

# B2R Travel Guide



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## Welcome to Rwanda

Muraho! (Hello!)

Bridge2Rwanda welcomes you to the country of Rwanda—one of the most promising countries in Africa. Today, Rwanda is considered one of the safest, cleanest, least corrupt and fastest growing countries on the continent. You will find that Rwanda is a nation where God is truly at work.

Bridge2Rwanda is privileged to be your host. This travel guide will help you to maximize the enjoyment of your trip. Please take the time to read it carefully. It is our desire that your experience in Rwanda will enlighten you, inspire you, and even change your life.

In His Hands,

Dale Dawson  
Bridge2Rwanda CEO



**“Look for where God is already at work and join Him there!”**  
**-Henry Blackaby, *Experiencing God***

## **Meet The Hospitality Team**

**Melissa Yates:**

Melissa has worked alongside Dale Dawson for over 20 years and transitioned with him into the nonprofit world. Melissa serves as Director of Development for Bridge2Rwanda and will be planning your trip. She looks forward to working with you to make this a great experience.

Email Melissa: [myates@bridge2rwanda.org](mailto:myates@bridge2rwanda.org)

Call Melissa: 501.658.5135



**Tom Allen:**

After 30 years as a successful attorney in California, Tom is a self-proclaimed “halftimer,” determined to move beyond success to significance. To fulfill this ambition, Tom serves as Bridge2Rwanda’s Country Director. Based in Kigali, Tom serves as our senior host and is responsible for expanding B2R’s dense network of friends and connections in Rwanda and beyond.

Email Tom: [tallen@bridge2rwanda.org](mailto:tallen@bridge2rwanda.org)

Call Tom (US): 1.318.813.1813

Call Tom (Rwanda): +25 078 830 0706



**Griffin Richards:**

Griffin is responsible for developing and coordinating B2R’s invitation-only tour business – offering high capacity visitors a first class “vacation with a purpose” experience. After graduating from Colby College in 2009, Griffin moved to Rwanda and worked for a year at the Ishema Hotel in Musanze. He grew up around the hospitality industry – interning at The Athens Group, a resort development company founded by his father.

Email Griffin: [grichards@bridge2rwanda.org](mailto:grichards@bridge2rwanda.org)

Call Griffin: +25 078 574 831

## **Preparing for Your Trip**

### **Timeline**

- 45 days prior to trip: Apply for Passport or confirm that your existing Passport will be valid for at least 6 months beyond your scheduled return to the US.
- 30-60 days prior to trip: Start vaccination process  
Book airline tickets  
Book accommodations
- 15 days prior to trip: Secure cash for your trip: \$100 denominations dated 2006 or newer. Alert your bank and credit card company of your travel plans.
- 10 days prior to trip: Begin packing (see packing list below)

### **Airline Tickets**

All international flights into Rwanda arrive at the Kigali International Airport (KGL), about six miles from central Kigali, the nation's capital city. International flights arriving in Kigali are with SN Brussels, KLM, Kenya Airways, Ethiopian Airlines, and RwandAir.

Bridge2Rwanda offers the following best-practices for securing flights:

1. Talk with Bridge2Rwanda representative, Melissa Yates, if you would prefer that B2R secure a flight for your trip.
2. If you would like to make your own flight arrangements, begin by checking the major travel websites such as Vayama, Kayak, Expedia and Travelocity for the best fares, as these will vary widely. Vayama is a travel search engine that checks all the major airlines as well as the Expedia and Travelocity platforms. If you are a student or are under 26 the best option might be STA Travel (statravel.com).
3. Look at different round-trip options for the best fares. Buying separate tickets may add a degree of complexity to the booking process, but may save you quite a bit of money.
  - a. Round trip from the U.S. city of your choice to Rwanda and back, or
  - b. Two separate round-trip tickets: one from the U.S. city of your choice

to a European city and back, and one round-trip ticket from the European city to Rwanda and back.

