

Rwandan Refugees In The Democratic R Lic Of The Congo

Research Paper (postgraduate) from the year 2017 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Public International Law and Human Rights, grade: Principle of non-refoulement, University of Yaoundé I (Catholic Institut of Yaoundé (Cameroon) - Academy of Peace and Human Rights at the Catholic University of Central Africa (Cameroon)), course: Refugee Protection, language: English, abstract: There are many international standards or instruments which protect the rights of refugees to non-refoulement. These instruments are: the United Nations convention relating to the status of refugees of 1951 and its protocol of 1967, the international covenant on civil and political rights of 1966, the United Nations convention against torture of 1989 and the Convention of the Organization of the African Unity governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa adopted in 1969. These instruments play a great role in favoring the implementation of the principle of non-refoulement.

Impossible Refuge brings the perspectives of refugees into rapidly emerging dialogues about contemporary situations of mass forced migration, asking: what does it mean to be displaced? Based on multi-sited ethnographic research conducted with refugees from Central Africa living in situations of protracted asylum in Uganda and resettlement in Australia, the book provides a unique comparative analysis of global humanitarian systems and the experiences of refugees whose lives are interwoven with them. The book problematises the solutions that are currently in place to resolve the displacement of refugees, considering that since displacement cannot be reduced to a politico-legal problem but is an experience that resonates at an existential level, it cannot be assumed that politico-legal solutions to displacement automatically resolve what is, fundamentally, an existential state of being. Impossible Refuge therefore offers a new theoretical foundation through which to think about the experiences of refugees, as well as the systems in place to manage and resolve their displacement. The book argues that the refuge provided to refugees through international humanitarian systems is conditional: requiring that they conform to lifestyles that benefit the hegemonic future horizons of the societies that host and receive them. Impossible Refuge calls for new ways of approaching displacement that go beyond the exceptionality of refugee experience, to consider instead how the contestation and control of possible futures makes displacement a general condition of our time. As such, it will appeal to scholars across the social sciences with interests in migration and refugees, humanitarianism and violence, sovereignty and citizenship, cosmology and temporality, and African studies, broadly.

During the last few years millions of people fleeing from communal violence, political persecution, and other human rights abuses have been forced to abandon their homes. In a disturbing number of situations, mass expulsions and population relocations have been explicitly used by states and other actors as a means of exerting political and territorial control. While the plight of uprooted populations continues to be a matter of pressing humanitarian concern, the problem of forced displacement has also assumed a much broader political significance. Refugee movements are undoubtedly a symptom of the injustices and inequities which afflict our world, but they also have an increasingly significant impact on the search for regional and global security. This invaluable book

from UNHCR analyzes the international community's evolving response to the problem of forced displacement, focusing on issues such as the rights of asylum seekers, the protection of refugees and internally displaced people, the challenge of repatriation and reintegration, and the reduction of statelessness. In addition to providing a comprehensive examination of these crucially important humanitarian issues, the report presents a wide range of case studies, maps, statistics, and other reference material, describing the state of the world's uprooted people and the world's response to their plight. Essential reading for decision-makers, journalists, aid agency personnel, as well as scholars and students, *The State of the World's Refugees 1997* provides the definitive, detailed, and up-to-date analysis of the plight of the world's many millions of displaced people.

In this study, a legal analysis is presented of the responsibility of the RPA,¹ FDLR,² and FAZ³ for military operations conducted by them during the two Congo Wars (Congo War I and II) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. ⁴ In particular, an enquiry will be undertaken into the lawfulness of the killing of Rwandan refugees during these military operations. This will be achieved by looking at the requisite International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law governing the protection of refugees in relation to the conduct of hostilities. Specific emphasis will be placed on the prevailing facts and circumstances relevant to the killing of refugees during the wars, and evidence provided by key witnesses will be relied upon to shed light on the situation on the ground. The study will examine the legal implications of the actions of the parties involved. It will look at who should be held accountable for the violations of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law in relation to the killing of refugees. Finally, certain recommendations will be made to address the deficiencies in the law in relation to the protection of civilian, especially refugees during armed conflict. Copyright.

