

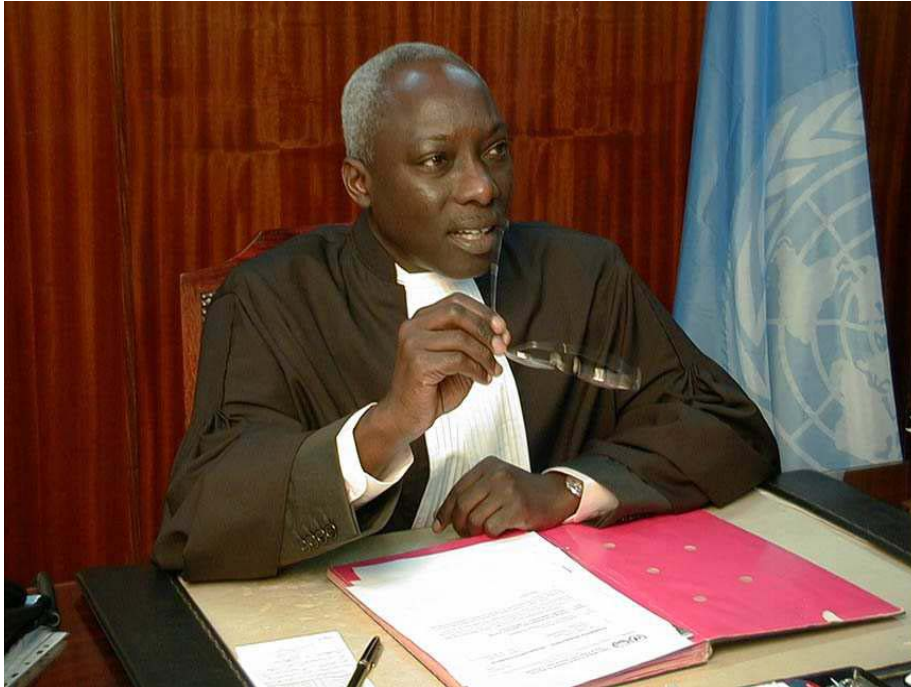


ICTR NEWSLETTER

Vol. 1, No. 1, June 2003



Published by the External Relations and Strategic Planning Section – Immediate Office of the Registrar
United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda



Mr. Adama Dieng, Registrar of the ICTR

committed in Rwanda in 1994. By so doing, the Tribunal is playing an effective role in promoting international peace and security and putting to an end such crimes. The Tribunal is also sending a strong message, regionally and internationally, that the international community is determined to put to an end the culture of impunity, which is a hallmark of such crimes. Also, by discharging its mandate, the Tribunal is contributing to the national reconciliation and unity in Rwanda.

Unfortunately, little is known about how the daily activities of the ICTR are conducted. As a result, I have decided that, from June 2003, my Office would enhance its external

communication strategy by issuing a monthly Newsletter regarding overall significant developments of the Tribunal. Although the ICTR has several programmes which publicise and disseminate information about its work, for the first time I have decided to issue a Newsletter which is reader-friendly and hopefully will enable the reader to get an overall picture of what is going on here.

This Newsletter will relay to you information about judicial activities, staff matters, management programmes and related issues about the Tribunal. The first issue highlights the achievements of the ICTR and ongoing reforms at the management level as well as in the area of ICTR Legal Aid Regime.

In the meantime and while paying tribute to the dedication of the staff of the External Relations and Strategic Planning Section, I welcome your contributions and comments to this Newsletter so that we can make it a more lively and vibrant information organ.

Adama Dieng
Registrar

In this issue

- Tribunal's Groundbreaking Achievements p2
- ICTR Receives Human Rights Award..... p6
- Tribunal hands down two Judgements p7
- Rutaganda Sentence Confirmed p7
- New President and Vice-President Elected..... p8
- Friends of K.I.D.S. p8
- Staff News in Focus..... p9

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Registrar's Note

Dear Readers,

At this important juncture in the life of our Tribunal, I am confident that all of you will indeed join me to welcome the first issue of the ICTR monthly Newsletter, which is produced by the newly established External Relations and Strategic Planning Section of my Immediate Office, as part of our efforts to implement the ICTR's outreach programme.

This newsletter is another attempt by the Tribunal to ensure a wide dissemination of information on monthly activities of the ICTR, which ought to be known to all stakeholders, including members of staff, diplomatic missions, government agencies, academic institutions and members of the public at large.

