

UNAMIDR

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UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
(UNREO)

3 OCT 1994 - 2 FEB 1995

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UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

UNREO In-Country Report

2 February 1995

This sitrep is produced once a week. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of 1200, 2 February 1995.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

Cyanika camp with an estimated population of 30,000 on 29 December 1994, was closed on 28 January. The closure of Cyanika camp is significant in two ways. First, it may catalyse spontaneous returnee movement out of the remaining camps and second, it may go a long way to demonstrate that forcible closure can be avoided.

Movements

An increasing number of IDPs continue to be transported out of the remaining camps and an even bigger number continues to move out of camps on foot and unassisted by the available combined assets of the Operation Retour. During the reporting period (26 January-1 February), a total of 6773 IDPs were transported to their home communes. Daily breakdown of IDP movement is as follows:

26 January	1705
27 January	1106
28 January	386

(No movement on Sundays)

30 January	1495
31 January	955
1 February	1131

The total number of IDPs assisted home since the beginning of Operation Retour is now 27,713.

Transportation

Transportation was for the first time made available to IDPs in Mugano camp who were however reluctant to board the trucks. There has also been reluctance on the part of IDPs in Ndago to board trucks provided by Operation Retour. An information campaign has been intensified in these areas to detail transportation schedules and also to give more information to IDPs on the situation in their communes of origin.

Operation Retour is currently focusing IDP transportation from Rukondo camp where a total of 1400 were moved from the camp on 30 January alone.

Food distribution

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) was to make a final food distribution in six camps namely, Karambi, Mugano and Kanyinya on 30 January, and Kiraro, Mbuga and Murambi on 31 January. The six camps have a total population of over 28000. Food distribution has continued in Kibeho IDP camp. There are unconfirmed reports that the IDP population in this camp has recently swelled to an estimated 100,000 as at 31 January. This population increase may be attributed to continued food distribution in Kibeho. Whereas planners of Operation Retour believe that a vast majority of IDPs who left Cyanika did return to their home communes, a small percentage may have joined other camps.

Information campaign.

The information campaign has been sustained and refined. Operation Retour planners are currently finalising visual pictorial material in the form of posters and brochures which will not only supplement existing textual leaflets but will also in particular target the non-literate among the IDP population. There has been continued visits to camps by commune authorities and also to home communes by IDPs. Most IDPs visiting their home communes have expressed the need for improved security in the communes and also the need for official guidelines of arrest procedures and judicial system.

Home Communes

Operation Retour's emphasis has significantly shifted from assistance programmes in IDP camps to activities being undertaken in the home communes to establish support structures (such as shelter, health centres, means of communication, protection and security) that will enable those returning to reintegrate in the community and also encourage the return of those still in camps. This home commune focus characterises Phase 3 of Operation Retour and has an overall objective of improving living conditions in the communes not only for the returnees but also for the community at large.

Committee for commune rehabilitation: A committee for commune rehabilitation is to be set up within the IOC to ensure coordinated intervention in various key sectors. One focal area of intervention in commune rehabilitation is the provision of shelter.

IOC Shelter cell: The IOC shelter cell has been re-established. This is in view of the extreme importance and urgency of reconstruction of housing for the large number of returnees. The cell has assessed the destruction of housing as a result of the war to reach as high as 80% in some communes. The housing problem is further compounded by the need to resettle old caseload refugees given the lack of available and adequate housing. Shelter rehabilitation and reconstruction is to be undertaken through the assistance of Agencies and NGOs.

On-going activities: Other on-going activities in the home communes include:

- distribution of food, seeds and tools
- health monitoring and follow-up especially for those returnees coming from camps that had reported cases of disease outbreak
- joint RPA/UNAMIR patrols to ensure security
- provision of water and sanitation

REFUGEES

- UNHCR reports continued spontaneous return of refugees through the border points of Gisenyi, Cyangugu and Rusumo. Returnees continue to trickle in from Ngara and Benaco. A total of 193 refugees were registered at the border point of Rusumo between 21 and 26 January.
- A UNHCR-led task force is making contingency plans for possible rapid massive refugee movement in the event of volcanic eruption in the seismically-active area of Goma. Contingency plans include identification and pre-building of temporary camp sites for the relocation of returnees. Another task force in Geneva is coordinating the Goma volcano alert and is composed of representatives of DHA, UNHCR, IFRC and WHO.
- UNHCR and the Government of Zaïre have signed an agreement for the recommissioning of 1500 Zaïrian troops whose mandate is to ensure security in refugee camps in Zaïre. The agreement allows for 36 UN security experts to work alongside the Zaïrian troops. This UNHCR initiative comes in the wake of last week's announcement by the UN Secretary-General that UN member states had failed to raise a UN force for the same purpose. This new camp security arrangement will cost UNHCR US\$10-13 million in logistical support for the troops.
- According to the head-count/registration exercise carried out by UNHCR in Goma over the week-end of 28-29 January, there are 725,000 Rwandan refugees in the Goma camps. Before the exercise, the estimated figure stood at 875,000.
- A OAU-UNHCR Sub-regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great lakes Region is scheduled to open in Bujumbura on 15 February. It is hoped that the conference will, among other things, further progress in creating the conditions necessary for the humane and expeditious return of refugees and displaced persons. The High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, and the Secretary-General of the OAU, Salim Salim are expected to attend.

SECTORAL INFORMATION

Health

- WHO reports that they are closely monitoring reported incidences of cholera in Bukavu, Zaïre, where a total of 28 cases, among them two deaths, had been reported as at 28 January. There are unconfirmed reports of one cholera case in Cyangugu across the border from Bukavu.

- UNICEF started a measles vaccination campaign in Kigali for 80,000 children aged between 6 months and 12 years. The vaccination exercise, which started on 26 January, will last 10 days.
- WHO is conducting an evaluation mission to study modalities of producing training material for health personnel involved in the Maternity Without Risk project.

Food and Agriculture

FAO and WFP have intensified inputs distribution in preparation for the season B planting season which starts this month. Distributed farm inputs include seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and farm implements. WFP continues to conduct food needs assessments throughout the country.

Nutrition and Household food security.

UNICEF is discussing with the Ministry of Family and Women Affairs strategies for the implementation of activities relating to credit facilities available for women groups. In this respect, UNICEF is providing US\$ 100,000 which may benefit as many as 100 women groups.

Water and Sanitation.

A UNICEF-sponsored 2-week training seminar on water quality control opened on 25 January for 35 technicians from Government ministries and from Electrogaz. The objective of the seminar is to upgrade the expertise of the technicians in the physical, chemical and bacteriological analysis of water.

Demining

Plans are underway to establish an effective UN mine clearing programme in Rwanda to be coordinated by DHA/UNREO, thus giving DHA/UNREO responsibility for the coordination of a comprehensive mine survey, emergency mine clearance of key humanitarian facilities such as schools and hospitals as well as mine awareness education activity in Rwanda.

A study carried out by a DHA Mine-Clearance team in September 1994 indicated that there were at the time, an estimated 50,000 uncleared mines in Rwanda. UNAMIR indicates that there are about two civilian casualties each day caused by the mines; most of them are children.

HUMAN RIGHTS

- Human Rights Monitors have expressed concern over the recent assault in Kigali of a journalist
- A one-day briefing/training seminar is being held in Kigali for Human Rights field officers in Rwanda.
- A delegation of the International Tribunal led by the Tribunal's deputy prosecutor has been in Rwanda as part of preparations for the tribunal's operations in Rwanda. During the visit, the delegation met with Rwanda's Minister of Justice, the president of the national assembly, the Public prosecutor and UNAMIR officials.

OTHER INFORMATION

- A UNICEF-organised meeting held on 28 January has helped to bring to the fore the long-lasting trauma of young girls and women who were sexually assaulted. Agencies and NGOs are concerting efforts to address this issue as well as those other issues concerning vulnerable groups including children in especially difficult circumstances, adolescents.
- Plans are being finalised to establish modalities of administering funds pledged for Rwanda during the recently concluded Round Table Conference and Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal. During the conference in Geneva, it was proposed that a committee be set up for programme follow-up and evaluation. It was also proposed that this committee be chaired by the Prime Minister and have its secretariat in the Ministry of Planning with support from UNDP. It was further proposed that donors contribute to the operational costs of the committee. The follow-up/evaluation committee is to undertake a mid-term evaluation in June 1995 and the next Round Table is scheduled for January 1996.

(2 February 1995)

Encl.

IOM/HCR Weekly Movement Statistics
Integrated Operations Center (IOC) Weekly Report
Daily Movement Figures by Camp, 29 December 1994 - 30 January 1995

IOM/HCR
WEEKLY MOVEMENT
STATISTICS
RWANDA, DE 22 Janv.-28 Janv. 95

FROM/TO	BUTARE	BUGESERA	GITARAMA	KIBUNGO	RUHENGARI	GIKONGORO	KIGALI	KIBUYE	GISENYI	BYUMBA	CYANGUGU	TOTAL
BUTARE												
BUGESERA												
GITARAMA												
KIBUNGO	46	11		1,008	2		22		11		6	1,106
RUHENGARI	8	17	36	310	376	22	42		40	23		874
GIKONGORO	5,148	2,156	724	823			228			3		9,310
KIGALI												
KIBUYE												
GISENYI	2		28	81	1,389		203		1,286	47		3,036
BYUMBA				193			73					266
CYANGUGU	24	49	11	65	2	4	265		9	3		432
TOTAL	5,228	2,233	799	2,480	1,769	26	833	-	1,346	76	6	15,024
Cum 12.8.94	33,246	22,443	6,922	44,259	110,274	1,801	27,836	4,476	44,306	3,054	6,122	233,088
MOVEMENT:	ONE DAY	TWO DAY	THREE DA	TOTAL	Cum. 12.8.94	Cum.Perc.	TOT/RET.I	P.D. MOV	TOTAL	PERCENT	Per. Cum.	Cum.12.8.94
RETURNEES	4,225	947	128	5,300	166,526	71,45		RETURN	6,503	32,00	67,04	223,580
IDPS	5,580	4,144		9,724	66,562	28,55		IDPS	13,868	68,00	32,96	109,969
TOTAL	9,805	5,091	128	15,024	233,088	100		TOTAL:	20,371	100,00	100,00	333,549

Figures in () show IDPs transported by UNAMIR

Source: International Organization for Migration, Kigali

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTER (IOC)

Kigali

30 January 1995

OPERATION RETOUR - WEEKLY REPORT

PERIOD 23 TO 29 JANUARY 1995

SUMMARY

On 28 January 1995, Cyanika camp was the first major camp to be closed under Operation Retour

Operation Retour again registered an increase over the previous week in the number of IDPs transported to their homes

For the first time under Operation Retour, IDPs originating from the Gikongoro area were transported to their home communes

NUMBERS

During the reporting period 9,086 IDPs were transported from camps under Operation Retour. This represents an increase of 2,865 on the previous week. The daily totals were as follows

23 Jan - 3750	26 Jan - 1705	29 Jan - Sur day (No transfer on Sunday)
24 Jan - 1157	27 Jan - 1106	
25 Jan - 1109	28 Jan - 386	

Transport from Cyanika ended on 28 January as the camp had very few huts remaining. This is the first major camp to empty under Operation Retour. It is hoped that this event will have a positive impact on the readiness of people in other camps to return to their home communes

The total number of internally displaced people moved under Operation Retour since the operation began on 29 December 1994 now stands at 24,067

TRANSPORT

Transport was provided daily to Cyanika, Rukondo, and Maheresho camps (some days)

For the first time, IDPs originating from the Gikongoro area were transported to their homes from Rusatira commune in Butare

It appears that considerable numbers of people continue to walk home from the camps in Gikongoro and Butare Prefectures. This is encouraging, as transportation assets are too limited to return all IDPs

Rukondo camp (estimated population 50 - 60,000) will be the primary focus for transport in the coming days, with other vehicles continuing to transport IDPs from Kibeho camp

SECURITY

The security situation during the past week was generally calm. The IDPs were transported from the camps of Cyanika, Rukondo, Kibeho and Murambi located in Gikongoro Prefecture. Liaison between the RPA and UNAMIR concerning the movement of IDPs is good

FOOD

The final food distribution to Rukondo camp finished on 10 January. Some inhabitants of the camp are from Rukondo commune and therefore receive food from the commune general food distribution which is issued some 2 kilometers from the camp

CRS announced that it will cease food distribution in six camps on 30 and 31 January 1995, as follows

On Monday, 30 January the last food distribution will take place in Karambi (pop. 5,309), Mugano (pop. 4,805), and Kanyinya (pop. 4,457). On Tuesday, 31 January, the last food distribution will take place in Kiraro (pop. 10,858), Mbuga (pop. 5,607) and Murambi (pop. 6,132)

INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

The information campaign in the camps continued to be pursued aggressively in several camps including Cyanika, Rukondo and Kibeho. Visits for local officials between camps and communes continued to be organized and were generally well received

The Prefect of Gikongoro reiterated his support for the information campaign in the camps, urging as many members of the international community as possible to assist in the effort.

COORDINATION

The IOC continued to develop as a functional tool. The aim is to establish its systems to build the Government's capacity to coordinate humanitarian assistance. The Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration and other Ministries are assigning officials to take over responsibilities from international community staff members over time.

Cells for the following sectors are established at the IOC: Foods, Seeds and Tools Cell, Health Cell, Unaccompanied Children Cell, Water and Sanitation Cell, Shelter Cell, Open Relief Center Cell, Transport and Waystations Cell, Information Cell, Security/Military Liaison Cell, Human Rights Cell. Heads of Cells are focal points and contribute to Operation Retour as required. Increasingly, the focus is set on the rebuilding of infrastructure in receiving communes.

DAILY MOVEMENT FIGURES BY CAMP

Date	Camp	Daily	Daily Total	Cummulative Total
29 Dec 94	Cyanika	221	221	221
30 Dec 94	Cyanika	98	98	319
31 Dec 94	Cyanika	46	46	365
2 Jan 95	Cyanika	390		
	Ndago	188		
	Munini	8	586	951
3 Jan 95	Cyanika	974		
	Ndago	315	1289	2240
4 Jan 95	Cyanika	1744		
	Ndago	607	2351	4591
5 Jan 95	Cyanika	1185		
	Ndago	312	1497	6088
6 Jan 95	Cyanika	56		
	Ndago	471	527	6615
7 Jan 95	Cyanika	90		
	Ndago	147	237	6852
9 Jan 95	Cyanika	181		
	Ndago	43	224	7076
10 Jan 95	Cyanika	105		
	Rukondo	96	201	7277
11 Jan 95	Cyanika	322		
	Rukondo	306		
	Kigeme	16	644	7921
12 Jan 95	Cyanika	108		
	Rukondo	53	161	8082
13 Jan 95	Cyanika	321		
	Rukondo	48		
	Kibeho	116	485	8567
14 Jan 95	Cyanika	58	58	8625
16 Jan 95	Cyanika	504		
	Rukondo	254		
	Kibeho	533	1291	9916

17 Jan 95	Cyanika	203		
	Rukondo	372	575	10491
18 Jan 95	Cyanika	417		
	Rukondo	323		
	Mamaresho	85	825	11316
19 Jan 95	Cyanika	610		
	Rukondo	410		
	Kibeho	929	1949	13265
20 Jan 95	Cyanika	777		
	Rukondo	146		
	Kibeho	274		
	Maheresho	156	1353	14618
21 Jan 95	Cyanika	113		
	Rukondo	33		
	Kibeho	82	228	14846
23 Jan 95	Cyanika	1940		
	Rukondo	1289		
	Kibeho	521	3750	18596
24 Jan 95	Cyanika	593		
	Rukondo	372		
	Kibeho	192	1157	19753
25 Jan 95	Cyanika	760		
	Rukondo	246		
	Kibeho	103	1109	20862
26 Jan 95	Cyanika	585		
	Rukondo	674		
	Kibeho	446	1705	22567
27 Jan 95	Cyanika	274		
	Rukondo	216		
	Kibeho	464		
	Murambi	152	1106	23673
28 Jan 95	Cyanika	147		
	Rukondo	96		
	Kibeho	96		
	Muko	22	361	24034
30 Jan 95	Rukondo	852		
	Kibeho	533		
	Ndago	9		
	Kiraro	65		
	Gikongoro	36	1495	



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

In-Country Humanitarian Report
27 January 1995

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ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE/CONSOLIDATED APPEAL

Round-Table Conference

Pledges of at least US\$ 588.7 million have been made in favour of Rwanda at the Round Table Conference held in Geneva on 18 - 19 January. The Government of Rwanda had requested a sum of US\$ 764 million, of which US\$ 264 million was to assist the reintegration of refugees and IDPs, US\$ 190 million for financial aid and US\$ 300 million for rehabilitation and development. (See attached information sheet giving breakdown by country of funds pledged). Before the war, Rwanda was receiving US\$ 300 - 400 million a year in development aid.

Donor countries at the conference raised issues that they considered pertinent for boosting donor confidence in the country. These issues centred on the following:

1. A functioning judicial system
2. A review of the role of the army and an eventual reduction of the military force
3. Dialogue with opposition parties.
4. Decentralisation of the decision-making process.
5. Effective coordination of the rehabilitation process.
6. Payment of arrears owed to international financial institutions.

Funds pledged at the Round Table will be disbursed to the Government through bilateral and multi-lateral agreements.

The UN Inter-agency Consolidated Appeal: The Consolidated Appeal document was presented to the donor community on 19 January by Peter Hansen, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs. This however was only a briefing session and feed-back is to be expected.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

The Movement: During the reporting period 19 - 25 January a total of 9,619 IDPs were transported to their home communes under "Operation Retour". This marks an increase of

6,225 over the previous period and brings to 20,935, the total number of IDPs assisted home since the beginning of Operation Retour on 29 December 1994. Before the beginning of the operation there was an estimated 300,000 IDPs in camps primarily located in the south-western part of the country.

The IDP movement during this reporting period continued to show an upward trend with a record 3,823 IDPs assisted home on 23 January alone primarily from Cyanika, Rukondo and Kibeho camps. There are also reports of an increase in the number of IDPs spontaneously moving out of camps on foot and unassisted by the Operation Retour framework. There are also reports of some camps being virtually empty. However, it is not clear whether this emptying of camps indicates movement of IDPs back to their home communes or simply a polarisation of smaller camps into larger camps.

Confidence-building: The increase in the number of IDPs returning to their home communes can be largely attributed to confidence-building strategies that have been designed and implemented in IDP camps. These strategies have involved a full-scale information campaign as well as camp visits to and from home communes.

Visits:

It has become increasingly apparent from feedback from the field that more priority should be given to visits to the camps by people who have successfully returned to their home communes.

Visits are currently being made to the IDP camps by:

- a. local authorities including bourgmestres from priority home communes
- b. returnees who have recently settled in their home communes.
- c. IDPs to priority home communes.

The schedule of visits from camps to communes and vice versa has been reviewed and visits will take place at least twice a week.

Visits that have already taken place include:

1. A visit by IDPs on 16 January to the commune of Nyabisindu. They were very well received by family, friends and neighbours.
2. A visit to Rukondo camp on 19 January by 2 bourgmestres and 6 recent returnees from Musango in Gitarama Prefecture. They were accorded overwhelming reception by 3000-4000 IDPs whom they addressed.
3. A 19 January visit by 11 IDPs from Rukondo camp to Kanzenze to assess the security situation in the area and to report back to IDPs in the camp.
4. An IDP delegation visited Sake in Kibungo Prefecture but were rejected by the bourgmestre who said that he had not received instructions from the Prefet on the visit.
5. A visit to Kigoma in Gitarama Prefecture on 24 January was cancelled since the local authority was opposed to the visit.

These two last cases raise the need to sensitize the home community and, in particular

the local authorities, on Government policy regarding the IDP return programme and the need to coordinate planned visits with local authorities.

Planned visits within this visitation framework include:

- a visit by Gitarama residents to Cyanika camp
- a visit by local authorities to Munini and Kamana camps
- a visit to Rukondo camp by the bourgmestre of Rusatira and 10 recent returnees.

Information Campaign:

Particular emphasis is being placed on an intensified and sustained information campaign as there is an expressed and growing need among potential returnees to have accurate information concerning the situation in their areas of return. Consequently, plans are underway to publish a regular information sheet informing IDPs on security, the administrative and leadership structures, NGO presence and the housing situation in their home communes. Furthermore, pictorial pamphlets and large posters depicting the process of returning home are being produced and will be distributed in all the camps. Leaflets with text are being produced to complement the pictorial information on the pamphlets and posters.

In conjunction with the Ministry of Information, Radio Rwanda is disseminating information on daily movements of IDPs. This information is broadcast three times a day as part of the regular news bulletins.

Home communes: In cooperation with the Ministry of Health and NGOs, UNICEF is starting the rehabilitation of 28 health centres in the prefectures of Butare, Gitarama, Kigali rural and Kibungo which are expected to receive the largest numbers of IDPs.

Open Relief Centres:

Planners of the operation are discussing ways of strengthening follow-up, monitoring and protection of returnees as part of the confidence-building process. Eleven out of a planned thirteen ORCs are open in communes receiving the largest numbers of returning IDPs. Open ORCs are at Runyinya, Gishamvu, Nyakisu, Kigembe, Ntyazo (Butare prefecture); Ntongwe and Kigoma (Gitarama prefecture - these facilities still to be completed); Kanzenze, Gashora, Ngenda (Kigali Rural prefecture); and Sake (Kibungo prefecture). ORCs in Masango and Murama in Gitarama Prefecture are yet to open.

REFUGEES

Returnee movements for the month of January as reported by UNHCR are as follows:

Cyangugu: Cumulative arrival figures from 1 January to 23 January is 1,427 returnees comprising 373 new refugees and 1,054 old refugees. Arrivals are from Zaire through Ruzizi I and II crossing points

Gisenyi: A total of 7,606 returnees for the period 5 January-24 January was recorded. Although the breakdown by caseload is not available, it is estimated that 70% of the total is composed of refugees who left after the April - May war. The cumulative number of returnees from Goma since July 1994 is 200,450.

Butare/Gikongoro: There were a reported 3,000 returnees from Burundi in the month of January.

From 12 August 1994 to 21 January 1995, UNHCR and IOM have transported a total of 217,077 returnees.

UNHCR will carry out a headcount in refugee camps in Goma on 28 and 29 January.

- The UN Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros Ghali has announced that no UN troops will be sent to refugee camps in Zaire due to a lack of positive response from member states. The Security Council will discuss possibly next week a more limited plan that would likely entail a few dozen international monitors and experts from UNHCR working with 2 - 3,000 Zairean troops. UNHCR High Commissioner's Special Envoy to Rwanda/Burundi is in Kinshasa discussing with the authorities in Zaire ways of improving security in the refugee camps.
- A camp has been established for Burundi refugees near Kigembe in Gikongoro Prefecture. The camp is holding 2,200 Burundi refugees who fled their country in late 1993. UNHCR further reports that there are approximately 300 Burundi refugees at Bugarama in Cyangugu Prefecture. UNHCR has given them food, non-food items (blankets, soap, plastic sheeting, cooking sets), water and sanitation, health services and vaccinations. They will stay in the camp until they are repatriated to Burundi. Apart from those in Kigembe and Bugarama, there are 505 in south Kigali and 186 in Kigali town who have registered for repatriation.

At the same time, UNHCR has set up a reception centre at Matimba, Byumba prefecture to cater for returnees from Uganda. The Centre registered 11,925 returnees between 2 - 16 January. By 19 January there were 422 returnees in the centre.

HUMAN RIGHTS

- A team of experts for the International Tribunal arrived in Kigali on Monday, 23 January to prepare files for the prosecution of suspected perpetrators of the genocide. Their presence in Rwanda is a follow-up on the visit of Judge Goldstone in December 1994.
- Human Rights investigators from Amnesty International have arrived in Rwanda for a three-month mission to compile a report on the Human Rights situation in the region.
- A seminar on "Genocide: a Collective Memory" held in Kigali on 19-20 January 1995 has helped to highlight various perspectives of the events of April-July 1994. Recurrent issues raised during the seminar can be summarised as follows:
 1. Despite the International Community's knowledge of a deteriorating situation before the war, there was no intervention made and further this community abandoned Rwanda and her people at their greatest time of need.
 2. Prosecution of the perpetrators of the acts of genocide in Rwanda was seen as a precondition for national reconciliation. Until this process was set in motion the population would take the law in their own hands.

3. That the international community could only give so much assistance. Much more depended on the will of the Rwandan people.
4. There was need to review the international law of non-interference which could allow for early intervention in similar crises.
5. The International community had a moral obligation not to support suspected perpetrators of genocide.

A report on the proceedings of the seminar will be published in due course.

SECTORAL INFORMATION

Food security in the country: WFP has two assessment officers currently appraising the agricultural and nutritional situation in Rwanda. Brief assessments have been carried out countrywide while two inter-agency assessment missions have been undertaken in the Prefecture of Byumba in the north-east and in Bugesera in Kigali Rural Prefecture.

Based on these assessments, it is estimated that Crop A (September - January) for 1995 will cover approximately 50 percent of needs.

Breakdown of the assessment by Geographical Region

Northwest - Prefectures of Gisenyi, Ruhengeri and Kibuye.

It is estimated that between 80 - 85 percent of the population is in place in Gisenyi and Ruhengeri and has been so since September/October 1994. A large percentage of land in the area is fertile and is being cultivated. The rainfall pattern has been normal. It is thus expected that 70 percent of the basic food needs for this area will be covered.

In Kibuye Prefecture, it is estimated that less than 70% of the farmers are cultivating. The distribution of seeds has eased the situation in some communes; however it is still expected that the prefecture will have a food deficit for the next season and that substantial food aid will have to be provided in this region.

North East Prefectures of Byumba and Nyagatare

A significant percentage of the population in this area comprises the "Old Caseload refugees". Food shortages can be expected in some areas, but generally the soil is quite fertile having lain fallow for three years and a substantial part of the harvest is expected to be good.

South-west - Prefectures of Cyangugu, Gikongoro, Butare

The south-western part is the most seriously affected region of the country. In Butare Prefecture, the food situation is considered extremely serious. A low yield is expected in the southern part of the Prefecture as rains began late in the season. The situation in the northern part of the Prefecture appears more stable with crops in better condition. However, the entire population within this prefecture can be considered at risk.

In the prefecture of Cyangugu, there is little sign of renewed agricultural activity. The rainy season begun as expected and the harvest looks promising. This, however, will be insufficient to cover the needs of the Prefecture.

The prefecture of Gikongoro was a food deficit area prior to the war. Large numbers of IDPs have occupied a considerable part of arable land in the area reducing the potential for food production. The entire population of this prefecture is therefore vulnerable.

South-East - Prefecture of Kibungo

Some land is being cultivated by "old caseload" returnees who are reluctant to plant large holdings due to their insecure tenure. Rains began with some delay. A food deficit is expected.

Central Rwanda - Prefectures of Kigali and Gitarama

The prefecture of Gitarama is still considered to be severely underpopulated with little cultivation being carried out. The rainy season has not been regular and the yield is expected to be lower than average.

IDPs who have settled in Kigali Prefecture have been hesitant to take up farming activities in the area. As a result the harvest is expected to be poor. In the northern and eastern communes of the prefecture however the situation is fairly stable and the crop preview is optimistic.

Education:

Although primary schools re-opened in September 1994, the quality and the coverage of education in the country is to date extremely limited due to a shortage of teachers and learning materials.

As part of capacity building for service delivery to basic education, UNICEF in with UNESCO and the Ministry of Education will:

- . produce an additional 4,000 Teacher Education packages.
- . organise in-service training of 15,000 teachers to use TEPs as well as to use regular curriculum
- . produce textbooks and teachers guides for 500 schools
- . rehabilitate teacher training centres

In early January, UNICEF distributed 3,200 TEPs in the prefectures of Gisenyi, Butare, Ruhengeri and Gitarama. A further 3,000 TEPs are soon to be distributed.

The Teacher Training College has designed in collaboration with UNICEF/UNESCO and the Ministry of Education, a core curriculum for the 1995-96 school year.

Health:

On 9 January, UNICEF donated to the Ministry of Health, 10 vehicles to support the activities of the health authorities at the prefecture level.

In December 1994, a total of 125 doses of vaccines were delivered to the Government Cold Chain in Kigali. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and WHO, UNICEF produced a final version of a sentinel site map for regular reporting morbidity.

Water and Sanitation:

UNICEF has continued to support rehabilitation of water infrastructure and to increase its focus on hygiene education and sanitation as critical elements in a preventive health strategy linked to the provision of potable water. In particular, the agency has continued to provide

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE
(IOC)

Kigali

23 January 1995

OPERATION RETOUR - WEEKLY REPORT

PERIOD 16 TO 22 JANUARY 1995

SUMMARY

Numbers of internally displaced people (IDPs) transported under Operation Retour increased. No major security incidents were reported. Open Relief Centres appeared to function relatively well. The information campaign was intensified, with visits and leaflet drops. The former appear to have increased the IDPs' willingness to return to their homes.

NUMBERS

During the reporting period 6221 IDPs were transported from camps under Operation Retour. This represents an increase of 4211 on the previous week. The daily totals were as follows:

16 Jan - 1291	19 Jan 1949	22 Jan - Sunday (nil)
17 Jan - 575	20 Jan 1353	
18 Jan - 825	21 Jan 228	

Cyanika camp is fast reducing in size: it is hoped that this will be the first major camp to empty under Operation Retour.

There are unconfirmed reports of many people walking from the camps to their homes during the reporting period, particularly from Cyanika and Rukondo camps. It was confirmed that some others have walked from Cyanika camp to southern camps, notably Ndago, Munini and Kamana. The intention often stated is to continue to Burundi.

The total number of internally displaced people moved under Operation Retour since the operation began on 29 December 1994 now stands at 14846.

TRANSPORT

Transport was focused on the Cyanika, Rukondo and Kibeho camps, with some trucks also provided to the smaller Maheresho camp on 2 days during the reporting period.

Transport from Kibeho was suspended on 18 January pending a decision on whether to vaccinate the camp population against meningitis. An alternative response to the meningitis cases was decided on by the Ministry of Health, allowing transport from Kibeho to resume on 19 January.

SECURITY

Security liaison between RPA and UNAMIR continued to improve, resulting in a reduction in the number of RPA roadblocks. No major security incidents were recorded.

OPEN RELIEF CENTRES (ORCs)

Eleven out of a planned thirteen ORCs are open in communes receiving the largest numbers of returning IDPs. Open ORCs are at Runyinya, Gishamvu, Nyakizu, Kigembe, Ntyazo (Butare prefecture); Ntongwe and Kigoma (Gitarama prefecture - facilities still to be completed); Kanzenze, Gashora, Ngenda (Kigali Rural prefecture); and Sake (Kibungo prefecture). ORCs yet to open are planned for Masango and Murama (Gitarama prefecture).

Few problems are reported. ORCs vary in the services that they provide; all provide a presence designed to build the confidence of returning IDPs.

INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

The information campaign is central to increasing the confidence of IDPs to return home. It continued to be strengthened.

During the reporting period visits were organised between camps and communes. IDPs currently living in camps were enabled to visit their home areas. Local officials were assisted to visit camps to encourage people to go home.

Leaflets and loud hailers were used to inform camp populations of visits and transport arrangements.

COORDINATION

Most day-to-day organisation of Operation Retour takes place on the ground in Butare and Gikongoro. Since 12 January, however, overall coordination has been from the Integrated Operations Centre (IOC), located in the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration (MINIREISO) in Kigali.

The IOC is designed as a centre in which the government and the humanitarian community, both local and international, can coordinate the safe and speedy return of IDPs. It provides a focus for discussion, decision and action for all concerned Ministries, UN agencies and NGOs as well as UNAMIR and the RPA. MINIREISO has the lead role. Development of the IOC's personnel, communications, procedures and physical offices continues alongside the coordination of Operation Retour.

IOM/HCR
WEEKLY MOVEMENT
STATISTICS
RWANDA, DE 15 Janv.-21 Janv. 95

FROM / TO	BUTARE	BUGESERA	GITARAMA	KIBUNGO	RUHENGERI	GIKONGORO	KIGALI	KIBUYE	GISENYI	BYUMBA	CYANGUGU	TOTAL	
BUTARE													
BUGESERA													
GITARAMA													
KIBUNGO	7		7	707	6		38		12		3	780	
RUHENGERI	3	20	8	118	649		85		53	6		942	
GIKONGORO	4,075	1,600	326	135	1		94			2		6,233	
KIGALI	321	To Burundi										321	
KIBUYE													
GISENYI	12	11	56	217	2,291		243	5	848	27	2	3,712	
BYUMBA													
CYANGUGU	26	210	121	132	2		735		2	18		1,246	
TOTAL	4,444	1,841	518	1,309	2,949		1,195	5	915	53	5	13,234	
Cum. 12.8.94	28,018	20,210	6,123	34,857	108,505	1,775	25,202	4,478	15,124	2,978	6,118	218,064	
MOVEMENT:	ONE DAY	TWO DAY	THREE DAY	TOTAL	Cum. 12.8.94	Cum. Perc.	TOT/ RET	IDP D. MOVE	TOTAL	PERCENT	Per. Cum.	Cum. 12.8.94	
RETURNEES	4,940	2,056	5	7,001	181,226	64,75		RETURN.	9,067	52,3	69,4	217,077	
IDPS:	4,075	2,158		6,233	58,838	35,25		IDPS	8,391	47,7	30,6	96,101	
TOTAL	9,015	4,214	5	13,234	218,064	100		TOTAL:	17,558	100,00	100,00	313,178	

Figures in () show IDPs transported by UNAMIR

Source: International Organization for Migration, Kigali

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE FOR RWANDA
FUNDS PLEDGED (US Millions of dollars)

DONORS	SUB- PROGR. 1	SUB- PROGR. 2	SUB- PROGR. 3	OUTSIDE ROUND TABLE DOCUMENT	TOTAL
BILATERAL					
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Belgium	12,4	2,7	20,5		35,5
Canada	7,7		9,5		17,2
France					amount to be determined
Germany		14,0	66,0		80,0
Ireland	0,6	N.A.	N.A.		1,6
Italy					to be announced
Japan		22,5			22,5
Netherlands	18,0		15,0		33,0
New Zeland					to be announced
Russia					to be announced
Spain	N.A.		4,5		9,5
Sweden	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		3,0
Switzerland	0,8		12,0		12,8
United Kingdom	1,5		1,5		3,0
USA	6,5		35,0	18,3	59,8
SUB-TOTAL	47,4	39,2	164,0	18,3	279,5
MULTILATERAL					
ADB/ADF	20,0		30,0		50,0
EUC	49,2		68,4	9,6	127,2
IFAD			15,0		15,0
IMF	13,0				13,0
OPEC				12,9	12,9
UN System			10,0		10,0
World Bank	45,0		30,0		75,0
SUB-TOTAL	127,2		169,5	22,5	309,1
TOTAL FUNDS PLEDGED	174,6	39,2	333,5	40,8	588,7
FUNDS REQUESTED	189,6	273,7	300,9		764,1

Notes: -
Sub-Programme 1: Financial Support
Sub-Programme 2: Reintegration of Refugees and Displaced
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Pledges by Austria, Ireland, Spain and Sweden remain to be allocated into specific sub-programmes.
Thus the total of funds allocated to sub-programmes do not add up to the total.

DAILY MOVEMENT FIGURES BY CAMP

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	Ndago	188		
	Munini	8	586	951
3 Jan 95	Cyanika	974		
	Ndago	315	1289	2240
4 Jan 95	Cyanika	1744		
	Ndago	607	2351	4591
5 Jan 95	Cyanika	1185		
	Ndago	312	1497	6088
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	Ndago	471	527	6615
7 Jan 95	Cyanika	90		
	Ndago	147	237	6852
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	Ndago	43	224	7076
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	Kigeme	16	644	7921
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	Rukondo	53	161	8082
13 Jan 95	Cyanika	321		
	Rukondo	48		
	Kibeho	116	485	8567
14 Jan 95	Cyanika	58	58	8625
16 Jan 95	Cyanika	504		
	Rukondo	254		
	Kibeho	533	1291	3916

17 Jan 95	Cyanika	203			
	Rukondo	372	575		10491
18 Jan 95	Cyanika	417			
	Rukondo	323			
	Mamaresho	85	825		11316
19 Jan 95	Cyanika	610			
	Rukondo	410			
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20 Jan 95	Cyanika	777			
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	Kibeho	274			
	Maheresho	156	1353		14618
21 Jan 95	Cyanika	113			
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UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

In-Country Humanitarian Report
27 January 1995

This In-Country report is produced once a week, every Wednesday. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of 1200 27 January 1995.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE/CONSOLIDATED APPEAL

Round-Table Conference

Pledges of at least US\$ 588.7 million have been made in favour of Rwanda at the Round Table Conference held in Geneva on 18 - 19 January. The Government of Rwanda had requested a sum of US\$ 764 million, of which US\$ 264 million was to assist the reintegration of refugees and IDPs, US\$ 190 million for financial aid and US\$ 300 million for rehabilitation and development. (See attached information sheet giving breakdown by country of funds pledged). Before the war, Rwanda was receiving US\$ 300 - 400 million a year in development aid.

Donor countries at the conference raised issues that they considered pertinent for boosting donor confidence in the country. These issues centred on the following:

1. A functioning judicial system
2. A review of the role of the army and an eventual reduction of the military force
3. Dialogue with opposition parties.
4. Decentralisation of the decision-making process.
5. Effective coordination of the rehabilitation process.
6. Payment of arrears owed to international financial institutions.

Funds pledged at the Round Table will be disbursed to the Government through bilateral and multi-lateral agreements.

