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# Rwandan Refugees In The Democratic R Lic Of The Congo

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Education for Refugee Children from Rwanda  
1994-1996

The Implementation of the Principle of Non-  
Refoulement in Africa. The Protection of the  
Rights of Refugees in situation of Massive Influx  
Ethnic Politics and Democratic Transition in  
Rwanda

Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council  
2014-2015

Rwanda, Blood Everywhere and Beyond  
Rethinking Information Intervention in Violently  
Divided Societies

The Democratic Republic of Congo  
Rwanda

Surviving School

1 August 2014 - 31 July 2015

The Hunting and Killing of Rwandan Refugees in  
Zaire-Congo 1996-1997

A Case Study of Rwandan Refugees  
Lessons from the Rwanda Experience

Post-genocide Rwandan Refugees

America's Wars on Democracy in Rwanda and the  
DR Congo

The Ordeal of a Rwandan Refugee in Zaire

Rwandan Refugees in the Democratic Republic of  
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Humanitarian Law During the Congo Wars  
Child Health in Complex Emergencies  
Forced Migration and Mortality  
The African Stakes of the Congo War  
International Potato Center  
Conflict in the African Great Lakes Region  
Those We Throw Away Are Diamonds  
Step Aside Mr. President  
The Economics of Civil War  
The Control and Constraint of Refugee Futures  
A critical analysis of regional and international  
involvement  
Congo and Regional Geopolitics, 1996-2006  
The 2005 CIA World Factbook  
Weapons and the World  
Repatriation, Insecurity, and Peace  
Why They Refuse to Return 'home': Myths and  
Realities  
Let There Be a Peaceful Transition of Power in  
Rwanda  
Surviving the Slaughter  
Skeletons of the Past, Memories of the Future  
Impossible Refuge  
The Story Behind the Refugee Crisis in Southwest  
Uganda  
The Rwandan Experience  
MONUC's Public Information Operations and  
Conflict Transformation in the Democratic  
Republic of Congo  
The Case of the Democratic Republic of Congo

*Rwandan  
Refugees In  
The  
Democratic  
R Lic Of The  
Congo*

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## **ULISES FLORES**

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### **Education for Refugee Children from Rwanda**

**1994-1996** National Academies Press  
Rwanda: Rebuilding of a Nation is a story that takes the reader through a sweeping panorama of Rwanda's history, from its recent past as a nearfailed state to its present as a beacon of hope and successful innovations. Rwanda's rise from the ashes detailed in this book is the culmination of a visionary and laborious process of rebuilding a nation from the brink of collapse. It is also a story of reconciling a people that had been taught to see each other as enemies.

Twenty years ago, the world wrote off Rwanda after the worst genocide in recent times left over one million of its people dead and another three million in refugee camps in neighbouring countries. The country was broken in every way possible - socially, culturally, economically and politically. Today, Rwanda has been rebuilt and has become a respectable country, receiving many international accolades for its extraordinary leadership and achievements. The backbone and custodian of this agenda has been and remains the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF). This was the case right from its inception before and during the liberation struggle to the implementation of

this transformation. The book traces the success of the RPF-driven transformation, which derives from the combination of three interrelated factors. First, a people-centred governance that has spearheaded community development, ownership and accountability. Second, home-grown initiatives in different sectors that have helped to adequately respond to extraordinary challenges. And third, a visionary leadership that listens to its people and inspires them towards self-reliance and dignity. Finally, the book shows that Rwanda's achievements have been possible because the RPF's development agenda is built on power-sharing,

consensus-building, gender equality and the primacy of security.

*The Implementation of the Principle of Non-Refoulement in Africa.*

*The Protection of the Rights of Refugees in situation of Massive Influx* Cambridge University Press

Throughout the 1990s, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) faced challenges posed by the genocide of Rwandan Tutsis and a succession of outbreaks of political violence in Rwanda and in its neighbours. This book recounts the experiences of the MSF teams working in the field.

