

UNAMIR

SECTOR 2B, KIBUNGO
WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORTS

4 AUG - 24 SEPT 1995

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24 September, 95

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WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 10 - 16 SEP 95

GENERAL SITUATION

1. The general humanitarian situation in all the sectors continued to improve as most of the demands were being solved daily. HAC with inputs from MILOBS Humanitarian teams through its co-ordination efforts with all the NGOs operating in the Country is finding solutions to the situations of the returnees as they arrive. The country in general remains calm with signs of things attaining normalcy even though there are isolated incidents to the contrary.

HAC ACTIVITIES

2. The weekly meeting with all the UN agencies to disseminate information on security was held and HAC coordinated:

a. The provision of food to the IDPS in Gatware commune by ICRC. As the food is insufficient another NGO was tasked to assist.

b. NICOY provision of mattresses to the unaccompanied children camp in Nkamera transit camp.

3. Sector 1A

a. Gen Situation. The emphasis on humanitarian activities in Sector 1A have continued to seek out more areas where MILOBS can assist in the improvement of general living conditions of the people. The shortage of seeds and foodstuffs in rural areas, however, continues to be of concern. There is no tension or insecurity created by the influx of returnees in various communes of the sector so far.

b. HAC Activities. The Humanitarian Team attended a meeting at Nyamata to coordinate HAC Activities in the area with reps of UNHCR, Human Rights and the RPA. In addition, MILOBS continued to seek out and speak to recent returnees to assess their state of security and resettlement. The following major activities were carried out:

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(1) Kanzanze Commune. UNAMIR Engineer resources were used in the repair of 100 yards stretch of road South of bridge over Nyabarongo River (GR 0972).

(2) Kanombe Commune. MILOBS distributed 2000 tablets each of Flagyl and Chloroquine to Medical Centre in Gahanga Sector, as requested earlier. The medicines were obtained from INDBATT.

(3) Gikomero Commune. MILOBS found the Commune calm and quiet. There are a total of 10000 families comprising approximately 37000 people in the Commune. There was again an urgent request for seeds of varieties of foodgrains for immediate cultivation.

(4) Tare Commune. MILOBS observed the transfer of prisoners being undertaken by the RPA in groups of 10 to prisons in Kigali from Tare Prison. These transfers are taking place towards decongesting overcrowded prisoners. A total of 30 returnees have been resettled in the Commune over the past week. A fresh returnee, Mr Habyariman Jean confirmed that he was facing no threat or harassment.

(5) Ngenda Commune. The team attempted to contact two fresh returnees in Rubilizi Cell (GR 7835) of Ngenda Commune, whose details had been obtained from UNHCR rep in Nyamata. It was confirmed that these returnees had not arrived in the cell. There was ample scope for resettling fresh returnees as there were a large number of houses still vacant. The security in the area appeared good with regular RPA patrols at night.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Food. The availability and supply of foodgrains and seeds in rural areas needs to be further improved upon.

(2) Water. The supply of drinking water in rural areas is meagre and is likely to continue until the onset of the rains.

(3) Health Care. The supply of medicines in most medical centres is not adequate despite the efforts of NGOs and the local authorities

(4) Housing. Available houses in most accessible Communes have been occupied, however there are still houses available in remote areas.

(5) Education. Most schools have re-opened but they lack teaching material and furniture.

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(6) Farming Activities. The Humanitarian Team is attempting to procure seeds for distribution in certain areas of Tare and Mugambazi Communes.

d. People with Special Needs

(1) Orphanages. The orphanage at Musasa with 78 children requires assistance in food and clothing.

(2) Hospitals. The medical centres at Mugambazi Commune was earlier being supported by ECHO, but the NOG had since withdrawn its support. The centre lacks medicines and needs urgent support from any other able NGOs.

4. Sector 1B

a. Gen Sit. The general situation has not noticeably changed during the last week.

b. HAC Activities

(1) A truck from Indbatt transported three tons of seeds from Kigali to Gitarama town for the benefit of the Gitarama Prefecture's agricultural department.

(2) MILOBS transported a psychiatric patient from Bulinga Commune (6679) to Kigali psychiatric facilities near Ndera Camp.

(3) MILOBS transported schools material allocated to the Prefecture by Ministry of Education from Gitarama town to the Communes of Murama (6749), Nyamabuye (7570), Nyakabanda (6597) and Musambira (8257), (15 cartons to each commune).