- c. Bags can usually be checked through all the way from your original departure location to your final destination, regardless of the option you choose.
4. Bridge2Rwanda has found that flying in and out of Brussels, Belgium is the easiest and quickest way to go. All the major airlines fly in and out of Brussels, so you can fly your preferred airline into Brussels and then take Brussels Airlines in and out of Kigali.
5. To take advantage of frequent flyer miles, alternate routes may be an option:
  - a. KLM Airlines flies from Amsterdam to Kigali
  - b. Delta flies from Dubai to Kigali
  - c. Ethiopian Airlines flies from Washington D.C. Dulles to Kigali (via Addis Ababa).

#### Airport Codes

ADD- Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
AMS- Amsterdam, Netherlands  
BRU- Brussels, Belgium  
CDG- Paris, France  
DUB- Dubai, UAE  
IAD- Washington D.C. Dulles  
KGL- Kigali, Rwanda  
LHR- London, England (Heathrow)  
NBO- Nairobi, Kenya

#### **Vaccinations and Medications**

The United States Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) suggests that you see a health-care provider at least four to six weeks before your trip to Rwanda. This will allow vaccines to take effect and give you time to take anti-malaria medicine prescribed by your doctor.

Vaccinations should be administered at a World Health Organization-approved vaccination center that will provide you with a completed, signed and stamped International Certificate of Vaccination. Rwanda requires travelers to show this certificate for admittance into the country.

## Travel Tip: Proof of Yellow Fever Vaccination is required to enter Rwanda. You must show card upon arrival at the Kigali International Airport.

Please visit the following websites for the most up-to-date information:

The Center for Disease Control and Prevention:  
[wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/Rwanda.aspx](http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/Rwanda.aspx)

WHO Immunization, Vaccines and Biological Department:  
[www.who.int/immunization/en/](http://www.who.int/immunization/en/)



### Malaria<sup>1</sup>

As for malaria medication, it is strongly recommended for your first one to three months, but basically it is up to you whether to take it after that. Malaria is common in Rwanda, even in Kigali, so it is advisable to take tablets throughout your stay. It is essential to avoid mosquito bites between 6pm and 6am (when the malaria-carrying *anopheles* species is active), which can usually be achieved successfully by sleeping under a mosquito net and/or covering exposed skin (especially ankles and wrists) in DEET. If you do decide to take preventative medication, side-effects are usually worse for the once-a-week tablets (e.g. Lariam) than for the daily options (e.g. Doxycycline and Malarone).

However, due to most Westerners' inexperience with tropical diseases, it is important that if you feel any symptoms of sickness, you seek medical attention. Most of these diseases, including malaria, are easily treated when diagnosed properly and early enough. While they aren't in abundance, there are a few reputable, English-speaking clinics in town that can diagnose ailments and prescribe medication.

## Packing

### Documents

Bridge2Rwanda suggests keeping the following items together in a secure wallet during your trip. We also suggest that you carry color copies of the following documents and email PDF copies to yourself and a family member.

- Passport- The United States Postal Service says to allow four to six weeks for the routine passport application process. For an extra fee, you can apply for their expedited process, which will take between two and three weeks. Please also print a high-quality copy of your passport to take with you.
- Airline tickets, flight itineraries, and in-country itinerary
- Photo copies of the front and back of your credit cards.

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<sup>1</sup> Information courtesy of International Justice Mission

- Medical Insurance Card(s)
- International Certificate of Vaccination.
- Bridge2Rwanda contact information.

## Luggage

- Along with your carry-ons, most airlines allow each passenger to check two pieces of luggage. Neither piece can exceed 50 lbs or 62 inches (height + width + length). **Please confirm your airline's specific limitations via their website. Consult with your airline to determine what baggage fees may apply.**
- Please make sure you pack your most essential items into your carry-ons, including a change of clothes and toiletries, in case of lost or delayed baggage.
- Bridge2Rwanda may request you to pack and check one bag with your clothes and personal items and check a second bag with essential items for our team members in Rwanda (a cardboard box wrapped with duct tape, an old suitcase that can be left or a duffle bag that can fold up for the return). Please feel free to use your second bag for personal items if needed.
- We will solicit requests from our team members in Rwanda before your trip and pass along their requests for you to consider including in your second checked bag.

