



<b>COLLABORATORS</b>
----------------------

	<i>TITLE :</i> 201		
<i>ACTION</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>DATE</i>	<i>SIGNATURE</i>
WRITTEN BY		August 10, 2024	

<b>REVISION HISTORY</b>
-------------------------

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	201.guide . . . . .	1
1.2	201.guide/Rwanda . . . . .	1
1.3	201.guide/Geography (Rwanda) . . . . .	2
1.4	201.guide/People (Rwanda) . . . . .	3
1.5	201.guide/Government (Rwanda) . . . . .	4
1.6	201.guide/Government (Rwanda 2. usage) . . . . .	5
1.7	201.guide/Economy (Rwanda) . . . . .	6
1.8	201.guide/Economy (Rwanda 2. usage) . . . . .	7
1.9	201.guide/Communications (Rwanda) . . . . .	7
1.10	201.guide/Defense Forces (Rwanda) . . . . .	8

# Chapter 1

## 201

### 1.1 201.guide

Texified version of data for Rwanda.

Texified using wfact from

Gerhard Leibrock  
Neuhäuselerstr. 12  
D-66459 Kirkel  
Germany

Tel.: 06849 / 6134  
INTERNET: leibrock@fsinfo.cs.uni-sb.de  
fach5@cipsol.cs.uni-sb.de

Project Gutenberg

P. O. Box 2782

Champaign, IL 61825

When all other email fails try our Michael S. Hart, Executive Director:

hart@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu (internet)    hart@uiucvmd (bitnet)

We would prefer to send you this information by email (Internet, Bitnet, Compuserve, ATTMAIL or MCImail).

Rwanda

### 1.2 201.guide/Rwanda

Rwanda

\*\*\*\*\*

---

Geography (Rwanda)  
People (Rwanda)  
Government (Rwanda)  
Government (Rwanda 2. usage)  
Economy (Rwanda)  
Economy (Rwanda 2. usage)  
Communications (Rwanda)  
Defense Forces (Rwanda)

### 1.3 201.guide/Geography (Rwanda)

Geography (Rwanda)  
=====

Location:  
Central Africa, between Tanzania and Zaire  
Map references:  
Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World  
Area:  
total area:  
26,340 km<sup>2</sup>  
land area:  
24,950 km<sup>2</sup>  
comparative area:  
slightly smaller than Maryland  
Land boundaries:  
total 893 km, Burundi 290 km, Tanzania 217 km, Uganda 169 km, Zaire 217 km  
Coastline:  
0 km (landlocked)  
Maritime claims:  
none; landlocked  
International disputes:  
none  
Climate:  
temperate; two rainy seasons (February to April, November to January); mild  
in mountains with frost and snow possible  
Terrain:  
mostly grassy uplands and hills; mountains in west  
Natural resources:  
gold, cassiterite (tin ore), wolframite (tungsten ore), natural gas,  
hydropower  
Land use:  
arable land:  
29%  
permanent crops: 11%  
meadows and pastures:  
18%  
forest and woodland:  
10%  
other:  
32%

---

Irrigated land:  
 40 km2 (1989 est.)  
 Environment:  
 deforestation; overgrazing; soil exhaustion; soil erosion; periodic ←  
 droughts  
 Note:  
 landlocked

## 1.4 201.guide/People (Rwanda)

People (Rwanda)

=====

Population:  
 8,139,272 (July 1993 est.)  
 Population growth rate:  
 2.9% (1993 est.)  
 Birth rate:  
 49.92 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Death rate:  
 20.87 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Net migration rate:  
 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Infant mortality rate:  
 119.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)  
 Life expectancy at birth:  
 total population:  
 41.23 years  
 male:  
 40.2 years  
 female:  
 42.28 years (1993 est.)  
 Total fertility rate:  
 8.27 children born/woman (1993 est.)  
 Nationality:  
 noun:  
 Rwandan(s)  
 adjective:  
 Rwandan  
 Ethnic divisions:  
 Hutu 90%, Tutsi 9%, Twa (Pygmoid) 1%  
 Religions:  
 Roman Catholic 65%, Protestant 9%, Muslim 1%, indigenous beliefs and other 25%  
 Languages:  
 Kinyarwanda (official), French (official), Kiswahili used in commercial centers  
 Literacy:  
 age 15 and over can read and write (1990)  
 total population:  
 50% male:  
 64%  
 female:

37%  
 Labor force:  
 3.6 million  
 by occupation:  
 agriculture 93%, government and services 5%, industry and commerce 2%  
 note:  
 49% of population of working age (1985)

## 1.5 201.guide/Government (Rwanda)

Government (Rwanda)

=====

Names:  
 conventional long form:  
 Republic of Rwanda  
 conventional short form:  
 Rwanda  
 local long form:  
 Republika y'u Rwanda  
 local short form:  
 Rwanda  
 Digraph:  
 RW  
 Type:  
 republic; presidential system  
 note:  
 a new, all-party transitional government is to assume office later this year, replacing the current MRND-dominated coalition  
 Capital:  
 Kigali  
 Administrative divisions:  
 10 prefectures (prefectures, singular - prefecture in French; plural - NA, singular - prefegitura in Kinyarwanda); Butare, Byumba, Cyangugu, Gikongoro ←  
 ' ,  
 Gisenyi, Gitarama, Kibungo, Kibuye, Kigali, Ruhengeri  
 Independence:  
 1 July 1962 (from UN trusteeship under Belgian administration)  
 Constitution:  
 18 June 1991  
 Legal system:  
 based on German and Belgian civil law systems and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted ←  
 compulsory  
 ICJ jurisdiction  
 National holiday:  
 Independence Day, 1 July (1962)  
 Political parties and leaders:  
 Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development (MRND), ←  
 President  
 HABYARIMANA's political movement, remains the dominant party; significant independent parties include: Democratic Republican Movement (MDR), Faustin TWAGIRAMUNGU; Liberal Party (PL), Justin MUGENZI; Democratic and Socialist

Party (PSD), Frederic NZAMURAMBAHO; Coalition for the Defense of the Republic (CDR), Martin BUCYANA; Party for Democracy in Rwanda (PADER), Jean NTAGUNGIRA; Christian Democratic Party (PDL), Nayinzira NEPOMUSCENE

note: formerly a one-party state, Rwanda legalized independent parties in mid-1991; since then, at least 10 new political parties have registered

Other political or pressure groups:  
since October 1990, Rwanda has been involved in a low-intensity conflict with the Rwandan Patriotic Front/Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPF/RPA)

Suffrage:  
universal adult at age NA

Elections:  
President:  
last held 19 December 1988 (next to be held NA December 1993); results - President Juvenal HABYARIMANA reelected

National Development Council:  
last held 19 December 1988 (next to be held NA December 1993); results - MRND was the only party; seats - (70 total) MRND 70

Executive branch:  
president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:  
unicameral National Development Council (Conseil National de Developpement)

## 1.6 201.guide/Government (Rwanda 2. usage)

Government (Rwanda 2. usage)

=====

Judicial branch:  
Constitutional Court (consists of the Court of Cassation and the Council of State in joint session)

Leaders:  
Chief of State:  
President Juvenal HABYARIMANA (since 5 July 1973)

Head of Government:  
Prime Minister Dismas NSENGIYAREMYE (since NA April 1992)

Member of:  
ACCT, ACP, AfDB, ECA, CCC, CEEAC, CEPGL, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:  
chief of mission:  
Ambassador Aloys UWIMANA

chancery:  
1714 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone:  
(202) 232-2882

US diplomatic representation:  
chief of mission:  
Ambassador Robert A. FLATEN

embassy:  
Boulevard de la Revolution, Kigali

mailing address:  
B. P. 28, Kigali



telephone:

[250] 75601 through 75603

FAX:

[250] 72128

Flag:

three equal vertical bands of red (hoist side), yellow, and green with a large black letter R centered in the yellow band; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia; similar to the flag of Guinea, which has a plain yellow band

## 1.7 201.guide/Economy (Rwanda)

Economy (Rwanda)