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Food

(a) Salvation Army requested for assistance in the transportation of 25 tons of food given by WFP from Gitarama to Kayenzi Commune (8389).

(b) There was distribution of food donated by the WFP from Gitarama to Kayenzi Commune of Murama (6749).

(2) Water. "Centre Rwandais de Formation de Cadres" in Nyamabuye Commune (7570), near Gitarama town, requested UNAMIR for provision of potable water to their tank which has a capacity of approximately 75,000L.

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(3) Farming Activities

(1) The department of agriculture of this Prefecture was granted 3 tons of seeds and 50 tons of fertilizers as a humanitarian relief. The seeds have already been transported to Gitarama while fertilizers are still lying in Kigali awaiting transportation.

(2) The shortage of seeds/agricultural implements was reported from Runyangando (6744) and Gacu (6942) sectors of Murama Commune (6749).

d. People With Special Needs

(1) Prisoners. A nine-year old child is imprisoned in the jail of Ntongwe Commune (9057). His name is Sindayigana, Father's name: Serutaganya, Mothers name: Nirere, Place of residence: Muramba Celulle, Mulinya Sector, Muyira Commune, Butare Prefecture.

e. Relations with UN Agencies. Good.

5. Sector 2A

a. General Situation. The general situation in all the Communes remained unchanged apart from the two reported murder cases in Cyumba Commune. The first case was that of a man who was coming from a market in Uganda. He was killed by people in military uniforms in Mukono Sector around 2000 hrs on 10 Sep 95. On Sunday 11 Sep around 2300 hrs another man was killed in his house in Manyagiro Sector by people in military uniforms. The rain has reduced the problem of water among the community as they are able to collect rain water for their use but it has increased the demand for houses particularly for returnees. Returnees from Uganda and Tanzania continued crossing into Rwanda through Kautumba, Buziba and Gutuna.

b. HAC Activities

(1) Transport was arranged to carry food for returnees from WFP (Byumba) to Kiyombe, Mukakange, Cyumba, Buyaga and Tumba Communes. The task was carried out with GHANCOY resources.

(2) Transportation was Provided to collect firewood for Urumuli orphanage.

(3) Mattresses and medicines from Caritas (Rwanda) in Byumba were delivered to Bungwe health centre in Kivuye Commune.

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(4) The Hum Offr coordinated with WFP to collect food for family keeping orphans from ADRA (Kigali) and bring to Byumba prefecture.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Food. WFP supplied maize, beans and oil to Muvumba and Murambi Communes, it also supplied through the prefecture Kivombe, Cyumba, Mukarange, Buyoga, Tumba and Kinyami Communes. The food is mainly meant for returnees and families looking after orphans

(2) Water. With the coming of the rainy season most families are now depending on rain water.

(3) Health Care/Problem. Sexually transmitted diseases were reported at Miyove dispensary, the nurse explained that this was due to lack of supply of condoms in the area.

(4) Agriculture Activities. Cultivation is going on in all Communes.

6. Sector 2B

a. General Situation

(1) The humanitarian situation in the sector during the period under review was relatively calm. There was a steady inflow of refugees and these were handled without any major problems by the relief agencies and the local administration. However, the returnees continued to face problems of housing and shortage of water at the Commune level. Gradual agricultural activity commenced all over the sector during the week and it is likely to intensify with the onset of the rains.

b. HAC Activities

(1) Intensive patrolling continued by MILOBS teams and necessary liaison was carried out.

(2) The Humanitarian team effort was directed towards assisting the relief agencies in identifying areas requiring immediate attention.

(3) Bi-weekly meetings with other UN agencies and NGOs were carried out and priorities were worked out for the week. A crisis Committee to deal with any situation arising from a very large influx of refugees was constituted. The MILOBS was an integral part of this Committee.

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(4) Liaison was carried out with local ELECTROGAZ authorities for provision of water for the two transit camps and the hospital at Rwinkavu. The ELECTROGAZ authorities agreed to make a water point available at Kibungo for re-filling of UNHCR water tankers.

(5) Humanitarian team visited the Nyakarambi and Birenga Transit Camps to assess the problems being faced by the returnees.