**Travel Tip: Check your airline's website or the TSA website to review the latest travel guidelines, <http://www.tsa.gov/travelers/airtravel/>**

## Clothing

Temperatures in Rwanda are typically around 85 degrees Fahrenheit with cool mornings and evenings that could be as low as 50 degrees. Bring appropriate clothes for the warm and cool temperatures.

Although dress is casual for almost all occasions, Rwandans tend to dress conservatively and Bridge2Rwanda recommends that our guests do the same. Rwandan men rarely wear shorts and women and girls do not wear halter-tops, tank tops, short skirts or shorts in public.

Clothes can be washed periodically during the trip at your hotel for a fee. Consider quick drying clothes that can be hand washed.

Here is a checklist of clothing items to consider packing:

- Lightweight travel pants, skirts, khakis, jeans
- Long and short sleeved lightweight travel shirts, polo shirts and t-shirts
- Comfortable shoes, lightweight hiking boots/shoes and/or tennis shoes
- Rain jacket, sun hat

- Protective gloves for gorilla trekking
- Lightweight fleece jacket, sweater or sweatshirt
- Business attire if you are attending a reception with the US Ambassador or any other business meeting.

**Cultural Tip:** Rwandan's use the adjective 'smart' to describe someone who is dressed in business attire. Unlike American businesses that are more business casual, Rwandans take pride in dressing in a suit and tie. If you are meeting with a Rwandan leader or businessman during your trip, you may want to dress up accordingly.

### ***Did you Know?***

Rwanda's high altitude and tropical environment has a year round climate of about 30 degrees Celsius, or 85 degrees Fahrenheit with a rainy season in the Spring and Fall. Musanze, in the Northern Province, is generally 5-10° cooler.

### **Suggested Non-Clothing Items**

- Toiletries (toiletries are available in Rwanda but are more expensive)
- Flashlight or headlamp
- Feminine hygiene products
- Antibacterial hand sanitizer, antibacterial wipes and tissues
- Lip balm and lotion (airplane air is very dry)
- Sunglasses
- Sunscreen
- Small bottle of DEET insect repellent (can be purchased at Wal-Mart)
- Antibiotic ointment
- Band-Aids
- Tylenol, Aspirin and/or Advil
- Anti-acid medication
- Pepto-Bismol and Imodium
- Sleeping and motion sickness medicine
- Extra contacts and supplies
- Prescription antibiotics (discuss with your physician)
- Laundry bag
- Camera and/or camcorder with extra batteries, charger, and memory cards
- Binoculars (for game and bird viewing in Akagera National Park)
- Electrical adapters and converters  
Rwanda's electrical current is 220 volts, 50 hertz and uses the European style adapter plug (two round pin type). Many North American appliances are designed to operate only within the 100-125 volt range. These appliances will suffer damage if plugged into 220 volts without the proper transformer or

converter. You will need a step-down transformer that will reduce the voltage from 220 to 110.

**Travel Tip:** One of Rwanda's top goals is to be the ICT hub of East Africa by 2020. While there is still a lot of work to be done, you will find wireless internet available in most restaurants and hotels throughout the country.

### **Did You Know?**

In an effort to keep Rwanda clean and beautiful the Government has made plastic bags illegal.

Here are some informative websites for further information:

- Magellan's Travel Advice: [www.magellans.com/store/travel\\_advice](http://www.magellans.com/store/travel_advice)
- CDC Health Information for Travelers to Rwanda: [wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/rwanda.aspx](http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/rwanda.aspx)
- TravelSmith Travel Center: [www.travelsmith.com](http://www.travelsmith.com)
- OneBag: [www.onebag.com](http://www.onebag.com)

### **Money**

The unit of currency is the Rwandan franc (rwf) Because Rwanda's economy is almost completely cash-based, Bridge2Rwanda suggests that you do not rely on your credit cards and to bring enough **cash** to cover your expenses. Here are a few other helpful tips:

- Traveler's checks are **not accepted** outside of Kigali and we do not recommend using them as a source of currency.
- Bring enough U.S. dollars to cover all your trip expenses, unless arrangements have been made with B2R to cover expenses.
- **\$100** bills are preferred as bigger bills get better exchange rates. Bills must be **2006** or newer and in good condition or they will receive a lower exchange rate by Rwandan foreign exchange merchants.
- The exchange rate varies but the current rate in Rwanda is 590 Rwf to the dollar.
- Major credit cards are accepted only at major hotels and restaurants in the country.
- International ATMs (accepting VISA only) are available in Kigali but should not be heavily relied on.
- B2R Coordinators will happily assist you in exchanging USD for Francs at the best possible rate.
- **Prior to departure, be sure to notify your bank(s) and card issuer(s) of your travel itinerary to ensure proper use of your accounts!**

**Travel Tip:** It may be helpful to bring a few low denominations (\$5 or \$10) if you are flying through Nairobi or Addis Ababa since the restaurants there will accept US dollars and may not accept credit cards.

***Did you know?***

The average Rwandan makes \$2 a day and is not accustomed to seeing large amounts of money. As a cultural courtesy, Bridge2Rwanda requests that our guests only remove the necessary amount of money from their secure wallets when purchasing items in Rwanda.

**Travel Tip:** Rwandan Leadership is creating a cultural environment that encourages giving a hand up, not a handout. Bridge2Rwanda, in support of this initiative, advises our guests to not hand out money or other items.

“In Africa today, we recognize that trade and investment, and not aid, are pillars of development.” –His Excellency President Paul Kagame

**Accommodation/ Transportation**

Bridge2Rwanda will make all hotel reservations for you prior to your departure based on your specific preferences. In addition, when traveling around Rwanda, it is advised that our guests have a car and driver for transportation at all times. *B2R will assist you in making these reservations in advance.* We will secure a car and driver at the most economical rate with a company that we trust. Unless payment is arranged with B2R in advance, you will be asked to pay for your portion of the ground transportation and tip.

B2R will discuss payment for both hotel and transportation arrangements prior to your departure.

**Eating and Drinking**

Bridge2Rwanda will make all dining arrangements for your trip prior to your arrival based on your preferences. The number of dining options has increased dramatically in the last several years (especially in Kigali). Traditional Rwandan food is usually served in buffet style with beef, goat, tilapia, chicken, rice, beans, vegetables, and fruit being the staple items. For your safety, Bridge2Rwanda suggests avoiding tap water and drinks with ice while in Rwanda. We recommend ordering only fully cooked food and bottled water, which is widely available throughout the country. Tipping in restaurants is usually around 10% (depending on service).

**Culture Shock**

Culture shock is a normal response to an abnormal situation. Changes or transitions which require us to alter our routines, habits, patterns of behavior and sometimes our systems of priorities are normal when visiting a foreign country. It is common for travelers to experience some degree of culture shock.

Some people experience physical symptoms such as sleep disturbance, menstrual difficulties, stomach ailments and loss of or increase of appetite. Psychological problems may also arise such as depression, anxiety, moodiness, obsession with cleanliness and fear or negativity toward the host country and its nationals.

Remember, it is normal and that others around you are also experiencing distress. It will pass. Keep busy. Talk to someone about it and be aware that your expectations about your own ability to adjust may be too high.

## **Rwanda: The Land of a Thousand Hills**

### **Fast Facts**

Capital City: Kigali
Country Code: 250
Languages: Kinyarwanda, French, English, and Kiswahili
Money: Rwandan franc (Rwf); 1 USD $\approx$ 595 Rwf
Population: $\approx$ 10 million
Economy: Mainly subsistence farming. Coffee and tea are the major exports.

### **Geography**

Rwanda is known as “the land of a thousand hills”. It is a land-locked country in east-central Africa bordered by Uganda, Burundi, Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The country is known not only for its scenic rolling hills, but also for its volcanic mountain range in the northern portion of the country, which is protected by the Volcanoes National Park. Rwanda’s scenic beauty and rich biodiversity, including three national parks and twenty-three lakes, makes it one of the most unique and picturesque places in Africa.