The UN Inter-agency Consolidated Appeal: The Consolidated Appeal document was presented to the donor community on 19 January by Peter Hansen, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs. This however was only a briefing session and feed-back is to be expected.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

The Movement: During the reporting period 19 - 25 January a total of 9,619 IDPs were transported to their home communes under "Operation Retour". This marks an increase of

SECURITY

Security liaison between RPA and UNAMIR continued to improve, resulting in a reduction in the number of RPA roadblocks. No major security incidents were recorded.

OPEN RELIEF CENTRES (ORCs)

Eleven out of a planned thirteen ORCs are open in communes receiving the largest numbers of returning IDPs. Open ORCs are at Runyinya, Gishamvu, Nyakizu, Kigembe, Ntyazo (Butare prefecture); Ntongwe and Kigoma (Gitarama prefecture - facilities still to be completed); Kanzenze, Gashora, Ngenda (Kigali Rural prefecture); and Sake (Kibungo prefecture). ORCs yet to open are planned for Masango and Murama (Gitarama prefecture).

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BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

In-Country Report
18 January 1995

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INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

- At the onset of Operation Retour on 29 December 1994, there were an estimated 300,000 IDPs in camps situated primarily in the south-west of Rwanda.

So far, nearly 11,000 IDPs have been assisted to their home communes. During the initial stages of Operation Retour, emphasis on movement of IDPs out of the camps was concentrated on Cyanika, Munini and Ndago camps.

As of 9 January 1995 the dispatch of trucks was suspended in Ndago from where 2,273 IDPs had been resettled. This move was necessitated by increased intimidation of potential returnees within the camps.

Trucks were consequently re-deployed to Rukhondo on 10 January where a total of 757 IDPs have been assisted to their home communes. On 13 January trucks were sent to Kibeho camp where a total of 649 IDPs have been assisted.

Emphasis has of late been placed on IDP confidence building strategies. A leaflet drop on Cyanika and Rukondo camps was conducted on 12 January. The leaflets provided the camp population with information on available assistance to returnees upon their arrival in their home communes and details of transportation available out of the camps.

Visits by community leaders and people who have left IDP camps and who have resettled back in their home communes have been organized.

Open Relief Centres (ORCs) continue to function more and more as administrative support structures. In the two communes of Kanzenze and Ngenda in Kigali Prefecture recently visited by the IOC team it was found that the majority of the returnees were proceeding home directly, rather than staying at the temporary shelter structures that are provided by ORCs. The ORCs are also useful information centres informing returnees on where to find medical facilities, food and non-food items if the need arises, and who to talk to within the administration regarding land tenure issues. The IOC is constantly reassessing needs in the priority home communes identified.

REFUGEES

- UNHCR reports that between 9 and 13 January 1995, more than 8000 returnees, 40% of whom returned spontaneously from camps in Goma to Rwanda crossing at the Goma/Gisenyi border. The recent influx of returnees consists mostly of farmers from Mugunga camp who are anxious to take advantage of the upcoming planting season.
- On 12 and 13 January 1995, UNHCR Gisenyi received 70 returnees in an organized repatriation from Kibumba and Katale camps. They were transported home to Ruhengeri Prefecture. Handicap International is helping UNHCR coordinate the repatriation of 46 Rwandese (36 minors and 7 adults) who were former residents of a disabled centre in Gitarama. They are currently living in Goma.
- The first 250 Burundi refugees who have been resident in Rwanda have been taken home to southern areas of Burundi. UNHCR Kigali in liaison with UNHCR Bujumbura expects the remaining three thousand refugees to be repatriated within the next few weeks.

ROUND TABLE AND THE CONSOLIDATED APPEAL PROCESS (CAP)

- The Round Table conference for Rwanda started on 18 January in Geneva. The Round Table provides a comprehensive evaluation of needs for the complete rehabilitation of social and economic structures of the country with a view to achieving levels of production equal to those of pre-crisis Rwanda. These needs translate into a requirement of US \$ 764 million.
- As a complementary aid channel to the Round Table is the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Process for persons affected by the crisis in Rwanda. This will be presented on 19 January and is an appeal for US \$208 million. Rwanda has sent a 20-man delegation led by the Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu to Geneva for the Round Table Conference.

NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs)

- As at 12 January 1995, at least 85 NGOs out of 151 NGOs had submitted their requests for registration with the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration. The Minister had set a 9 January deadline for all national and international NGOs to seek registration. At a press conference held on 12 January the Minister expressed flexibility on the part of the Ministry and said they would consider late registration on a case by case basis. In his briefing session with international NGOs held on 12 January 1995, the SRSR Ambassador Khan made an appeal to all NGOs to register.

HUMAN RIGHTS

- A two-day Seminar on Genocide opens in Kigali on Thursday 19 January at 8:00 a.m. The aim of this seminar is to institutionalize the memory of the events of April-July 1994 in Rwanda and thereby remind the Humanitarian Community of the reason for their presence in Rwanda.

At least 60 people are expected to participate in this seminar. Resource persons have been drawn from a wide cross section of people who have been in the country since the beginning of the war. The seminar has been divided into seven sessions and encompass the following broad topics: 1) Genocide-Taking a Closer Look, 2) Perspectives on Genocide, 3) The Genocide: Historical and Political Perspective, 4) Rwandan Society and Culture: Unity and Division, 5) Roots of the Current Crisis, 6) Legal Interpretation of the Current Crisis, 7) Discussions on the Period Before,

During and After the Genocide.

- Presently, 74 professional staff comprising both the Human Rights Field Officers (HRFOs), the Technical Cooperation Unit and the special Investigation Unit (SIU) are deployed in eight sectors countrywide are working for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

In addition to field monitoring and to conducting the preliminary genocide investigation, the office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights is working with the civil authorities, through its Technical Cooperation Unit (TCU), to rehabilitate the justice system and to promote human rights through education and training.

FOOD

- WPF reports that it is currently negotiating Food For Work projects with the local authorities in that area. Two reforestation projects are currently being discussed with the representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture. The first, in the Commune of Karangera is a 500 metre stretch running the entire length of the Nyungwe forest. This project is a forest protection plan for an area planted prior to the war. It is estimated that 34 people plus one guard for each square hectare of land would be required for a six month period. The second project is in the commune of Nyakabuye, where 96,000 trees would be planted on Government land on the western side of the Bugarama valley. The number of people estimated to be needed for this project is 103 plus one guard per square hectare of planted land also for a six month period.

HEALTH

- In cooperation with the Ministry of Health and NGOs, UNICEF will begin the rehabilitation of 28 health centres in the Prefectures of Butare, Gitarama, Kigali Rural and Kibungo. These are the communes which are expected to receive the largest number of IDPs. The rehabilitation of these clinics is expected to be completed in March 1995.
- Ten teams of health promotion trainers are conducting training of animators in all prefectures in the country. The target is to train 3,000 animators by June 1995. They will be responsible for the dissemination of health information to urban and rural communities on the needs for adequate personal hygiene, proper treatment of foods and fluids, treatment of malaria/diarrhoea, of the need to immunize children as well as to prevent sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and AIDS.

WATER AND SANITATION

- UNICEF is currently negotiating with the Ministry of Public Works and the Italian NGO (COOPI) on a project which would provide water and sanitation facilities to 34 schools in Gisenyi Prefecture. The one-year project is expected to benefit a total of 12,900 children. In the initial phase, 204 latrines and 34 tanks of 2000 litre capacity are planned to be built.

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN

- A number of unaccompanied children have been in recent weeks arriving at the refugee transit centre in Kigali managed by UNHCR. Two NGOs have offered a total of 175 places in their children's centre for those unaccompanied minors arriving at the transit centre. SCF will also solicit available space in other parts of the country.

OTHER INFORMATION

- An agreement was signed on 14 January 1995 between the Rwandan Minister of Information and the Special Representative for the Secretary General allowing for the establishment of a UN radio station in Rwanda. The station plans to use five FM transmitters to cover virtually all of Rwanda as well as be able to reach the Rwandan refugee camps in neighbouring Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi. The aim of the radio is to promote the primary objective of the United Nations in Rwanda which is to promote lasting peace and national reconciliation. From its studios at UNAMIR headquarters the station will initially broadcast in Kinyarwanda, French and English. The station will be formally known as Radio UNAMIR.

SECURITY

- A cordon and search operation was carried out on 11 January 1995 by the RPA in Kigali. In a press conference, Minister Bihozagara of the Ministry of Rehabilitation explained that the operation was launched in order to search for weapons and military uniforms that might be in the wrong hands. The Kigali population had been instructed by the Government over Radio Rwanda to remain in their homes until 10:00 a.m. on that day to allow the operation to be carried out smoothly.

OPERATION RETOUR - TABLE OF MOVEMENTS

DATE	CAMPS	DAILY	TOTAL	CUMM.TOTAL
29-31.12.	CYANIKA	365	365	365
2.1.95	CYANIKA NDAGO MUNINI	390 188 8	586	951
3.1.95	CYANIKA NDAGO	974 315	1289	2240
4.1.95	CYANIKA NDAGO	1744 607	2351	4591
5.1.95	CYANIKA NDAGO	1185 312	1497	6088
6.1.95	CYANIKA NDAGO	56 471	527	6615
7.1.95	CYANIKA NDAGO	90 147	237	6852
9.1.95	CYANIKA NDAGO	181 43	224	7076
10.1.95	CYANIKA RUKONDO	105 96	201	7277
11.1.95	CYANIKA RUKONDO KIGEME	322 306 16	644	7921
12.1.95	CYANIKA RUKONDO	108 53	161	8082
13.1.95	CYANIKA RUKONDO KIBEHO	321 48 116	485	8567
14.1.95	CYANIKA	58	58	8625
16.1.95	CYANIKA RUKONDO KIBEHO	504 254 533	1291	9916
17.1.95	CYANIKA RUKHONDO	203 372	575	10491
18.1.95	CYANIKA RUKHONDO MAMARESHO	417 323 85	825	11316

IOM/HCR
WEEKLY MOVEMENT
STATISTICS
RWANDA, DE 8 Janv.-14 Janv. 95

FROM / TO	BUTARE	BUGESERA	GITARAMA	KIBUNGO	RUHENGERR	GIKONGORO	KIGALI	KIBUYE	GISENYI	BYUMBA	CYANGUGU	TOTAL
BUTARE												
BUGESERA												
GITARAMA												
KIBUNGO	29	30	8	775	13		49		48	11	24	987
RUHENGERR	1	35	21	246	728	2	53		36	26		1,148
GIKONGORO	1,118	465	139	94			71	4		1		1,892
KIGALI												
KIBUYE												
GISENGNI			35	220	2,155	2	225		1,132	26	13	3,808
BYUMBA												
CYANGUGU	14	66	83	205	11	2	698		2	26	282	1,389
TOTAL	1,162	596	286	1,540	2,907	6	1,096	4	1,218	90	319	9,224
Cum. 12.8.94	23,574	18,369	5,605	33,548	105,556	1,775	24,007	4,471	14,209	2,925	6,111	204,830
MOVEMENT:	ONE DAY	TWO DAY	THREE DAY	TOTAL	Cum. 12.8.94	Cum. Perc.	TOT/ RET	IDP D. MOVE	TOTAL	PERCENT	Per. Cum.	Cum. 12.8.94
RETURNEES	5,450	1,546	336	7,332	154,225	67,2		RETURN.	9,550	74,3	57,9	208,010
IDPS:	1,328	564		1,892	50,605	32,8		IDPS	2,456	25,7	42,1	87,710
TOTAL	6,778	2,110	336	9,224	204,830	100,00		TOTAL:	12,006	100,00	100.00	295,720

Figures in () show IDPs transported by UNAMIR

Source: International Organization for Migration, Kigali



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

In-Country Report
Wednesday, 11 January 1995

This In-Country Report is produced once a week. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, UNHCHR, accredited missions and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of 11 January 1995.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

The organised return of IDPs from the camps located in south west got underway on 29 December 1994 under Operation Retour. The movement commenced out of Cyanika, Ndago and Munini camps all located in Gikongoro Prefecture. These camps had an estimated population of 94,000.

During the first four days of the operation the numbers of IDPs boarding the IOM/UNHCR and UNAMIR trucks were fairly low with only 939 persons being moved between 29 December and 1 January. The low figures at the beginning of the operation may have been closely linked to the fact of a final food distribution carried out during this time. It is now WFP policy that no more food distribution will take place in the camps. Any food assistance will be carried out prior to the commencement of Operation Retour in any camp. Subsequent assistance to returnees will be given in home communes. So far, 7,000 IDPs have been returned to their home communes since the onset of Operation Retour. On 9 January 1994 the rising trend in the numbers of returnees suddenly slumped. Only 227 moved on this day. This slump came immediately after the RPA attack on Busanze IDP camp on 7 January 1995.

The following table shows the figures representing the movements of IDPs from four camps in the Gikongoro and Butare Prefectures to various locations across the country from 29 December 1994 to 10 January 1995:

Date From	29 DEC	30 DEC	31 DEC	01 JAN	02 JAN	03 JAN	04 JAN	05 JAN	06 JAN	07 JAN	08 JAN	09 JAN	10 JAN	TOT.
Cyanika	208	121	47		390	974	1,354	56	1,185	90		180	105	4,710
Ndago					188	321	609	467	312	147		43		2,087
Munini					8									8
Rukhondo													96	96
TOTAL	208	121	47		586	1,295	1,963	523	1,495	237		223	201	6,901

So far eleven Open Relief Centres are functional. In Butare Prefecture they are located in the following communes: Geshamvu, Kigembe, Niakazu, Runyinya and Ntyazo (run by Feed the Children). In South Kigali, they are in Ngenda, Kanzenze and Gashora (run by IRC). In Kibungo the Open Relief Centre is in Sake (run by IRC) and in Gitarama Prefecture in Kigoma (run by Oxfam-Quebec) and in Ntongwe (run by LWF). Two more ORCs will open between 11-18 January 1995 in Gitarama Prefecture in Masango and Murama communes.

REFUGEES

UNHCR reports that 200 people left Goma for Gisenyi on 30-31 December 1994 in the first attempts at organised repatriation from the Goma camps. The returnees left Kibumba and Katale camps without facing physical aggression or intimidation from the other refugees. They were transported back to their communes of origin.

UNHCR reports that the rate of unaccompanied children arriving in Kigali has been steadily increasing from an average of 20 per week in October 1994, 30 in November 1994 to 50 in December 1994. The Belgian Red Cross Centre in Kigali which deals with incoming unaccompanied children under the age of fifteen has reached its maximum capacity of 650 and is no longer able to receive children.

UNHCR protection officers and Human Rights monitors visited the 37 prisoners that were refouled from Zaire at the end of November 1994 in Ruhengeri prison. They found the prisoners to be in reasonably good condition.

ROUND TABLE/CONSOLIDATED APPEAL PROCESS (CAP)

The Round Table Conference for Rwanda is scheduled between 18-19 January 1995. The Conference will be opened by Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu, Head of the Rwandan Delegation. Other members of the Rwandan Delegation include the Ministers of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Agriculture and Livestock. Among the issues to be discussed are the country's economic recovery and National Reconciliation. On 19 January 1995, the Consolidated Appeal Process will be presented.

HEALTH

In the region there have been various outbreaks of diseases. MSF reported that 63,000 people have been vaccinated against meningitis following an outbreak in Rukondo camp, Gikongoro Prefecture. In Burundi, WHO reported a meningitis outbreak in Ntamba refugee camp (population estimated at 23,000). A total of 23 cases and six deaths were reported. A vaccination campaign for the camp is being prepared. In Tanzania, another outbreak of cholera in Benaco refugee camp in Tanzania was reported by WHO who have subsequently sent a water and sanitation engineer to assess how water and sanitation can be improved in the camp.

SECURITY

An RPA attack on the population of Busanze IDP camp, two miles south east of Remera, near the Burundi border took place during the night of 7-8 January 1995. Grenades, small arms fire and machetes were used in the attack. UNAMIR reports that as many as thirteen persons were killed, more than half of those children. Upto 36 persons were injured. Three RPA officers have been arrested and a court martial has been ordered pending full inquiry of the incident. Vice President Paul Kagame assured the SRSG, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, that the Government of Rwanda remained committed to the agreed policy of supporting OPERATION RETOUR, by not forcibly closing the camps.

The security situation in the Cyangugu/Bukavu area has been tense following a number of incidents which occurred over the past week. Over the past several days UNAMIR reports that Former Rwandan Government Forces and Interahamwe elements have been conducting what appears to be organized night raids from the Zaire border area into Cyangugu Prefecture. reports that business people in particular have been a target of these raids. On the night of January 1-2 1995, bandits from Zaire entered Cyangugu Prefecture at Ngoma, south of Rwesero. They looted several houses, but on their way back they were ambushed by the RPA who killed 6 of them and wounded 1 who is now detained in Cyangugu. In another incident, UNREO Cyangugu reports

that on 3 January 1995, 3-5 men attacked an orphanage with guns and hand grenades near the airport of Kamembe, Cyangugu Prefecture. One child was killed and 25 wounded. The orphans at the Medecins du Monde - run orphanage were from Nyarushishi IDP camp which was closed at the end of November 1994. RPA and the UNAMIR will reinforce their security patrols along the border.

IOM/HCR
WEEKLY MOVEMENT
STATISTICS
RWANDA, DE 1 Janv.-7 Janv. 95

FROM / TO	BUTARE	BUGESERA	GITARAMA	KIBUNGO	RUHENGERI	GIKONGORO	KIGALI	KIBUYE	GISENYI	BYUMBA	CYANGUGU	TOTAL
BUTARE												
BUGESERA												
GITARAMA												
KIBUNGO	20	12	1	470	142		66		82	11	9	813
RUHENGERI		16	1	59	425		30		87	3		621
GIKONGORO	2,824	2,850	194	465	6		101	4		16		6,460
KIGALI												
KIBUYE								83				83
GISENYI	4		18	203	1,656		165		272	6		2,324
BYUMBA												-
CYANGUGU	42		28	37	9	1	538		7			662
TOTAL	2,890	2,878	242	1,234	2,238	1	900	87	448	36	9	10,963
Cum. 12.8.94	22,412	17,773	5,319	32,008	69,101	1,769	21,136	4,467	12,991	2,335	5,792	195,608
MOVEMENT:	ONE DAY	TWO DAY	THREE DAY	TOTAL	Cum. 12.8.94	Cum. Perc.	TOT RET/I	DP D. MOVE	TOTAL	PERCENT	Per. Cum.	Cum. 12.8.94
RETURNEES	3,214	1,160	40	4,414	146,893	67,00		RETURN.	5,614	43,00	57,00	198,460
IDPS:	89	6,460		6,549	48,713	33,00		IDPS	13,009	57,00	43,00	85,254
TOTAL:	3,303	7,620	40	10,963	195,606	100,00		TOTAL:	18,623	100,00	100,00	283,714

Figures in () show IDPs transported by UNAMIR

Source: International Organization for Migration, Kigali



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

Thursday, 29 December 1994
In-Country Report

This In-Country report is produced twice a week: Tuesdays and Fridays. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, UN Human Rights, accredited missions and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of 1200, Thursday, 29 December 1994.

REFUGEES

- UNHCR reports that their representatives have met with representatives from the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi to discuss the practical details of repatriating the first 314 Burundian refugees out of a total of 3,500 in Rwanda. The Government of Burundi is setting up a reception site to assist the voluntary repatriation.
- More than 400 new caseload returnees, almost all Jehovah's Witnesses, crossed from Bukavu into Cyangugu in an organized, voluntary repatriation between 21-27 December. Around 200 old caseload returnees crossed into Cyangugu prefecture from Burundi and Zaire per day during the same period.
- As part of its contingency planning, UNHCR Kibungo is looking to establish a reception centre and/or waystation along the main road from Tanzania in case of a mass return of refugees from the camps in Ngara, Tanzania.
- UNHCR Gisenyi reports that the current proportion of new caseload returnees to old caseload refugees was approximately 50/50, whereas previously the average had been 30/70 respectively.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

- WFP/AICF will begin the last food distribution on 29 December 1994 to 20,000 IDPs at Cyanika camp, Gikongoro Prefecture. Once the distribution is completed, it is expected that the numbers of people returning to their home communes under Operation Retour will increase considerably.
- Following discussions with representatives from the Ministry of Rehabilitation, emergency general distribution of ten day rations is to be undertaken for a caseload of 137,200 in the communes of Kanzenze, Gashora and Ngenda in Kigali Prefecture.
- In Butare Prefecture, the general food distribution will end on 30 December 1994. A total of 1,040 MT of food will have been distributed to 12,600 beneficiaries.

- In Gikongoro, Kigali Rural and Kibungo Prefectures, general food distributions will be carried out in the most vulnerable communes. These distributions will benefit all internally displaced persons (IDPs) returning to their village of origin as well as serve as support to the seed distribution programme. The food distribution to the local population in Rukondo, Gikongoro Prefecture will begin this week.
- WFP in conjunction with ICRC will undertake monthly general food distributions of a 2/3 ration in all communes in Butare and Gitarama Prefectures for an initial period of three months.

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)

- The IOC Heads of Cells discussed sectoral inputs for Operation Retour. They will be finalized by the 3 January 1995. With the commencement of Operation Retour, the IOC has moved into a new phase. The IOC will closely monitor and coordinate current operations. To ensure continuity of information flow, UNHCR has confirmed its provision of a Secretariat for the IOC.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs)

- The Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration (MINIREISO) has published and is currently distributing a booklet entitled "Working Procedures for Local and International NGOs". All NGOs currently operating in Rwanda are required to register with the MINIREISO in accordance with the new Working Procedures by 9 January 1995.

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN

- The registration and photographing of 12,500 unaccompanied children in Goma, Zaire has been completed after five months by UNICEF. The pictures of the children will be used in the family tracing project. A similar photo project is also being planned for Rwanda with minor modifications to the procedures to facilitate the matching of photographs and registration.
- At the request of UNICEF, a German NGO conducted a survey of 15 unaccompanied children centres (UCC) in four prefectures from August-November 1994. The purpose of the survey was to assess the capacity of UCCs to function as support institutions for children. The report revealed that as many as 79% of the children in UCCs are over five years old. The centres have been found to be well equipped in terms of staffing and general facilities. There is however a clear lack of clean water, beds, children's clothing, soap, plastic mattresses and dishes. Furthermore, even though 80% of the UCC are said to have sufficient medical supplies, 66% of the children have not been adequately vaccinated against measles. Specific actions to improve conditions are being planned.

HEALTH

- MSF reports the outbreak of meningitis in Rukondo camp in Gikongoro Prefecture which holds 64,000. Twelve cases were reported over the last two weeks. They will begin a vaccination campaign which will last one week starting on 28 December 1994.
- WHO reports that there is a continuing cholera epidemic in the refugee camps of Benaco and Musuhara in Tanzania. As of 19 December 1994, 173 cases had been reported. Measures to treat and detect the illness have been taken, the increase in the number of cases is however alarming. Moreover, two diagnosed cases of sleeping sickness have been reported by WHO in the refugee population.

- Between 26-30 December, Health Ministry officials will meet in Butare for a workshop sponsored by WHO with the purpose of establishing the General Directive for the Sanitary Development program.
- A final version of a sentinel sites map for health in Rwanda has been produced by UNICEF in conjunction with the Ministry of Health, WHO and NGOs. The map shows a network of 24 health centres identified as sentinel sites for regular reporting on morbidity. This is the first major step towards creating a regular national reporting system of 15 particularly virulent diseases. The production of the map will be followed by a training course on disease reporting which begin in the first part of January. It is expected that the numbers of diseases will rise to 25 during the early part of 1995.

WATER AND SANITATION

- UNICEF reports that a three-person team of water quality control experts from South Korea visited Kigali from 19-23 December. During their four-day stay in Rwanda, the experts assessed the water quality in water plants and laboratories as well as immediate water needs for the country. The findings of the advance team will serve as a starting point for a water purification technical team from South Korea due to arrive in Kigali in early January.
- UNICEF and ICRC have informed Electrogaz that arrangements have been made for the provision of water purification chemicals for the first six months of 1995 for all 13 water treatment plants in Rwanda. Furthermore, the water treatment plant in Karengé, Kigali Prefecture is now operational according to ZOA. The plant provides five million litres of water per day for 300,000 local people. The number of people however, is expected to increase with the arrival of the internally displaced from the Gikongoro, Butare areas.

SECURITY

- The internally displaced persons who approached UN troops last week for food and protection in the Nemba area, Gisenyi Prefecture, not Cyangugu Prefecture as reported earlier.
- UNAMIR reports that a UNAMIR civilian police observer team visited the Kigali Central Prison and were informed that there was an increase in the death rate of inmates. An average of five deaths are recorded on a daily basis. The prison officials attributed this to lack of food and medical care.

OTHER INFORMATION

- Dr. Katherine Bonnet, a French psychiatrist sponsored by MSF, is currently visiting Kigali. She will give a presentation on psycho-social trauma management for women who are pregnant due to having been raped and sexually abused. The presentation will take place at 9 a.m. at UNREO in the UNDP conference room on Tuesday, 3 January 1995.



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

Friday, 23 December 1994
In-Country Report

This In-Country Report is produced twice weekly: Tuesdays and Fridays. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, UN Human Rights accredited missions and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of Friday, 1200, 23 December 1994.

SECURITY

- UNAMIR reports that UN troops on patrol in the Nemba area, Cyangugu Prefecture, were approached for food and protection by a group of 14 IDPs who said they represented over 700 IDPs. According to UNAMIR reports, the IDPs have left the Gitarama area out of fear for their security and have relocated to Nemba commune. Military observers, Human Rights representatives and UNHCR have been informed about this situation.
- A white Landrover was stolen from the Human Rights Team by an RPA soldier in Gikongoro Prefecture on 19 December 1994. UNAMIR reports that the vehicle was returned to the Human Rights team on 22 December by the local RPA commander. He stated that the thieves had been former and current RPA members and expressed his regret about the incident.

HUMAN RIGHTS

- On 9-11 December, a Human Rights Colloquium was held in Cyangugu Prefecture arranged by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The colloquium was chaired by the Prefect of Cyangugu. For three days some one hundred participants discussed human rights issues in Rwanda. The recommendations from the colloquium were published on 20 December and have been sent to the Government.
- The ICRC Gikongoro office reported to UNAMIR that a visit to the detention camp in Gikongoro revealed that the 44 detainees held at the camp did not have food, blankets or soap. ICRC provided food up to 20 December but has requested UNAMIR to assist the detainees with the urgently needed goods.

GOVERNMENT

- The Prefect of Cyangugu pronounced 22 December a public holiday in Cyangugu prefecture in commemoration of the victims of the genocide. Memorial services were held in communes all over the prefecture.

- The Prime Minister and the Ministers of Justice, Family Affairs and Interior Affairs visited Cyangugu Prefecture on 21 December. They attended a meeting with representatives from the local authorities, UN agencies and NGOs. In his speech, the Prime Minister stressed the need for the refugees living in the camps in Zaire to come home so that the country could be rebuilt. After the meeting, the ministers attended a public meeting at the stadium in Cyangugu.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

By 29 December 1994, a scheduled, 12 Open Relief Centres (ORCs) will be set up to assist the populations from IDP camps in the south west of the country on their way to their home communes. Up to 1,500 people are expected to arrive and be registered per day. ORCs are structures supporting the local administration with the registration of returning IDPs as well as providing assistance to the receiving communes. ORCs will be focal points for returning IDPs where individuals will be able to seek protection provided by UNHCR, UN Human Rights and ICRC. Security will be coordinated by UNAMIR in collaboration with the RPA. Under the banner of Operation Retour the first voluntary movement of people is intended to begin in Cyanika camp.

- An information campaign is currently underway in 10 IDP camps in the south of the country informing people about the security situation in their home communes as well as to the services which will be available to them in their communes of origin upon return. This campaign will last two weeks.

REFUGEES

- Following the announcement of UNHCR that they will begin to encourage the repatriation of Rwandan refugees in neighbouring countries, WFP and UNHCR are currently meeting to discuss contingency plans should there be a major influx of refugees into Rwanda.
- On 20 December 1994 a group of 305 Jehovah's Witnesses of mixed ethnicity crossed into Cyangugu from Bukavu. UNHCR reports that a cross-border plan was drawn up for their safe return. The returnees were transported to Nyagatare transit centre. They have expressed the wish to return home via their religious centre in Kigali. Another group of 80 Jehovah's Witnesses was expected to repatriate shortly.

REHABILITATION

- The Government of Switzerland has pledged 500,000 Swiss Francs in support of the integrated humanitarian response by UN agencies, NGOs and UNAMIR and grant authority to facilitate the settlement of the internally displaced. 112,000 SFR will go to OXFAM Quebec for the repair of roofs in Kanzenze commune, Kigali Prefecture. A further 160,000 SFR will be given to WFP for the milling of maize. The remaining funds will be used for projects directly related to the IDP issue.
- It is expected that the outstanding arrears of US \$10 million owed by Rwanda to the World Bank will be cleared by the end of January 1995 following contributions from Belgium, Netherlands, Canada, Norway, Switzerland and the United States of America. This would enable the World Bank to release its Quick Disbursement Fund amounting to US \$50 million.

HEALTH

- WHO will facilitate the monthly health coordination meeting between the Ministry of Health and the medical directors of the various health sectors in the country.

- With the support of WHO, the Ministry of Health has organized the first training seminar for health personnel involved the "Safe Motherhood" programme. The programme's goal is to reduce the mortality of mothers and infants.

FOOD

- WFP reports that AICF has just completed the December distribution to 60,000 beneficiaries mostly located in Cyanika camp in Gikongoro Prefecture. Furthermore, CARE began distributing to Rukondo camp, also in Gikongoro Prefecture, to a caseload of approximately 100,000-120,000 beneficiaries.
- WFP in cooperation with FAO carried out a food assessment and the prospective harvest in January 1995 in six communes in the Prefecture of Gisenyi. The situation in Gisenyi is positive with approximately 70-80% of the agricultural land planted. Maize is ripening and there is no shortage of beans, potatoes and sweet potatoes. It is estimated that 80% of the pre-war population has returned to the area. WFP recommends that the situation be carefully monitored and that targeted projects for vulnerable groups and returnee/refugees who have come back too late to plant be put into place. These groups will be in need of assistance until the next harvest which will be in June of 1995.
- A food assessment, similar to the one carried out in the north-east part of the country (Gisenyi Prefecture), is currently underway in Bugesera, Kigali Prefecture, by WFP in conjunction with CUAMM, ZOA/MEDAIR and WORLD VISION. A complete evaluation of the agricultural situation, as well as a household and nutritional survey is being carried out. A further such assessment mission is planned for Kibungo Prefecture.

OTHER INFORMATION

- African Humanitarian Action with the support of United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) is organizing a symposium to discuss Popular Participation in National Reconstruction. The symposium will address issues relating to Conflict and Psycho-Social Trauma Management. The event will take place on 27 January 1995 in Kigali. Participants will be selected from Government, United Nations agencies, NGOs, civic and religious groups, the media, academia and individual writers and artists. Approximately 200 persons are expected to attend the workshop.
- Due to the Christmas holidays, there will be no In-Country Report on Tuesday, 27 December 1994. The next In-Country Report will be published on Thursday, 29 December 1994.



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

Friday, 16 December 1994
In-Country Report

This In-Country Report is produced twice weekly: Tuesdays and Fridays. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, UN Human Rights, accredited missions and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of Friday, 1200 16 December 1994.

MAIN DEVELOPMENTS

- Operation Hope was launched on 14 December by UNAMIR to improve security for internally displaced persons living in camps by cleansing the camps of weapons and criminal elements. The operation was completed on the morning of 15 December. Approximately 1,000 bladed weapons were confiscated. A total of 47 people were arrested, four of whom have since been released. The remaining 43 detainees will soon be transferred to Rwandese legal authorities, and their processing will be monitored by UN Human Rights and ICRC.

SECURITY

- UNAMIR and UNDP have met to discuss the formulation of a security and evacuation plan for all UN and NGO international personnel. NGOs that have not already done so are encouraged to fill out and turn in security forms, available at UNREO. In addition, UNAMIR has distributed an information circular outlining proper radio procedures in cases of emergency, dated 15 November.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

- Three separate teams comprised of Government, UN and NGO representatives held discussions on 13 December with local authorities in various communes of the Gitarama, South Kigali and Butare prefectures concerning the prospect of receiving large numbers of returnees. (These prefectures have been identified as principal places of origin for many of the IDPs in camps in south-west Rwanda). The groups also discussed basic needs, the existing infrastructure, and possible locations for Open Relief Centres (ORCs). The ORCs will provide services that reinforce commune structures for the purpose of receiving persons returning to their home communes. It is anticipated that 12 ORCs will be functioning within the next 2 weeks, with additional ORCs opening thereafter.
- Representatives from the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, UNAMIR and UNREO visited the designated location for the Integrated Operations Centre (IOC) in the Ministry building. The go-ahead to start construction of the IOC is expected this week. The IOC is temporarily located in Amohoro stadium.

- An information campaign to encourage IDPs to return to their homes will commence on Tuesday, 20 December. The campaign will entail the distribution of fliers and megaphone announcements in 10 IDP camps, and will last for 2 days. The campaign will be carried out by teams comprised primarily of local authorities, representatives from various Government Ministries, UN bodies and NGOs.

REFUGEES

- UNHCR, Rwanda and Burundi have signed a tripartite agreement on the repatriation of Rwandese refugees from Burundi. The agreement, signed on 14 December in Kigali, reaffirms the principle of voluntary return and declares that all Rwandese refugees have the right to go home. No date has yet been set for the beginning of repatriation. There are an estimated 260,000 Rwandese refugees in Burundi, 190,000 of whom arrived in Burundi after April of this year. A similar accord was recently signed by the Government of Rwanda, Zaire, and UNHCR.
- IOM reports that approximately 1,000 people have returned to Rwanda from Zaire on IOM transport with Zairian military escort over the last two days. This is a notable change in the way returnees choose to return to Rwanda; previously, a majority of refugees have been choosing to return on foot. The presence of the Zairian military escort is also a notable change in the manner pattern of return.
- UNAMIR reports that the total number of refugees returning to Rwanda through various border crossings totals 21,331 people for the period 1 to 14 December.

REHABILITATION

- The 1995 draft Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal was forwarded to Heads of UN Agencies in Geneva on 16 December to be finalised. The Appeal is the result of a coordinated inter-agency and NGO effort to assist the Government of Rwanda to move from emergency assistance to rehabilitation. In lieu of launching the 1995 Appeal as a formal pledging exercise, the Appeal will be introduced by UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) and UN Agencies at the Round Table Conference on 19 January in order to encourage donors to participate in the rehabilitation process. The Round Table Conference will allow the Government of Rwanda to present issues such as national reconstruction and rehabilitation, restoration of government capacity, revitalization of the economy, social re-integration of uprooted persons and war victims, and the renewal of environmental protection activities.

POLITICAL

- UN Special Representative for the Secretary General (SRSG), Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, met with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Secretary-General, Dr Salim Ahmed Salim on 13 December in Addis Ababa. During the meeting, Dr Salim reaffirmed OAU's continued concern over the situation in Rwanda and his preparedness to do everything possible to advance the cause of peace and security in the country.

TRANSPORTATION

- The Ministry of Transport and Telecommunication has advised Echo Flight that the accommodation of passengers on flights out of Rwanda will be discontinued at the end of December. The Ministry has taken the action in an effort to promote the use of commercial airlines.

- The Government of Rwanda and WFP have completed a Customs Protocol that will facilitate the introduction of simplified customs procedures for humanitarian cargo entering Rwanda. In addition, two customs offices at Rusumo and Gatuna (where) are scheduled to be refurbished, hopefully by the end of January of 1995.

VISITORS

- Mr Anthony Lake, the National Security Advisor to the President of the United States, will be arriving in Rwanda on 16 December for a one-day visit as part of a nine-day, eight nation trip to Africa.
- Ambassador Robert Dillon, UN Special Humanitarian Envoy to Rwanda, will be arriving in Kigali on Sunday, 18 December.

OTHER INFORMATION

- UNAMIR anticipates that the Government of Rwanda will approve a license for UNAMIR Radio to begin transmitting before the end of the year.
- The NGO Samaritan's Purse has expressed a need for vehicles to support the operations of the Central Hospital of Kigali. Any organization able to make a donation can contact the NGO at the Central Hospital.
- The recently-appointed Special Envoy for the High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Carrol Faubert, is currently in Kigali.
- The acting Chief of the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda will be Mr Abderrazak Essaied for the period 14 December to 8 January, in the absence of Mr William Clarence.



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

Tuesday, 13 December 1994
In-Country Report

This In-Country report is produced twice weekly: Tuesdays and Fridays. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, UN Human Rights, accredited missions and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of Tuesday, 1200 13 December 1994.

MAIN DEVELOPMENTS

- The United Nations and the Government of Rwanda have agreed on the principles of a plan for the return of over 340,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). The principles of the plan itself are intended to provide the humane and expeditious return of IDPs to their home communes. The plan, "Operation Retour" has been developed by UN Agencies, UNAMIR, a number of NGOs as well as Government representatives. Key elements of the plan include the provision of transport in instances where returnees have to travel long distances, waystations along return routes and Open Relief Centres (ORCs) in the home communes. The objective of the ORCs is to provide a temporary place where people in need can obtain basic relief assistance during the re-integration process. The first ORCs are being planned in the Gitarama, Butare and south Kigali prefectures, as these are principal places of origin for many of the internally displaced. While a number of sources report an unofficial deadline of 31 December to close all IDP camps in Rwanda, it is anticipated that the Government will endorse the proposed outline plan this week.
- The RPA and UNAMIR will jointly commence Operation Hope to remove arms and criminal elements from the Kibeho and Ndagò IDP camps in the south-west on 14 December.