(6) The hospitals at Kibungo, Rwinkavyu 6782 and Gahini 5397 were visited. GHANBATT provided one truck to the hospital administration for transfer of food items from Kibungo to Gahini. GHANBATT also despatched 2 trucks for distribution of WFP items to Communes in Byumba.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Food. With the onset of the rains, seasonal cultivation and general agricultural activity commenced throughout the sector. The demand for food items is likely to increase with the large number of refugees expected to return in the coming weeks. Relief agencies/NGOs are encouraging people with self-help income generating jobs that would ensure their reduced dependence on food aid over a period of time.

(2) Water. The water situation in the sector showed marginal improvements. UNHCR continued to face the problem of transporting water to the transit camps and the hospitals at Rwiukavgu from Kigali. The ELECTROGAZ authorities have in principle agreed to provide a water point at Kibungo, but the modalities are yet to be worked out. Nyakarambi Transit Camps faced recurring shortage of water during the week. The construction of catchment tanks to gather rain water became the vogue in the Commune.

(3) Health Care. Increased incidence of Meningitis was reported from general area Rwinkavyu. A total of 13 deaths have taken place due to the outbreak of this disease in that area. Large scale vaccination programme has been undertaken by MSF in the area. At other places malaria and intestinal disease remained pre-dominant. The hospitals at Rwamagana, Kibungo and Gahini are critically short of some essential medical equipments which are adversely affecting their efficiency. Health screening of refugees is continuing at both Transit Camps.

(4) Housing. The local administration is viewing the acute shortage of houses for returnees with concern.

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Special emphasis is being laid to ensure timely vacation of properties of returnees illegally occupied by others. A scheme was worked out to temporarily house the returnees at commune level till their houses are vacated. Plastic sheets for roofing and other basic building materials are being issued by UNHCR to returnees. Separate plots are being earmarked in urban areas to re-settle people without houses.

(5) Education. Most schools in the Prefecture are open and functioning normally. However, there is a general shortage of qualified teaching staff, basic furniture, text books and water. There is problem with admission of children of returnees who return late in the year.

(6) Farming. Gradual tilling of land and cultivation had commenced in the sector. The NGOs and relief agencies are encouraging formation of agriculture co-operatives to ensure more balanced distribution of seeds, fertilisers and farming implements.

d. People with Special Needs

(1) Refugees. A total of 806 refugees arrived at Birenga transit camp during the week from Burundi while 149 refugees came to Nyakarambi transit camp from Burundi, Tanzania and Zaire.

(2) UNHCR and IRC representatives from Kibungo held a meeting with their counterparts and refugees in Tanzania on 09/10 Sep 95. During the meeting it was found that the situation is volatile in the camps. Intimidators from interested groups are trying to dissuade sections of refugees from returning to Rwanda. An arrangement had been worked out between UNHCR and Tanzania police to curb the activities of such intimidators and provide protection to refugees keen to return to Rwanda. A batch of 20 to 40 refugees representatives from Tanzania is expected to visit Rukira 6658 and Rukara 5601 Communes to assess the situation on the ground by themselves and appraise the other refugees in the camps with same.

(3) A similar group of 32 Burundi refugees representatives was to visit Birenga Commune on 14 - 15 Sep 95 to carry out a similar ground assessment.

(4) Special arrangements by local administration and UNHCR are being planned for smooth handling of un-accompanied children coming with the refugees. Modalities for their speedy move from the transit camps to orphanages/foster families are being tied up.

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(5) Prisoners. A meeting of Government Commissioner with UNDP and ICRC people was held during which it was decided to start speedy training of civilian guards for Nsinda prison. No transfer of prisoners is to take place till the work on watch tower and electricity have been completed. The first transfer of 200 prisoners is expected from Gitarama prison on 21 Sep. Thereafter, a similar number is planned to be transferred each day. By the time of its inauguration which is planned between 25 - 28 Sep 95 the prison is expected to have upto 1700 prisoners.

e. UN Agencies and NGOs

(1) UNHCR planned to handle upto 5000 to 6000 returnees per week in case of a large influx. This figure could increase to 10000 to 12000 after two weeks. However, the major problem being faced by it is that of transport for returnees. An arrangement is being worked out where the vehicles bringing the returnees from Tanzania/Burundi could be allowed to come across the border upto the transit camps at Nyakarambi and Birenga, thereby avoiding the transshipment at the border.

(2) ICRC is working in close co-ordination with prison authorities at Nsinda and Kibungo.

