

any medical attention; discontinuation by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) of deliveries of sanitary napkins and failure to take action to address the situation; the fact that all the guards in the women's section were female; occupational activities, such as sewing classes, were offered to prisoners; and, no reported incidents of sexual or physical violence in the women's compound although women detainees spoke of the widespread and regular physical and sexual violence which they had suffered in cachots or detention centres before coming to Kigali Central Prison, an assertion confirmed by HRFOR officers.

While recognizing the difficult circumstances under which the government is operating, the report refers to the need for authorities to ensure compliance with at least some of the key principles set out in international standards related to conditions of imprisonment or detention, including: the full registration of all prisoners upon arrival at prison; an individual place to sleep for each prisoner; adequate and clean sanitary installations, baths and showers; regular supply of toilet articles, including soap, toothpaste, and sanitary napkins; availability of drinking water at all times; daily access to the open air for at least one hour; regular access to the services of health professionals, including gynaecologists; and, adequate medical treatment, if necessary.

In commentary on the activities of UN agencies and organs, the report notes, *inter alia*, that: HRFOR monitors had not received any training in monitoring, recognizing, and reporting gender-based violations of human rights and it appeared that there was not one human rights officer with gender expertise at HRFOR; the HRFOR periodic reports did not reflect any gender-disaggregated data in their findings, and none of the ongoing projects of HRFOR addressed the issue of violence against women or women victims of violence specifically; the activities of the Genocide and Vulnerable Groups Unit, established within HRFOR, had been suspended because of lack of resources; and these shortfalls were due not the least to the logistical difficulties and lack of support received from OHCHR in Geneva. The SR noted that the UNDP had increased its efforts to mainstream a gender perspective in its programmes and had, *inter alia*, focussed on women survivors in its reintegration programmes, involved women in income-generating activities, and planned to assist in the dissemination of the revised laws relating to rights of women when they are enacted. Efforts by UNDP and UNIFEM had also included initiation of a project for training trainers for trauma counselling of women survivors. The UNDP also launched a justice programme which, in 1996/97, addressed the need to improve prison conditions for women detainees and, in 1998, was designed to focus on providing free legal services for both women victims and perpetrators, train prosecutors and sensitize judges on human rights for women. Reference was also made to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and such points as: the appointment of a Regional Adviser for Refugee Women, with priority to be given to ensuring that psychological help and coun-

selling would be available to all refugee women victims of violence; the provision of gender training for UNHCR staff and the effective involvement of women in the implementation of programmes; and the long-term benefits of UNHCR resettlement projects for women being dependent on legal reform of outdated ownership and property rights, in particular relating to women, as well as on land reforms.

The recommendations in the report respond to conditions at the international and national levels and also address non-governmental organizations.

The report recommends, at the international level, *inter alia*, that:

- ♦ the General Assembly appropriate long-term financing for the ICTR, ensure that qualified personnel are given the opportunity to work there with adequate incentives, and address the secondment of specialists and experts for long-term contracts as a high priority;
- ♦ all states cooperate with the Tribunal, and assist in gathering evidence and in arresting and transferring all individuals indicted by the ICTR;
- ♦ the Victims and Witness Protection Programme of the ICTR be reviewed by a team of international experts, and appropriate action taken to ensure that witnesses feel confident enough to testify, and the international community consider relocating prime witnesses outside Rwanda;
- ♦ the ICTR consider using the witness incognito provisions of the rules of procedure and evidence to enable witnesses to testify without fear of reprisals;
- ♦ the OTP be more proactive in the area of investigations of sexual violence and more creative in its indictments with regard to sexual violence, along the lines pursued by the Tribunal on the former Yugoslavia;
- ♦ a combined task force of individuals from all the donor agencies be established on an urgent basis to deal with the issue of sexual violence and its consequences for health, economic empowerment, educational opportunity and training; and
- ♦ all UN agencies initiate programmes and support local organizations working for the psychological and social rehabilitation of women victims of violence, and design programmes specifically aimed at providing economic and social support for these women, including income-generating activities, scholarships for their children, medical care, social assistance, and food distribution.

At the national level, the report recommends, *inter alia*, that the government:

- ♦ implement the Arusha Accords and move speedily in the direction of democracy and power-sharing; stop all arbitrary arrests, release unconditionally