

coming forward from both communities. As a result, magistrates sitting in the special courts dealing with the genocide may be either Hutu or Tutsi.

Unfortunately, the latest training programmes indicated a reversal of this trend, at least for the most public appointments (IPJs, OMPs and magistrates). This problem must be dealt with or the judicial machinery will never receive the credit it deserves. Another matter for concern is the way in which some authorities are discrediting most of the experienced Hutu magistrates.

So far, 750 IPJs,<sup>5</sup> 200 OMPs, 300 magistrates, 150 court clerks and 150 prosecutor's secretaries have received training. This has cost around four million dollars. The principal donors have been Belgium, Canada, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the European Union.

Apart from the Rwandan Ministry of Justice itself, the main implementing agencies in order of arrival have been the NGO "Réseau de Citoyens"-Citizens' Network (RCN)-, and the Belgian and Canadian development co-operation agencies.

The low salaries, difficult working conditions and general insecurity have all served to discourage people from applying, and there have been many instances of officials abandoning their posts. Some magistrates, IPJs and OMPs have themselves been arrested as suspects in the genocide; others have been killed by armed bands seeking to perpetuate it. However, by December 1998 the ranks of the judiciary had been rebuilt and the numbers are now greater than they were prior to April 1994. The number of magistrates has increased from 600 to 770, of OMPs from 87 to 160, and of IPJs from 193 to 550. The overall number of judiciary staff has grown from 1,194 to around 1,850.

This increase is justified for two reasons: prior to April 1994 the justice system was in any case understaffed, and considerable numbers of staff are now required to deal with the genocide cases. However, care must be taken to avoid establishing a justice machinery that is incommensurate with the country's resources and its normal requirements (see below).

In parallel with the training courses, a great deal of work has also gone into restoring buildings, and providing vehicles and other essential material. Around USD 4.200,000 have been invested in rehabilitating the judicial infrastructure, coming mainly from the European Union, Switzerland, Belgium, Japan and USAID. Programmes to supply equipment and vehicles to the Ministry of Justice, the courts and the prosecutors' offices have cost more than ten million dollars, provided principally by the European Union, UNHCR, USAID, UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), the German, Belgian, Canadian and Dutch (via UNDP) development co-operation agencies, and the Irish NGO Trocaire.

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<sup>5</sup> The figures given in this report are taken from official sources that match those gathered by international organisations and NGOs. There can be no strict guarantee that these figures are exact given the lack of a specialised body to collect and collate legal statistics and other quantitative information.