SECURITY

- UNAMIR is now at its full strength of 5,500 troops, which are deployed throughout Rwanda. According to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG), Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, UNAMIR's mandate has recently expanded to include giving security to members of the International Tribunal, human rights observers, and the Rwandese society in general, including returning refugees and displaced people. Under its expanded mandate, UNAMIR will also assist in demining throughout the country. UNAMIR's mandate initially had been to contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk, and to provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations. UNAMIR's original mandate, which expired on 9 December, has been extended for an additional 6 months.
- In Kigarama, south-east Rwanda, 8 UN personnel, including UNAMIR and UN Human Rights, were blocked and harassed by a crowd comprised of civilians and RPA soldiers on the evening of 11 December. The crowd was allegedly seeking information concerning a witness to the killing of 12 people in the area on 25 November. The situation was resolved

upon the joint arrival of 3 RPA soldiers and members of the Ghanaian Battalion. Although UNAMIR soldiers were physically assaulted, no violence and no use of force was used on the part of the UN. Also in the south-east part of the country, UNREO reports that three RPA checkpoints have been re-established in the last few days between Kibungo and Rwamagana. The reason for the activities are not known.

- The security situation in areas bordering Zaire is stable but continues to be of concern. Although there have been numerous rumours of impending incursions of former government forces before the end of the year, UN military observers in Gisenyi have not observed any threatening military activity.
- Approximately 300 people began three weeks of training at a Gendarmerie Training School in Ruhengeri on 12 December as part of the effort to re-establish a police force of 6,000 people in the country. Provisions for the school have been provided by a number of international organizations, including UNAMIR, IOM, WFP and several NGOs. At the general meeting for UN/NGOs held 9 December, it was announced that the school is still in need of 300 mattresses, 600 writing pads, 600 pens, 40 desks and 80 chairs. NGOs were requested to offer available assistance, and IOM has agreed to provide transport for any donated items.

C INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

- IDPs from the former camp of Kaduha are now arriving in Rukondo, Cyanika and Kamana camps following the closure of Kaduha camp (population 40,000 people) last week. Many of the people were reportedly arriving on foot. As of 9 December, CARE had registered approximately 16,000 new arrivals in Rukondo, and the UNREO Field Office in Gikongoro reports the arrival of as many as 5,000 people in Cyanika camp. In addition, UNAMIR reported on 11 December that 287 families had arrived in Kamana camp. The populations of Rukondo, Cyanika and Kamana camps as of 18 November were 39,500, 24,000 and 12,000 people, respectively. In the past month, three large IDP camps in south-west Rwanda (Musange, Muko and Kaduha) have closed. These three camps together held approximately 62,000 people. Many of them have chosen to travel to other camps rather than return to their homes. There are recent rumours that Rukondo, Cyanika and Kibeho camps will also be closed by Friday, 17 December. However, the Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration has emphasised that no forcible closure of camps would occur.

C REFUGEES

- A number of representatives of the refugee population in Zaire have declared themselves the "Government of Rwanda in exile." The refugee representatives have distributed to all refugee camps in Zaire a description of a "limited team of ministry representatives" that are allegedly organizing the return of refugees to Rwanda. In addition, the representatives have sent a letter to the Prime Minister of Zaire expressing opposition to *refoulement* of 37 refugees on the part of the Zairian government. The representatives also oppose the actions that the Government of Zaire has recently taken to move over 90,000 refugees into existing camps in the Goma area.
 - In response to a feared cholera outbreak in the Ngara camps in Tanzania, public awareness campaigns and major preparatory efforts have been undertaken on the part of UNHCR and its implementing agencies. The level of preparedness is thought to have prevented a large outbreak; there have been only six confirmed cases as of 10 December.
 - Please see the IOM/UNHCR Weekly Movement Statistics that are attached for refugee and IDP movements during the period 4 to 10 December, 1994.
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- UNAMIR reports that the number of refugees returning to Rwanda through various border crossings totals 17,309 people for the period 1 to 11 December.

GOVERNMENT

- The Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Dr. Bihozagara, held discussions with the prefets of Gikongoro and Butare and the RPA Commandant in Gikongoro on 11 December. The Minister also spoke to Kibeho camp representatives, camp populations and people at waystations in the Butare and Gikongoro prefectures. During his visit, the Minister fielded questions and gave assurances that the Government was committed to providing a secure environment to which people could return. The Minister was accompanied by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator and the Representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- FAO anticipates that the upcoming December/January harvest will be successful for those farmers that were in Rwanda for the October planting season. In addition, UN Agencies, the Government and NGOs have been working together to establish a system to assess food security for the coming year. In 1995, emphasis in the agricultural sector will be on re-establishing seed multiplication centres in the country. The World Bank has also announced a plan, "Seeds of Hope", in which the Consultative Group on International Research is establishing seed nurseries to replenish Rwanda's seed supplies. The nurseries are located in the neighbouring countries of Tanzania, Uganda, and Burundi.

VISITORS

- The chief prosecutor for the International Tribunal for Rwanda, Judge Goldstone, will be arriving in Rwanda on 19 December for a two-to-three day visit. The purpose of his visit is to make contact with Government Ministries in relation to the International Tribunal. The International Tribunal for Rwanda was established by UN Security Council Resolution 995 in November to try Rwandan war criminals. Judge Goldstone is also the chief prosecutor for the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

- UNICEF and a number of NGOs in the Gikongoro area have agreed on a plan to provide for some 220 unaccompanied minors left behind following the closure of Muko camp on 5 December. Immediately after the closure of Muko camp, at least 150 known unaccompanied minors were left in the camp. An additional 70 children thought to have been left behind by their families when the camp closed have since been discovered. While the children are currently staying with local families, the families cannot provide for the children in the long-term. Five NGOs have agreed to care for the 220 children in the event that UNICEF cannot place the children.

IOM/HCR
WEEKLY MOVEMENT
STATISTICS
RWANDA, 1994
4.DEC.94 - 10.DEC.94

FROM / TO	BUTARE	BUGESERA	GITARAMA	KIBUNGO	RUHENGERI	GIKONGORO	KIGALI	KIBUYE	GISENYI	BYUMBA	CYANGUGU	TOTAL
BUTARE				163								163
BUGESERA	28		3				19				3	53
GITARAMA												-
KIBUNGO	47	4	7	1,009	25		146		71		8	1,317
RUHENGERI					21				58			79
GIKONGORO	1,120	1,404	201	470	8		480		2	6		3,691
KIGALI												
KIBUYE												
GISENYI	18	22	126	588	2,639	1	459	1	1,543	46	12	5,455
BYUMBA												-
CYANGUGU	64	75	32	53			388		4	24		640
TOTAL	1,277	1,505	369	2,283	2,693	1	1,492	1	1,678	76	23	11,398
Cum. 12.8.94	14,568	13,514	4,577	23,540	62,847	1,768	17,138	3,941	9,393	2,521	5,688	158,802
MOVEMENT:	ONE DAY	TWO DAY	THREE DAY	TOTAL	Cum. 12.8.94	RET/IDP D.MOVE		TOTAL	PERCENT	Per. Cum.	Cum.12.8.94	
RETURNEES	6,102	1,375	177	7,654	124,642			RETURN.	9,383	59.60	73.40	169,098
IDPS:	1,139	2,594	11	3,744	34,160			IDPS	6,360	40.40	26.60	61,401
TOTAL:	7,241	3,969	188	11,398	158,802			TOTAL:	15,743	100.00	100.00	230,499
Cum. 12.8.94	105,481	33,045	20,276	158,802								

Figures in () show IDPs transported by UNAMIR

Source: International Organization for Migration, Kigali



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

Tuesday, 6 December 1994
In-Country Report

This In-country report is produced twice a week; Tuesdays and Fridays. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, UN Human Rights, accredited missions and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of Tuesday, 1200, 6 December 1994.

MAIN DEVELOPMENTS

- The Ministry of Rehabilitation has given the go-ahead for the establishment of an Integrated Operations Centre (IOC). The key facet of the Operation Centre is an integrated task force in which the expertise and assets of UN agencies, UNAMIR, NGO focal points and representatives of essential government ministries will devise and implement agreed plans of operation. The IOC's task will be three-fold:
 - to monitor the implementation of agreed operational plans and by so doing to identify gaps.
 - to provide a centre for all information pertaining to the operations at hand and to be the centre for the exchange of resources for implementing the operation.
 - to facilitate quick response to potential humanitarian emergencies.

The IOC will be located in the Ministry of Rehabilitation once the centre in that Ministry can be fully set up. In the mean time, the IOC is being set up temporarily at the Amahoro Stadium, adjacent to the UNAMIR compound.

SECURITY

- The security situation in the Gikongoro area seems to be stable. UNREO, Gikongoro reports an incident during which two grenades went off in Kibeho camp injuring nine people. No other incidents have however been reported from Kibeho camp.

GOVERNMENT

- The President of Burundi arrives Kigali Tuesday, 6 November for a one-day State visit.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

- UNREO, Gikongoro reports that approximately 7,000 people left Muko camp on 4 December. Most of the people are reported to have been heading for Kaduha camp. Kaduha camp has an estimated population of 40,000. The IDP move from Kaduha camp appeared to be spontaneous. UNREO in Gikongoro reports however that last week the Bourgmestre in the area had threatened to burn the camp if the IDPs did not leave by a 5 December deadline. In preparation, UNHCR had organised trucks to

transport 500 registered returnees from Muko camp on but by 5 December the camp was empty save 150 unaccompanied minors. WFP is providing food for the unaccompanied minors.

- The RPA have indicated that there will no longer be road searches of convoys leaving the Gikongoro area. Returnee convoys have undergone numerous security checks resulting in long delays and at times unscheduled overnight stops. On 4 December, a returnee convoy organised by UNHCR/IOM from Cyangugu to Butare was delayed for at least three hours at a check point.

REFUGEES

- The Government of Zaïre has taken steps towards consolidating refugees in Zaire into designated camp areas and is in the process of organising a movement further inland of an estimated 50,000 refugees from camps close to the border with Rwanda. There are reports that the Government of Zaïre is to deploy 2,000 paratroopers to the Goma area to improve the security situation in and around the camps in Goma. It is not yet clear if Zaïre intends to use these paratroopers to separate refugees from the "bad elements". Some troops have however been deployed in Masisi to strengthen security in the area. There has been some friction between old caseload refugees and new arrivals.
- UNHCR reports that over the weekend of 3/4 December, Katale camp received an inflow of at least 45,000 refugees from surrounding villages; Kibumba, 18,000, and Mugunga 13,000. Large numbers of refugees have been living out of designated camp areas mainly in surrounding villages.
- An increased returnee flow into Gisenyi was reported on Friday 1 December. UNAMIR reported at least 1,800 people coming in through the Gisenyi border crossing. The increase could be attributed to recent clashes between Zairean soldiers and refugees. Daily returnee figures into Gisenyi have ranged from 800 - 1,000 people/day.
- Between 27 November and 3 December UNHCR/IOM moved a total of 18,152 refugees and 5,060 IDPs to various locations throughout the country. Butare Prefecture received the largest number of returnees during the period. (Please see the attached IOM/HCR weekly movement statistics for more information).
- Below are returnee movements through various border crossings throughout the country for 1, 2 and 4 December as reported by UNAMIR. *(UNAMIR monitors border crossings throughout the country, whenever possible. These figures do not however reflect numbers of people who may return through areas other than those monitored by UNAMIR. No figures were available for border crossings on 3 December.)*

Date	From	Number of returnees
1 December	Uganda	9
	Tanzania	233
	Burundi	192
	Zaïre	1950
	Total	2374

2 December	Uganda	15
	Tanzania	21
	Burundi	442
	Zaire	894
	Total	1372
4 December	Uganda	179
	Tanzania	-
	Burundi	25
	Zaire	346
	Total	550
Total for the three days		4,296

REGIONAL ISSUES

- Burundi:
 The situation in Bujumbura is reported to have been calm but a little tense on 5 December. UPRONA staged a demonstration in Bujumbura on Monday, 5 December to protest the appointment of the speaker from the FRODEBU party. In other events in the city on 5 December, a grenade went off close to an area where 4 other people were killed last week in a similar grenade explosion. The number of casualties from the 5 December incident was not immediately clear. UNREO office in Bujumbura has also reported grenade explosions in Bujumbura on the night of 2-3 December resulting in a few casualties. Events in Burundi and their implications for Rwanda and neighbouring countries are closely monitored should they result in movements of people into neighbouring countries in the region.
- Radio Burundi reported on 4 December that up to 40 people may have been killed on the night of 1-2 December in Kigoma hill, Kirundo in clashes that the Radio said involved quote Rapatriés du Rwanda unquote. In mid-November, clashes between local populations and military forces within northern Burundi resulted in the movement of at least 4,000 people into south-west Rwanda.

SECTORAL INFORMATION

- Food:
 WFP, in conjunction with CARITAS, has begun a feeding programme for victims of AIDS in the Kigali Area. This programme falls under the PAN (Programme Alimentaire Nutritionnel) project which was in operation before the war. The ration includes a general ration for the family plus a special ration of sugar, milk and cereal powder for the sick person. An initial caseload of 466 families have been identified for a distribution that will last for a two month period.

OTHER INFORMATION

- UNREO, Kigali in coordination with all UN Agencies, UNAMIR and NGOs, proposes to organise a Christmas bazaar. 18 December has been proposed as a tentative date. Proceeds from the Bazaar will be donated to Unaccompanied Children's Centres.
- There are four non-commercial operators including UNAMIR, UNHCR, ECHO and ICRC. There are nine commercial operators including Air Serv/MAF, Sabena, Bel air, Tropical Air, Ethiopian Air, Air Burundi, Royale Airlines International, Air Cameroon, and Kenomar Air Charters.

(UNREO,Kigali)



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

Friday, 2 December 1994
In-Country Report

This in-country report is produced bi-weekly, Tuesdays and Fridays, to keep the humanitarian community in Rwanda abreast of key events. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, UN Human Rights, accredited missions and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of Friday, 1200, 2 December 1994.



MAIN DEVELOPMENTS

- The Republic of Rwanda has taken over the presidency of the United Nations Security Council from the United States of America for the month of December.
- On November 30, the United Nations Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) to 9 June 1995. UNAMIR's responsibility is to ensure the security of displaced persons and refugees and providing security to enable the distribution of relief supplies.
- Rwandan President Pasteur Bizimungu, Zairian President Mobutu-Sese Seko and Burundian President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya met over the weekend to discuss the situation of the Rwandan refugees in Zaire. Both parties agreed that the refugees must go home and that the Government of Rwanda must make plans accordingly by opening transit camps for the incoming refugees for example. The Government of Zaire is reported to have expressed its intention to deal with criminal elements in the camps.
- An expatriate and five Zairian NGO staff, working for the British NGO Assist, were found on 30 November. The six went missing as a result of clashes between the Zairian soldiers and Rwandan refugees resulted in the deaths of approximately 27 and injured 105. This incident underlines the continued security threat to relief operations and staff in the Zairian refugee camps.

GOVERNMENT

- The Government of Rwanda has stated that it holds an open policy towards reconciliation and intends to enact the Arusha Peace Agreement. It says that the former government forces are welcome to join in the reconstruction effort, except those who had been involved in planning and perpetration of the genocide committed in this country.
- The Prefet of Gikongoro held a public meeting in Kibeho last week to encourage IDPs to return home. He emphasized that they would not be forcefully evicted and that they have nothing to fear if they were not involved in any type of criminal activity related to the war and the genocide. Furthermore, the prefet stated that any soldiers breaking the

law by being involved in reprisal killings or any other criminal activities would be severely punished.

- The Minister of Public Works visited Gikongoro Prefecture and held meetings with UNAMIR, NGOs and local authorities to discuss the IDP issue and its related problems, and reemphasize the Governments' policy to clear all IDP camps by 31 December.

SECURITY

- The security situation in Rwanda remains relatively calm. However, the Internally displaced Persons (IDP) camps continue to be a source of security concern in the country, particularly in the south-west. In one incident this week, five adults and three children were killed and four children severely injured in an attack by a group of five men believed to be from a camp in Ruramba, Gikongoro Prefecture. The attackers are said to be hiding in an IDP camp in the area.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

- UNHCR has temporarily suspended its truck convoys to Kibuye. This action was taken in response to the new prefect's request to be provided with the lists of IDPs returning to Kibuye prefecture. Preparation will involve screening of returnees to determine whether they belong to this area. UNHCR will resume its truck convoys as soon as all lists have been made available to the Prefecture.
- There are reports of increased numbers of people spontaneously returning to areas in South Kigali Prefecture. A sizeable number of houses were destroyed in the war. As such, the area has a limited capacity to accommodate large numbers of returnees. Many returnee families are sharing houses.
- The Representative of the Secretary-General on Internally Displaced Persons, Dr. Francis Deng will be on mission in Rwanda during the period of 7-11 December 1994. The purpose of the mission is to assess the situation of the Internally Displaced Person's situation in Rwanda for his forthcoming report to the Commission on Human Rights.

REFUGEES

- UNHCR reports that in Gisenyi Prefecture there is a steady flow of returnees from Zaire to Rwanda. The transit centre in Gisenyi currently caters for about 5,000 people and is filled to capacity. Another site is being prepared.
- Since 25 November there are no reports of refugees arriving by boat from Zaire. However previously, the number of old caseload refugees (those who have been outside Rwanda for more than 10 years), who have been arriving by boat in Gisenyi, north-west Rwanda, was between 200-400 people. The largest number of refugees for one day arriving on Gisenyi beach was 1000 on 22 November.
- UNREO Goma reports that in recent days there has been a mass movement of refugees to different camps in the Goma area. This is due to the fact that Zairian authorities are bringing refugees living outside the camps into designated camp areas. The Kahindo camp population has so far increased by 15,000 people. Kibumba camp has received an additional 8,500 people.
- UNHCR is in the preparatory stages for a Regional Refugee Conference which will take place in Bujumbura in March 1995. The conference's overall objective is to look at the history of the crisis in Rwanda and to identify the causes and solutions which are essential for the development of a comprehensive strategy and feasible plan of action. Furthermore, discussions will centre on the situation of refugees and displaced persons,

the return and rehabilitation of refugees and their local communities and to support to the infrastructure and socio-economic structure of the neighbouring states.

REHABILITATION

- The Government of the Netherlands committed \$ 5 million to the United Nations Trust Fund for Rwanda. The Trust Fund was established by the UN Secretary-General to assist the immediate needs of the Government of the Republic of Rwanda. The Trust Fund, under the authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General is administered by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and managed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Unearmarked it will be used to address needs of immediate importance to the Government as one of a variety of aid channels established for the rehabilitation of Rwanda. There is the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal which is aimed for emergency and rehabilitation needs and the Round Table for the Government's overall needs for 1995.
- The NGOs registered with the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) - NGO unit recently elected a steering committee, the role of which will be to guide the activities of the NGO unit over the coming weeks. It is currently partnered with UNREO Kigali, and was established on 10 August, 1994 as a source of information for newly-arrived NGOs. The NGOs selected for the steering committee are: Oxfam Quebec, CWA-LWF, Care International, SCF-U.K., AHA, Equilibre and Comité de Contact des ONG Rwandais.

SECTORAL ACTIVITIES

- UN agencies and NGOs working in the food sector are attempting to change their food distribution policies in order to move away from emergency food distribution towards development work. A general agreement exists within the food relief community in that food distributions to the local populations should continue, but that the distribution of seeds and tools is essential for supporting the recovery of the agricultural sector in this country. Food distributions to the internally displaced populations camps if they continue to exist beyond January, will be re-evaluated by the organizations. However, all organizations involved will attempt to follow a common food distribution policy.

OTHER INFORMATION

- Ceremonies to close of the Week of the Woman in Rwanda are held on Saturday, 3 December 1994 from 10 a.m.- 3 p.m. at the Stade Régional de Nyamirambo. The event is organized by members of the NGO Pro-Femmes/Twese Hamwe. The objective of this day is to create a national, Pan-African and international conscience for women to play a role in the reconciliation and reconstruction of Rwanda and the Central African Great Lakes region.



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

In-Country Report
Tuesday, 29 November 1994

This report is produced bi-weekly, Tuesdays and Fridays, to keep the humanitarian community in Rwanda abreast of key events. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, UN Human Rights, accredited missions and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of Tuesday, 1200, 29 November 1994.

MAIN DEVELOPMENTS

- Rwanda's interim parliamentary body, the Transitional National Assembly (TNA), convened for the first time on Friday, 25 November at Nyamirambo Stadium in Kigali. Eight political parties, as well as the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA), hold seats in the Assembly. The parties represented are: *Front Patriotique Rwandais* (FPR), *Mouvement Democratique Republicain* (MDR), *Parti Social Democratique* (PSD), *Parti Liberal* (PL), *Parti Democrat Chretien* (PDC), *Union Democratique pour le Peuple Rwandais* (UDPR), and the *Parti Democratique Islamique* (PDI). The former government party, *Mouvement Revolutionnaire National pour le Developpement* (MRND) is not represented. The members of the interim body will serve for the next five years, or until such time as elections can be held.
- The Prime Minister, Faustin Twagiramungu, convened a meeting with donor representatives in Kigali on 23 November, 1994 to discuss with them the forthcoming Round Table Conference. The Prime Minister proposed that the Conference be held on 17 - 18 January 1995, instead of the earlier scheduled dates, 14 - 15 December 1994. The Council of Ministers met on 24 November and approved the document prepared for the Round Table Conference. The document addresses issues such as national reconstruction and rehabilitation, restoration of government capacity, revitalization of the economy, social re-integration of uprooted persons and war victims, and the renewal of environmental protection activities.
- The Zairian Government handed over 37 Rwandan refugees to Rwandan authorities at the Gisenyi border crossing on 27 November. The 37 had been in Zairian prison for some time, and were expelled at the request of the Zairian Government. UNHCR tried to prevent the expulsion and believes it is a violation of international refugee law, as there is no evidence that the 37 have been tried.

SECURITY

- The security situation within Rwanda remains stable, however, events in the surrounding countries of Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi continue to cause concern in border prefectures. In order to improve security, the Presidents of Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire agreed last week to patrol their respective border areas in an effort to improve security. On 25 November, approximately 19 people were killed and over 40 wounded in Katale camp near Goma during a clash between the Zairian military and Rwandan refugees. One expatriate

NGO employee and 5 local NGO staff have been missing since the clash occurred. The UNREO field office in Bujumbura reports that the situation in northern Burundi also remains tense, particularly in Cibitoke province where there have been an unspecified number of casualties as a result of alleged military activities. Military activity in refugee camps in Tanzania has also been reported by UN Information Centre (UNIC) in Paris: 20,000 young Rwandese aged 15 to 25 have commenced military training under the supervision of the former Rwandan regime.

REFUGEES

- UN sources in Burundi report that in the last two weeks, approximately 5,000 people arrived from Rwanda in all four of Burundi's border provinces. According to UNHCR, almost 1,500 of these were new arrivals from the Butare area. However, it is believed that the recent arrivals in Burundi may also include people who remain in transit near Rwanda/Burundi border areas for security reasons. In one instance, 4,000 Burundi refugees who had crossed into south-east Rwanda on 7 November dispersed shortly after arriving; some were reported to have returned to Burundi.
- Old caseload refugees (those who have been outside Rwanda for 10 years or more) continue to arrive by boat in Gisenyi, north-west Rwanda, at an approximate rate of 1,000 persons per day. Many of the new arrivals report that they are fleeing persecution in Zaire. The Government of Rwanda has plans to set aside land to accommodate the old caseload arrivals; close to 5,000 of these refugees are currently in Nyundo, north-west Rwanda, awaiting resettlement. As many as 500,000 old caseload refugees have returned to Rwanda from Uganda, Zaire, and Burundi since the end of the war.
- Please see the recently developed IOM/UNHCR Weekly Movement Statistics that are attached for refugee and IDP movements during the period 20 to 26 November.
- UNAMIR reports that the total number of people entering Rwanda through various border crossings for the month of November to date is 335,079.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

- The population for 29 camps in the Gikongoro area is estimated to be 348,500 people, with camp sizes ranging from 300 to 76,000 people (Shororo and Kibeho camps, respectively). Figures are based on NGO inputs to the UNREO field office in Gikongoro as of 18 November.
- At the weekly health meeting held in Gikongoro, MSF reported that approximately 1000 IDPs per day have been leaving Kaduha camp since 20 November. Most of the people are returning to their own communes, some with the assistance of UNHCR/IOM.

REHABILITATION

- The Ministry of Rehabilitation is establishing a Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit (HACU) within the Ministry. The Unit will coordinate NGO activities and serve to implement new Government guidelines for NGOs by conducting NGOs registration, collecting information on NGO activities, and monitoring NGO projects. A number of NGOs will be supporting the HACU with office equipment and supplies.
- The Ministry of Rehabilitation hosted Ministry representatives from all Prefectures for a two-day workshop on 26 and 27 November. The workshop discussed the role of the Ministry in coordinating with sectoral Ministries, the new NGO guidelines for registration and operation in Rwanda, and the activities of the HACU. Eighty-six people attended the workshop, which was supported by African Humanitarian Action (AHA). The Ministry of Rehabilitation is also planning a larger workshop in January, 1995, in which the Ministry, NGOs and UN Agencies will discuss their respective roles in Rwanda.

- The central administration is receiving logistical and office equipment from UNDP. UNDP has fielded 12 consultants to assist the Prime Minister's Office, and the Ministries of Planning, Finance, Interior, Public service and Rehabilitation.

GOVERNMENT

- The Prime Minister, Faustin Twagiramungu has travelled to Washington, DC to meet with the World Bank on 27 and 28 November to discuss funding for Rwanda. The Prime Minister is then scheduled to meet with DHA and UNDP in New York on Thursday, 1 December.
- The Minister of Social Affairs visited Gisenyi this week and addressed a gathering of local government officials and UN representatives. He also participated in a rally before a crowd of approximately 6,000 people. In addressing the crowd, both the Minister and the Prefect emphasized justice as a condition for reconciliation and rehabilitation.

HUMAN RIGHTS

- UNDP and the Centre for Human Rights have jointly organized a two-week mission designed to make a detailed assessment of the Rwandese judicial and legal system and to propose a rehabilitation programme for that system. The mission was also joined by representatives of Switzerland, USAID, Belgium and a number of NGOs. It is expected that all participating countries and agencies will jointly fund a comprehensive rehabilitation programme of the judicial system under the coordination of UNDP.
- The Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO) has issued a summary interim report of their recent mission investigating the situation and needs of the indigenous Batwa community. It is estimated that as many as 80% of the pre-war Batwa population of 25,000 to 30,000 were killed or are missing as a result of the war. The Batwa are considered a particularly vulnerable group, due to their small numbers and disadvantaged socio-economic standing. It is also reported that they are experiencing more difficulty in obtaining basic necessities in the camps.
- A conference to discuss the rights of children was hosted by UNICEF on 22 November in Kigali. The conference focused on six fundamental rights: right to life; right to education, right to protection, right to a family, right to social integration, and right to health services. Awareness of rights of the child will be pursued through Rwandese proverbs as part of Teacher Emergency Packages (TEPs), or the "school in a box programme".

SECTORAL INFORMATION

Agriculture:

- In conjunction with WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture, FAO has completed and evaluation of harvest and food needs for the first 1995 agricultural season. Vegetable seed distribution is still taking place, and so far, 400,000 households have benefited from the distribution.
- In order reinforce assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture, a veterinarian and an agronomist (both UN Volunteers) have been assigned to FAO. In addition, two local veterinarians have been hired in Gisenyi by UNHCR to monitor the flow of livestock between Zaire and Rwanda. A number of cattle brought in by old caseload refugees in Gisenyi have been suspected of carrying disease.

Education:

- The University in Butare has appointed lecturers and 100 students are awaiting the start of instruction in January, 1995. Before the war, Butare was renowned for being the intellectual seat of the country.
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OTHER INFORMATION

- The UNDP Resident Representative recently returned to Kigali from a mission to New York and Geneva where he discussed with donors and UN Agencies the preparatory process for the forthcoming Round Table Conference. Upon his return the Resident Representative met with the Prime Minister, the Vice President and donor representative to brief them on his mission to New York and Geneva.

VISITORS

- Mrs. Graca Machel has been appointed by the UN Secretary-General to carry out a study on the impact of armed conflict on children. Mrs. Machel will be visiting Rwanda and the region from 2 to 8 December to conduct the first in a series of field review to be undertaken as part of this global initiative. The study is being undertaken in collaboration with UNICEF and the Centre for Human Rights.

IOM/HCR
WEEKLY MOVEMENT
STATISTICS
RWANDA, 1994

20.NOV.94 - 26.NOV.94

FROM / TO	BUTARE	BUGESERA	GITARAMA	KIBUNGO	RUHENGARI	GIKONGORO	KIGALI	KIBUYE	GISENYI	BYUMBA	CYANGUGU	TOTAL
BUTARE				64								64
BUGESERA	88	133	13	4			39				5	282
GITARAMA												
KIBUNGO	92	82	17	1,369	58		352		26	8	25	2,029
RUHENGARI									47			47
GIKONGORO	(100)1223	(1743)4382	29	99	3		49		1	1		5,787
KIGALI												
KIBUYE				(173)173			6					179
GISENYI		38	180	503	4,160	1	392	1	2,719	23	1	8,018
BYUMBA												
CYANGUGU	172	135	33	157	57	277	244	85	30			1,190
TOTAL	1,575	4,770	272	2,369	4,278	278	1,076	86	2,823	32	31	17,596
Cum. 12.8.94	9,889	10,079	3,542	15,971	55,416	1,601	13,791	3,527	5,381	2,340	5,620	127,236
MOVEMENT:	ONE DAY	TWO DAY	THREE DAY	TOTAL	TOTAL REFUGEE/IDP DAY MOVEMENT:				TOTAL	PERCENT		
REFUGEES:	9,575	1,510	438	11,523					REFUGEES	13,909	47.80	
IDPS:	1,358	430	4,257	6,073					IDPS:	15,077	52.20	
TOTAL:	10,931	1,940	4,725	17,596					TOTAL:	29,086	100.00	
Cum. 12.8.94	85,632	24,991	16,613	127,236					Cum. 12.8.94	185,553		

Figures in () show IDPs transported by UNAMIR

Source: International Organization for Migration, Kigali



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA

In-Country Situation Report
Tuesday, 22 November 1994

This sitrep is produced bi-weekly, Tuesdays and Fridays, to keep the humanitarian community in Rwanda abreast of key events. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, UN Human Rights, accredited missions and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of Tuesday, 1200, 22 November 1994.

MAIN EVENTS

The Secretary General, Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali, has submitted his recommendations to the United Nations Security Council with regards to measures being taken to ameliorate the security situation in the refugee camps in Zaire. He has indicated his preference for a traditional peacekeeping mission which would involve approximately 3000 troops and would last 2-3 years.

SECURITY

Twenty two Rwandese requested protection during the week of 14 November in Ntongwe, Gitarama Prefecture. The twenty two have been threatened with arrest on charges of murder committed during the massacres in Rwanda during the months of April and May. UNAMIR, who presently has custody of the persons, will transfer custody of them to the Rwandese authorities with the participation of the ICRC and UN Human Rights monitors.

UNREO Kibungo reports that road check points in the Kibungo Prefecture, between Kibungo and Kigali, have for the most part been removed. This indicates increasing confidence in the security of this region.

UNAMIR has released its Security Alert Contingency Plan for all UN agencies and NGOs operating in Kigali, as well as the rest of the country in case the need for the evacuation of the International Community should arise. Copies can be obtained from Major McNeil at UNREO Kigali.

REFUGEES

The total number of persons who have returned to their home communes through the combined efforts of IOM, UNHCR and UNAMIR reached a record high of 14,550 for the week ending 19 November 1994. (See attached statistics report.) IOM also reports that the number of refugees returning from Zaire via the Gisenyi/Ruhengeri route and using IOM/UNHCR transport has increased substantially. There is an almost 1/3 increase of people returning in comparison to the number of people returning two weeks ago. This increase in the movement of people is partly due to the recent closure of Musebeya and Musange internally displaced peoples camps (IDPs) as well as increased tensions and insecurity in the refugee camps in Goma/Zaire.

UNAMIR reports the following returnee movements through various border crossings for the period 17-20 November:

From	Number
Uganda	303
Burundi	375
Tanzania	271
Zaire	3760
Total	4709

UNHCR reports that the 4,000 Burundi refugees who had crossed into south-east Rwanda, east of Bugarama on 7 November, have dispersed. Most have left the site moving to Zaire; some, however, have gone back to Burundi. Only a few refugees remain at the site. They allege that the RPA obliged them to leave.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE (IDPs)

UNAMIR Military Observers (MILOBS) continue to report that the Rwandese authorities have expressed their intention that all internally displaced peoples camps (IDPs) in Rwanda shall be closed down. The Government of Rwanda is reported to have received increasing evidence from the RPA that IDP camps are being used for hostile purposes such as recruitment of men to join the former government forces training in Zaire. UNAMIR reports that in Busanze, Gikongoro Prefecture, local inhabitants have confirmed that the RGF have sent letters into the camps inviting people to take part in military training in Zaire. 500 people from Rwanda were reported to be seen leaving for Zaire through Burundi in response to the letter. UNAMIR is investigating the matter, and is in the process of obtaining copies of these letters.

SECTORAL INFORMATION

Rehabilitation:

In an effort to rehabilitate the state of security within the country, UNAMIR Civilian Police (CIVPOL) will begin another training programme for 300 gendarme cadets this week in a 16 week intensive session. They will be trained by 12 UNAMIR civilian police officers. So far, 102 gendarmes have graduated from the UNAMIR programme. The Government of Rwanda's goal is to have 6000 gendarmes to re-establish the same number of police operating before the war.

Water and Sanitation:

In Kigali, the Ministry of Transportation and the NGO Africare will meet to discuss with the Ministry of Health a community awareness programme for proper solid waste disposal within the city. There are only a limited number of landfills in Kigali which are almost filled to capacity, hence people have resumed disposing of waste in non-designated areas.

Agriculture:

Agricultural Cooperatives slowly starting to operate again in Rwanda, but are in need of assistance. UNREO Gikongoro reports that the Ministry of Agriculture would like to assist in conducting research to determine which cooperatives are operating in each commune and what their specific needs are. The evaluation of these cooperatives has already begun, but as the next planting season is approaching rapidly, the Prefecture needs assistance to complete this evaluation. If this exercise is not completed in time, the seed and tool distribution once again will have to go through families as with the last planting season. The Government wants to avoid this, as they believe that the cooperatives already in place should be used. A representative from the Department of Agriculture also appealed to NGOs to work in animal husbandry. The Department of Agriculture is planning to conduct a census and asked for help with this task. The NGOs Solidarite and World Vision agreed to assist in this effort.

Health:

WHO in collaboration with the Ministry of Health will begin a vaccination campaign against meningitis in the Ngarama/Byumba area in order to control a meningitis epidemic. WHO also is in the process of reactivating its national programme against AIDS. This year's theme is "AIDS IN THE FAMILY"

UNREO Gisenyi reports that in addition to diseases such as dysentery and meningitis, one of the main and most overwhelming problems in the Goma refugee camps with regards to health is malnutrition. In addition it is reported that sexual diseases are increasing rapidly and are a serious matter of concern.

OTHER INFORMATION:

The UNREO Nairobi office has moved from UN Headquarters in Gigiri/Nairobi to offices on the 9th floor of the Kenyatta International Conference Centre. Current telephone/fax number is: 254-2-211450. Additional numbers for the office will be distributed in the near future.

IOM/HCR
WEEKLY MOVEMENT
STATISTICS
RWANDA, 1994

13.NOV.94 - 19.NOV.94

FROM / TO	BUTARE	BUGESERA	GITARAMA	KIBUNGO	RUHENGERI	GIKONGORO	KIGALI	KIBUYE	GISENYI	BYUMBA	CYANGUGU	TOTAL
BUTARE				939								939
BUGESERA	4	1		2		3	10					20
GITARAMA												-
KIBUNGO	275	25	6	1,431	56		435		29		7	2,264
RUHENGERI												
GIKONGORO	1,629	845	14		20		14					2,522
KIGALI												-
KIBUYE							6					6
GISENYI	78	43	84	204	3,433	3	346	13	1,947	66	7	6,224
BYUMBA												-
CYANGUGU	296	122	169	456	172		253	66	36		1,012	2,582
TOTAL	2,282	1,036	273	3,032	3,701	6	1,058	79	2,012	66	1,026	14,551
Cum. 12.8.94	8,414	5,309	3,270	13,602	51,138	1,323	12,709	3,441	2,559	2,308	5,589	109,640
MOVEMENT:	ONE DAY	TWO DAY	THREE DAY	TOTAL			TOTAL REFUGEE/IDP DAY MOVEMENTS:			TOTAL	PERCENT	
REFUGEES:	9,159	1,480	1,370	12,009					REFUGEES:	16,229	82.40	
IDPS:	1,640	879	23	2,542					IDPS:	3,467	17.60	
TOTAL:	10,799	2,359	1,393	14,551					TOTAL:	19,696	100.00	
Cum. 12.8.94	74,701	23,051	11,888	109,640					Cum. 12.8.94	158,487		

Figures in () show IDPs transported by UNAMIR

Source: International Organization for Migration, Kigali



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA

In-Country Situation Report
Friday, 18 November 1994

This sitrep is produced bi-weekly, Tuesdays and Fridays, to keep the humanitarian community in Rwanda abreast of key events. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, UN Human Rights, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, accredited missions and NGOs. This report is intended to represent the best available information as of Friday, 1200, 18 November 1994.

