

PLEASE RETAIN  
ORIGINAL ORDER

[ 3 CONFIDENTIAL ]

EL/WG APR 2009

## UN ARCHIVES

SERIES S-1120

BOX 41

FILE 1

ACC. 1998/0278

gru qsl ga  
de KGL qsl gru cu ar

Mr Dao

28 Oct. 1994

ZCZC

-----C:\GLPLUS\IN\IN-OCT28.007

Fri 28.10.94 11:29:03 TO: HCRWAKI FROM: HCTANDA MSG: HCR1516.MSG  
ZCZC

.daressalaam (unhcr) 28oct94 1035z

TAN/hcr/1516

TAN/rwa/hcr/0025

TAN/bdi/hcr/0865

TAN/eth/hcr/0018

TAN/zre/gom/hcr/0054

*This report underlines*  
*i) Tanzania's concern of potential (camp) camp*  
*ii) their fear of reprisal*  
*iii) Assurances killing are stopping relin of refugees*  
*(opposite view to Goma by UNHCR)*

.karagwe (unhcr) 28oct94 0920z/bm iv)

kar/dar/hcr/0138

dar/nga/hcr/0386

to: UNHCR Geneva, Attn. Morjane/Mahiga/Aboubacar RBA/SUBR

UNHCR BO Daressalaam, L. Dakin

UNHCR SO Ngara, Franquin

UNHCR BO Kigali, Urasa

UNHCR BO Bujumbura, Pitterman

UNHCR SO Goma

UNHCR RLD Addis Ababa

fm: Doherty, Representative BO DSM on mission to kagera region  
sub: visit of tanzania president to refugee locations in kagera  
region 27/28 oct 1994 - interim report

aaa: on 27oct94 president mwinyi visited refugee locations in  
ngara district. the president whose mission is being facilitated  
by unhcr through logistic/transportation support is accompanied  
by several high govt. officials notably the minister of foreign  
affairs and international co-operation and the deputy minister  
of home affairs.

bbb: the president was fully briefed during the plane ride and  
on the spot of the general situation regarding refugee  
population statistics and the relief programme. in particular,  
it was explained in details to him the major problems being  
encountered and expected in the future namely: security in the  
camps, lack of water, the fragile food supply pipeline,  
congestion, and environmental degradation.

ccc: president mwinyi expressed his appreciation to unhcr and the  
other relief agencies for their remarkable achievements since  
the start of the massive influx and committed his government to  
finding urgent solutions in particularly to the security problems  
which he finds quote very disturbing unquote. he had suggested to  
me during the plane journey that some empty settlements in the  
south of the country used previously by frelimo could be re-  
opened to accomodate some of the rwandese refugees. in  
addressing the relief agencies at the unhcr compound in benaco,  
he added the possibility of also using the former mozambican  
settlement at likuyu. the broad message is clear: the government  
accepts explicitly its responsibility of finding sustainable  
solution to the basic problems of congestion and security and  
accepts the commonly held view that the best way forward on  
this is to relocate the refugees in smaller groups away from the  
frontier zones. during our private discussion the president  
expressed fear, that due to the very difficult political situation  
in rwanda and continuing strong evidence of continuing killings,  
not many of the hutu refugees will voluntarily repatriate  
in the foreseeable future. the president was earlier taken to  
the rusumo crossing where he saw 3 bodies of recently executed  
persons in rwanda, being fished out of the kagera river by tcrc  
staff.

**TOTAL REFUGEE MOVEMENT IN AND OUT OF RWANDA**  
**FROM 28 SEPTEMBER TO 15 OCTOBER 1994**

Prior to 28 September, UNAMIR's statistics were drawn from various NGOs and other sources and were unconfirmed.

<u>Date</u>	<u>In</u>	<u>Out</u>
<u>September 1994</u>		
Sept. 28	1625	26
29	1062	23
30	800	50
Total Sept.	<u>3487</u>	<u>99</u>

<u>October 1994</u>		
Oct. 1	593	20
2	879	0
3	539	0
4	863	88
5	1124	18
6	589	69
7	897	13
8	926	13
9	731	24
10	807	8
11	1001	7
12	1753	0
13	1942	10
14	1158	0
15	981	0
Total 1-15 Oct.	<u>14783</u>	<u>281</u>

**Total September/October 1994**

18270	380
=====	===

### **SITUATION REPORT**

In both the health centres under its care, at Tare and Kabarando, AHA launched on October 20, 1994 new community-based programmes in trauma management and reproductive health care. The programmes focus on Rwandese women and girls and are supported by the United Nations Development Fund for Women/Africa Women in Crisis umbrella programme [UNIFEM/AFWIC].

The community-based projects are in response to the findings of a July 1994 UNIFEM/AFWIC needs assessment mission to Rwanda which established, among other things, that of the total 2.5 million Rwandese population of refugees and internally-displaced, 80 % are women and their dependants.

The projects are designed to assist displaced and returnee women to cope with the intense psycho-social trauma caused them during the Rwandese civil war and to provide them with needed reproductive health care.

The expertise of a Rwandese Psychiatrist associated with the International Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims (IRCTC) based in Copenhagen, Denmark has been contracted for the work on psycho-therapy and counselling.

AHA's immediate task is to assess and determine the real extent of the psycho-social crisis. The specialist will be posted in turn at the two health centres under the management of AHA to consult people who have suffered considerably from the effects of the civil war. A pilot programme will then be drawn up to address the trauma problem in the areas in question.

Meanwhile, there have been improvements in services at both health centres which are supported by UNHCR. The Kabarando Centre, which in fact started giving fully-fledged services to patients for the first time on October 10, has introduced out-reach community work and a 24-hour hospital service within only a week of AHA's commencing of operations in the Kibungo Prefecture. There, AHA also installed a 7,500-litre water tank, on loan from UNICEF-Rwanda, to cope with the water shortage. Earlier, the water supply for the clinic had to be transported by jerrycans from a distance of some 20 Km. UNHCR's mobile tankers can now replenish supplies on a regular basis.

On 23 October, UNHCR made available to AHA a set of radio communications equipment which will improve upon communications and enhance the effectiveness of the services of AHA's two teams in Rwanda.

TS/SA/RM/SRR6  
30/10/94

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**Secretariat:**  
Africa Avenue, P.O.Box 6398 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.  
Tel: + 251-1-512879 Fax: +251-1-513851

**Kigali Mission:**  
Rue Dep. Kayuku 37, Kigali, Rwanda  
Tel: + 250-7 22 39 Fax: +250-7 28 11

# FAO

Beans 5584 T DISTRIBUTED  
Stocks 883 T  
Purchased 1269  
7736

Distributed

7700 T of Beans

8400 T minimum.

1900 T pledged.

1200 T beyond minimum needs

Maize

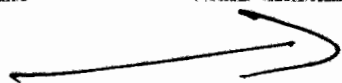
1700 T distributed

Hoes

Almost 300,000 hoes distributed

i.e. 500,000 <sup>farming</sup> families have received seeds

(est. on basis of 5/family  
ie. 2,500,000 persons have  
benefited directly from  
seeds and hoes)



EMERGENCY OPERATIONS IN RWANDA

Chart n° 1 : inputs distribution for the farming season "A"

20/10/1994

Organizations	SEEDS							Fertilizers (MT)	Inp	Tridents
	Beans (MT)	Vegetable seeds (Kg)	Sweet potatoes cuttings (1000 packs)	Cassava cuttings (1 000 cuttings)	Maize seeds (MT)	Soya seeds (MT)	Garden peas seeds (MT)			
1. Already distributed										
ACTION NORD-SUD	248				30				12 000	
ACTION NORD-SUD/GTZ	63									
ZOA/FAO	37									
ARMEE DU SALUT/FAO	51									
ARMEE DU SALUT					10				40 000	
CONCERN	405				187					
CONCERN/FAO	296								18 000	
ADEPR	180				65				52 500	
CICR	1 960				270					
CICR/FAO	60								15 000	
AUSTRIAN RELIEF	8									
AUSTRIAN RELIEF/FAO	5				220				20 000	
CARE	150									
CARE/FAO	53				30					
CARE/GTZ					11				2043	
GTZ	57	45								
MSF/GTZ	70									
CRS	130				80				19 000	
WORLD VISION	688	366			182				72 707	
SWISS DISASTER RELIEF	172								3 500	
SWISS DISASTER RELIEF/FAO	134									
TROCAIRE	182				30				63 854	
TROCAIRE/FAO	302									
UNICEF	180									
ADRA/FAO	153								8 000	
S/TOTAL 1	5 584	411	0	0	1 115	0	0	0	326 604	
2. Stocks inside the country										
MSF	125								20 000	
ACTION NORD-SUD	8								1 360	
CICR	100				30				25 000	20 000
CRS	20									
UNICEF										
FAO	420									
GTZ	210	155			59					
S/TOTAL 2	883	155	0	0	109	0	0	0	46 360	20 000

Organizations	SEEDS						Fertilizers (MT)	Hoes	Tridents
	Beans (MT)	Vegetable seeds (Kg)	Sweet potatoes cuttings (1000 packs)	Cassava cuttings (1 000 cuttings)	Maize seeds (MT)	Soya seeds (MT)	Garden peas seeds (MT)		
<i>Donors</i>									
FAO	1 800	5 550						515	132 000
UNICEF	700				500				80 000
UNHCR	500	2 500							
CICR	2 200				330				84 500
ADEPR	180				65				18 000
AUSTRIAN RELIEF	8								15 000
MSF	500				30				35 000
ACTION NORD-SUD	264				110				13 360
CRS	150				400				19 000
CARE	400	22 000			400				40 000
TROCAIRE	250	500			250				63 854
WORLD VISION	750	366			250				84 000
REFUGEE TRUST	100								8 000
LWF									20 000
SWISS DISASTER RELIEF	300	300							150
GIZ	435	200			100				39 000
CONCERN WORLDWIDE	405				187				70 000
ADRA	750								40 000
ARMEE DU SALUT					10				
AFRICARE		83							6 000
TOTAL	9 692	31 499	0	0	2 632	0	0	665	767 714
Minimum needs	8 476	8 480	1 695	84 760	1 695	636	1 695	848	848 000
BILAN (what remains to be provide)			1 695	84 760		636	1 695	183	80 286

Chart n° 2 (following)

Organizations	SEEDS						Fertilizers (MT)	Hoes	Tridents
	Beans (MT)	Vegetable seeds (Kg)	Sweet potatoes cuttings (1000 packs)	Cassava cuttings (1 000 cuttings)	Maize seeds (MT)	Soya seeds (MT)	Garden peas seeds (MT)		
3. Stocks outside the country or purchases in process									
FAO	289	5 550						515	124 000
CARE	250	22 000							
TROCAIRE									
MSF	175								15 000
UNICEF	520				500				80 000
GTZ	35								67 957
S/TOTAL 3	1 269	27 550	0	0	500	0	0	515	286 957
4. What remains to be realized									
UNHCR	500	2 500			500				
WORLD VISION	62				68				11 293
CICR	140				30				7 000
CARE					180				20 000
ACTION NORD-SUD	8								
MSF	200								
CRS									
REFUGEE TRUST	100								8 000
LWF									20 000
AUTRIAN RELIEF									
ADRA	750								
TROCAIRE	68	500			120				
ARMEE DU SALUT					10				
SWISS DISASTER RELIEF	128	300						150	35 500
ADEPR									
GTZ									
AFRICARE		83							6 000
CONCERN WORLDWIDE									
S/TOTAL 4	1 956	3 383	0	0	908	0	0	150	107 793
TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	9 592	31 499	0	0	2 632	0	0	665	767 714
Minimum needs (FAO 9/94)	8 476	8 480	1 695	84 760	1 695	636	1 695	848	848 000
BILAN (what remains to be provided)			1 695	84 760		636	1 695	183	80 286



# RECAPITULATIVE CHARTS FOR FAO'S INPUTS

## 1) ARRIVALS

INPUTS	PROJECTS	SUPPLIERS	COMMITMENT	SUPPLIED
Beans seeds (T)	401/SWE	CEI	180	180
	402/UK	CEI	173	173
	402/UK	MWERU	80	80
	403/ITA	CEI	173	173
	403/ITA	MWERU	80	80
	405/FRA	CEI	74	74
	407/WBK	Coopération Belge	290	120
	407/WBK	MWERU	600	481
	407/WBK	CEI	150	150
Total on beans seeds			1 800	1 511
Hoes (items)	405/FRA	SALTON	8 000	8 000
	404/FIN	?	24 000	
	407/WBK	?	100 000	
Total on hoes			132 000	8 000
Vegetable seeds (kg)	406/AUS	?	1 850	
	407/WBK	?	3 700	
Total on vegetable seeds			5 550	0
Fertilizers (T)	406/AUS	?	172	
	407/WBK	?	343	
Total on fertilizers			515	0

Note : the distribution of arrival seeds among suppliers has to be checked.

### OUTGOINGS

INPUTS	ORGANIZATIONS	QUANTITY AUTHORIZED	TAKEN QUANTITIES
Beans seeds (T)	TROCAIRE	357	302
	Armée du Salut	50	51
	CICR	60	60
	CARE-INTERN.	53	53
	ACTION NORD-SU	90	
	ZOA	151	37
	ADEPR/SDR	179	134
	ADRA	171	153
	CONCERN	300	296
	AUSTRIAN RELIEF	30	5
	CARITAS-RWANDA	210	
Total on beans seeds		1 651	1 091
Hoes (items)	ADRA	8 000	8 000
Total on hoes		8 000	8 000
Vegetable seeds (kg)			
Total on vegetable seeds		0	0
Fertilizers (T)			
Total on fertilizers		0	0

### 3) RECONCILIATION

INPUTS	STOCKS OUTSIDE & PURCHASES IN PROCESS	STOCKS INSIDE THE COUNTRY	WHAT REMAINS TO BE ALLOCATED	WHAT REMAINS TO BE TAKEN
Beans seeds	289	420	150	709
Hoes	124 000	0	124 000	124 000
Vegetable seeds	5 550	0	5 550	5 550
Fertilizers	515	0	515	515

REFUGEE STATISTICS  
19 OCTOBER 1994

(DRAWN FROM SECRETARY GENERAL'S PRESS BRIEFING OF 11 OCTOBER,  
BRITCON SITREP 26 SEPT. 94 AND UNHCR SITREP OF 12 OCTOBER)

**SG Press Briefing:** Rwanda's pre-war population of 7.9 million is now 5 million.

Estimates of displaced: 800,000 - 2 million

More than 2 million refugees in Zaire, Tanzania, Uganda and Burundi.

It is estimated that more than 200,000 former refugees have returned from Burundi and Uganda.

Victims of genocidal slaughter: possibly 1 million.

**UNHCR**

UNHCR, according to the 12 October sitrep, indicates that 453,000 have returned to Rwanda:

- 113,000 through Goma
- 100,000 unregistered across NE borders
- 120,000 from Burundi
- 120,000 from Uganda

**BRITCON:**

BRITCON estimates: (26 September):

1,967,760 displaced in Rwanda of which: 900,000 in Sector 4

Refugees outside of Rwanda:

	<u>BRITCON</u>	<u>HCR (12 October sitrep):</u>
Goma, Zaire:	800,000	850,000
Bukavu, Zaire:	320,000	450,000
Uvira, Zaire:	190,000	146,000
Uganda:	15,000	10,000

(UNHCR estimates approx. 60-70,000 fled Rwanda prior to recent conflict)

Ngara, Tanzania:	300,000	394,000
Karagwe, Tanzania:	98,400	147,461
Burundi:	179,500	199,768

According to UNHCR sitrep of 12 October, there were 14,000 new Rwandese refugee arrivals during the first 9 days of October. Very few refugees are coming directly from Rwanda. Most of those arriving Ngara Province are coming from Burundi, primarily from Muyinga, Kirundo and Ngozi Provinces.

**UNHCR: Total number Rwandan refugees outside Rwanda: 2,155,200**

WHO

FROM: Dr. Kabore, WHO Kigali  
TO: UNREO, sitrep

DONE

WHO has surveyed more than 90% of the health facilities within Rwanda. The survey, undertaken in coordination with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF, was completed on 14 October. The survey gives a comprehensive 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 given. The final report will be ready in ten days.

Dr. Kabore  
UNREO  
sitrep

WHO, in coordination with the Ministry of Health, has set up a Health Information System to enhance the national epidemiological surveillance program. Personnel from the Ministry of Health have been trained to use the software developed by WHO for this purpose.

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

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

WHO has assisted the Ministry of Health in preparing a 12 month <sup>program</sup> contract on safe motherhood. It is expected that this project will commence in January 1995.

Supp  
to ministries

WHO donated a new Toyota Land Cruiser to the Ministry of Health.



World Food  
Programme

Programa  
Mundial  
de Alimentos

Programme  
Alimentaire  
Mondial

برنامج  
الأغذية العالمي

The Food Aid Organization of the United Nations System

To : **Mr. S. KHAN**  
UN Security Coordinator

Date : 14 october 1994  
WFP/274/94

From: **J.L. SIBLOT**  
Deputy C.D.

Please find attached an updated list of WFP staff working with the W.F.P. in Rwanda as requested.

Thank you.

: NC/nl

CC : **Mr. J. François FAIVRE - UNREO**  
Chrono

B.P. 1150  
Kigali, Rwanda  
Tél : 250-76368/74688  
Fax : 250-73550  
Telex : 528 UNDP.

**WFP INTERNATIONAL STAFF (AS AT 10.10.94)**

TITLE	NAME	EOD	TYPE AND DURATION OF POST/NTE	NATIONALITY	DUTY STATION	FAMILY MEMBERS IN RWANDA	RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS	REMARKS
COUNTRY DIRECTOR	TECHESTE ZERGABER		CONTINUING	ERITREAN	KIGALI	N/A		
DEPUTY COUNTRY DIRECTOR	JEAN LUC SIBLOT	23.09.94	22.09.95	FRENCH	KIGALI	N/A		
PROGRAMME OFFICER	JOUKO ALA-OUTINEN	19.08.94	03.03.95	FINNISH	KIGALI	N/A		Assignment NTE 28.02.95
FINANCE OFFICER	JOS LAMERS	02.10.94	01.10.95	DUTCH	KIGALI	N/A		
INFORMATION OFFICER	SUSAN JANE PEARCE	01.10.94	31.12.94	AUSTRALIAN	KIGALI	N/A		TDY 01.10.94 - 25.04.94
EMERGENCY OFFICER	GREG SCOLLARD	30.09.94	29.09.95	U.S.A	GIKINGORO	N/A		
FINANCE OFFICER A.I.	RENATO RICCIARDI	08.94	12.11.94	ITALIAN	KIGALI	N/A		TDY FROM HQS
ADMIN. OFFICER A.I.	NICOLETTA CAPELLI	23.09.94	21.10.94	ITALIAN	KIGALI	N/A		TDY FROM NAIROBI
PROGRAMME OFFICER	J. PIERRE DE MARGERIE	16.01.93	15.01.95	CANADIAN	KIGALI	N/A		
LOGISTICS OFFICER	KLAUS MUEHLSTEFF	10.08.94	15.10.94	GERMAN	KIGALI	N/A		
LOGISTICS OFFICER	DAVE RICHARDSON	10.08.94	28.02.95	U.S.A.	GIKINGORO	N/A		
LOGISTICS OFFICER	Gaute, BIRKELAND	12.10.94	12.01.94	NORWEGIAN	KIGALI	N/A		
LOGISTICS OFFICER	JEAN PIERRE LEROY	07.09.94	07.12.94	FRENCH	KIGALI	N/A		
LOGISTICS OFFICER	ANDREW WILLSON	30.09.94	-	SOUTH AFRICAN	KIGALI	N/A		SECONDMENT
HEAD PROGRAMME SUBSTAT.	FREDERICA SAWYER	ASAP	-	U.S.A	KIGALI	N/A		On transfer from Kenya
LOGISTICS ASSISTANT	ABDUL MUSA ABDALLA	ASAP	-	KENYAN	KIGALI	N/A		On transfer from Kenya
HEAD PROGRAMME	THOMAS GUE	ASAP	-	BRITISH	KIGALI	N/A		On transfer from Kenya
FOOD AID MONITOR	ALI BASHIR	23.12.93	22.12.95	SOMALI	KIGALI	N/A		Duty station to decide
N. SWISS DISASTER RELIEF (SDR) STAFF SECONDED TO WFP: (1)								
LOGISTICS OFFICER	MARC NORMAN		31.10.94		BUTARE	N/A		

# WFP NATIONAL STAFF

TITLE	NAME	EOB	TYPE AND DURATION OF POST/YTE	NATIONALITY	DUTY STATION	FAMILY MEMBERS IN RWANDA	RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS	REMARKS
PROGRAMME OFFICER	ELLIE IYAKAREMYE	10.01.94	09.04.95	Rwandese	KIGALI			
DRIVER	JEAN PAUL KAMATALI	17.07.89	31.12.94	"	"			
MESSENGER	ANDRE KAMANANGA	06.01.90	31.03.95	"	"			
SECRETARY	BEATA KABAYUNDO	01.01.90	31.12.94	"	"			At present in NAIROBI
DRIVER	CLEMONT NIYIBIZI	22.12.93	31.10.94	"	"			
RADIO OPERATOR	AGNES MUKAMISHA	13.11.93	31.10.94	"	"			
HEALTH PROGRAMME OFFICER	ISAAC SENYONI	12.09.94	11.12.94	"	"			
ADMIN ASSISTANT	PASCAL SIMBIZI	22.07.93	31.10.94	"	"			
SECRETARY	LOUISE NIBAGWIRE	18.02.93	31.10.94	"	"			
SECRETARY	BELLANCILLE UMUKOBWA	09.09.94	31.10.94	"	"			
INPUT DATA CLERK	ERIC RUBAYIZA	03.10.94	31.10.94	"	"			
INPUT DATA CLERK	ALINE BIZIMANA	10.10.94	31.10.94	"	"			
RADIO OPERATOR	JEAN DE DIEU KAMANZI	12.09.94	31.10.94	"	"			
RECEPTIONIST	ERIC RUKIRAMABA	19.09.94	31.10.94	"	"			
DRIVER	MICHEL MASOKUBONA	01.08.94	31.10.94	"	"			
DRIVER	MOHAMMED NTAMBARA	30.07.94	31.10.94	"	"			
DRIVER	ANDRE KINYANGWA	17.08.94	31.10.94	"	"			
DRIVER	PIERRE MULINZI	10.10.94	31.10.94	"	"			
GARDENER	INNOCENT HABIMANA	27.07.94	31.10.94	"	"			

## WFP NATIONAL STAFF

TITLE	NAME	EOD	TYPE AND DURATION OF POST/NT	NATIONALITY	DUTY STATION	FAMILY MEMBERS IN RWANDA	RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS	REMARKS
WATCHMAN	CALLIXTE NDAYISABA	01.03.94	31.10.94	Rwandese	KIGALI			
WATCHMAN	DISMAS GAHAMANYI	17.07.94	31.10.94	"	"			
WATCHMAN	INNOCENT KAYINGA	17.07.94	31.10.94	"	"			
WATCHMAN	EVARISTE KARERANGABO	17.07.94	31.10.94	"	"			
CLEANER	DEVOTA MUREBWAYIRE	18.08.94	31.10.94	"	"			
CLEANER	THEODOR NIYITEGEKA	01.02.94	31.10.94	"	"			
WATCHMAN	TARCHISSE RENZAHO	19.08.94	31.10.94	"	"			
WATCHMAN	VEDASTE MPAKANYE	23.08.94	31.10.94	"	"			
WATCHMAN	EMILE NSENGUMUREMYI	23.08.94	31.10.94	"	"			
WATCHMAN	MARTIN MAGORWA	23.08.94	31.10.94	"	"			
SUPERVISOR	JEAN BAPTISTE HAVUGIMANA	10.09.94	31.10.94	"	"			
ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR	JUDITH NYIRARUKUNDO	22.08.94	31.10.94	"	"			
STOREKEEPER	THEOPHILE KAMANA	15.07.93	31.10.94	"	"			
TALLY CLERK	JACQUELINE MUKABALISA	08.09.94	31.10.94	"	"			
TALLY CLERK	EMMANUEL RUUGIRO	03.09.94	31.10.94	"	"			
CLEANER	AUGUSTIN BENIMANA	25.08.94	31.10.94	"	"			
CLEANER	VIATEUR MANITEGEKA	25.08.94	31.10.94	"	"			
WATCHMAN	CASIMIR SEBISHIHE	30.08.94	31.10.94	"	"			
WATCHMAN	ISMAEL SALIM	31.08.94	31.10.94	"	"			
WATCHMAN	VENUSTE MUTUYIMANA	03.09.94	31.10.94	"	"			



**WFP NATIONAL STAFF**

TITLE	NAME	EOD	TYPE AND DURATION OF POST/NT	NATIONALITY	DUTY STATION	FAMILY MEMBERS IN RWANDA	RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS	REMARKS
STOREKEEPER	PASCAL SEBYATSI	22.08.94	31.10.94	Rwandese	KIGALI			
TALLY CLERK	BAPTISTE HATEGEKIMANA	02.09.94	31.10.94	"	"			
TALLY CLERK	LEONARD SINDWANIRUBUSA	02.09.94	31.10.94	"	"			
CLEANER	J.P. MUNYANDERA	25.08.94	31.10.94	"	"			
CLEANER	ANNONCIATA NYIRAMAFARANGA	02.09.94	31.10.94	"	"			
WATCHMAN	ALOYS BAZAYIRE	07.09.94	31.10.94	"	"			
WATCHMAN	DIDACE NDAYAMBAJE	31.08.94	31.10.94	"	"			
WATCHMAN	MATHIAS GASHUMBA	08.09.94	31.10.94	"	"			
WATCHMAN	ABDALLAH SIMPUNGA	02.09.94	31.10.94	"	"			
STOREKEEPER	J.MICHEL NZABANDORA	02.07.93	31.10.94	"	"			
TALLY CLERK	FELICIEN NKULIKIYIMFURA	02.08.94	31.10.94	"	"			
TALLY CLERK	ISAE MUTUYIMANA	19.08.94	31.10.94	"	"			
CLEANER	VALENS MURENZI	26.08.94	31.10.94	"	"			
CLEANER	JOHN GASIGWA	31.08.94	31.10.94	"	"			
WATCHMAN	DEOGRATIUS NZIGIYE	28.08.94	31.10.94	"	"			
WATCHMAN	ALOYS HABIMANA	02.09.94	31.10.94	"	"			
WATCHMAN	BONIFACE KAREERA	15.08.94	31.10.94	"	"			
WATCHMAN	J.PAUL MBANZABIGWI	15.08.94	31.10.94	"	"			
WATCHMAN	LEON MBONYIMPAMVU	07.09.94	31.10.94	"	"			

**WFP NATIONAL STAFF**

TITLE	NAME	EOD	TYPE AND DURATION OF POST/NTE	NATIONALITY	DUTY STATION	FAMILY MEMBERS IN RWANDA	RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS	REMARKS
TALLY CLERK	ANSELM RUTAGARAMA	14.03.94	31.10.94	Rwandese	KIGALI			
TALLY CLERK	J. PIERRE HIGIRO	08.03.94	31.10.94	"	"			
CLEANER	P. CELESTIN BAZIRWIHA	02.09.94	31.10.94	"	"			
WATCHMAN	DIOGENE NGABONZIZA	02.09.94	31.10.94	"	"			
WATCHMAN	P. CANISIUS NILINGIYIMANA	06.09.94	31.10.94	"	"			
WATCHMAN	SYL VAIN HABIYEZE	25.08.94	31.10.94	"	"			
CLEANER	ALPHONSE KATAGORAMA	23.09.94	31.10.94	"	"			
WATCHMAN	WENCESLAS UKULIKIYMFURA	01.09.94	31.10.94	"	"			

N. Capelli (A:\Sec.list) 10.10.94

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# ◆ UNHCR BULLETIN ◆

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Volume 1 Issue 1

Kigali

October

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## UNHCR OPERATIONS IN RWANDA

The smoke had not yet cleared when the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees returned to Kigali in mid-July to pick up the pieces of its war-shattered operations in Rwanda.

Virtually all of the 270,000 Burundi refugees the Office had been assisting in the country before fighting broke out on 6 April had disappeared, except for a few thousands. But there were other pressing tasks. The war had forced from their homes close to half of Rwanda's 7.3 million population. Now that the shooting was over, attention centered on help for both refugees and displaced people.

Thousands of Rwandese refugees have been returning spontaneously to Rwanda; many for the first time in three decades. UNHCR provided material assistance to 80,000 spontaneous returnees from Uganda and to some 200,000 returnees who came through other borders.

Security concerns in refugee camps in asylum countries coupled with prevailing or perceived insecurity in their villages of origin inside Rwanda have so far prevented UNHCR from organizing a voluntary repatriation program for some 2 million Rwandese refugees in Zaire, Tanzania, Burundi and Uganda.

With a budget of \$21 million, UNHCR has steadily expanded operations in the country. Aside from its main office in Kigali, UNHCR has opened five sub-offices in Gisenyi, Cyangugu, Gikongoro, Butare and Kibungo and a sixth one is being planned for the Prefecture of Byumba. These offices coordinate assistance to returnees, including transportation to their home areas, distribution of take-home family packages which include food, blankets, soap, mats, kitchen utensils, seeds and agricultural tools.