As you all know, the Tribunal is striving to effectively discharge its mandate of trying persons accused of being responsible for genocide and other serious violations of humanitarian law

Tribunal's Groundbreaking Achievements Continue

Over the years, the Tribunal has attained several groundbreaking achievements in fulfilling the mandate given to it by the United Nations. Below are highlights of some of these achievements, which we feel you, the readers, ought to know in order to appreciate the work of the Tribunal.

The Tribunal has apprehended and detained 65 persons so far out of approximately 80 persons indicted to date. These detainees were apprehended in about 22 different countries outside of Rwanda. The Tribunal therefore has a strong record of arrest of indicted persons. Arrested persons (including some of those convicted) include the Prime Minister of the Interim Government of Rwanda during the genocide, 11 Ministers of that Government in 1994, senior officials of the military and the clergy.



Kambanda, Interim Prime Minister

The work of the Tribunal has contributed directly to the search for peace in the Central African region in recent months through the arrest and transfer to the Tribunal of a number of key indictees suspected to have played important roles in the conflicts in the region. Recent developments include the arrest of Col. Tharcisse Renzaho in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), on 29 September, 2002. Mr. Renzaho was the Governor of Kigali-ville during the genocide in 1994.

Two other key accused persons arrested in recent months include General Augustin Bizimungu, Chief of Staff of the Rwandan Armed Forces, who was arrested in Angola, and Mr. Jean-Baptiste Gatete, a former Rwandan mayor, who was arrested in the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville).



Jean-Baptiste Gatete

Lieutenant Idephonse Hategekimana, the latest indicted suspect under arrest was transferred to the Tribunal on 19 February 2003. Lieutenant Hategekimana was former commander of the Ngoma Camp in Butare Prefecture. He was arrested in Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo.

The Tribunal benefitted from the active political support of the Government of the United States of America through its *Reward for Justice Programme*, in accomplishing these achievements. The Tribunal has also welcomed the cooperation of the Governments of Angola, the DRC and the Republic of Congo. We believe, however, that several other accused persons are still in the DRC and look forward to the continuing practical demonstration of President Kabila's

commitment to the apprehension of these suspects and indictees. Hategekimana's arrest is only the fourth out of fourteen principal genocide suspects named by the Government of the United States in its *Reward for Justice Programme*.

Six trials are currently on-going involving eighteen accused persons. This represents a very active judicial docket with all three Trial Chambers running multiple track trials on a rotational basis. Thirty-one detainees are awaiting trial. There are thirteen accused persons whose cases are ready to go on trial but who must remain in detention awaiting trial because of the current heavy case-load of our over burdened judges. This situation brings to the fore the inadequacy of judicial manpower in the Tribunal. Security Council Resolution 1431(2002) of 14 August 2002 has partially addressed the problem by way of additional judges. The provisions of the resolution and its relevance to our operational realities are discussed subsequently in the current report. The Prosecutor intends to arrest more than 20 new suspects and the Tribunal intends to eventually complete its business by 2008.

The Tribunal delivered its ninth judgement on February 19, 2003 in the Ntakirutimana father and son trial. Gérard Ntakirutimana (45), a medical doctor practicing at the Mugonero Adventist hospital was convicted of genocide and crimes against humanity (murder). His father Elizaphan Ntakirutimana (78), a senior pastor of the Seventh-day Adventist church in Mugonero was convicted of aiding and abetting in genocide. The unanimous verdict was delivered by the Tribunal's Trial Chamber I composed of Judge Erik Møse (Norway), Presiding, Judge Navanethem Pillay (South Africa), President of the ICTR and Judge Vaz (Senegal).



Pastor Ntakirutimana was sentenced to ten years of imprisonment while his son Gérard was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty-five years. In both cases credit was given for the time already served on remand. Of the six cases in progress, four are at an advanced stage and new judgements involving at least eight accused persons will be expected later this year.