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The Bloodbath of Rwandan Refugees in the Democratic Republic of Congo Testimonies from a survivor Editions L'Harmattan

Infectious Diseases of the World is one in a series of GIDEON ebooks which explore all individual infectious diseases, drugs, vaccines, outbreaks, surveys and pathogens in every country of the world. Data are based on the GIDEON web application (www.gideononline.com) which relies on standard text books, peer-review journals, Health Ministry reports and ProMED, supplemented by an ongoing search of the medical literature. Chapters are arranged alphabetically, by disease name and include: 1. Descriptive epidemiology 2. Distribution map 3. Status of the disease in the World 4. References A chapter outlining the routine vaccination schedule of schedules of each individual country follows the diseases chapters. There are 361 generic infectious diseases in the world today. In addition to diseases which may be endemic to specific countries, all published data regarding cross-border and multinational incidents have been included.

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This is a general introduction to Rwanda and Burundi, twin nations in the Great Lakes region of East Africa, which are composed of members of the same ethnic groups: Hutu, Tutsi, and Twa. Subjects covered include geography, recent history and how the people live – some of their customs and traditions and how they earn their living among other subjects. The book also covers some of the crises the countries have faced in recent years to provide a more comprehensive picture of life in those countries which have been some of the most traumatised in the history of post-colonial Africa. The book is intended for members of the general public although some of them may find the work too detailed in terms of recent history for general purposes and may feel that it is better suited to those interested in research and academic pursuits relating to these twin nations. It will probably serve both, the general reader and members of the academic community, without being too detailed yet comprehensive enough to be of interest to students in African studies including those who specialise in doing research on the Great Lakes region of East Africa with particular emphasis on Rwanda and Burundi.

The 'Hunting and killings of the Rwandan refugee in Zaire/Congo' case study is describing the constraints and dilemmas faced by Médecins Sans Frontières' teams in 1996 and 1995 when trying to bring assistance to the Rwandan refugees in Eastern Zaire, after their camps had been attacked by the rebel forces supported by the Rwandan army: could MSF extrapolate from the little known conditions of these refugees and their health needs to speak out about their presumed current plight, despite the fact that it had no access to them? Conversely, given lack of access, should MSF refrain from making predictions? Is it wise for a humanitarian organisation to predict the worst? Given that MSF was being used to lure refugees from hiding, should the organisation cease activities in the area or pursue them, condemning manipulation in the hope of preventing massacres – but at the risk of endangering its teams and other operations in the region? Should MSF call for the refugees to remain in eastern Zaire, with its deadly dangers, or participate in their forced repatriation to Rwanda, where their security was not guaranteed either? A powerful investigation into a grisly political murder and the authoritarian regime behind it: **DO NOT DISTURB** upends the narrative that Rwanda sold the world after the deadliest genocide of the twentieth century. We think we know the story of Africa's Great Lakes region. Following the Rwandan genocide, an idealistic group of young rebels overthrew the brutal regime in Kigali, ushering in an era of peace and stability that made Rwanda the donor darling of the West, winning comparisons with Switzerland and Singapore. But the truth was considerably more sinister. Vividly sourcing her story with direct testimony from key participants, Wrong uses the story of the murder of Patrick Karegeya, once Rwanda's head of external intelligence and a quicksilver operator of supple charm, to paint the portrait of a modern African dictatorship created in the chilling likeness of Paul Kagame, the president who sanctioned his former friend's assassination.

Cholera: Global Status is one in a series of GIDEON ebooks which explore all individual infectious diseases, drugs, vaccines, outbreaks, surveys and pathogens in every country of the world. Data are based on the GIDEON web application (www.gideononline.com) which relies on standard text books, peer-review journals, Health Ministry reports and ProMED, supplemented by an ongoing exhaustive search of the medical literature. Chapters are arranged alphabetically, by disease. Each

chapter includes: 1. Descriptive epidemiology 2. Summary of clinical features 3. Potential use in Bioterrorism 4. References

Addressing the health needs of children in complex emergencies is critical to the success of relief efforts and requires coordinated and effective interventions. However, little systematic work has been undertaken to evaluate such care. To address this need, this monograph presents a review of the published literature in this area, providing background on the burden of disease, the major causes of morbidity and mortality, and the evidence base for effective interventions. It also describes surveys of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and international agencies providing care to children in complex emergencies, which were conducted to identify guidelines commonly used to provide such care and assesses the content and limitations of these guidelines. A more in-depth survey of several organizations was also conducted to assess obstacles to this kind of care. On the basis of the survey findings and the review of the published literature, the working group recommended that evidence-based, locally adapted guidelines to address the curative and preventive care of children in complex emergencies and health systems planning should be adopted by ministries of health and supported by the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF. The guidelines should target, as much as possible, the different levels of health care workers providing care to children to ensure appropriate, effective, and uniform care in a variety of situations. *Child Health in Complex Emergencies* presents specific examples of areas for further research and guideline development. This report is not intended to be an exhaustive and definitive assessment of child health in complex emergencies. The topic is much too vast and complex, and different individuals and institutions will have incompatible perspectives. Rather, we aim to provide a starting point for discussion and debate on how to improve the care of children in these settings.