In some areas, plastic sheeting, seeds, tools and veterinary products are provided. Funds have been made available for the rehabilitation of water facilities, schools, hospitals and clinics. UNHCR is supporting programs for the sick, elderly and unaccompanied minors.

UNHCR is reinforcing the government's capability to handle its day-to-day affairs. Seven cars have so far been provided. More vehicles, including motorbikes, will soon be turned over to the government.

### Rwanda Shuttle Service

UNHCR has fielded 33 lorries and 46 buses to transport spontaneous returnees and displaced people. These vehicles are operated by the International Organization for Migration, which also has its own fleet of 25 lorries. British Direct Aid services the vehicles and provides some spare parts. Both organisations are funded by UNHCR.

The UNHCR fleet has ferried over 80,000 of the 200,000 Rwandese transported by United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations since August. About 20,000 internally displaced persons from camps in the southwest were among those transported by UNHCR.

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## Way stations for returnees

Spontaneous returnees are picked up by buses or lorries and brought to way stations and transit centers in Rwanda. These facilities have been set up mainly in abandoned schools and public buildings along roads leading from refugee centers in Bukavu and Goma in Zaire. A way station at Kibungo handles returnees from Tanzanian camps. The way stations at Butare and Cyangugu also serve internally displaced persons.

At the way stations, the returnees are registered to determine final destinations and for monitoring purposes. They are provided 10-day food rations of flour, beans, oil and salt from the World Food Program, and high protein biscuits, blankets, mats, jerry cans, buckets and pots from UNHCR.

The stations have water and sanitation facilities. Fuelwood is given to those spending the night there and have to cook food. The sick are taken to nearby hospitals.

The three main way stations in the Gisenyi-Ruhengeri area -- operated by CARE International and financed by UNHCR -- also serve as monitoring points for spontaneous returnees. In the first three weeks of October, these way stations reported an average of 2,000 returnees per day. Many of them were refugees who left 30 years ago and had sought asylum in places in Zaire as far as Kinshasa.

More than 82,000 returnees have received assistance from the way stations since they were set up in August. Some of them lived in the vicinity of the way stations and did not need transport.

## Internally displaced people

UNHCR provides transport and material assistance for people leaving the camps for the internally displaced in Cyangugu, Gikongoro and Butare in the southwest to go back to their homes. Arrangements with local authorities are made before the arrival of the displaced at their final destinations.

**UNHCR assistance is geared to solutions for the internally displaced. UNHCR staff register and provide transport, food and non-food items to those leaving the displaced camps.** They also arrange reception at final destinations of "Operation Homeward" launched by the United Nations Assistance Mission In Rwanda (UNAMIR) late last month to return the displaced to their home villages.

## Health and social services

UNHCR is providing funds for the rehabilitation of hospitals and clinics. In the Gisenyi-Ruhengeri region, the Office is helping organize together with the Ministry of Health, Save the Children Fund and Medecins Sans Frontieres a training program for health workers.

Three hospitals and 32 dispensaries have been rehabilitated in Gisenyi and Ruhengeri but they lack workers to operate them. The training program is for junior medical aides and nursing students. It is designed to prepare them to take over eventually from NGOS.

UNHCR works closely with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and NGOs in family tracing and unification programs for some 100,000 unaccompanied children in Rwanda -- 25 percent of whom are returnees.

## Caring for the old exiles

Currently, a large proportion of the spontaneous returnees in Rwanda are people who fled from earlier waves of pre-April 1994 ethnic upheavals. About 75 percent of the most recent arrivals in the northwestern frontier belong to these groups of exiles. Some of them come through Goma and others arrive in the middle of the night in canoes from across Lake Kivu. Scores also slip in from Bukavu, Idjwi island and Burundi.

Commonly denominated as the "old caseload", they brought in new dimensions to the refugee/returnee equation both to the Government and to aid agencies. With land being the most precious commodity in an overpopulated Rwanda, the sudden arrival of the "old caseload" and their occupation of houses and lands vacated by those who recently sought asylum in neighbouring countries, poses a serious problem of land tenure/ownership. With UNHCR funding, the Ministry for Rehabilitation is surveying Kigali to determine the number of spontaneous returnees from the old caseload who are currently living in the capital. Some previously unallocated public land has already been earmarked for them: in Gisenyi Prefecture and other similar land is being surveyed in Kibungo and Bugasera. Under the Arusha Accords, UNHCR is expected to take the lead in resourcing funds for this returnee caseload, whose requirements are inevitably different and are more than those of the latest wave of refugees.

◆  
**UNHCR FUNDED PROJECTS IN RWANDA****SITUATION REPORT**

Agency	Amount	Activity	Place
Africa Humanitarian Action	\$ 200,000	Health	Tare Kabarondo
CARE	1,224,825	Way Stations	Gisenyi Ruhengeri Bigogwe Butare
British Direct Aid	1,083,063	Workshop	Kigali
International Organization for Migration	1,329,800	Transport	Rwanda
Lutheran World Federation	208,100	Warehousing	Kigali
Concern	129,570	Way station	Kigali Ruhengeri
International Rescue Committee	17,750	Way station	Cyangugu
Austrian Relief Program	156,170	NFI+Seeds	Byumba
ADRA	139,250	NFI+Seeds	Byumba
Norwegian People's Aid	563,000	Hospitals	Cyangugu Nyagatare
International Medical Corps	119,820	Hospital	Kibungo
Africa Education Fund	325,350	Health	East Kibungo
Medicos en catastrophe	272,424	Health	Mbuye
Save the Children (UK)	232,874	Unaccompanied	Rwanda



DRAFT

The Food Aid Organization of the United Nations System - Rwanda Operation

## **WFP ASSISTED FOOD STAMP PROGRAMME**

### **1. Background of the project**

The food stamp project is a result of various conversations and requests by the local authorities for WFP to assist the vulnerable individuals in the Kigali city. In July 1994, the Government of Rwanda requested WFP to carry out general food distribution in the city, however, WFP found the general food distribution unnecessary due to dis-incentive for the markets to re-open, furthermore, the overall nutritional status seemingly did not require extensive food distribution.

Since July, the situation has improved tremendously in the city and the markets have been revived and the population now numbers at approximately 250,000. In July 1994 it was estimated that there were some 30,000 people. Prior to the events in April 1994, the population was estimated at 400,000.

Furthermore, over the past month, the interest to assist the vulnerable individuals has expanded beyond Kigali Prefecture. Currently, there are several NGOs who are interested in implementing this programme in other parts of the country. This programme is likely to expand to nationwide over the first six months. However, the main target area of the project is Kigali city.

### **2. Goal of the project**

The overall goal of the project is to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable individuals. Secondly, the project will provide short-term food assistance to returnees in transit in Kigali city in order for them to continue their journey home.

### **3. Beneficiaries of the project**

Despite the improved situation since July 1994, there are vulnerable individuals who require external assistance. The WFP assisted food-stamp programme will target these individuals. The criteria for selection will be carefully selected to avoid duplication

with other similar programmes and to better assist the needy individuals. In addition to the vulnerable individuals, the project will assist the transiting returnees who are brought to Kigali by various organizations or individuals. These people are often left at the Prefecture of Kigali without any means of obtaining food or other assistance.

The programme will also target selected voluntary foster families who have more than 3 own children and are taking care of one or more un-accompanied children. These families will be selected by the agencies, NGOs who are working on the un-accompanied children's programmes and assisting the foster families. The selection criteria will be carefully set in order to avoid the massive influx of families claiming to be eligible for the programme.

The project will target the following beneficiaries at the pilot stage:

- i. Severely handicapped individuals who are malnourished and have no other means for obtaining food.  
(persons who cannot move without assistance or have two or more limbs missing)
- ii. Mentally handicapped individuals who are in poor health and are capable of preparing food themselves
- iii. Elderly individuals who are over 60 years old and are in poor health or nutritional status.
- iv. Single parent families who have more than 3 children under 7 years old and that the children are malnourished.
- v. Foster families who take care one of more children at their households. These families must have three or more own children and are selected by the implementing agencies. Only families who have malnourished children will be allowed to enter the programme. The food assistance in these cases will not be continued more than 6 months.
- v. Returnees who have been brought to Kigali by various organizations or individuals. The responsible authority must certify that he/she has transported the people to Kigali and that the people are at the transit points only temporarily. Only one week food ration will be provided to this category.

The project will initially be implemented in the most populated sectors of the city, namely in Nyamirambo, Kiovu-Pauvre, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_. Selected communities outside Kigali Prefecture will be also included as there are agencies and NGOs who have programmes in these communities.

The overall number of people in the first five categories will amount to about 2,000 families and in the last category, about 1000 families.

#### 4. Food ration

The food ration in the first five categories will provide approximately half of daily calorie and protein requirements. The exact quantities of the monthly family food rations are modified for the distribution purposes to avoid extensive scooping of the food and the dividing the oil tins.

Initially, three commodities are included in the food basket, should there be need to include nutritionally high value food, the composition of the food basket will be modified accordingly. The food rations are based on the two types of target beneficiaries:

##### A) Food ration for vulnerable individuals requiring nutritional assistance:

COMMODITY	DAILY RATION (INDIVIDUAL)	DAILY RATION (FAMILY OF 5 MEMBERS)	MONTHLY RATION (FAMILY) MODIFIED FOR DISTRIBUTION	DAILY CALORIE CONTENT/PERSON AND DAILY PROTEIN CONTENT/PERSON
CEREAL	175 GR	875 GR	25 KG	588 CAL. / 16 GR PROT.
PULSES	60 GR	300 GR	10 KG	201 CAL. / 12 GR PROT.
VEG. OIL	15 GR	75 GR	3 KG (1 TIN)	133 CAL. / ---
TOTALS:	250 GR	1,250 GR	38 KG	922 CAL. / 28 GR PROT.

##### B) Food ration for the returnees for one week:

COMMODITY	DAILY RATION (INDIVIDUAL)	DAILY RATION (FAMILY OF 5 MEMBERS)	WEEKLY RATION (FAMILY) MODIFIED FOR DISTRIBUTION	DAILY CALORIE CONTENT/PERSON AND DAILY PROTEIN CONTENT/PERSON
CEREAL	175 GR	875 GR	6 KG	588 CAL. / 16 GR PROT.
PULSES	60 GR	300 GR	2 KG	201 CAL. / 12 GR PROT.
VEG. OIL	15 GR	75 GR	0.5 KG	133 CAL. / ---
TOTALS:	250 GR	1,250 GR	5.5 KG	922 CAL. / 28 GR PROT.

#### 5. Implementation of the programme

The WFP assisted food stamp programme will be initially implemented in the Kigali Prefecture and in the selected communities outside the city. The selection of the sectors in Kigali is based on the characteristics of the neighbourhoods, whereby only the poor sectors can participate in the programme at the initial stage. The communities outside Kigali are selected by the implementing partners.



The programme will be implemented by an intermediate NGO's who will ensure the technical follow-up of the programme. The overall executing agency of the programme in Kigali will be the Kigali Prefecture Office. The Prefet of Kigali will be the project director. WFP will organize workshops for the sectoral social workers and to the NGO representatives. Initially only 4 sectors will be able to participate, therefore there will only be four social workers who will be able to issue food-stamps to the beneficiaries.

The programme is based on the individual food-stamps that are given to the beneficiaries. The selection of the beneficiaries is done by the social workers according to the criteria. The actual handing of the food-stamps will be done during the course of the month and each stamp is valid for one week after it is issued.

The food stamps are pre-printed cards with a duplicate copy. They are numbered from 0001-2000. Each stamp bears the original seals of WFP, Prefecture of Kigali and the Implementing agency.

When the stamp is issue, a duplicate copy is given to the warehouse who in turn issues the food to the beneficiary. At the end of each month, a list of the beneficiaries and the overall quantity of food is forwarded to WFP. As the stamp has a date when the food is to be collected, the continuation of the programme is ensured on a monthly basis. Renewal of each stamp is by no means automatic, each ration is handed out on a individual basis and only after a visit to the family/person is effected by the Sectoral Social worker. There will be cases when a family/person is disconnected from the programme if the situation improves. The programme will be enlarged should there be need for it.

Following NGOs have expressed their interest in the programme:

Action Nord-Sud: Are currently conducting a nationwide survey on disabled people. They are interested in assisting disabled people in various communities. Furthermore, they are interested in supporting other groups than disabled in the community of Rutongo. Action Nord-Sud nationwide survey and listing of disabled people will serve as resource for other agencies involved in the programme and also as a monitoring mechanism for the Kigali programme.

IRC: Are interested in supporting selected foster families in the community of Rwagamana.

SCF-US: Interested in the assisting in the implementation of the programme in Kigali, especially, they are interested in assisting the foster families. SCF-US are also interested in assisting in the over monitoring and assessment of the selection of beneficiaries.

Contact: Jay Zimmermann  
on 204 674 1500

## **6. Monitoring of the Programme**

The overall responsibility of the monitoring of the programme is ensured by the implementing agencies and the Prefecture of Kigali and WFP. The implementing agencies will follow-up of that the selection of the beneficiaries is adhered. The Prefecture of Kigali is responsible for the warehouses and that proper food rations are given out. WFP will ensure that the programme is followed according to the guidelines.

## **7. Phase out of the programme**

The programme will have an initial duration of two months, i.e. November and December 1994. There will be an evaluation of the programme at the end of December when the whole procedure and execution of the programme is scrutinized. This evaluation will produce a comprehensive continuation format of the programme. During the initial two months, the phase-out of the programme will be developed.

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## **WFP MONETISATION PROJECT IN RWANDA - PROGRAMME CONCEPT**

WFP experience of the monetisation over the past few years has demonstrated that monetisation is an effective tool in the post-emergency situation to implement projects that have financial requirements.

For the project objectives to be met, monetisation must be run on a commercial basis but with clear objectives for the marketing of the commodities as well as for the reflow funds use. WFP is proposing a composition various commodities, totalling to 3,000 mt from the donor countries for the period of January - June 1995, which are projected to earn approximately US\$ 1,7 million. The overall plan for the allocation of the funds will be discussed at later stage, however, health-facilities and infrastructural rehabilitation at community level are being discussed currently.

Possible commodities for the project are as follows:

Vegetable oil:	1,000 mt
Wheat flour:	500 mt
Sugar:	500 mt
Rice:	1,000 mt

WFP would be responsible for the transport and warehousing of the commodities allocated to the monetisation project. Initial discussions with CARE International to participate in the sales procedure of the commodities are currently being held. USAID is interested to participating in the allocation of funds and in the selection of the projects. It is necessary to seek a national counterpart for the project. Possibly the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration could participate. WFP would also act as a financial controller of the project and participate as equal partner in the project selection process.

The monetisation project would not only be done at Kigali central market level but would be extended to the regions as well. Actual tenders therefore will be done country-wide, this would enable the small traders all over the country to participate. This approach would have a positive impact on lowering the market prices in the country as the overall supply of commodities would be increased. Current market prices are approximately 2 or in some cases 3 fold compared to pre-war situation of April 1994.

The project is at its initial stage. A comprehensive feasibility study should be carried out in the country to determine the level of interest for the project and to assess the local marketing mechanisms and physical money supply. However, if there is sufficient interest at the donor level to this project, the call-forward of the commodities should be initiated without delay to avoid further delays. In case the feasibility study shows that there is no interest to this project, the commodities could eventually be given to a local food security project.

## **2 Assistance to the Agricultural Sector**

The provision of agricultural inputs in Rwanda prior to the end of the current planting season is an urgent priority. However, in the absence of an effective and widespread structure of Ministry of Agriculture personnel, the role of distribution will be taken on largely by the international agencies.

A working group, comprising ICRC, FAO, WFP, UNHCR, and a number of NGOs, has been formed in Kigali to ensure that this exercise is co-ordinated effectively. WFP is working within this structure to ensure that seed and tool distributions are made at the same time as relief food distributions, and is transporting seeds both to and within the country.

## **3 Support to the Relief and Rehabilitation Management Unit (RRMU)**

WFP has been approached by the Minister of State for Rehabilitation and Social Integration to provide assistance in the establishment of a Government unit to co-ordinate relief and rehabilitation activities in Rwanda. The RRMU will have an administrative structure extending to the Prefecture and Commune levels and will work closely with the international humanitarian community.

A pilot office is currently being set up in Byumba prefecture. WFP is seeking bilateral funding to support the expansion of this initiative.

## **4 Assistance to Unaccompanied Children**

WFP is presently providing food for approximately 5,000 unaccompanied children in orphanages in Kigali, Butare and Byumba. In addition to supplying rations to the orphans themselves, WFP is also supporting food-for-work schemes in many areas for the rehabilitation or establishment of centres for orphans.

Estimates made by the recent FAO/WFP Assessment Mission place the number of orphans currently within Rwanda at approximately 70,000. As new orphanages are established throughout the country, WFP plans to cover the major part of this caseload, through feeding programmes implemented by UNICEF, NGOs and the Church.

## **WFP RWANDA EMERGENCY/REHABILITATION PROGRAMME (10.10.94)**

### **A. BACKGROUND/CONTEXT**

*Following the progressive normalization of security conditions and the resumption of social and economic activities in the country, WFP has started implementing its rehabilitation strategy for Rwanda. Although the priority in the short term is to continue emergency operations, the overriding objective for WFP, and for all agencies operating in Rwanda, is the gradual transition from relief to rehabilitation activities.*

*The main areas where WFP is presently supplying emergency food aid remains the assistance to Internal Displaced Populations, Returnees (from Zaire, Tanzania and Uganda), and Vulnerable Groups, notably unaccompanied children. Also considered as an urgent priority is the "Seed Protection" programme.*

*At the rehabilitation level, WFP is presently at the designing/implementation phases of its intervention. WFP is supporting the education and public service sectors by providing FFW assistance. WFP will also be considering the possibility of developing FFW projects in other sectors such as infrastructures and health.*

### **B. WFP CURRENT PROJECTS**

1. **TITLE: ASSISTANCE TO INTERNAL DISPLACED POPULATIONS (IDPs)**  
**REGION:** Gikongoro  
**CASELOAD:** 160,000  
**PROJECTED DURATION:** July 1994 to July 1995  
**PARTNER ORG.:** CARE Int/AICF  
**DESCRIPTION:** As other organizations, such as ICRC, CRS and CARITAS, WFP is providing food assistance to IDPs living in camps. Given the apparent security problems persisting in some areas of the country, it is difficult, at this stage, to envisage when the IDPs will be able to return to their villages. The current planting season being completed in the next few days, it has to be considered that most of the displaced population will remain dependant on external assistance at least until the July 1995 harvest.
2. **TITLE: ASSISTANCE TO RETURNEES FROM ZAIRE**  
**REGION:** North-west  
**CASELOAD:** 50,000/month  
**PROJECTED DURATION:** July 1994 to January 1995/Jun 1995  
**PARTNER ORG.:** CARE Int/AMERICARE  
**DESCRIPTION:** Four "Waystations" have been established along the Gisenyi-Ruhengeri-Kigali road, where returnees receive food, health-care, water and

shelter (to the extent possible). CARE is presently considering the opening of an additional waystation which would increase the total capacity of these stations to 2,300 returnees/day. WFP is providing food assistance (10 day/ration) to the waystations, and also biscuits to several "Transit Feeding" centres along the same road. The repatriation rate through the North-western corridor has, however, been less than expected (the initial working figure having been established at 100,000/month) and recent developments preclude the possibility of accurately predicting the repatriation rate for the near future. Special provisions will also be taken to ensure food availability in areas to which refugees are returning (see below section D1).

3. **TITLE: ASSISTANCE TO RETURNEES FROM UGANDA**  
**REGION: North-east**  
**CASELOAD: 65,000**  
**PROJECTED DURATION: September 1994 to January 1995/July 1995**  
**PARTNER ORG.: UNHCR/ADRA/ARP (Austrian Relief Programme)**  
**DESCRIPTION: It is estimated that approximately 100,000 "old" refugees, from outflows previous to 1994, will be returning from Uganda and resettling in Rwanda. WFP and UNHCR are presently providing food and NFIs (including seeds and tools) in order to help develop agricultural self-sufficiency. However, as returnees continue to cross the north-eastern border, humanitarian assistance beyond the January 1995 harvest will probably have to be programmed.**
4. **TITLE: SEED PROTECTION (1)**  
**REGION: Kigali-Rwamagana**  
**CASELOAD: 200,000**  
**PROJECTED DURATION: July 1994 to January 1995**  
**PARTNER ORG.: CARE Intl**  
**DESCRIPTION: The food production capacity of the Rwandan agricultural sector has been severely affected by the civil strife. Relief agencies and NGOs are providing basic agricultural inputs (seed, tools, fertilizers) to help secure rapid restoration of domestic crop production in order to reduce reliance on food aid and assist the resettlement of the rural population. In conjunction to the distribution of those inputs, WFP is supplying food rations to deter beneficiaries from eating the seeds, and help maintain the nutritional intake of the target population until the next harvest in January 1995.**
5. **TITLE: SEED PROTECTION (2)**  
**REGION: Butare prefecture**  
**CASELOAD: 350,000**  
**PROJECTED DURATION: September 1994 to January 1995**  
**PARTNER ORG.: ICRC/MSF-F/CRS**  
**DESCRIPTION: Cf. above paragraph 4.**
6. **TITLE: SEED PROTECTION (3)**  
**REGION: Rutongo prefecture**  
**CASELOAD: 30,000**  
**PROJECTED DURATION: September 1994 to January 1995**  
**PARTNER ORG.: Action Nord-sud**  
**DESCRIPTION: Cf. above paragraph 4.**

7. **TITLE: SEED PROTECTION (4)**  
**REGION:** Kibuye/Cyangugu  
**CASELOAD:** 105,000  
**PROJECTED DURATION:** October 1994 to January 1995  
**PARTNER ORG.:** CRWRC (Christian Reformed World Relief Committee)/ADEPR (Association des Eglises Pentecote du Rwanda)  
**DESCRIPTION:** Cf. above paragraph 4.
8. **TITLE: SEED PROTECTION (5)**  
**REGION:** Kayenzi-Gitarama  
**CASELOAD:** 40,000  
**PROJECTED DURATION:** October 1994 to January 1995  
**PARTNER ORG.:** Salvation Army  
**DESCRIPTION:** Cf. above paragraph 4.
9. **TITLE: UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN (UAC)/SEVERAL PROJECTS**  
**REGION:** Nationwide  
**CASELOAD:** 5,000 (Projected caseload: up to 40,000)  
**PROJECTED DURATION:** July 1994 to July 1995  
**PARTNER ORG.:** Several NGOs  
**DESCRIPTION:** WFP is presently providing food for approximately 5,000 UAC living in orphanages and other centres for UAC. Estimates place the number of total UAC within Rwanda at approximately 70,000, and outside Rwanda at approximately 30,000. As new centres for UAC are established throughout the country, WFP plans to cover part of this caseload through feeding programmes implemented by NGOs and the Church.
- 10 **TITLE: SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING FOR IDPs**  
**REGION:** Gikongoro  
**CASELOAD:** 32,000  
**PROJECTED DURATION:** September 1994 to July 1995  
**PARTNER ORG.:** MSF-F/SCK-UK  
**DESCRIPTION:** As complementary assistance to its general distribution of food in the IDP camps of Gikongoro, WFP is providing CSB and High-energy biscuits for supplementary feeding activities. The target beneficiaries are children under five, pregnant and breast-feeding women.
- 11 **TITLE: PRISONER FEEDING**  
**REGION:** Nationwide  
**CASELOAD:** 2,500 (Projected caseload: 12,000)  
**PROJECTED DURATION:** September 1994 to January 1995  
**PARTNER ORG.:** Ministry of Internal Affairs/ICRC  
**DESCRIPTION:** WFP is currently providing a full ration to prisoners at the Kigali prison. The expansion of this assistance to other state prison, notably in Butare, Gitarama and Kibungo is under consideration.

### **C. WFP COMMITMENTS/FORTHCOMING PROJECTS**

#### **1. TITLE: FFW/PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS**

**REGION:** Nationwide

**CASELOAD:** Approximately 10,000

**PROJECTED DURATION:** October 1994 to January 1995

**PARTNER ORG.:** Ministry of Primary and Secondary  
Education/UNICEF/NGOs

**DESCRIPTION:** The rehabilitation of the education sector in Rwanda, following the end of the civil strife, has been identified as a priority sector given the start of the school year in September. Following WFP/UNICEF/Ministry of Education discussions regarding rehabilitation of the Rwandan primary school sector, it was agreed that a joint rapid response action would be design and would include a nationwide FFW/Incentives programme for teachers and administrative staff of all primary schools. This assistance might be expanded to include secondary school teachers; discussions at this level are currently taking place between WFP, UNESCO, the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education and NGOs (CUAMM and Rwanda Education Foundation 2000). The possibility of implementing a "school feeding" programme for pupils is also under consideration.

#### **2. TITLE: FFW/PUBLIC SECTOR**

**REGION:** Kigali

**CASELOAD:** 5,000

**PROJECTED DURATION:** October 1994 to January 1995

**PARTNER ORG.:** Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

**DESCRIPTION:** The GOR current effort to re-establish a functional public sector is significantly hampered by the lack of cash resources. WFP assistance is designed to bridge this gap and to "kick-start" the system. WFP will provide food incentives to the public sector workers who otherwise would work without any compensation. WFP assistance will initially concentrate in the Kigali prefecture and be gradually extended to other prefectures.