MAIN DEVELOPMENTS

The Government of Rwanda has said that it will cooperate with the International Tribunal on crimes of genocide in Rwanda despite its reservations on Resolution 995 which establishes the Tribunal.

The Consolidated Appeal process has begun. Individual agencies are preparing their submissions for the draft Appeal document which should be ready by 25 November 1994. A working group has been formed and will initially be responsible for reviewing all in-puts from participants to determine areas of potential programme overlaps and possible areas of integrated agency activities.

SECURITY

The Prefect in Butare held discussions with UNAMIR on 16 November during which time he expressed fears about the deteriorating security situation in the Butare Prefecture. The Prefect has requested UNAMIR's assistance to avert a possible breakdown of law and order in the Prefecture.

In the Kibuye area, UNAMIR reports that the local population has grown increasingly apprehensive about the effectiveness of security arrangements due to frequent arrests and intimidation. Similar security concerns have been raised by NGOs in Ruhengeri area. NGOs have requested UNAMIR protection at work and at their residences.

REFUGEES

UNAMIR reports the following returnee movements through various border crossings for the period 13 - 16 November:

From	Number
Uganda	417
Burundi	964
Tanzania	126
Zaire	3889
Total	5396

Totals for the month of November to date are 22,585.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

"Operation Homeward" was suspended during the week of 7 November in order to allow IDP representatives from Cyanika, Ndago, Kaduha and Kibeho camps to undertake an assessment mission to Butare and Gitarama. Upon their return to the IDP camps, the representatives will brief potential returnees on the situation in their home communes. The mission by 94 representatives that had initially been scheduled for 17 November did not take place as arrangements with receiving communities had not been finalised. The mission will be undertaken in the coming days.

On 14 November, representatives of the RPA held a meeting with 1,500 IDPs in Mururu camp to discuss their return home. UNAMIR reports that a considerable portion of the participants at the meeting were reluctant to go home citing insecurity in their areas of return. Mururu camp is currently holding an estimated 6,000 IDPs.

SECTORAL INFORMATION

Water and Sanitation:

ICRC, UNICEF, UNAMIR AND GTZ will continue to pay salaries of Electrogaz staff who are working in restoring the national grid country-wide until the end of 1994. ICRC has ordered chemicals to cover the chemical need for all water treatment plants in the country for 8 - 10 months. There are 13 water treatment plants in urban and semi-urban centres.

In Kigali, a generator at the Rwampara station started operation on 16 November. This station will render the Nyamirambo pumping station operational to supply water to the Nyamirambo area in Kigali.

North-West:

AICF has started a study on the rehabilitation of water supply system in Ruhengeri and Gisenyi Prefecture. ICRC plans to rehabilitate 200 water systems in the two prefectures. MSF-France will rehabilitate water supply systems in health centres in the same areas.

North-East:

Austrian Relief Programme is continuing the Mutara Rehabilitation scheme that will provide water to the Byumba region. ATLAS will install a water purification plant at Muvumba river to provide water to Nyagatare and Rwempesha while awaiting the completion of the Mutara scheme.

South-West:

Potable Water Supply Systems (PWSS) continue to supply water to the IDP camps at Kibeho and Ndago camps. Both Kibeho and Ndago have an estimated 36,500 and 45,000 IDPs respectively.

Agriculture:

FAO estimates that the rural population at home in November has reached 4.5 million people or about 850,000 farming households. Distribution of seeds and hoes for the 1995 season (Sept - December 1994) has met 80% of needs for bean seed (6,800 MT), 100% of maize (1,700MT), 5MT of vegetable seeds and 450,000 hoes. 680,000 families or 3.4 million rural people have benefitted from the distribution.

Currently, an FAO mission of 6 experts (agronomy, fisheries, forestry, livestock, seeds, nutrition) is assessing the agricultural sector and its short to medium term rehabilitation requirements. A second mission has already completed its evaluation of essential inputs for the up-coming 1995 season (January - June 1995). Required inputs will form part of the next Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal.

Food:

WFP has begun a school feeding project in Kigali, Butare, Gitarama and Rwamagana, in Kibungo Prefecture. This project will assist finalists due to graduate as teachers in December 1994.

The food rations for returnees at way stations have been increased from a ten to thirty-day ration comprising 10 Kgs of maize meal, 4 kg of beans and 1 kg of oil. This increased ration should prove more sustainable for returnees.

The WFP Food Stamp Programme began, Wednesday, 16 November 1994. Beneficiaries identified by the representative of the Prefecture of Kigali in the needy "cellules" of the city will receive a voucher with which to redeem their rations from the warehouse in Kigali.

Transport:

IOM is now running a transit centre in Gisenyi where returning refugees are registered before being returned to their home communes.

A delegation from WFP headquarters has completed a mission to assess the rail link from Dar-Es-Salaam to Isaka in western Tanzania. Rail services in Tanzania have been proposed to supply food to Rwanda, Burundi and the refugee camps in Bukavu and Goma. Additional truck fleets will be positioned in Isaka to cope with the increased commodity throughput which is expected to rise to around 40,000 MTs per month.

OTHER INFORMATION

UNAMIR has announced that as of 15 November, non-UNAMIR personnel travelling on UNAMIR flights will be required to reimburse UNAMIR for that flight. Costs will be based on a shared rate schedule and will be levied by the United Nations in New York.

(UNREO, Kigali)

IOM/HCR
WEEKLY MOVEMENT
STATISTICS
RWANDA, 1994

06.NOV. '94 - 12 NOV. '94

FROM / TO	BUTARE	BUGESERA	GITARAMA	KIBUNGO	RUHENGARI	GKONGORO	KIGALI	KIBUYE	GISENYI	BYUMBA	CYANGUGU	TOTAL
BUTARE				673								673
BUGESERA	73		5			9	4	120				91
GITARAMA												-
KIBUNGO	42			485	35		236	16	7			821
RUHENGARI												
GKONGORO	(272)940	(183)426	107				60					1,533
KIGALI												-
KIBUYE							6					6
GISENYI	147	33	30	182	4,817		385	35		49	55	5,733
BYUMBA												-
CYANGUGU	48	22	30	252			628				(179)588	1,568
TOTAL	1,250	481	172	1,592	4,852	9	1,319	51	7	49	643	10,425
Cum. 12.8.94	6,132	4,273	2,997	10,570	47,437	1,317	11,651	3,362	547	2,242	4,583	95,089
MOVEMENT:	ONE DAY	TWO DAY	THREE DAY	TOTAL			TOTAL REFUGEE/IDP DAY MOVEMENTS:			TOTAL	PERCENT	
REFUGEES:	7,238	1,287	336	8,861					REFUGEES:	10,820	80.50	
IDPS:	944	185	435	1,664					IDPS:	2,619	19.50	
TOTAL:	8,182	1,472	771	10,425					TOTAL:	13,439	100.00	
Cum. 12.8.94	55,720	19,220	9,724	95,089					Cum. 12.8.94	122,332		

Figures in () show IDPs transported by UNAMIR

Source: International Organization for Migration, Kigali



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA

In-Country Humanitarian Situation Report
Tuesday, 15 November 1994

This sitrep is produced bi-weekly; Tuesdays and Fridays. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, USAID-DART, and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of 1200 15 November 1994.

MAIN DEVELOPMENTS

On 11 November, the Government of Rwanda issued a press release objecting to sections of Security Council Resolution 995 concerning the establishment of International Tribunal Courts to try Rwandan war criminals. The Government has expressed concern that placing the Tribunal Courts outside Rwanda without Rwandese judges serves to prevent the proper administration of justice. In addition, the Government objects to the absence of the death penalty and to the exclusion of genocidal acts prior to January 1994.

SECURITY

On 11 November in Musebeya, north-west of Gikongoro, nine people were killed and at least 13 wounded during an incident at the local market in Musebeya between the RPA and the local population. Reports from UNAMIR indicate that a 10-man RPA patrol was driving through Musebeya, Gikongoro Prefecture, when it was surrounded by locals in the market-place. The locals are said to have thrown stones and one grenade at the patrol who responded by firing warning shots. Some shots may have been fired into the crowd. The RPA patrol was subsequently disarmed by UNAMIR troops and escorted back to the RPA base for their own protection.

The RPA continue to conduct patrols and mount road blocks throughout the country.

Robbery: Incidents of robbery, including robbery with violence, continue to be reported and investigated by RPA, Human Rights and UNAMIR. There are also on-going investigations on reports of murder and disappearances of persons.

Arrests: There are increasing reports of arrests by RPA country-wide.

REFUGEES

Some 4,000 Burundi refugees crossed into south-east Rwanda, east of Bugarama on 7 November. UNHCR is in the process of registering the new arrivals. More than 3,000 have already been registered. The refugees are presently concentrated around villages of Mpinga and villages on the foot-hills of the surrounding mountains. The group is from the Cibitoke Province in Burundi. The refugees say that they have fled an alleged Burundi army operation in which soldiers had invaded their villages firing and burning houses.

A camp for these refugees has not been established pending a meeting between UNHCR, the RPA and the Prefet in the area to jointly identify a site for their settlement. UNHCR is providing basic assistance to the new arrivals.

There are approximately 250 people per day arriving by boat in Gisenyi, the majority of whom are old caseload refugees. An estimated 100 persons per day are arriving through the mountains on the border with Uganda. In response to the steady re-population in the north-west, NGOs have begun moving their services towards the communes.

GOMA: In response to high water supply costs as well as security concerns on the Zaire/Rwanda border, 39,000 refugees have recently been moved from the Goma camps further inland to Kahindu camp.

Local authorities in Zaire have forbidden all hunting and wood-cutting in the Goma area. Refugees are only allowed to collect trees that have already been felled.

BUKAVU: MSF-France has ceased working in refugee camps in Bukavu and Goma. MSF was working on a latrine construction programme in Goma which it has finalised. In Bukavu, MSF-France will hand over its health programme activities to other NGOs.

The MSF-France pull-out from Bukavu comes in the wake of a 3 November statement by 15 NGOs working in Goma, among them MSF (Belgium, Holland and France) in which they warned that unless a solution was found to strengthen security in the camps they would have no choice but to pull-out. MSF-France is, however, continuing its programmes in Lumasi camp in Tanzania.

BENACO: A WHO mission visited Benaco refugee camp in Tanzania after one cholera case was reported. Tests carried out confirmed the cholera case. So far no further cases have been reported. Local health personnel from WHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, Red Cross and MSF-H are undertaking adequate preventive action.

IDPs

The local government in Gikongoro declared the Musange camp officially closed as of 11 November, after the remaining camp structures were burned by RPA. Residents of the camps salvaged what they could and headed further south for Kaduha and Rukondo Camps. Kaduha camp had an estimated 36,000 IDPs (as of 10 October) while Rukondo already had an estimated 39,500 internally displaced persons. On 10 November, approximately 20 RPA soldiers entered Musange Camp and set fire to it. Seven people were killed and four wounded in the initial attempt to clear the camp, which had hosted an estimated 12,500 - 15,000 people.

Following the 11 November incident in Musebeya camp (see section on security), 13 NGOs in the area agreed to cease work in the area for two days, 12 - 13 November, to allow time for investigation and consultation with authorities concerning the incident.

Returnee movements for IDPs returning to various parts of the countries continue. UNAMIR, however, reports a low turn-out of returnees. Out of 12 trucks detailed for Operation Homeward on 11 November, only 5 were used. The message by agitators in the camps that IDPs will be killed if they leave the camps or when they return home continues to have effect. Human rights monitors are steadily being deployed throughout the country. Their deployment may help build returnee confidence. Monitors are now present in Gitarama, Gisenyi, Gikongoro, Cyangugu, Kibuye and Butare.

GOVERNMENT

On 13 November, the President of Rwanda, Pasteur Bizimungu, addressed a mass rally at Ruhango, in the Gitarama Prefecture. The issue of security in IDP camps was raised. Concern was also expressed by speakers at the meeting that UNAMIR forces were allegedly according protection to criminals in camps. At another meeting on 12 November at Ntongwe, Gitarama Prefecture, the President addressed a gathering of approximately 10,000 people at Ntongwe and appealed to all refugees to return home.

During the bi-weekly UN/NGO meeting in Kigali, the Chef De Cabinet in the Ministry of Rehabilitation reiterated the Government position with regard to flying of UN/NGO flags. No objections from UN/NGOs were raised and there was consensus that NGOs would discontinue flying flags on vehicles.

SECTORAL INFORMATION

Rehabilitation:

Government preparations for the Round Table conference scheduled to take place on 14 - 15 December are progressing and a draft document will be presented by the Ministry Round Table working groups to the Prime Minister on 16 November.

Mine Awareness:

During the bi-weekly UN/NGO meeting held in Kigali, concern was raised at the absence of demining activities in the country. It was suggested that the Humanitarian Coordinator petition the SRSG to mandate UNAMIR forces to undertake demining activities. The NGO, Emergency reported that the number of war injuries has significantly decreased at Centre Hospitaliere de Kigali (CHK). Furthermore, cases that were being seen were almost exclusively due to anti-personnel mines, which averaged one injury per week.

A UNAMIR representative explained that UNAMIR is only permitted to train civilians in demining. However, the government representative at the meeting explained that the Government does not wish to see civilians trained in demining. There are over 500,000 mines to be cleared country-wide at an estimated cost of 4 million US dollars.

Health:

During a weekly health meeting in Kigali, representatives from the Ministry of Health and medical NGOs discussed the current vaccination program that has been established in Rwanda in coordination with UNICEF. The Ministry of Health distributed guidelines for its expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI). The guidelines outline procedures for obtaining authorization from the Ministry and planning the program with the Regional Medical Officer and the Regional EPI supervisor. In order to receive additional vaccines, NGOs carrying out EPI programmes must fill out a standard form which has been distributed by the government. Vaccines can be obtained directly from the Ministry of Health EPI store in Kacyiru, Kigali Ville Prefecture.

African Education Fund (AEF) reports that in Nyarabuye, in south-east Kibungo, there are hundreds of bodies in and around the church extending to the old hospital. WHO has recently been supporting the Ministry of Works and Social Affairs to dispose of body remains that are now surfacing in the Bicumbi area, located in eastern Kigali.

A WHO mission assessed the condition of neuropsychiatric hospitals in the country and provided a first report on problems related to mental health care after the war. As a first step, WHO will provide a consultant to train health personnel and reinforce the Ndera neuropsychiatric hospital in Kigali Prefecture

NEEDS

Caritas, Switzerland is interested in receiving specific requests on behalf of vulnerable groups in the Byumba area in order to begin a supplementary feeding programme in January 1995. Beneficiaries of this programme should be orphans, malnourished children, breast feeding mother, elderly people, hospital patients.

VISITORS

Dr Laux and Dr Narula from UN Medical Services in New York travelled to Gisenyi and Goma on Monday, 14 November to be briefed on the medical services provided to UN personnel.

The first member of a UNDP-DDSMS assistance mission to the Ministry of Justice arrived in Kigali on 14 November . Other members of the mission are scheduled to arrive on 21 November.

Ms. Carmen de la Pena, Deputy Director-General for sub-Saharan African Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Spain arrives Kigali for a one-day visit. She is accompanied by the Ambassador of Spain to Kenya. She will

AVAILABLE REPORTS

Ministry of Health/WHO/UNICEF have produced the 6th Epidemiological Bulletin. Copies of the data will be available on diskette in Lotus 1/2/3 and D-base format from WHO from Wednesday, 16 November.

(UNREO, KIGALI)



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA

Humanitarian Situation Report
Friday, 11 November 1994

MAIN DEVELOPMENTS

The UN Security Council on 8 November 1994 adopted resolution 995 establishing an International Tribunal for the prosecution of those responsible for genocide and other violations of International Humanitarian law in Rwanda and neighbouring countries in 1994.

- The Humanitarian Coordinator, Randolph Kent, has invited NGOs to participate in the UN Consolidated Appeal Process. The HC offered the appeal as a means for NGOs to convey their needs to the international community but stressed that NGO participation was entirely optional.

A Rugby Football match between the BritCon and AusCon kicks off 1500hrs on Friday, 11 November at the Stade Regional in Kigali.

SECURITY

The RPA have intensified their day and night foot and mobile patrols and mounted road blocks throughout the country. In Kigali, the RPA continue to mount snap road blocks in the city.

REFUGEES

- A meeting was held at UNHCR in Kigali to discuss the repatriation of Rwandan refugees in Burundi and Burundi refugees in Rwanda. The meeting was held between the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Rehabilitation, Prefects from Gikongoro, Butare, Cyangugu, Kibungo, Bugasera and HCR to discuss the modalities of carrying out the repatriation in safety and dignity for refugees. Up to, 4,500 Rwandan refugees in Burundi have registered for voluntary repatriation. UNHCR, Kigali is also awaiting the approval from the Government of Burundi to begin the voluntary repatriation of 779 urban refugees.

The returnee inflow is increasing in some portions of north-west Rwanda, while decreasing in other portions of the north-west. In Gisenyi, the population has been on the increase due to more people arriving by boat. Seventy percent of the returning population appears to be Old Caseload. The UNHCR/CARE way station assisted 10,770 people during the period 29 October - 4 November. In Ruhengeri, however, the number of returnees has reduced significantly; the UNHCR/CARE way station in Musange will close on Friday, 11 November.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

On 10 November, UNAMIR reports that IDPs were forcibly evicted from a camp near Musange in the Gikongoro area. The eviction was allegedly carried out by the RPA who are reported to have burned huts and opened fire with small arms. Musange camp held an estimated 12,500 people.

On 9 October, 90 people were transported out of the Cyanika camp.

UNAMIR reports that vehicles to transport people out of the camp have been under-utilized due to IDP's fear of reprisals.

An UNREO assessment trip to Kibuye on 6/7 November identified a one week-old IDP camp of 1,500 - 2,000 IDPs. The IDPs were in poor condition and had no food. Approximately 50 people were in need of medical attention. The UNREO/MILOBs team approached MSF in Musange to assist the IDPs.

The assessment team has also reported that at least 250 IDPs are still in Rugabano awaiting transport home to Kigali. On 6 November approximately 40 IDPs left the camp on foot to Gitarama. Rugabano was closed by the RPA after a 29 October closure deadline. An estimated 3,000 IDPs were forced out by the closure.

In the Cyangugu area, UNHCR and other aid agencies have been approached by the RPA demanding the closure of Mururu camp. Some 7,000 IDPs are currently in the camp.

A meeting took place between UNHCR, ICRC, UNREO and the RPA to formulate a time frame for the closure of the camp, which will be done in phases. According to the plan of action, all camps and sites in the area apart from Nyarushishi camp and Nyagatare Transit Center will close by 1 December.

SECTORAL INFORMATION

Nutrition:

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, WHO is evaluating the nutritional situation in Rwanda. The assessment will ultimately lead to a coherent system of nutritional surveillance in the country.

In north-west Rwanda, the nutritional situation appears to be stable following a recent AICF survey. Because the region is agriculturally rich, short and targeted nutritional intervention for vulnerable groups such as hospital patients is being favoured for the area.

Agricultural intervention will ensure a stable nutritional status in the long term. Assisting returnees with tools in order to re-insert themselves into the agricultural cycle is vital country-wide.

Health:

As part of the Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan (RENP), the Australian contingent is working to improve the health infrastructure as well as to develop training programmes for local staff. Training of health staff is essential, as it is estimated that 75% of the pre-war Ministry of Health staff are no longer in the country.

WHO and the Ministry of Health are currently making an assessment of the psycho-social and mental problems caused by the war. The assessment is expected to lead to proposals for the control and prevention of mental illness caused by the effects of the war; the creation of a national common system in the psychiatric domain; and inventory of the requirements to start the system functioning.

Water:

The rainy season is reportedly creating problems with water supplies in both Kigali and Gisenyi. Rains cause river overflows and increased water turbidity, which clogs water purification systems.

Food:

The Food-for-Work programme for primary school teachers is now in operation country wide. 10,000 primary school teachers will benefit from the programme.

WFP will hand over the prison feeding programmes to ICRC on 1 December. WFP had undertaken

the feeding of prisoners in Kigali, Butare and Kibuye prisons currently holding 7,000 prisoners

Education:

A seminar on the Emergency Assistance and the reconstruction of education system in Rwanda took place last week in Kigali. The main objective was to identify emergency priorities for 1994-1995 and to elaborate a master plan which defines new educational policies that fit within the socio-economic situation of Rwanda. The primary challenges for Rwanda in the education sector will be to rebuild human resources, to rehabilitate primary and secondary schools and university campuses, and to supply teaching materials, equipment and other education-related facilities that have been destroyed by the war. Since the financial efforts necessary to alleviate the problems of the reconstruction of the education system are enormous, the seminar appealed to the international community to assist.

Rehabilitation:

A rehabilitation workshop held its fourth meeting on 10 November. Participants moved into four groups to identify solutions to existing problems of NGOs, Government, individuals and the society in general. Active and continuous participation of Government, NGO, private and UN agency representatives is encouraged. Meetings are held Thursdays in the UNDP/UNREO conference room at 1700hrs. Mr Lazare Dazaro (MINIRESO), Chairman or Mr Jean Mutamba (Austrian Relief Program) can be contacted for more information.

VISITORS

The UN Special Envoy to Rwanda, Ambassador Robert Dillon earlier scheduled to arrive Wednesday, 9 November arrived Kigali on Friday, 11 October for a three-day visit.

Dr C. Laux, from the UN Medical Services in New York is in Kigali and will be holding discussions with UN agencies in Rwanda.



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

UNREO Humanitarian Situation Report
Monday, 7 November 1994

This sitrep is produced three times every week by UNREO Kigali: Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, USAID-DART and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of 1200 Monday, 7 November 1994.

GENERAL SUMMARY

A meeting was held in Kigali on 5 November to discuss the implications of the NGO statement concerning security in the refugee camps in and around Goma, Zaire and the potential effects on Rwanda. The statement was issued on 3 November 1994 by 15 NGOs working in Goma to the effect that unless a security force is put in place to strengthen security in the camps they would withdraw from the camps.

SECURITY

In the north-west (Gisenyi Prefecture), the security situation has remained calm. There was however a mine explosion in Ruhengeri on 4 November wounding one person. Two other mines were removed from the same area. It is not clear whether these mines were freshly-laid. There are increased border patrols in the area, and RPA soldiers have been encouraging farmers who work near the border to slip behind the RPA lines at night.

In the south-west of the country (Cyangugu prefecture), the relationship among the RPA, UN agencies and the NGOs has shown improvement. Deteriorating security on the Zaire side of the border is, however, a cause for concern to the RPA. As a result, RPA have held discussions with UNREO, Cyangugu, regarding the possibility of a UN intervention to move refugee camps further into Zaire from the border and to break up the existing power structures in the camps.

To the south, in the Gikongoro area, the relationship between the international community and the RPA has deteriorated significantly in the last week. An NGO worker was arrested and detained for about 2 hours on the suspicion that the car he was driving was stolen. In another incident, an NGO worker was taken to the police station to write an apology for nearly driving through the string put across the road at a checkpoint outside Butare.

In Gtarama, UNAMIR reports that the RPA arrested three Caritas drivers and two friends of the drivers on 3 November 1994. The truck loaded with 20 tons of food aid was confiscated and is currently being held by the RPA. The truck had been on a routine food transport mission from Bujumbura to Kigali.

REFUGEES

Tension in the refugee camps in Zaire remains high and incidents of violence are common. The words RPF (Rwanda Patriotic Front) or spy are often enough to rouse a crowd's anger. The RGF (Former Rwandan Government Forces) presence in camps continues to be evident.

addressed to the United Nations, the UN Security Council and Governments. It stated that, unless security in the camps was improved they would withdraw from the camps. UNHCR and NGOs have proposed the deployment of a multi-national peace-keeping force as a means of strengthening security in the camps.

A meeting was held in Kigali to discuss the November 3 statement and the implications of a possible NGO withdrawal from the camps in Zaire, should the demands fail to be met.

The proposal for a peace-keeping force will be discussed in a meeting scheduled for 8 November 1994, chaired by the Secretary General, Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali. The Special Representative to the Secretary General (SRSG) in Rwanda, Mr. Sharharyar Khan and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mrs. Sadako Ogata will attend the meeting.

In the Gisenyi area, UNHCR and UN Military Observers have confirmed the return of 5030 people between 1-4 November. Many refugees are leaving from Wahu Island and are returning to Rwanda by boat. Approximately 50% of the returnees are "old caseload," i.e., refugees from the 1959-1960 era. Speculations are that returnees are probably coming in by boat in order to avoid checkpoints and to be less visible.

Media reports on Monday 7, November are that Tutsi-inhabitants of some villages in Zaire are now being pushed out of Zaire.

UNAMIR reports the following returnee movements into Rwanda through various border crossings on 4 and 6 November 1994:

From	4 Nov	6 Nov
Tanzania	264	103
Burundi	53	389
Zaire	1,372	877
Total	1,689	1,369

Total number of returnees through various border crossings from 1-6 November 1994: 8,480

UNHCR/IOM report that they moved a total of 9,868 people during the period 31 October to 5 November. 6,422 were refugees and 3,446 were IDPs.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

There is consensus among UN agencies, NGOs and the RPA on the urgent need to close down IDP camps. There is however no consensus on the means to effect closure, or the dates by which these camps should be closed. Various closure dates issued by Prefects and/or the RPA have been causing concern and tension among IDPs in the Gikongoro area. However, the Government has reiterated that there is no Government policy to forcibly remove IDPs from camps.

In the last week both the Rugabano and Birambo camps in the Kibuye area were reported to have been razed to the ground following a 29 October deadline. The action has forced out an estimated 3,000 people. In addition, there are reports that over 100 shelters in Muko camp were burned down on 1 November. The destroyed shelters are reported to have been put up by IDPs who had recently moved from the Kibuye area. Last week's forcible closure of camps has resulted in "new arrivals" in the Gikongoro area. It is becoming evident that rather than reduce the number of IDPs, the forcible closure of camps has in fact increased the numbers of people in neighbouring camps.

GOVERNMENT

The Government is in the process of deploying civilian local administrators at the Prefecture level to replace the military prefects. The government initiative has been well received in several prefectures. In Gikongoro, Cyangugu and Gisenyi the new prefects are already in place. The Prefect in Butare is scheduled to take up his duties on Monday, 7 November.

The Ministry of Rehabilitation is continuing its work on guidelines for NGOs working in Rwanda. These guidelines will enable the Government to give NGOs a country-wide perspective on the country's needs. In addition, it will serve to alleviate current confusion regarding registration and reporting requirements. On Tuesday, 7 November the Ministry and an ad hoc committee of NGOs is meeting to discuss the second draft of the guidelines.

SECTORAL ACTIVITY

Health:

In the last 6 weeks, vaccination campaigns have been conducted in IDP camps in the Gikongoro area, notably in Kibeho and Kaduha camps. Merlin and MSF have finished vaccination campaigns against Measles and Meningitis respectively. There are however, new reports of an outbreak of Meningitis in Butare; 18 new cases have been reported. Movements in and out of the camps as well as returnee movement are likely contributing to renewed cases of meningitis in the wake of vaccination campaigns.

There is a sizeable presence of health NGOs in Butare, which is a significant returnee area. Approximately 20 health centres and three hospitals are functional.

With regard to health services in the IDP camps, concerns have been raised as to which NGOs will step in to carry on the services of the BritCon Field Ambulance and the Australian Medical Team who are soon leaving. So far, Care Australia has agreed to take over the side clinics in Kibeho camp while Caritas will manage the Central clinic. Nine other NGOs and aid agencies have taken responsibilities for provision of medical care and the provision of food and water. There is still a need for ambulance services in the Butare Prefecture.

Human Rights:

Deployment of Human Rights monitors is continuing in various locations in the country. There is a presence in Butare, Gikongoro, Cyangugu and Gisenyi. The deployment of Human Rights monitors has been closely linked to confidence building for IDPs.

OTHER INFORMATION

Visitors:

Ambassador Robert Dillon, the Special Humanitarian Envoy to Rwanda, is scheduled to arrive in Kigali on Wednesday, 9 November. His mission will address a broad regional strategy to the Rwanda Emergency, as well as the issue of resettlement of refugee returnees and IDPs.

Groupe de travail sur les Personnes Déplacées à l'Intérieur (PDI)

Compte-rendu de la réunion du 7 novembre 1994

Participants:

M. Justin Murara/Ministère de la Réhabilitation
 Ltn Camerone/Ministère de la Défense
 M. André Ndjuru/Ministère de la Défense
 M. Paul Howard/IOM
 M. Gromo Alex/PNUD
 Mme Jacqueline Parlevliet/HCR-Kibungo
 Mme Masti Noiz/HCR-Butare
 M. W. van Hovell/HCR-Kigali
 M. Everett Ressler/UNICEF
 M. Francesco Del Re/PAM
 Mme Albertien van der Veen/PAM
 M. Jean-Luc Siblot/PAM
 Mme Kate Farnsworth/USAID-Dart
 Mme Regina Davis-Tooley/Dart/OFDA
 M. Pascal Lefort/AICF
 M. Adam Stapleton/Droits de l'Homme-Gikongoro
 M. Alain Sigg /Droits de l'Homme-Kigali
 M. Nacho Burrull/MSF
 M. Nicolas de Torrance/MSF
 SSGT M. Hahn/HQ Britcon
 Major McNeil/HAC UNAMIR
 M. Charles Petrie/UNREO
 Mme Margaux van de Fliert/UNREO
 Mme Chentale de Montigny/UNREO

Observateurs:

M. Delmon Xavier/Réseau des citoyens
 M. Yvan M'Bomo/Equilibre

L'agenda proposé est adopté sans amendement.

- 1) Décision sur la langue de travail à adopter.
- 2) Rapports des deux missions-terrain: Ngenda et Kibungo.
- 3) Répartition des tâches entre les parties pour améliorer les procédures de retour des PDI.
- 4) Rapport du sous-groupe de travail "information".
- 5) Récolte d'information conjointe avec le FNUAP.

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 Staff
 UN Agency
 Folder
 Schreps
 SVP
 May

POINT no. 1

Il est décidé que la langue de travail est le français. Il est entendu que les participants unilingues s'exprimeront en anglais et bénéficieront de la présence d'un-e interprète.

POINT no. 2

L'équipe PDI/UNREO présente les deux rapports de mission effectués à Ngenda et à Kibungo.

Il ressort principalement de ces rapports que les deux régions ciblées sont propices à l'accueil des PDI mais que le problème de l'hébergement demeure un obstacle majeur.

Le représentant du PAM propose une ration d'un mois aux PDI de retour dans leur commune. Il mentionne également qu'il est impossible de penser que le PAM pourrait nourrir une population entière jusqu'à la prochaine récolte.

Le Directeur général du Ministère de la Réhabilitation exprime ses réticences face au cas-modèle et propose que le présent groupe de travail adopte une approche beaucoup plus globale. Il ajoute que le groupe de travail devrait se fixer des priorités telle que le centre de transit de Kibungo. Il souligne que la coordination de la distribution de l'aide humanitaire est faible. Il profite de l'occasion pour inviter les ONG à ne pas faire de promesses qu'elles ne peuvent tenir et leur demande d'être plus modestes dans leur programme.

Le représentant de IOM souligne l'importance de travailler conjointement en mentionnant que des initiatives individuelles telle que celle entreprise par le HCR et le Gouvernement pour dresser un plan PDI sont à déconseiller. Il ajoute qu'un tel programme devrait être discuté à la présente tribune.

Le représentant des Droits de l'Homme de Gikongoro propose au gouvernement de mettre en place des mécanismes pour faire taire les rumeurs dans les camps et faciliter une confiance mutuelle comme la publication de listes identifiant les personnes détenues et les lieux de détention. L'assemblée s'accorde à dire que des mesures judiciaires doivent être entreprises contre les suspects mais qu'elles doivent également se dérouler dans la légalité.

Le représentant de AICF, appuyé par le représentant du PAM, fait remarquer à l'assemblée que les interventions sont longues et retardent le bon déroulement de l'ordre du jour malgré quelques rappels à l'ordre. De toute évidence la rotation des représentants à ce groupe de travail ainsi qu'une connaissance partielle des documents déjà produits ralentissent l'atteinte d'un consensus. Bien qu'il y ait unanimité entre toutes les parties sur la nécessité de fermer les camps, l'assemblée remet en question la pertinence du cas-modèle et les procédures à entreprendre et finalement rien n'est décidé.

POINT no. 4

Le sous-groupe de travail "information" devait se réunir au cours de la semaine dernière afin de proposer une stratégie d'information pour inciter les PDI à retourner dans leur commune d'origine.

Les participants proposés à ce sous-groupe (Gouvernement, HCR, UNAMIR et un consultant privé) n'ont pu se réunir comme convenu, le consultant privé ayant quitté le pays.

Le représentant HAC UNAMIR propose la participation d'un spécialiste de l'information militaire à ce sous-groupe.

Il est donc décidé que le sous-groupe se réunira mercredi le 9 novembre prochain à 10h00 dans les bureaux du HCR.

Faute de temps la réunion doit être ajournée sans que le point no. 5 ait été débattu. Il sera discuté lors de la prochaine rencontre prévue le lundi le 14 novembre, 15h00.

Prochain agenda

- 1) Collecte d'informations sur la population avec l'appui du FNUAP.
- 2) Fonctionnement des réunions du groupe de travail sur les PDI.
- 3) Proposition concrète d'une action concertée.

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KIBUNGO MISSION REPORT

Friday 4 november 1994

Subject: Contact/information exchanges with local authorities
 Assessment of basic needs at community level
 Establishment of a methodology

Task Force delegation participants:

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Major Don McNeil/HAC UNAMIR
Captain Andre Demers/HAC UNAMIR
Mr. Gromo Alex/UNDP
Mr. Jean Marie Byakweli/ Min. de la Rehabilitation representative
Ms. Jacqueline Parlevliet/UNHCR Kibungo Protection Officer
Mr. Jerome Domergue/UNREO Kibungo Field Officer
Ms. Chentale de Montigny/UNREO IDP Team
/WFP Kibungo Officer
/Milobs Kibungo Officers

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On Wednesday 2 November 1994 an IDP Task Force delegation went to Kibungo prefecture to assess the IDP reception facilities, the local infrastructures as well as liaison with the local authorities. The delegation was unable to meet the Prefect or any of his deputies and could subsequently not meet with the bourgmesters. That day the Military observers of Kibungo area were briefed about the Task Force mission and the monitoring expected from them. In addition, the delegation exchanged information with Kibungo UNHCR Protection Officers and UNREO Field Officers and visited Kibungo waystation as well.

It had been decided that day that Field Officers (UNHCR, UNREO, WFP) would conduct a preliminary needs assessment in 5 communes and that the team would return on Friday 4 November to meet with the Prefect and bourgmesters. It was also decided by the Task Force delegation that representatives from Ministry of Justice and of the Interior should be part of the Monday IDP Task Force meetings. A draft letter has been completed and presented to the General Director of the Ministry of Rehabilitation for him to invite the other ministries to participate. The letters have been distributed and we can expect to have 2 new members attending the Monday meetings.

On Friday 4 november Mr. Moussoni, the Prefect of Kibungo was unwell so the delegation was received by Mr. Celestin, the NGO coordinator of Kibungo Prefecture. The aim of the delegation was explained to him. He provided us with a laissez-passer to go the 5 communes. He will report the content of our conversation to the Prefect.

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Staff
Site reps other UN NGO agencies
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Monday 7 November is not a convenient day to have a convoy arrive in Kibungo as the Prefecture is having its monthly NGO-UN agencies coordinating meeting. Subsequently it has been decided with Mr. van Hovell from UNHCR-Kigali that the test-case convoy will move on Tuesday 8 November.

NGO presence in Kibungo's Prefecture is not strong at this time, the largest one being IMC (medical NGO). The Regional Director informed us that even though IMC is very interested in the IDP issues, and will collaborate as much as possible, IMC for now does not have the staff or the resources to do more than what is currently being done in Kibungo.

In general all bourgmesters (5) seemed very open towards receiving the IDP population. But the Prefecture receives a lot of old caseload refugees from Burundi and Tanzania. The houses are now being distributed on a temporary basis to them and when the owners return, the house and the land are given back to them. One of the main problem is how to deal with old caseload refugees.

In Kibungo prefecture they found a short-term solution in response to the return of old caseload refugees. They will be moving them to Rwinkwavu (10 000 people) and Gahini (6 000 people) areas but housing will still be a big problem and Rwanda Government can see other camps starting if the problem is not addressed rapidly.

Commune by commune, the needs are as follows:

MUHAZI

Bourgmestre's name: Mr. Joseph Kambanda (recently deployed: 2 weeks)

A large number of old caseload refugees arriving in the commune: 1-15 families/week.

Population: (as per September 30th) 31 100 persons

Population before war: 40 000 persons

Surface area: 125km² (mostly used for agriculture and pasture)

Health: 1 non-operational hospital, 2 operational health centers with local staff/UNICEF

Water: no drinkable water. They take water from the lake from which dead bodies have been extracted and from swamp areas.

Agriculture: Care International has distributed some tools. Still a big need for seeds and tools.

This is the most needy commune out of the five assessed.

Information requested from the bourgmester (report due next Thursday):

- 1) **A more accurate count of available houses and land.**

RUTONDE

Deputy bourgmestre's name: Mr. Francois Sezirahiga (recently deployed: September)

A large number of old caseload refugees arriving in the commune (not counted)

Population: (to come)

Population before war: (to come)

Surface area: (to come; mostly used for agriculture and pasture)

Health: 1 functional hospital; local staff/Terre des Hommes
1 functional health center; local staff/Terre des Hommes

Water: Situation is satisfactory.