Any analysis aimed at coming up with strategies to positively transform a conflict has first to identify all the actors involved and interests pursued, either individually or collectively. This rule applies best to protracted conflicts like the one under scrutiny. In this research study, Ladislav Bizimana tries to answer the most fundamental question: Who has been doing what, why, how in the bloody conflict that continues to plunge the peoples of the African Great Lakes region into mourning? In doing so, Ladislav draws upon both his personal experience and professional background. As a Rwandan who lived through and survived the 1994 Rwandan horror, Ladislav speaks from within. This matchless, insightful and compelling testimony is enriched by his being a former TV and Radio reporter working for humanitarian agencies in the African Great Lakes region (1994-1995).

In 1994, April 6th, after the assassination of President Habyarimana, which started the Tutsi genocide and the massacres of the Hutu opponents in Rwanda, a large part of the population moved to neighbouring countries. In 1996, the ruling RPF (Rwandan Patriotic Front) in Kigali sent the Rwandan Patriotic Army to «sweep away» refugee camps they likened to genocidaires. Here the author tells his own story as a survivor. He has the merit to reveal to the world what the great media as well as the international institutions of wit and will have neglected: a slaughter planned and carnage programmed and executed by the Tutsi military regime in Kigali.

Infectious Diseases of Rwanda is one in a series of GIDEON ebooks which explore all individual infectious diseases, drugs,

vaccines, outbreaks, surveys and pathogens in every country of the world. Data are based on the GIDEON web application (www.gideononline.com) which relies on standard text books, peer-review journals, Health Ministry reports and ProMED, supplemented by an ongoing search of the medical literature. Chapters are arranged alphabetically, by disease name. Each chapter is divided into three sections: 1. Descriptive epidemiology 2. Status of the disease in Rwanda 3. References A chapter outlining the routine vaccination schedule of Rwanda follows the diseases chapters. There are 361 generic infectious diseases in the world today. 221 of these are endemic, or potentially endemic, to Rwanda. A number of other diseases are not relevant to Rwanda and have not been included in this book. In addition to endemic diseases, all published data regarding imported diseases and infection among expatriates from Rwanda are included.

This book highlights the repeated refusal of post-genocide Rwandan refugees to return 'home' and why even high-profile government officials continue to flee to this day. This resistance has taken place for a lengthy period in spite of the fact that genocide ended 25 years ago and the government of Rwanda and the United Nations have assured security in the country. Based on interviews conducted with a number of refugees living in Africa, Europe, and North America, the book explains the high degree of fear and trauma refugees have experienced in the face of the present Rwandan government that was involved in the genocide and other serious crimes both in Rwanda and the neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo. With this book, refugee policies and implementation of the United Nations and some host countries in Africa must be questioned. Some exiles have been stripped of their refugee status in early 2018 and host countries may refoul the refugees back to Rwanda, counter to the principle of non-refoulement ("no expulsion of refugees to a high-risk country"), the cornerstone of asylum and of international refugee law. "Forced migration is at the heart of the peacebuilding, conflict and insecurity challenges of the Great Lakes region of Africa. Refugee flows between the DRC and Rwanda have epitomized the human misery of contemporary armed conflict, in particular in the 1990s. Masako Yonekawa provides unique insights that are both politically compelling and deeply moving at the human level. It is written by someone with firsthand experience of the tragedy, and it effectively demonstrates that the humanitarian crisis of forced migration in the region was also a political crisis and a failure of international engagement. It is essential reading for anyone wishing to understand this difficult episode." Edward Newman, Professor, School of Politics and International Studies, University of Leeds