On 15 May 2003, the Tribunal delivered its tenth and eleventh judgements in the cases of Laurent Semanza, former Bourgmestre of Bicumbi and Eliezer Niyitegeka, former Minister of Information. (*see story on page 7*)

Among the on-going cases, the scheduled "Military Case" of Col. Théoneste Bagosora and three other senior military commanders, was resumed in early

September 2002 after the initial opening on 2 April, 2002. The Bagosora trial, which is to resume on 9 June 2003, is one of the most important trials at the ICTR. It deals with issues concerning how the genocide and related crimes were allegedly planned and implemented at the highest levels of the Rwandan army at the time. The Prosecutor seeks to demonstrate the interconnection between the army and the extremist Hutu Politicians in the commission of these crimes. Members of the Diplomatic Corps, the press and the general public are encouraged to pay attention to these and other proceedings at the Tribunal, including the "Media Case" of three senior Rwandan journalists and the "Butare Case" involving Ms. Pauline Nyiramasuhuko, the first woman in history to be indicted by an international criminal court.

The path-breaking precedents set by our earlier judgements and the relevance of our pioneering experience continue to impact on trends marking the legalization of international and regional institutions. The ICTR is making available its expertise and lessons learnt to ensure that similar juridical regimes can acquire at an earlier stage, the capacity to adjudicate crimes and impose sanctions by upholding a fair and neutral trial process, thereby contributing to peace and reconciliation through the application of justice. The Prosecutor of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, Mr. David Crane and the Coordinator of the Advanced Team for the International Criminal Court (ICC), Mr. Sam Muller, and before them experts of The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the ICC, have all traveled to Arusha to draw from our experience and expertise.

Therefore, both the Sierra Leone Court and the ICC build on the successes of the ICTR and the ICTY. While the Sierra Leone Court has adopted the ICTR's Rules of Procedures and Evidence, in the case of the ICC, Staff members of both Tribunals have been instrumental in assisting in the development of the ground rules and operating procedures for the new court. The previous Presidents of both *ad-hoc* Tribunals have been elected to serve as judges in the ICC. What this would mean in practical terms is that the jurisprudence (case-law) of both *ad-hoc* Tribunals will not only form the basis for the work of the ICC, but it would be further applied to relevant cases at the global level with the expert contribution of two pioneer judges from both institutions.

Further, the work of the ICTR has impacted directly on the social and political evolution of the African continent. By spearheading a shift from a culture of impunity to a culture of accountability, the ICTR has made it possible to now visualize a day when African political and military leaders will no longer contemplate with impunity of depriving groups of their citizens of the right to life, of freedom from physical harm, sexual abuse and political or religious persecution. The success of the ICTR in bringing erstwhile ruthless leaders to judicial accountability has impacted on the

acceptability of international criminal law with the prospect of bringing peace closer to the region.

The Government of Rwanda's cooperation with the Tribunal has been significantly reduced by a crisis provoked by survivors' organizations (IBUKA and AVEGA), leading to a suspension of cooperation with the Tribunal based on allegations, *inter-alia*, of mistreatment of witnesses. Also, non-cooperation from the Government was manifested by impediments and failure to promptly issue travel documents to witnesses in a timely manner. This severely disrupted and delayed trial proceedings at the ICTR, setting them back for several weeks. In this context, we note the provisions of Security Council resolution S/RES/1431(2002) of 14 August 2002, urging all States to cooperate fully with the Tribunal and its organs in accordance with their obligations under resolution 955(1994). While the flow of witnesses from Rwanda to the Tribunal has improved recently, the consistency of such cooperation remains necessary. Reaching a viable *modus operandi* for the movement of witnesses from Rwanda to the Tribunal is paramount in relation to the expeditious conclusion of trials.

The Rwandan Government demonstrated instant support by facilitating the transfer to Rwanda recently of the mortal remains of Bishop Samuel Musabyimana, the only suspect under the Tribunal's custody to have died so far. The Bishop passed away on 24 January 2003 at the Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Center, Moshi after a protracted illness. The Tribunal has conveyed its gratitude to the Rwandan Government for this concrete manifestation of its continuing support, and welcomes the prospects of extending the same to all areas of cooperation with the Tribunal in the shared objective of bringing peace and reconciliation to the Rwandan People.

As another demonstration of support, the Government



Ambassador of France to Tanzania, His Excellency Mr. Jean François Lionnet and Mr. Adama Dieng, after the signing of the agreement. Looking on is Mr. Roland Amoussouga, Chief, ERSPS and Spokesperson of the Tribunal

of France signed with the Tribunal on 14 March 2003, an agreement on the enforcement of the Tribunal's sentences. It is the fourth country to do so in addition to Mali, Benin and the Kingdom of Swaziland. Other negotiations in this regard are underway and

almost near fruition, particularly with the Government of Italy. On the other hand, despite bi-lateral negotiations, we have not managed to reach any agreements so far in relation to the relocation of threatened witnesses.