### **D. PRIORITY SECTORS**

#### **1. RELIEF ASSISTANCE TO RESIDENT/LOCAL POPULATIONS**

*In several areas of the country, food relief operations will likely have to be implemented/expanded to assist resident populations and/or refugees populations resettling. Significant crop losses for the July 1994 harvest, and limited agricultural activity during the current planting season (given the displacement of populations) will mean continued food assistance until the July 1995 harvest. Initial estimates of resident populations in need of food assistance until January 1994 are as follows :*

<i>Gitarama prefecture</i>	<i>500,000</i>
<i>Kibuye prefecture</i>	<i>200,000</i>
<i>Gikongoro prefecture</i>	<i>150,000</i>
<i>North-east region</i>	<i>200,000</i>



## **2. ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE GROUPS/SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING**

*Preliminary findings following the end of the civil strife indicate that the nutritional status of vulnerable groups in some areas of the country is precarious. WFP has undertaken discussions with the Ministry of Health, UN agencies and NGOs on the establishment of a systematic approach to this problem. WFP has discussed with the World Bank and UNDP the possibility of revitalizing the "Assistance to vulnerable groups under the PNAS (Programme National d'Action Sociale)" project (WFP project RWA 4244). As initially designed, the project, which started in July 1993, aimed at protecting vulnerable groups from food insecurity. The main objectives of this nationwide project were to support (1) nutritional services (2) AIDS-affected families and (3) and orphanages, notably by providing dietary supplements to the targeted beneficiaries. WFP is presently considering the possibility of restructuring the project in order to adapt it to the current post-war context. The World Bank and UNDP, which were involved in the project before the war, have already given their support to this initiative.*

## **3. FFW/"SEEDS MULTIPLICATION" PROGRAMME**

*A rapid revival of the agricultural sector is a basic condition for food security in Rwanda. Many humanitarian organizations are providing imported seeds of major crops. In respect to vegetatively propagated crops, such as sweet potatoes and Cassava which require large volumes of inputs and material, importation can not be considered. The possibility of implementing a rapid seed multiplication programme within the country, in order to provide enough planting material required for the January-July 1995 planting season, is currently under way. WFP food aid will be considered as partial payment for such a programme which requires intensive manpower. This programme would be developed and implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, FAO and NGOs.*

## **4. FFW/INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION**

*Given the Government's lack of cash resources to support labour intensive schemes, WFP is considering providing food assistance for programmes to rebuilt infrastructures. Priorities will be the re-establishment of electricity and water supply networks, which WFP is supporting through the GTZ (Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit). WFP will also support rehabilitation of deforested lands in collaboration with FAO.*

## **5. INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING AND PROGRAMME FOLLOW UP**

**A. SUPPORT TO THE RELIEF AND REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT** *WFP has been approached by the Ministry of State for Rehabilitation and Social Integration to provide assistance in the establishment of*

*Government unit to coordinate relief and rehabilitation activities in Rwanda. The Relief and Rehabilitation Management Unit (RRMU) will have an administrative structure extending to the prefecture and commune levels and will work closely with the international humanitarian community. A pilot office is currently being set up in the Byumba prefecture. WFP is seeking bilateral funding to support the expansion of this initiative.*

**B. MONETIZATION**

*WFP CO is appealing to multilateral donors for a high value of bilateral programme food aid to Rwanda. Dutch, Swiss, USAID representatives and visiting European parliamentarians have already been approached in this regard. This monetization scheme would be implemented with the objective of using the generated funds to support institutional building programmes as well as to procure locally NFIs badly needed to complement WFP's inputs. Items monetized would include 20,000MTs of sugar and 5,000MTs of powdered milk.*

**E. FOOD AID COORDINATION**

*WFP CO has taking up the responsibility of coordinating food aid operations in Rwanda through weekly "operational" meeting between the main organizations currently involved in food aid operations, namely WFP, ICRC, CRS, CARE and CARITAS.*

WFP RWANDA EMERGENCY/REHABILITATION PROGRAMME

PROJECT REQUIREMENTS (CURRENT AND FORTHCOMING) / 02.10.94

PROJECT	DURATION (Start)	CASELOAD	MONTHLY REQUIREMENTS (MTs)						
			Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	Biscuits	Total	
<b>A. Internal Displaced Pop.</b>									
1. Gikongoro	12 months (1/7/94)	Current: 160000 Projected: 160000	1728	576	120	24	0	2448	
			1728	576	120	24	0	2448	
<b>B. Returnees/Uganda</b>									
1. North-east	3 months (14/9/94)	Current: 60000 Projected: 100000	648	216	45	9	0	918	
			1080	360	75	15	0	1530	
<b>C. Returnees/Zaire</b>									
1. CARE/Waystations	5 months (15/8/94)	Current: 50000 Projected: 100000	180	60	12.5	2.5	37.5	292.5	
			360	120	25	5	75	585	
<b>D. Supplementary Feeding</b>									
1. Gikongoro	6 months (1/7/94)	Current: 32000 Projected: 32000	96	0	0	0	96	192	
			96	0	0	0	96	192	
<b>E. Seed Protection</b>									
1. CARE/Rwamagana	4 months (1/9/94)	Current: 200000 Projected: 200000	1080	360	75	15	0	1530	
			1080	360	75	15	0	1530	
2. Butare	4 months (1/9/94)	Current: 350000 Projected: 350000	1890	630	131.25	26.25	0	2677.5	
			1890	630	131.25	26.25	0	2677.5	
3. Rutongo	4 months (1/9/94)	Current: 30000 Projected: 30000	162	54	11.25	2.25	0	229.5	
			162	54	11.25	2.25	0	229.5	
4. Kayanza/Gitarama	4 months (1/9/94)	Current: 40000 Projected: 40000	216	72	15	3	0	306	
			216	72	15	3	0	306	
Kibuye/Cyangugu	4 months (1/9/94)	Current: 105000 Projected: 105000	567	189	39.375	7.875	0	803.25	
			567	189	39.375	7.875	0	803.25	
<b>F. UAC</b>									
1. Several projects	6 months (15/8/94)	Current: 5000 Projected: 40000	54	18	3.75	0.75	15	91.5	
			432	144	30	6	120	732	
<b>G. RW</b>									
Public Service	3 months (1/10/94)	Current: 0 Projected: 5000	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			500	125	50	0	0	675	
Primary Schools	3 months (1/10/94)	Current: 0 Projected: 5000	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			500	125	50	0	0	675	
Food feeding	3 months (1/10/94)	Current: 0 Projected: 200000	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>H. Other Feeding</b>									
Prison	3 months (1/9/94)	Current: 2500 Projected: 10000	27	9	1.875	0.375	0	38.25	
			108	36	7.5	1.5	0	153	
		Current: 1034500 Projected: 1377000	6648	2184	455	91	148.5	9526.5	
			8719	2791	629.375	105.875	341	12586.25	

total

WFP FOOD RATIONS (14.10.94)

PROJECT	DAILY RATION (grs.) / PERSON					MONTHLY RATION (Kgs.) / FAMILY				
	Cereals	CSB	Pulses	Oil	Salt	Biscuits	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt
A. Displaced	360*	0	120	20	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
B. Returnees/Uganda	360	0	120	20	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
C. Waystations										
1. 10 day rations)	360	0	120	20	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Transit)	0	0	0	0	0	250	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Supplementary	0	100	0	0	0	100	NA	NA	NA	NA
D. Need Protection										
1. 10 day rations)	180	0	60	10	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. 10 day rations)	360	0	120	25	5	100	NA	NA	NA	NA
E. FFW	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	75	25	10**	0
1. School feeding	0	0	0	0	0	250	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Prisoner Feeding	360	0	120	25	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA

JPDM

\* 100% grain weight = 80% flour weight (360grs maize meal = 400grs grain)  
 \*\* 10Kgs of oil; Exact quantities will be determined on the base of unit weight  
 of 3 tins of 3Kgs = 9Kgs)

WFP RWANDA EMERGENCY/REHABILITATION PROGRAMME

PROJECT REQUIREMENTS (CURRENT AND FORTHCOMING) / 14.10.94

PROJECT	DURATION (Start)	CASELOAD	MONTHLY REQUIREMENTS (MTs)									
<b>A. Internal Displaced Pop.</b>			Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Biscuits				
1. Gikongoro	12 months (1/7/94)	Current: 145000 Projected: 145000	1566	522	108.75	21.75	0	0				
<b>B. Returnees/Uganda</b>												
1. North-east	3 months (14/9/94)	Current: 84000 Projected: 100000	907.2	302.4	63	12.6	0	0				
<b>C. Waystations &amp; Transit</b>												
1. Waystations/North-west	5 months (15/8/94)	Current: 30000 Projected: 100000	108	36	7.5	1.5	0	22.5				
2. Waystations/Butare	3 months (15/10/94)	Current: 7000 Projected: 10000	360	120	25	5	0	75				
3. Waystations/South-east	3 months (15/10/94)	Current: 3000 Projected: 10000	25.2	8.4	1.75	0.35	0	5.25				
<b>D. Supplementary Feeding</b>												
1. Gikongoro	6 months (1/7/94)	Current: 17000 Projected: 17000	0	0	0	0	0	51	51	51	102	192
<b>E. Seed Protection</b>												
1. CARE/Rwamagana	4 months (1/9/94)	Current: 200000 Projected: 200000	1080	360	75	15	0	0	1530			
2. Butare	4 months (1/9/94)	Current: 350000 Projected: 350000	1890	630	131.25	26.25	0	0	1530			
3. Rutongo	4 months (1/9/94)	Current: 30000 Projected: 30000	1890	630	131.25	26.25	0	0	2677.5			
4. Kayanza/Gitarama	4 months (1/9/94)	Current: 40000 Projected: 40000	162	54	11.25	2.25	0	0	229.5			
5. Kibuye/Cyangugu	4 months (1/9/94)	Current: 105000 Projected: 105000	162	54	11.25	2.25	0	0	229.5			
<b>F. UAC</b>												
1. Several projects	6 months (15/8/94)	Current: 5000 Projected: 40000	54	18	3.75	0.75	15	15	106.5			
<b>G. FFW</b>												
1. Public Service	3 months (1/10/94)	Current: 5000 Projected: 5000	375	125	50	0	0	0	550			
2. Primary Schools	3 months (1/10/94)	Current: 1000 Projected: 15000	75	25	10	0	0	0	110			
<b>H. School Feeding</b>												
1. School Feeding	3 months (1/10/94)	Current: 0 Projected: 200000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
<b>I. Prisoner Feeding</b>												
1. Prisoner Feeding	3 months (1/9/94)	Current: 6000 Projected: 10000	64.8	21.6	4.5	0.9	0	0	91.8			
<b>TOTAL</b>		Current: 1028000 Projected: 1377000	7101	2367	521.875	92.375	66	96	10244.25			
			9033	3011	723.125	104.625	171	311	13353.75			

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WFP FOOD RATIONS (14.10.94)

PROJECT	DAILY RATION (grs.) / PERSON						MONTHLY RATION (Kgs.) / FAMILY					
	Cereals	CSB	Pulses	Oil	Salt	Biscuits	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	Biscuits	
A. Displaced	360*	0	120	20	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
B. Returnees/Uganda	360	0	120	20	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C. Waystations (10 day rations) (Transit)	360 0	0 0	120 0	20 0	5 0	0 250	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
D. Supplementary	0	100	0	0	0	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E. Seed Protection (15 day rations)	180	0	60	10	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
F. UACs	360	0	120	25	5	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
G. FFW	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	75	25	10**	0	0	0
H. School feeding	0	0	0	0	0	250	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
I. Prisoner Feeding	360	0	120	25	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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\* Cereal distribution: 100% grain weight = 80% Flour weight (360grs maize meal = 400grs grain)  
 \*\* Approximately 10Kgs of oil; Exact quantities will be determined on the base of unit weight  
 (Ex. Distribution of 3 tins of 3Kgs = 9Kgs)

## A HISTORY OF THE GOMA REFUGEE CRISIS

The Goma refugee crisis developed in mid-April in the immediate aftermath of the deaths of the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi. Within days as many as 10,000 refugees, both Hutus and Tutsis, were reportedly crossing the border into Zaire and UNHCR reacted to these first reports by dispatching an emergency team from Geneva. It found that the numbers were exaggerated but it nevertheless established a permanent office in Goma for the first time, joining other agencies such as Caritas and Oxfam in the region.

As the political and military situation in Rwanda deteriorated during May and June new refugees arrived in Zaire in a steady and orderly trickle. By the beginning of July there were around 10,000 refugees and UNHCR had identified permanent sites for them.

This "containable crisis" changed dramatically in mid-July as the then beleaguered Rwanda government was steadily pushed back from Kigali to Giseye where it made its last stand. As retreat turned into rout the main highway leading toward Goma was jammed with hundreds of thousands of refugees, partly panicked by government inspired propaganda reports that they would be massacred by the advancing RPF troops.

The threatened flood burst onto Goma on July 14. In the first 24 hours an estimated 150,000-200,000 people, a solid wall of slowly moving humanity, crossed the border. For the first three days of this biblical-sized movement, the exodus remained relatively orderly with refugees bringing food supplies, household effects and mattresses with them but the impact on Goma was overwhelming. A UNHCR field report on July 16 reported "trying to achieve results against impossible odds, but sense of impotence looming large as flow fails to abate."

UNHCR and other agencies had earlier anticipated a major influx of refugees but not on the scale of the estimated 1-1.2 million people who now crossed in four days. The influx posed the kinds of headaches major agencies had never before faced on such a scale. The first priority was to identify enough sites outside Goma town to house such a mammoth population. By July 16 locations on the highway running due north of Goma had been identified at Katale and at Mugunga and Lac Vert on a western access road. The international relief effort was beginning to find its feet. The World Food Program began a food airlift the same day and other U.N. agencies, NGOs and the world's press flooded into Goma for what was turning into the largest and fastest exodus of refugees in modern history.

Security in the camps has become a major problem and the whole question of repatriation remains under review. From day one of the exodus former civilian and military leaders of the ancien regime in Kigali, pursuing their own political aims, tried to "persuade" refugees NOT to return to Rwanda. This persuasion often extends as far as brutal political murders of refugees advocating a return to Rwanda. Refugees and gangs of young thugs trying to extort food clash on an almost daily basis resulting in more deaths. At Magunga camp the rump army of 10,000-20,000 former soldiers intimidate refugees by their overwhelming presence. Zaire has promised to move the former troops to distant camps but thus far has been unable to deliver on its promise.

UNHCR adopted a neutral policy on repatriation while the internal situation in Rwanda remains uncertain. As many as 140,000 Rwandans have already returned voluntarily through several border checkpoints but several attempts by UNHCR to arrange sponsored repatriation convoys were cancelled after the would-be returnees were beaten up or threatened with violence. At the end of August UNHCR, Rwanda and Zaire agreed in talks in Goma that all future repatriation would be "voluntary" and no one would be forced to return. UNHCR will also provide the two governments with "model" tripartite agreements covering refugee return and spelling out details on such issues as security guarantees and logistics.

Meanwhile, longterm planning for hundreds of thousands of refugees in northern Kivu is being pursued aggressively.

-end-

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# NORTH

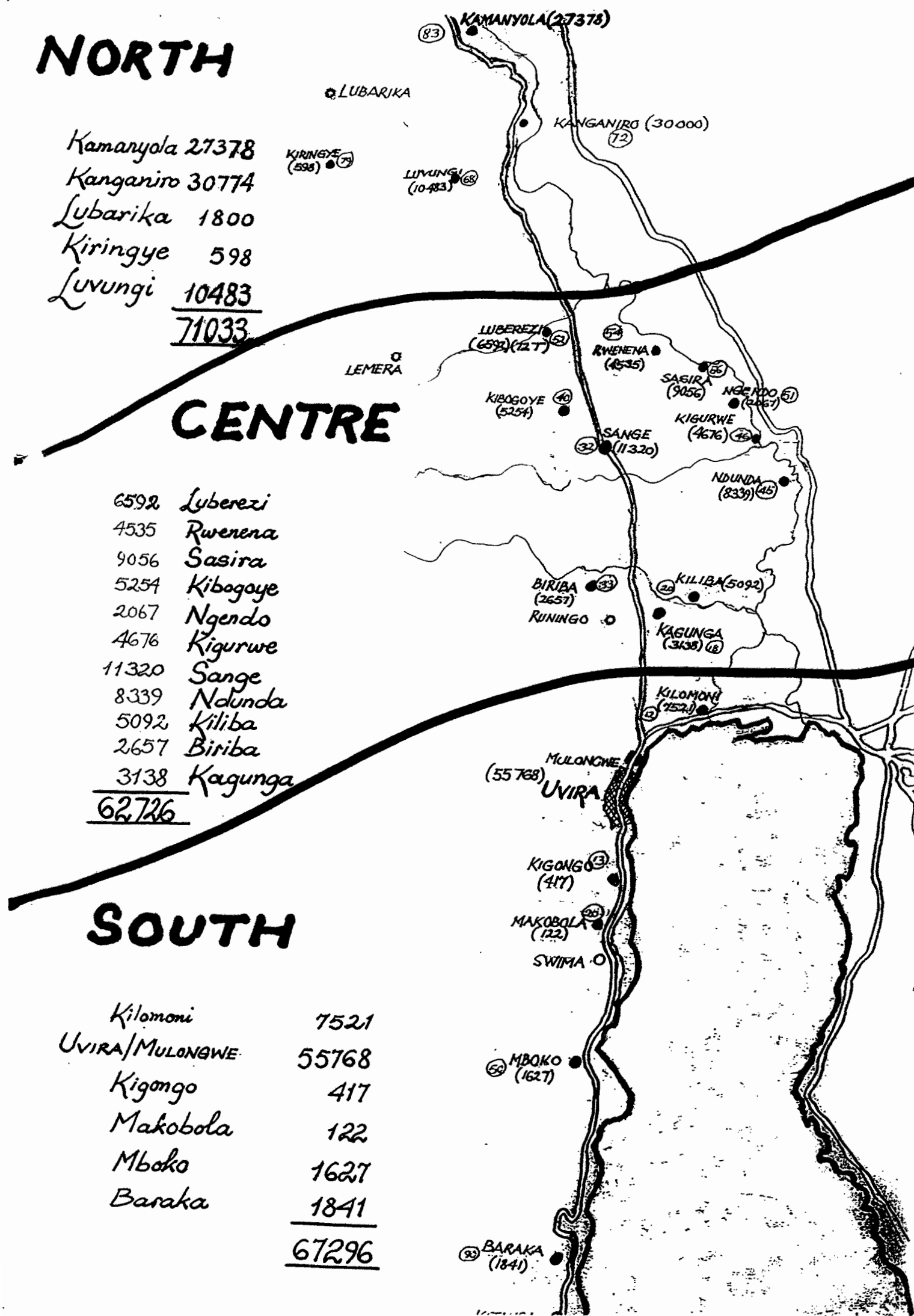
Kamanyola 27378  
 Kanganiro 30774  
 Lubarika 1800  
 Kiringye 598  
 Luvungi 10483  
71033

# CENTRE

6592 Luberezi  
 4535 Rwenena  
 9056 Sasira  
 5254 Kibogoye  
 2067 Ngendo  
 4676 Kigurwe  
 11320 Sange  
 8339 Ndunda  
 5092 Kiliba  
 2657 Biriba  
 3138 Kagunga  
62726

# SOUTH

Kilomoni 7521  
 UVIRA/MULONGWE 55768  
 Kigongo 417  
 Makobola 122  
 Mboko 1627  
 Baraka 1841  
67296



**ENFANTS NON-ACCOMPAGNÉS PARMI LA POPULATION DES RÉFUGIÉS RWANDAIS  
AU NORD-KIVU AU 20 SEPTEMBRE 1994**

SITES	NOMBRE	RESPONSA- BLE	EAU	SANIT.	ASSIST. MEDICALE	DISTR. ALIM.	ENREGIS- TREMENT	ART. DOMES- TIQUES	PERSONNEL ENCADRANT	DMT. PSY- SOC.
Katale	1 200	Care-A	THW	Care-A	Care-A	Goal/ Vetermn	CICR	Care-A	COOPI	Salvagade SOCIZA
Kibumba	1 800	Goal	THW	Goal	Goal	Goal/ Vetermn	CICR	Goal	COOPI	Salvagade SOCIZA
Mugunga	400	World Vision	THW	World Vision	World Vision	Goal/ Vetermn	CICR	World Vision	COOPI	Salvagade SOCIZA
Kituku	120	HCR	THW	HCR	MSF-H	Goal/ Vetermn	CICR	HCR	COOPI	Salvagade SOCIZA
Buhimba	2 600	Caritas	THW	MDM-F	MDM-F	Goal/ Vetermn	CICR	Caritas	COOPI	Salvagade SOCIZA
Centre ADRA	200	ADRA	THW	ADRA	ADRA	Goal/ Vetermn	CICR	ADRA	COOPI	Salvagade SOCIZA
Centre SBWR	250	SBWR	THW	SBWR	SBWR	Goal/ Vetermn	CICR	SBWF	COOPI	Salvagade SOCIZA
Mubambiro	300	World Relief	THW	OXFAM	World Relief	Goal/ Vetermn	CICR	OXFAM	COOPI	Salvagade SOCIZA
Ndosho	1 600	Structure locale	THW	UNICEF	Merlin/ Goal	Goal/ Vetermn	CICR	Eux-mêmes	COOPI	Salvagade SOCIZA
CAREA	400	Structure zaïroise	THW	MSF-F	UNICEF	Goal/ Vetermn	CICR	OXFAM	COOPI	Salvagade SOCIZA
Mumigano	300	Structure locale	THW	MSF-F	Dispen- saire local	Goal/ Vetermn	CICR	OXFAM	COOPI	Salvagade SOCIZA
Pain de vie	100	Communau- té relig.	THW	Local	Services locaux	Goal/ Vetermn	CICR	HCR	COOPI	Salvagade SOCIZA
Rutshuru	90	Paroisse zaïroise	THW	UNICEF	Dispen- saire local	Goal/ Vetermn	CICR	HCR/UNICEF	COOPI	Salvagade SOCIZA
Rutoboko	50	Structure locale	THW	UNICEF	Hôpitaux locaux	Goal/ Vetermn	CICR	HCR	COOPI	Salvagade SOCIZA
Ujaama	30	Structure locale	THW	MSF-F	Hôpitaux locaux	Goal/ Vetermn	CICR	HCR	COOPI	Salvagade SOCIZA
Orphelinat Jean Christine	380	Centre rwandais	THW	MSF-F	Services locaux	Goal/ Vetermn	CICR	OXFAM/HCR	COOPI	Salvagade SOCIZA
Orphelinat de Rubengeri	130	Centre rwandais	THW	MSF-F	Services locaux	Goal/ Vetermn	CICR	OXFAM/HCR	COOPI	Salvagade SOCIZA
CFAJR	125	Centre rwandais	THW	ADRA	ADRA	Goal/ Vetermn	CICR	OXFAM	COOPI	Salvagade SOCIZA
Orphelinat Marguerite	25	Centre rwandais	THW	UNICEF	Services locaux	Goal/ Vetermn	CICR	HCR	COOPI	Salvagade SOCIZA

Total: 10 100 enfants  
(Produit par les Services sociaux du HCR, Goma)

Cholera Outbreak: Goma Zaire  
July - August, 1994  
A Preliminary Overview  
August 14, 1994

**Background**

Following the death of the Rwandese President in a plane crash in April, Rwanda has experienced three months of civil war and genocide. Over 5 million of the countries estimated 7.3 million people are believed to have been displaced from their homes. At the onset of the conflict, the RPF (Rwandan Patriotic Front) controlled a small fraction of the country in the north along the Ugandan border. RGF (Rwandan Government Forces) controlled the remaining areas of the fertile, mountainous nation.

A wave of ethnic violence began and RPF forces responded quickly with an insurgency from the north and quickly took control of much of the central and eastern portions of the country. This drove the RGF forces and much of the civilian population west, and to a lesser extent, south. By mid-July, the remaining government forces had been pushed west to the areas adjoining Zaire.

Beginning on July 14, large numbers of RGF forces and civilians began fleeing into Goma, Zaire, in anticipation of RPF victory in the north-west of Rwanda. Over a three day period, it is believed that about 700,000 people crossed into Zaire in the Goma region. Goma, a town of 130,000 inhabitants was overwhelmed. Most of the refugees arrived initially in Goma, congesting roads, denuding foliage, and washing, bathing, and collecting water along the shores of Lake Kivu. The refugees were quickly moved to available areas north and west of the town which were acquired, and in some cases prepared, under the direction of UNHCR. The region is sheeted with lava outflows providing few water sources and is largely prohibitive to the digging of graves and latrines. The main water source in the region is Lake Kivu, which was within walking distance of only 1 of the 4 major camps.

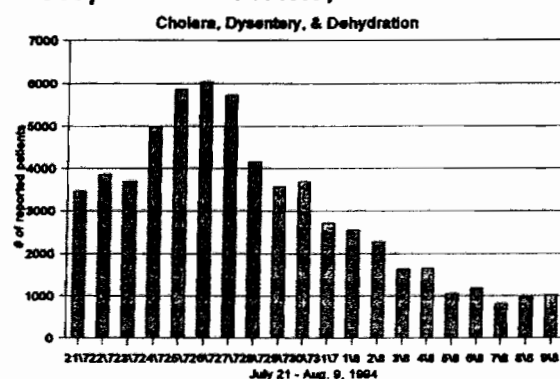
By July 20, MSF was reporting that there were 1000 cholera related deaths occurring per day. Pictures of streets lined with uncollected bodies shocked the world. Large numbers of NGO's moved to Goma to assist, and a cholera task force was formed by UNHCR. Part of the task force's mandate was to document the outbreak and its progress. While the outbreak continues, it is likely that a vast majority of the cases have already occurred and thus, the conditions contributing to the outbreak and the magnitude of the health impact are not expected to change significantly in the coming weeks.

**The Outbreak**

The exact date of the first reported case of cholera is not known. As the North Kivu Region is endemic for cholera, identifying a first case may be of little value. As mentioned, MSF claimed that there were 1000 cholera related deaths by July 20th, and samples taken at this time were confirmed in Amsterdam as being *Vibrio cholerae* O1, bio-type El tor, sero-type Ogawa. A crude surveillance system, by which clinics and NGO's estimated the number of patients seen per day was instituted beginning on July 21st. By July 27th, this system included only actual patient tallies from rehydration centers and clinics.

Numbers of reported clinic and hospital patients in acute need of rehydration in Goma town and in the 4 major refugee camps surrounding Goma are presented below. Between July 21 and August 9, 60,848 patients were admitted for rehydration.

### Reported Patients, Goma Zaire



Unfortunately, these reports include cholera, dysentery and dehydration cases as a combined total. On July 24th, in a non-scientific examination of the cholera camp at Mugunga, WHO and UNHCR staff believed that 40% of the patients in the rehydration unit were simply exhausted and dehydrated. The MDM medical coordinator in the camp agreed with this estimation. On the same day, the MSF-B medical coordinator estimated that 30% of the patients in the MSF rehydration centers were simply dehydrated.

#### Assumptions:

To estimate the actual number of clinic reported cholera cases, the cases of exhaustion/dehydration, and the cases of dysentery need to be subtracted from the rehydration patients. In order to correct for the exhaustion/dehydration patients in the reports, several assumptions need to be made: a) That 35% of all reported cases on and before July 24th were simple dehydration and exhaustion. b) That when an NGO started distinguishing cholera from dysentery in their daily reports, all reported cases were truly cholera or dysentery. c) That the decrease in simple exhaustion/dehydration was uniformly incremental between the 35% on July 24 and the 0% on the first date of cholera/dysentery distinction in the daily reports.

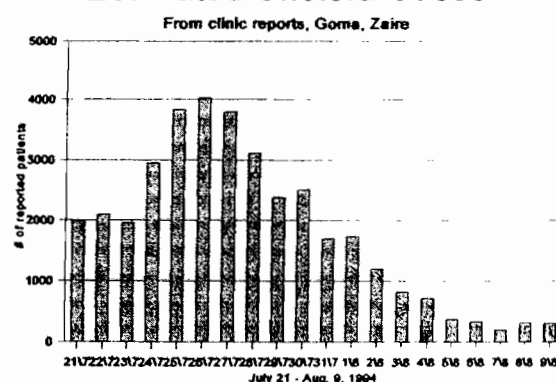
To compensate for the inclusion of dysentery in the reported cases, the fraction of cases caused by dysentery between the first clinic daily report of total rehydration patients (July 21 or 22) and the first survey or daily registration providing dysentery as a fraction of clinic patients was considered to be constant. This means that in Mugunga from July 21 to July 27, 19% of reported cases were assumed to be dysentery. In Munigi, 24% of reported cases were assumed to be dysentery between July 21st and 27th. In Katale, this fraction was 20% from July 22nd to the 24th, and in Kibumba the fraction was taken as 13% from July 22nd to the 29th. In the 22 Goma town clinics, the fraction of dysentery cases was extrapolated from data available in 2 clinics, Mudja and Ndosho.

Days on which no data were reported (Mugunga Camp only) were assumed to have seen a number rehydration patients equal the average of the day preceding and following. If one NGO provided combined cholera and dysentery figures

while the other NGO's reported them separately, the fraction of cases which were from dysentery in the combined figure was assumed to be equal to the fraction seen in the other NGO's clinics.

For purposes of mortality estimation, it is assumed that there were 700,000 refugees in the Goma region over the course of the outbreak. This is a crude figure based on the present estimate of about 550,000 in the camps, 50,000 near the roads and surrounding areas, and 100,000 which have died or been repatriated.

### Estimated Cholera Cases



**Estimated Cholera Cases & Deaths in Reporting Clinics:**

Thus, a best estimate of the number of cholera cases seen in the reporting clinics is shown above. Note that the peak of the curve, July 26, is the same in both graphs but that the peak of the estimated cholera cases curve is somewhat more pronounced. Between July 21 and August 9, there was an estimated 36,464 cases seen by the reporting clinics. Half of these cases were seen by July 27th.

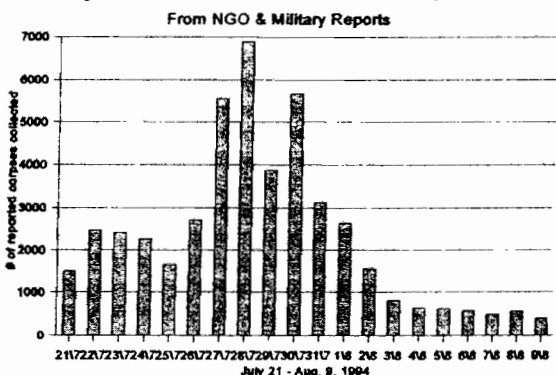
During this same period, clinics reported 4090 in-clinic deaths associated with cholera, dysentery, and dehydration. While an estimated 60% of the rehydration patients over this period are believed to have had cholera, estimating the fraction of deaths due to cholera is particularly problematic because the cases fatality rates for the three conditions were probably very different. Thus, the total number of in-clinic deaths from cholera is certainly less than 4000, and the in-clinic case fatality rate was probably less than 10 percent.

**Overall Mortality:**

Data on non-clinic mortality over the course of the epidemic is limited. Data are available from agencies collecting corpses, but some of these values are suspect because the collectors may have inflated figures thinking that they would be paid a fixed amount per body collected. At some, but not all grave sites, cadavers were counted as the were buried. Finally, 2 surveys examining mortality have been completed in Katale and Kibumba.

The number of corpses reportedly collected by NGO's is presented here.

**Corpses Collected: Goma, Zaire**



Especially during the first days of corpse collection, transportation limitations meant that bodies were often not collected until several days after the deaths. Thus, this curve probably lags behind a true mortality curve. The peak of the corpse collection curve is on July 28, 2 days after the peak in reported cholera cases.

Over the period July 21 to August 9, 46,505 corpses were collected. As the refugees arrived primarily between July 14th and the 17th, these collection figures correspond to a period beginning around July 15th and

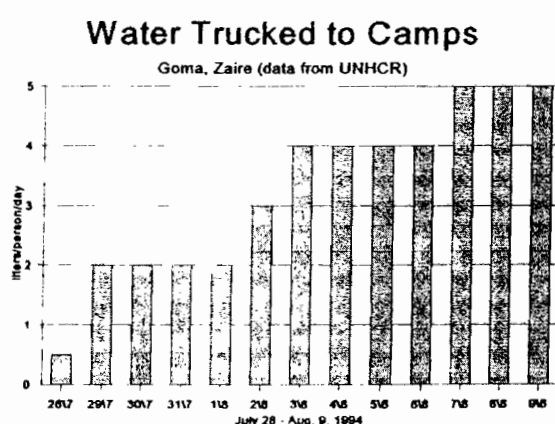
ending August 8th. Over this 25 day period, this accounts for a crude mortality rate (CMR) of 26.6 per 10,000 per day if the at risk population was 700,000. While some of these reports may have been inflated, most are believed to be accurate and these figures do not account for private burials.