Rwanda: Rebuilding of a Nation is a story that takes the reader through a sweeping panorama of Rwanda's history, from its recent past as a nearfailed state to its present as a beacon of hope and successful innovations. Rwanda's rise from the ashes detailed in this book is the culmination of a visionary and laborious process of rebuilding a nation from the brink of collapse. It is also a story of reconciling a people that had been taught to see each other as enemies. Twenty years ago, the world wrote off Rwanda after the worst genocide in recent times left over one million of its people dead and another three million in refugee camps in neighbouring countries. The country was broken in every way possible - socially, culturally, economically and politically. Today, Rwanda has been rebuilt and has become a respectable country, receiving many international accolades for its extraordinary

leadership and achievements. The backbone and custodian of this agenda has been and remains the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF). This was the case right from its inception before and during the liberation struggle to the implementation of this transformation. The book traces the success of the RPF-driven transformation, which derives from the combination of three interrelated factors. First, a people-centred governance that has spearheaded community development, ownership and accountability. Second, home-grown initiatives in different sectors that have helped to adequately respond to extraordinary challenges. And third, a visionary leadership that listens to its people and inspires them towards self-reliance and dignity. Finally, the book shows that Rwanda's achievements have been possible because the RPF's development agenda is built on power-sharing, consensus-building, gender equality and the primacy of security.

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The African Stakes in the Congo War analyzes the Congo conflict by looking at the roles played by various states and factors in the conflict. Part I introduces the conflict by showing the historical and regional context of the war. Part II examines those states and groups that worked to support the Kaliba regime; Part III examines the rebel groups working to overthrow Kabila and those intervening on their behalf. Part IV looks at the role of supposedly neutral states such as South Africa and looks at the social and economic effects of the war by examining trans-state factors such as rebel groups, arms trading, and economic consequences. The collection includes both African and US/UK scholars, and covers the recent transfer of power from Laurent to Joseph Kabila. Rwanda, this small country located in the center of Africa, was filled with human blood in 1994. Extremist Rwandans killed about 1

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million people in only one hundred days, about 3 million fled Rwanda into exile in Democratic Republic of Congo (ex-Zaire) where they would be killed by the Rwandan Patriotic Army from 1996 until 1998. This book is about a testimony of two boys who survived these massacres in which they had lost both their parents who were killed in the forests of the Congo. The older boy, 7 years old at that time, had to take care of his little brother, a newborn whose mother was killed only a couple hours after his birth. Miraculously, they both traveled the entire country of the Congo and came back to Rwanda. Once in their home country of Rwanda, in their own home village, the neighbours, who wanted to keep their inheritance, accused them of committing genocide in 1994. But at the time of this heinous crime, the older brother was only 5 years old, and his little brother was not born yet. To survive the attacks, harassment, and terror of these neighbours, ancient refugees from Uganda, they became "street kids" where I met them.

In 1994, ethnic conflict turned to genocide in Rwanda. When the world finally took notice, a million people lay dead, and the small African country lay in ruins. Rwanda returned from the brink guided by rulers determined to rebuild the country on their own terms, rather than those of a previously indifferent international community. Paul Kagame, Rwanda's first democratically elected president, embodies the new Rwandan political philosophy. Young, unconventional, not without flaws and critics—Kagame is key to understanding Rwanda's transition from a country that had known only fear, division and clan-based nepotism for many years to an exceptional African state built upon traditional order and values. Paul Kagame's life—from exiled child refugee, to guerilla warrior and rebel politician, to President of Rwanda—is traced in this exploration of the influences on Rwanda's struggle for change. Analyzing the conflicts and challenges of post-genocide Rwanda in comparison to modern parallels, the work invites reassessment of Kagame's leadership and government in an African context rather than measurement against Western standards, and critiques Western involvement in Rwanda since the early 1990s. Twenty-eight photographs and three maps supplement the text, as do a history of Rwanda's Banyarwanda people and a glossary of words in Kinyarwanda, their language. The work includes a bibliography and an index.

NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • “The plot provided by the universe was filled with starvation, war and rape. I would not—could not—live in that tale.” Clemantine Wamariya was six years old when her mother and father began to speak in whispers, when neighbors began to disappear, and when she heard the loud, ugly sounds her brother said were thunder. In 1994, she and her fifteen-year-old sister, Claire, fled the Rwandan massacre and spent the next six years migrating through seven African countries, searching for safety—perpetually hungry, imprisoned and abused, enduring and escaping refugee camps, finding unexpected kindness, witnessing inhuman cruelty. They did not know whether their parents were dead or alive. When Clemantine was twelve, she and her sister were granted refugee status in the United States; there, in Chicago, their lives diverged. Though their bond remained unbreakable, Claire, who had for so long protected and provided for Clemantine, was a single mother struggling to make ends meet, while Clemantine was taken in by a family who raised her as their own. She seemed to live the American dream: attending private school, taking up cheerleading, and, ultimately, graduating from Yale. Yet the years of being treated as less than

human, of going hungry and seeing death, could not be erased. She felt at the same time six years old and one hundred years old. In *The Girl Who Smiled Beads*, Clemantine provokes us to look beyond the label of “victim” and recognize the power of the imagination to transcend even the most profound injuries and aftershocks. Devastating yet beautiful, and bracingly original, it is a powerful testament to her commitment to constructing a life on her own terms.