=====

Overview:

Almost 50% of GDP comes from the agricultural sector; coffee and tea make ↵  
up

80-90% of total exports. The amount of fertile land is limited, however, ↵  
and

deforestation and soil erosion have created problems. The industrial sector in Rwanda is small, contributing only 17% to GDP. Manufacturing focuses mainly on the processing of agricultural products. The Rwandan economy remains dependent on coffee exports and foreign aid. Weak international prices since 1986 have caused the economy to contract and per capita GDP to decline. A structural adjustment program with the World Bank began in October 1990. An outbreak of insurgency, also in October 1990, has dampened prospects for economic improvement.

National product:

GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$2.35 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate:

1.3% (1992 est.)

National product per capita:

\$290 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

6% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$350 million; expenditures \$453.7 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA million (1992 est.)

Exports:

\$66.6 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

coffee 85%, tea, tin, cassiterite, wolframite, pyrethrum

partners:

Germany, Belgium, Italy, Uganda, UK, France, US

Imports:

\$259.5 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

textiles, foodstuffs, machines and equipment, capital goods, steel, petroleum products, cement and construction material

partners:

US, Belgium, Germany, Kenya, Japan  
 External debt:  
 \$911 million (1990 est.)  
 Industrial production:  
 growth rate 1.2% (1988); accounts for 17% of GDP  
 Electricity:  
 30,000 kW capacity; 130 million kWh produced, 15 kWh per capita (1991)  
 Industries:  
 mining of cassiterite (tin ore) and wolframite (tungsten ore), tin, cement,  
 agricultural processing, small-scale beverage production, soap, furniture,  
 shoes, plastic goods, textiles, cigarettes  
 Agriculture:  
 accounts for almost 50% of GDP and about 90% of the labor force; cash crops  
 - coffee, tea, pyrethrum (insecticide made from chrysanthemums); main food  
 crops - bananas, beans, sorghum, potatoes; stock raising; self-sufficiency  
 declining; country imports foodstuffs as farm production fails to keep up  
 with a 3.8% annual growth in population

## 1.8 201.guide/Economy (Rwanda 2. usage)

Economy (Rwanda 2. usage)

=====

Economic aid:  
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$128 million; Western (non-US)  
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$2.0 billion; OPEC  
 bilateral aid (1979-89), \$45 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$58  
 million; note - in October 1990 Rwanda launched a Structural Adjustment  
 Program with the IMF; since September 1991, the EC has given \$46 million ↔  
 and  
 the US \$25 million in support of this program  
 Currency:  
 1 Rwandan franc (RF) = 100 centimes  
 Exchange rates:  
 Rwandan francs (RF) per US\$1 - 146.34 (January 1993), 133.35 (1992), 125.14  
 (1991), 82.60 (1990), 79.98 (1989), 76.45 (1988)  
 Fiscal year:  
 calendar year

## 1.9 201.guide/Communications (Rwanda)

Communications (Rwanda)

=====

Highways:  
 4,885 km total; 460 km paved, 1,725 km gravel and/or improved earth, 2,700  
 km unimproved  
 Inland waterways:

Lac Kivu navigable by shallow-draft barges and native craft

Airports:

- total:
  - 8
- usable:
  - 7
- with permanent-surface runways:
  - 3
- with runways over 3,659 m:
  - 0
- with runways 2,440-3,659 m:
  - 1
- with runways 1,220-2,439 m:
  - 2

Telecommunications:

- fair system with low-capacity radio relay system centered on Kigali;
- broadcast stations - 2 AM, 1 (7 repeaters) FM, no TV; satellite earth stations - 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT and 1 SYMPHONIE

## 1.10 201.guide/Defense Forces (Rwanda)

Defense Forces (Rwanda)

=====

Branches: Army (including Air Wing), Gendarmerie

Manpower availability:

- males age 15-49 1,675,160; fit for military service 853,467 (1993 est.); no conscription

Defense expenditures:

- exchange rate conversion - \$37 million, 1.6% of GDP (1988 est.)