(3) LWF concentrated on distribution of food, construction of houses, assistance in cultivation and repair of roads and schools in Rwinkangu Kayonza 5784, Kabarondo 6278, Rukira 6658 and Mulindi, besides helping in the management of Birenga Transit Camp.

(4) UNHCR concentrated on cases of genocide in Kayonza, Rutonde 4884, Kabarondo, Mugesera 4764, Sake 4354 and Kigerwa Communes. In Rukira and Rusemo Communes it concentrated on issues/cases relating to security.

(5) IMC alongwith IRC is carrying out health screening at Birenga Transit Camps, while AEF is carrying out the same at Nyaharambi Transit Camp.

(6) MSF is carrying out a mass vaccination programme in general area of Rwinkauya.

f. Relationship With Local Authorities. The relations with the local Perfecture authorities and RPA continued to be cordial. Regular liaison is being maintained with them at each level.

7. Sector 3A

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a. Sit Gen. The general situation in the Sector has remained calm .

b. HAC Activities. The following activities were carried out:

(1) Assistance to RPA to recover a vehicle which had fallen into the valley in the Nyungwe Forest.

(2) Coordination of the provision of transport to RPA to rotate troops in the forest.

(3) Provision of transport to the Prefect for the Prime Minister's visit.

c. General Living Conditions. The general living conditions in all the Communes patrolled this week is satisfactory. However, it is suspected that it may deteriorate with the influx of huge numbers of returnees and survivors of genocide to their home Communes. As at now, approximately 3000 returnees have come into the Prefecture and have been sent to their Communes. In addition 165 spontaneous returnees have come into the Nshili Commune (3996) from Burundi. Approximately 2800 survivors of genocide have come into the Prefecture so far.

(1) Kinyamakara Commune. The returnees totalling 353 have been sent to their sectors and have been housed but the survivors of genocide numbering 27 are still staying in the Commune HQ.

(2) Kivu Commune. The water system in the 6 sectors needs to be reactivated.

8. Sector 3B


a. Gen Situation. The situation during the period under review was reported calm except for the following incidents:

(1) Another accident involving a Malawi Coy truck occurred near Gitarama on 11 Sep 95. The Personnel Officer returning from Kigali evacuated the injured personnel to a hospital at Gitarama.

(2) Another accident on 11 Sep 95 involving a truck belonging to UNHCR carrying returnees to Gikongoro. The accident occurred along Butare - Gikongoro road.

b. HAC Activities

(1) Mbazi (7117). The Inspector of Schools that they needed transport to move some school material from Butare



to the Commune office.

(2) Nyabisindu (7138). The GHANDA Sector of the Commune was in need of construction material for the repair and rebuilding of damaged houses.

(3) Ruhashya (6926). The Commune hospital/clinic lacked drugs and other medical equipment.

(4) Huye (GR 6714). The Commune didn't have any clinic. People had to walk to far away Matyasso for treatment.

c. Agricultural and Commercial Activities. The locals were found carrying on with normal agricultural and commercial activities.

d. Miscellaneous

(1) Situation Report on the Rehabilitation Centre, Butare.

(a) The Force Engr Coy has completed work on the sanitation system while works on water and main power supply lines are in progress.

(b) The centre currently holds 3000 children of which 820 are supposed to go for secondary education but vacancies have not been secured for them in the local schools.

(2) The Force Engr Coy has completed the following:

(a) 160 x deep trench latrines.

(b) 100 x complete with fixtures.

(c) Work on water lines supply is in progress.

(d) Work on repair of main power lines is in progress.

9. Sector 4

No report was received from this sector for unknown reasons.

10. Sector 5A

a. Gen Situation. The situation remains calm.

b. General Living Conditions

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(1) Food. Cyabingo Commune Burgmaster complained that about 100 returnees who were from Zaire urgently require food.

(2) Water. The major problem facing the Nyamutera Commune is the rehabilitation of 2 water reservoirs at Nyarutemba (5722) and Tubungu (5918) Sectors. The assistant Burgmaster requested for immediate assistance with 20 bags of cement.

11. Sector 5B

a. Gen Situation. The situation remains stable. However, a major incident occurred in the Kanama Commune which resulted into the shooting to death of 108 people in three separate sites.

b. HAC Activities. Major activity centered on the incident in Kanama. In addition, the team visited the Secondary School in Rambara to inform them that UNAMIR was unable to meet their request for material and supplies. We continue constant monitoring of the returnee situation. The two dump trucks for the work at Nkamira transit camp arrived and was immediately put to use via loading with manual labour. Approval was however secured on 14 Sep 95 for the use of backhoe for the work.

b. General Living Conditions

(1) Food. The Markets appeared to be well stocked. Prices of potatoes and beans are however reported to be up considerably.