Ethnic Politics and Democratic Transition in Rwanda Universidad de Deusto

"The 2005 CIA World Factbook" by United

States. Central Intelligence Agency. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten—or yet undiscovered gems—of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

**Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council 2014-2015**

International Potato Center

This book examines a decade-long period of instability, violence and state decay in Central Africa from 1996, when the war started, to 2006, when elections formally ended the political transition in the Democratic Republic of Congo. A unique combination of circumstances explain the unravelling of the conflicts: the collapsed Zairian/Congolese state; the continuation of the Rwandan civil war across borders; the shifting alliances in the region; the politics of identity in Rwanda, Burundi and eastern DRC; the ineptitude of the international community; and the emergence of privatized and criminalized public spaces and economies, linked to the global

economy, but largely disconnected from the state - on whose territory the "entrepreneurs of insecurity" function. As a complement to the existing literature, this book seeks to provide an in-depth analysis of concurrent developments in Zaire/DRC, Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda in African and international contexts. By adopting a non-chronological approach, it attempts to show the dynamics of the inter-relationships between these realms and offers a toolkit for understanding the past and future of Central Africa.

**Rwanda, Blood Everywhere and Beyond** Springer

Nature

This book offers an

examination of how a deeply divided post-conflict society embarks on democratic transition. Using Rwanda as the case study, it combines analysis of democratic transition and ethnopolitical debate, asking why deeply divided ethnic societies have a tendency to fail. Though marginalised in existing literature on democratic transition, this path-breaking book shows how ethnicity has a significant impact on the direction and success of democratic process. The initial failure of democratic transition in Rwanda shows that the current regime will need to be sensitive to ethnicity, ethnopolitical consciousness and mobility in order to be successful in its second

transition attempt. Based on key informant interviews, participant observation and primary resources, this book develops beyond the case study of Rwanda to posit a new framework that integrates variables of unity, equality, trust and institutional engineering in an integrative model to study and evaluate democratic transition in divided or post-conflict society. Ethnic Politics and Democratic Transition in Rwanda will be of interest to students and scholars of democratization, democracy, and ethnic politics and conflict. *Rethinking Information Intervention in Violently Divided Societies* Good Press The African Stakes in the Congo War analyzes the Congo

conflict by looking at the roles played by various states and factors in the conflict. Part I introduces the conflict by showing the historical and regional context of the war. Part II examines those states and groups that worked to support the Kaliba regime; Part III examines the rebel groups working to overthrow Kabila and those intervening on their behalf. Part IV looks at the role of supposedly neutral states such as South Africa and looks at the social and economic effects of the war by examining trans-state factors such as rebel groups, arms trading, and economic consequences. The collection includes both African and US/UK scholars, and covers the recent transfer of

power from Laurent to Joseph Kabila.

**The Democratic Republic of Congo**

Fountain Publishers

In this firsthand account of inexplicable brutality, day-to-day suffering, and survival, Marie Beatrice Umutesi sheds light on the "other genocide" that targeted the Hutu refugees of Rwanda after the victory of the Rwandan Patriotic Front in 1994.

Umutesi's documentation of these years provides the world a history that is still widely unknown. Available in English for the first time, this poignant autobiography is more than a testimony to the lives and humanity lost; it is a call for those responsible for the atrocious crimes--and the devastating

silence--to be held accountable.

Rwanda FriesenPress

This book highlights the repeated refusal of post-genocide Rwandan refugees to return 'home' and why even high-profile government officials continue to flee to this day. This resistance has taken place for a lengthy period in spite of the fact that genocide ended 25 years ago and the government of Rwanda and the United Nations have assured security in the country. Based on interviews conducted with a number of refugees living in Africa, Europe, and North America, the book explains the high degree of fear and trauma refugees have experienced in the face of the present Rwandan government



that was involved in the genocide and other serious crimes both in Rwanda and the neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo. With this book, refugee policies and implementation of the United Nations and some host countries in Africa must be questioned. Some exiles have been stripped of their refugee status in early 2018 and host countries may refoul the refugees back to Rwanda, counter to the principle of non-refoulement (“no expulsion of refugees to a high-risk country”), the cornerstone of asylum and of international refugee law. “Forced migration is at the heart of the peacebuilding, conflict and insecurity

challenges of the Great Lakes region of Africa. Refugee flows between the DRC and Rwanda have epitomized the human misery of contemporary armed conflict, in particular in the 1990s. Masako Yonekawa provides unique insights that are both politically compelling and deeply moving at the human level. It is written by someone with firsthand experience of the tragedy, and it effectively demonstrates that the humanitarian crisis of forced migration in the region was also a political crisis and a failure of international engagement. It is essential reading for anyone wishing to understand this difficult episode.” Edward Newman, Professor, School of

Politics and  
International Studies,  
University of Leeds  
Surviving School  
Greenhaven Publishing  
LLC

Highlights emerging  
trends and concerns  
regarding armed  
violence and small  
arms proliferation as  
well as related policies  
and programming.