In recent years the number of complex humanitarian emergencies around the world has been steadily increasing. War and political, ethnic, racial, and religious strife continually force people to migrate against their will. These forced migrants create a stream of new challenges for relief workers and policy makers. A better understanding of the characteristics of refugee populations and of the population dynamics of these situations is vital. Improved research and insights can enhance disaster management, refugee camp administration, and repatriation or resettlement programs. *Forced Migration and Mortality* examines mortality patterns in complex humanitarian emergencies, reviewing the state of knowledge, as well as how patterns may change in the new century. It contains four case studies of mortality in recent emergencies: Rwanda, North Korea, Kosovo, and Cambodia. Because refugees and internally displaced persons are likely to continue to be a significant humanitarian concern for many years, research in this field is critical. This is the first book to comprehensively explore forced migration and mortality and it provides useful material for researchers, policy makers, and relief workers.

Abstract This thesis examines the nature and impacts of two intervention radio programmes broadcast on Radio Okapi - the radio service of the UN Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) managed by Swiss-based Hironnelle Foundation. The programmes, *Dialogue Entre Congolais* and *Gutahuka* adopt different ideologies. *Dialogue Entre Congolais* uses multiple and competing participation frames, involving audiences and opposing discussants to debate a range of topics related to conflicts, governance, justice, human rights etc. *Gutahuka* on the other hand targets Rwandan Hutu armed combatants and refugees and seeks to convince them to disarm and voluntarily repatriate to Rwanda. A matched randomization technique was used to assign Rwandan Hutus and Congolese autochthons in South Kivu to listen to either of the two programmes within their naturalistic contexts for 13 months. Autochthon control groups listened to *Gutahuka* while Hutu control groups listened to *Dialogue*. At the end of the treatment, participants' perceptions of barriers to peace; descriptive and prescriptive interventions; victimhood and villainity; opportunities for personal development and civic engagement; and knowledge of repatriation processes were assessed in 16 focus groups across four contexts.) Although *Gutahuka* was effective in reassuring Hutus already keen on repatriating to Rwanda that help was available, it was less effective in persuading former Hutu armed combatants and refugees to disarm and repatriate. *Dialogue* listeners on the other hand, across both ethnic networks showed greater knowledge of nascent democratic reforms in the DRC, more positive attitude toward civic engagement and the ethnic Other. The study concludes that media intervention programmes that provide information and a platform for objective analyses within a multiple narrative and participatory framework enhance greater engagement with nascent democratic reforms, positive perception of long term opportunities for personal development and empathy with the ethnic Other than programmes that adopt approaches of strategic or behaviour change

communications.

Rwanda is a country that has suffered a lot over the last 3 decades and in the 1990s over a million of Rwandan people were killed during a violence instigated by their leaders and rebel group under the command of the current president Kagame. Part of the problem was restricted political ambitions of the Rwandans and lack of democratic models in power transitions. Today Rwanda faces the same political situation whereby, the current president regards himself as a super human, by refusing to dialogue with Rwandans with dissenting views. In fact, he has gone an extra mile by imprisoning, killing and exiling them. Currently Rwandans are subjected to fear, no choice and no freedom to political ambitions. Most recently President Kagame decided to extend his term limits till 2034, and for this reason there is a fear that Rwanda could once again fall into violence. Lack of smooth power transition in the country inhibits the progression of the society. Therefore, it is important to address the risks of President Kagame's decision to extend his rule and the need bring political change and smooth power transition in the country to avoid another humanitarian disaster like the one the world witnessed in the 1990s. What you will find in this book is 1) Rwanda's unanswered questions, 2) Rwanda's untold horror stories, 3) The uncertain homecoming of Rwandan refugees, 4) The struggle against unjust laws, unjust government programs and unjust authority in Rwanda, 5) Rwanda's deception and defiance, 6) Mapping political solution in Rwanda, 7) How to win the fight against Rwanda's autocratic leadership, 8) The urgency of President Kagame to step aside, and MANY MORE.