A survey done by MSF-H in Katale (pop. 80,000) found that over the period July 15 to August 4, the population had experienced a CMR of 41.3/10,000/day. A similar survey conducted in Kibumba (pop. 180,000) found a CMR of 28.1/10,000/day over the period July 14th to August 8th. As mortality had decreased dramatically by August, and as the 2 lower CMR figures include this period of low mortality, all three values are roughly comparable. In the Katale survey, 90% of deaths were associated with diarrhea while the figure was 85% in Kibumba. Estimating the specific fraction of deaths attributable to cholera is not possible. A conservative estimate that 60% of all diarrhea deaths were assumed to be from cholera given that: 60% of rehydration patients during this period are estimated to have had cholera, the case-fatality rate for cholera probably exceeds that of simple exhaustion.

and less than a third of diarrheal illnesses were recorded as dysentery until August when overall mortality had fallen. Thus, using the two camp surveys, the population weighed average fraction of deaths attributable to diarrhea is 86.5 percent. If 86.5% of the 46,505 corpses collected were from diarrheal deaths, and 60% of those were from cholera, this implies that at least 24,136 of the corpses can be attributed to cholera. To get a total estimated number of cholera cases, the cholera deaths and the reported cases should be added together without double counting those who may have visited a clinic and then died. If only 10% of the 36,464 clinic reported cases died (the highest daily in-clinic death/case ratio seen), this implies that about 56,950 non-fatal cases or deaths from cholera were recorded over this period, or an attack rate of 8 percent. As the estimates are conservative, and reporting of cases and deaths incomplete, the actual attack rate was probably somewhat higher.

#### Influence of response measures:

The Goma cholera epidemic was met with a massive response by the relief community. Without community based studies to examine the case fatality rate for untreated cholera in this population, no estimate of the impact of treatment measures can be made. Disorder and insufficient supplies of ORS in the clinics was common in the earliest days of the response. This was in part due to the vast concentrations of people in the camps and the chaos and congestion such human concentrations produced. Often, most of the water, and in some cases, most of the ORS was being consumed by healthy residents who simply were thirsty. Data from within the camp clinics imply that case fatality rates were high (>10%) but rapidly decreased with increased organization and increased resources.



A priority response by the relief community was the rapid provision of water. On July 26, it was estimated that water collected in Goma at the lake by refugees was 10 times greater in volume than the water transported by trucks. Thus, in terms of water quality, it is likely that most refugees were receiving untreated water before moving to the camps. The figure to the left, shows the amount of water, in terms of liters per person per day being consumed in the three main camps in the Goma region. While the effort and organization involved in this

increased supply is remarkable, this figure shows that the increased provision came too late to affect the course of the cholera epidemic. The lag time associated with water provision was largely unavoidable given: the lack of available tankers in Eastern Zaire in late July, the rock sheeting and lack of water sources near the initial northern camps of Munigi and Kibumba, and the vast numbers of people who needed to be served. Yet, this supply probably ended the significant occurrence of death due to simple dehydration and may have a considerable benefit with regard to the ongoing dysentery epidemic as well as for preventing a host of diarrheal illnesses.

Likewise, the provision of latrines was insufficient and too late to influence the course of the cholera epidemic. As of August 12th, UNHCR estimates that there is only 1 latrine per 1029 inhabitants in Mugunga, 1 per 500 in Kibumba, and 1 per 184 persons in Katale. Soap, the main tool used to promote personal hygiene, was not distributed in the camps until well into August.

#### Conclusions:

1) A cholera epidemic struck the predominantly refugee population surrounding Goma Zaire in mid-July, 1994. By August 9th, at least 8% of the population had visited a hospital or died as a result of cholera infection.

2) Given that the vast majority of cholera infections (about 90%) are usually asymptomatic, the course of the epidemic was probably controlled exclusively by population immunity.

3) The considerable measures regarding water supply provision made by the relief community probably did not influence the course of the epidemic. Geological conditions, logistic constraints, and a lack of available local resources made the provision of the requisite 15-20 liters per person per day a virtual impossibility. Measures to improve sanitation would have had to be in place before the camps were occupied or in the initial couple of days in order to have a significant impact on cholera transmission. But, the continued latrine construction may affect ongoing or other potential epidemics.

4) More than 80% of the reported cholera cases and deaths to date occurred before August 1st. This implies that few of the refugees at present pose a significant health risk should they repatriate to cholera free areas.

5) Given the local geography, geology, the health conditions of the refugees, the suddenness of the refugees arrival, and the endemicity of cholera in the region, the cholera epidemic in Goma was probably unavoidable. Although, the extent of the outbreak and number of deaths may have been diminished through a cholera preparedness plan and its implementation.

#### Recommendations:

1) Future potential responses to cholera outbreaks should focus on prevention in the earliest phases. In future mass arrivals to cholera endemic areas, immediate responses (which require few resources) should include: bucket to bucket chlorination brigades to chlorinate surface water collected by individuals, preparation and protection or reservation of defecation fields in the selected camp sites.

2) Latrine construction program should be seen as a priority, ideally using refugee labor. The need for this service remains in the Goma region, especially in Mugunga and Kibumba Camps.

3) Clinics should organize their service and secure their areas before starting to treat patients. Preparation of a site and planing of patient triage and flow should be done by experience personnel. As is done by many NGO's, staff with experience in rehydration of cholera patients should be identified on rosters so that NGO's and agencies can optimize treatment in the early days of an epidemic, before the majority of patients present to the clinics.

4) Community outreach networks should be a first line response and should be arranged as soon as possible. The workers are invaluable because they can: give ORS in the community diminishing the workload in the clinics, they can increase the fraction of seriously ill people who get to the clinic, and they can give NGO's a mechanism for implementing various programs such as latrine construction and distributions.

5) Sites of potential influx (such a Bukavu at present) should develop cholera preparedness plans and request appropriate emergency response materials (8kg chlorine powder per 100,000 expected per day, WHO cholera treatment kits or equivalent, money for paying 1 chlorinator per 1000 people, resources to pay 1 health care worker per 1000 people, water storage and transportation materials, and ideally, acquisition of sites with water sources and reserved defecation zones).



## ACTIVITES D'ASSISTANCE A LA REGION DE GOMA

Bien que n'ayant pas le mandat de prendre en charge les populations autochtones Zaïroises, mais conscient des effets et conséquences résultant de la présence de près d'un million de réfugiés dans la région du nord Kivu, le HCR et différentes Organisations gouvernementales et non gouvernementales ont néanmoins eu le souci permanent d'aider autant que possible les habitants de GOMA.

On trouvera ci dessous une liste non exhaustive des différentes actions menées en ce sens (au 23/8/94).

### **1. SECTEUR ASSAINISSEMENT**

#### a) Décharge :

Un site de décharge contrôlé a été aménagé par MSF/F à 7 km de la ville sur la route de Sake. Les camions de ramassage des immondices y acheminent de tous les déchets collectés.

#### b) Nettoyage de la ville

Durée Projet 1 mois

BUDGET : 84.000 USD

Partenaire : IRC

200 personnes de la société civile sont employés (20 équipes)

#### c) Débouchage et élargissement des égouts

Ces travaux de débouchages et élargissement des égouts ainsi que le remblayage des dépressions où stagnent les eaux pluvieuses dans les quartiers les plus affectés se fait sous la coordination de MSF/FR et avec l'aide du matériel lourd des armées.

#### d) Désinsectisation/ dératisation

Ce projet sera mené par APROVIM

Durée : 1 mois.

Budget : +/- 30.000 USD (produits chimiques/salaires/location moyens de transport.

Personnel : 84 personnes

#### e) Construction de latrines :

Un Projet de construction de latrines publique dans les différents endroits où demeurent une concentration de réfugiés ainsi que près des centres de santé est à l'étude.(GTZ)

Les Agences nationales suivantes sont partie prenante de ces projets : Société civile, APROVIM, GEAD, ASODE, APIBA, ABEC, AVIGO, CAN, SCOUTS, Inspection Régionale de la Santé Publique, Hôtel de Ville



opérations chirurgicales. 50 % de ces soins ont été prodigués à des habitants de la ville de GOMA.

- d) Appui technique de l'OMS
- e) Soutien de Memisa et BOM à différentes structures de santé.
- f) Distribution de médicaments par l'UNICEF et MSF/H dans le cadre de programmes longterme au bénéfice des structures de santé.
- g) Plusieurs initiatives privées tel que le CPK de Virunga qui a reçu 1,5 Tonnes de médicaments et 2 personnes pendant 15 jours
- h) ARMEE FRANCAISE
  - Unité chirurgicale de 40 lits, portée à 120 lits pour dégorger l'hôpital central et prendre le relais de l'hôpital Israélien.
  - Avec Bioforce, fonctionnement d'un laboratoire d'analyses bactériologiques et antibiogrammes, participation à la surveillance épidémiologique.
  - Ramassage des corps, désinfection des dispensaires, fournitures de vaccins et chaîne de froid, approvisionnement en eau, participation aux campagnes de vaccination.

#### 4. ENVIRONNEMENT

##### PROJET de REBOISEMENT

Un important projet de reboisement est en cours d'étude et sera financé par la GTZ.



## **RADIO GATASHYA, GOMA**

### **PRESENTATION**

#### **Pourquoi avoir créé Radio Gatashya Goma ?**

Radio Gatashya Goma (en kinyarwanda, Gatashya signifie "le messager" ou encore "l'hirondelle") est née d'une réflexion commune de l'association Reporters sans frontières et du HCR. Une réflexion faite dans l'urgence alors que des centaines de milliers de réfugiés venaient de s'installer dans la région de Goma, et que l'épidémie de choléra faisait rage. L'objectif de la radio découle de ces circonstances : une radio humanitaire, apportant aux réfugiés une information factuelle sur la santé, l'hygiène, les aspects matériels (réaménagement des camps...). Une radio de service pour les réfugiés, et, en fait, une véritable radio de proximité créée pour une "agglomération" apparue brutalement. Le projet de la radio n'est donc pas politique. Mais l'idée est bien de fournir une information fiable et vérifiée, respectant en cela les principes de base du journalisme. L'équipe qui l'anime (un responsable d'antenne, deux journalistes et un technicien, ainsi qu'une équipe de trois traducteurs) explique ce qui se passe dans les camps de Goma au niveau humanitaires, elle donne des conseils sanitaires etc., mais pas de directives. Les informations diffusées permettront aux réfugiés d'exercer leur sens critique et de choisir en connaissance de cause l'avenir qui leur convient le mieux, quelque soit cet avenir. Ayant bénéficié de l'hospitalité et de la coopération active des autorités zaïroises, Radio Gatashya Goma a également tenu à offrir un service aux habitants de Goma et de sa région. C'est ainsi que la station diffuse régulièrement des messages destinées à ces habitants. C'est également pour cela que les programmes diffusés sont disponibles en français, en kinyarwanda et en swahili afin que tous les auditeurs potentiels puissent profiter de ceux-ci.

#### **Comment fonctionne Radio Gatashya Goma ?**

La radio délivre donc des informations de service à Goma et dans les camps de réfugiés environnants. Il s'agit d'expliquer à la population ce qu'elle doit faire pour augmenter ses chances de survie : où trouver de l'eau potable, comment préparer ses aliments, comment diagnostiquer une maladie, où porter les cadavres, etc. Les informations sont collectées auprès des ONG et du HCR ; elles sont vérifiées sur le terrain par le journaliste responsable de l'antenne.

Les programmes de la radio souhaitent également donner la parole aux réfugiés, et notamment à ceux qui collaborent dans les camps avec les ONG (agents de santé, agents sociaux, médecins et infirmiers). Elle souhaite être le reflet de leur vie, et elle privilégie donc les reportages sur le terrain. Elle souhaite également adapter les messages humanitaires en les présentant sous une forme plus animée (dialogue, contes pour enfants, chansons). Il est essentiel d'informer les réfugiés, il est également important de les distraire par la musique, par les reportages. C'est ainsi qu'ils pourront vraiment s'identifier à leur radio. C'est par cette identification, c'est par la confiance que les réfugiés placeront dans la radio que le but final sera atteint : aider ces hommes et ces femmes à décider eux-mêmes de leur destin.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC),  
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR),  
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF),  
AND THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED  
CRESCENT SOCIETIES (INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION)

JOINT STATEMENT ON THE EVACUATION OF UNACCOMPANIED  
CHILDREN FROM RWANDA

1. INTRODUCTION

The massacres which are being committed in Rwanda and the direct consequences of the war have affected thousands of children who have been without effective protection in their country. There have been evacuations of threatened children to countries outside Rwanda. Often these evacuations have been essential to save children's lives.

These evacuations are organized in situations of acute danger for both the children and those seeking to help them. Due to the imminent threat to life, procedures normally applied cannot always be respected. Nevertheless, every effort should be made to ensure the survival and protection of children, meet the needs of unaccompanied children and trace their families. Keeping children with their families or in the care of relatives is normally the best way to meet their needs.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child should apply in all circumstances. In the situation prevailing today in Rwanda, the best interests of the child and the child's inherent right to life - fundamental principles of the Convention - often require a transfer of children to a safe place as quickly as possible to ensure their survival.

Since numerous evacuations of children to other countries have taken place, we believe it is essential that the major principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and of International Humanitarian Law (the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977) are recalled whenever such evacuations are being contemplated. These principles are summarized in the UNHCR/UNICEF booklet, "Evacuation of Children from Conflict Areas" of 1992. If copies are not available, please contact the nearest office of UNHCR, UNICEF, ICRC or the International Federation.

The purpose of this statement is not to delay life-saving evacuations, but to stress the importance of family unity and keeping records of all evacuated children who are separated from their parents or their family members and to highlight important factors to be taken into account regarding the destination and the care of children following evacuation.

## 2. GUIDING CONSIDERATIONS

Unaccompanied children are those who are separated from both parents and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so. The children should not be described as "orphans", but as "unaccompanied children". It cannot be assumed that unaccompanied children in Rwanda and in the refugee camps are orphans. The status of being an orphan always requires careful verification since the term "orphan" is sometimes used in the region for children who have lost one parent. Even though some children have come from orphanages in Rwanda, past experiences in similar situations have shown that many, if not most, alleged orphans have living parents. Some parents may have entrusted their children to an orphanage as a security measure or to ensure adequate provision of food and shelter.

In the present circumstances in Rwanda it is often impossible to obtain reliable information about the fate of separated family members. Until tracing of relatives is possible, it must be assumed that an unaccompanied child may have close living relatives still in Rwanda or in neighbouring countries. It should be noted that the concept of family is much larger in Central Africa than in the industrialized countries.

Unfortunately, active tracing to find remaining relatives of the children is at the moment extremely difficult both in Rwanda and bordering countries. As soon as the situation permits, tracing will be initiated to reunite separated children with their family members.

Evacuation, reception and care should be planned with a view to the earliest possible reunification between children and their relatives. It must be clearly explained to guardians or foster parents that the objective is to return the child to his or her family as soon as the situation permits. Evacuation of children to neighbouring countries should be explored before consideration is given to taking them to third countries. Evacuations from a neighbouring country to a third country should not be undertaken unless the children face security risks or no suitable care is available. The best interests of the child must be the paramount consideration in the choice of destination as well as in arrangements for care.

Children in an emergency context are not available for adoption. Since most unaccompanied children are not orphans, what they need is suitable interim care with a view to possible reunification with their families, not adoption. Staying with relatives in extended family units is a better solution than uprooting the child completely. Serious efforts to trace family members are essential before a child is considered eligible for adoption, and these are impossible in an emergency. Adoption should not be considered unless a reasonable time (normally at least two years) has passed during which all feasible steps to trace the parents or other surviving family members have been taken.

### 3. REGISTRATION

Whether or not registration has been possible prior to the emergency evacuation of the child, a full registration and documentation must be carried out immediately after the child has reached a safe place. For each unaccompanied child, personal and family particulars, with photographs, preferably in black and white, must be recorded in a personal file. (See attached ICRC initial registration form. More detailed documentation forms are available from UNHCR, UNICEF, ICRC and the International Federation.) This file should also include full particulars of the agency and persons to whom the child is entrusted.

- a. One copy should stay with the child.
- b. One copy should remain with the agency to which the child is entrusted.
- c. The original of the file must be sent to the Central Tracing Agency of the ICRC in Geneva or any ICRC delegation for centralization of the data and with the aim of facilitating tracing and family reunification later on. This information will be made available for this purpose to the family members and relevant agencies in Rwanda and in any concerned countries by the ICRC according to its standard procedures.

### 4. CONCLUSION

Families and traditional care-takers of evacuated children are worried about the fate of their children. The systematic registration of unaccompanied children evacuated in emergency conditions makes it possible to keep track of them, inform the concerned persons accordingly and facilitate family reunification.

All countries offering their facilities to care for the separated children shall ensure that the procedures described in the Joint Statement and in the UNHCR/UNICEF booklet "Evacuation of Children from Conflict Areas" of 1992 are followed in all cases.

ICRC, UNHCR, UNICEF and the International Federation, together with other humanitarian agencies, will continue to do their utmost to improve protection, medical and social conditions locally and in the region, so that the safety and the welfare of children can be ensured within their own families and communities.

27 June 1994, Geneva

TELEX

Sat 24.09.94 18:45:49 10: HCZREKI  
.goma(unhcr) 24sep94 1440z

zre/gom/hcr/0373  
gom/kin/hcr/0178  
zre/gom/rwa/hcr/0140

To: UNHCR/HQ Attn: SURB (Morjane/Mahiga/Van Druenen/); P.I.  
(Foa)  
cc: UNHCR RD Kinshasa, Attn: Edongo  
cc: UNHCR Kigali, Attn: Urasa/De Riedmatten  
From: UNHCR/ SD GOMA, Boutroue

Two UN delegations visited Goma 19/20 September. The first delegation comprised the recently appointed Special Envoy for Humanitarian Affairs in Burundi and Rwanda, Ambassador Dillon, plus two staff from DHA Geneva and DPA New York. Dillon, at the request of the Secretary General, is undertaking an assessment mission of the region, with the aim of producing a series of recommendations on how best to resolve the current crisis. The second delegation, for which this office had no advice of (neither as a matter of fact UNAMIR Gisenyi which got confirmation only late in the evening of 19-09), included SE Khan and the Under-Secretary for Peace Keeping Operations, Kofi Annan. The purpose of this visit, gauged upon arrival at Goma, was to gain a first hand impression of the scale of the refugee crisis here, and was in the context of a wider mission to explore questions of security in the region and prospects for repatriation.

The visit by Amb. Dillon provided a useful opportunity for this office to give its views in some detail on the overall situation in Goma and surrounds and to communicate our main concerns. Naturally the issues of security in the camps, the presence of soldiers therein, the role of the militia and prospects for repatriation were discussed at some length, together with the prospect for an international security force in North Kivu. At our request, the delegation made a courtesy call on the Governor of the region. The meeting was notable for the almost unrealistic sense of optimism expressed by the local authorities, especially the Governor, about their current capacity to deal with the question of security in the camps. One must add however that the Governor had been away for some time and may not have been thoroughly briefed by the Director of the Region. Two other main points were raised by the authorities: first, the need to repatriate the refugee population as soon as possible as a general census was planned to enable a zairean legislative poll and presidential elections for the parliament to go ahead; and second, the importance of the international community applying pressure on the Kigali government to ensure that perpetrators from both sides to the conflict are made accountable for their actions. In the context of discussions about repatriation, the Governor referred to the existence of a list of some 30,000 people who the Kigali government wanted to be held accountable for their actions. Fear of summary justice, in his opinion, was a major factor preventing people from returning. SE Khan and USG Annan's visit consisted of a 15 minute stopover in Goma, where they were briefed by this office, prior to overflying the refugee camps in a helicopter. Dillon accompanied them in their aerial viewing of the camps.

Although the UNRED did not seem to be particularly interested in our welcoming Khan and Annan at the airport, Amb. Dillon insisted that we join the group, not least because SD Goma had had to arrange for his stay, briefing and meetings in Goma since nothing had been done by UNRED contrary to his expectations. USG Annan and SE Khan also gave the impression to be interested in being briefed by UNHCR since, upon introduction, I was immediately taken aside to give a rapid briefing focussing on security in the camps.

I did mention that from the Goma point of view, we were receiving less than clear signals from Rwanda related to security there. Mention was also made of the need for improved flow of information. USG Annan and SE Khan were similarly interested in the issues relating to Khan's latest mission to Kinshasa. This included the question of moving troops from the former Rwandese Army some 200 km (or more) from the camps and what to do with dignitaries/functionaries from the former Rwandese government. They were interested in securing a list of these dignitaries and we have approached the regional authorities accordingly although such list does not seem to be readily available apart from the SNIP. USG Annan and SE Khan queried the likely reaction of the FAR soldiers should they be moved far away from their present locations. I replied that it would probably not be easy although their reaction is presently unpredictable.

Repatriation was the other topic discussed. USG Annan and SE Khan had travelled the repatriation route Ruhengeri-Gisenyi to meet with local authorities and observe conditions on the ground and returnees. They advised that in Ruhengeri, some 80% of the original population had in fact returned and had reported no problems in reintegrating back into the community.

The visit was far too short to discuss the main issues in any detail, but it provided a useful opportunity to appraise Khan and Annan of HCR's main concerns. It also highlighted the lack of coordination between UNRED and UNAMIR which were hardly prepared for such a high level visit. If not already done, Ambassador Dillon will probably brief the appropriate UN Officials on this subject since he was somewhat upset that nothing had been prepared on the ground for his visit when UNRED Kigali had been

26/9

TO:	HCZREKI
FROM:	HCZREKI
SUBJECT:	HCZREKI
INITIALS:	

MSG: HCR0373.MSG

TELEX

\*\*\*\*\* UNHCR ELECTRONIC CABLE/TELEX TRANSMITTAL FORM \*\*\*\*\*

DRAFTED BY :		TYPED BY: tt
CLEARED WITH :		Date: 25.09.94
CLEARED WITH :		Date:
CLEARED WITH :		Date:
AUTHORIZED BY: (1) A. Liria Franch		Date:
(2)		Date:

1/8

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:  
TTX3

DISTRIBUTION LIST:  
See attached

CODED: FAX (Attachment Yes/No): yes

ADDRESS LIST: (IF FAX IS TO BE SENT INDICATE FAX NUMBER)  
BDI KEN RWA TAN

ZRE (Fax direct FO Bukavu/Uvira-- FO Goma

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(UNHCR) GENEVA 25SEP94 1303z

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HCR/msc/3418 HCR/bdi/1455 HCR/ken/2853 HCR/rwa/1080 HCR/tan/1900

HCR/zre/2680

From SURB

Pls find attached 7 pg doc - re: DHA Daily Situation Report

No.41.

(UNHCR GENEVA)

26 SEP. 1994

**ACTION**

TO:	
1	HE
2	One copy to JED
3	Circulation
<input type="checkbox"/>	- Action Completed
<input type="checkbox"/>	- Acknowledged
<input type="checkbox"/>	- No Action Required
INITIALS	

26/9

218

INCOMING CABLE	Action Officer:	OFFICE CODE: AF40
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DES AFFAIRES HUMANITAIRES

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RWANDA

CIVIL DISTURBANCE

DHA-GENEVA DAILY INFORMATION REPORT NO. 41

23 September 1994

Information for this report is provided by the  
UN Rwanda Emergency Office in Kigali

DHA-GENEVA 94/0332A - PART ONE OF TWO PARTS

This sitrep is produced three times every week: Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The information is compiled from inputs by organizations working in Rwanda including UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNAMIR, USAID-DART, US-JTF and NGOs.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY

The situation remains generally calm across the country although tensions have recently increased as RPA troops carry out house-to-house searches for weapons and ammunition.

The Japanese government approved a plan to send a 480 strong mission to Goma, together with 4 aircraft and 80 vehicles (see SECURITY/MILITARY).

The World Bank reported that it cannot release up to USD 250 million in loans to Rwanda until arrears of USD 3.75 million are paid (see FINANCE).

The UNESCO/UNICEF "schools in a box" programme will assist the estimated 700,000 children returning to school in the coming week (see EDUCATION).

MSF reported alarming mortality rates at Kibeho, south of Gikongoro (see HEALTH).

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Mr. Kofi Annan, the Under-Secretary-General for Peace Keeping Operations has been visiting Rwanda, Zaire and Uganda. He was to participate in the closing ceremony for UNOMUR in Uganda.

The Japanese government has approved a plan to send a 480 strong mission to assist Rwandan refugees in Goma, together with 4 aircraft and 80 vehicles. The troops will help to set up medical facilities, and purification of water and transportation systems. They are expected to return to Japan early next year.

UNICEF is negotiating the contracting of demining experts to check and demine all schools and health centres before they are opened to the public.

A UNAMIR aerial reconnaissance of the Kigali region observed that the countryside remained sparsely populated and there was no visible flow of displaced persons in the rural areas.

Ambassador Dillon, Special Envoy of the Secretary General, has completed his mission to examine regional approaches to the emergency and has returned to New York to brief the Secretary General.

The burial of dead Rwandan refugees was halted in Goma because of extortion of local gravediggers by armed Zairian soldiers.

#### POLITICAL

Ambassador Khan, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, returned from visits to Zaire and Tanzania. In Zaire he met with the President, the Prime Minister and the Ministers for Justice, the Interior, Defence and Foreign Affairs. In Tanzania he met with the President. He went together with a senior representative of UNHCR to address the problems posed by the Rwandan refugees to these two countries. Among the conclusions reached:

- the Zairian authorities have asked for help in transferring refugees to alternative sites at least 150 km from the border (in accordance with the OAU convention). This would relieve social, economic and political tensions caused by the large concentration of refugees.

- the Zairian Minister of Defence has been asked to set up a joint task force with a logistician, a finance expert, a representative from UNHCR and a representative from the political wing of UNAMIR. This task force will assess where the new camps should be located, how many people should be transferred to these camps and what facilities exist in these areas.

#### SECURITY

At an UNREO general meeting on 20 September, a representative of the RPA reported that they will search homes throughout Rwanda for arms and ammunition. He estimated that 100,000 weapons were distributed to the militia before the war. He stressed the importance of confiscating arms for the protection of the Rwandese people.

Those harbouring the weapons, including machine guns and

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that such a policy could cause panic in the area.

The burial of dead Rwandan refugees was halted in Goma after bands of armed Zairian soldiers began extorting money from gravediggers. Reports suggest that hundreds of corpses are left unburied, posing a new health hazard in this area which has already suffered from epidemics of cholera, dysentery and malnutrition. Caritas International is in charge of burials.

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#### FINANCE

The World Bank reported that it cannot release up to USD 250 million in loans to Rwanda until arrears of USD 3.75 million are paid. The arrears were accumulated between April and July. Francisco Aguirre-Sacasa, the World Bank's director of the Central Africa and Indian Ocean department, said that Rwanda has credits of USD 250 million but World Bank rules do not allow the release of money until arrears are paid. Once the arrears are paid the World Bank will be ready in the next two or three months to consider the transfer of USD 100 million in loans per year to Rwanda.

#### RETURNEES

The UNREO Field Office in Cyangugu reported that convoys for returnees will now be operating on a daily basis to transport people back to Kigali via Butare. The numbers of returnees have declined since the RPA became more visible at the border entry points.

#### EDUCATION

Primary schools opened for the first time since April on September 19 in Ruhengeri province. Schools in Byumba, Kigali, Kibungo, Gitarama, Butare and Gisenyi provinces will open during this week. The UNESCO/UNICEF Teachers Emergency Package (TEP), or 'school in a box' has been provided to help schools with a lack of teaching and learning equipment to get started.

UNICEF estimates that 70 percent of the 1 million school-age children in Rwanda could return to school under this programme. These 'school in a box' packages include educational supplies (e.g. chalk, writing paper, text books, health guidelines and mine awareness information) for a class of 40 students for one semester. To date, 600 'schools in a box' have been produced. It is hoped that around 9,000 will be produced and distributed in the future. WFP is also offering assistance for this project. UNICEF, possibly in collaboration with UNDP, intends to inspect school buildings to assess the need for basic repairs. The 'school in the box' costs USD 170, which is approximately USD 2 per child.

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4122/398735

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CIVIL DISTURBANCE

DHA-GENEVA DAILY INFORMATION REPORT NO. 41

23 September 1994

Information for this report is provided by the  
UN Rwanda Emergency Office in Kigali

DHA-GENEVA 94/0332B - PART TWO OF TWO PARTS

## HEALTH

MSF reported that they carried out a survey at Kibeho (south of Gikongoro) which has a population of approximately 60,000 people. MSF is responsible for sanitation in these camps. The global mortality rate is 7.17/10,000/day, which is considered to be alarming. 74 percent are dying of dysentery. The British Medical Force provides out-patient facilities to the camp. MSF will carry out a similar survey in Ndago where they fear that the results could be similar.

UNICEF will rehabilitate at least 150 health centres by the end of 1994. SCF-UK intends to rehabilitate an additional 30 centres. UNICEF also intends to revive the national Expanded Programme for Immunization (EPI).

UNICEF, WHO and the Ministry of Health have distributed a weekly morbidity/mortality report form. Analysis of the results has begun.

UNICEF reports that the health facility assessment for Rwanda is on-going. One hundred and twenty health centre forms have been returned so far. UNICEF hopes to provide a preliminary analysis of the results by 23 September. On the basis of the information received, it will be determined which health facilities have been most severely damaged.

Also, the Central Medical Store (OPHAR) is now completely

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rehabilitated and is ready to receive drugs and equipment. The Minister of Health has hired new and old staff to work in the pharmacy. A drug inventory is currently underway. Once this is completed, the Central Medical Store will require restocking. The central cold chain has been rehabilitated and has been supplied with a large quantity of vaccines. The cold chain store from Kabale in Uganda has been brought to Kigali.

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#### NUTRITION

UNICEF is currently training personnel in two unaccompanied children's centres. The training programme involves the assessment of the nutritional status of young children, as well as nutritional care for malnourished children. Based on this work, training modules will be revised and training carried out on a larger scale.

#### UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN

UNICEF, SCF-UK and SCF-US are finalizing cooperative agreements related to child tracing and family reunification for unaccompanied children. UNICEF has agreed with the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction to immediately locate a senior advisor on unaccompanied children and a liaison officer within the Ministry.

#### WATER AND SANITATION

DART-Rwanda reported that priority needs for water and sanitation in Kigali and other areas of Rwanda include:

- electrical connection of generators at pumping stations in Kigali;
- provision of diesel fuel for generators;
- transportation for electrogas personnel to work on water lines;
- repairs to the distribution network in Kigali to reduce leakages;
- replenishment of chemical supplies at water treatment plants;
- provision of sanitation in Kigali, including a "Clean Up Kigali" campaign;
- completion of repairs to Butare water pumps or installation of alternative systems;
- repairs to gravity pipelines in the north east;
- additional water bladders and tanker deliveries to areas of Kigali which are not currently served.

UNICEF reported that the water supply in urban Kigali is being generated normally, but underwritten by the international community. A cost-recovery mechanism is being studied so that consumers can begin paying their own utility bills. In Gikongoro and the South West, UNICEF has completed negotiations with a US company to establish a water supply network based at Kibeho camp (160,000 + population).

#### TRANSPORTATION

UNHCR was to transport 2,400 people from Musange (north of Gikongoro) back to their home areas. With the rains coming up it

is urgent that people return to their home areas to work the fields;

IOM now has the capability (when fully utilized) to transport 2,300 people per day on three major routes in Rwanda. This capacity is expected to double in the next two weeks.

UNAMIR has announced that as of 1 October it will no longer fly non-UN personnel. Non-UN personnel will have access to commercial flights.

#### REHABILITATION

UNDP is holding discussions with several ministers with a view to defining priority areas for technical assistance and elaborating a short term (6 month) and medium term (2 year) rehabilitation programme. In the meantime emergency equipment (logistical support, generators, office equipment etc) is being provided to several ministries.

#### ASSESSMENTS

A joint assessment between the Government, UNDP, ICRC, WFP and SCF UK of the Butare area concluded that a seed distribution in the area is needed.

The Ministry of Family and Women's Affairs would like to undertake a country-wide assessment of the needs of Rwandese women. All the documentation at the ministry was lost during the war. They will need support to reestablish a database of information.

#### OTHER INFORMATION

In Kigali there is a 'humanitarian frequency' which is monitored by UNREO from 0700-1900 and by UNAMIR from 1900-0700. NGOs interested in having their radios programmes can come to UNREO. The frequencies are as follows:

VHF RX 153.025  
TX 158.025

HF PRI 6232  
ALT 8032.

Contact call sign: UNREO BASE.

The American Embassy has asked all United States passport holders operating in Rwanda to register with the Embassy in Kigali. Registration cards are available in the DART mailbox at UNREO base. For people working in the field and unable to register, the Embassy asks the parent organization to inform them about names, location, passport number and planned length of stay.

#### DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS - GENEVA

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## UNHCR MEDICAL COORDINATION UNIT, GOMA

## RETROSPECTIVE MORTALITY REPORT

RWANDAN REFUGEE PROGRAMME, NORTH KIVU REGION, ZAIRE.  
15/08/94

## SUMMARY

Beginning on 14/07/94, thousands of Rwandan refugees fled into the North Kivu region of Zaire. This migration, complicated by harsh living conditions and epidemic disease led to high mortality, overwhelming local authorities and aid agencies. To estimate the total number of deaths which occurred during the initial phase of this crisis, a systematic review of all available mortality data was undertaken. Of 22 organizations providing health care to refugees, 19 (86%) provided mortality data. The preliminary estimation derived from graveside tallies suggests that at least 32,148 bodies were buried between 14/07/94 and 14/08/94. UNHCR records from the truck collection system show a total number of 48,347 bodies collected during this period. Discrepancies between these totals are due to inconsistent graveside counting and under-reporting by agencies. These figures represent minimum estimates as bodies were buried in many unofficial locations and by individuals and agencies not reporting to UNHCR. Ninety percent of all refugee deaths occurred outside of health facilities. Crude mortality, calculated based on the range of refugee population estimates, was found to be at least 34.1/10,000 persons/day during the first two weeks of the study period.

As of 8/08/94, an improved surveillance system has been implemented which should provide more accurate data. In addition, the results of surveys carried out in Katale, Kibumba and Mugunga will provide additional data for mortality estimation.

UNHCR Health Co-Ordination Unit, Goma.

Rwandan Refugee Programme, North Kivu Region, Zaire

Mortality Report, 15th August, 1994.

1. Background information

On 14/07/94, following civil war in Rwanda, thousands of refugees fled to the North Kivu region of eastern Zaire and settled in areas north and west of the town of Goma. The number of refugees arriving in Zaire was initially estimated to be between 1 and 1.2 million people, although this number has been thought to be an overestimate. To date the number of refugees returning to Rwanda is 38,542.

Many of the sites in which refugees settled were unsuitable in terms of access to water and availability of sites for digging latrines and burial of bodies. By 20/07/94, the first cases of cholera were reported. The cholera epidemic peaked on 26/07/94, and was followed closely by an epidemic of bacillary dysentery. Management of these epidemics was made extremely difficult by a severe shortage of potable water. As mortality increased, the burial of bodies became increasingly problematic. Refugees settled along stretches of road outside of recognized camps, further complicating delivery of water and health services.

Logistic, sanitary and health planning require reliable mortality data. We attempted to quantify the total number of deaths that occurred in the refugee population from their entry into Zaire (14/07/94) until the beginning of systematic weekly mortality surveillance (7/08/94), three weeks later. We also attempted to evaluate data collection methods to improve future reporting systems.

2. Methods

a) Survey area

The entire area occupied by refugees, officially sanctioned by the Government of Zaire and UNHCR was surveyed. This area stretches approximately 80km north and 30 km west of the town of Goma.

b) Data sources

All health and/or sanitation agencies were interviewed. Data were collected on the methods used for quantifying bodies collected or buried as were daily body counts for the period of 14/07/94 to 14/08/94. Two main systems existed; one was the count of bodies collected by trucks (run by various agencies) which travelled to all camps and reported daily to the UNHCR office, Goma, and the other was the record made at burial sites of the number of bodies interred daily. Again the latter was organized by different agencies.



Sources of data included:

- all health implementing agencies in the camps,
- camp administration,
- Ministry of Health,
- Non-governmental organizations working in the region,
- French and American military forces,
- private and religious organizations

c) Adjusted figures

Soon after the truck system was set up, it was realised that certain agencies were over reporting because they thought payment was related to the number of bodies collected. The degree of over reporting was calculated by the difference between the figure reported and the number of bodies buried in the mass grave that day by the French military. For one agency this was 43% of the number they reported. For the other agency in question, a 50% overestimation was used. Following discussions with these two agencies, the UNHCR officer collecting daily figures thought that correct numbers were received from the 26/07/94 onwards.

d) Rate calculation

Based on a range of population estimates, the crude mortality rates were calculated per 10,000 population per day.

### 3. RESULTS

Of 22 health agencies, to date, 19 (86%) have provided data. The estimation derived from grave site tallies, indicates that at least 32,148 bodies were buried between 14/07/94 and 14/08/94 (Table 1). UNHCR records from the truck collection system show a total number of 48,347 bodies collected during this period (Table 2. <sup>Fig. 2.</sup> Shows numbers by weeks, and Fig. 1. by day) The numbers produced by these two systems should agree but do not for the reasons outlined below. A range of crude mortality rates is given (Table 3).

Table 1. Total number of bodies buried in mass graves -  
data=grave site tallies. 14/07/94 - 14/08/94

Information Source	Time Period	Number
Goma (French Military)	21/07 - 2/08	20,050
Goma (Goal)	6/08 - 11/08	1,798
Mugunga (UNHCR)	28/07 - 6/08 07/08 - 14/08	1,295 724
Katale (CARE)		
Grave site 1 (Kako)	26/07 - 30/07	2,807
Grave site 2 (Rubare)	31/07 - 14/08	1194
*Kibumba - 2 initial grave sites -UNHCR	July - August	2,500
*Mugunga - military grave	Unknown	80
*Katale - coffee plantation	Unknown	700
*Katale - local organization	Unknown	1,000
TOTAL	21/07 - 14/08	32,148

\* Denotes estimates based on interviews, other data is taken from written records.

Table 2. Total number of bodies collected by truck (NGO and contractor), between 18/07/94 - 7/08/94.

Information Source	Time Period	Number
* Scouts	18/07 - 24/07	2,691
	25/07 - 31/07	13,861
	01/08 - 07/08	2,598
	08/08 - 14/08	909
* Caritas	18/07 - 24/07	1,620
	25/07 - 31/07	2,879
	01/08 - 07/08	808
	08/08 - 14/08	376
Goal	18/07 - 24/07	450
	25/07 - 31/07	2,874
	01/08 - 07/08	1,273
	08/08 - 14/08	499
Gead	25/07 - 31/07	1,992
	01/07 - 07/08	1,281
French Military	18/07 - 24/07	3,900
	25/07 - 31/07	3,612
	01/07 - 07/07	82
MSF Holland	25/07 - 31/07	250
Care Int.	25/07 - 31/07	2,999
	01/08 - 07/08	674
	08/08 - 14/08	520
IOM	28/07 - 07/08	1,374
	08/08 - 14/08	508
Katale NGO	25/07 - 31/07	317
Total	18/07 - 14/08	48,347

\* Adjusted numbers

#### 4. Discussion.

Between 14/07/94 and 14/08/94, a minimum of 32,148 bodies were buried and 48,347 bodies were collected. The estimated crude mortality rates ranged from 34.1 - 54.5/10,000/day in the first two weeks and 5.0 - 8.1/10,000/day in the last week. The number of bodies collected by trucks far exceeded the deaths reported by the health agencies. In the last week of data collection, 90% of deaths occurred outside health facilities.

The estimation of the mortality rate experienced by the Rwandan refugees after crossing into Zaire, was complicated by 3 primary uncertainties:

1. The number of people buried in official sites,
2. The number of people buried privately or in unofficial sites, and
3. The number of refugees who actually crossed into Zaire.

Because of these uncertainties, the numbers used in this report should be considered minimum estimates.

*Official burials* - Due to the high number of deaths which overwhelmed the local government services and aid agencies, accurate estimates of the number of people who died are difficult to obtain. There was a backlog of bodies to collect by the time the agencies started a truck system. Aid agencies in the camps, fully occupied with the clinical demands of cholera and dysentery epidemics, were not able to set up detailed mortality reporting systems. The weekly mortality rates during the first two weeks are misleading due to the time lag which occurred before bodies were collected. It was more representative of the real situation to combine the figures for these weeks

Numbers collected at the grave sites were initially unreliable; some grave watchers were not always present at the grave site, others over reported because they thought employment was based upon the numbers of bodies collected or buried. Initial over reporting from the trucks collecting bodies occurred for the same reasons.

*Unofficial burials* - Refugees buried bodies in private graves, often cracks in the rock. Many bodies were left in fields or on plantations, and were only found weeks/days later. Many more are presumably still unlocated.

*Denominator* - Although critical for understanding the meaning of the mortality figures, the denominator, i.e. the actual number of refugees arriving in Zaire, has proven to be a difficult number to calculate. The figure used at the time of this report by UNHCR and WFP for food distribution purposes is 800,000. Subsequent estimation of the refugee population has been complicated by the

community to use these sites and report deaths, shrouds might be offered to the families of the deceased. Religious organizations could be asked to perform services at the grave sites.

- d) Designated agencies collecting the bodies by truck, should keep daily records and travel on specified routes so that bodies can be attributed to specific camps. Agencies should submit these figures at the end of each day to UNHCR, Goma office.
- e) A system of community reporting should be initiated in cooperation with community leaders, community health workers, or health posts. This system must have no connection with the ration distribution to avoid reluctance to accurately or completely report deaths.
- g) An evaluation of mortality data collection should be repeated after 3 months, using a second methodology, such as the cluster surveys used by MSF.

Fig 1. Number of bodies collected by day  
Rwandan Refugees, N.Kivu Region, Zaïre  
21 July to 14 August, 1994.

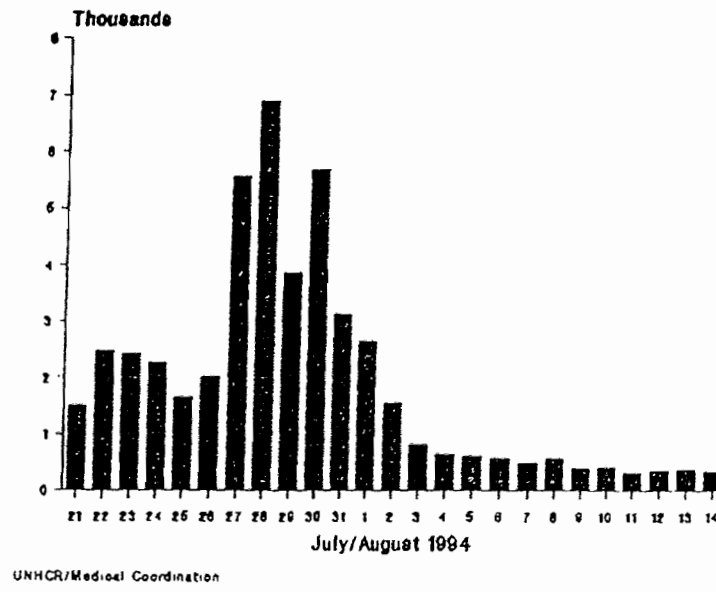


Fig 2. No. of bodies collected by week  
North Kivu Region, Zaïre  
18 July - 7 August 1994

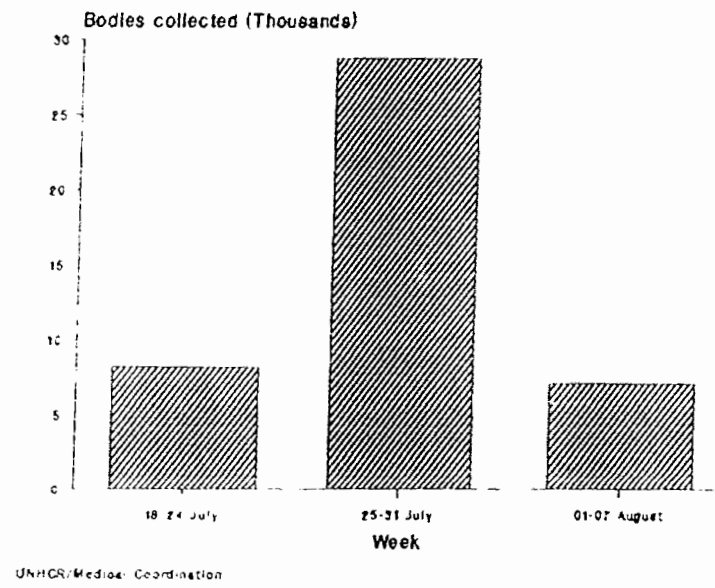
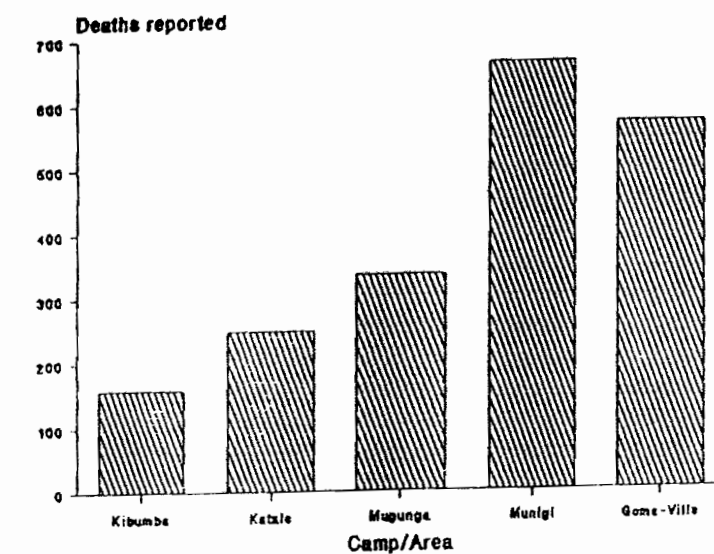
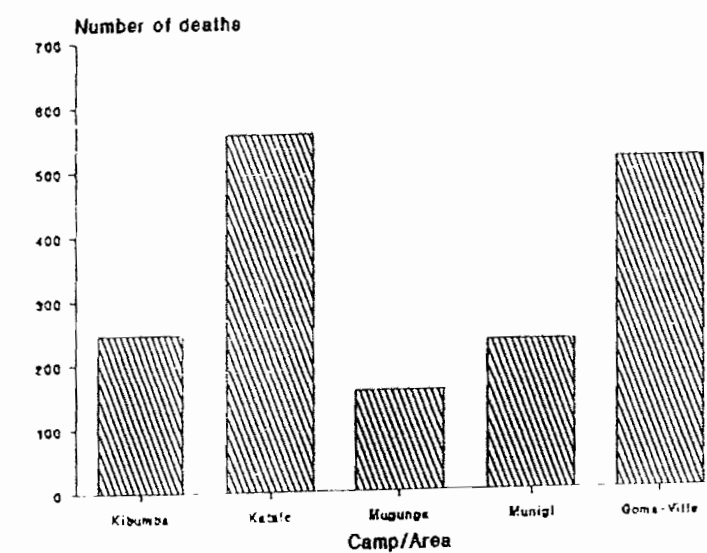


Fig 3. Deaths reported by camp/area  
Week of 18-24 July 1994  
Rwandan refugees, N.Kivu region, Zaire



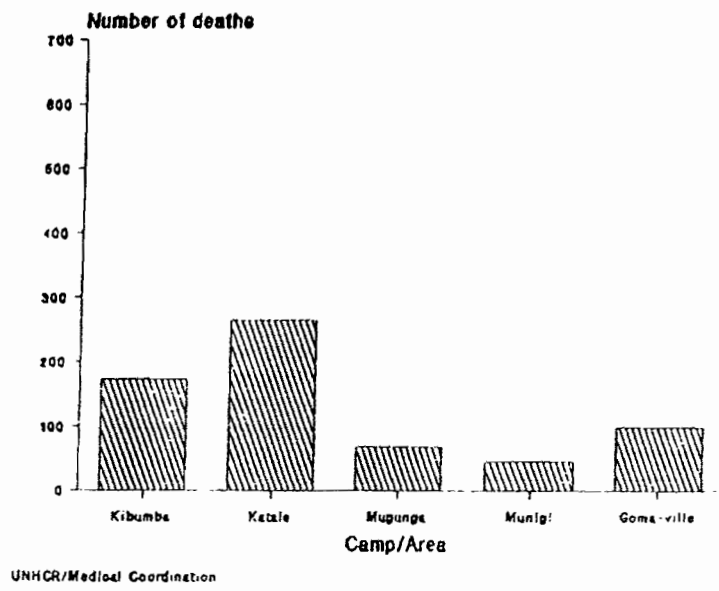
UNHCR/Medical Coordination

Fig 4. Deaths reported by camp/area  
Week of 25-31 July 1994  
Rwandan refugees, N.Kivu region, Zaire



UNHCR/Medical Coordination

Fig 5. Deaths reported by camp/area  
Week of 1-8 August, 1994  
Rwandan refugees, N.Kivu region, Zaire





**TABEAU DES STATISTIQUES DES REFUGIES  
BURUNDAIS ET RWANDAIS DANS LA ZONE D'UVIRA**  
AU 22 SEPTEMBRE 1994

	SITES	Distance de la frontière	DISTANCE D'UVIRA	SUPERFICIE	FIELD OF.	ANCIENS (BDI)	NOUVEAUX		TOTAL
							BDI	RWA	
01	MULONGWE	Lac	UVIRA	--	--	5.654	44.238	5.498	55.400
02	KILOHONI	1-2 km	12 km	--	--	3.454	3.617	250	7.521
03	KILIBA	3 km	20	--	--	2.609	2.335	148	5.092
04	BIRIBA	13,75 km	33	19ha 55a	HURIER	2.300	357	--	2.657
05	KIBOGWE	15 km	40	10ha 59a	"	2.200	3.021	33	5.254
06	SANGE	12,5 km	32	--	"	6.431	4.542	347	11.320
07	NDUNDA	1,25 km	45	--	"	3.466	4.854	19	8.339
08	SASIRA	2,25 km	56	--	"	3.286	5.741	29	9.056
09	KIGURWE	2,5 km	46	--	"	2.464	2.092	120	4.676
10	NGENDO	3,75 km	51	--	"	803	1.264	--	2.067
11	RWENENA	3,75 km	54	--	"	2.500	2.030	5	4.535
12	LUBERIZI	8,75 km	52	11ha 47a	"	2.850	3.146	596	6.592
13	LUBERIZI	"	--	--	"	--	--	73	73
14	KIRINGYE	11,25 km	79	--	"	223	227	148	598
15	LUVUNGI	1,9 km	68	24ha 58a	"	5.008	3.605	1.870	10.483
16	KAMANYOLA	1,25 RWA 2,5 BDI	83	2ha 66a	"	367	11.852	15.254	27.373
17	KIGONGO	Lac	13	--	DEHIROZ	158	259	--	417
18	MAKOBOLA	Lac	20	--	"	53	69	--	122
19	MBOKO	Lac	50	--	HAIGA	1.123	504	--	1.627
20	BARAKA	Lac	90	--	"	531	1.310	--	1.841
21	BWEGERA	4,75 km	50	--	--	--	--	493	493
22	KAGUNGA	6,25 km	18	12ha 74a	DEHIROZ	--	2.262	876	3.138
23	KAJEMBO	2 km	35	--	HURIER	--	69	--	69
24	KANGANIRO	0,9 km	72	70ha	HURIER	--	8.128	28.957	37.085
25	LUBARIKA					--	115	108	223
	<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>45.490</b>	<b>105.837</b>	<b>54.824</b>	<b>206.151</b>

N.B. : Depuis que le transfert (exode urbain) de réfugiés a commencé MULONGWE vient de se dégonfler de 368 personnes anciennement recensés, parmi lesquelles il y a 249 Burundais et 119 Rwandais.

**UNHCR, FO UVIRA  
SEPTEMBRE 1994**

## PROGRAMME HEBDOMADAIRE DE LIVRAISONS DE VIVRES (Ration générale)

WFP BUKAVU

SEMAINE

40

du 03-Oct au 09-Oct  
nbr de jour 7

NO ALLOCA	R n°c	SITE	PARTENAIRE	BENEF	Farine de maïs : gr/jour 350	Haricot gr/jour 60	Huile : gr/jour 20	Riz gr/jour 0	Biscuit Tins gr/jour 78	Sel gr/jour 5	TOTAL	Jour de chargement
40100 R	1	BIDEKA	CARE	820	2.01	0.34	0.11	0.00	0.45	0.03	2.94	ven
40101 R	2	CHIDODOBO ENA	CARE	46	0.11	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.17	mar
40102 R	3	CHIMANGA+NYAKANENGE	CARE	14240	34.89	5.98	1.99	0.00	7.78	0.50	51.14	jeu
40103 R	4	HONGO	CARE	27800	68.11	11.68	3.89	0.00	15.18	0.97	99.83	lun
40104 R	5	IDJWI	CARE	17000	41.65	7.14	2.38	0.00	9.28	0.60	61.05	ven
40105 R	6	IZIRANGABO	CARE	1004	2.46	0.42	0.14	0.00	0.55	0.04	3.61	ven
40106 R	7	KALEHE	CARE	10000	24.50	4.20	1.40	0.00	5.46	0.35	35.91	jeu
40107 R	8	KATANA	CARE	3200	7.84	1.34	0.45	0.00	1.75	0.11	11.49	jeu
40108 R	9	MUKU	CARE	2100	5.15	0.88	0.29	0.00	1.15	0.07	7.54	ven
40109 R	10	MUSHWESIWE	CARE	1220	2.99	0.51	0.17	0.00	0.67	0.04	4.38	ven
40110 R	11	BAGERA	CARITAS	5000	12.25	2.10	0.70	0.00	2.73	0.18	17.96	mar
40111 R	12	BIRAVA	CARITAS	3100	7.60	1.30	0.43	0.00	1.69	0.11	11.13	mer
40112 R	13	INERA-I & II	CARITAS	56460	138.33	23.71	7.90	0.00	30.83	1.98	202.75	lun,merc,ven
40113 R	14	MURHALA	CARITAS	7965	19.51	3.35	1.12	0.00	4.35	0.28	28.60	ven
40114 R	15	NYABIBWE	CARITAS	2970	7.28	1.25	0.42	0.00	1.62	0.10	10.67	mer
40115 R	16	TCHAI	CARITAS	13676	33.51	5.74	1.91	0.00	7.47	0.48	49.11	ven
40116 R	17	NYANGEZI	CEP2a	11332	27.76	4.76	1.59	0.00	6.19	0.40	40.69	mer
40117 R	18	NYANTENDE	CEP2a	13406	32.84	5.63	1.88	0.00	7.32	0.47	48.14	mer
40118 R	19	KABIRA	CONCERN	4000	9.80	1.68	0.56	0.00	2.18	0.14	14.36	mar
40119 R	20	CIDAHU ENA	FICR	230	0.56	0.10	0.03	0.00	0.13	0.01	0.83	lun
40120 R	21	EXT. NYAMIRANGWE	FICR									
40121 R	22	KASHUSHA	FICR	40218	98.53	16.89	5.63	0.00	21.96	1.41	144.42	lun
40122 R	23	MURIESA ENA	FICR	350	0.86	0.15	0.05	0.00	0.19	0.01	1.26	mar
40123 R	24	NYAMIRANGWE	FICR	27000	66.15	11.34	3.78	0.00	14.74	0.95	96.96	lun
40124 R	25	KATANA ENA	FICR/CRB	320	0.78	0.13	0.04	0.00	0.17	0.01	1.15	mar
40125 R	26	NYANGEZI-MULWA	GOAL									
40126 R	27	ADI-KIVU	ORDRE DE MALTE	6600	16.17	2.77	0.92	0.00	3.60	0.23	23.70	mar
40127 R	28	NYAKAVOGO	ORDRE DE MALTE	5000	12.25	2.10	0.70	0.00	2.73	0.18	17.96	mar
40128 R	29	SHABARIIBA	ORDRE DE MALTE	4500	11.03	1.89	0.63	0.00	2.46	0.16	16.16	mar
40129 R	30	UNICEF/NGO ENA VILLE	UNICEF	2355	5.77	0.99	0.33	0.00	1.29	0.08	8.46	lun
40130 R		TOTAL		281912	685	117	39	0	153	10	1003.89	

approuve par J. Glijns-Food Aid Coordinator UNHCR

Approuve par P. Morris Nutritionist UNHCR

Approuve par A. Girod Coordinator PAM

program of projects

## AGENCY PROJECT OBJECTIVES

AGENCY	SECTOR	CAMP	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	COMPLETION DATE
OXFAM	WATER	MUGUNGA	960 taps 10 l/pers./day 1000 m3 storage Washing facilities	31 - nov. 1994
OXFAM	WATER	KATALE	750 taps 10 l/pers./day 850 m3 storage Washing facilities	31 - nov. 1994
OXFAM	WATER	KIBUMBA	750 taps 10 l/pers./day 1140 m3 storage Washing facilities	31 - nov. 1994
OXFAM	WATER	KAHINDO	252 taps 10 l/pers./day 380 m3 storage Washing facilities	31 - nov. 1994
GTZ	Latrine construction	MUGUNGA	1000 permanent latrines	31 - dec. 1994
CONCERN	Latrine construction	MUGUNGA	2000 permanent latrines	31 - dec. 1994
OXFAM	Latrine construction	KAHINDO	1000 permanent latrines	30 - nov. 1994
IRC	Latrine construction	KIBUMBA	20.000 provisional latrines	30 - nov. 1994
IRC	Latrine construction	KIBUMBA	2.000 permanent latrines	31 - dec. 1994
CARE	Latrine construction	KATALE	2.000 permanent latrines	15 - dec. 1994
MSF/H	Latrine construction	KATALE	5.000 provisional latrines	15 - dec. 1994

13-Sep-94 UNHCR WATSAN Coordinator: Joe COMERFORD  
04:03:01 PM

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# UNHCR RELIEF PROGRAM GOMA - ZAIRE

## RESPONSABILITES DES AGENCES EN MATIERE D'ASSAINISSEMENT

ACTIVITE SANITAIRE	AGENCE RESPONSABLE			
	KATALE	KAHINDO	KIBUMBA	MUGUNGA
<i>Aménagement du camp</i>	CARE	SST/IFRC	HCR	GTZ
<i>Construction et entretien des aires de défécation</i>	MSF/H	MSF/F	MSF/F	CONCERN
<i>Construction des latrines</i>	CARE/MSF/H	SST/OXFAM	IRC/MSF/F	CONCERN GTZ
<i>Entretien des latrines</i>	CARE	OXFAM	IRC	CONCERN GTZ
<i>Evacuation ordures ménagères</i>	CARE	OXFAM	MSF/F	CONCERN
<i>Evacuation déchets hospitaliers</i>	MSF/H	MSF/B IFRC	IFRC MSF/B	CONCERN
<i>Désinfection et désinsect- isation</i>	CARE	MSF/B	IRC	CONCERN
<i>Education pour la santé en matière d'eau et sanitation</i>	CARE/MSF-H	OXFAM/MSF	GOAL MSF/B	ARC MEMISA
<i>Evacuation des cadavres (humains et animaux).</i>	CARE	IFRC	GOAL	HCR

