

Faustin Twagiramungu, that as many as 300,000 have died since the end of the civil war are, however, grossly exaggerated for political effect.

The government is sensitive to criticism and has detained independent Rwandan journalists, e.g., André Sibomana, for questioning. Over 40 foreign NGOs were expelled, without prior warning, after December 6, 1995, allegedly for their failure to coordinate their activities with the government, for poor performance or for reasons of security. However, the government's failure to consult and its arbitrary procedure suggest that it had a more complex agenda.

CANADIAN POSITION

Canada recognizes the extraordinary challenge faced by Rwandans and their government to rebuild after the genocide, politically, socially, legally and economically. The establishment of the rule of law is needed to ensure that the perpetrators of genocide and other human rights abuses receive, and are seen to receive, their due retribution, through the International Tribunal or the national judicial system. Canada is concerned by the ambiguous signals on national reconciliation transmitted to the refugees by the ongoing arrests, the reduction of UNAMIR, the expulsion of the NGOs and the Kibeho and Kanama killings.

In 1995, Canada contributed \$1 million to the Tribunal to allow it to engage expert Canadian investigators. CIDA set up projects designed to build up the institutional and investigative capabilities of the Ministry of Justice. CIDA is also supporting the deployment of international human rights monitors by the UN Centre for Human Rights, promoting respect for human rights among parliamentarians, establishing a national human rights centre and aiding local NGOs active in promoting human rights. Other CIDA projects are designed to rehabilitate the survivors of the genocide, mostly widows and orphans.

The Commission on Human Rights has approved the appointment of a Special Rapporteur to investigate human rights violations in Rwanda and requested the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to set up a team of human rights monitors and provide human rights technical assistance to the Rwandan government. Canada recently led on a resolution at Third Committee of UNGA50 on the human rights situation in Rwanda and will continue to do so at the Commission on Human Rights in March 1996.