Agriculture: Situation is satisfactory. Although there is need for tools and seeds.

Information requested from the bourgmester (report due next Thursday):

- 1) **An accurate count of available houses and land;**
- 2) **Information on population;**
- 3) **Surface area.**

KIGARAMA

The bourgmester and his deputies were absent. Information will be collected by UNREO Kibungo Field Officer next Monday.

RUSUMO

Deputy bourgmestre's name: Mr. Pierre Claver Kanamungire

A large number of old caseload refugees arriving in the commune (not counted)

Population: 70 000 people

Population before war: (to come)

Surface area: (to come; mostly used for agriculture and pasture)

All sectors are completely populated at this time. Except Mousaza which is mostly empty because of its proximity to the Tanzanian border and Interahamwe presence. Its capacity is estimated at 8 000 people. A UNAMIR/RPA presence could encourage people to inhabit the sector. Now this sector is used as pasture area.

This commune is the biggest in Rwanda in terms of surface area.

Health: 1 functional health center; local staff/Terre des Hommes (covers 30km radius)

Water: Situation is poor. Only one sector serves the whole commune (same situation as before war)

Agriculture: Situation is average. They received tools and seeds from Compassion International (6 000 kits for 70 000 people)

Information requested from the bourgmester (report due next Thursday):

- 1) An accurate count of available houses and land;
- 2) Information on population;
- 3) Surface area.

MUGESERA

Bourgmestre's name: Mr. Saidi (met by UNREO, UNHCR and WFP Field Officers on Thursday 3 November)

A large number of old caseload refugees arriving in the commune (not counted)

Population: 25 000 people, increasing
Population before war: (to come)
Surface area: (to come; mostly used for agriculture and pasture)

There are 15 sectors in the communes and 2 are empty. Efforts had been done to rehabilitate the agriculture sector.

Health: (to come)

Water: Situation is sufficient. Water pump promised to be repaired by GTZ and IRC.

Agriculture: Situation is satisfactory.



Information requested from the bourgmester (report due next Thursday):

- 1) **An accurate count of available houses and land;**
- 2) **Informations on population;**
- 3) **Surface area.**
- 4) **Health situation**

CONCLUSIONS



- 1) Local authorities should always be informed of and upcoming convoy few days in advance;
 - 2) Local authorities should always be at reception center upon arrival;
 - 3) One NGO should take care of the health issue in the needy communes;
 - 4) Monitoring will be done by Kibungo's Milobs, Kibungo's UNHCR Protection Officers, Human Rights Field Officers and UNREO IDP Team Officers;
 - 5) The IDP Task Force has to discuss the housing issue in depth.
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UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

UNREO Humanitarian Situation Report
Wednesday, 2 November 1994

This sitrep is produced three times every week by UNREO Kigali; Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, USAID-DART, and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of Wednesday, 1200, 1 November 1994.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Several tents in Birambo IDP camp have been burnt down after the 29 October deadline for closing down this and other camps in Kibuye Prefecture.

The First National Health Needs Assessment Workshop sponsored by UNICEF from 24 - 28 October closed with a number of recommendations for health care in Rwanda.

SECURITY

UNAMIR reports that in Rutagara, near the Zaire border, three families comprising 36 people were massacred on the night of 30/31 October. Four men, six women and 26 children were killed in the attack. In Kigali, UNAMIR also reported that automatic and single shot, small fire was heard during the night of 31 October 1994.

REFUGEES

A Tripartite Agreement on the repatriation of Rwandese refugees was signed between the Government of Rwanda, the Government of Zaire and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The Agreement sets up a legal framework which enables the signatories to combine their efforts in resolving the repatriation problem. Within the first 15 days of November, a sub-committee will meet in Goma to work out some modalities and practical means to achieve the goals stipulated in the Agreement.

On 25/26 October 1994, a delegation of Rwandese Ministers went to Burundi to visit refugee camps and discuss the prospects of repatriation of refugees with their Burundian counterparts.

UNHCR reports that the Prime Minister of Rwanda is expected to soon visit Tanzania to consult with President Ali Hassan Mwinyi about the Rwandese refugee issue in Tanzania.

A Swiss Aid worker was attacked by bandits and sustained minor machete wounds in Bukavu on 27 October 1994.

which include the mentally and physically handicapped, the elderly, single parent families with more than three 'under seven' malnourished children and foster families who care for one or more unaccompanied children. The programme also provides short-term food assistance to returnees in the Kigali area.

In Kibungo, WFPs short-term provision of food for prisoners is now established. It has been monitored by ICRC. The programme was established upon ICRC's request due to the serious food shortages at Kibungo prison.

Health:

During the period 24-28 October 1994, thirty participants including senior officials from the Ministry of Health, representatives from other ministries, UN agencies and NGOs attended the First National Health Needs Assessment Workshop which was sponsored by UNICEF. They discussed the health problems of the country, its priorities, policy strategies and what future intervention will be required. Recommendations were divided into two phases: Emergency and Short term phase, Middle and Long-Term phase: Within the Emergency phase, some of the recommendations were as follows:

1. Establishment of a list of needs
2. Identification of resources and their orientation based on the prioritized needs
3. Assurance of the coordination of UN agencies, NGOs, as well as agencies of bilateral cooperation
4. Reinforcement of Regional Administration .
5. Development and determination of guidelines for health activities
6. Development of a proposed salary scale for the NGOs in order to assure reliable staffing

For the Short, Middle and Long-Term phase some of the recommendations were as follows:

1. Development of a National Health Policy
2. Acceleration of the actions of UNICEF's partners to rehabilitate the health system at all levels
3. The Reinforcement of the initial and continual training of health personnel at all levels and examination, along with the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, of ways and means of integrating the paramedical training institutions within the Ministry of Health.
4. Adoption of a national pharmaceutical policy
5. Reinforcement of documentation services of the Ministry of Health.
6. Establishment of means for intersectorial co-ordination and ensuring its efficiency

The 31 October Sitrep reported that a team of 8 from IMC will soon begin work at the Kibungo Hospital. In fact, IMC has been operating in the Kibungo area since June 1994. They have had a medical team at the Kibungo hospital throughout this period and have been instrumental in reopening numerous health clinics in the area.

Transport:

In co-operation with the Ministry of Finance and the Department of Customs, WFP has arranged, through a Food for Work project, for a customs officer to be placed at the Rusumo border point, Kibungo Prefecture. This is the second border entry point to open to enable humanitarian cargo to be customs cleared at entry point rather than having to travel to Magerwa near Kigali or Butare. This service is available to all humanitarian cargo and can be arranged by contacting the WFP officer at Gatuna or Rusumo. Arrangements can also be made by contacting the Transport Coordination Unit directly.

The Transport Coordination Unit has started a service which provides information on road conditions throughout the country. This will enable convoys to have information on road conditions ahead of time and be able to arrange to detour problem areas. UN agencies and NGOs are asked to contact the TCU with any information they may be able to provide to add to the

UNAMIR reports the following returnee movements into Rwanda through various border crossings on 31 October 1994 and 1 November 1994

From	Number
Burundi	3,058
Zaire	1,288
Tanzania	130
Total	4,476

Total number of returnees through various border crossings in October/November: 37,181
Total number of people leaving Rwanda in October: 281

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE

IDPs in Rugabano camp, Kibuye Prefecture, were removed on 29 October. 3,000 of them returned to their homes in Kibuye Prefecture. 300 who have remained there are still waiting for transport to Kigali.

UNAMIR reports that some tents have been burnt down in Birambo camp, Kibuye Prefecture, because some people had remained in this camp which was, along with Rugabano camp officially closed on 29 October 1994. In Muko camp in Gikongoro Prefecture several tents belonging to IDPs from Kibuye were burnt down on 1 November 1994.

At the weekly IDP meeting, it was agreed that a joint delegation of UNHCR, UNAMIR and UNREO would go to Kibungo on Wednesday, 3 November 1994 to work on the IDP test case in order to assess the practical implications of the test case at the field level. In the next meeting, the test-case will be discussed with regard to preparatory arrangements, liaison requirements, Government involvement and the role of separate UN agencies and NGOs so as to arrive at a workable return strategy for IDPs in the whole country.

SECTORAL ACTIVITY

Rehabilitation:

The UNDP Resident Representatives of Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Zaire met in Kigali on 29-30 October 1994 to discuss the impact of the Rwanda conflict on the subregion and explore ways of coordinating the policies of the UNDP offices in the neighbouring countries with regard to dealing with the conflict. The meeting covered the following issues:

- Impact of the Rwanda crisis
- UNDP's role in emergency preparedness
- Transition from relief to rehabilitation and development
- Operational aspects
- Development of a sub-regional coordination mechanism

The conclusion of the meeting focused on the need for closer coordination among all agencies involved in dealing with emergency and post-emergency situation and on the need for better preparedness and more effective backstopping of field offices by headquarters.

On 31 October - 1 November, UNICEF held a sub-regional conference of country representatives from Rwanda, surrounding countries and of Regional Office officials to reflect on experience and cooperation to date. In addition, the development of the new UNICEF programme proposal for the 1995 interagency appeal was discussed.

Food:

WFP has launched a Food Stamp Programme. This has been developed in reaction to a Government request for General Feeding Programmes for the population of Kigali. The Food Stamp Programme focuses on the improvement of the nutritional status of vulnerable individuals,

existing collected information.

Water and Sanitation:

UNICEF has agreed with the Ministry of Public Works/Electrogaz to support the repair of the Jabana Power Station, as well as the repair of power lines in and around Kigali. In addition, UNICEF has officially notified the Ministry of Public Works (MINITRAPE) that \$2 million has been set aside for the rehabilitation of the national grid in Rwanda. In addition, \$30,000 has been made available to rehabilitate MINITRAPE offices.

Unaccompanied Minors:

ICRC opened its office in Kibungo on 1 November 1994. Their work will entail facilitating the Red Cross Messages "mail" system. Currently ICRC has some 15,000 unaccompanied children registered in their computerized "mail list." The Kibungo office will add to the list and facilitate messages to/from registered names.

Child Soldiers:

UNICEF is in the process of completing a project proposal with the Ministry of Defense for the demobilization of boy soldiers and for their subsequent education and vocational training. The project will continue into 1995.

OTHER INFORMATION

The ECHO flight coordinator, Mr Barry Atkins announced at the UN/NGO General Meeting on 1 November 1994, that Echo flights will now be available to NGOs and UN agencies free of charge four days a week. Every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday a seven-seater aircraft will be available. An Antonov aircraft will be used on Sunday. Anyone wanting to transport cargo needs to book it in Nairobi. Additional information can be obtained at the third green tent on the lawn in front of the UNDP building in Kigali.



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

UNREO Humanitarian Situation Report
Monday, 31 October 1994

This sitrep is produced three times every week by UNREO, Kigali; Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, USAID-DART, and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of 1200, Monday, 31 October 1994.

GENERAL SUMMARY

The security situation in and around Kigali remained tense over the weekend with two separate reports of armed robbery.

There is increased inter-camp movements within IDP camps in the Gikongoro area.

A medical team of eight will soon start work at the Kibungo Hospital in the Kibungo Prefecture, south-east Rwanda.

SECURITY

The end of the week has been marked with tensions due to security concerns for the expatriate community in and around Kigali. Tensions were heightened by two separate reports of armed robbery at the residences of two international NGOs in Kigali.

In the two incidents in Kigali, staff of ADRA were, on the night of Thursday 27 October, robbed of money at gunpoint by two men in military uniform. On the night of Saturday 29 October, staff of MSF (Holland) were also robbed of money and other valuables at gunpoint by at least three men in semi-military wear. Assessments are that these incidents may increase and may be closely linked to the fact that the RPA have not been paid.

In Ruhengeri, in north-west Rwanda, two journalists who were missing on 27 October were located on 28 October. Mr Jarod Harlow and Mr Graham Walsh working for the Associated Press were, however reportedly under open house arrest at a hotel in Ruhengeri. They were arrested by the RPA on 27 October for allegedly making an unauthorised documentary of the Twa and also for asking questions about RPA deployment in the area. In another report on the Ruhengeri area, UNAMIR has reported that two villages in the area were attacked on the night of 29 October. The attackers were unidentified but were in military uniform and carried machetes. A number of casualties were reported.

In Gikongoro, the UNREO Field Office reports that last week was characterised by deteriorating security particularly in the camps of Ndago and Kibeho. During a general meeting for UN agencies and NGOs in the area, an NGO representative reported that there are mafia-like groups of up to 40 men unleashing terror on people in the camps and generally stealing stocks. ICRC had by 28 October suspended food distribution. This has however further heightened tensions. Another NGO also reported that on 27 October a grenade was

thrown into Ndago camp. A subsequent UNAMIR search of houses in the area revealed numerous weapons.

UNREO Field Office in Gikongoro reports that there is a general feeling in the area that the level of RPA discipline in the area is falling and may be closely linked to their present economic status.

REFUGEES

UNAMIR reports the following returnee movements into Rwanda through various border crossings on 28 and 30 October:

From	Number
Uganda	20
Tanzania	32
Burundi	58
Zaire	1855
Total	1963

Total number of returnees through various border crossings in October : 32,705

Total number of people leaving Rwanda in October: 281

Repatriation Movements (including IDPs) from 24 - 30 October on IOM/UNHCR buses and trucks

Sector	Number in reporting period	Cumulative total as from 12 August
Butare/Cyangugu		
- Kigali	833	10,752
Gisenyi - Ruhengeri	3,130	44,320
Gisenyi - Kigali	0	6,501
Kibungo - Kigali	491	1,643
Kibuye - Kigali	0	861
Within Kigali	1,810	12,230
Gikongoro - Kigali	1,356	2,839
Ruhengeri - Kigali	669	7,592
Kigali -		
Other destinations	2,956	9,461
Movements within four prefectures	8,485	15,520
Total	19,730	111,719

* 1,202 of these were transported by UNAMIR

At the request of UNHCR Gisenyi, IOM will provide truck assistants for a movement of 150 refugees on UNAMIR trucks from the Gisenyi area to Bigogwe on the road to Ruhengeri. IOM has opened a sub-office in Ruhengeri to liaise with other agencies and to improve coordination of movements of refugees and IDPs along the Gisenyi - Ruhengeri - Kigali road.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

UNAMIR has reported that all IDPs were forcibly removed from Rugabano camp, in Kibuye prefecture and their huts subsequently burnt down. The IDPs had earlier been given an ultimatum to vacate the camp by 29 October. The camp had an estimated 5,900 people.

The UNREO Field Office in Gikongoro reports that there is increased movements of IDPs between camps in Gikongoro. The numbers in 2 of the biggest camps in the area have swelled. It is reported that a number of IDPs earlier transported home have returned to the camps citing insecurity in their areas of return. There are also reports of Rwandan refugees from Burundi coming into IDP camps in Gikongoro. Improved services such as water supply in Kibeho camp may be a pull-factor to refugees and IDPs from other camps. During a general meeting held in Gikongoro, NGOs agreed to support the local population in the Gikongoro area as they continue to support IDPs.

The UNREO Field Officer in Kibungo last week visited at least 6 locations in sector 2 and reports that there are no IDP camps in these areas.

According to UNAMIR, Operation Homeward was suspended on 28 October due to lack of transport. IOM is providing 18 trucks to move about 1,000 IDPs from two camps in the Gikongoro area to Kibungo on Monday, 31 October. This is a continuation of a movement that was begun a week ago.

MSF in Gikongoro is starting a pilot project under which IDP returnee areas for a small group of IDPs will be rehabilitated so that the amount of assistance in the camp will be the same as that given to the returnee area. The project is aimed at ascertaining to what extent the level of security in areas of return influences return.

SECTORAL ACTIVITY

Health:

WHO and the Ministry of Health, Epidemiological and Public Hygiene Department finalised the 4th epidemiological report covering the period 5 - 25 September. According to the report, malaria is the primary cause of morbidity in 9 out of 10 health regions and other diseases can be ranked according to proportional morbidity as follows:

- Acute respiratory infections
- Diarrhoea
- Diarrhoea with blood
- Skin and eye infections

The report is available from the Ministry of Health and WHO. UNICEF assisted in the collection of this data.

Merlin finished revaccinating children against measles in Kibeho camp during the week 24 -28 October. All camps in the area have now been covered. Merlin will revaccinate children against measles in Munini and Kamana camps in the first week of November.

The Chinese Health Minister visited Kibungo Hospital and held discussions with the Prefect in the area. A medical team of 8 from International Medical Corps (IMC) will arrive to take up work at the hospital as soon accommodation plans for them are finalised.

Human rights:

The Commission of Experts held a meeting with NGOs on Monday 31 October to obtain

feedback from NGOs on the "Preliminary Report of the Independent Commission of Experts Established in Accordance with Security Council Resolution 935 (1994)." NGOs at the meeting had not received copies of the report and were not able to give any comments. The government representative at the meeting said he had not seen the report. The Coordinator for Human Rights in Kigali gave his assurances that the report had been made available to the government.

A Human Rights field office has been set up in Gikongoro with two field officers. The Human Rights Field Operation will investigate genocide, monitor current situation and provide assistance to Government. There are offices in Butare, Gisenyi, Cyangugu and Gikongoro.

GOVERNMENT

The Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration met with four NGOs elected to the ad hoc committee to discuss the ministry's draft of working procedures for local and International NGOs. The draft document has received general approval. However the ad hoc Committee reiterated to the Ministry the need to expand and further refine the definition of an NGO, the need to streamline the registration procedure, the need to minimise reporting requirements while maintaining a meaningful flow of information and the need for an accelerated registration or programme approval for NGOs during emergencies.

OTHER INFORMATION

UNDP held its regional conference on 29 - 30 October in Kigali. Among the issues discussed was UNDP's role in Emergency preparedness and relief and the need for more networking with other UNDP country offices in the region.

At the meeting it was reported that a increasing number of development agencies are looking at what they can contribute in emergencies. At the same time more relief agencies are looking to go beyond emergencies.

The meeting also addressed itself to the fact that there were more resources given to humanitarian assistance and not as much given to restoration.



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

UNREO Humanitarian Situation Report
Monday, 7 November 1994

This sitrep is produced three times every week by UNREO Kigali: Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, USAID-DART and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of 1200 Monday, 7 November 1994.

GENERAL SUMMARY

A meeting was held in Kigali on 5 November to discuss the implications of the NGO statement concerning security in the refugee camps in and around Goma, Zaire and the potential effects on Rwanda. The statement was issued on 3 November 1994 by 15 NGOs working in Goma to the effect that unless a security force is put in place to strengthen security in the camps they would withdraw from the camps.

SECURITY

In the north-west (Gisenyi Prefecture), the security situation has remained calm. There was however a mine explosion in Ruhengeri on 4 November wounding one person. Two other mines were removed from the same area. It is not clear whether these mines were freshly-laid. There are increased border patrols in the area, and RPA soldiers have been encouraging farmers who work near the border to slip behind the RPA lines at night.

In the south-west of the country (Cyangugu prefecture), the relationship among the RPA, UN agencies and the NGOs has shown improvement. Deteriorating security on the Zaire side of the border is, however, a cause for concern to the RPA. As a result, RPA have held discussions with UNREO, Cyangugu, regarding the possibility of a UN intervention to move refugee camps further into Zaire from the border and to break up the existing power structures in the camps.

To the south, in the Gikongoro area, the relationship between the international community and the RPA has deteriorated significantly in the last week. An NGO worker was arrested and detained for about 2 hours on the suspicion that the car he was driving was stolen. In another incident, an NGO worker was taken to the police station to write an apology for nearly driving through the string put across the road at a checkpoint outside Butare.

In Gikarama, UNAMIR reports that the RPA arrested three Caritas drivers and two friends of the drivers on 3 November 1994. The truck loaded with 20 tons of food aid was confiscated and is currently being held by the RPA. The truck had been on a routine food transport mission from Bujumbura to Kigali.

REFUGEES

Tension in the refugee camps in Zaire remains high and incidents of violence are common. The words RPF (Rwanda Patriotic Front) or spy are often enough to rouse a crowd's anger. The RGF (Former Rwandan Government Forces) presence in camps continues to be evident.

addressed to the United Nations, the UN Security Council and Governments. It stated that, unless security in the camps was improved they would withdraw from the camps. UNHCR and NGOs have proposed the deployment of a multi-national peace-keeping force as a means of strengthening security in the camps.

A meeting was held in Kigali to discuss the November 3 statement and the implications of a possible NGO withdrawal from the camps in Zaire, should the demands fail to be met.

The proposal for a peace-keeping force will be discussed in a meeting scheduled for 8 November 1994, chaired by the Secretary General, Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali. The Special Representative to the Secretary General (SRSG) in Rwanda, Mr. Sharharyar Khan and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mrs. Sadako Ogata will attend the meeting.

In the Gisenyi area, UNHCR and UN Military Observers have confirmed the return of 5030 people between 1-4 November. Many refugees are leaving from Wahu Island and are returning to Rwanda by boat. Approximately 50% of the returnees are "old caseload," i.e., refugees from the 1959-1960 era. Speculations are that returnees are probably coming in by boat in order to avoid checkpoints and to be less visible.

Media reports on Monday 7, November are that Tutsi-inhabitants of some villages in Zaire are now being pushed out of Zaire.

UNAMIR reports the following returnee movements into Rwanda through various border crossings on 4 and 6 November 1994:

From	4 Nov	6 Nov	
Tanzania	264	103	
Burundi	53	389	
Zaire	1,372	877	*
Total	1,689	1,369	*

Total number of returnees through various border crossings from 1-6 November 1994: 8,480

UNHCR/IOM report that they moved a total of 9,868 people during the period 31 October to 5 November. 6,422 were refugees and 3,446 were IDPs.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

There is consensus among UN agencies, NGOs and the RPA on the urgent need to close down IDP camps. There is however no consensus on the means to effect closure, or the dates by which these camps should be closed. Various closure dates issued by Prefects and/or the RPA have been causing concern and tension among IDPs in the Gikongoro area. However, the Government has reiterated that there is no Government policy to forcibly remove IDPs from camps.

In the last week both the Rugabano and Birambo camps in the Kibuye area were reported to have been razed to the ground following a 29 October deadline. The action has forced out an estimated 3,000 people. In addition, there are reports that over 100 shelters in Muko camp were burned down on 1 November. The destroyed shelters are reported to have been put up by IDPs who had recently moved from the Kibuye area. Last week's forcible closure of camps has resulted in "new arrivals" in the Gikongoro area. It is becoming evident that rather than reduce the number of IDPs, the forcible closure of camps has in fact increased the numbers of people in neighbouring camps.

GOVERNMENT

- The Government is in the process of deploying civilian local administrators at the Prefecture level to replace the military prefects. The government initiative has been well received in several prefectures. In Gikongoro, Cyangugu and Gisenyi the new prefects are already in place. The Prefect in Butare is scheduled to take up his duties on Monday, 7 November.

The Ministry of Rehabilitation is continuing its work on guidelines for NGOs working in Rwanda. These guidelines will enable the Government to give NGOs a country-wide perspective on the country's needs. In addition, it will serve to alleviate current confusion regarding registration and reporting requirements. On Tuesday, 7 November the Ministry and an ad hoc committee of NGOs is meeting to discuss the second draft of the guidelines.

SECTORAL ACTIVITY

Health:

In the last 6 weeks, vaccination campaigns have been conducted in IDP camps in the Gikongoro area, notably in Kibeho and Kaduha camps. Merlin and MSF have finished vaccination campaigns against Measles and Meningitis respectively. There are however, new reports of an outbreak of Meningitis in Butare; 18 new cases have been reported. Movements in and out of the camps as well as returnee movement are likely contributing to renewed cases of meningitis in the wake of vaccination campaigns.

There is a sizeable presence of health NGOs in Butare, which is a significant returnee area. Approximately 20 health centres and three hospitals are functional.

With regard to health services in the IDP camps, concerns have been raised as to which NGOs will step in to carry on the services of the BritCon Field Ambulance and the Australian Medical Team who are soon leaving. So far, Care Australia has agreed to take over the side clinics in Kibeho camp while Caritas will manage the Central clinic. Nine other NGOs and aid agencies have taken responsibilities for provision of medical care and the provision of food and water. There is still a need for ambulance services in the Butare Prefecture.

Human Rights:

Deployment of Human Rights monitors is continuing in various locations in the country. There is a presence in Butare, Gikongoro, Cyangugu and Gisenyi. The deployment of Human Rights monitors has been closely linked to confidence building for IDPs.

OTHER INFORMATION

Visitors:

Ambassador Robert Dillon, the Special Humanitarian Envoy to Rwanda, is scheduled to arrive in Kigali on Wednesday, 9 November. His mission will address a broad regional strategy to the Rwanda Emergency, as well as the issue of resettlement of refugee returnees and IDPs.

- 24 -



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

UNREO Humanitarian Situation Report
Friday, 4 November 1994

This sitrep is produced by UNREO Kigali three times every week; Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, USAID-DART, and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of 1200 Friday, 4 November 1994.

GENERAL SUMMARY

UNHCR has expressed grave concern over the RPA's recent trend of forced removal of IDPs from camps in the south-west.

A notable number of businesses are now open in Kigali, including gas stations, stores and restaurants. In addition, regular water supply is now available to 75% of the city.

SECURITY

In sector 3, there are UNAMIR reports of local vigilante groups organizing themselves against militia and bandit attacks.

UNAMIR reports that RPA presence is particularly strong in north-west Rwanda (sector 5). They have recently increased patrol activities and have also asked locals to move 1 km inside the country from the border line. The RPA continues to conduct patrols and mount road blocks throughout the country.

An international staff member of Concern was arrested and was still being held as of 3 November for striking a plain clothes gendarme at the UNHCR way station in Kigali. A UNHCR staff person was also arrested during the altercation, but has since been released.

Two journalists who were arrested by the RPA on 27 October were released on 3 November. The journalists work for the Associated Press and were arrested for making an unauthorised documentary on the Twa and also for asking questions on RPA deployment.

A number of sources report that clashes in the Burundi province of Cibitoke have caused over 30,000 Rwandan refugees to flee from Burundi into the Zairian town of Uvira.

HUMAN RIGHTS

There is an upcoming visit of the UN Under-Secretary General for Legal Affairs, Mr Hans Corell. The purpose of his visit is to explain the draft resolution on the International Tribunal.

SECTORAL INFORMATION

Rehabilitation:

At the request of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, CWA/LWF plans to assist the government and UNHCR with repatriation of refugees and with rehabilitation of communal infrastructure. CWA/LWF has opened a Project office in Kibungo to be headed by Project Coordinator Ulrich Lind.

Health:

A WHO consultant has arrived in Rwanda at the request of the Ministry of Health. The consultant will support local authorities by assessing the nutritional situation within the country, assessing the existing resources to be mobilized for a nutritional survey, revitalizing the nutritional surveillance system, and aiding the Ministry of Health to define nutritional policies.

WHO is supporting the Ministry of Work and Social Affairs to dispose of body parts surfacing in the Bicumbi area (eastern Kigali prefecture). WHO is providing the Ministry with technical guidelines for the proper disposal of human remains, as well as equipment and supplies. WHO had requested that the Ministry assess the scale of the problem nationwide and report back with their results.

Two meetings took place in Kigali and Nairobi last week in order to coordinate the on-going and future activities of WHO in Rwanda and surrounding refugee camps. A close relationship between field workers and coordinators was identified as a key factor for effective response.

The NGO Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA) is engaged in assessing and determining the actual extent of the psycho-social crisis in two communes. Its community-based programmes are assisting displaced and returnee women to cope with psycho-social trauma caused by the war and to provide them with reproductive health care. The programmes are being supported by the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).

Water/Sanitation:

UNICEF is presently undertaking an assessment of water systems in north-east Rwanda as the basis for further assistance to refugee resettlement activities.

At the weekly water/sanitation meeting Electrogaz reported that 75% of Kigali has regular water supply and that plans are under way to ensure adequate supply to the remaining 25%.

Agriculture:

At the weekly meeting on agricultural issues, the issue was raised as to whether or not cattle owners should make minimal contributions to cover the cost of vaccinating their livestock. FAO and a number of NGOs expressed concern that some of the cattle owners would not be able to pay. Large numbers of cattle recently entering from Uganda, Burundi and Zaire pose a significant threat of disease to livestock. FAO will be coordinating NGO activities related to the livestock situation.

Food:

WFP reports that its priority food needs and programmes for the Rwanda Emergency are being drafted and will be ready by mid-November, 1994.

REFUGEES

UNHCR and IOM report the following returnee movement for the period 31 October - 3 November:

	Total for 31 Oct. to 3 Nov.	Cumulative as from 12 August
<u>North-west</u>		
Cyangugu/Butare to Kigali	833	12,104
Gisenyi to Ruhengeri	3,857	41,591
Gisenyi to Kigali	172	6,678
Ruhengeri to Kigali	669	7,592
<u>South-east</u>		
Kibungo to Kigali	491	1,643
<u>South-west</u>		
Kibuye to Kigali	0	861
<u>Total</u>	6,022	70,469

UNAMIR reports that for the month of November to date, the recorded movement of people into Rwanda through various border crossings totals 4,221

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

An IDP task force comprising representatives from Ministry of Rehabilitation, UNAMIR, UNHCR and UNREO visited Kibungo on Wednesday, 2 November and Friday, 4 November to do needs assessments in three communes in Kibungo prefecture which had been identified as returnee test case areas. The task force seeks to prioritize needs in areas of return, solicit NGO assistance in meeting these needs, and closely work with the local authorities in the integration of returnees. The task force strategy focuses on the shift of assistance programs from the camps to the community.

UNHCR has expressed grave concern over the RPA's recent trend of forced removal of IDPs from camps in the south-west.

The UNREO Field Office in Gikongoro reports that the situation in the southern camps, especially Kibeho camp, is very tense. On 3 November, Operation Homeward was not moving people to Gitarama because of the security situation. Operation Homeward did, however, move 600 returnees from Gikongoro to the Butare area on 2 November.

UNHCR and IOM report the following movement of internally displaced persons for the period 31 October - 3 November:

	Total for 31 Oct. to 3 Nov.	Cumulative as from 12 August
Gikongoro to Kigali	1,356	5,067
Bugasera to Kigali	0	4,473
Byumba to Kigali	0	2,082
Within Kigali	1,810	12,230
Kigali to Other Destinations	2,956	12,417
Within Movements in 4 Prefectures	8,485	5,530
<u>Total</u>	14,607	51,799

Children:

ICRC reports that it has registered 25,000 unaccompanied children but that so far only 100 have been reunited with their families.

A UNICEF study reports that there is a very high percentage of children who have been exposed to war atrocities. More than half of the children interviewed witnessed family member being killed and 75% of the group witnessed others being killed.

De-mining:

Ambassador Khan recently appealed to the international community to fund a UNAMIR demining project. It is estimated that 2 to 3 children are injured each day by mines. Five British soldiers were recently wounded by a mine while repairing a bridge near Kigali. Mines also continue to hamper efforts to rehabilitate water systems in north-east Rwanda.

OTHER INFORMATION

The UNREO Field Office in Cyangugu reports that there is a new prefet in Cyangugu, Mr Theobald Rutinhunza. UNAMIR reports that the new prefet of Byumba will be Mr Koyomba.

Action Nord Sud and Handicap International have organized a festival to benefit war orphans. The festival will take place on 5 and 6 November at the Nyamirambo Regional Stadium.

As of 1 November there are 8 organizations offering flights that connect Kigali to Nairobi, Goma, Bukavu, and Brussels.

A notable number of businesses are now open in Kigali, including gas stations, stores and restaurants. At the city market food, textiles and household goods are available.



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UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

UNREO Humanitarian Situation Report
Wednesday, 2 November 1994

This sitrep is produced three times every week by UNREO Kigali; Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, USAID-DART, and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of Wednesday, 1200, 1 November 1994.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Several tents in Birambo IDP camp have been burnt down after the 29 October deadline for closing down this and other camps in Kibuye Prefecture.

The First National Health Needs Assessment Workshop sponsored by UNICEF from 24 - 28 October closed with a number of recommendations for health care in Rwanda.

SECURITY

UNAMIR reports that in Rutagara, near the Zaire border, three families comprising 36 people were massacred on the night of 30/31 October. Four men, six women and 26 children were killed in the attack. In Kigali, UNAMIR also reported that automatic and single shot, small fire was heard during the night of 31 October 1994.

REFUGEES

A Tripartite Agreement on the repatriation of Rwandese refugees was signed between the Government of Rwanda, the Government of Zaire and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The Agreement sets up a legal framework which enables the signatories to combine their efforts in resolving the repatriation problem. Within the first 15 days of November, a sub-committee will meet in Goma to work out some modalities and practical means to achieve the goals stipulated in the Agreement.

On 25/26 October 1994, a delegation of Rwandese Ministers went to Burundi to visit refugee camps and discuss the prospects of repatriation of refugees with their Burundian counterparts.

UNHCR reports that the Prime Minister of Rwanda is expected to soon visit Tanzania to consult with President Ali Hassan Mwinyi about the Rwandese refugee issue in Tanzania.

A Swiss Aid worker was attacked by bandits and sustained minor machete wounds in Bukavu on 27 October 1994.

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which include the mentally and physically handicapped, the elderly, single parent families with more than three 'under seven' malnourished children and foster families who care for one or more unaccompanied children. The programme also provides short-term food assistance to returnees in the Kigali area.

In Kibungo, WFPs short-term provision of food for prisoners is now established. It has been monitored by ICRC. The programme was established upon ICRC's request due to the serious food shortages at Kibungo prison.

Health:

During the period 24-28 October 1994, thirty participants including senior officials from the Ministry of Health, representatives from other ministries, UN agencies and NGOs attended the First National Health Needs Assessment Workshop which was sponsored by UNICEF. They discussed the health problems of the country, its priorities, policy strategies and what future intervention will be required. Recommendations were divided into two phases: Emergency and Short term phase, Middle and Long-Term phase: Within the Emergency phase, some of the recommendations were as follows:

1. Establishment of a list of needs
2. Identification of resources and their orientation based on the prioritized needs
3. Assurance of the coordination of UN agencies, NGOs, as well as agencies of bilateral cooperation
4. Reinforcement of Regional Administration .
5. Development and determination of guidelines for health activities
6. Development of a proposed salary scale for the NGOs in order to assure reliable staffing

For the Short, Middle and Long-Term phase some of the recommendations were as follows:

1. Development of a National Health Policy
2. Acceleration of the actions of UNICEF's partners to rehabilitate the health system at all levels
3. The Reinforcement of the initial and continual training of health personnel at all levels and examination, along with the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, of ways and means of integrating the paramedical training institutions within the Ministry of Health.
4. Adoption of a national pharmaceutical policy
5. Reinforcement of documentation services of the Ministry of Health.
6. Establishment of means for intersectorial co-ordination and ensuring its efficiency

The 31 October Sitrep reported that a team of 8 from IMC will soon begin work at the Kibungo Hospital. In fact, IMC has been operating in the Kibungo area since June 1994. They have had a medical team at the Kibungo hospital throughout this period and have been instrumental in reopening numerous health clinics in the area.

Transport:

In co-operation with the Ministry of Finance and the Department of Customs, WFP has arranged, through a Food for Work project, for a customs officer to be placed at the Rusumo border point, Kibungo Prefecture. This is the second border entry point to open to enable humanitarian cargo to be customs cleared at entry point rather than having to travel to Magerwa near Kigali or Butare. This service is available to all humanitarian cargo and can be arranged by contacting the WFP officer at Gatuna or Rusumo. Arrangements can also be made by contacting the Transport Coordination Unit directly.

The Transport Coordination Unit has started a service which provides information on road conditions throughout the country. This will enable convoys to have information on road conditions ahead of time and be able to arrange to detour problem areas. UN agencies and NGOs are asked to contact the TCU with any information they may be able to provide to add to the

--UNAMIR reports the following returnee movements into Rwanda through various border crossings on 31 October 1994 and 1 November 1994

From	Number
Burundi	3,058
Zaire	1,288
Tanzania	130
Total	4,476

Total number of returnees through various border crossings in October/November: 37,181
Total number of people leaving Rwanda in October: 281

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE

IDPs in Rugabano camp, Kibuye Prefecture, were removed on 29 October. 3,000 of them returned to their homes in Kibuye Prefecture. 300 who have remained there are still waiting for transport to Kigali.

UNAMIR reports that some tents have been burnt down in Birambo camp, Kibuye Prefecture, because some people had remained in this camp which was, along with Rugabano camp officially closed on 29 October 1994. In Muko camp in Gikongoro Prefecture several tents belonging to IDPs from Kibuye were burnt down on 1 November 1994.

At the weekly IDP meeting, it was agreed that a joint delegation of UNHCR, UNAMIR and UNREO would go to Kibungo on Wednesday, 3 November 1994 to work on the IDP test case in order to assess the practical implications of the test case at the field level. In the next meeting, the test-case will be discussed with regard to preparatory arrangements, liaison requirements, Government involvement and the role of separate UN agencies and NGOs so as to arrive at a workable return strategy for IDPs in the whole country.

SECTORAL ACTIVITY

Rehabilitation:

The UNDP Resident Representatives of Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Zaire met in Kigali on 29-30 October 1994 to discuss the impact of the Rwanda conflict on the subregion and explore ways of coordinating the policies of the UNDP offices in the neighbouring countries with regard to dealing with the conflict. The meeting covered the following issues:

- Impact of the Rwanda crisis
- UNDP's role in emergency preparedness
- Transition from relief to rehabilitation and development
- Operational aspects
- Development of a sub-regional coordination mechanism

The conclusion of the meeting focused on the need for closer coordination among all agencies involved in dealing with emergency and post-emergency situation and on the need for better preparedness and more effective backstopping of field offices by headquarters.