### **History**

Rwanda was first colonized by Germany in the 1890s and was later controlled by Belgium after World War I. The European colonists traditionally played upon ethnic differences within the Rwandan population to divide and conquer the native people. Belgian colonists originally concentrated power with the minority Tutsi population. However, in the mid-1950’s, the Belgian authorities transferred much of the political power to the Hutu majority as the Tutsi leadership grew increasingly restless for independence. In 1959, the Hutu majority took power and gained independence from Belgium in 1962. This transfer of power marked the beginning of the ethnic conflict and violence between the Hutu and Tutsi.

The height of this ethnic conflict came in 1994 when extremists in the Hutu government planned and carried out a horrific genocide of the Tutsi minority. An estimated one million Tutsi and “moderate” Hutu were killed in a span of 100 days.

Today, seventeen years later, Rwanda is building a strong nation with an entrepreneurial economy that has become an example to all of Africa. By the year 2000, President Paul Kagame assumed the Presidency and was overwhelmingly endorsed by an election in 2003 and again in 2010. He is dedicated to moving his country beyond its past and creating a new Rwanda with a globally competitive economy.

*“Rwanda’s President, Paul Kagame, is the face of emerging African leadership. His reconciliation strategy, management model, empowerment of women in leadership and insistence on self-reliance are transforming a failed state into one with a bright future.”*

*-Time Magazine, The World’s 100 Most Influential People in 2009*

#### **Rwanda’s “Vision 2020” Goals:**

**Vision 2020: A 20-year strategic plan written and adopted by Rwanda in 2000.**

##### **Six Pillars of Vision 2020**

- **Good governance and capable state**
- **Human resource development and a knowledge-based economy**
  - **A private sector-led economy**
  - **Infrastructure development**
- **Productive and market oriented agriculture**
- **Regional and international economic integration**

##### **Three Cross-Cutting Priorities of Vision 2020**

- **Gender equality**
- **Protection of environment and sustainable natural resource management**
- **Science and technology including ICT (information and communications)**

## Communication, Culture, and Common Phrases

There are a number of differences between Rwandan and American culture that can cause unintended miscommunication. Bridge2Rwanda has outlined some of the cultural values and common phrases for our guests in order to facilitate successful and culturally courteous communication.

### Contrasts between American and Rwandan Cultural Patterns

American	Rwandan
Emphasis on equality between persons	Emphasis on hierarchy and status
Emphasis on informality in interaction	Emphasis on formality (especially when greeting someone)
Directness and truth is important	Smooth interpersonal relationships are more important than the truth
Truth is accuracy	Truth is expressing what will make the other person happy at the moment
Individualism/Independence	Dependence and obligation is valued in friendships

**Cultural Tip:** Saving Face... many times Rwandans will tell you what you want to hear even if it isn't exactly true. It is important to remain calm and composed as you resolve conflicts. If you let your emotions get involved you may unintentionally humiliate someone.

### Common Kinyarwanda Words and Phrases:

Good morning: MwahRahMootZAY (Mwaramutse)

Good afternoon: MweeReeWay (Mwiriwe)

Hello (if haven't seen in a while): MooRahHoh (Muraho)

How are you?: AhMahKooRoo (Amakuru)

What's up?: BEEtess? (Bitese?)

I'm fine: Nee MAYza (Ni meza)

Thank you: MooRahKohZay (Murakoze)

Goodbye (if not going to see for a while): MooRahBAYho (Murabeho)

See you tomorrow: Nah HAYJoh (Ni ahejo)

Yes: YAYgo (Yego)

No: Oya (Oya)

Okay: SahWah (Sawa) (Swahili)

What's your name?: WitWAHNday? (Witwa nde)

My name is \_\_\_\_.: NEETwah \_\_\_\_\_. (Nitwa)

No Problem: NAHkeyBAzoh (Ntakibazo)

Water: AhMahZee (Amazi)

Money: AhMaFahRanGah (Amafaranga)

White person: OoMooZoonGoo (Umuzungu) \*This is not considered derogatory, especially when spoken by children.

**Cultural Tip:** Do not ask a Rwandan if he is “Hutu” or “Tutsi”, or bring up the genocide unless it is brought up to you first. A Rwandan should be able to discuss these sensitive topics on his or her terms.