UNHCR WAT/SAN CORDINATION, Joe COMERFORD. GOMA, ZAIRE  
Tuesday, September 13, 1994, 7:11. ER

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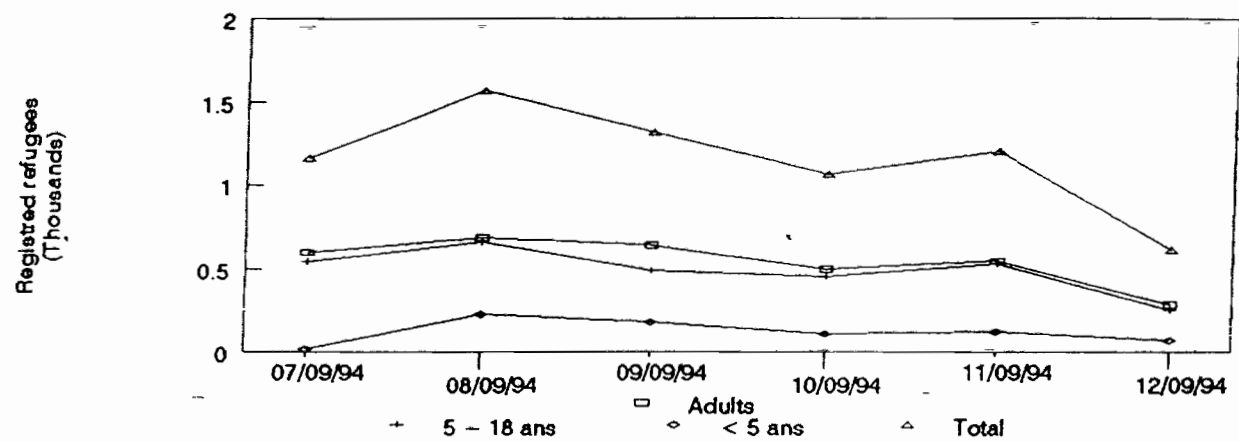


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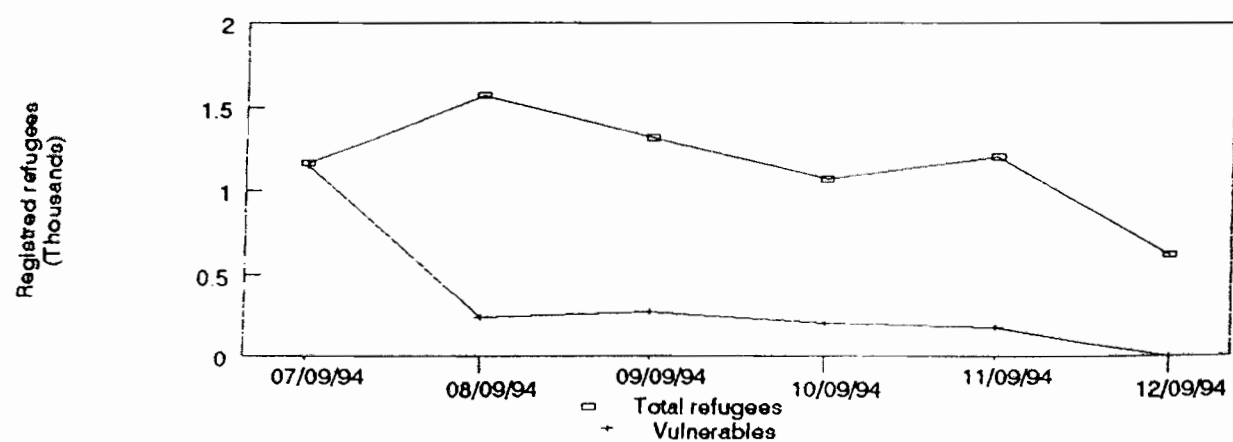
# REFUGEES REGISTRATION IN KAHINDO

DATE	REFUGEES				CUMUL	VULNERABLES						
	ADULTS	CHILD 5-18	< 5	TOTAL		HP	AS	EN	EP	FSC	HSC	TOTAL
01 - 05/9	3429	3149	1183	7761	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07/09/94	599	544	22	1165	8926	30	23	233	234	401	227	11
08/09/94	686	659	226	1571	10497	2	2	72	17	93	52	2
09/09/94	643	495	181	1319	11816	7	15	50	24	114	62	2
10/09/94	499	453	113	1065	12881	0	7	30	20	111	35	2
11/09/94	547	531	124	1202	14083	0	6	47	13	56	51	1
12/09/94	287	254	75	616	14699							
13/09/94				0	14699							
TOTAL	6690	6085	1924	14699		39	53	432	308	775	427	20

## KAHINDO



## KAHINDO



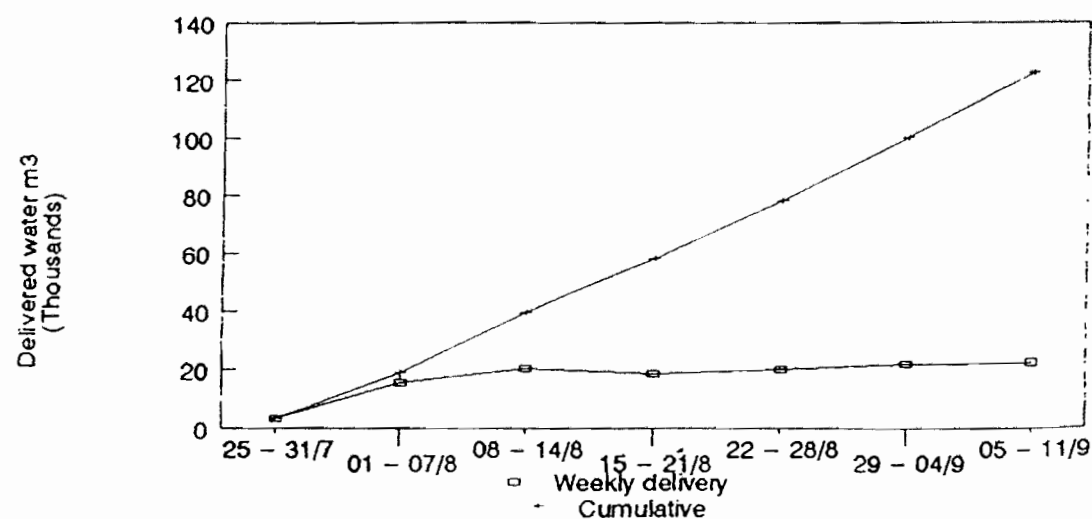
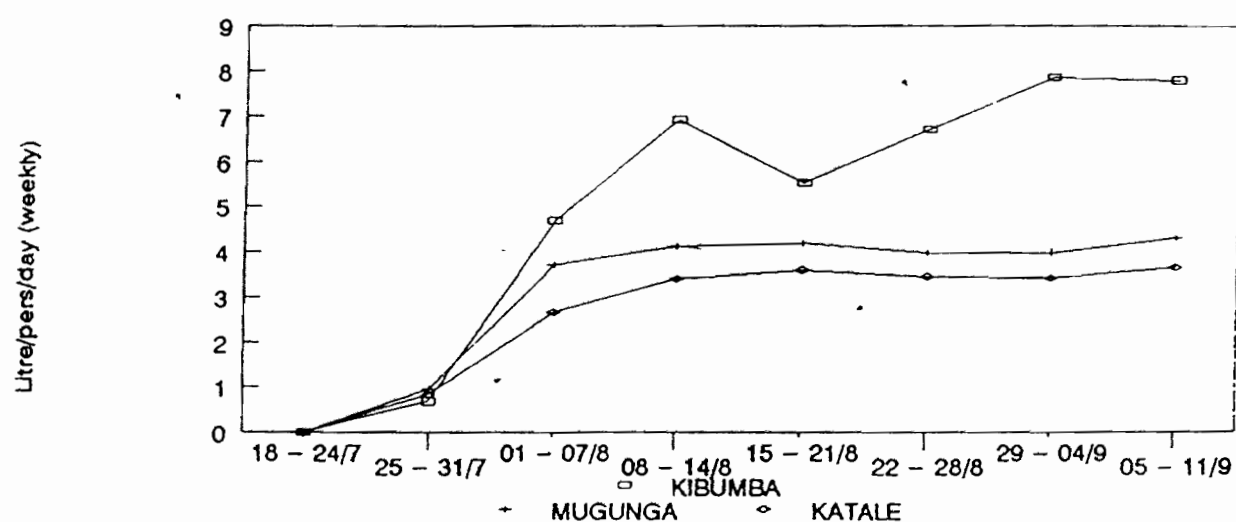
13-Sep-94 17:37:37 J. Comerford, UNHCR - WAT/SAN Coordination, KAHINDO Field Office, Bushra H.

WAT/SAN STATISTICS Dr. K. K. K. K. K.

# EVALUATION OF WATER SUPPLY TO REFUGEE CAMPS IN NORTH KIVU

ANNEX I

SEMAINE	Water (M3) delivered per week				CUMUL	Litres/pers./day		
	KIBUMBA	MUGUNGA	KATALE	TOT./WEEK		KIBUMBA	MUGUNGA	KATAL
18 - 24/7	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.
25 - 31/7	1104	1217	1039	3360	3360	0.7	1.0	0.
01 - 07/8	7553	4700	3269	15522	18882	4.7	3.7	2.
08 - 14/8	11138	5227	4175	20540	39422	6.9	4.1	3.
15 - 21/8	8896	5308	4420	18624	58046	5.5	4.2	3.
22 - 28/8	10817	5037	4240	20094	78140	6.7	4.0	3.
29 - 04/9	12653	5055	4195	21903	100043	7.9	4.0	3.
05 - 11/9	12554	5466	4485	22505	122548	7.8	4.3	3.7
TOTAL	64715	32010	25823	122548				



WAT/SAN Coordinator: Joe COMERFORD  
WAT/SAN STATISTICS: Dr Rwamunyonyo Eugene

11:24:02  
15-Sep-94

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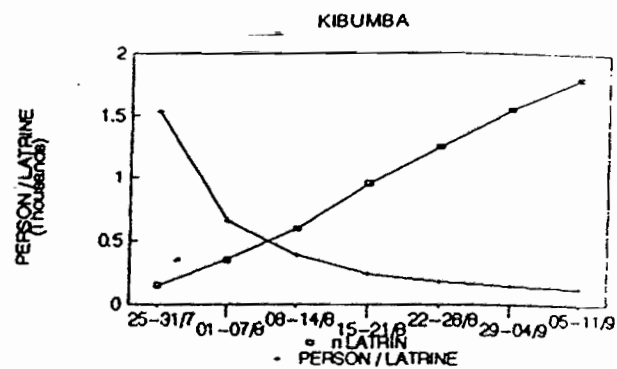


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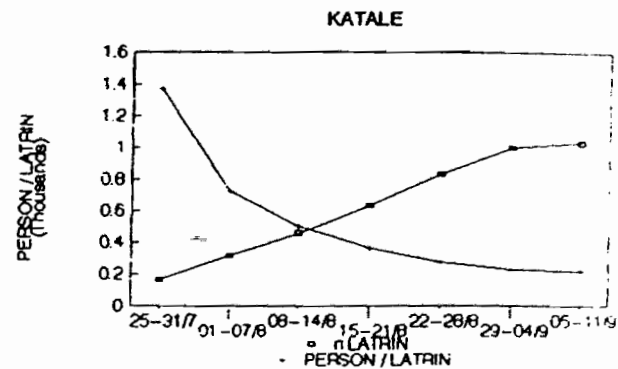
**KIBUMBA POP: 230.000**

DATE	LATR/WEK	CUMUL	PERS./LATR
18-24/7	0	0	0
25-31/7	150	150	1533
01-07/8	200	350	657
08-14/8	245	595	387
15-21/8	355	950	242
22-28/8	300	1250	184
29-04/9	300	1550	148
05-11/9	250	1800	128



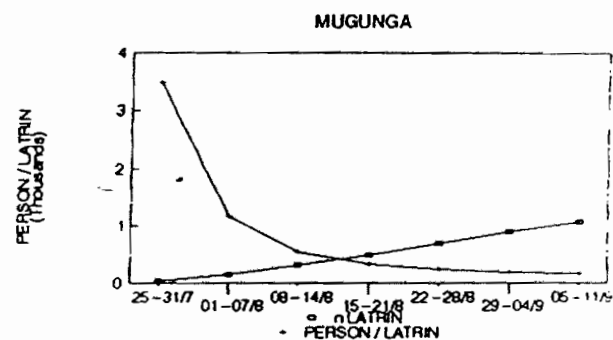
**KATALE POP: 175.000**

DATE	LATR/WEK	CUMUL	PERS./LATR
18-24/7	0	0	0
25-31/7	168	168	1042
01-07/8	150	318	550
08-14/8	140	458	382
15-21/8	177	635	276
22-28/8	199	834	210
29-04/9	164	998	175
05-11/9	32	1030	170



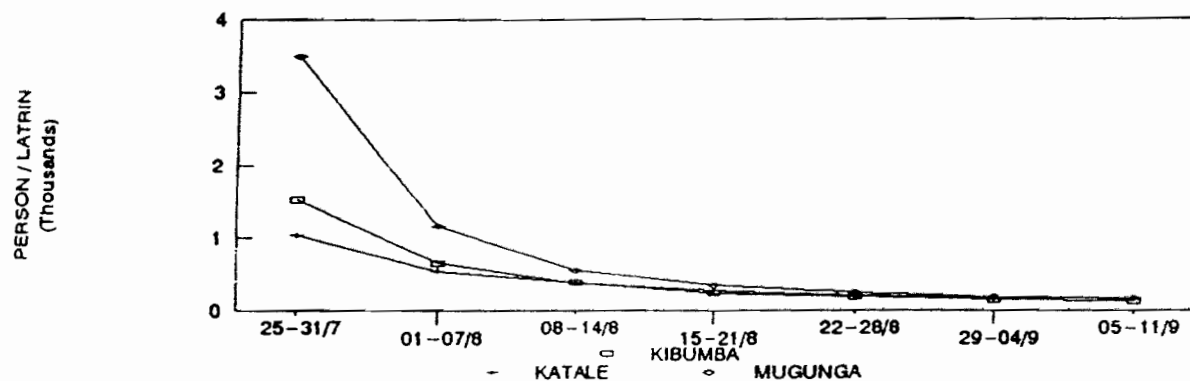
**MUGUNGA POP: 175.000**

DATE	LATR/WEK	CUMUL	PERS./LATR
18-24/7	0	0	0
25-31/7	50	50	3500
01-07/8	100	150	1167
08-14/8	166	316	554
15-21/8	184	500	350
22-28/8	200	700	250
29-04/9	200	900	194
05-11/9	168	1068	164



POP. TOTAL: 580.000  
TOTAL LATRINES: 3.898

**ALL CAMPS**



WAT/SAN Coordinator: Joe COMERFORD  
Sméria: Dr Ruwembo Eugène

15-Sep-94  
11:29:33 AM

**Technical Unit**

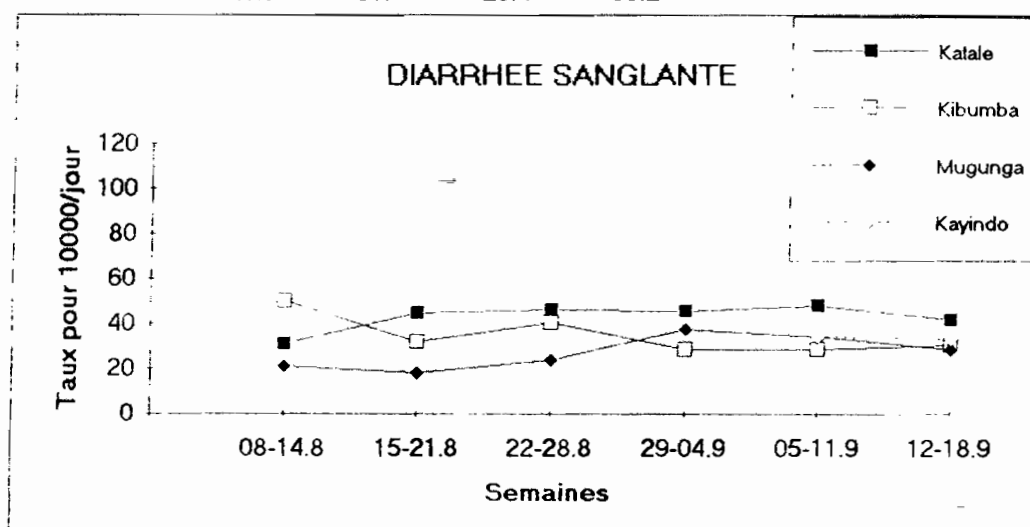
Eau • Sanitation • Physical Planning • Infrastructure



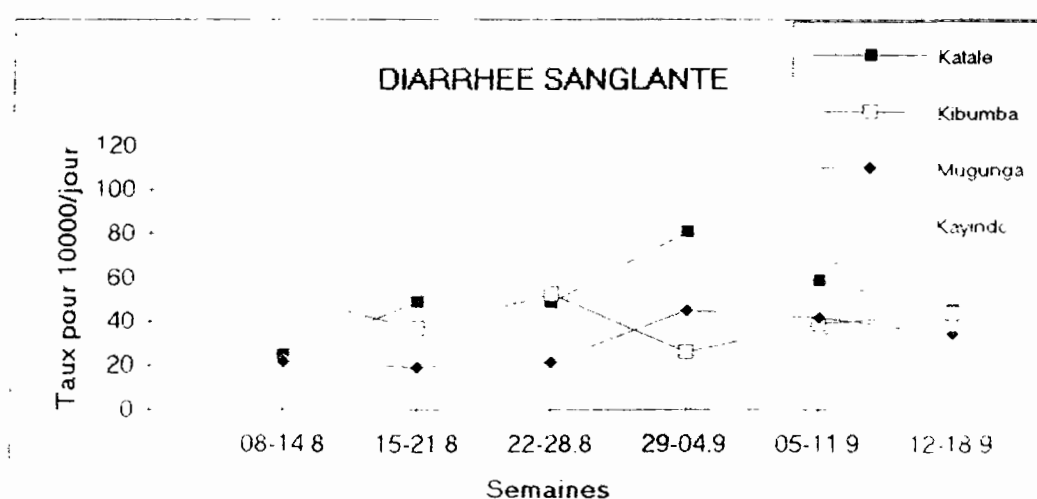
**Unité Technique**

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Taux de morbidite Semaine	pour 10000 refugies par jour			par camps	Tous ages
	Katale	Kibumba	Mugunga	Kayindo	
08-14.8	31.1	49.7	21		
15-21.8	44.8	31.7	18		
22-28.8	46	40.3	23.8		
29-04.9	45.6	28.4	37.4		
05-11.9	48	28.3	34.2	34.1	
12-18.9	41.8	30.4	28.4	33.2	

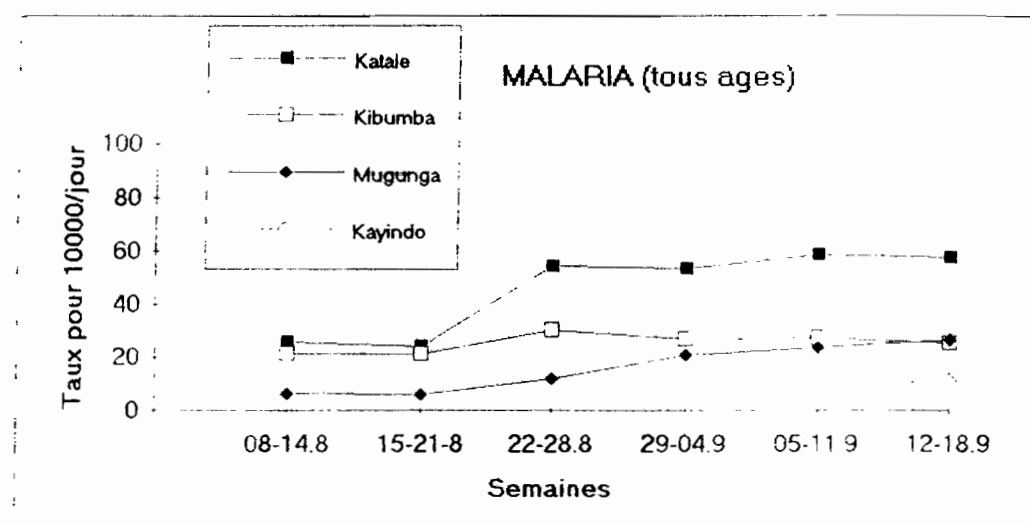


Semaine	Katale	Kibumba	Mugunga	Kayindo	Enfants < 5 ans
08-14.8	24.3	51.8	21.6		
15-21.8	48.5	36.5	19.1		
22-28.8	48.6	52.6	21.3		
29-04.9	81.1	26	45.5		
05-11.9	59.1	38.9	42	34.2	
12-18.9	45.2	43.6	34.8	39.2	

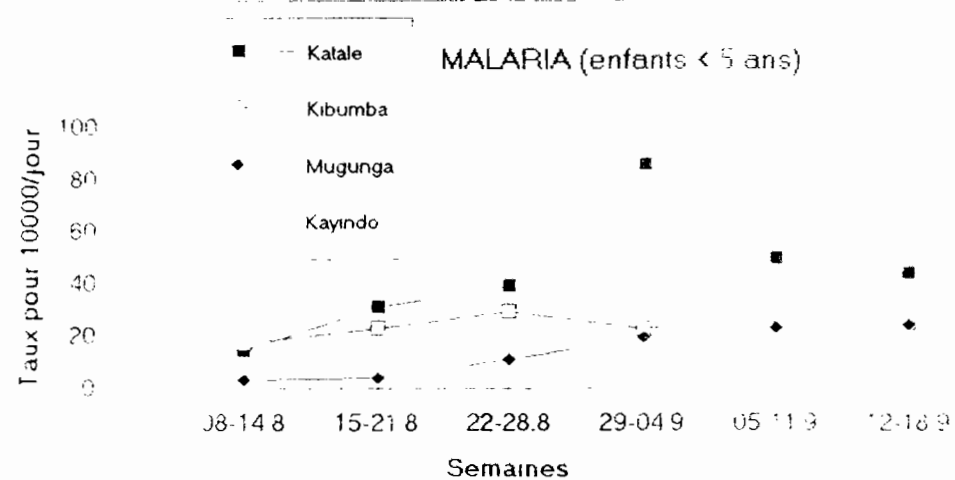




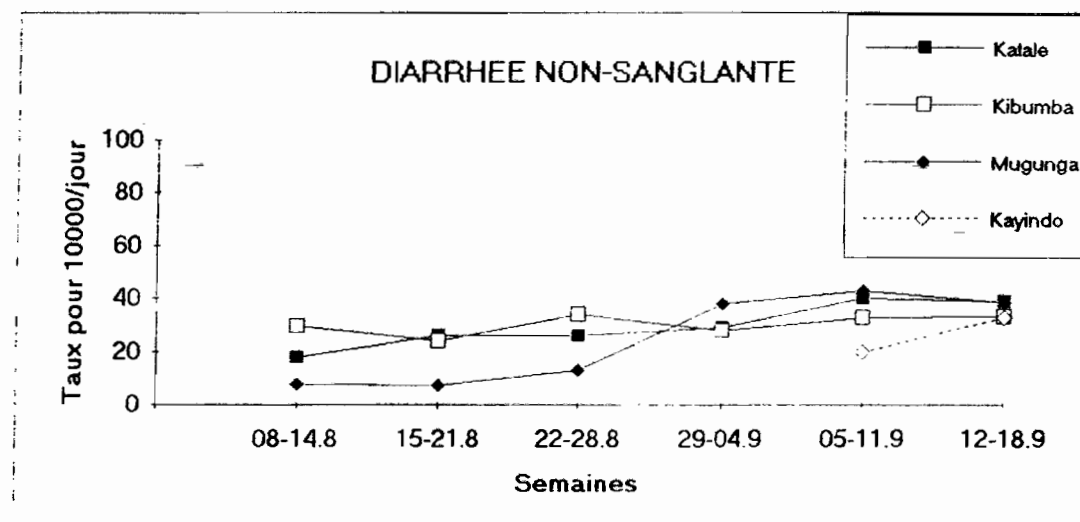
Taux de morbidité Semaine	pour 10000 refugies par jour			par camps	Tous ages
	Katale	Kibumba	Mugunga	Kayindo	
08-14.8	25.9	21.3	6.4		
15-21.8	24.1	21.3	6.1		
22-28.8	54.4	30.1	12.2		
29-04.9	53.3	26.9	20.8		
05-11.9	58.6	27.5	23.7	9.1	
12-18.9	57.6	25.5	26.5	11.5	



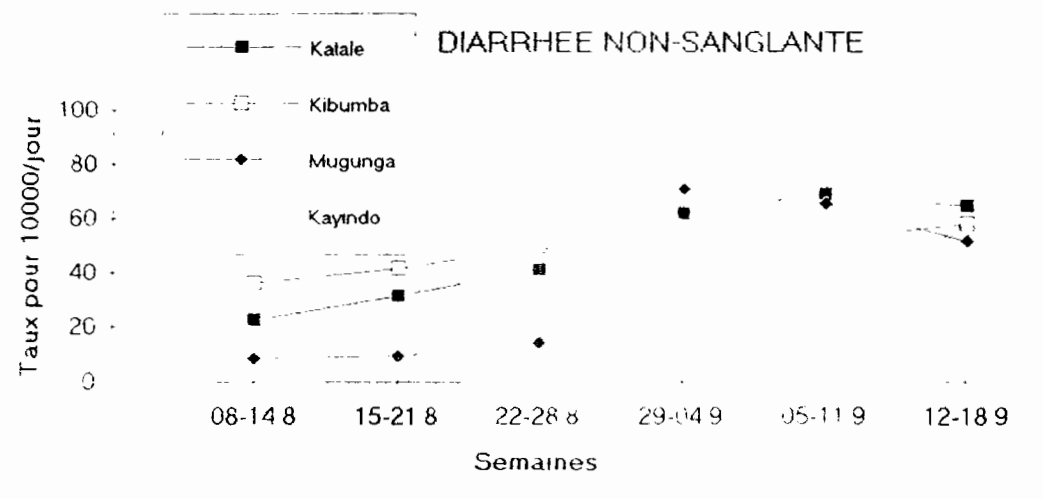
Semaine	Katale	Kibumba	Mugunga	Kayindo	Enfants < 5 ans
08-14.8	14.3	17.2	3.4		
15-21.8	31.3	22.9	4.4		
22-28.8	39.2	29.5	11		
29-04.9	36	23	19.8		
05-11.9	49.7	28.4	23.6	5.6	
12-18.9	44.2	25.2	24.5	3.9	



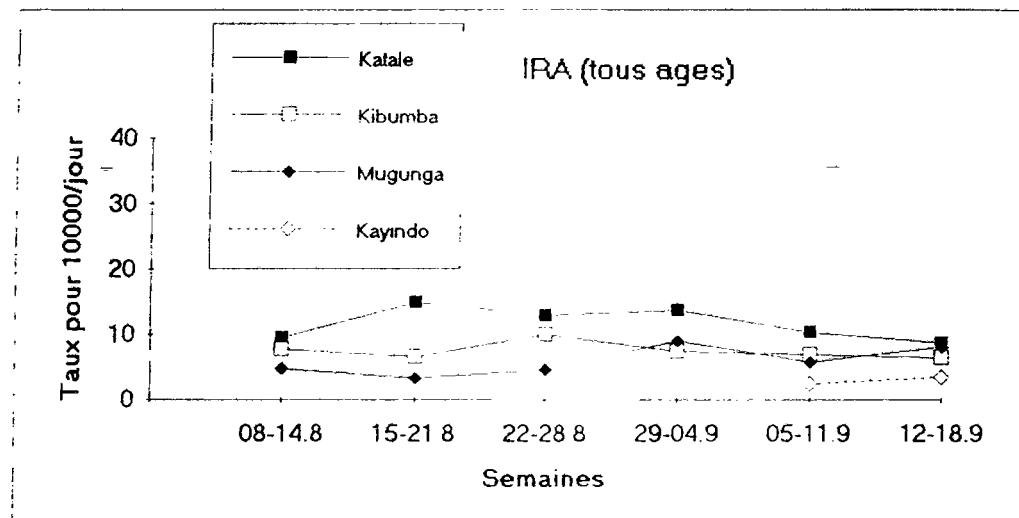
Taux de morbidité Semaine	pour 10000 refugies par jour		par camps		Tous ages
	Katale	Kibumba	Mugunga	Kayindo	
08-14.8	18	29.6	7.9		
15-21.8	26	24.1	7.4		
22-28.8	26.2	34	13.2		
29-04.9	29.3	28	38		
05-11.9	40.2	32.8	43.2	20.1	
12-18.9	39.1	33.3	38.5	32.7	Tous ages