Though the world was stunned by the horrific massacres of Tutsi by the Hutu majority in Rwanda beginning in April 1994, there has been little coverage of the reprisals that occurred after the Tutsi gained political power. During this time hundreds of thousands of Hutu were systematically hunted and killed. *Surviving the Slaughter: The Ordeal of a Rwandan Refugee in Zaire* is the eyewitness account of Marie Béatrice Umutesi. She tells of life in the refugee camps in Zaire and her flight across 2000 kilometers on foot. During this forced march, far from the world's cameras, many Hutu refugees were trampled and murdered. Others died from hunger, exhaustion, and sickness, or simply vanished, ignored by the international community and betrayed by humanitarian organizations. Amidst this brutality, day-to-day suffering, and desperate survival, Umutesi managed to organize the camps to improve the quality of life for women and children. In this first-hand account of inexplicable brutality, day-to-day suffering, and survival, Marie Béatrice Umutesi sheds light on a backlash of violence that targeted the Hutu refugees of Rwanda after the victory of the Rwandan Patriotic Front in 1994. Umutesi's documentation of the flight and terror of these years provides the world a veritable account of a history that is still widely unknown. After translations from its original French into three other languages, this important book is available in English for the first time. It is more than a testimony to the lives and humanity lost; it is a call for those politicians, military personnel, and humanitarian organizations responsible for the atrocious crimes—and the devastating silence—to be held accountable. "Umutesi's tale, told with honesty and eloquence, is a tribute to the human spirit, a searing indictment of the agents who perpetrated these horrors, and a reproach to those who turned away."—Catharine Newbury, *African Studies Review* "Restores a human dimension that has been lacking in the history of the genocide and massacres in

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Rwanda.”—Danielle de Lame, *African Studies Review* “A vivid account of the grueling nightmare experienced by tens of thousands of Rwandan civilians whom the world had deliberately forsaken. . . . An outstanding call for justice.”—Aloys Habimama, *African Studies Review* “A towering work. . . . An epic for our times, a tale to ponder for the lessons it conveys, testimony so powerful and moving that it reaches an unintended literary greatness.”—Jan Vansina, *African Studies Review* “Of all the current books and films ten years after the Rwandan genocide, none is more effective than *Surviving the Slaughter* This book carries one along, often as if running with the refugees.”—Anne Serafin, *Multicultural Review*

This book examines US interventions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda -- two countries whose post-independence histories are inseparable. It analyzes the US campaigns to prevent Patrice Lumumba from turning the DR Congo into a sovereign, democratic, prosperous republic on a continent where America's ally apartheid South Africa was hegemonic; America's installation of and support for Mobutu to keep the region under neo-colonial control; and America's pre-emption of the Africa-wide movement for multiparty democracy in Rwanda and Zaire in the 1990s by supporting Paul Kagame's Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF). In addition, the book discusses the concepts of African development, democracy, genocide, foreign policy, and international politics.

This profoundly moving memoir is the remarkable and inspiring true story of Sandra Uwiringiyimana, a girl from the Democratic Republic of the Congo who tells the tale of how she survived a massacre, immigrated to America, and overcame her trauma through art and activism. Sandra was just ten years old when she found herself with a gun pointed at her head. She had watched as rebels gunned down her mother and six-year-old sister in a refugee camp. Remarkably, the rebel didn't pull the trigger, and Sandra escaped. Thus began a new life for her and her surviving family members. With no home and no money, they struggled to stay alive. Eventually, through a United Nations refugee program, they moved to America, only to face yet another ethnic disconnect. Sandra may have crossed an ocean, but there was now a much wider divide she had to overcome. And it started with middle school in New York. In this memoir, Sandra tells the story of her survival, of finding her place in a new country, of her hope for the future, and how she found a way to give voice to her people.