In seventy eight (78) months of judicial activities, since 9 January 1997 to date, the ICTR has rendered 11 decisions involving 13 accused persons. On an average, the ICTR has so far rendered one decision every seven (7) months.

ICTR Exhibition in Geneva:



Judge Navanathem Pillay speaking at the Exhibition



The Prosecutor, Carla del Ponte

From 17 March to 4 April 2003, the Tribunal held a very successful exhibition and a series of round-table discussions on the theme “*The ICTR: Challenging Impunity*” in Geneva, Switzerland, where the UN Commission of Human Rights was conducting its 59th annual session. The exhibition was part of ICTR’s Outreach Programme for the Rwandan population and the international community.



The Registrar, Mr. Adama Dieng moderating during the Round-Table discussions in Geneva, Switzerland

Current Issues and Challenges

Vacancy rates: We have authorization for the recruitment of 949 posts. As of 28 February 2003, 814 of these posts have been filled, giving the institution a vacancy rate of 14 percent. The remaining 135 vacancies are in the process of being filled. The 14% vacancy rate is within the norm, given the turnover rate for a duty station of our classification. Staff selection has been expedited by our use of the Galaxy recruitment system put in place by the Secretary-General, including the establishment of a *Central Review Board*. The environmental and logistical realities of our duty station will always influence the movement of staff. In addition, a review is underway, focused on the redeployment of staff and the streamlining of our staffing requirements based on our completion strategy.

Recent efforts in recruiting suitably qualified staff have led to the filling of major vacancies in the Prosecutor’s Office. Mr. Bongani Christopher Majola (South Africa) came on board on 28 January 2003 as Deputy Prosecutor and Ms. Melanie Gertrude Werrett (Zimbabwe) has been recruited for the post of Chief of Prosecutions. Both positions had remained vacant for almost 2 years.

It should also be noted that following the approval of a pool of 18 *ad litem* Judges, the authorized staffing capacity is now 981 and effective 1 June 2003.

Ad Litem Judges and Completion Strategy: The Tribunal’s request for additional judicial manpower in the nature of 18 *ad litem* judges to enable it expedite its heavy caseload, was approved by the Security Council in its Resolution 1431(2002) cited earlier. In conveying our continuing gratitude to all who supported the Tribunal in the deliberations of the Council, we wish to highlight the limitations of the provision that allows for not more than four *ad litem* judges to be present in Arusha at any given time.

It would have been more beneficial to our completion strategy, had the ICTR been given the latitude of using its additional judges in a manner consistent with and tailored to its contextual and operational realities. The ICTR judges have changed their Rules of Procedure and Evidence over the past three years with a view to expediting trials. The results have been positive.

However, given the significant number of persons in detention awaiting trial, the current heavy case load of the judges and anticipated future arrests of indicted persons, more than four additional judges are necessary, to be based in Arusha at any given time, if the Tribunal is to complete its task of trying these individuals without undue delay. It will be recalled that 27 *ad litem* judges were elected for the ICTY in 2001 and they were allowed the possibility of having nine at any given time. The Tribunal’s completion strategy, which envisaged completion of trials at first instance by 2008, was based on a scenario where the Tribunal has nine *ad litem* judges deployed at any one time with appropriate support resources.



ICTR general staff meeting with the Registrar

The revised estimates requested from the General Assembly for 2003, arising in respect of Security Council resolution 1431(2002) of 14 August 2002 for the use of a maximum of four *ad litem* Judges in the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, would amount to \$5,060,100 gross (\$4,605,400 net) with an additional 32 temporary posts. This will bring the total resource requirements of the Tribunal for 2002-2003 to \$204,365,100 gross (\$183,224,000 net).