*1 August 2014 - 31 July  
2015* Penguin

Based on the author's  
thesis (doctoral)--  
University of Hamburg,  
2011 under title  
Enforcement  
mechanisms to  
implement  
international law  
standards for the  
protection of refugees.

**The Hunting and  
Killing of Rwandan  
Refugees in Zaire-  
Congo 1996-1997**

Emmanuel Bikorimana  
Impossible Refuge  
brings the perspectives

of refugees into rapidly  
emerging dialogues  
about contemporary  
situations of mass  
forced migration,  
asking: what does it  
mean to be displaced?  
Based on multi-sited  
ethnographic research  
conducted with  
refugees from Central  
Africa living in  
situations of protracted  
asylum in Uganda and  
resettlement in  
Australia, the book  
provides a unique  
comparative analysis  
of global humanitarian  
systems and the  
experiences of  
refugees whose lives  
are interwoven with  
them. The book  
problematizes the  
solutions that are  
currently in place to  
resolve the  
displacement of  
refugees, considering  
that since  
displacement cannot

be reduced to a politico-legal problem but is an experience that resonates at an existential level, it cannot be assumed that politico-legal solutions to displacement automatically resolve what is, fundamentally, an existential state of being. Impossible Refuge therefore offers a new theoretical foundation through which to think about the experiences of refugees, as well as the systems in place to manage and resolve their displacement. The book argues that the refuge provided to refugees through international humanitarian systems is conditional: requiring that they conform to lifestyles that benefit the hegemonic future horizons of the

societies that host and receive them. Impossible Refuge calls for new ways of approaching displacement that go beyond the exceptionality of refugee experience, to consider instead how the contestation and control of possible futures makes displacement a general condition of our time. As such, it will appeal to scholars across the social sciences with interests in migration and refugees, humanitarianism and violence, sovereignty and citizenship, cosmology and temporality, and African studies, broadly.

**A Case Study of  
Rwandan Refugees**

Lulu.com

This study analyzes the causes of civil wars in

the Congo since independence and investigates how the Congo case fits the model of civil war proposed by Collier and Hoeffler. Five conclusions arise from this case study. First, the level and growth rate of national income increased the risk of war by reducing the cost of organizing rebellions and the government's ability to counteract the rebellions. Second, while regional ethnic dominance served as a basis for mobilization of rebellions, ethnic antagonism was also an obstacle to the expansion of civil wars beyond the province of origin. Third, while natural resource dependence was a significant determinant of civil wars in the DRC, it is the

geographic concentration of natural resources and their unequal distribution that made the Congo particularly prone to civil war. Fourth, the government's ability to counteract rebellions depended more on external support than on the government's military and economic capacity. Fifth, discriminatory nationality laws, disruptions in the ethnic balance of the eastern region caused by the influx of Rwandan Hutu refugees in 1994, and shared ethnicity between rebels and neighboring regimes - variables which are not included in the Collier-Hoeffler model - were significant determinants of the outbreak of civil wars

in the 1990s.

### **Lessons from the Rwanda Experience**

Médecins Sans  
Frontières  
Rwanda, this small  
country located in the  
center of Africa, was  
filled with human blood  
in 1994. Extremist  
Rwandans killed about  
1 million people in only  
one hundred days,  
about 3 million fled  
Rwanda into exile in  
Democratic Republic of  
Congo ( ex-Zaire)  
where they would be  
killed by the Rwandan  
Patriotic Army from  
1996 until 1998. This  
book is about a  
testimony of two boys  
who survived these  
massacres in which  
they had lost both their  
parents who were  
killed in the forests of  
the Congo. The older  
boy, 7 years old at that  
time, had to take care  
of his little brother, a

newborn whose mother  
was killed only a  
couple hours after his  
birth. Miraculously,  
they both traveled the  
entire country of the  
Congo and came back  
to Rwanda. Once in  
their home country of  
Rwanda, in their own  
home village, the  
neighbours, who  
wanted to keep their  
inheritance, accused  
them of committing  
genocide in 1994. But  
at the time of this  
heinous crime, the  
older brother was only  
5 years old, and his  
little brother was not  
born yet. To survive  
the attacks,  
harassment, and terror  
of these neighbours,  
ancient refugees from  
Uganda, they became  
"street kids" where I  
met them.