### **Did you know?**

On the last Saturday of every month there is mandatory community service for the entire country from seven in the morning until noon called *Umuganda* (meaning contribution). It is a Rwandan tradition that dates back to long before colonial times. Local businesses and public transport are closed until noon on these days.

## **Important Places**

### **Kigali Genocide Memorial Centre**

The Kigali Genocide Memorial Centre was opened in April 2004, on the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Rwanda’s 1994 genocide. The center is a permanent memorial to those who fell victim to the genocide and is built on a site where over 250,000 people are buried. A joint partnership between the Kigali City Council and the UK-based Aegis Trust, an organization dedicated to the prevention of genocide world wide, made this Genocide Memorial possible.

### **Nyamata Genocide Memorial Site**

Nyamata is situated in the Bugesera district of Rwanda just outside of Kigali. When the genocide erupted in April 1994, many people used the Catholic Church in Nyamata as a refuge. According to testimonies given by survivors, on April 10<sup>th</sup> 1994, about 10,000 people were killed in and around the area of the Catholic Church.

In memory of the people who lost their lives in Nyamata Church and its surrounding area, the Rwandan government, in collaboration with the genocide survivors from the Nyamata area, decided that the site would no longer be used as a church, but would be kept as a memorial to honor all those who lost their lives.

### **Volcanoes National Park**

The Volcanoes National Park is located in Northern Rwanda along the border of the DR Congo and Uganda. The park is the definitive location to trek the world-famous mountain gorilla. Five lush volcanoes (Karisimbi, Sabyinyo, Gahinga, Muhabura, and Bisoke) are home to the world’s last remaining mountain gorilla population, made famous by American zoologist Dian Fossey. Gorilla trekking is an experience of a lifetime and has become Rwanda’s number one tourist attraction. Permits to trek

the gorillas cost \$500 per person and should be booked well in advance. Visitors can also climb to the top of any of the five volcanoes, trek the rare Golden Monkey, or visit Diane Fossey's grave.

### **Hôtel des Mille Collines**

Welcome to the Hôtel des Mille Collines, made famous by the international success of the 2004 movie Hotel Rwanda. The Hotel is the site where hotelier, Paul Rusesabagina, housed his family and over 1,000 other refugees during the genocide of 1994. The hotel is undergoing renovation in 2010 and is known as a four-star establishment with a hotel swimming pool, tennis court and business center. Be aware of controversy in Rwanda surrounding the authenticity of Rusesabagina's story and his actions since 1994.

### **Akagera National Park**

One of the oldest national parks in Africa, Akagera was gazetted in 1934. Rwanda's only true savannah terrain, Akagera was well known for its rich wildlife, unique vegetation, and massive wetland systems. The permanent water supply from the wetlands allowed animals to stay near the park year round instead of making long, annual migrations in search of fresh water and grass. The years leading up to and following the genocide of 1994 saw the near destruction of the park due to high instability, encroachment, and poaching. Recently, however, a public-private partnership has been created to manage, oversee, and facilitate the restoration of the park to its former glory as one of the best game parks in Africa.

### **Lake Kivu**

Lake Kivu is one of the African Great Lakes and is the sixth largest lake in Africa. It lies on the border between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda, and is in the Albertine Rift, a part of the Great Rift Valley. The lake is a popular weekend destination for local business people and their families and sports a growing number of hotels, restaurants, and beaches.

### **Nyungwe National Forest**

Nyungwe Forest became a national park in 2005 (although it became a forest reserve in 1933) and is one of Rwanda's most exceptional destinations. The park is located along the Albertine Rift, a series of mountain ranges regarded as one of Africa's most important conservation hotspots due to its plethora of biodiversity and endemic species. Nyungwe covers almost 1000 sq. km and reaches elevations of up to 3000 meters. This mountainous, high-altitude rainforest is extremely rich in biodiversity, claiming over 280 avian, eighty-six mammal, and thirteen primate species. Nyungwe Forest is also said to be the location of the 'truest' and most remote source of the Nile River. Recent development of the park has led to a network of hiking trails, guided chimpanzee and colobus monkey treks, and a brand new canopy walk that stretches ninety meters long and as high as fifty meters above the ground. In addition, a new five-star lodge is now operating just outside the park, which is swiftly becoming the staple of Rwandan luxury and hospitality.