President Halonen seen here with, among others, Mr. Adama Dieng, Ms Carla del Ponte and Judge Erik Mose

Political support and visibility: Media support and visibility for the ICTR is on the rise. We were highly honoured on 6 February 2003 to receive her Excellency Madame Tarja Halonen, President of Finland. She was the first sitting Head of State to ever visit the Tribunal. Her visit heralded a new era of hope for the Tribunal encompassing our search for visibility and recognition of our contribution to the implementation of international law. Her statement that the "*ICTR convictions will remind people that the future is not safe if human rights are not respected*" was indicative of support to our pioneering role of challenging impunity in the African Continent and beyond. As a fall out of this visit, we remain hopeful that besides its case law as developed in its judgements, the Tribunal's efficacy will continue to be acknowledged and supported. Relevant issues in this context entail the bringing *inter-alia*, of over 600 witnesses to date, to testify before its courts, including several Counsel brought from all over the world; the setting up of viable detention and court management procedures and 500 decisions taken by the Judges in view of expediting trials.

Also, misconceptions and misrepresentations in the past by the international media and other stake-holders seem to be on the decline. In this context, we note a second report of the International Crisis Group, which was largely positive and factual. Some of the recommendations made in the report have proven helpful to our work.

Moreover, growing political support and interest in the work of the Tribunal has been manifested by increased visits to the sites of the Tribunal. In Arusha, 1179 visitors came to the seat of the Tribunal as part of 107 delegations in 2002. These



A group of students visiting from the Edmund Rice School

delegations were composed of diplomats, senior Government and Military Officials, Non-Governmental Organizations, researchers and students. For the same year in Kigali, 20,841 users visited the Tribunal's Documentation Center. The significance of these visits can only be measured against the backdrop of our need to reach out more effectively to our various partners, given the communication challenges of operating from a triple geographical location - The Hague, Arusha and Kigali. In this context, the objective of our Outreach Programme for the biennium 2002-2003 is to expand mini-versions of our Documentation Center to the Rwandan hinterland on a regional basis as feasible. The establishment of viable radio and television programmes will also be crucial in disseminating information relevant to our mandate to the grassroots population of not only Rwanda but also the Great Lakes Region and throughout the African continent.

ICTR Voluntary Contributions Trust Fund: The ICTR still needs significant contributions to its Voluntary Contributions Trust Fund. The Trust Fund is utilized to finance work programmes of the Tribunal deemed essential for the effective discharge of its mandate but which are not provided for in the organization's regular budget of assessed contributions from Member States.

Projects funded from the Trust Fund include the Tribunal's Outreach Programme to Rwanda, the Support Programme for Witnesses, and Enhancing the Archiving and Record-keeping System of the ICTR. From total contributions of approximately 8 million dollars received at the inception of the ICTR, the amount in the Trust Fund at present is about 3 million dollars. After programme allocation for 2002-2003, the un-allocated balance in the Trust Fund is barely 200,000 dollars. This figure does not take into account the 12% in administrative costs.

The U.S. has donated totals of \$250,000 to the ICTR Trust Fund, \$200,000 of which was earmarked for the tracking of indictees and other investigative work of the Office of the Prosecutor. No significant new contributions have been received for the ICTR Trust Fund in recent years. In contrast, the ICTY has received contributions of approximately \$33 million to its

Voluntary Contributions Trust Fund within the same period.

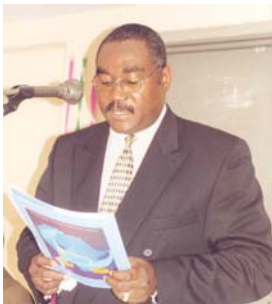
Further contributions to the ICTR Trust Fund would be of invaluable assistance to the Tribunal's operations.

As outlined earlier, a priority area of need – and a potential target of further contributions – is the *Tribunal's Outreach Programme to Rwanda*. The programme is designed to enable the work of the Tribunal to impact on Rwandan society and facilitate reconciliation by making our efforts known both to the public and reaching out to the grass roots population. Cultural exchange programmes, internships for young graduates in the legal field and various communication projects are funded from the Outreach Programme.

Contingent to our obligations of meeting our deadlines for closure, support would also be needed in establishing a *fourth Courtroom* in a bid to further expedite trials.

Management Reform

Organizational restructuring has been effected in line with the recommendations contained in the report of the Management Review of the ICTR and the human resources appropriated to the Tribunal in its budget for the biennium 2002-2003. In this connection, an External Relations and Strategic Planning Section has been established in the Immediate Office of the Registrar, to enhance relations with Member States, other



Mr. Roland Amoussouga

international organizations and various stake holders. Mr. Roland Amoussouga, Legal Adviser and former Chief of the Witnesses and Victims Support Section (Defence) has recently been appointed to head this Section. Also for the first time the Tribunal has prepared a Result Based Budget for the years 2004 – 2005.