*Post-genocide  
Rwandan Refugees The  
Bloodbath of Rwandan*

Refugees in the Democratic Republic of Congo  
 Testimonies from a survivor  
 Rwanda is a country that has suffered a lot over the last 3 decades and in the 1990s over a million of Rwandan people were killed during a violence instigated by their leaders and rebel group under the command of the current president Kagame. Part of the problem was restricted political ambitions of the Rwandans and lack of democratic models in power transitions. Today Rwanda faces the same political situation whereby, the current president regards himself as a super human, by refusing to dialogue with Rwandans with dissenting views. In fact, he has gone an

extra mile by imprisoning, killing and exiling them. Currently Rwandans are subjected to fear, no choice and no freedom to political ambitions. Most recently President Kagame decided to extend his term limits till 2034, and for this reason there is a fear that Rwanda could once again fall into violence. Lack of smooth power transition in the country inhibits the progression of the society. Therefore, it is important to address the risks of President Kagame's decision to extend his rule and the need bring political change and smooth power transition in the country to avoid another humanitarian disaster like the one the world witnessed in the 1990s. What you

will find in this book is  
1) Rwanda's unanswered questions,  
2) Rwanda's untold horror stories, 3) The uncertain homecoming of Rwandan refugees, 4) The struggle against unjust laws, unjust government programs and unjust authority in Rwanda, 5) Rwanda's deception and defiance, 6) Mapping political solution in Rwanda, 7) How to win the fight against Rwanda's autocratic leadership, 8) The urgency of President Kagame to step aside, and MANY MORE.

*America's Wars on Democracy in Rwanda and the DR Congo*  
Cambridge University Press

A New York Times Book Review Editors' Choice  
• Named a Best Nonfiction Book of 2021 by Kirkus A

stunning and heartbreaking lens on the global refugee crisis, from a man who faced the very worst of humanity and survived to advocate for displaced people around the world One day when Mondiant Dogon, a Bagogwe Tutsi born in the Democratic Republic of Congo, was only three years old, his father's lifelong friend, a Hutu man, came to their home with a machete in his hand and warned the family they were to be killed within hours. Dogon's family fled into the forest, initiating a long and dangerous journey into Rwanda. They made their way to the first of several UN tent cities in which they would spend decades. But their search for a safe haven had just begun.

Hideous violence stalked them in the camps. Even though Rwanda famously has a former refugee for a president in Paul Kagame, refugees in that country face enormous prejudice and acute want. For much of his life, Dogon and his family ate barely enough to keep themselves from starving. He fled back to Congo in search of the better life that had been lost, but there he was imprisoned and left without any option but to become a child soldier. For most refugees, the camp starts as an oasis but soon becomes quicksand, impossible to leave. Yet Dogon managed to be one of the few refugees he knew to go to college. Though he hid his status from his fellow

students out of shame, eventually he would emerge as an advocate for his people. Rarely do refugees get to tell their own stories. We see them only for a moment, if at all, in flight: Syrians winding through the desert; children searching a Greek shore for their parents; families gathered at the southern border of the United States. But through his writing, Dogon took control of his own narrative and spoke up for forever refugees everywhere. As Dogon once wrote in a poem, "Those we throw away are diamonds."  
*The Ordeal of a Rwandan Refugee in Zaire* Editions L'Harmattan  
 In recent years the number of complex humanitarian



emergencies around the world has been steadily increasing. War and political, ethnic, racial, and religious strife continually force people to migrate against their will. These forced migrants create a stream of new challenges for relief workers and policy makers. A better understanding of the characteristics of refugee populations and of the population dynamics of these situations is vital. Improved research and insights can enhance disaster management, refugee camp administration, and repatriation or resettlement programs. Forced Migration and Mortality examines mortality patterns in complex human-itarian