This book examines a decade-long period of instability, violence and state decay in Central Africa from 1996, when the war started, to 2006, when elections formally ended the political transition in the Democratic Republic of Congo. A unique combination of circumstances explain the unravelling of the conflicts: the collapsed Zairian/Congolese state; the continuation of the Rwandan civil war across borders; the shifting alliances in the region; the politics of identity in Rwanda, Burundi and eastern DRC; the ineptitude of the international community; and the emergence of privatized and criminalized public spaces and economies, linked to the global economy, but largely disconnected from the state - on whose territory the "entrepreneurs of insecurity" function. As a complement to the existing literature, this book seeks to provide an in-depth analysis of concurrent developments in Zaire/DRC, Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda in African and international contexts. By adopting a non-chronological approach, it attempts to show the dynamics of the inter-relationships between these realms and offers a toolkit for understanding the past and future of Central Africa.

This book offers an examination of how a deeply divided post-conflict society embarks on democratic transition. Using Rwanda as the case

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study, it combines analysis of democratic transition and ethnopolitical debate, asking why deeply divided ethnic societies have a tendency to fail. Though marginalised in existing literature on democratic transition, this path-breaking book shows how ethnicity has a significant impact on the direction and success of democratic process. The initial failure of democratic transition in Rwanda shows that the current regime will need to be sensitive to ethnicity, ethnopolitical consciousness and mobility in order to be successful in its second transition attempt. Based on key informant interviews, participant observation and primary resources, this book develops beyond the case study of Rwanda to posit a new framework that integrates variables of unity, equality, trust and institutional engineering in an integrative model to study and evaluate democratic transition in divided or post-conflict society. *Ethnic Politics and Democratic Transition in Rwanda* will be of interest to students and scholars of democratization, democracy, and ethnic politics and conflict.

Highlights emerging trends and concerns regarding armed violence and small arms proliferation as well as related policies and programming. Based on the author's thesis (doctoral)--University of Hamburg, 2011 under title Enforcement mechanisms to implement international law standards for the protection of refugees.

In the Aftermath of Genocide: The U.S. Role in Rwanda deepens understanding of the violence-the Rwandan genocide and the Congolese war-that engulfed Central Africa in the midnineties, and America's policy response to the crises. Author Robert E. Gribbin draws on his thirty years of diplomatic experience in the region to analyze U.S. perceptions of Rwanda in the years before the genocide and to recount the unfolding of the terrible event itself. Most important, he describes what happened afterwards-how the new government and people of Rwanda, together with their international partners, confronted devastation, picked up the pieces, and began to forge a new nation. They had to reestablish viable government, deliver justice to those guilty of genocide, repatriate over a million refugees, and confront an insurgency at home and a war in the Congo. *In the Aftermath of Genocide* is an insider's account of these crucial events. It recounts what the U.S. government knew, or did not know, and what it did, or did not do, about them.

From April to July 1994, members of the Hutu ethnic majority in the east-central African nation of Rwanda murdered as many as 800,000 people, mostly of the Tutsi minority. The essays in this anthology document and explain the social, historical, and economic factors that led to the genocide in Rwanda. Background information and first person accounts of the events are provided as well, to give the reader a more rounded knowledge of the events. Charts and graphs are provided to summarize important statistical information, and timelines are included to help the reader trace the sequence of events. Maps provide details about the areas of contention, and locations of conflux.

A stunning and heartbreaking lens on the global refugee crisis, from a man who faced the very worst of humanity and survived to advocate for displaced people around the world One day when Mondiant Dogon, a Bagogwe Tutsi born in the Democratic Republic of Congo, was only three years old, his father's lifelong friend, a Hutu man, came to their home with a machete in his hand and warned the family they were to be killed within hours. Dogon's family fled into the forest, initiating a long and dangerous journey into Rwanda. They made their way to the first of several UN tent cities in which they would spend decades. But their search for a safe haven had just begun. Hideous violence stalked them in the camps. Even though Rwanda famously has a former refugee for a president in Paul Kagame, refugees in that country face enormous prejudice and acute want. For much of his life, Dogon and his family ate barely enough to keep themselves from starving. He fled back to Congo in search of the better life that had been lost, but there he was imprisoned and left without any option but to become a child soldier. For most refugees, the camp starts as an oasis but soon becomes quicksand, impossible to leave. Yet Dogon managed to be one of the few refugees he knew to go to college. Though he hid his status from his fellow students out of shame, eventually he would emerge as an

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advocate for his people. Rarely do refugees get to tell their own stories. We see them only for a moment, if at all, in flight: Syrians winding through the desert; children searching a Greek shore for their parents; families gathered at the southern border of the United States. But through his writing, Dogon took control of his own narrative and spoke up for forever refugees everywhere. As Dogon once wrote in a poem, “Those we throw away are diamonds.”

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