**Musanze**

Musanze, Rwanda is a district in the Northern Province. This is the most mountainous region of the country, containing the majority of the Volcanoes National Park. It is also the district where the mountain gorillas are found, making it the most popular tourist destination in the country. Musanze is the site of the Sonrise School, the Shyira Diocese, and the annual, world-famous Kwita Izina (baby gorilla naming) Ceremony.

**Emergency Contacts****Police**

+25 0788311224, +25 0788311120

**Fire and Rescue**

+25 0788311657

**U.S. Embassy**

Address: Boulevard de la Révolution

P.O. Box 28 Kigali, Rwanda

Telephone: (250) 505601, 505602, 505603

Fax: (250) 572128

<http://kigali.usembassy.gov/>

For emergencies after hours and on holidays call the Duty Officer at (250) 078-8300345 or call the main embassy number 250-252-596400, and dial 1.

**King Faisal Hospital**

King Faisal Hospital is located in Kigali, Rwanda behind the Laico Umubano Hotel.

This hospital provides 24-hour assistance with physicians and nurses on duty in the emergency rooms.

Telephone: 582-421 / 588-888/589-905/587-777

Appointment Hotline: Call 3939 from a cell phone or 0830-9003

24 hr Duty Nurse: 0853 -0351

## **Suggested Reading**

*A Thousand Hills* – Stephen Kinzer

The story of Paul Kagame, whose rebel army stopped the genocide and whose government has turned Rwanda into a new star of Africa.

*We Wish To Inform You That Tomorrow We Will Be Killed With Our Families*

-- Philip Gourevitch

The book describes Gourevitch's travels in Rwanda after the genocide, in which he interviews survivors and gathers information. Gourevitch retells the history of Rwanda leading up to the major events of 1994, retells survivors' stories, and reflects on the meaning of the genocide.

*The Fate (State) of Africa* -- Martin Meredith

A post-colonial history of Africa since the independence era began in the 1950's. The chapters on the Rwanda genocide and the subsequent Congo war provide an excellent historical overview.

*Land of a Thousand Hills* -- Rosamond Halsey Carr

The memoir of an American woman who owned and operated a flower plantation in Rwanda from 1949 until her death in 2006. She tells of her love for Rwanda, her friendship with Dian Fossey and surviving the genocide.

*Left to Tell* -- Immaculee Ilibagiza

This book is a powerful personal account of hiding silently in a cramped bathroom with seven other women for 91 days. During this terrifying time Immaculee discovers the power of prayer, sheds her fear of death, and forges a lasting relationship with God. She also discovers the meaning of unconditional love, powerful enough to forgive her family's killers.

*Shake Hands with the Devil* – Lt. Gen. Romeo Dallaire

Detailed eyewitness account of the failure of humanity to stop the genocide by the force commander of the UN Assistance Mission to Rwanda, 1993-1994.

*The Bishop of Rwanda* -- Bishop John Rucyahana

Bishop John describes the Rwandan genocide, what led up to it and how forgiveness and reconciliation is healing the country. Included is his personal story of exile, refugee camps and answering Jesus' call.

*In the River they Swim* – Michael Fairbanks

The antithesis to that search for solutions the next big theory of global poverty, this collection of essays tells the story of change in the microcosms of emerging businesses, industries, and governments. The essays display a personal and experiential nature that rigorous analysis alone cannot explain.

*Dead Aid: Why Aid Is Not Working and How There Is a Better Way for Africa*

--Dambisa Moyo

In this important analysis of the past fifty years of international (largely American) aid to Africa, economist and former World Bank consultant Moyo, a native of Zambia, prescribes a tough dose of medicine: stopping the tide of money that, however well-intentioned, only promotes corruption in government and dependence in citizens. Moyo advocates a smarter, though admittedly more difficult, policy of investment that has already worked to grow the economies of poor countries like Argentina and Brazil.