emergencies, reviewing the state of knowledge, as well as how patterns may change in the new century. It contains four case studies of mortality in recent emergencies: Rwanda, North Korea, Kosovo, and Cambodia. Because refugees and internally displaced persons are likely to continue to be a significant humanitarian concern for many years, research in this field is critical. This is the first book to comprehensively explore forced migration and mortality and it provides useful material for researchers, policy makers, and relief workers. Rwandan Refugees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

and the Application of International Humanitarian Law During the Congo Wars  
 Springer Nature  
 Addressing the health needs of children in complex emergencies is critical to the success of relief efforts and requires coordinated and effective interventions. However, little systematic work has been undertaken to evaluate such care. To address this need, this monograph presents a review of the published literature in this area, providing background on the burden of disease, the major causes of morbidity and mortality, and the evidence base for effective interventions. It also describes surveys of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)

and international agencies providing care to children in complex emergencies, which were conducted to identify guidelines commonly used to provide such care and assesses the content and limitations of these guidelines. A more in-depth survey of several organizations was also conducted to assess obstacles to this kind of care. On the basis of the survey findings and the review of the published literature, the working group recommended that evidence-based, locally adapted guidelines to address the curative and preventive care of children in complex emergencies and health systems planning should be adopted by ministries of health and supported by the World

Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF. The guidelines should target, as much as possible, the different levels of health care workers providing care to children to ensure appropriate, effective, and uniform care in a variety of situations. Child Health in Complex Emergencies presents specific examples of areas for further research and guideline development. This report is not intended to be an exhaustive and definitive assessment of child health in complex emergencies. The topic is much too vast and complex, and different individuals and institutions will have incompatible perspectives. Rather, we aim to provide a starting point for discussion and debate

on how to improve the care of children in these settings.

### **Child Health in Complex**

**Emergencies** National Academies Press

In this study, a legal analysis is presented of the responsibility of the RPA,<sup>1</sup> FDLR,<sup>2</sup> and FAZ<sup>3</sup> for military operations conducted by them during the two Congo Wars (Congo War I and II) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

<sup>4</sup> In particular, an enquiry will be undertaken into the lawfulness of the killing of Rwandan refugees during these military operations. This will be achieved by looking at the requisite International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law governing the protection of refugees in relation to

the conduct of hostilities. Specific emphasis will be placed on the prevailing facts and circumstances relevant to the killing of refugees during the wars, and evidence provided by key witnesses will be relied upon to shed light on the situation on the ground. The study will examine the legal implications of the actions of the parties involved. It will look at who should be held accountable for the violations of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law in relation to the killing of refugees. Finally, certain recommendations will be made to address the deficiencies in the law in relation to the protection of civilian, especially refugees

during armed conflict. Copyright.  
*Forced Migration and Mortality* Springer  
 Through a rigorous critique of the dominant narrative of the Rwandan genocide, Collins provides an alternative argument to the debate situating the killings within a historically-specific context and drawing out a dynamic interplay between national and international actors.  
*The African Stakes of the Congo War* Springer  
 This book highlights the repeated refusal of post-genocide Rwandan refugees to return 'home' and why even high-profile government officials continue to flee to this day. This resistance has taken place for a lengthy period in spite

of the fact that genocide ended 25 years ago and the government of Rwanda and the United Nations have assured security in the country. Based on interviews conducted with a number of refugees living in Africa, Europe, and North America, the book explains the high degree of fear and trauma refugees have experienced in the face of the present Rwandan government that was involved in the genocide and other serious crimes both in Rwanda and the neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo. With this book, refugee policies and implementation of the United Nations and some host countries in Africa must be questioned. Some exiles have been

stripped of their refugee status in early 2018 and host countries may refoul the refugees back to Rwanda, counter to the principle of non-refoulement ("no expulsion of refugees to a high-risk country"), the cornerstone of asylum and of international refugee law. "Forced migration is at the heart of the peacebuilding, conflict and insecurity challenges of the Great Lakes region of Africa. Refugee flows between the DRC and Rwanda have epitomized the human misery of contemporary armed conflict, in particular in the 1990s. Masako Yonekawa provides unique insights that are both politically compelling and deeply moving at the human

level. It is written by someone with firsthand experience of the tragedy, and it effectively demonstrates that the humanitarian crisis of forced migration in the region was also a political crisis and a failure of international

engagement. It is essential reading for anyone wishing to understand this difficult episode."

Edward Newman,  
Professor, School of  
Politics and  
International Studies,  
University of Leeds.

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