconstruction in Rwanda and the Great Lakes region.¹⁸¹ For Rwanda, this included U.S. \$16 million for the UNDP Trust Fund, U.S. \$13.5 million for the justice system, U.S. \$4.2 for prisons and police, U.S. \$19 million for resettlement for IDPs and refugees, and U.S. \$11.82 for bilateral projects. The justice program included training for magistrates and judicial police inspectors, as well as sending twenty-one experts to the International Tribunal for Rwanda. The prisons/police program included support for the UNDP training for communal police. Training those working on justice issues at the national and international level about gender-based crimes against women should be made a component of these programs.

The Netherlands is also providing funding for education programs, an advisory expert for the Ministry of Health, and the Gender Development Fund of the Ministry of Women and Family. The Dutch government should ensure that their overall program address the special needs of Rwanda's women.

¹⁸¹"Netherlands Assistance to the Great Lakes Region in 1995 and 1996," provided to Human Rights Watch/Africa by the Dutch Foreign Ministry, August 1, 1996.

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Masai Village

Divider Title: _____

Tanzania: Visit to Olturoto Village and OSOTWA NGO

Context

Olturoto is a village located in Arumeru district at the base of Mt. Meru approximately 4 kilometers outside of Arusha municipality. OSOTWA is a non-governmental organization (NGO) participating in a cluster of NGOs receiving USAID/Tanzania funds through the Tanzania AIDS Project. OSOTWA (a Masai word for "good relationships") is a dynamic village-based NGO in Olturoto mobilizing community leaders and residents to participate in community development activities. OSOTWA is one of the lead NGOs in the Arusha region providing HIV/AIDS awareness activities through mutual support projects, community participation, peer education, dramatizations and dancing, and income-generating activities.

As a result of the development of this NGO, OSOTWA has mobilized youth, church leaders, and has formed men's and women's groups and activities, and has increased community awareness and knowledge of AIDS and other problems which threaten the village. OSOTWA is headed by Mama Joan Koisianga, an impressive, highly-dedicated Masai woman who, in addition to her NGO-related activities, works full time as a Nurse Midwife, and cares for AIDS orphans in her home.

When you arrive at Olturoto, you will be met by Mama Joan at the primary school in the village. After a brief welcoming speech by Mama Joan, you will respond and present the gifts you have brought to OSOTWA and the women's groups. At the school located in the village, you will observe a village drama and dancing group perform AIDS-related prevention messages. You will see a group of women demonstrate some of their income-generating activities, and you will see a local bar where HIV/AIDS messages and health education are provided to the community through a series of video programs.

A 1995 study estimates that up to 50% of high-risk groups (e.g., prostitutes) are HIV-infected in Dar es Salaam. Infection rates among lower-risk groups are 10-15% in urban areas and 6% in rural areas. The National AIDS Control Program projects that 2.4 million people will be HIV-infected and one million will have AIDS by the year 2000.

Objectives

- o To emphasize the importance the United States places on mobilizing local communities to take responsibility for their own development.

- o To emphasize the importance the United States places on mobilizing local communities to provide AIDS care, AIDS orphan support, and HIV/AIDS/STD prevention and control activities for reducing the worldwide AIDS epidemic.

Talking Points

- Earlier in my trip I had the opportunity to visit other villages where community mobilization and self-help efforts are underway. I have also seen those communities mobilizing themselves in the fight against the AIDS epidemic.
- People in those communities are also working diligently to integrate income generating activities into their communities and, at the same time, find ways to sustain their development efforts.
- Many of you here today are working together not only to improve your daily lives, but also to educate your community and others about HIV/AIDS.
- Your grassroots participation is a vital link in preventing HIV/AIDS, as well as in building ownership of development projects you have established for your community.
- I would like to commend you all for your community participation and for your commitment to building better lives for yourselves and your families, and especially your children. Your efforts not only support your community, but also contribute significantly to Tanzania's overall development.
- Congratulations on your fine efforts.
(You may wish to say this in Swahili: "HONGERA KWA JUHUDI ZENU NZURI")
Pronounced "hon-gair-a/ kwa/ Jew-hoo-dee/ Zay-new/ En-zoor-ee"/

Bio data on Joan Koisianga

Mrs. Joan Koisianga (Mama Joan) is the founder and Director of OSOTWA. She a Nurse Midwife with 30 years experience. She is 48 years old, married, and has five children.

She has worked as :

- Health educator
- HIV/AIDS counselor for six years
- Chairperson of a women's group known as EWASHIVA

Her interests include singing, drama, working with children, counseling HIV/AIDS patients, and discussions with friends.

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OTR Dinner

Divider Title: _____

Tanzania: Dinner with Julius Nyerere

Context

Julius Nyerere, former President of Tanzania, is truly one of Africa's elder statesmen. He presided over Tanzania's Independence, initiated a program of "African Socialism" that set a standard for much of the developing world, and eventually admitted it was a failure. Notably, Julius Nyerere voluntarily relinquished power. Today, Nyerere spends most of his time at his home in Butiama, a small village to the east of Lake Victoria. He is, however, heavily engaged in the Burundi negotiations. He was asked by President Jimmy Carter to take on the leadership of the Arusha peace process. Up until recently, peace talks in Burundi have made little progress, but the regional states believe that there is no obvious alternative to Nyerere's mediation efforts. The regime in Burundi considers that Nyerere has lost his credibility as an impartial negotiator in view of his role of imposing regional economic sanctions against Burundi. The U.S. is supportive of the Arusha peace process and of the regionally-imposed economic sanctions against Burundi, as a useful mechanism for encouraging the Burundian government to engage in talks with the opposition on a cease fire and all-party talks. Beyond the immediate region, he is much in demand for his long experience and mature presence.

When he was President, Nyerere concentrated resources on primary education and universal literacy, rather than on secondary and tertiary excellence. The result has been a very high rate of literacy relative to most African countries, but also a sharply graduated pyramid with very few students proceeding from primary to secondary school.

Your dinner with him will be held at the Ambassador's residence. It is an off the record session for you and the journalists in your party. Nyerere, nicknamed "Mwalimu" or "Teacher," will enjoy setting a context from which to evaluate events in Africa.

The evening will begin with a brief private meeting with Nyerere, followed by drinks and informal conversation with the journalists and a buffet dinner.

Objectives

- o To provide the traveling press with a context to judge current developments in Africa and a first hand acquaintance with one of the internationally acknowledged leaders of the continent.

Talking Points

- One of the foundations of U.S. policy in this region is President Clinton's Greater Horn of Africa Initiative, which has as one of its top priorities the prevention of conflict. How can the U.S. best promote conflict prevention in this region?
- How are your efforts progressing to bring peace to Burundi? Are the economic sanctions working as effectively as you had hoped?
- What is your view as to how to bring about a cessation of hostilities in Zaire?
- Do you believe the time is ripe for a Great Lakes peace conference bringing together many of the conflicting parties in the region? What would help make such an initiative successful?
- Another major problem in many countries is corruption. The United States hopes that you, Mwalimu ("Teacher"), will use your considerable influence to continue to speak out against this evil.
- Many African countries are struggling to support the service sectors, particularly health and education. How can education services be expanded throughout Africa in this age of diminishing resources?
- You are well known in the west for having instituted an African socialist economic system known as "Ujamaa" (togetherness or familyhood). What principal lessons did you learn about how to support unity and family values in the context of a national economic policy?

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