

Prescribed subject 5: Conflict and intervention

Read sources Q to T and answer questions 17 to 20. The sources and questions relate to case study 1: Rwanda (1990–1998) — Impact: social impact; refugee crisis.

Source Q Philippe Lamair, a Belgian journalist specializing in international politics, writing in the article “Cooperation crucial in Rwanda crisis” for the UNHCR’s *Refugees Magazine* (September 1994).

On 28 April 1994, some 250 000 Rwandese flooded into Tanzania in one single human wave—at the time, it was the biggest and fastest refugee movement the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had ever witnessed ...

Jacques Franquin, coordinator of UNHCR activities in Ngara, Tanzania remembers his initial reaction was to call his non-governmental organization (NGO) colleagues. “I rushed to my radio and called Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) to quickly send us reinforcements, supplies and, above all, a water provision specialist. MSF worked all night in Benaco (a refugee camp in Tanzania) to provide a minimum of drinking water to the refugees.”

Thanks to constant cooperation from NGOs, UNHCR managed to cope with the arrival of this human tide and saved many lives.

“The cooperation between UNHCR and the NGOs in this emergency situation was almost perfect,” said Franquin ...

More than 15 NGOs work at the Benaco site. Each one is part of a complex project managed by the UNHCR, and each one has its speciality ...

Despite the early successes, the battle has not yet been won. Big problems are an everyday fact of life here. Just to avoid starvation, some 200 tons of food must be shipped to Benaco each and every day ... Add to that the problems of hygiene, the prevention of epidemics, the search for new sources of water, and the security problems inevitable in a population of hundreds of thousands of refugees ...

So the work goes on, day by day, problem by problem. So far, UNHCR and its NGO partners have exceeded expectation.

Source R Barry Lewis, an English photojournalist and filmmaker, photographing a Red Cross hospital at the Kibumba Refugee Camp in Goma, Zaire (July 1994).



Source S

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Source T

Gérard Prunier, a French academic and historian, specializing in central Africa, writing in the academic book *The Rwanda Crisis: History of a Genocide* (1997).

The Hutu power structure ruled unchallenged in the camps ... The very men who had organized and carried out the genocide were in charge of most administrative aspects of camp life. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and many non-governmental organizations (NGOs) worked with them on matters of food distribution, health and schooling. Ex-FAR (Forces Armees Rwandaises/ Rwandan Armed Forces) soldiers and *Interahamwe* militiamen trained in full view of the foreign camp personnel. They collected taxes from the refugees and dealt violently with dissenters [those who refused]. Beatings and murders were commonplace, as was the intimidation of those who refused to collaborate with the extremist leadership. Refugees who talked about going back to Rwanda were endangering their lives.

End of prescribed subject 5

References:

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- Source H.** Adapted from *An Account, Much Abbreviated, of the Destruction of the Indies, with Related Texts*, ed. Franklin W. Knight, & tr. Andrew Hurley, published by Hackett Publishing Company. Copyright © 2003.
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- Source J.** Ordner, P., 1939. *Les Semeurs*. Chronicle / Alamy Stock Photo.
- Source L.** Adapted from *Vital Crossroads: Mediterranean Origins of the Second World War, 1935–1940*, by Reynolds M. Salerno, published by Cornell University Press. Copyright © 2002 by Cornell University.
- Source M.** Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, 1960. *Statement of purpose*. [pdf] Available at: <http://nationalhumanitiescenter.org/pds/maai3/protest/text2/snccstatementofpurpose.pdf> [accessed 8 May 2019]. Source adapted.
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- Source R.** Lewis, B., 1994. Red Cross hospital at the Kibumba refugee camp, Goma. Barry Lewis / Alamy Stock Photo.
- Source T.** Prunier, Gerard, *The Rwanda Crisis, 1959-1994: History of a Genocide*, pages 374–375 (London: Hurst Publishers, 1998). Reprinted with kind permission from Hurst Publishers.