On 31 October - 1 November, UNICEF held a sub-regional conference of country representatives from Rwanda, surrounding countries and of Regional Office officials to reflect on experience and cooperation to date. In addition, the development of the new UNICEF programme proposal for the 1995 interagency appeal was discussed.

Food:

WFP has launched a Food Stamp Programme. This has been developed in reaction to a Government request for General Feeding Programmes for the population of Kigali. The Food Stamp Programme focuses on the improvement of the nutritional status of vulnerable individuals,

existing collected information.

Water and Sanitation:

UNICEF has agreed with the Ministry of Public Works/Electrogaz to support the repair of the Jabana Power Station, as well as the repair of power lines in and around Kigali. In addition, UNICEF has officially notified the Ministry of Public Works (MINITRAPE) that \$2 million has been set aside for the rehabilitation of the national grid in Rwanda. In addition, \$30,000 has been made available to rehabilitate MINITRAPE offices.

Unaccompanied Minors:

ICRC opened its office in Kibungo on 1 November 1994. Their work will entail facilitating the Red Cross Messages "mail" system. Currently ICRC has some 15,000 unaccompanied children registered in their computerized "mail list." The Kibungo office will add to the list and facilitate messages to/from registered names.

Child Soldiers:

UNICEF is in the process of completing a project proposal with the Ministry of Defense for the demobilization of boy soldiers and for their subsequent education and vocational training. The project will continue into 1995.

OTHER INFORMATION

The ECHO flight coordinator, Mr Barry Atkins announced at the UN/NGO General Meeting on 1 November 1994, that Echo flights will now be available to NGOs and UN agencies free of charge four days a week. Every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday a seven-seater aircraft will be available. An Antonov aircraft will be used on Sunday. Anyone wanting to transport cargo needs to book it in Nairobi. Additional information can be obtained at the third green tent on the lawn in front of the UNDP building in Kigali.



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

UNREO Humanitarian Situation Report
Friday, 28 October 1994

This sitrep is produced three times every week by UNREO, Kigali; Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, USAID-DART, and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of 1200 Friday, 28 October 1994.

GENERAL SUMMARY

The level of fear among the local population in Gikongoro, Kibuye and Cyangugu Prefectures has increased as a result of increased banditry and suspected Interahamwe activities.

UNDP will hold a regional workshop on its response to the Rwanda Conflict on 29/30 October.

UNAMIR has updated the Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan (RENP) and has outlined the country's immediate needs.

SECURITY

The level of fear among the local population in Gikongoro, Kibuye and Cyangugu Prefectures has increased as a result of increased banditry and suspected Interahamwe activities.

In the last 3 days, a total of 16 people have been reported killed, 17 injured and 30 abducted in both Cyangugu and Gikongoro prefectures in three separate incidents.

In one of the incidents, UNAMIR reports that 4 armed persons in military uniform attacked Kanyingi village in Gikongoro. In Cyafurwe, also in Gikongoro, 5 people were reported killed and 30 others abducted. In the Cyangugu incident, 2 people, a man and his wife were killed when they failed to surrender money to their attackers.

Ten local residents in the Gikongoro Prefecture were injured in a grenade explosion in Ruseke. They were taken to the British Medical Centre in Kibeho. The ten men were attacked by a group of men with hand grenades. They had attempted to steal the beer that the victims were carrying.

The RPA continues to conduct patrols and mount road blocks throughout Rwanda. In Kibuye, the RPA is reported to have intensified their searches at roadblocks.

In the Kigali Prefecture, on 25 October, 5 BritCon soldiers were injured, two of them seriously in a mine explosion at the Kanzenze bridge, 8 km south of Kigali. BritCon had undertaken repair work on the bridge. Repair of the bridge will recommence on 28 October.

REFUGEES

54 Rwandese refugees were killed and 16 others injured in Burundi on 24 October when

unidentified gunmen opened fire on civilians at a refugee transit centre at Gitwa, near Ngozi in Northern Burundi. The shooting incident and conflicts in Rugombo and Mugina communes has led to internal displacement as well as new outflows of an estimated 15,000 Burundi refugees who have fled from Cibitoke Province across the Rusizi river into Eastern Zaire.

UNAMIR reports the following returnee movements through various border crossings for 26 and 27 October:

From Tanzania:	417
From Uganda:	78
From Zaire:	3,696
From Burundi:	94
Total	5,927

The total number of people who have moved into Rwanda from neighbouring countries in the month of October is 28,399.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE

UN agencies, UNAMIR, government officials, and NGOs have agreed to jointly monitor IDP movement. A test IDP return case will be monitored to identify immediate needs and problems for the near future. UNHCR reports a large number of IDP returnees from Gikongoro and the surrounding areas over the last two weeks. UNHCR is registering IDPs. Their strategy is to move entire communities at once, beginning with those who are furthest from their homes.

The main point of discussion at the IDP meeting was security of returning IDPs. The international community found the establishment of security to be dependent on a functioning judicial system. The RPA representatives indicated a lack of funds to maintain law and order in Rwanda and called for international community assistance.

The next IDP meeting will take place on Monday, 31 October during which time the IDP return test case will be discussed.

In Cyangugu Prefecture the Sous-Prefect of Birambo addressed a meeting of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) on 25 October and re-emphasised an ultimatum that the IDPs must vacate the camps before 29 October 1994. The government has, however, said that there is no policy to forcibly move IDPs from IDP camps.

In the Gitarama Prefecture, UNAMIR reports that on 26 October, approximately two hundred people arrived at Rukondo camp from two communes from the Gitarama Prefecture. MILOBS in the Kibuye Prefecture observed approximately three hundred IDPs moving from Gisovu toward Muko on foot on 25 October 1994.

The UNREO office in Cyangugu estimates that there are now less than 40,000 IDPs in Cyangugu Prefecture.

The following numbers of IDPs were transported by UNHCR/IOM on 25/26 October 1994:

FROM	TO	NUMBER
Cyangugu	Various places	390
Gikongoro	Bugasera	1,111
Kigali	Nyamata and Byumba	44

The following numbers of IDPs were moved in Operation Homeward on 26/27 October.

FROM	TO	NUMBER
Kigali	Ngenda	831

The Zambian battalion will no longer be available to assist movement of IDP returnees under Operation Homeward, as their vehicles will be redeployed for other purposes.

SECTORAL ACTIVITY

Health:

The first National Health Needs Assessment Workshop convened by UNICEF opened on 24 October. The five day workshop was attended by the Vice-President, General Paul Kagame.

UNDP, UNICEF, WHO and the Ministry of Health have surveyed more than 90% of health facilities in Rwanda to assess the physical condition of structures and the status of medical equipment and human resources available. The group's final report will give an estimated cost of rehabilitating each health facility.

East Kibungo, African Education Fund (AEF), a Japanese-African NGO, has established 3 dispensaries giving outpatient services. 3 more dispensaries will be opened as well as a reception centre at the Rusumo border alongside a UNHCR way station. The reception centre will offer medical screening services to enable returnees to get priority on treatment and transport inland. AEF is funded by UNHCR. AEF has also planned an immunization campaign in collaboration with IRC, IMC and the Ministry of Health, as well as a nutritional survey in the Rusumo and supplementary feeding programmes in close co-operation with WFP and UNICEF.

Agriculture:

UNREO, Butare, has reported the successful completion of a distribution of agricultural goods comprising seeds, hoes, maize and oil to 207 sectors in the Butare Prefecture. 320,000 people received these items. The distribution exercise was a joint WFP, ICRC, Service Agricole and Butare Prefecture Administration effort.

A six-person FAO mission will arrive on Saturday, 29 October for a two-week assessment of the agriculture sector in Rwanda. The team includes experts in agronomy, agro-economics, fisheries, nutrition and livestock. They will collaborate closely with the Minister of Agriculture and other government officials.

FAO reports that most of the seed stock in Rwanda has been distributed of which 350,000 families, approximately 3 million people have benefitted from these distributions.

Unaccompanied Minors:

At the bi-weekly UN agency/NGO meeting for unaccompanied minors, the issue of assistance to foster families was addressed. A number of NGOs are currently assisting foster families. It was agreed however, that there is a need for a more synchronized effort in the assistance to foster families. To this end, a census of foster families will be carried out commune by commune. NGOs will conduct the census. The Ministry of Rehabilitation will act as coordinator to ensure that all foster families in communes will be censused.

Demining:

A team of Ethiopian demining experts working with UNICEF to assess UNICEF's demining needs in its areas of operation in Rwanda completed their two week mission on 25 October 1994. During their mission, they assessed all schools and health facilities in eight prefectures comprising Byumba, Cyangugu, Gitarama, Gikongoro, Gisenyi, Kibuye, Kigali and Ruhengeri. The team identified two schools in Kigali that need demining. The RPA has agreed to undertake the demining work.

In Byumba and Ruhengeri prefectures, a considerable number of mines were found in locations other than schools or health facilities.

Education:

Teacher Education Package (TEP) training of teachers at the commune level was conducted in Kigali for 202 teachers on 20/21 October 1994. Two teams of trainers visited Gikongoro and Gisenyi for the second phase of the TEP programme which entailed supervision, follow-up and data collection.

Education - TEP Distribution by UNICEF to Date:

Location/Purpose	Quantity
All 10 Prefectures	
(For training at Prefecture Level	351
Unaccompanied Children's Centres	45
Byumba Prefecture (For Commune Level)	241
Goma (For Demonstration Purposes)	2
Burundi (For Demonstration Purposes)	1
TOTAL	640

Rehabilitation:

The UNDP Resident Representative, Mr. Ahmed Rhazaoui met with the Prime Minister, Mr Faustin Twagiramungu to discuss the progress of the preparatory process for the Round Table Conference, 15/16 December. This was followed by a meeting with the Interministerial Working Group responsible for the preparation of the Conference documents. The UNDP Resident Representative is convening a donors' meeting on 28 October 1994 to review the progress of the Round Table Conference.

UNDP Resident Representatives of Rwanda, Kenya, Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania and Zaire will hold a workshop on the Rwanda conflict on 29/30 October in Kigali. The purpose of the meeting is to exchange views on the merits of a regional approach to deal with UNDPs response to the Rwanda conflict and its aftermath. The Deputy Director of UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa will also be present at the meeting.

UNAMIR has updated the Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan (RENP) and has found the country's immediate needs as follows: An immediate inflow of liquid funds is needed for the government to function on a productive level. Topping the priority list for action related to immediate rehabilitation needs in Rwanda is the restoration of the electricity supply in the country. ElectroGaz has received the equipment needed to rehabilitate the entire power grid. For this \$70,000 per month for staff salaries. In addition, it is vital that commercial air traffic is restored to Kigali International Airport. Immediate restoration needs include the replacement of the glass in the air traffic control tower at a cost of \$30,000, as well as the rehabilitation of fire emergency services at a cost of \$400,000.

Other Information

The new Belgian Ambassador is due to arrive in Rwanda on 29 October.



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

UNREO Humanitarian Situation Report
Wednesday, 26 October 1994

This sitrep is produced three times every week by UNREO, Kigali; Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, USAID-DART, and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of Wednesday, 1200 26 October 1994.

GENERAL SUMMARY

There are continuing incidents of violence in the Gikongoro area.

The Ministry of Rehabilitation is identifying land for the settlement of returnees from the "Old Caseload".

There is no government policy to forcibly move Internally Displaced Persons from the IDP camps.

SECURITY

The security situation is on the whole calm. UNAMIR, however, reports continuing incidents of violence around camps in Gikongoro Prefecture. To this effect, 3 people who sustained machete and gunshot wounds were treated at Kitabi by the BritCon Field Ambulance Team. UNAMIR further received reports that people suspected to be Interahamwe raided a village at Kadabo near Gikongoro on the night of October 23/24 killing an infant and injuring one old woman. The injured woman was admitted to hospital.

The Special Representative to the Secretary General in a press briefing on Wednesday, 26 October emphasised that there was no government policy to forcibly move Internally Displaced Persons from IDP camps. The latest consolidated list of IDPs produced by BritCon on 14 October estimates that there are 1.8 million IDPs.

REFUGEES

According to UNHCR, the Ministry of Rehabilitation has identified land in Bugesera and north-east Rwanda for returnees. In Gisenyi, the local authorities are working closely with UNHCR to identify land for the settlement of the "Old Caseload". These are refugees who sought asylum in neighbouring countries before April 1994 and mainly in 1959. Public land earmarked so far will accommodate approximately 40,000 people. In Kigali, a transit facility has been identified and is undergoing repairs. It should be ready in two weeks time.

UNHCR has completed the registration of Burundi refugees who have opted for voluntary repatriation. Final arrangements for their voluntary repatriation is being made in close coordination with UNHCR, Bujumbura.

In Goma, WHO, in collaboration with the Japanese Medical Contingent, the Zairean Regional Health Authorities and NGOs, is undertaking a mosquito control campaign in Goma and in the surrounding refugee camps. The main cause of morbidity in the Goma camps, however, is diarrhoeal disease. The global mortality rate during the period 10 - 18 October was reported to be 1.3/10,000/day

UNAMIR reports the following returnee movements through various border crossings for 23 and 24 October:

From Tanzania	226
From Zaire	1668
From Uganda	30
Total	1,944

Repatriation Movements as reported by IOM/UNHCR:

	17 - 23 October	Cumulative total as from 12 August 1994
SOUTH-WEST:		
Butare/Cyangugu - Kigali	2,224	9,919
Gikongoro - Kigali	0	1,483
NORTH-WEST/WEST:		
Gisenyi - Ruhengeri	6,586	37,734
Gisenyi - Kigali	0	6,501
Ruhengeri-Kigali	881	6,923
Kibuye - Kigali	234	861
SOUTH-EAST:		
Kibungo - Kigali	320	1,152
CENTRAL:		
Within Kigali	1,073	7,659
Kigali - Other destinations	4,162	9,461
Total	15,480	81,693

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Sector	17 - 23 October	Cumulative Totals From 12 August to date
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Bugasera - Kigali	794	4,473
Byumba - Kigali	0	2,082
Gikongoro - Kigali	2,228	2,228
Butare - Kigali	0	1,352
Within Kigali	0	2,761
Other movements	6,727	7,045
Total	9,749	19,901

Total movements (returnee and IDPs) from
17 to 23 October 1994: 25,229

Total Cumulative Movements (returnee and IDPs) from
12 August to 23 October: 101,594

IOM/UNHCR trucks were used to transport 25 MT of bean seed and 20 MT of maize seed to various destinations during the period 17 - 23 October.

SECTORAL ACTIVITY

Health:

A WHO mission assessed the spread of malaria in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps in Gikongoro, Mutara and Bugesera as well as malaria endemic areas. Malaria was confirmed to be the primary cause of morbidity in all these areas. As a follow-up to the mission, WHO will support the Ministry of Health in strengthening diagnostic capacity and in training health personnel. This programme will also assess malaria drug resistance.

WHO, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health confirmed an outbreak of bloody diarrhoea in Byumba region. The major constraints for effective disease control activities were identified as the lack of Nalidixic acid and health personnel. WHO donated an initial supply of Nalidixic acid to the affected areas.

Water and Sanitation:

UNICEF has submitted draft proposals for water and sanitation activities in north-east Rwanda for a \$3.5 million grant from African Development Bank (ADB); a \$500,000 grant from the Japanese Government for water and sanitation activities for refugee camps outside Rwanda; and a \$200,000 grant from the French Government for water and sanitation activities.

In addition, UNICEF is preparing to receive a team of water analysts from Korea to improve water laboratory test facilities at Kimisagara, Kigali Prefecture, and water treatment plants at the prefecture levels.

In south-east Rwanda, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) has assumed the responsibility for repairing the existing pipeline network of the Kibungo urban water supply system with the support of UNICEF. There is an urgent need for a 60 KVA generator in order to run the distribution system in Kibungo.

In the north-east, the rehabilitation of the existing pipeline for the gravity flow system at Nyagatare is in progress. UNICEF has released the materials to Austrian Relief Programme (ARP) to implement the project. In addition, UNICEF released \$12,500 for the purchase of fittings for pipes. The demining of anti-personnel mines along the pipeline is in progress.

In the south-west section of the country, BritCon, UNICEF and Electrogaz are working together to repair the switchboard, pumps and the generator to start up the Butare water treatment plant which is expected to be operational within two weeks. A new pump is being provided by GTZ for this plant.

In the IDP camps in the south, Potable Water Supply Systems (PWSS) has decreased their daily production of treated water from 300,000 litres for the Kibeho camp because of dirty water at the intake due to heavy rainfall. In addition, UNICEF is collaborating with MSF, AICF, Trocaire, ICRC, Solidarite and Oxfam to supply water in 28 camps in south-west Rwanda, as well as to assist with latrine construction and hygiene education. 11 water tankers are still distributing water all over the country to unaccompanied children's centres and to hospitals.

Unaccompanied Minors:

UNHCR has signed a three-month project worth US\$ 200,000 with Save the Children (UK). The project will run for three months. According to a recent survey by UNICEF, there are approximately 100,000 unaccompanied minors in Rwanda with an additional 100,000 in refugee camps in neighbouring countries. There are 47 centres currently registered with UNICEF.

Education:

76 inspectors and directors of school centres received training on Mine Awareness at a training session in Byumba on 17 October. 48 of them were from Kibali, south of Byumba and 28 from Gituza, south east of Byumba. Due to logistical problems, the main consignment of Mine Awareness Campaign (MAC) kits has not yet arrived. As a result it was decided, that the small quantity of available kits would be distributed for training purposes to communes along the border. It is believed that there are more mines there than in other parts of the Byumba prefecture. Two members of the education team accompanied the team of Ethiopian demining experts on an assessment visit to schools in Byumba, Ruhengeri and Gisenyi.

Statistics collected on the number of teachers and their qualifications, pupils by grade, school centres, and head teachers in the prefectures of Byumba, Gitarama, Ruhengeri and Kigali are currently being processed.

Transport:

A Customs Officer at Gatuna started to attend to relief Cargo as of 18 October. The Transport Coordination Unit travelled to Rusumo with the Controller of Customs on 22 October to install a Customs Officer to clear all relief traffic. WFP is assisting the Customs Department with housing/Office repairs at Gatuna and Rusumo to ensure effective implementation of new procedures.

OTHER INFORMATION

A limited number of copies of the Draft Document on working procedures for Local and international NGOs working in Rwanda produced by the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration is now available at the NGO Unit at UNREO.

Air Rwanda is now managing all arriving and departing aircraft and has taken charge of loading and off-loading of all cargo planes. Airport charges which have been issued recently by the Rwanda Airport Authorities are being discussed.



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

UNREO Humanitarian Situation Report
Monday, 24 October 1994

This sitrep is produced three times every week by UNREO, Kigali; Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, USAID-DART, and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of Monday, 1200 24 October 1994.

GENERAL SUMMARY

There is a 5-day workshop organized by NGOs entitled "Reconstructing Rwanda" taking place at the Hotel Milles Collines.

The RPA will continue house searches.

SECURITY

UNAMIR also reports that the harassment of BritCon soldiers in Sector 5, Ruhengeri and Gisenyi Prefectures has been on the rise. One BritCon soldier's life was threatened by an RPA soldier on Saturday, 22 October as they travelled to Gisenyi from Ruhengeri.

UNAMIR reports that murder, banditry and grenade explosions in Sector 3, Gitarama and Butare Prefectures, are on the increase in some parts of the sector.

At the general meeting for UN agencies/NGOs held on Friday, 21 October 1994 the government liaison officer, Lt. Cameron briefed the meeting on two security issues. First, he reported that the government would not issue a letter to soldiers manning road blocks providing guidelines on how to conduct searches, as earlier requested. He indicated, however, that any complaints with regard to the searches can be forwarded to him. He also added that house searches conducted by the RPA will continue. They should not however, be made in the absence of the house occupants.

REFUGEES/INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

The first coordination meeting for IDPs was held at UNREO on 21 October 1994. The meeting was attended by all heads of UN agencies as well as USAID and UNAMIR. The main focus of the meeting was to develop a common strategy with UN agencies and NGOs. NGOs will be included in future meetings, on how to approach the IDP issue in Rwanda. The next IDP meeting will be held on 27 October 1994.

IDP movements: 592 internally displaced people (IDPs) were transported from Kaduha camp to Kigali under "Operation Homeward" on Friday, 21 October.

On October 22, UNAMIR troops in Cyangugu Prefecture escorted a UNHCR

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convoy of 181 refugees proceeding to Butare from Cyangugu up to Kitabi. 140 refugees from Bugarama arrived at Nyagatare transit camp on 21 October 1994.

From Monday, 24 October UNHCR/IOM will transport IDPs from the Gikongoro area to other parts of Rwanda, particularly the Bugesera area in the south. Combined capacity will be for 1,000 persons/day for as long as is needed. The movement is in response to the Governments expressed wish to see the population of the Gikongoro camps seriously reduced.

Refugees:

Movement of refugees as reported by UNAMIR:

October 21: Into Rwanda through Sector 4C: Cyangugu Prefecture: 492

October 21: Into Rwanda through Sector 5: Ruhengeri & Gitarama Prefectures 345

October 22: Into Rwanda through Sector 4C: Cyangugu Prefecture 46
October 22: Into Rwanda through Sector 5: Ruhengeri & Gitarama Prefectures 691

UNHCR began registration of Burundian refugees in Mugunga camp, on Monday 17 October, in preparation for the movement of these refugees to Uvira, closer to Burundi.

The UNHCR refugee statistics for Rwandese refugees as of 19 October, 1994 are as follows. These are the working figures, where refugee registration has not taken place.

Country of Asylum	Total
Burundi	270,000
Tanzania	546,000
Uganda	10,000
Zaire (Bukavu)	293,000
(Uvira)	64,300
Zaire (Goma)	850,000
TOTAL	2,033,300

In its Information Bulletin of 19 October, UNHCR reports the refugee caseload in Burundi since April 1994 is 200,000. In Tanzania the influx of Rwandese refugees (mostly coming through Burundi) has reduced. The bulletin also says that Rwandese refugees in Uganda are moving to Tanzania in increasing numbers and that according to UNHCR 293,000 refugees in Bukavu are receiving UNHCR/WFP assistance.

REHABILITATION

The UNDP Resident Representative, Mr. Ahmed Rhazaoui met with Mr. Pronk, the Minister of Development Cooperation of the Netherlands, to discuss the prospects of rehabilitation aid to Rwanda. They also discussed the forthcoming Round Table Conference for which Minister Pronk expressed strong support.

The UNDP Resident Representative Mr. Ahmed Rhazaoui convened a meeting in Nairobi on 22 October 1994 with the representatives of the donor community. The purpose of the meeting was to explain the nature and scope of the Round Table Conference and to invite the donors to participate in the preparatory process. Mr. Rhazaoui reports that the donors response was very positive thus increasing the chances for a successful Round Table Conference scheduled for

15-16 December 1994.

The SRSG, Ambassador Khan, met with Mrs. Lizin, Deputy Parliamentarian of the Belgian government on 21 October 1994 to discuss modalities for providing assistance to Rwanda. He also met with Mr. Pronk, the Minister for Development and Cooperation of the Netherlands to discuss funding for the Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan (RENP).

The Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration has released its first draft document on working procedures for Local and International Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to the four NGOs that comprise the ad-hoc committee established to address these issues (MSF, SCF-UK, CWA-LWF and OXFAM-Quebec). The draft document will be discussed at a meeting by the ad-hoc committee on Tuesday 25 October 1994.

HEALTH

On 20 October, African Humanitarian Action (AHA) in conjunction with UNIFEM (United Nations Development Fund for Women) and AFWIC (African Women in Crisis Umbrella Programme) started its psycho-trauma management programme in their clinic in Tare Kigali Prefecture. Since then AHA's has recruited a Rwandese psychiatrist who is on a three-week assessment mission and has treated two dozen patients. He has identified, and is in the process of training health workers and community leaders in identifying and working with specific symptoms relating to psycho-social trauma. From 24 October, AHA will begin the expansion of its psycho-trauma management programme to Kabarondo (Kibungo Prefecture). AHA's emphasis, in addition to its regular medical service which treats between 180-200 patients a day in both clinics, is on women's health and the development of grass-roots social counsellors. AHA is receiving UNHCR support for its projects.

AFRICARE reports the posting of its second African-American medical team from Howard University in Washington, D.C. and the opening of its third health centre in Kigali Rurale Prefecture. The new team consists of three nurses and nurse-trainers.

AGRICULTURE

Since September 1994, FAO, UN agencies and NGO's have distributed 560 MT of bean seed, 1100 MT of maize seed and 330,000 hoes to 560,000 households, totalling 2,800,000 people.

UNICEF has proposed that an agriculture sector evaluation be conducted in order to be able to assess the next harvest. FAO and WFP have planned this exercise in their programmes. At a coordination meeting it was agreed, that a mission be organized to assess the impact of the incoming agricultural products (seeds and tools). The composition of the mission and the dates of the visits will be announced at a later date. FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture will be in charge of this operation.

The GTZ (German Technical Corporation) had 30 tons of bean seed stolen from their stocks in Burundi. The sacks of bean seed were marked. The GTZ is asking potential buyers of bean seed to alert the organization should they find any of the stock.

OTHER INFORMATION

The United Nations community in Kigali will dedicate UN DAY (24 October) to the memory of the UN personnel killed during the war of April-July 1994. At least 64 staff members were killed, in addition

to members of their families. A commemorative mass will be held for the occasion and the eulogy will be delivered by the UNDP Resident Representative, Mr. Ahmed Rhazaoui on behalf of the UN family.

The Special Representative to the Secretary General, SRSG, Ambassador Khan will deliver the Secretary General's UN-DAY speech commemorating the 49th anniversary of the UN at UNAMIR headquarters at 4 p.m., 24 October 1994.

CLADHO, Le Collectif des Ligues et Association de Defense des Droits de l'Homme au Rwanda in collaboration with the France-based "Fondation Pour le Progres de l'Homme" is holding a five-day workshop whose theme is "Reconstructing Rwanda". The Workshop was opened on Saturday, 22 October 1994 by the Prime Minister, Faustin Twagiramungu. The 5-day workshop will draw 100 participants from local NGOs and Government Officials.



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

UNREO Humanitarian Situation Report
Friday, 21 October 1994

This sitrep is produced three times every week by UNREO Kigali; Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, USAID-DART, and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of 1200, Friday, 21 October 1994.

GENERAL SUMMARY

There is an estimated 1,853,234 Internally Displaced Persons in Rwanda according to the 14 October UNAMIR consolidated Refugee/Displaced persons list.

Security situation on the Rwanda/Burundi border in Sector 4C is calm.

The Netherlands Minister for Development Cooperation, Mr J.P. Pronk, arrives Kigali Friday, 21 October for a three-day visit.

SECURITY

A UNAMIR report has described the Rwanda/Burundi border in sector 4C as calm on the Rwandan side. Firing was heard during the period 18 - 19 October on the Burundian side and an unspecified number of Burundian soldiers were seen deployed on the Burundi side of the border according to UNAMIR.

UNAMIR reports that 4 people were wounded at Ndaba camp in Sector 4C when RPA troops opened fire on IDPs in the camp in an attempt to keep them in place for an address by the RPA. Subsequently, the population in the camp moved away towards Kivumu also in Sector 4C.

The Prefect of Gikongoro had a meeting with UN agencies and NGOs on 18 October and said that it was time to move the IDPs, if need be by force, from Gikongoro area. A delegation comprising UN agencies and NGOs held a meeting with the prefect to discuss the matter. The prefect explained to the delegation that they intended the camps to be closed before the next planting season in January/February. He said that in his opinion there is neither hope nor life in the camps and it was not possible for the IDPs to be fed indefinitely by the International community.

The French Canadian priest who was murdered in his home in Ruyenzi on the night of 17/18 October was buried on 19 October. According to UNAMIR, motive for the murder is still unestablished.

REFUGEES AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED

UNAMIR has released the third edition of a consolidated refugee/displaced persons list.

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According to the up-date there is an estimated 1,853,234 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) within Rwanda. This figure compares with an estimated 1,967,760 as of 26 September. The 14 October figures by sector compares with the previous list as follows:

Sector	14 October	26 September
1	290,000	290,000
2	142,000	142,000
3	438,812	434,400
4A	634,404	775,360
4B	57,000	51,000
4C	90,118	74,500
5	182,000	182,000
Unlocated camps	18,100	18,100
TOTAL	1,852,434	1,967,760

The UNHCR official figure for Rwandan refugees is 2, 033,300. This brings the total figure for displaced persons in the region to 3,885,734. According to the up-dated list, the exact figure of IDPs in Kigali is difficult to establish as the number is steadily increasing with refugees and IDPs arriving in the capital each day. UNAMIR has requested that all comments on the up-dated list be passed to HR BritCon by Friday, 28 October 1994.

Returnee Movement:

Operation Homeward assisted in the movement of a total of 1,606 IDPs on 19 October. The movement is broken down as follows:

Number moved	From	To
793	Cyanika, Kaduha	Kigali - Ngenda
813	Sector 4	Butare - Kigali - Ngenda
162 refugees	Gisenyi	Sector 2

Since its inception, Operation Homeward has helped move a total of 8,384 IDPs.

Other movements on 19 and 20 October:

210 IDP's from Kigali - Kibungo
 971 IDPs from Kigali to Ngenda
 25 IDP's from Kigali - Bugesera
 50 IDP's from Bugesera - Kigali
 566 IDPs from Gisenyi to Ruhengeri
 160 IDPs from Kibuye to Kigali

Total: 1,682

Returnees from Neighbouring countries:

UNAMIR reports that 1,532 refugees returned to Rwanda from neighbouring countries on 19 October. The returnee breakdown is as follows:

347 from Tanzania through the Rusumo Checkpoint.
 81 from Zaire through Sector 4C
 1104 from Zaire through Sector 5

In October, a total of 3,254 refugees have returned to Rwanda.

Refugee camps:

WHO, in collaboration with the Japanese Medical Contingent and NGOs, is undertaking a large campaign against lice infestation in the refugee camps around Goma. WHO reports that 70% of refugees have body lice which is a potential vector of typhus. NGOs have received training from WHO to develop their skills in the use of insecticide equipment and spraying. Community Health Workers in camps have received training from WHO in the prevention of louse infestation.

WHO and the Japanese Medical Contingent will strengthen the 'Ami de Kivu' laboratory in Goma. It is envisaged that the laboratory will provide vital support for epidemic surveillance and, in particular, will be able to monitor the sensitivity to antibiotics of the dysentery bacillus.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The Human Rights Special Rapporteur, Mr Degni Segui, held discussions with NGOs, both local and international, in Kigali on Wednesday, 19 October.

AGRICULTURE

FAO reports that 500,000 farming families comprising approximately 2.5 million people have each received 10 kg of either beans or maize seeds. Since September, 380,000 hoes have been distributed. 290,000 hoes are being purchased.

HEALTH

WHO has strengthened the laboratory of the Centre Hospitaliere de Kigali (CHK) to the extent that it now has the ability to diagnose dysentery and monitor its sensitivity trend. This laboratory now has the capacity to be used as a dysentery referral centre for the whole country.

UNICEF reports that since the Central Medical Drug Store and Expanded Programme for Immunization (EPI) cold chain have already been fully rehabilitated the Ministry of Health will assume management responsibility for distribution for the EPI programme. NGOs can now channel their requests for vaccines and cold chain equipment directly to the MOH store. UNICEF will however continue to provide the Government with technical expertise, supplies and financial support.

African Humanitarian Action (AHA) in conjunction with UNIFEM started psycho-trauma management programme for women and children in Kibungo Prefecture.

MINE AWARENESS

UNICEF has held two mine awareness training sessions for trainers, 14 October and 16 October, with the participation of the Ministry of Health. 16,000 mine awareness kits are awaited. Another Mine Awareness training session was begun in Byumba on 17 October.

OTHER INFORMATION

The Netherlands Minister for Development Cooperation, Mr J. P. Pronk arrives Kigali Friday, 21 October for a three-day visit. He will meet with Rwandan Government Representatives as well as Representatives of UN agencies/NGOs.



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

UNREO Humanitarian Situation Report
19 October 1994

This sitrep is produced by UNREO Kigali three times every week; Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, USAID-DART, and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of 1200 19 October 1994.

GENERAL SUMMARY

There is a rise in the numbers of long term refugees returning to Rwanda.

The RPA has searched NGO houses in Ruhengeri.

WHO reports that it has surveyed more than 90% of the health facilities within Rwanda.

SECURITY

UNAMIR reports that three RPA soldiers stole a UNAMIR vehicle at gunpoint from a MILOB on 16 October at a Kigali nightclub. The Force Commander wrote a letter of protest to the Ministry of Defense. The car will be returned to UNAMIR today, 19 October.

An RPA battalion in Ruhengeri conducted a search of 3 houses used by NGOs including MSF and "Concern". The purpose of this search was to look for military equipment. A MILOB team will arrange a meeting for NGOs and RPA to discuss the incident.

A French Canadian Catholic priest was murdered in his home in Ruyenzi on the night of 17/18 October 1994. Household goods, medicine and money were taken, his car was not. MILOBS are investigating the murder.

The registration of refugees by UNHCR in Goma that was scheduled for 15 October has been postponed for an indefinite period of time. This is due to continued security concerns.

REFUGEES/INTERNALLY DISPLACED

A sudden surge in spontaneous returns was reported in the western part of Rwanda. Most of the returnees belong to groups that left the country 30 years ago. UNHCR reports that in the Gisenyi-Ruhengeri region, total returnees assisted by CARE way stations was 14,492 during the period of 8 October - 14 October. About 75 % of the arrivals were returnees who left Rwanda 30 years ago. There is no information available to explain the sudden influx.

Local officials in Gisenyi have agreed to provide 2 hectares of land per family to a small group of returnees and requests have been made to provide them with plastic sheeting, seeds and tools. The government has urged retrunees to settle in sparsely populated areas in the south-east and has requested assistance for them from

the international community.

A UNHCR protection officer accompanied Rwanda's Minister of Rehabilitation during a tour of the south-east to look into programmes for returnees.

The increase of spontaneous returns has cramped facilities at UNHCR's transit facility in Kigali. A second transit centre is being considered.

Returnee/IDP movements from 8 October to 16 October 1994 as reported by UNHCR:

Returnees	Weeks's total	Cumulative
Gisenyi-Ruhengeri	4,601	31,148
Gisenyi-Kigali	38	6,501
Ruhengeri-Kigali	843	6,042
Cyangugu	1,305	7,625
Kigali	0	4,619
Kibungo	273	832
Kibuye	292	627
Gikongoro	874	1,483
Other movements	961	2,547
Sub-total	8,226	61,494
IDP		
Byumba	0	2,082
Bugasera	235	3,679
Kigali	287	1,961
Other movements	800	1,078
Sub-total	1,035	10,152
Grand total	9,261	71,646

BritCon reported that during Operation Homeward problems encountered with the RPA meant that journeys which normally would take 3-4 hours were taking up to 9 hours. This was due to RPA soldiers searching the vehicles at every check point. RPA soldiers at the check points have been briefed to search all vehicles regardless of whether they had been searched before or not.

REHABILITATION

The Special Representative to the Secretary General (SRSG), Ambassador Khan stated that the implementation of the Rwandan Emergency Normalization Plan (RENP) would require \$100 Million. The RENP outlines priorities for development and includes programmes of assistance in the areas of the judiciary and matters relating to land tenure and private property claims.

The SRSG stated that \$557 million was needed for an adequate response to the Rwandan emergency. Donor response so far has yielded \$384 million.

At the general UN/NGO meeting, an NGO announced that the Ministry of Public Works has begun paying salaries to health workers.

EDUCATION

A total of 240 TEPs (Teacher Emergency Packages) were distributed to schools in all communes within the Byumba Prefecture that had

already done TEP training or that were scheduled to conduct training the same week. TEP training proceeded in Cyangugu Prefecture. The second phase of supervision, follow-up and data collection was implemented in the Butare and Kibungo Prefectures.

A UNESCO consultant travelled to Butare to survey the education needs and aspirations of Rwandan youth. Interviews were held with key personnel in the Rwandan government, NGOs, aid agencies and other UNICEF staff.

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN

Eight unaccompanied children's centres were identified as requiring immediate support, following a survey conducted by UNICEF of some 30 centres. An immediate plan of action was developed that will include a short, intensive round-table session for staff in unaccompanied children's centres. The training will include nutrition, health, child care and administration.

UNICEF have agreed to support 40 social workers working with foster care issues in camps in the Gikongoro area. Training and direct supervision will be provided by the SCF social workers in the area.

FOOD

At the bi-weekly Food Coordination Meeting chaired by WFP, a number of NGOs expressed their belief that north-west Rwanda, particularly Ruhengeri, will no longer need additional food aid. A nutritional survey was conducted by AICF in Ruhengeri to verify this prediction. The report will be available next week. ?

WFP is bringing in a nutritionist in early November to assess the need to conduct food distributions until the next crop can be harvested.

WFP supplied further commodities to the nation-wide Seed and Tool Programme this week. 210 MT of maize meal and 21 MT of vegoil was supplied to Christian Reformed World Relief Committee (CRWR) for distribution to 105,000 beneficiaries in the Cyangugu Prefecture.

Further two WFP sub-offices are being established this week at Nyagatare and Ruhengeri bringing the total of WFP field offices to five.

World Vision is targeting its seed and food distribution to repatriated families. They will serve 20,000 families in Ruhengeri, 10,000 families in Nyamata and 20,000 families in Gikongoro.

Care is considering distributing food to resident populations in addition to IDP camp populations. The idea is a response to difficulties in distinguishing local residents from the IDP population. There is increasing concern from locals that the displaced persons are now better off than locals.