Legal Aid Programme

Systematic and far-reaching reform of the legal aid programme continues to be implemented by the Registrar to streamline the billing system by Defence Counsel and their clients.

A new post of ICTR Financial Investigator for the Defence Counsel related matters has been approved in the Tribunal's budget for 2002-2003 and is under recruitment. This post will be structurally located in the Office of the Deputy Registrar and it is envisaged that it will strengthen the effectiveness of the Legal Aid Programme of the Tribunal.

The Judges in their 12th Plenary Session of 5-6 July 2002, adopted important amendments and additions to the Rules as follows:

New Article 5 *bis* of the Code of Professional Conduct for Defence Counsel at the ICTR, expressly prohibits fee-splitting in its various forms between the Defence Counsel remunerated under its legal aid programme and their clients (any detainee of the Tribunal).

New Rule 11 *bis*, provides for the transfer of cases before the Tribunal to national courts for prosecution under certain circumstances. The purpose of this new Rule is to enable the Tribunal to concentrate on a limited number of important cases in order to accomplish its completion strategy by 2008. This rule is inspired by the notion of universal jurisdiction, and will allow for the exercise of concurrent jurisdiction for crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes committed in Rwanda in 1994, between national Courts and the International Tribunal, while retaining the primacy of the latter's jurisdiction.

New Rule 45 *Quarter* provides that a Trial Chamber may, in the interest of justice, instruct the Registrar to assign a Counsel to represent the interest of the accused in cases where an accused person has either declined to engage a lawyer to defend him or her or is indigent and has declined counsel assigned by the Tribunal.

New Rule 92 *bis* allows for proof of facts other than by oral evidence.

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ICTR Receives Human Rights Award



The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) has become the first organisation of its kind to receive a prestigious human rights award. On 20 May 2003, ICTR President, Navanethem Pillay, accepted the Human Rights Award of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung on behalf of the Tribunal in Berlin, Germany.

The award is conferred each year by the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, a public-interest, private body committed to the ideals of social democracy. The award

recognises an organisation or individual that is especially committed to human rights, and that has contributed significantly to the prevention of conflicts and violence.

This year was the first time since it began conferring the award in 1994 that the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung chose to honour an International Tribunal.

Speaking at the Human Rights Award acceptance ceremony, President Navanethem Pillay outlined the history and achievements of the ICTR. She said a robust system of international justice, of which the ICTR was part, underpinned the continuing recognition of human rights.

“The ICTR is an important part of a new and desperately needed ray of hope for recognition of international law in the terrain of lawlessness that has plagued our history and threatens to plague our future,” President Pillay said.

“We are the standard bearer of international norms of conduct and must serve with credibility as a neutral adjudicator, unbending to political considerations.”

President Pillay went on to acknowledge the support of organisations like the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. She said such recognition helped to “overcome the rule of force that continues to dominate much of our political landscape.”

This year’s Human Rights Award was the tenth conferred by the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. Previous recipients of the award include Kailash Satyarthi, of the Global March Against Child Servitude, the Union of the Committees of Soliders’ Mothers of Russia and, last year, the Israeli-Palestinian Coalition for Peace.

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Tribunal Hands Down Two Judgements on Same Day



Niyitegeka



Semanza

The fifteenth of May 2003 was an historic day for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), as it handed down two judgements on the same day for the first time since its establishment.

In the Niyitegeka case, Trial Chamber I found the accused guilty of genocide, conspiracy to commit genocide, direct and public incitement to commit genocide, and of crimes against humanity. Niyitegeka

was then sentenced to imprisonment for the remainder of his life.

Meanwhile, Trial Chamber III pronounced Laurent Semanza guilty of complicity to commit genocide, and of extermination, torture and murder as crimes against humanity, fixing a sentence of 25 years’ imprisonment.

And the Niyitegeka decision was significant in other ways. It represented the culmination of a case whose hearing – which lasted just 31 days – was the fastest in the ICTR’s history. The judgement also contained the first post-trial conviction for conspiracy to commit genocide, and other inhumane acts as crimes against humanity.

After the judgements in Niyitegeka and Semanza, the ICTR has delivered 11 judgements, with 12 people convicted and one acquitted.