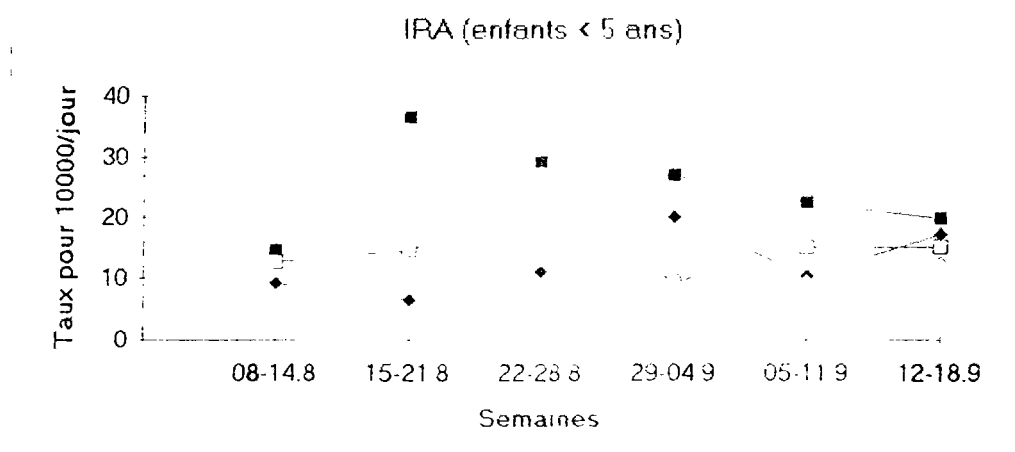
Semaine	Katale	Kibumba	Mugunga	Kayindo	Enfants < 5 ans
08-14.8	22.6	36.1	8.7		
15-21.8	31.5	41.7	9.7		
22-28.8	41.3	49.8	14.3		
29-04.9	62.2	32.3	71.1		
05-11.9	68.9	52.1	65.4	37	
12-18.9	64.9	58	52	56.6	Enfants < 5 ans



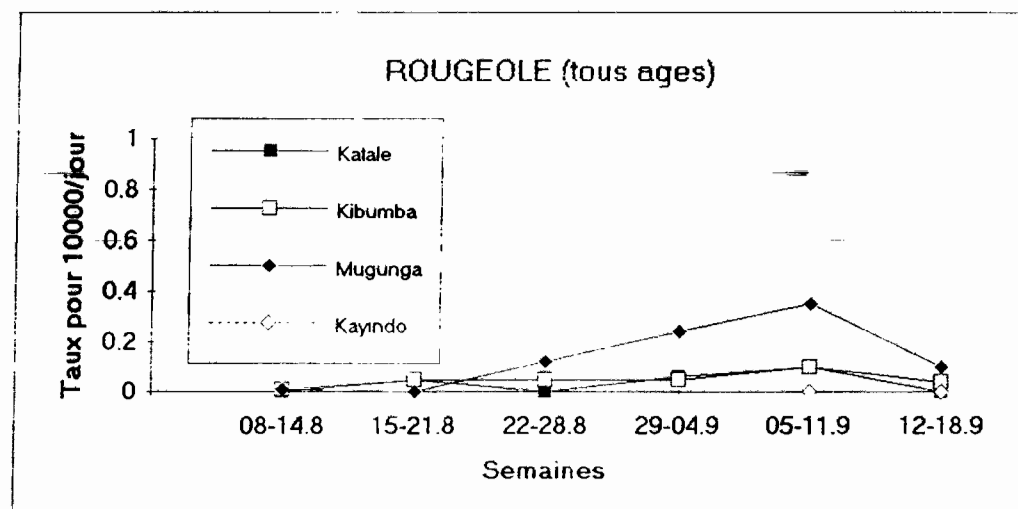
Taux de morbidite Semaine	pour 10000 refugies par jour		par camps		
	Katale	Kibumba	Mugunga	Kayindo	Tous ages
08-14.8	9.6	7.7	4.9		
15-21.8	15	6.7	3.3		
22-28.8	13	10	4.7		
29-04.9	13.8	7.4	9		
05-11.9	10.3	7	5.8	2.6	
12-18.9	8.7	6.5	8.1	3.5	



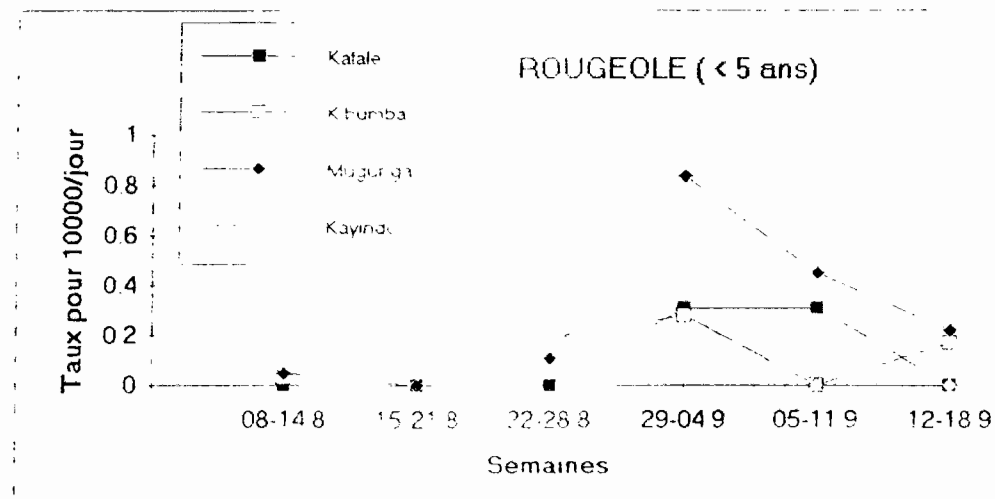
Semaine	Katale	Kibumba	Mugunga	Kayindo	Enfants < 5 ans
08-14.8	14.7	12.7	9.2		
15-21.8	36.5	14.7	6.4		
22-28.8	29.1	21.8	11.1		
29-04.9	27	9.3	20.2		
05-11.9	22.5	15.1	10.5	9.5	
12-18.9	19.9	15.1	17.2	12.3	



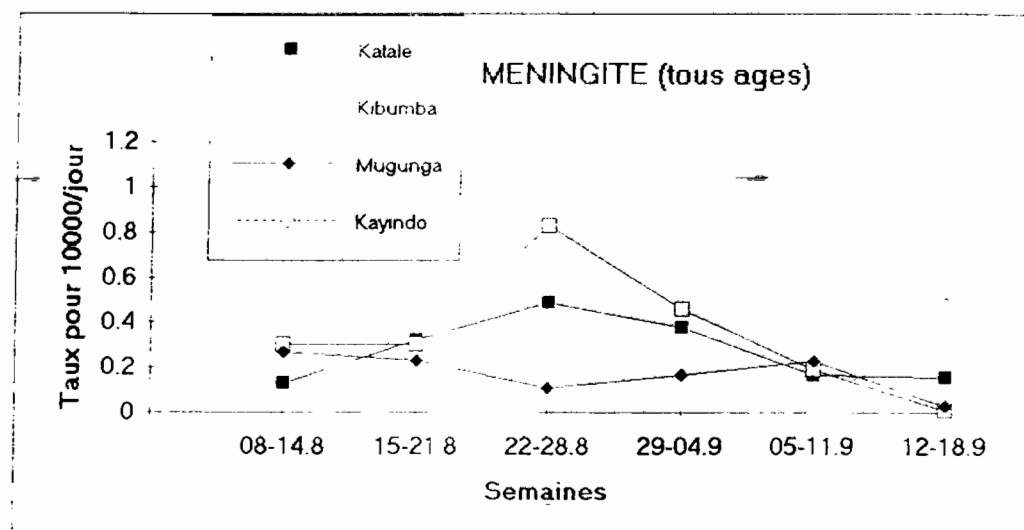
Taux de morbidité Semaine	pour 10000 réfugiés par jour		par camps		Tous ages
	Katale	Kibumba	Mugunga	Kayindo	
08-14.8	0	0.01	0.01		
15-21.8	0.05	0.05	0		
22-28.8	0	0.05	0.12		
29-04.9	0.06	0.05	0.24		
05-11.9	0.1	0.1	0.35	0	
12-18.9	0	0.04	0.1	0	



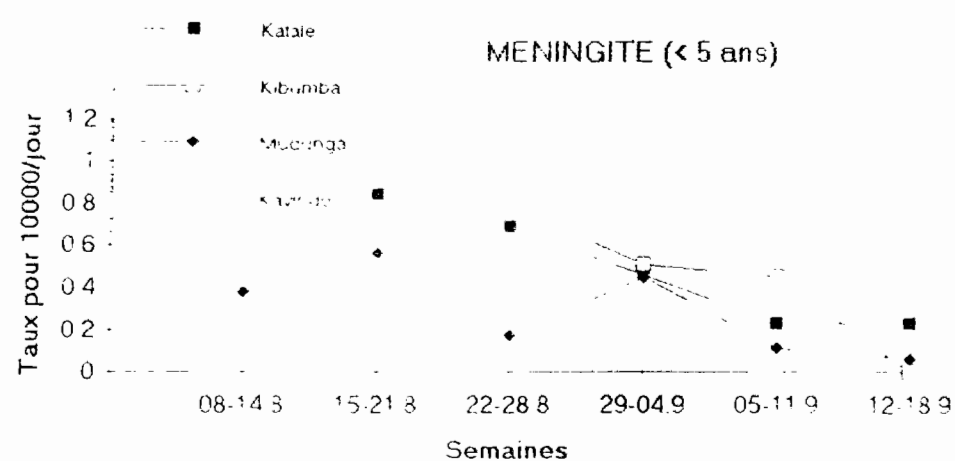
Semaine	Katale	Kibumba	Mugunga	Kayindo	Enfants < 5 ans
08-14.8	0	0.03	0.05		
15-21.8	0	0.27	0		
22-28.8	0	0.19	0.11		
29-04.9	0.31	0.28	0.84		
05-11.9	0.31	0	0.45	0	
12-18.9	0	0.17	0.22	0	



Taux de morbidite Semaine	pour 10000 refugies par jour		par camps	Tous ages
	Katale	Kibumba	Mugunga	Kayindo
08-14.8	0.13	0.3	0.27	
15-21.8	0.32	0.3	0.23	
22-28.8	0.49	0.83	0.11	
29-04.9	0.38	0.46	0.17	
05-11.9	0.17	0.19	0.23	0
12-18.9	0.16	0.01	0.03	0.48



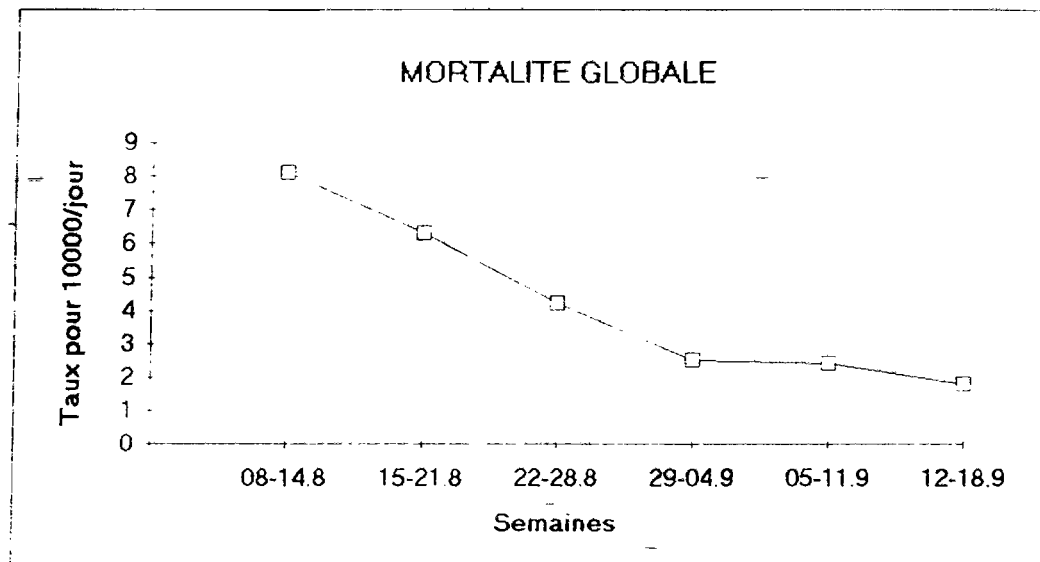
Semaine	Katale	Kibumba	Mugunga	Kayindo	Enfants < 5 ans
08-14.8		0.54	0.38		
15-21.8	0.84	0.37	0.56		
22-28.8	0.69	0.79	0.17		
29-04.9	0.46	0.51	0.45		
05-11.9	0.23	0.45	0.11	0	
12-18.9	0.23	0	0.06	1.12	



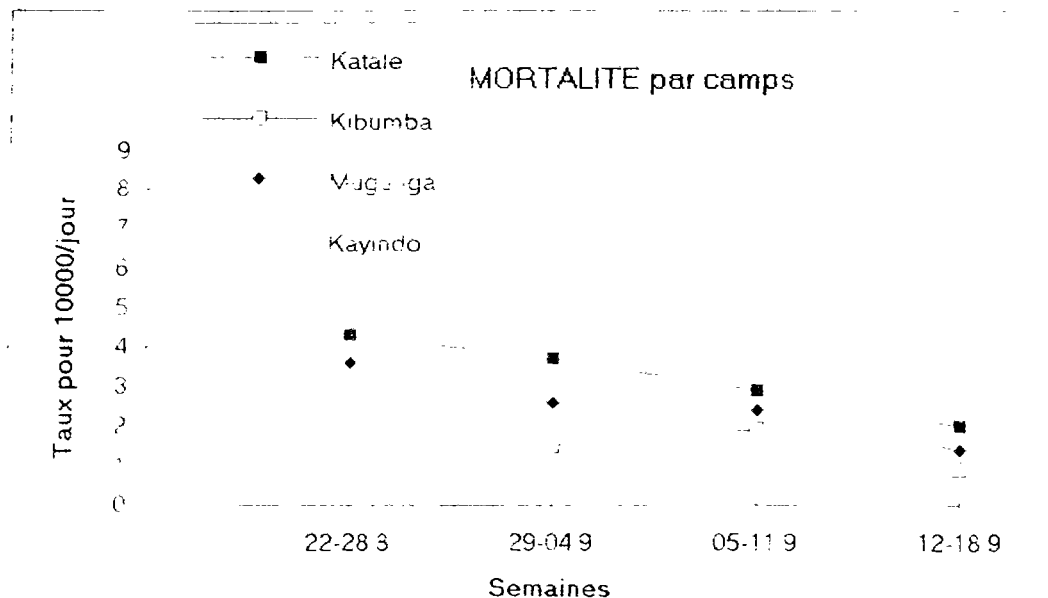
**MORTALITE GLOBALE**

calculée à partir du nombre de corps ramassés par les camions

Semaine	Taux pour 10000 refugies par jour	Tous ages
08-14.8	8.1	
15-21.8	6.3	
22-28.8	4.2	
29-04.9	2.5	
05-11.9	2.4	
12-18.9	1.8	



Semaine	Katale	Kibumba	Mugunga	Kayindo
22-28.8	43	21	36	
29-04.9	37	15	26	
05-11.9	29	19	24	
12-18.9	2	09	14	23



7.09.94

KATALE- 21.07-&gt;4/09

Activity.KATALE	object./std	21/07->24	25/07->31	1/08->7/08	8->14/08	15->21/08	22/08->28	29->4/09
population	100.000	100.000	80.000	100.000	100.000	110.000	110.000	110.000
popul.<5ans	20 %	17% soit 17.000 svt survey						
Mortalit. global	<1/10.000per/j	41/10.000/jour svt survey	9.2	7.3/10.000/jr	4.6/10.000/jr	4.2/10.000/jr		
Mortalite <5ans	<2/10.000per/j		34.4	26/10.000/jr	15.5/10.000/jr	11.9/10.000/jr		
#consultation #consul/an/ref.	2- 3/an/refugies (urgence:x2)			12.496 soit 6.49/an/ref	20.600 soit 9.7/an/ref	18.017 soit 8.5/an/ref	18783 soit 8.8/an/ref	
malnut. globale	< 5% de<80% P/T			23% soit 3.910 enfants				
malnut. severe	< 1% de<70% P/T			7% soit 273 enfants				
oedemes				1.1%				
ONG leader	MSFH	MSFH						
agence cholera & diarrhee # lits	MSFH & MSFB	MSFH & MSFB 300 lits	+ aide operation blessing (O.B) CONCERN: 50 lits	Total: 550 lits	Total: MSFH: 500 lits Arret CONCERN et O.B.	MSFH-400 lits, inclus TB et HIV??		Fermeture
hopital	2lits/1000 soit 200 as epidemie!		CARE: 30 lits (annexe au centre sante)		MSFH: 80 lits+ 20 lits mat. (+ aide de CCF Canada)			MSFH: nouvel hopital 250/500 lits ouverts TOTAL: 350 l
centres sante	1/40.000 soit 2		CARE: 1	MSF H:1	MSFH: 1		MSF H:1	MSF H:1 if needed in /09
poste de sante	1/15-10.000 soit 6-10		CARE: centre e ORS: 11		MSFH: centre ORS : 15			MSFH: 1 TOTAL: 5

Activity	Objectifs	21/07-->	25/07-->	1/08-->	8/08-->	15/08-->	22/08-->	29/->4/9
population	100.000	3.000	100.000	100.000	150.000	150.000	150.000	150.000
population < 5 ans								
Mortalite globale	<1/10.000/jr	(SURVEY)		37/10.000/jour		5.6/10.000/jr pr les 3 cps confondus	3.6/10.000/j	2.5/10.000/j
Mortalite <5ans	<2/10.000/jr							
#consultations# consul/an/ref	2-3 con/ref/an (URG: 2X)				4.719 soit 1.6/an/ref	4.804 soit 1.6/an/p.		15477 soit 5.3c/an/ref
malnutr. globale					17.7 % survey soit 5 100			
malnutr. aigue					soit 990			
oedemes								
ONG leader	?????						Proposed to ARC/Menisa	?????
agence cholera	MDH Fr, MEMISA	MSFB 100 lit & +++	-STOP MSFB -MDHFr, seconde par ADRA (2 pers)	MDHFr-220lits CONCERN 100	Centre cholera transforme an H.G. et C.S.			
hopitaux	2 lits/1000 (urgence: X 2)				TOTAL LITS MDHFr: 220 1. ADRA: 0 MEMISA: 60 CONCERN: 100	reduction CONCERN: 100		
						TOTAL: 280 lits	Augment. lit MDHFr: 60 ADRA: 20 MDHSP: 60	TOTAL lits: 420
Centres sante	1/40.000 hab		MDH: 1		MEMISA: 1 ADRA: 1	MDHSP: 1	MDHSP: 1	TOTAL: 5



7.09.94

KIMBUBUA 21/07-&gt;4/09

Activite/Std	Objectifs/STD	21/07	25/07	1/08	8/08	15/08	22/08	29->4/9
population *	200.000	200.000	200.000	200.000	180.000 (carte aerien)	180.000	180.000	180.000
populat. <5 ans	20%	17% selon survey			30.600			
Mortalite globale	<1/10.000/jou r	28.1/10.000/jour				5.2/10.000/j	2.7/10.000/j	1.8/10.000/j
Mortalite <5ans	<2/10.000					8.3/10.000/j	4.6/10.000/j	
# consultations # cons./an/ref	2-3/an/ref (Urg: 2)				25.406 7.3/an/p	22.455 soit 6.48/an/p	27.095 soit 7.8/an/p.	27.636 soit 7.9/an/pers
malnutri. globale	<5% , < 80% P/T			20%	6.100 enf.			
malnutri. aigue	<1% <70% P/T			1.1%				
cedames				1.6%				
ONG leader	FIRC	MSFB	MSFB	FIRCRC/MSFB	FIRCRC/MSFB			FIRCRC
agence cholera	MSFB	MSFB:2CS 300lits	GOAL:1cs 50lits	Un seul centre (MSFB n 2) -250 lits-est garde pour isolation diarrhees. Les autres transformes en CS.				
hopital	Urg: 4/1000 Periode stable : 2/1000			TOTAL: FIRCRC: 80 lits MSFB: 200 lits	CS sont eleves temporairement au niveau hopital de base, de l'attente du demenagement de hop.FIRCRC. TOTAL: MSFB: 2 cs soit 500 l... GOAL: 2 cs soit 100 l		+ augm. lits de structures existantes MSFB: +100 FIRCRC: +100 GOAL: 100 + IRC: 1cs TOTAL: 900	hopital niveau2 de federat. en constr.
centres sante	1/40.000 soit 5			MSFB: 1cs 200l GOAL: 2cs.100l				total: 900 lits
posts de sante	1/10000 soit 20		FIRCRC: 2	+MSF: 1	+FIRCRC: 2 +MSFB: 1	+FIRCRC: 1 +MSFB: 1	+IRC: 2	TOTAL: 10
agent de sante	1/1000 soit 200				GOAL: 35 MSFB: 120 FIRCRC: 69	+ O.B.: 7dici??	+ IRC: 30	+GOAL: 60 TOTAL: 135



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S174

PROGRAMME FOR THE JOINT MISSION  
ZAIREAN / UN OFFICIALS  
GOMA 29-30 SEPT / 1 OCT 94

30 SEPTEMBER

08.00 Briefing by UNHCR Goma  
10.00 Courtesy visit to Goma officials  
11.45 Lunch  
12.00 Departure for Mugunga refugee camp  
12.20 Visit of Mugunga refugee camp  
14.00 Meeting with Mugunga camp refugee representatives

1 OCTOBER

07.30 Departure to Katale camp  
08.30 Visit to Katale refugee camp  
09.00 Meeting with Katale leaders  
10.30 Visit to Kahindo refugee camp  
11.00 Departure to Kibumba  
11.30 Visit to Kibumba refugee camp  
12.20 Departure to Goma  
13.00 Lunch in Goma  
14.00 De-briefing at UNHCR Office  
15.00 Departure to Bukavu

Adopted Agenda  
1 November 1993

PARINAC REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR SOUTH ASIA  
KATHMANDU, 1-3 NOVEMBER 1993

Monday 1 November

- Delegates and invited guests assemble in the Naachghar Theatre
- 09.00 Convening of the Conference by Co-Chairpersons - Mr. S. Chetty (UNHCR - Headquarters, Geneva) and Justice (Retd) J.F.A. Soza (Chairman, Human Rights Task Force, Sri Lanka)
- 09.10 Address by the Honorable Senior Minister, Mr. Ram Hari Joshi
- 09.30 Keynote speech by Former Chief Justice of India, Mr. P.N. Bhagwati: "The Contemporary Refugee Problem and the Role of Voluntary Agencies"
- 09.50 Remarks on behalf of UNHCR and NGOs by Co-Chairpersons
- 10.00 Coffee break (Delegates and Invited Guests)
- 10.30 Delegates and Observers reconvene in the Main Conference Hall. Adoption of the Agenda and organizational matters, including appointment of Rapporteurs
- 10.45 Statement by PARINAC Senior Coordinator, Mr. Dennis McNamara and statement by ICVA Executive Director, Mr. Delmar Blasco
- 11.15 Plenary discussion on the PARINAC process and the concept of UNHCR/NGO Partnership
- 12.15 Lunch
- 14.00 Plenary: Refugee Protection in South Asia - UNHCR and NGO roles and responsibilities
- (a) NGO perspective: presentation by Mr. Ravi Nair, Executive Director, South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre, India
- (b) UNHCR perspective: presentation by Mr. Shamsul Bari, UNHCR Representative in India
- 14.30 General discussion, including formation of Working Groups on Refugee Protection

15.30 Discussions in Working Groups on Refugee Protection  
---- Coffee break (at discretion of Working Groups)  
17.30 Rapporteurs and Resource Persons of Working Groups  
convene to prepare conclusions on Refugee Protection Room 125  
18.30 Reception

Tuesday 2 November 1993

[08.00 Meeting of the Steering Committee]  
09.00 Opening of Plenary Session  
Rapporteurs report on the conclusions of Refugee  
Protection Working Groups  
09.30 Plenary: Discussion on Internally Displaced Persons  
(a) NGO perspective: presentation by Mr. Joe  
Williams, Relief and Rehabilitation Officer,  
Social and Economic Development Centre, Sri  
Lanka  
(b) UNHCR perspective: presentation by Mr. Hasim  
Utkan, UNHCR Representative in Sri Lanka  
10.00 General discussion in Plenary on Internally Displaced  
Persons  
10.30 Coffee break  
11.00 Working Groups' discussions on Internally Displaced  
Persons  
13.00 Lunch  
14.30 Rapporteurs and Resource Persons meet to prepare  
conclusions of Working Groups on Internally Displaced  
Persons Room 25  
15.30

In the item on Protection, the  
Working Ch. will meet with  
the Co-Rapporteurs to prepare  
conclusions of the Working  
Groups on IDPs in Room 125  
at 14:30 hrs.

You may find the Secretariat has approximately one  
hour to prepare the report for the Working Group on IDPs.

- 15.30 Plenary: Refugee Emergencies: scope and limitations of present UNHCR/NGO cooperation
- (a) NGO perspective: presentation by Mr. Gopal Krishna Siwakoti, Programme Director, Institute for Human Rights, Environment and Development International (INHURED), Nepal.
- (b) UNHCR perspective: presentation by Mr. Tahir Ali, UNHCR Representative in Nepal
- 16.00 General discussion on Refugee Emergencies
- 16.30 Report of Rapporteurs on conclusions of Working Groups on Internally Displaced Persons to Plenary
- 17.00 Coffee break
- 17.30 Working groups' discussions on Refugee Emergencies
- ~~19.30~~  
[20.00 NGO Meeting to nominate representatives for Oslo Conference]

Wednesday 3 November

- [08.00 Meeting of the Steering Committee] *Report*
- [Meeting of Rapporteurs and Resource Persons to finalize conclusions on Refugee Emergencies]
- 09.00 Opening of Plenary Session
- Report of Rapporteurs on conclusions on Refugee Emergencies
- 09.30 Plenary: Relief, Rehabilitation and Development
- (a) NGO perspective: presentation by Dr. K.M. Sirajul Islam, Dhaka Ahsania Mission, Bangladesh
- (b) UNHCR perspective: presentation by Mr. Canh Nguyen-Tang, UNHCR Representative in Bangladesh
- 10.00 General discussion on Relief, Rehabilitation and Development

~~10.45 Coffee break~~

~~11.00~~

• 10.30

~~11.10~~ Working Groups' discussions on Relief, Rehabilitation  
and Development *w/ coffee*

13.00 Lunch

*Workshop lunch*

14.30 Meeting of Rapporteurs and Resource Persons to prepare  
conclusions of Working Groups on Relief,  
Rehabilitation and Development

16.00 Plenary convenes to receive report of Rapporteurs on  
conclusions on Relief, Rehabilitation and Development

16.30 Consideration and comments on consolidated draft  
Recommendations and Plan of Action of Kathmandu  
Conference

18.00 Concluding remarks by Co-Chairpersons

18.30 Closure of Conference

## **Internally Displaced Persons**

### **I. Introduction**

1. While the global number of refugees is estimated at some 19 million, there are some 25 million people, mostly women and children, who are displaced within the borders of their own country due to armed conflict; forced relocation; communal violence; systematic violations of human rights; as well as traditionally recognized sources of persecution. Vulnerable and unable to find places of safety, internally displaced persons may suffer violations of basic human rights and frequently their humanitarian needs remain unaddressed.
2. As internally displaced persons fall within domestic jurisdictions, they are often not able to benefit from the protection and assistance accorded to those who cross international borders and become refugees. Frequently, local authorities are unwilling or unable to afford them protection and assistance. International involvement is normally limited; and the principle of non-interference in internal affairs of a sovereign state explains why internal armed conflicts and other complex situations which often involve the collapse of structures are inadequately covered by international law. It also explains why there are no comprehensive international legal instruments for the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons.
3. The awareness of the need to shape an international response to this ever growing problem has become more acute in the context of the post-cold war era, in which many long-suppressed ethnic and religious conflicts have been unleashed in various parts of the world. The importance of a framework for dealing with the problem of internal displacement has become increasingly urgent. Paradoxically, while the international community has developed extensive mechanisms for prevention or mitigation of international conflicts and various peace settlements have been agreed at the international level; internal conflicts have become the predominant humanitarian and global security issue.
4. The sharpened focus on the causes and consequences of internal displacements has led to a number of UN initiatives. The recognition in the Secretary-General's Agenda for Peace (1992), that while respect for "fundamental" sovereignty remained crucial, the time of "absolute and exclusive" sovereignty had passed. Similarly, in his report to the 1992 session of the UN Human Rights Commission, the Secretary-General stressed the need to improve the ability of the UN human rights system to protect the human rights of internally displaced persons.

### **II. Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees**

5. There are clear parallels between refugees and internally displaced persons. Both have been forced to flee their homes. The factors which compel displaced persons and refugees to leave their homes, namely fleeing violence and internal conflict, are often similar. Both are in a very vulnerable situation and may need protection, assistance and a solution to their plight.

The solutions are often inter-linked. Refugees have often returned home to war-devastated countries to find themselves alongside internally displaced persons.

6. Despite similarities in causes and consequences of displacement, there is a fundamental difference between the two groups. Refugees cross international borders when seeking asylum, and in doing so, come under the protection of UNHCR; whereas internally displaced persons remain within their own country and therefore the responsibility of their own government. There is no international legal regime directly applicable to their situation although possibly some of the general principles of refugee law could, by analogy, be considered relevant.