WFP has proposed a "Food for Work" programme in conjunction with the Ministry of Social Affairs. The programme would provide rations for 5,700 public sector workers and their families.

AGRICULTURE

FAO personnel have commenced weekly monitoring visits to key areas to assess progress in seed and handtool distribution at the farm level.

FAO reports that on 29 October senior Government officials and FAO representatives in Rwanda will celebrate World Food Day in the Byumba Prefecture. The focus will be on the construction of a watering site for the recent influx of cattle with Action Nord Sud providing strong support.

HEALTH

WHO reports that it has surveyed more than 90% of the health facilities within Rwanda. The survey was conducted in coordination with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF and was completed on 14 October. The survey gives an overview of the physical condition of structures and the status of medical equipment and human resources available. An estimation of the rehabilitation cost for each health facility is also included in the report. The final report will be available in ten days.

WHO in coordination with the Ministry of Health has set up a HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM with the purpose of strengthening the national epidemiological surveillance program. Personnel from the Ministry of Health have been trained to use the software developed by WHO.

WHO and the Ministry of Health have issued a third epidemiological report. This report highlights the most common causes for consultation in certain regions.

1. Malaria 57%
2. Blood diarrhoea 41 %
3. Acute respiratory infection 29%
4. Diarrhoea without blood 24%
5. Skin and eye infections 24%

WHO has assisted the Ministry of Health in preparing a 12 month programme on safe motherhood. The project is expected to commence in January 1995.

TRANSPORT

This week the Transport Coordination Unit (TCU) has begun its project to assist the Ministry of Finance Department of Customs streamline its customs clearance procedures for humanitarian cargo. At Gatuna along the Mombasa corridor, cargo now passes directly into the country without having to transit Kigali. The TCU is hoping that this project will soon be expanded to cover other border entry points.

OTHER INFORMATION

The DART-funded ACTIONAID/ASSIST-UK heavy equipment site preparation project is using heavy equipment to plow roads to improve access routes within refugee camps, levelling areas for food distribution sites and refurbishing mass graves. Preparation of offloading sites and quarry supply areas have also been undertaken.

Jim Baker, the visiting representative from DHA, New York, announced the need for a new consolidated appeal for January 1995. He invited NGOs to provide suggestions and recommendations for the appeal.

The UK Overseas Development Agency (ODA) team which has been handling cargo at Kigali airport will be leaving within days. The services will be replaced by Air Rwanda. This means that fees will now be charged for loading and unloading of aircraft. A schedule of fees is under negotiation.



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

UNREO Humanitarian Situation Report
Monday, 17 October 1994

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GENERAL SUMMARY

UNHCR reports that since August, 70,000 spontaneous returnees have moved back into Rwanda.

BritCon reports that the completion of a large-scale meningitis campaign has successfully prevented the outbreak of a feared epidemic.

FAO estimates that by the end of October, 2 million persons in Rwanda will have been provided with seeds.

SECURITY

UNAMIR reports that on 17 October, the general military situation in Rwanda is calm. However, an apparent increase of security measures by RPA in the south-west following security incidents along the Rwanda-Burundi border have reportedly raised the level of fear among the local population.

UNAMIR reports that in Sector 3 (Gitarama Prefecture), the RPA is denying UNAMIR access to some areas.

REFUGEES/INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

UNHCR reports that since August, 70,000 spontaneous returnees have moved back into Rwanda. They also report that between 8-14 October, 16,708 spontaneous returnees came into western Rwanda from Burundi and Zaire. Reportedly, 75% of these left Rwanda approximately 30 years ago.

UNAMIR reports that unknown numbers of people are returning to IDP camps from their communes in the Butare prefecture. However, they noted an increased number of returnees in the southwest part of sector 2B (Kibungo Prefecture) in the past 3 weeks.

On 17 October 1,270 returnees are scheduled to arrive in Kigali as part of Operation Homeward. In addition, the UNREO Field Officer from Gikongoro reports that 1,500 IDPs were moved from Cyanika camp last week to destinations in Ngenda, Kigali and Bukasera. UNAMIR reports that 204 people were moved from Gisenyi to Ruhengeri. To date, the operation has been responsible for the return of nearly 6,000 people in the south-west and

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5,625 people in the north-west.

A team of representatives from IOM, UNHCR, WFP, UNAMIR and the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration is in the process of selecting sites for a number of returnee reception/transit centres in Kibungo and Kisiguro. The team is also assessing the need for transit centres between Gitarama and Kibuye, and will be contacting NGOs who can help in the organisation and running of the centres.

UNAMIR reports the following returnee/refugee movements:

	Into Rwanda	Out of Rwanda
14 October	1,158 (south-east, south-west, north-west)	unknown
15 October	981 (south-west, north-west)	unknown
16 October	1,152 (south-central, south-west, north-west)	unknown

REHABILITATION

The Resident Representative of UNDP held a series of meetings on the forthcoming Round Table Conference with the donors (14 October), NGOs (15 October), and the Government (17 October). The purpose of these meetings is to discuss the nature, scope, strategy and calendar of the Conference and to ensure that a continuous dialogue is established between the Government and all its partners.

At the newly-established weekly rehabilitation meeting held on 13 October, the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration and a number of NGOs identified problems to be addressed as the country moves from emergency to rehabilitation. The Austrian Relief Programme is drafting a summary of the meeting, which will be distributed to all NGOs on Tuesday, 18 October.

BritCon engineers are working with the Ministry of Public Works to repair the war-damaged bridge that spans the Nyabarongo River near Kanzenze, south of Kigali. In addition, the UNREO Field Office in Gikongoro reports that an official with the prefecture is working with BritCon to plan the repair of three bridges to Mbogo, Musange and Kaduha Camps.

BritCon reports that it continues to maintain dirt roads in southern Rwanda that are vital supply routes to IDP camps. These roads are deteriorating as a result of the rains.

FOOD

The WFP "Food for Work" project started on 11 October in conjunction with the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education and implementing partners. Preliminary planning figures are for a caseload of 10,000 for an initial three month period. The ration is 75 kg of maize meal, 25 kg of beans and 6 kg of oil. At the general meeting for UN/NGOs, ADRA also reported that it is planning to begin a "Food for Work" programme in north-east Rwanda as a result of wide-spread requests by the local population.

WFP reports that the first round of its seed assistance project ended 15 October. From now on, the monthly ration of food will be enough to ensure adequate nutrition during the growing period. The estimated number of beneficiaries is 645,000.

WFP also reports that it has established a sub-office at Kibungo with one international staff member.

AGRICULTURE

FAO estimates that by the end of October, 2 million persons in Rwanda will have been provided with seeds. FAO reports that the co-ordination of seed and tool distribution among NGOs has been good; however, transport of these items still remains the largest problem.

At the general meeting for UN/NGOs, both ADRA and Action Nord Sud reported that they are looking to provide veterinary services in north-east Rwanda to assist with the large number of cattle coming into the country from Uganda. On 14 October, UNAMIR reported 800 cattle crossing into Rwanda at Rusumo Bridge.

HEALTH

BritCon reports that the completion of a large-scale meningitis campaign has successfully prevented the outbreak of a feared epidemic. The campaign began on 5 October and was completed 14 October; a total of 78 adults and 21,020 children aged 6 months to 15 years were vaccinated.

UNHCR has signed an agreement with the Africa Education Fund to rehabilitate 6 clinics in East Kibungo.

TRANSPORT

WFP is continuing discussions with the government concerning streamlined customs clearance for all humanitarian cargo - both food and non food items. The goal is to have cargo cleared at border entry points rather than have it travel through Butare or Magerwa in Kigali.

REGIONAL

At the general meeting for UN/NGOs held on 14 October, Medecins du Monde (MDM) reported that it is pulling its international staff out of Kanganaho camp (between Bukavu and Uvira) due to increased threats from the refugee population.

At the same meeting, it was reported that Lutheran World Federation (LWF) will soon take over food distribution in Katale camp in Zaire. CARE recently pulled out its international staff for security reasons. Since then, Zairean nationals have been handling the food distribution.

OTHER INFORMATION

The Special Representative to the Secretary General (SRSG), Ambassador Kahn, travelled to Goma with the President of Ireland Mrs. Mary Robinson to assess the situation in the refugee camps.

At the weekly NGO Administration meeting, it was reported that the Bank of Kigali has been open since Monday, 10 October, and that it is honouring previous accounts. The official exchange rate is 135 Rwandan Francs to 1 US dollar.



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

UNREO Humanitarian Situation Report
14 October 1994

This sitrep is produced three times every week by UNREO, Kigali; Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, USAID-DART, and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of 1200 Friday, 14 October 1994.

GENERAL SUMMARY

UNAMIR reports that on 13 October a 30-strong armed force attacked the Rwanda-Burundi border post in Bugarama.

The President of Ireland, Mrs. Mary Robinson, arrived Kigali, Thursday 13 October, and met with UN agencies and NGOs.

UNAMIR has released the latest Rwanda Emergency Normalisation Plan (RENP).

SECURITY

UNAMIR reports that on 13 October a 30-strong armed force attacked the Rwanda-Burundi border post in Bugarama. The attack reportedly began at 0500 hours, with further firing heard at 1030 hours. Reinforcement of the border post by Burundian troops has been reported.

REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

UNHCR reports that the registration of refugees in Goma that was scheduled for October 15 has been postponed indefinitely due to continuing security concerns. UNHCR's working figure for the total number of Rwandan refugees in Zaire remains unchanged. As of 19 September there was an estimated 850,000 in Goma, 450,000 in Bukavu and 32,200 in Uvira.

UNAMIR reports that former RGF troops are now patrolling in Zaire along the Ruzizi to prevent repatriation of refugees.

UNAMIR reports the following refugee movements:

	INTO RWANDA	OUT OF RWANDA
13 October	1,942	10
12 October	1,753	unknown
11 October	1,011	unknown

On Wednesday 12 October, Operation Homeward assisted in the movement of 266 IDPs from Butare. BritCon also assisted in the movement of 327 people from Gisenyi to Ruhengeri aboard 4 trucks on Wednesday, 12 October.

REHABILITATION

The Special Representative to the Secretary General (SRSG), Ambassador Khan released, Thursday 13 October, the latest Rwanda Emergency Normalisation Plan (RENP). The RENP outlines priorities for development and includes programmes of assistance in the areas of judiciary and matters relating to land tenure and private property claims.

At a press briefing at UNAMIR headquarters on 13 October, the SRSG Ambassador Khan said the implementation of the programmes outlined in the plan required approximately 100 million dollars. The country, he said, is in immediate need of grants and soft loans to enable the government pay salaries, import essential commodities and establish diplomatic missions.

With regard to international assistance for adequate response to the Rwanda emergency, the SRSG said 557 million dollars was needed for the whole region. So far, donor response had yielded 384 million dollars.

FOOD

WFP delivered the first commodities for the Food for Work projects for primary schools to the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education on Wednesday, 12 October. A monthly ration of 75 kg maize meal, 25 kg beans and 6 kg oil will be distributed to all primary school teachers across Rwanda for an initial period of three months. 10,000 teachers have been targeted.

SEEDS AND TOOLS

This week an FAO team visited seed suppliers to expedite delivery of seeds to Kigali for further distribution to farmers through NGOs.

FAO reports that so far 3,600 tons of bean seed have been distributed, 1,264 tons await distribution, and 2,479 tons have yet to arrive. With respect to maize, 962 tons have been distributed, 160 tons are in place for pick-up, and 500 tons are on order. Almost 280,000 hoes have been supplied to farmers country-wide, with 52,000 yet available and another 289,000 on order. Estimated requirement for hoes totals 848,000, leaving a shortfall of 106,500.

HEALTH

MSF completed a meningitis vaccination campaign in Kaduha camp on 10 October. 34,000 children were inoculated. MSF is now carrying out a measles vaccination campaign in Nyagatare hospital and 15 dispensaries in the area. 23,000 children in the area have been targeted. In the Gikongoro area, MSF and Merlin are vaccinating an estimated 112,500 children. Both campaigns will be completed by 20 October. In Butare, MSF started a measles vaccination campaign for 30,000 children aged between 6 and 12 years on 11 October.

BritCon completed its meningitis vaccination campaign in Kibeho camp on Thursday, 13 October. Approximately 20,000 children were inoculated. 25,000 children had been targeted at the start of the campaign.

UNREO Field Office in Gikongoro reports that at the weekly Health meeting in Gikongoro a

number of NGOs expressed willingness to assist HCR to do medical screenings for Operation Homeward.

At the same meeting it was announced that Caritas is distributing soap and biscuits to children as part of a health campaign they are running in the schools.

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

At the weekly Unaccompanied Minors meeting, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) reported that coordination of food distribution to children's centres would be divided between CRS and WFP. CRS will distribute food to all centres in the Butare, Gitarama and Kigali prefectures while WFP will distribute food to all other centres in the country. WFP will take food to warehouses set up in various prefectures and whenever possible would transport the food to centres. Atlas Logistique has agreed to assist WFP to transport food to centres. There are 40 centres that have been registered with UNICEF.

UNICEF recently made a nutritional assessment of the Children's centres and noted that centres with no NGO presence were in worse condition than those that had NGO presence. UNICEF further reported that in many centres children under 5 years of age were malnourished and vulnerable. In some centres the condition of the children under 5 was critical. UNICEF is working with WFP to address the nutritional problems of children at these centres. UNICEF will also train care-takers working at the centres and will sensitise them to the particular nutritional needs of children under 5.

At the same meeting, the government representative said that there was a committee working on guidelines for setting up or identifying foster families and until these guidelines were in place, it was inclined to discourage the placement of unaccompanied children into foster-care.

MINE AWARENESS

BritCon will next week carry out briefings on mine awareness for all NGOs working in Sector 4. It will announce the exact dates for the briefing in a few days time. A UNICEF team is here to assess the demining needs of UNICEF's areas of operation in Rwanda which include schools, hospitals and water lines. The assessments will be completed in two weeks time. UNICEF is also carrying out training of teachers and health workers on mine awareness.

OTHER INFORMATION

The President of Ireland met with all UN agencies and NGOs on Thursday, 13 October. NGOs outlined their various activities and highlighted the problems they are facing.

Catholic Relief Services has produced a report that compares pre- and post-war prices of food, drink, household goods, clothing, fuel, transport, and lodging in Kigali. The report is based on a survey of 5 Kigali merchants. Prices rose by 40.44% for the period 1993 to March 1994, and 150.56% for the period March 1994 to October 1994.

(UNREO, Kigali)



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

UNREO Humanitarian Situation Report
Wednesday, 12 October 1994

This sitrep is produced three times every week by UNREO Kigali Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, USAID-DART, and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of 1200 12 October 1994.

GENERAL SUMMARY

UNHCR reports that the number of spontaneous returnees from Goma to Rwanda has risen.

8 people were killed in Kigembe, near Butare.

UNDP has invited NGOs to participate in the planning for the Round Table Meeting in December.

SECURITY

Eight people were killed in Kigembe, South-east Rwanda on Sunday 9, October. UNAMIR in Butare was informed of the killing by RPA. The head of the slain family was reportedly a moderate Hutu holding a position within the commune. The RPA suspect Interahamwe activities.

UNAMIR has followed up on reports by locals in Sector 2 on Interahamwe activity in that area. UNAMIR patrols in the area had reported allegations of a deliberate campaign of intimidation by Interahamwe. However, more recent patrols have not been able to substantiate or confirm these allegations. UNAMIR now reports that "the villagers concern is genuine, but based on fear and uncertainty".

REFUGEES/DISPLACED PERSONS

UNHCR reports that the number of spontaneous returnees from Goma has risen to an average of 2000 persons/day last week. Relief workers say that returnees leave during the night out of fear of being killed because they are trying to return to Rwanda.

IOM in Butare reports that several hundred returnees arriving from Cyangugu, have refused to continue on to Gikongoro, which was their initial final destination. Pending decision on their eventual reintegration, the returnees have been placed in government buildings.

239 people were moved on Tuesday, 11 October from Cyangugu to Kigali with assistance from UNHCR/IOM. Daily returnee convoys from Cyangugu are expected to continue. IOM moved 20,496 people, both returnees and IDPs in the period 3 - 9 October.

Operation Homeward moved 468 people from Gisenyi to Ruhengeri and 559 people from Butare to Gikongoro 11 October 1994. This brings the total number of people moved from Sector 4 to Kigali and other areas in the country under the operation to 3,170.

The number of IDPs in Gikongoro area has dropped by approximately 3,000 people in the last 10 days. According to a statistical survey by UNREO field office in Gikongoro there is however, increased inter-camp movement. The changes observed are as follows:

Name of camp	Population as of 1 Oct.	Population as of 10 October
Buzanza/Katunga	2,000	4,500
Shoro	5,000	500
Kamana	20,000	14,700
Muganza	1,000	0
Kibeho	49,000	68,000
Buhoro	4,000	1,200

The UNREO field office in Cyangugu reports a growing number of returnees from Zaire to Rwanda. The breakdown for the last six weeks is as follows:

	To ZAIRE	To RWANDA	Impact:
23-29 August	9,840	3,883	- 5957
30 Aug. - 5 Sept.	907	4,732	+ 3825
6-12 September	502	7,346	+ 6844
13-19 September	304	3,825	+ 3521
20-26 September	329	3,138	+ 2809
27 Sept. - 3 Oct.	26	3,138	+ 3112
04-10 October	148	1,773	+ 1625
			<u>15779 =</u>

IOM in Goma has been requested by UNHCR, Goma to organize the transport of 600 Burundi refugees from Mugungu camp to a camp near Uvira.

WATER/SANITATION

Africare, an NGO running sanitation programmes in Kigali has deployed 8 trucks within Kigali for the collection of garbage. At the weekly water/sanitation meeting Africare reported that it was making good progress in its clean-up of Kigali.

*Austrian Relief Programme working on the 260 Km Nyagatare Water pipeline has detected and cleared 100 anti-personnel mines along the pipeline.

In Kibeho Camp, a crew from PWSS are setting up a water system to take and treat water from the river to both Kibeho and Ndago camps. Both camps have many severe dysentery cases, which should decrease in a short period of time as the water situation improves.

According to UNICEF, ten water treatment plants out of a total of 13 in the country are now functioning either entirely or partially. Three ten thousand litre water tanks have been installed for water storage: one in Nemba/Ruhengeri unaccompanied children's centre with one hundred children, the second in Kayonza/Kibungo unaccompanied children's centre with one hundred and thirty and the third in the Gahini/Kibungu centre with one hundred and twenty children.

HEALTH

Africa Humanitarian Action, an NGO working in the health sector opened a health centre in Kabarondo in Kibungo Prefecture on October 10. The NGO is receiving UNHCR support. The new health team at Kabarondo comprises a doctor, a nurse, a public health assistant and a sanitarian/administrator.

20,000 children in Kiboho Camp have so far been inoculated against meningitis by BritCon in a vaccination campaign that was begun on 5 October.

Dysentery is still the main cause of morbidity in the IDP camps in the Gikongoro area.

UNICEF plans to train about twenty trainers from various government ministries on health promotion. The training is scheduled to begin in November. Orders for educational materials have been placed for the various health promotion campaigns.

TRANSPORT

IOM trucks not being used between 4-9 October were made available to the NGO Trocaire to carry grain seeds to the Gikongoro area. Approximately 85 tons of seed have been transported by Trocaire.

AGRICULTURE

Two visiting FAO veterinarians have completed an assessment of the livestock health situation in Rwanda and the four surrounding countries. A final report will be available before the end of October; its emphasis will be on control of animal diseases and provision of coordinated support to the Ministry of Agriculture. The report is a follow-up of work done by Action Nord-Sud showing that influxes of cattle from Uganda could seriously impact animal health in the region.

OTHER INFORMATION

UNDP has invited NGOs to participate in the preparation of the forthcoming Round Table Conference. At the UN/NGO general meeting UNDP invited NGOs to actively develop issue proposals for the conference. The purpose for this conference is to give the government of Rwanda the opportunity to present its case for mobilizing donor support for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country. This conference sets a precedent in that NGO's have been invited to participate in a Round Table Conference.

The President of Ireland, Ms. Mary Robinson is arriving in Kigali on 12 October and is scheduled to meet with UN/NGOs on Thursday, 13 October.



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

UNREO Humanitarian Situation Report
Monday, 10 October 1994

This sitrep is produced three times every week by UNREO, Kigali; Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, USAID-DART, and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of 1200 10 October 1994.

GENERAL SUMMARY

A private vehicle went over an anti-tank mine near Byumba on Saturday, 8 October. One person died and three were injured.

UNICEF and the Ministry of Health have conducted a joint assessment of the health situation throughout Rwanda.

FAO reports that in general, the amount of seeds in stock or on the way will be sufficient to cover needs throughout Rwanda.

SECURITY

A private vehicle went over an anti-tank mine near Byumba on Saturday, 8 October. One person died and three were injured. UNAMIR reports that the road is frequently travelled.

According to UNAMIR, villages in sector 2 (Kibungo prefecture) are reporting small groups of Interahamwe living amongst them. There are unconfirmed reports that these groups are stealing from locals, sending out posters and pamphlets threatening that more killings will take place, and are armed with machetes, spears, bows, and arrows.

Small numbers of NGOs have moved back into Katale Camp, Zaire, on the basis of agreements with camp community leaders on security. Expatriate staff had been evacuated from Katale on 29 September, following continued threats on their lives by the refugees.

The security situation in Tanzanian camps continues to be of concern. Following a visit to Ngara on Saturday, 8 October, UNREO Field Officers based in Kibungo report that during the last week food shortages resulted in riots. WFP confirm low cereal stocks in Tanzania. Donors have been alerted to food priority needs as well as cash needs to upgrade transport infrastructure to increase food throughout especially to extended delivery points to increase daily food availability at camp level. WFP is now re-routing cereals to Tanzania to address the break in the pipeline. Also in Ngara, former militia are reportedly intimidating refugees wishing to return to Rwanda. These incidents follow mob violence on 29 September, when 20,000 to 30,000 people rioted after the arrest of a former Rwandese official.

REFUGEES/DISPLACED PERSONS

UNREO Field Office in Kibungo reports that there are a number of deterrents to repatriation from Tanzania, including: reports that Hutu refugees continue to cross into the Karagwe region from Northeast Rwanda with bullet and machete wounds; a perceived lack of security in Kibungo prefecture by the international community in Ngara; and, that 3 to 5 bodies continue to flow down the Kagera River from Rwanda each day.

UNREO Field Officers based in Kibungo also report that Rwandan influxes into Tanzania from Burundi appear to be increasing. 8,500 persons entered Ngara from Burundi last week and 6,000 entered two weeks previous.

UNHCR reports that the number of spontaneous returnees from Goma, Bukavu and Tanzania has started to pick up again although the total numbers could still be considered as a trickle compared to the population remaining in camps.

As reported by UNAMIR, the following are refugee movements from 6 to 9 October:

	Into Rwanda	Out of Rwanda
6 October	589	69
7 October	897	13
8 October	926	13
9 October	731	24

HUMAN RIGHTS

At the meeting for UN/NGOs held at UNREO on 7 October, the Chief, UN Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda, gave an overview of the Field Operation. 27 Human Rights staff are currently in the country and the team will more than double over the next 2 months. The group is carrying out reconnaissance missions to determine the needs for establishing field bases prior to deployment on the ground. The Special Investigation Unit (SIU) within the operation has initiated preliminary work on investigations pursuant to Security Council Resolution 935. (The Resolution requests the Secretary-General to establish an impartial Commission of Experts to examine and analyze information concerning grave violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda.)

In a 27 September memorandum to UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs stated that he is prepared to authorize a 3 million dollar Central Emergency Revolving Fund (CERF) advance to cover start-up costs for the UN Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda. UNDP recently contributed \$245,000 towards the recruitment of personnel for the Human Rights Monitoring programme. USAID has pledged \$750,000.

US Disaster Assistance Relief Team (DART) reports that a USAID/Department of State delegation travelled to Kigali last week to determine how the US government can assist the UN Human Rights programme in Rwanda.

In his speech last week to the UN Security Council in New York, the President of Rwanda appealed to the UN for a tribunal for those who committed genocide in Rwanda during the war.

WATER/SANITATION

UNDP Kigali will assess water resources throughout Rwanda. The assessment, due to begin shortly, will take approximately 2 months to complete.

UNREO Field Office in Cyangugu reports that IRC will receive water from a UNHCR tanker to supply Nyagatare transit station and two Medicins Du Monde (MDM) work sites, Cyimbogo Camp

and Ituze Hospital.

HEALTH

UNICEF and the Ministry of Health have conducted a joint assessment of the health situation throughout Rwanda. The 9 October UNICEF Health situation report summarizes the trip's findings and provides information on health contacts, operating NGOs, functioning health facilities, health activities and constraints, epidemiological status, Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI), health education needs, and water and sanitation status for nine prefectures. In six out of ten prefectures, a Regional Health Director has been appointed and has begun coordinating health activities in the region. The report also states that basic curative health care is available at approximately 125 sites in the nine prefectures outside of Kigali.

UNICEF will produce regular national morbidity/mortality reports based on bi-weekly information to be collected from a health information contact person in each prefecture.

- The Ministry of Health and UNICEF will be coordinating nutrition activities in Rwanda. A meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, 12 October. UNICEF reports that a number of UN agencies and NGOs are actively involved in supplementary/therapeutic feeding programs and growth monitoring. Although precise data was not available on the nutritional status of the country as a whole, the report did say that malnutrition was cited as a concern by health workers in six prefectures.

At the Health Coordination meeting held 7 October at UNICEF, the Ministry of Health requested that NGOs inform the Ministry before launching any vaccination campaign.

At the same meeting, MSF asked the Ministry of Health and UNICEF to assist them in following and confirming reported cases of meningitis. The representative from the Ministry agreed to meet with MSF to discuss the establishment of a team for this purpose.

FOOD/AGRICULTURE

- At the weekly seeds meeting, FAO reported that in general, the amount of seeds in stock or on the way will be sufficient to cover needs throughout Rwanda. As of 1 October, 3,885 tons of seed and 264,090 hoes had been distributed. A more detailed overview of the seed and tool situation in Rwanda (including maps and charts) was made available at the meeting. Despite sufficient supply, transporting seeds before the deadline appears to be the main problem for many NGOs (see
- TRANSPORT, below).

TRANSPORT

In order to better coordinate the transport capacity of UNAMIR, UNHCR/IOM and WFP, the WFP Transport Coordination Unit (TCU) have established a truck tracking and monitoring system, and also have an information bulletin board available at their offices.

At the weekly Seeds meeting held 9 October, a number of NGOs said that transporting supplies into Rwanda from the Ugandan border has proved difficult. The Directeur du Cabinet for the Ministry of Agriculture discussed the issue with a representative of the Ugandan government. He was told that there had been no change in document requirements, however, inspection of documents by Ugandan officials is becoming increasingly thorough.

OTHER INFORMATION

The Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) met with the UNDP Resident Representative to discuss the prospects for international financial assistance to the government, and in particular, the Round Table Conference which will be organized by the Government with the assistance of UNDP.

The SRSG also met on 6 October with an Irish delegation headed by the Under Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to prepare for the upcoming visit of the President of Ireland on 15 October.

At the weekly Seeds meeting on 9 October it was reported that the 1% airport cargo handling fee being charged by Magerwa will be calculated based on the 6 April exchange rate of 144 Francs Rwandaise to 1 US dollar.

Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

Kigali, le 07/10/1994

Monsieur le Représentant,
Monsieur le Directeur,
Monsieur le Délégué,
Madame,
Monsieur,

Objet: Compte-rendu de la réunion sur les opérations agricoles d'urgence

Veuillez trouver ci-joint le compte-rendu de la réunion sur les opérations agricoles d'urgence qui s'est tenue au Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD) le 1 octobre 1994.

Franche collaboration.



Ahmed RHAZAOU
Chargé du Bureau

cc: Monsieur le Ministre de l'Agriculture
et de l'Elevage
KIGALI

Monsieur le Ministre de la Réhabilitation
et de la réintégration Sociale
KIGALI

②

Other agencies



COMPTE-RENDU DE REUNION

Date : 1^{er} octobre 1994

Lieu : PNUD, Kigali

Objet : opérations d'urgence et réhabilitation agricoles

Afin de faire le point sur les opérations d'urgence concernant le secteur agricole et sur la réhabilitation de l'agriculture, le Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage assisté de l'UNREO, du PNUD et de la FAO, organise régulièrement des réunions de concertation regroupant les ONG travaillant sur place et les Agences intervenant en matière d'agriculture.

La présente réunion a été présidée par Monsieur Anastase MUREKEZI, Directeur de Cabinet au Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage.

L'ordre du jour est le suivant :

- * situation des distributions d'intrants;
- * le problème des transports;
- * la préparation de la prochaine campagne.

1) Situation des distributions d'intrants

Jean-François GASCON, coordinateur du Projet FAO d'appui technique et logistique pour les opérations d'urgence, présente succinctement la situation des distributions d'intrants :

- * les distributions déjà réalisées : par le CICR, l'ADEPR et AUSTRIAN RELIEF
- * les stocks à l'intérieur du pays : avec la FAO, CRS, CICR, MSF et ACTION NORD SUD
- * les stocks à l'extérieur ou en cours d'achat : les achats de la FAO sont en cours d'arrivage, l'UNICEF, CARE, MSF, TROCAIRE et la Coopération Belge disposent de stocks en Ouganda
- * les programmations : où de nombreuses ONG sont impliquées

Le tableau ci-après donne des informations chiffrées.

Si les programmations sont réalisées, il apparaît que les besoins minimaux, pour les semences de haricot, les semences de maïs et les semences maraîchères, sont couverts. Par contre il manque encore des houes, des semences de soja et de petit pois et un peu d'engrais. Un important arrivage de semences maraîchères est annoncé par CARE : 20 tonnes.

Des cartes du Rwanda, où les divisions communales apparaissent, ont été établies pour chacun des intrants distribués, elles montrent les programmations et les réalisations. Des réductions sont présentées ci-après.

A la suite de cet exposé, les représentants des différentes organisations interviennent pour apporter des compléments et actualiser les données.

* CONCERN WORLDWIDE a déjà distribué 40 000 houes et 187 T. de maïs;

* ADEPR a distribué 180 T. de semences de haricot et 65 T. de maïs;

* AUSTRIAN RELIEF a distribué 15 000 houes, des semences de pomme de terre et des boutures de manioc dans le Mutara;

* GTZ s'est programmé pour multiplier des semences de haricot, en provenance de l'UNICEF, dans les communes de Mbogo et de Mugambazi (Kigali);

* l'Armée du Salut va travailler dans la commune de Kayenzi (Gitarama) : distribution de semences de haricots, maraîchères (FAO) et de maïs;

* ACTION NORD-SUD a distribué 88 T. de semences de haricot, 10 T. de maïs et 7 000 houes, il est programmé pour distribuer encore 176 T. de semences de haricot, 20 T. de maïs, 7 000 houes et des semences maraîchères;

* CARE INTERNATIONAL s'est programmé pour 400 T. de haricot, 400 T. de maïs et 40 000 houes; 150 T. de haricot, 220 T. de maïs et 20 000 houes ont déjà été distribuées sur ce programme; les 20 T. de semences maraîchères vont arriver la semaine prochaine;

* CRS a distribué 50 T. de haricot à Kinyami (Byumba), le reste en stock (haricot et maïs) sera distribué à Rutare la semaine prochaine, la distribution sera terminée le Jeudi 6 octobre prochain;

* le CICR a effectué une évaluation rapide de la situation humanitaire dans la préfecture de Gikongoro, voici les résultats :

- zonage d'Ouest en Est : forêt naturelle-zone de haute altitude-zone de moyenne altitude-zone de basse altitude;
- problèmes humanitaires : beaucoup de déplacés en moyenne altitude, surtout au Sud, en haute altitude les agriculteurs sont restés et les semis ont eu lieu, la partie SE est vide, de graves problèmes apparaissent dans les zones où se trouvent les déplacés qui ont pillés les champs des résidents et qui reçoivent des aides alimentaires, les résidents ne reçoivent rien;
- interventions en cours : TROCAIRE à Mudasmwa, Kivu et Musange; WORLD VISION au Sud et à Karama; aucune intervention à Nshili (situation instable), Karambo et Rukondo; Musebeya et Muko ne sont pas considérés comme prioritaires mais qui pourront bénéficier de houes et de semences maraîchères par la suite;
- conclusion : le CICR se propose d'intervenir dans les communes de Karambo et Rukondo.

* le Service des Volontaires Allemands va reprendre son programme d'intervention dans les communes de Muko, Karambo et Musebeya (Gikongoro)

* TROCAIRE IRELAND attend un arrivage de maïs mais en cherche encore 50 T., l'Armée du Salut en cherche 10 T.

* CARE déclare qu'en commune de Bwisige (Byumba) la population n'a pas besoin de semences et de houes;

* dans la préfecture de Gitarama, le CICR et CONCERN se sont concertés pour intervenir chacun dans une zone différente;

* à Cyangugu, l'évaluation faite par le CICR montre que la commune de Bugarama et une partie de la commune de Nyakabuye n'ont pas été fortement touchées et que le reste de la population de cette zone sont des déplacés internes prêts à retourner dans leurs biens dès réception des semences. Le CICR va fournir des semences aux communes du Sud-Ouest de la préfecture.

2) Les problèmes de transport

De grandes quantités de semences et de houes sont à Kigali, d'autres centaines de tonnes de haricot, achetés par la FAO et l'UNICEF, sont en cours d'arrivage et un réel problème de transport jusque dans les préfectures se pose à certaines ONG.

Le passage de la frontière Ougando-Rwandaise semble être très laborieux et, ces derniers jours, plus de 100 camions seraient en attente. Les formalités du côté Ougandais en seraient la cause. Le MINAGRI peut-il aider les organisations à résoudre ce problème. Monsieur MUREKEZI promet de saisir les Autorités compétentes de cette question.

Les ONG demandent également que leur soient communiquées les informations relatives aux procédures douanières.

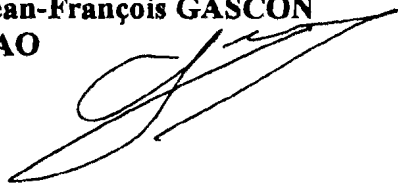
La MINUAR, l'IOM et les transporteurs privés seront contactés par la FAO pour suppléer aux organisations en charge des transports (Atlas, Solidarité, Equilibre) actuellement saturés, afin de pouvoir distribuer les semences le plus rapidement possible. La MINUAR serait disposée à faire les transports depuis Kibuye jusque dans les communes et l'IOM peut assurer les transports le long des axes goudronnés. Les ONG peuvent contacter ces deux organismes.

3) Préparation de la prochaine campagne

Ce sujet sera abordé après le 15 octobre.

La prochaine réunion aura lieu le **Samedi 8 octobre à 10 heures** dans la salle de conférence du PNUD à Kigali.