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Appeals Chamber Confirms Rutaganda’s Life Sentence



The Appeals Chamber of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) on 26 May 2003 confirmed the conviction of Georges Rutaganda for genocide and extermination as a crime against humanity, and entered a new conviction for murder as a violation of common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions. The Appeals Chamber then upheld the sentence of life imprisonment for the foregoing crimes. However, Rutaganda’s conviction for murder as a crime against humanity was quashed because of inconsistent evidence.

The Court decided that the original sentence of life imprisonment remained appropriate. The Appeals Chamber ordered Rutaganda to remain in detention under the custody of the Tribunal under present conditions until a further order was made.

The Appeals Chamber, composed of Theodor Meron, presiding, Fausto Pocar, Claude Jorda, Mohammed Shahabuddeen and Mehmet Güney, examined nine grounds of appeal submitted by Rutaganda, and one put forward by the Prosecution.

Georges Rutaganda, 45, was a successful businessman and member of the National and Prefectoral Committees of the *Mouvement Républicain National pour le Développement* (MRND), once Rwanda’s largest political party. On 6 April 1994 Rutaganda was serving as the Second Vice-President

of the National Committee of the *Interahamwe*, the youth militia of the MRND.

On 6 December 1999 Trial Chamber One of the ICTR, found the accused guilty of genocide and crimes against humanity (extermination), and not guilty on three separate counts of war crimes three separate counts of war crimes (assassination).

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Judge Møse Elected President Judge Vaz Elected Vice President

On 26 May 2003, the Tribunal's thirteenth Plenary Session elected a new ICTR President and Vice-President. Judge Erik Møse, of Norway, former ICTR Vice-President was elected as ICTR President, and Judge Andréia Vaz, of Senegal, was elected as Vice-President.



Judge Møse served as Head of Division at the Ministry of Justice until 1986, and as an Appeals Court Judge in Oslo from 1993 to 1999. He also played an important role in drafting the European Convention on Human Rights and the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture. Judge Møse began his service at the ICTR in 1999 and was elected as Vice-President of the ICTR in May 1999.



Judge Vaz has served in 1992 as First President of the Court of Appeal and later became President of the High Court of Senegal. From 1997 until her election as Judge of the ICTR in 2001, Judge Vaz served as First

President of the Supreme Court of Senegal. Judge Vaz is an Associate Member of the International Commission of Jurists and Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague, in the Netherlands.

Meanwhile, a swearing-in ceremony saw three new judges begin their terms at the ICTR. The three new judges are Inés Mónica Weinberg de Roca of Argentina, Jai Ram Reddy of Fiji and Sergei Aleckseievich Egorov of the Russian Federation. All ICTR judges were elected by the General Assembly of

the United Nations on 31 January 2003, and will serve at the Tribunal from 25 May 2003 to 24 May 2007.



Newly sworn-in Judges Weinberg de Roca, Egorov and Reddy

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Friends of Kids In Difficult Situations (Friends of K.I.D.S)

Friends of Kids in Difficult Situations (Friends of K.I.D.S) is a not for profit group of volunteers who give their time and resources for street children. Participation is completely voluntary.



The group was started in September 2000 by four individuals who decided to provide meals to street children three times a week. Currently, FOKIDS has 45 volunteers (Many of them ICTR staff members and interns) that contribute in various ways.

What started as providing meals to 40 children three times a week soon grew to providing meals and medical care to up to 120 children four times a week. Additionally, basic education was provided to up to 60 children during the mornings before the meals.

Currently, the Street Based Program (SBP) provides meals and medical care for to up 120 children four times a week, in collaboration with two NGOs working with street children to facilitate interventions with the children such as family reunification, placement in foster families, residential care, schooling, clothing and employment. FOKIDS supports and complements the efforts of NGOs working with street children by providing financial and moral support for various activities. SBP is a referral point to link the children, and in some cases their families, with resources in the

community. FOKIDS works closely with the NGOs to determine appropriate interventions for each child.

Where does the funding come from?

Volunteers contribute anything from \$5 to \$100 on a monthly basis. People give donations from time to time and friends and family of FOKIDS volunteers have also raised money in their respective countries for our activities. FOKIDS has also generated its own funding through fundraising activities.

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Staff News in Focus



Visit to the Usa River Orphanage with gifts for the children donated by ICTR staff

Valentine's Day Fun



Valentine's Day continued ...



UN Fun/Family Day, 4 May 2003 at Masai Camp