### III. UN Initiatives

7. The problem of internally displaced persons is not common only to the 1990s. The UN has been seized with this issue for at least the last two decades, mainly from the relief angle on a case by case basis. In a landmark resolution adopted in 1972, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) for the first time made an explicit reference to internally displaced persons when, in the framework of voluntary repatriation of refugees to the Sudan, it requested UNHCR to extend rehabilitation and assistance measures to those "displaced within the country". Subsequently, agencies such as UNHCR and UNICEF responded to emergencies involving displaced persons. The lack of clear mandates, however, has resulted in *ad hoc*, and in some cases unsatisfactory response.

8. One of the first UN initiatives to raise the question of institutionalized assistance to internally displaced persons was launched by the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa (SARRED), held at Oslo in August 1988. The 1989 International Conference on Central American Refugees (CIREFCA) also addressed the plight of internally displaced persons and stressed the need to incorporate them in designing comprehensive assistance programmes dealing with uprootedness. As of 1990, increased attention was also paid to the protection needs of internally displaced persons, and the tackling of the root causes of uprootedness. This process led to the adoption of several resolutions by ECOSOC and the UN Commission on Human Rights. Following a request made by the Commission on Human Rights in its Resolution 1992/73 of March 1992, approved by ECOSOC on 20 July 1992, a Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Internally Displaced Persons, Mr. Francis Deng, was designated in July 1992. This resolution also requested the Secretary-General to, *inter alia*, entrust his Special Representative with an "examination of existing international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law and standards and their applicability to the protection of and relief assistance to internally displaced persons".

9. The designation of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General was an important step in the formal recognition of the human rights dimension of the protection needs of internally displaced persons. The international community, in spite of these efforts, continues to grapple with solutions for a wide range of issues pertaining to internally displaced persons.



#### **IV. Report of the Special Representative**

10. Mr. Deng's Report [1], which contains specific recommendations on developing international legal instruments and mechanisms, is an important contribution in the development of a substantive policy within the United Nations to deal with the problem of displaced persons. A summary of the Report's main conclusions is provided in the following paragraphs.

##### **a) Legal Doctrine**

11. The Report provides a detailed review of international legal instruments and standards applicable to internally displaced persons. In this context, the emphasis is placed on International Human Rights Law (the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Humanitarian Law (the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols of 1977) and Refugee Law, as the principal sources of protection and the foundations for articulation of further protection. At the outset, the Report stresses that there are two schools of thought regarding the scope and applicability of existing legal doctrine. One argues that the existing standards sufficiently cover the internally displaced and the principal problem is lack of implementation. Another maintains that there are gaps that need to be filled in order to have complete and adequate coverage. While both points of view emanate from the need to strengthen protection, the second believes that setting new standards would not only fill existing gaps, but also focus international attention and thereby raise the level of public awareness of the problem and of the need for solutions.

12. The so called "negative" and "affirmative" rights enshrined in the corpus of human rights law guarantees a wide array of rights applicable to situations common to the displaced. They cover the minimum standards of human existence and dignity, i.e. physical protection, shelter, food, clothing, basic health, and the integrity of the person and the family as the most fundamental social unit. However, the responsibility for meeting these assistance and protection needs rests first and foremost with national Governments. In this context, the following two caveats also should be borne in mind: first in situations of displacement, the State might be unable or unwilling to exercise this responsibility and second, human rights are subject to derogation during a period of public emergency, exactly at a time when the need for protecting the displaced is greatest. Finally, human rights law does not directly address some of the most critical situations affecting the displaced, such as forcible displacement and access to humanitarian assistance.

13. Humanitarian law, which codifies the principle that those not directly participating in the hostilities shall be treated humanely, and contains provisions which are of great value to the displaced. Particularly relevant is Article 3, common to all four Geneva Conventions, which, in the case of armed conflicts not of an international character, categorically prohibits violence to life and/or persons, the taking of hostages, and outrages upon

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[1] ECOSOC Document E/CN.4/1993/35 dated 21 January 1993. Report to the 1993 Session of the Commission of Human Rights.

the personal dignity of persons. Equally important is Article 17 of Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions (1977) which deals with displacement<sup>1</sup> of civilian populations in internal conflicts and sets out restrictions on such movements. It provides guarantees to the civilian populations if these movements, for imperative reasons, have to take place. Whilst useful, this provision, however, applies only to persons displaced because of armed conflict, and only to States party to Additional Protocol II. This provision does not apply, for instance, to situations of internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, and isolated and sporadic acts of violence, which often cause people to flee. -

14. The Report concludes that, in so far as legal doctrine is concerned, there appears to be a fairly adequate legal basis for protection under human rights and humanitarian law. However, it also recognizes that there are obvious gaps in the existing law with respect to the specific needs of internally displaced persons. The Report recommends, by way of a transitional phase, the elaboration of a statement of principles - which would raise international attention and awareness - and the norms currently found in a variety of legal documents, including the compilation of rules and norms currently found in a variety of legal instruments, the development of a code of conduct comprising guiding principles to govern the treatment of internally displaced persons, and eventually a Declaration which would be closest to an authoritative legal document on the subject.

**b) Institutional Mechanism**

15. In order to fill the gap arising from the absence of an organization within the United Nations directly responsible for the assistance and protection of internally displaced persons, the Report recommends that the mandates for internally displaced persons be added to the UNHCR or Department of Humanitarian Affairs mandates, or that "an equivalent body might be established to cater to the needs of the internally displaced". Pending the solution of this problem, the Report calls upon all the United Nations agencies, whose activities relate to the problems of the internally displaced, to become even more attentive to their needs for assistance and protection.

16. Whatever arrangement finally prevails, the Report notes that the UN Human Rights bodies would still need to address the issue of protection. In this context, the mechanism of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General is considered one which may effectively link and mobilize the capabilities of the various United Nations bodies.

**c) Operational Strategy**

17. The Report further sets out an operational strategy by which the principles of legal doctrine and institutional mechanism might be put in place. This strategy involves three phases: monitoring, reporting and early warning; intercession, dialogue and mediation; and last the mobilization of humanitarian collective action.

18. For this strategy to be viable, the Report points out that it is important that the protection and assistance needs of internally displaced persons be part of a comprehensive response to the larger problem of civil

wars and violence. From this follows the conclusion that these mechanisms and procedures "be strategically connected and coordinated with other pertinent institutions, mechanisms and procedures for peace-making, and peace-building".

#### **V. UNHCR'S Involvement in Assistance and Protection of Internally Displaced Persons**

##### **a) Situations in which UNHCR is involved**

19. UNHCR's work with the internally displaced has traditionally been in the context of voluntary repatriation programmes, where displaced persons are intermingled with returning refugees, as well as the local population. In such situations where both categories of persons live in the same area, UNHCR's assistance to the displaced provides a link with the organization's mandated activities. This has been the approach in Sri Lanka, Angola and the Horn of Africa.

20. Another situation of concern to UNHCR arises where the same causes have produced both internal displacement and refugee flows, or there is a risk of internal displacements becoming refugee movements. In such case, the emphasis is clearly on prevention and is not an extension of UNHCR's mandate. Recently, UNHCR launched an innovative cross border operation in Somalia from Kenya so that people would not be forced to leave their country solely for lack of international assistance. This was an effort to provide assistance in the country of origin, close to the border, where security conditions were satisfactory. Such an operation is not only preventive in terms of future movements but also aims to encourage refugees who have left the area to return as soon as conditions permit.

21. UNHCR may also become involved through special operations undertaken at the request of the Secretary-General or the General Assembly on a good offices basis. The concept of "special humanitarian task" is embodied in General Assembly Resolutions 3271 (10 Dec. 1974) and 3454 (9 Dec. 1975). In the 1970's, several operations, namely in Sudan, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Vietnam and Laos were carried out under this umbrella. Such was also the case, more recently, with the designation of UNHCR as the lead agency in the relief operations in the former Yugoslavia. UNHCR's involvement in the Open Relief Centers (ORC) Programme in Sri Lanka, which benefits both returnees and a large population of displaced persons, falls within the same category, as does UNHCR's current programme of assistance in Tajikistan and Azerbaijan.

22. Situations also occur whereby UNHCR participates in international or regional arrangements for the provision of development and humanitarian assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons, for example SARRED in Southern Africa and CIREFCA in Central America. In such cases, UNHCR participates with other UN agencies in community rehabilitation programmes which benefit refugees, returnees, internally displaced, and the local population.

23. Where internal displacements are not linked to actual or potential refugee flows UNHCR's role, with the Secretary General's concurrence, is limited to support to other organizations.

24. In all cases, UNHCR's activities on behalf of internally displaced persons must be based on the consent of the concerned country and receive adequate financial support from the international community.

b) New approaches focusing on root causes and prevention

25. UNHCR's comprehensive strategy of prevention, protection and solutions has put into sharp focus the need for tackling root causes of displacement. The increased attention on internally displaced populations reflects the fact that root causes are often identical to those generating refugees and, consequently, so are the solutions. This increased emphasis also flows from the recognition of the need for earlier and more effective action by the international community to forestall or defuse potentially refugee-generating situations before flight becomes the only alternative [2].

26. The prevention of uprootedness has become urgent. Part of UNHCR's prevention strategy relates to protection of the right of people to remain in safety in their homes. The "right to remain" is the basic right of the individual not to be forced into exile. The right to remain is central to the notion that international protection is not a substitute for national protection. This comprehensive strategy offers considerable scope for creative action and increased cooperation between UNHCR and NGOs. Furthermore, this cooperation should not be limited to countries of asylum but should assume a growing dimension in countries of origin.

27. In 1993, the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme reaffirmed, in its General Conclusions on International Protection, its support for the High Commissioner's efforts to provide humanitarian assistance and protection to internally displaced. In so doing, the Executive Committee also noted "the complementary mandates and specific expertise of other relevant organizations as well as available resources" [3].

28. Furthermore, the 1993 Executive Committee requested the High Commissioner to explore ways to promote further consultations with appropriate international organizations and bodies in order to improve the protection and assistance needs of internally displaced persons.

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[2] The Norwegian Refugee Council provides the following definition of a system of legal protection of internally displaced persons: "This should, in principle, consist of rights and implementation mechanisms which: 1) prevents flight (taking into account the causes of flight); 2) strengthens protection (legal protection adjusted to the flight situation), and 3) promotes return or other safe solutions." Paper submitted by the Norwegian Refugee Council at the Seminar on Displacement and Democracy, Colombo, 18-19 August 1993.

[3] Report of the 44th Session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme (Document A/AC.96/821, para. 19).

**INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS**  
**QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION**

**I. Introduction**

The Working Session should establish the checklist's priorities in order to cover as many points as possible within the Conference's time-frame. Due to time constraints, consideration of all items detailed in the checklist might not be possible. It will therefore be up to the Working Group to establish priorities, and to re-group/reformulate certain points with the aim of arriving at specific recommendations. The recommendations should be practical, substantive and action-oriented, as elements of the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action.

1. How can an efficient network involving UN and NGOs be established to strengthen early warning capabilities?
2. What additional institutional inputs are required to strengthen early warning?
3. What type of information do the respective agencies need to strengthen links on early warning? Who will provide the information, to whom?
4. What institutional and human resources do NGOs provide for assistance to internally displaced persons? How do they differ or complement UNHCR efforts?
5. What are the needs of NGO field staff, particularly local indigenous NGOs for enhancing their performance in responding to protection situations involving internally displaced persons?
6. What are the implications of the safety zones, safe havens or corridors of tranquility of UNHCR/NGO protection work?
7. Does the uncertainty in legal doctrine regarding provisions applicable to the internally displaced affect the day to day work of agencies in the field? Can the elaboration of a statement of principles or a compilation of international standards and norms applicable to the internally displaced assist UNHCR and NGOs in overcoming constraints?
8. In parallel to the work initiated in international fora, what kind of initiatives could be developed at the national level (Memorandum of Understanding, Guidelines, etc) with host governments regarding programs and intervention for the internally displaced, including legal documentation? In particular, to what extent can such initiatives be developed within the framework of resettlement [4] policies that aim at resolving displacement and uprootedness, but require nevertheless a focus on human rights and the application of minimum standards of assistance?

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[4] This is an area in which UNHCR is involved in the context of voluntary repatriation operations on account of the High Commissioner's legitimate concern for the consequences of return.

If there are such successful initiatives at country level, what type of information should be provided? How can this information have widest coverage? How can UNHCR and NGOs, in a concerted effort, foster such initiatives?

9. What are the links between displacement, international assistance and preventive strategies, bearing in mind the dual objective of improving conditions of the displaced and averting large scale international movements?
10. How can UNHCR and NGOs work with the host government to establish and/or improve plans for the effective resettlement aspects, including protection, of the internally displaced populations?
11. How to ensure the parties acceptance of humanitarian access?
12. How can assistance reach groups in insecure and/or inaccessible areas, without local transportation infrastructures?
13. What are the implications of working in conflict zones for NGOs/UNHCR, such as negotiating with opposition groups and local political elites, working with the relief arms of resistance groups, and linking humanitarian assistance programmes to peacekeeping and peacemaking efforts?
14. What are the existing security arrangements pertaining to conditions of work in conflict zones and how can cooperation in this field between UNHCR and NGOs be improved?
15. What are the specificities of projects for the internally displaced persons by comparison to those for refugees?
16. At the national level, would a joint UNHCR/NGO approach to build awareness among the international community for the plight of the displaced be useful? If so, what practical steps could be taken to formulate this approach?
17. How can a consolidated picture of assistance be provided which indicated who is assisted, by whom (UN, NGOs, bilateral sources etc.), and where? This exercise could identify gaps in assistance, build further awareness of the problem and possibly assist in securing additional financial resources for a better coverage of needs.
18. Would a UNHCR/NGO coordination mechanism in this respect be useful and, if so, how should it operate?
19. Are there benefits to seek a tripartite mechanism involving the host Government?
20. How can a tripartite mechanism be used or improved?
21. How can the particular needs of women and children be identified and incorporated into the response to internally displaced persons?

22. What cooperative action can UNHCR and NGOs contemplate to address systematically human rights issues faced by displaced women and children, including those they confront in terms of food distribution, water supplies, health care, education and skills training and which should be made integral to the understanding of the process of displacement?
23. What role does international presence play in the protection of the displaced? How can international presence, of a purely humanitarian nature, contribute to confidence building between the parties?
24. How can the role and capacity of NGOs dealing with displaced persons be further enhanced?
25. How can UNHCR assist indigenous NGOs through training and advisory services and, if so, what are the priority areas?



## Background Note on Protection

### I. Introduction

The end of the Cold War and the dismantling of the former Soviet Union heralded new hopes and expectations for world peace and security. Regrettably, developments have shown otherwise and while some peace agreements have been reached, new conflicts based on suppressed ethnic, tribal and religious differences have arisen. - The number of refugees continues to grow and now totals some 19 million worldwide.

Over the past forty years, the international community has witnessed world-wide massive cross-border population flows both for migratory and asylum purposes. In some cases, these flows have been caused by regional historical and political developments focussing on ethnocentric disputes, and in others, they have been facilitated by porous borders. Despite host countries' intense involvement with refugee situations and their essentially positive response to these crises by granting asylum, some are not yet parties to the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees and/or its 1967 Protocol.

Given the mounting scale of global refugee problems, UNHCR has had to seek new and innovative protection strategies. Its work today focuses on each stage of a refugee situation, from prevention of refugee outflows; to protection in the country of asylum; to the search for durable solutions. It is within this broad-based strategy that UNHCR seeks increased cooperation with the NGO community for assistance and collaboration at every stage of a refugee crisis. The purpose of this paper is to distil the main elements of the UNHCR protection role; and to suggest areas of NGO cooperation and involvement within this framework.

### II. Prevention

#### A. UNHCR Role

Preventive action in the country of origin in order to address and remedy conditions leading to refugee outflows is the most effective form of protection, as it may preclude the necessity for flight as well as assist the international community facing a mounting refugee problem.

UNHCR emphasizes, however, that its activities in this sphere are not intended to obstruct escape from danger or an intolerable situation but to make flight unnecessary by removing or alleviating the conditions that force people to flee.

UNHCR's role in prevention covers a range of activities. It includes active participation in early-warning systems which gather information and alert the international community to potential danger zones. It may require participation in preventive diplomacy. The promotion of human rights is a central plank of UNHCR's prevention strategy; and the role of human rights violations and the mistreatment of minorities in causing refugee flows is self-evident.



The protection and assistance of the internally displaced is also necessary for the aversion of refugee flows. The internally displaced do not technically fall under the domain of international refugee law nor UNHCR's general mandate as they have not crossed a border in order to be classified as refugees. It has nevertheless been deemed appropriate for UNHCR to accept specific responsibilities in relation to this group at the request of the governments concerned, and the degree of its involvement will depend on the nature of the particular situation. UNHCR may assume primary responsibility in cases where there is a direct link with the mandate, e.g. where the internally displaced are mixed with refugees, where the same causes are responsible for refugee flows or internal displacement, or where there is a risk of cross-border movement. In situations where there is no link with mandated activities, UNHCR may consider some limited involvement but this will be supplementary to the humanitarian efforts of other organisations. In any event, the nature of UNHCR activities with non-refugees must fall within the scope of its mandate and focus on the areas of protection and solutions. In extending protection to persons within their countries of origin, often in situations of armed conflict, UNHCR relies on provisions contained in human rights law and international humanitarian law. One of the key protection tasks in such situations has been to participate in monitoring the treatment of the affected population, reporting violations of fundamental rights, and raising the matter with the relevant authorities to request protective action and investigations into specific cases of abuse.

#### **B. UNHCR/NGO Cooperation**

Given the vast scope for preventive activities, UNHCR recognizes the limits of what it can achieve alone, and strongly welcomes the support and involvement of NGOs, intergovernmental agencies as well as States. NGOs are often able to work more independently than UNHCR. The role of human rights NGOs with their expertise in this area and national NGOs with their significant contacts in particular countries is especially important in this context. While UNHCR's policy in relation to the internally displaced has been clarified and expanded, the key role which NGOs are able to play in the protection and assistance of these groups must be stressed. This is particularly so in situations where UNHCR cannot accept primary responsibility for the internally displaced due to the limitations described above.

### **III. Protection**

#### **A. UNHCR Role**

Asylum is the cornerstone of international protection and without it the very survival of a refugee may be in jeopardy. The three basic tenets of asylum are admission to safety in another country; security against refoulement; and a respect for basic human rights. More refugees than ever are enjoying asylum status but the sheer pressure of numbers caused by the advent of new refugee situations presents a threat to the very institution itself. Denial of access to countries of asylum continues to be witnessed worldwide and causes UNHCR great concern. The principle of non-refoulement enshrined in Article 33 of the 1951 Convention, which obliges States not to take any action to expel or return a refugee to a place where his or her life or freedom would be threatened, is paramount.

UNHCR recognizes the considerable strains on the institution of asylum and is keen to explore various approaches. In situations of large-scale influx, basic protection standards have been devised for the protection of asylum seekers, covering admission; non-refoulement; and the requirement of basic human rights standards in the treatment of these individuals. Asylum in the narrow sense means refuge and protection against return to danger and need not necessarily refer to permanent settlement. The need for various approaches particularly in the case of mass-influxes has led to the development of temporary protection mechanisms. If return to the country of origin is not ultimately feasible, temporary protection can act as a bridge whilst more permanent solutions are found.

International protection also requires securing respect for the basic rights of refugees once they are in countries of asylum. The safety of refugees remains a matter of serious concern to UNHCR. Extensive research and recommendations have been made on the personal security of refugees and sexual violence, in particular. UNHCR emphasizes the special protection needs of refugee women and children. It is vital that protection activities in relation to these groups is integrated into overall protection and assistance strategies. A major area of concern is sexual violence against women and children which is prevalent in a number of refugee situations. UNHCR has given special attention to this problem, and developed legal and practical measures for handling such situations and combatting them. Refugee children are another vulnerable group which are correctly identified as deserving special protection and care. Efforts are being made to address protection issues of specific concern to refugee children and to ensure that the needs of refugee children, particularly unaccompanied minors, are fully met in UNHCR's overall protection and assistance activities. Issues under review include military recruitment; detention; implementation of the right to education; protection of unaccompanied minors; irregular adoption; and adequate food and health care.

International solidarity and burden-sharing are vital if the institution of asylum is to function effectively. The burden of asylum can be very great for countries adjacent to countries of origin. These first asylum countries which shelter the vast majority of the world's refugees are usually the countries least able to muster the material resources needed to maintain them. UNHCR assistance programmes which rely on the support of NGOs, international agencies and donor governments are an important means of relieving some of the material, social and political burdens of providing asylum. Development and rehabilitation assistance also needs to be given to host countries to alleviate these burdens. Other countries can also help to share the burden by receiving more refugees themselves.

#### **B. UNHCR/NGO Cooperation**

UNHCR's Statute assigns the function of providing international protection to refugees to the Office and describes the activities by which this must be done. This responsibility which cannot be delegated can however be considerably assisted and supported by NGO activities.

In countries with well-developed individual asylum procedures, cooperation between UNHCR and a national NGO partner may take the form of an agreement for key protection functions, advocacy before national authorities, refugee law promotion, the exchange of information and the promise of consultation. Such an agreement may be instrumental in influencing national legislation and eligibility procedures, and the introduction of international principles of refugee protection in the development of national legal systems.

In countries facing a mass influx of refugees, NGOs may be involved in carrying out a number of relief operations relating to the establishment and operation of camps, and the provision of relief services, medical assistance and transportation. Contingency plans for cooperation on protection are required as mass influx situations are inevitably characterized by chaotic conditions requiring rapid and coordinated responses.

NGOs can play a vital role in generating awareness about the plight of persons in need of protection by using their comprehensive local networks and contacts. NGOs may be able to obtain and process information on human rights violations, given that this is the specific mandate of a number of NGOs.

NGOs may also contribute to the protection function by promoting refugee law through participation in national and regional debates, for example. They may also act as counterparts in UNHCR training activities. Their grassroots contacts with refugees themselves means they may be aware of important information concerning the circumstances and experiences of refugees relevant to their protection situation. This is particularly the case with vulnerable groups such as women and children who may have been exposed to very painful experiences, such as sexual violence. In general terms, UNHCR would very much welcome the cooperation of NGOs in implementing its guidelines and policies on women and children.

In some countries, NGOs have set up women-oriented projects with remarkable success. These projects have been varied and covered income-generation schemes, education and counselling, particularly of rape victims. Their success is largely due to consultation and utilization of the skills and knowledge of refugee women themselves. Although these projects are social in nature, they do serve a protection purpose as they are an important means of gaining information pertinent to protection issues.

In other countries, UNHCR meets the protection function in the camps and is assisted in this by reports of NGOs working on the ground. Also, UNHCR has obtained the assistance of local NGOs through data collection with regards to urban individual cases. In some instances, NGOs have also cooperated with UNHCR on raising public awareness about refugee issues. UNHCR hopes to further develop cooperation with NGOs on protection issues, particularly with reference to vulnerable groups, including women and children. UNHCR also hopes to enhance and engage in closer cooperation with international, regional and local human rights groups.

#### **IV. Solutions**

##### **A. UNHCR Role**

The 1951 Statute of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees calls upon the Office to seek solutions for the plight of refugees, either by facilitating the voluntary repatriation of refugees to their countries of origin or by assisting their establishment in new national communities, through local integration or resettlement. UNHCR welcomes the continued opportunities for resettlement in new communities. Third country resettlement, in particular, can serve as a crucial protection tool in cases where danger or insecurity persist in the country where the refugee was first admitted. It may provide a means of saving or restoring the basic dignity of a refugee's life by medical or psychological attention; education and

training; or family reunification. It may or may not constitute a permanent solution and integration in a new country does not necessarily preclude and may even facilitate a productive return home when conditions permit.

Whilst permanent asylum may be the only solution in some cases, voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity to the country of origin is always the most desirable outcome. The voluntary character of the return is paramount as long as the need for international protection subsists. Voluntary repatriation should ideally be to a situation where the circumstances in the country of origin have genuinely changed. Many refugees, however, freely choose to return home to situations of precarious stability or even continuing conflict which they determine to be "safe enough" for return long before the international community may deem so. By facilitating such voluntary return - ensuring in the process that the refugees are properly informed of conditions in the areas and that the return of each individual is wholly voluntary - UNHCR and the States concerned can help foster conditions that will permit return on a larger scale.

UNHCR has a duty to monitor the safety and conditions of return in situations where it is given access and has an active presence in the country of origin. Increasingly the role of UNHCR is active involvement rather than passive monitoring for the purposes of promoting a safe environment for the return of refugees. Efforts to make return safe are thus part of the process of assessing how safe it is, including monitoring the situation of returnees who do not wait for international clearance before they exercise their right of return. UNHCR's involvement in facilitating the voluntary return of refugees, whether spontaneous or assisted, even to less than optimum conditions, implies no derogation from the principles of non-refoulement or of voluntary repatriation, which apply so long as the need for international protection exists.

However, UNHCR experience in the field confirms that the individual refugee should decide for him or herself when it is time to return home. In order to ensure that the return of refugees and displaced persons is durable, it is necessary to build this process into an overall scheme of reconciliation, rehabilitation and stabilization, particularly in post-conflict situations. Once repatriation and reintegration have been achieved, UNHCR's involvement should be phased out with a handover to relevant agencies.

#### **B. UNHCR/NGO Cooperation**

In situations of spontaneous repatriation, NGOs can play a role in creating conditions which are conducive to the safe and voluntary return of refugees. UNHCR recognizes the need to exercise caution before adopting a protection function in situations where no repatriation agreement exists in order not to give false hopes of safety and protection to refugees and the international community. In circumstances of spontaneous return without adequate safeguards, NGOs can play a valuable role in gathering information, and in assessing and reporting on the situation. These activities can provide a useful basis for interventions on behalf of returnees or the negotiation of an agreement for organized repatriation. An NGO presence itself in situations of spontaneous return may promote safety by discouraging renewed human rights

violations against the returnees. Regular dialogue between UNHCR and the NGO community is essential to ensure that acceptable standards for the assistance and protection of refugees are maintained.

In cases of organized repatriation where bilateral or tripartite agreements exist, UNHCR will normally have an agreed protection role. NGOs can assist in such situations also by monitoring and ensuring safe return through their presence in the country of origin for the purposes of relief, assistance and development activities.

The important role which NGOs play in the reintegration of refugees into their home communities or assimilation in countries of resettlement is already well-documented. There are many NGO projects which are directed towards meeting the social, vocational and educational needs of refugees or returnees in such circumstances. Once a degree of reintegration has been achieved, UNHCR endeavors to phase out its involvement as other international and non-governmental agencies engage in follow-up activities.

In cases where refugees return to a situations of conflict, UNHCR involvement in the repatriation operation serves a protection purpose. Evidence suggests that, in some cases where refugees return to situations of conflict, they do so for family reunification purposes. UNHCR's role is to facilitate this process by distributing accurate information on the situation in the country of origin and by ensuring that those who return are doing so voluntarily. NGO support is invaluable for monitoring the situation of returnees upon return.

The microproject scheme carried out by UNHCR in one country is an example where NGO assistance is needed. Microprojects are one-off interventions aimed at helping the reintegration of returnees by benefitting the community as a whole. These activities are not intended to promote return but merely to facilitate it when it does occur. UNHCR hopes to operate through implementing partners in the NGO community.

## V. CONCLUSION

Protection is a key area where the partnership between UNHCR and NGOs can and should be developed. This collaboration can be expanded to cover a wide-range of areas including information sharing; networking; advocacy; support for legal representations concerning individual cases; discussions with local authorities, especially in countries of asylum; assistance with repatriation and reintegration; and assistance with resettlement if necessary. There are various possibilities for collaboration and many varied approaches which may be adopted. Increased cooperation between UNHCR and the NGO community can only serve to strengthen the international protection mechanism and lead to a more effective and comprehensive approach to refugee problems.

### DISCUSSION POINTS

1. In what way and to what extent does your agency support the protection functions of international organizations?
2. How far does your agency collaborate with UNHCR, NGOs, States and other international agencies in discharging these functions?
3. In what other ways do you believe your agency could support the protection functions of international organizations?
4. What do you perceive to be the role of NGOs in general in supporting international protection? What do you believe this role should be?
5. Give your views on the nature and level of cooperation between UNHCR and NGOs in this area. In what ways do you believe this could be improved?

**B. Vis-a-vis the Rwandan government:**

7) mindful of the importance of securing popular participation in reconciliation and reconstruction efforts, calls upon the Rwandan government to initiate dialogue and **cooperation with Rwandan NGOs** as well as other representatives of Rwandan civil society.

**C. Vis-a-vis the NGOS:**

8) calls on European NGOs to support and develop **regional initiatives** in the region where Rwanda is situated so as to make possible personal and group exchanges aimed at attaining better mutual comprehension through regional cooperation in such areas as youth, culture and the economy.

9) call on European NGOs to **bring pressure to bear on national and international authorities** to provide political and material assistance to

- \* the UNAMIR force
- \* programmes to set up an impartial legal and police system
- \* rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes
- \* the establishment of an international tribunal to judge those responsible for the genocide and massacres
- \* the disarmament of the militia and forces of the former government.

10) call on NGOs working in Rwanda to **participate as much as possible in rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes** - and not to restrict themselves to emergencies - and to **improve coordination** of their humanitarian and development efforts, both within Rwanda, and within their decision-making instances. The LC is ready to initiate such a process, and recalls that its emergency coordination organisation office, VOICE is already doing considerable work in putting out information on NGO humanitarian activities.

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