Jean-François GASCON
FAO



Kigali le 1/10/94

LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

NOMS ET PRENOMS	FONCTION	ORGANISME	ADRESSE
MUREKEZI Anastase	Directeur de Cabinet	MINAGRI	KIGALI
BRADBURY Paul	Logisticien	CARE INTERN.	KIGALI
MARKEY Bernard	Logisticien	CONCERN WORL.	KIGALI
HOOPPER Jim	Ag. Manager	WORLD VISION	KIGALI
SULLIVAN D. Claire	Logisticien	TROCAIRE	KIGALI
KALISA Gérard	Logisticien	TROCAIRE	KIGALI
HEGARTY John	Agricultuliste	TROCAIRE	KIGALI
MUTAMBA Jean	Program Manager	AUSTRIAN RELIEL	KIGALI
GLENSVIG Léo	Food Water Coordinator	UNHCR	KIGALI
RASMUSSEN Borghild	Chargé de Programme	ADRA	KIGALI
HEATHER Latham	Agronome	L'ARMEE DU SAL.	KIGALI
BRODIN Lisa	"	"	KIGALI
DECOSTERD Josiane	Health	"	KIGALI
NDUWUMWAMI Servilien	Agronome	FAO	KIGALI
SINALINZI Vénuste	Consultant	CRS	KIGALI
RUTWAZA Bernardin	Coord.National du Prog.	GTZ	KIGALI
NGOGA Fabien	Agronome	FAO	KIGALI
PHILIPPE DE Vestele	Chargé de Programme	MSF	KIGALI
MUKAMANA Josepha	Assistante Sociale	FAO	KIGALI
RUBAYITA Théophile	Agronome	FAO	KIGALI
BUTARE Jean-Baptiste	Responsable Régional	FAO	KIGALI
SCHULZ-ASCHE Hordula	Mission d'évaluation	ED/SAD	KIGALI
MULLER, Hans - Peter	Coordinateur	GTZ	KIGALI
PERLINE Richard	Coordinateur	AUS.REL.PROG.	KIGALI
MARLETT Melanie	Field Officer	USAID/DART	KIGALI
MICHAUD Rudi	TV Producer	FAO	KIGALI
GREN Hunt	Administrator	ANS	KIGALI
IYAKAREMYE Elie	Chargé de Programme	PAM	KIGALI
KABA Ibrahima	Chargé de Programme	FAO	KIGALI
GRUNE WALD François	Coordinateur	CICR HQ	GENEVE
GASHUGI Laurent	Coordinateur National	MINAGRI	KIGALI
GASCON Jean-François	Coordinateur TCP	FAO	KIGALI

Organisation	SEMENCES							Engrais (tonnes)	Houes	Tridents
	Haricots (T)	Semences maraichères (Kg)	Bouture patates douces (1000 fagots)	Boutures manioc (1 000 boutures)	Semences Maïs (T)	Semences Soja (T)	Semences petits pois (T)			
1. Distribué										
ACTION NORD-SUD	88				10				7 000	
CONCERN	405				187				40 000	
ADEPR	180				65				18 000	
CICR	1 700				270				52 500	
AUSTRIAN RELIEF	8								15 000	
CARE	150				220				20 000	
CRS	130				80				19 000	
WORD VISION	243	67			100				81 090	
SUISS DISASTER RELIEF	49								3 500	
TROCAIRE										
ADRA									8 000	
S/TOTAL 1	2 953	67	0	0	932	0	0	0	264 090	
2. En stock dans le pays										
MSF	125								20 000	
ACTION NORD-SUD	88				10				7 000	
CICR	360				30				25 000	20 000
CRS	20				20					
UNICEF	43									
FAO	600									
GTZ	400	200			100					
S/TOTAL 2	1 638	200	0	0	160	0	0	0	52 000	20 000
3. En stock hors du pays et commandé										
FAO	1 200	5 550				600	850	515	124 000	
CARE	250									
TROCAIRE										
MSF	175								15 000	
UNICEF	890				500				80 000	
GTZ	35								70 000	
S/TOTAL 3	2 550	5 550	0	0	500	600	850	515	289 000	0

Tableau n°1 (suite)

Organisation	SEMENCES							Engrais (tonnes)	Houes	Tridents
	Haricots (T)	Semences maralchères (Kg)	Bouture patates douces (1000 fagots)	Boutures manioc (1 000 boutures)	Semences Maïs (T)	Semences Soja (T)	Semences petits pois (T)			
4. Programmé										
HCR	500	2 500			500					
WORLD VISION	507	133			150				2 910	
CICR	560				30				7 000	
CARE		20 000			180				20 000	
ACTION NORD-SUD	88				10					
MSF	200									
CRS										
REFUGEE TRUST	100								8 000	
LWF									20 000	
AUTRIAN RELIEF										
ADRA	750									
TROCAIRE	250	500			150				37 000	
ARMEE DU SALUT										
SUISS DIS.RELIEF	101								30 500	
ADEPR										
GTZ										
AFRICARE		83							6 000	
CONCERN WORLDWIDE										
S/TOTAL 4	3 056	23 216	0	0	1 020	0	0	0	131 410	0
TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	10 195	29 033	0	0	2 612	600	850	515	736 500	20 000
Besoin minimum (OAA 8/84)	8 476	8 480	1 695	84 760	1 695	636	1 695	848	848 000	
Reste			1 695	84 760		36	845	333	111 500	

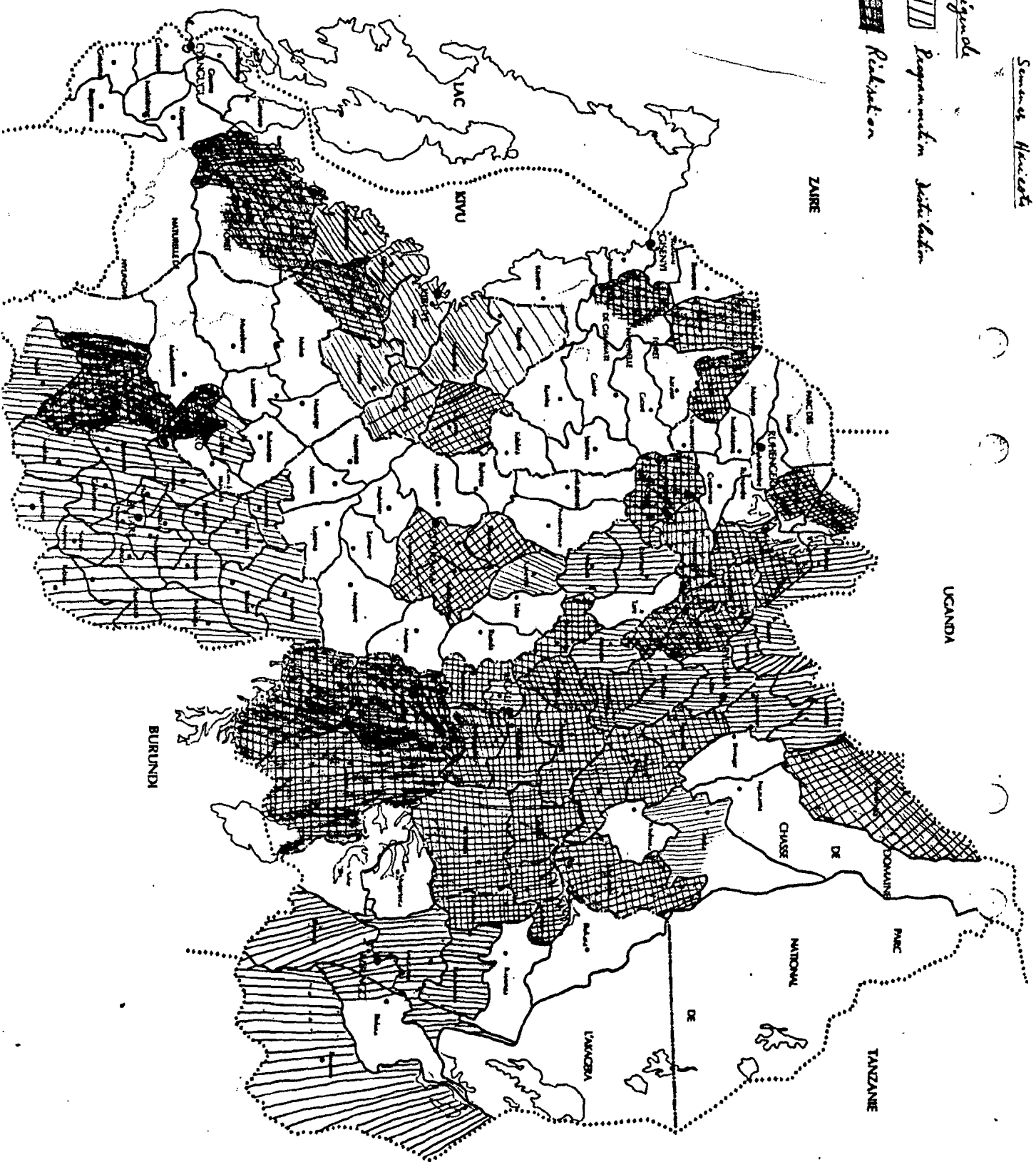
Organisation	SEMENCES							Engrais (tonnes)	Houes	Trident
	Haricots (T)	Semences maraichères (Kg)	Bouture patates douces (1000 fagots)	Boutures manioc (1 000 boutures)	Semences Maïs (T)	Semences Soja (T)	Semences petits pois (T)			
FAO	1 800	5 550				600	850	515	132 000	
UNICEF	933				500				80 000	
UNHCR	500	2 500								
CICR	2 620				330				84 500	20 000
ADEPR	180				65				18 000	
AUSTRIAN RELIEF	8								15 000	
MSF	500				30				35 000	
ACTION NORD-SUD	264				100				14 000	
CRS	150				400				19 000	
CARE	400	20 000			400				40 000	
TROCAIRE	250	500			250				37 000	
WORLD VISION	750	200			250				84 000	
REFUGEE TRUST	100								8 000	
LWF									20 000	
SUISS DIS.RELIEF	150								34 000	
GTZ	435	200			100				70 000	
CONCERN WORLDWIDE	405				187				40 000	
ADRA	750									
AFRICARE		83							6 000	
TOTAL	10 195	29 033	0	0	2 612	600	850	515	736 500	20 000
BESOINS ESTIMES	8 476	8 480	1 695	84 760	1 695	636	1 695	848	848 000	
BILAN A FOURNIR			1 695	84 760		36	845	333	111 500	

Seminar Hwaishi

Legend

Population Distribution

Risk Factor

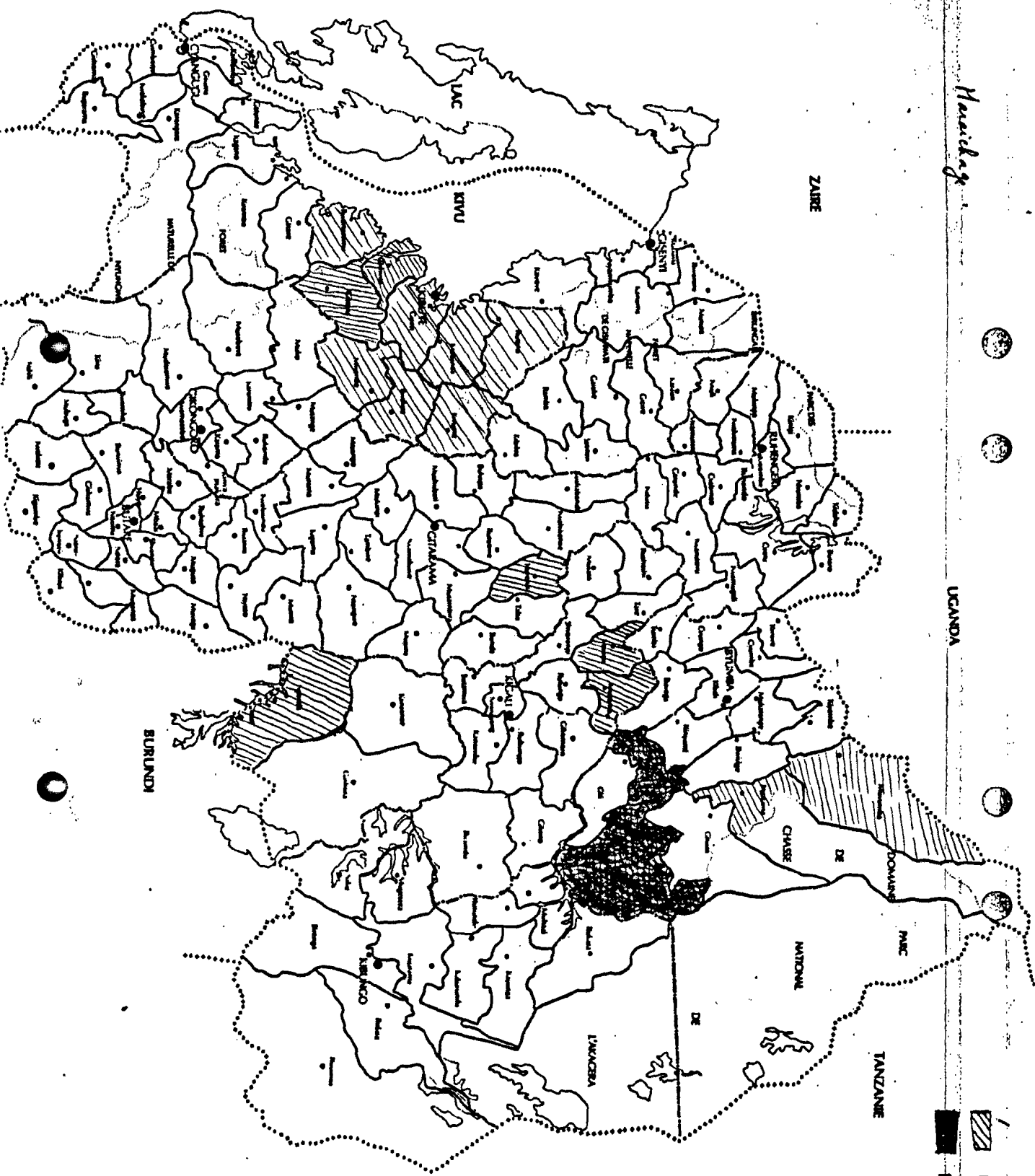


100 Miles

Hauidy

UGANDA

Programation
Repartition

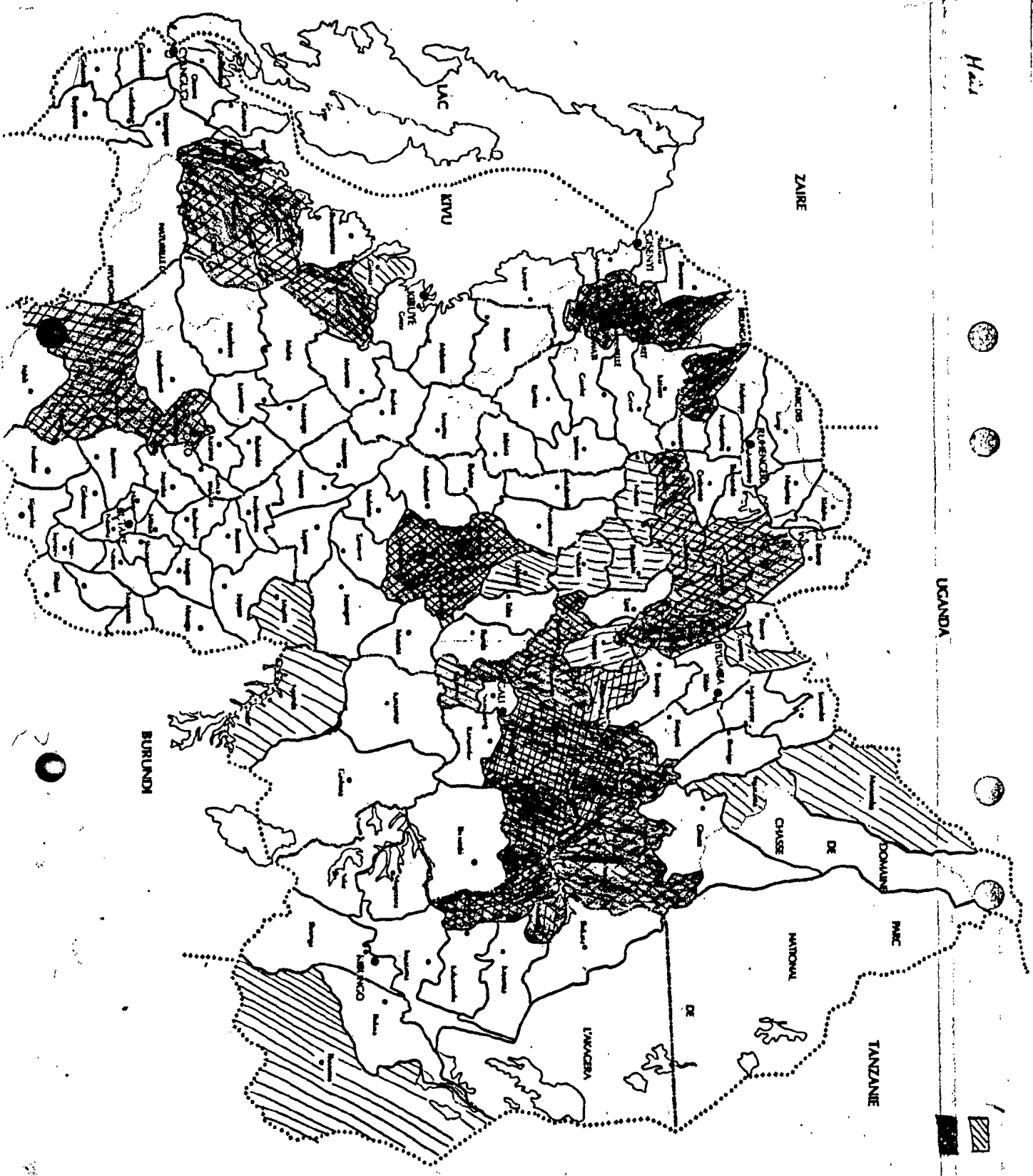


1:500 000 Scale

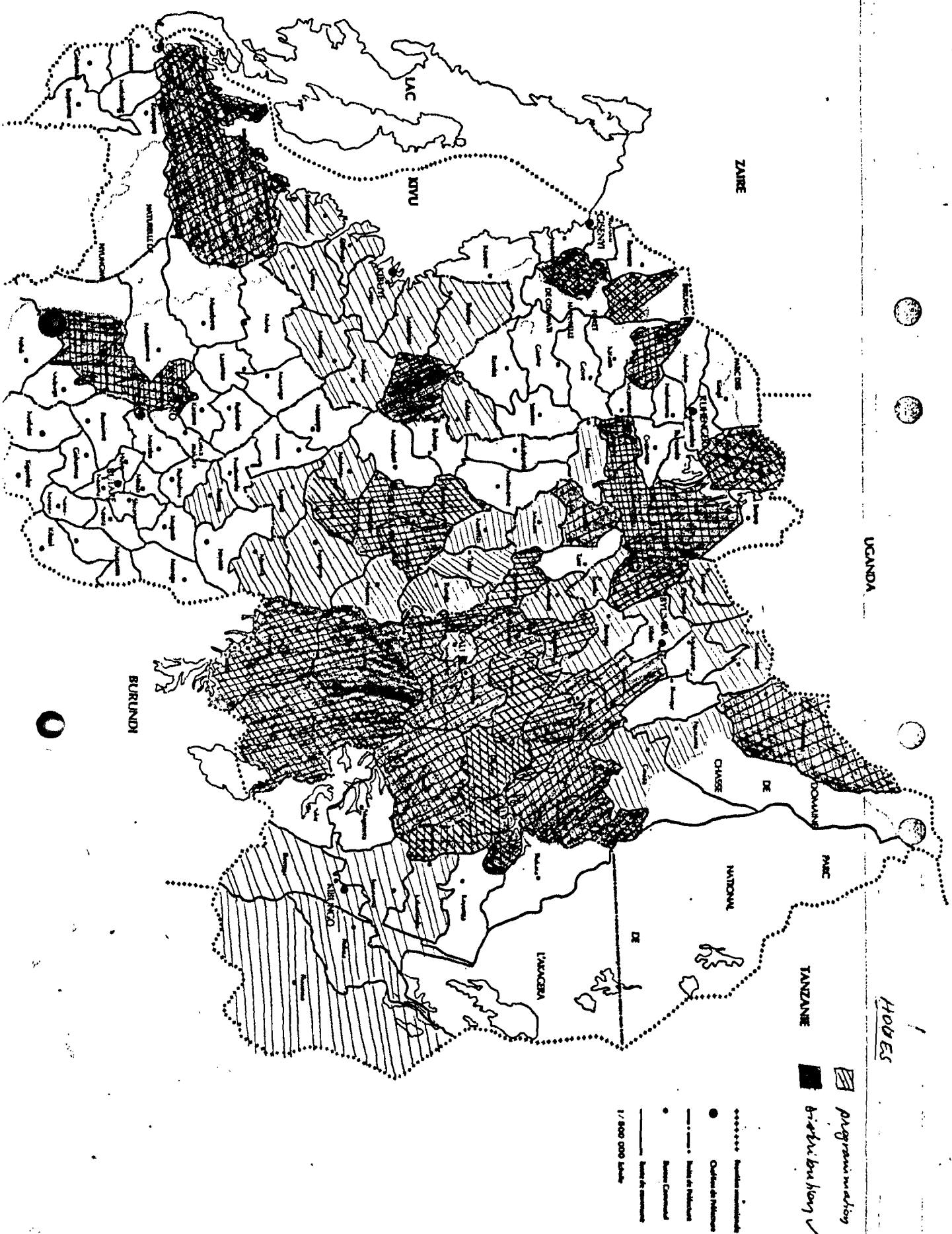
Hai

UCANDA

Programation
Réalisation



1 / 500 000 Scale





UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

UNREO Humanitarian Situation Report
Friday, 7 October 1994

This sitrep is produced three times every week by UNREO, Kigali; Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, USAID-DART, and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of 1200 7 October 1994.

GENERAL SUMMARY

UNREO opens its office in Kibungu today, 7 October with two field staff.

A census is carried out in Kigali on 7 October.

SECURITY

5 expatriate staff from Medecins Du Monde (MDM) were held hostage by the local population near Uvira, Zaire. Incident was sparked off by alleged looting of property and killing of one local by refugees from Kanganiro Camp, Zaire. The local population allegedly tried to contact UNHCR for their intervention on the matter. They failed to contact UNHCR and subsequently held the MDM staff hostage. UNHCR intervened on MDM's behalf and with the assistance from 20 soldiers from the Zairean army secured the release of the expatriate hostages and their subsequent return to Cyangugu. According to MDM and UNHCR staff, this incident seems to be an indicator of increasing tension in this area, especially between refugees and local population.

UNAMIR will now be able to spread its forces out more evenly throughout Rwanda since the gradual handover of "Operation Turquoise" to the RPA has now been completed.

The Ministry of Defence, over Radio Rwanda, has advised Kigali residents to contact the Brigade Headquarters, 402 BDE HQ, on Tel Numbers Kigali 75117 or 75087 in case of any security problem.

REFUGEES/DISPLACED PERSONS

UNREO will today, 7 October open its field offices in Kibungu with two field Officers. The Office is located approx. 100m past the Kibungu Prefecture. The office will assist in coordinating agency/NGO activity in the area.

The WFP Transport Coordination Unit has assisted in the transport of 3624 people, during the period 26 Sept - 5 Oct. This includes a group of 1300 on 3 October 1994. WFP leased trucks used to transport commodities to extended delivery points (EDPs) are then utilised to move refugees on their return journey. At the weekly coordination meeting IOM proposed to have government representatives from the Ministry of Rehabilitation accompany returnee convoys to expedite security searches by RPA.

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

As of 31 September 1994 UNICEF reports that the total number of unaccompanied children, including in neighbouring countries, was estimated at 114,000. There were some 40 centres for unaccompanied children registered by UNICEF in Rwanda, and 20 in Goma. The breakdown is as follows:

Rwanda (except southwest zone): 60,000
Goma: 20,000; 12,000 in centres, 8,000 in camps
Southwest Rwanda: 10,000
Bukavu: 10,000
Burundi: 4,000
Ngara: 10,000

Currently, there are some 15,000 unaccompanied children registered in NGO-run centres within Rwanda and some 12,000 in Goma. The majority of the remainder are thought to be with foster families, in adolescent-headed families, or grouped together in camps. As part of its mandate, UNICEF has conducted various meetings with Government Officials to discuss the support for the development of a national child-welfare policy specific to unaccompanied children and to identify the needs of the country.

The Ministry of Rehabilitation is working with Save the Children U.K., Care Australia, and Belgian Red Cross to develop criteria for the establishment of foster families. At the weekly meeting for Unaccompanied Minors on Thursday 6 October, both the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) said they were looking to establish a regular schedule for food distribution among children's centres.

HEALTH/SANITATION

The World Health Organization (WHO) confirmed 4 cases of meningitis in the Kaduha/Gikongoro displaced persons camp between 21 September and 3 October 1994. WHO has asked health partners to report any cases of meningitis cases to WHO or to the Ministry of Health which have an Epidemic Surveillance System before making decisions on vaccination campaigns.

A vaccination campaign against meningitis has been under way since 3 October in Kaduha by MSF. An immunization campaign conducted by the British Field ambulance contingent in Kibeho began Thursday, 6 October and 5,000 children were inoculated on the first day of the exercise. At the start of the exercise, 5,000 vaccines had already been prepared. UK Merlin/Goal will also inoculate 20,000 children in adjacent camps.

WHO has found that dysentery is the second most common cause of morbidity after Malaria. Dysentery is however the leading cause of death.

GOVERNMENT

The 4 NGO's elected to sit on the committee that will deliberate on various issues with the government are OXFAM-Quebec, LWA-Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Save the Children U.K. and MSF.

Representatives from the Ministry of Rehabilitation met with these NGO representatives on Thursday 6 October, to discuss guidelines for NGO's working in Rwanda. The Ministry is drafting a proposal classification of NGO's, registration procedures and reporting. NGO representatives and the Ministry of Rehabilitation will meet again on Friday 14, October to discuss the proposal further.

The government is passing a law on 15 October to force squatters to move out of homes they have occupied since the end of the war. This is an attempt to ensure that the homes will be returned to their rightful owners.

UNHCR is assisting the government in financing a census of Kigali residents to determine the number of inhabitants living in the city and who had no habitual residence here before 6.4.94. The census starts today 7 October. The aim is to determine the number of returnees who had been outside Rwanda for many years and are now living Kigali. The government advised all residents of the census over Radio Rwanda on Thursday, 6 October.

On October 5, the Minister of Rehabilitation met with the Heads of UN Agencies at UNDP. He appealed to them for assistance in resettling the thousands of returnees (old and new) in both rural and urban areas. He indicated that the government is prepared to provide land for the returnees but will need assistance, particularly in urban areas, to build houses in sufficient numbers and defuse the potential conflict which may arise from spontaneous occupations of houses and land

REHABILITATION

UN-HABITAT representative from Nairobi, Mr. Heinz Kull, met with UNDP and other agencies/NGO's on 5 October 1994, to discuss the prospect for funding for a proposal by HABITAT for rehabilitation in Rwanda. The proposal has been sent to UNDP Headquarters in New York for further study as well as to other donors for review.

FOOD/AGRICULTURE

The World Food Programme has prepared a rehabilitation strategy for Rwanda to move away from emergency feeding into longer-term development projects. WFP will begin next week a Food-for-Work programme for 10,000 teachers nationwide. The food baskets contain Maize, Salt, Oil, Pulses. The programme will begin in Kigali and then spread out in the rest of the country.

WFP is also giving out Food together with seeds in all areas of distribution.

WATER AND SANITATION

UNICEF has signed a \$280,000 agreement with a private company to supply up to 1.5 million litres of potable water per day to an estimated 60,000 displaced persons in Kibeho camp in the southwest zone of Rwanda.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The Interim Report from the Commission of Experts has been handed over to the Security Council and is under discussion. The final report is expected by 30, November 1994. 26 Human rights monitors are currently in the country. 121 more are still expected.



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

UNREO Humanitarian Situation Report
Wednesday, 5 October 1994

This sitrep is produced by UNREO Kigali three times every week; Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, USAID-DART and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of 1200 5 October 1994.

GENERAL SUMMARY

The situation in Rwanda is described by UNAMIR as calm, although they report that recent explosions in Kigali which wounded a woman were from newly laid mines. Oxfam and Save the Children UK are providing a cash donation to the UN Human Rights Monitors to facilitate their deployment in the field. An assessment mission is in the region to examine the fate of the Batwa pygmies during the war. The Batwa are Rwanda's third tribe.

SECURITY

UNAMIR report that there are newly-laid mines in Kigali. Their assessment of explosions on 3 October in which a woman was wounded and a vehicle blasted found that the mines were probably newly-laid. All personnel are warned to be alert for explosive devices in areas which had been previously considered safe.

UNAMIR also report suspected Interhamwe activity in the Northern section of Sector 2B (Southeast).

UNAMIR report that Gisenyi-Goma border post remains closed to UNAMIR personnel.

UNICEF are bringing in a demining assessment team from the Ethiopian Government to identify the needs for clearing mines from health centres and schools in Rwanda. The team is expected to arrive in the next two weeks. The mission will follow on from the demining work already undertaken by the Rwandese Government.

As of Monday 3 October, 1994, NGOs have still not returned to the Katale camp in Goma, following riots on 29 September. This is due to the continuing lack of security for relief workers.

UNICEF report that relative calm has been restored in the Benaco camp in Tanzania. Tanzanian authorities released a former Prefect whom they had arrested last week. The arrest triggered riots involving 20,000 to 30,000 people

The Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO) are carrying out an assessment mission in the region to identify the fate of the estimated 29,000 Batwa pygmy people living in Rwanda before the war. The NGO estimate that up to 75% of Rwanda's third tribe were murdered. The mission, lead by the Executive Secretary of the Association for the Promotion of Batwa, Mr Charles Uwiragiye, will spend three months in the region.

WATER/SANITATION

The weekly Water/Sanitation meeting held at UNREO/UNDP heard that the water supply provision in Kibungo is very poor. UNHCR and UNICEF are undertaking an assessment mission on Thursday, 6 October to examine options for improving the situation.

HEALTH

Following extensive repairs by UNICEF, the Central Medical Store (OPHAR) will begin to receive drugs from different donors as well as from consignees.

Immunization against meningitis begins Thursday 6 October with Assistance given by British Field Ambulance Contingent. The target is 50,000 children age 6 months to 15 years.

FOOD/AGRICULTURE

WFP reports that it has begun food and seed distribution in Butare. They are now providing food to a total of 160,000 IDPs in conjunction with CARE and AICF.

ICRC reports that it is planning seed distribution for the Gitarama and Kibungo Prefectures.

CARE reports that since July it has been distributing WFP food in 3 camps north of Gikongoro. The total pledge is 5,200 metric tons of food for approximately 95,000 people.

CRS reports that between now and mid-November, they will be receiving 15,000 tons of food for distribution. Also, the U.S. organization Food for Peace has committed to send 46,000 tons of food, 3,000 of which have already arrived in Kigali.

Two FAO veterinarians have arrived in Kigali to assess the livestock health situation. They are following up on work done by Action Nord Sud which shows that a large influx of cattle from Uganda has potentially brought livestock diseases that could seriously impact animal health in the region. 150,000 cattle have already crossed into Rwanda. Another 300,000 are expected to cross into the country in the near future. Based on an assessment done by a local veterinarian, UNHCR is providing initial drugs and veterinary supplies through the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration for the animals.

REHABILITATION

UN-HABITAT has completed their assessment of infrastructure damage in Kigali and other urban centres. The mission has also made recommendations for urban reconstruction priorities. Mr. Heinz Kull, head of the mission, will be in Kigali on 5 and 6 October to discuss with the Government, UNDP and other potential participants the funding and implementation of HABITAT's proposed rehabilitation programme.

OTHER INFORMATION

Daily UNAMIR Press Briefings will continue contrary to reports that it would be once weekly. Once a week, they will provide a military update of activities. The new UNAMIR spokesperson is Captain Stephane Grenier.

REFUGEES/DISPLACED PERSONS

In the regular convoy from Cyangugu to Kigali on 3 October, of the 1362 people transported, only 120 were cleared by the RPA security check at the Kisi checkpoint because of a manpower shortage. The remainder of the returnees had to spend the night in the IOM, UNAMIR and WFP vehicles at the checkpoint before travelling on to Kigali the following day.

The latest UNHCR refugee figures, as of 19 September, are as follows:

COUNTRY OF ASYLUM	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN		TOTAL
	BURUNDI	RWANDA	
Burundi	-	277,000	277,000
Rwanda	6,000	-	6,000
Tanzania	40,000	510,000	550,000
Uganda	-	10,000	10,000
Zaire (Bukavu)	-	450,000	628,100
Zaire (Uvira)	145,900	32,200	
Zaire (Goma)	-	850,000	850,000
TOTAL	191,900	2,129,200	2,321,100

Movement statistics on refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) carried by IOM/UNHCR/WFP from 26 September to 2 October are:

LOCATION		TOTAL	CUMULATIVE TOTAL
REFUGEES	Gisenyi-Ruhengeri	4,275	16,596
	Ruhengeri-Kigali	1,215	4294
	Cyangugu-Butare-Gitarama-Kigali	513	4,210
	Kigali-Different Destinations	742	2,850
	Kibungo-Kigali	142	441
	Other Movements	1,264	1,586
IDPs	Bugesera-Kigali	1,003	3,085
	Kigali-Different Destinations	379	1,674
TOTALS		9,533	34,736

HUMAN RIGHTS

OXFAM and Save The Children U.K. are providing \$150,000 to the U.N. Human Rights Monitors to pay for vehicles and other logistic support in order to improve the provision of international assistance to their mission.

UNDP and USAID have contributed \$245,000 and \$750,000, respectively, for the recruitment of the Human Rights Operations Coordinator, 4 field officers and 25 monitors. The team is being assembled and should be fully operational very shortly.



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

UNREO Humanitarian Situation Report
Monday 3 October 1994

This sitrep is produced three times every week by UNREO Kigali on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, USAID-DART and NGOs. This document is intended to represent the best available information as of 1200 Monday, 3 October 1994.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Riots have occurred in refugee camps in Goma and Ngara over the weekend.

Two incidents of armed robberies reported in Kigali during last few days.

RPA step up car searching at road blocks on main roads all over the country. UN agency/NGO vehicles now subject to searches.

SECURITY

At least 80 expatriate staff had to be evacuated from Katale Camp in Goma and taken to Uganda last Thursday, 29 September, following continued threats on their lives. ICRC in Goma was informed of a "hit list" containing names of expatriate workers that could be targeted. Katale camp is hosting some 200,000 refugees, many of whom are former Government forces and are still armed.

At a press briefing on Friday, 30 September UNHCR said it was holding talks with the Government of Zaire to find ways of improving security in the camps and possibilities of disarming refugees in Katale camp. UNHCR also said that repatriation movements out of Goma have been hindered by the presence of the RGF who threaten anybody who talks about repatriation.

UNICEF reported mob violence in Ngara camps following the arrest of a former Rwandese government official by Tanzanian police on 29 September. The ex-government official was apparently driving a Rwandese government car and the police arrested him in Benaco camp to retrieve the car. However, between 20,000 and 30,000 started rioting in protest. The official was released and the crowd was eventually dispersed by police firing bullets into the air and using tear gas. The situation on 3 October is described as tense.

Explosions and machine gun fire was heard in Kibungo at 14:30 on 2 October. The incident occurred between the hospital and the IMC compound in the town. The cause of the conflict is not yet known. The RPA are investigating.

A woman was badly injured in a landmine explosion in central Kigali on Monday 3 October. The path on which she was walking is regularly used and it is likely that heavy rain over the weekend washed the mine onto the path. All personnel are warned to be aware that areas previously safe can contain mines following heavy rain or landslides.

SECURITY (Continued)

At the UNREO general meeting on 30 September, a Government representative explained that UN agency/NGO cars were being searched like all other cars in the country for possible arms/ammunition. He urged agency/NGOs to cooperate with the RPA if stopped for a search. The representative agreed to a suggestion that a letter outlining official search procedure be written in Kinyarwanda, French and English. The letter would be carried in expatriate vehicles and given to the RPA at road blocks in case searches vary from the agreed limits of vehicles and large baggage.

Two armed robberies were reported in Kigali in the last few days. There is concern that such incidents could increase as people return to the capital with no prospect of work and money.

REFUGEE/DISPLACED PERSONS

Operation Homeward restarts Monday 3 October with convoys carrying voluntary returnees from camps in the Gikongoro area to the home areas around Gitarama and Butare. Monday, 3 October, 477 persons registered with HCR for transport.

The regular convoys from Cyangugu to Kigali via Butare continue on Monday 3 October with 10 trucks and 1316 people opting for transportation back home. This is the largest single convoy of the recent operations. Hopefully, this large number could indicate a restoration of confidence amongst the IDPs. UNHCR register the returnees, UNHCR and IOM organize the loading into WFP trucks for transport to the Kizi checkpoint. The returnees are then screened by RPA while the WFP trucks continue on their way to Uganda as part of the regular Uganda-Bukavu supply trip. The returnees are then transported with IOM buses and trucks to the reception centre in Butare before onward transport to their homes the next day.

IOM reports that its Gisenyi office has instituted a daily bus run along the Lake Kivu Beach to pick up refugees who have arrived by boat. They are delivered to a CARE center to await the scheduled onward transportation.

IOM reports that a new way-station has been established by Concern at Ruhengeri. IOM financed a construction of a feeding shed.

COORDINATION

The UNAMIR Force Commander met with UN agencies and NGOs at the UNREO General Meeting on 30 September to encourage a spirit of team work and information-sharing among all humanitarian organisations working in Rwanda.

GOVERNMENT

The 45th session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Program (EXCOM) is taking place in Geneva from 3-7 October 1994. The Government of Rwanda is represented by the Minister of Social Affairs, Mr. Pie Muyabo, the Chief of Cabinet in the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Miss Christina Umutoni and Dr. Ephrem Kabayija from the same ministry.

1 October was observed as national holiday throughout Rwanda to mark the 4th anniversary of the RPA entry into Rwanda. RPA troops paraded through the streets in Kigali, Ruhengeri, Gisenyi and Byumba.

The Ministry of Rehabilitation on Friday, 30 September, sent out a letter to all NGOs in the country asking them to fill in an attached form that will provide details regarding every NGO's area of activity, sectoral and geographic, number of beneficiaries in assistance programmes, projected time-frame of activities, source of funding, number of staff (local and expatriate) and nature of assistance required from the Government. All completed forms are to be returned to the Ministry by Monday, 3 October.

HEALTH

MSF has reported an epidemic of meningitis in the Kaduha camp in the Gikongoro area. A vaccination campaign will begin Monday, 3 October for the total camp population of approximately 35,000 IDPs as well as the local population of approximately 10,000 people.

UNICEF/MSF also report that dysentery continues to be the main cause of morbidity in many areas. With the arrival of the rainy season, it is likely that such diseases will spread as public health conditions deteriorate.

ANIMAL HEALTH

In response to requests from Rwanda and Uganda, FAO Animal Health (AGAH) and Office for Special Relief Operations (OSRO) has fielded a mission consisting of two veterinarians to evaluate a potential animal disease emergency in Rwanda and neighbouring transboundary areas of Uganda, Tanzania and Zaire. Emergency response is anticipated under the new EMPRES (Emergency Prevention System for Animal and Plant Diseases and Pests) programme and OSRO. The mission would be grateful for any assistance in identifying livestock and wildlife disease problems and the interest/capability in implementing disease control activities.

EDUCATION

Primary schools throughout the country continue to open despite acute shortage of teachers/books. All schools in sector 1 were reported to be open as of 30 September.

UNICEF/UNESCO are working with the Ministry of Education to implement a phased approach to rehabilitation of the education system. The first phase focuses on sustaining basic literacy; 380 teachers have been trained in 7 prefectures and 9,000 Teacher Emergency Packages (TEPs) are being produced for mass distribution by the end of October.

OTHER INFORMATION

UNAMIR will continue to allow civilians to use their flights up until 15 October. ECHO flights are now 4 times a week between Kigali and Nairobi.