(2) Water. During a meeting with the ICRC water programme representative, it became clear that the water shortage in the area Mutura Commune is neither new nor likely to be solved even in the distant future. The simple reason is that the nature of the volcanic soil will not allow easy access to existing water. The nature of the ground makes the installation of a water pipe system so expensive that it is unlikely to be funded as revealed by study and proposal done by the World Bank before the war. However, the remainder of the Prefecture of Gisenyi north of the Ruhengeri/Kigali road continues to have its existing water systems improved and repaired.

(3) Health Care/Problems. NICOY resumed its visits to the two returnee camps in the Kayove Commune.

12. Sector 5C

a. Gen Situation. The over all quality of life for the

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citizens of Kibuye Prefecture remains poor. People continued to display a general lack of confidence, community spirit and lost motivation to improve their conditions. The Prefect is working with his staff and NGO's to improve this situation however the 1447 new returnees which came to Kibuye were the major concern last week. This week 46 returnees arrived and were sent to their communes. These returnees were processed efficiently and their repatriation went surprisingly well.

b. General Living Conditions.

(1) Food. The WFP is the principal food distributor here. They continue to provide food primarily to:

(a) FFW on Kibuye water project, Gisovu tea plantation and Bwakira seed multiplication project.

(b) Orphanages in Kibuye (Enfants du Monde), Gishyita and Mabanza.

(c) In-patients at Kibuye, Kilinda and Mugonero hospitals.


(d) Nutrition centres in Gisovu, Rwamatamu and Bwakira (Supplementary foods).

(e) Returnees as directed by UNHCR.

(2) Health. MSF and UNICEF are working diligently to improve and run hospital facilities throughout the prefecture. However the quality of health care provided is poor. Overpopulation, untrained staff, broken equipment, inadequate water and latrine facilities, and lack of transportation for the injured aggravated the bad situation. MSF vaccinated the new returnees this week and will continue to do so as and when they enter the prefecture. Several people were conveyed to hospital by MILOBS patrols operating in the area. Malaria continues to be the main cause of illness on these trips.

(3) Humanitarian support with assorted drugs to Murunda hospital (GR 3089) was carried out last week whilst monitoring of the hospital continues. A follow-up visit by hel on 14 Sep 95 revealed a very desperate situation with regards to the following:

(a) Power supply to the hospital has been cut off since 11 Sep 95 by Electro-gas officials for reasons of none-payment of electricity bills. This has resulted in medicines requiring conservation particularly vaccines going bad.



(b) Serious cases requiring attention and referral are being hampered by the continuous absence of a doctor and transport resulting in patients with serious cases being left to their fate. This follows the evacuation of MEMISA resulting from mine accidents which killed some of their staff as reported. It is hoped that an alternative arrangement would be made for a visiting doctor to attend to serious cases at the hospital at least once in a week as was done last week.

(c) Presently, the hospital has no communication link with its expatriate staff (MEMISA) now in Kigali.

(d) The hospital's stock of food for feeding malnourished children is depleted. It is hoped that efforts will be made to resupply the hospital in order to sustain this initiative.

(4) Water and Sanitation. ICRC continued to make progress in repairing broken pipes and improving the water supply system. They are installing new water points monthly however shortfalls in water still occurred daily throughout the prefecture.

(5) Returnees. UNHCR, Human Rights and indirectly UNAMIR, continued to assist natives to return to the prefect though shortage of available housing still exists. Returnee camps are generally in good order but they require more cooking containers, mats, machetes, hoes, blankets and food. They have some medical problems mainly malaria. The UNHCR representative is aware of their problems and is attempting to meet their needs.

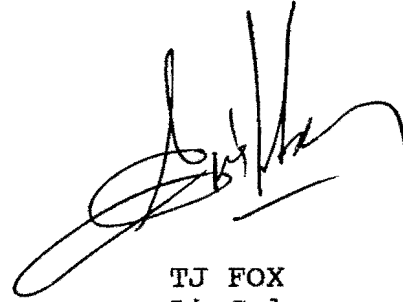
(6) Prisons. The only prison in Kibuye now houses approximately 2000 people. This facility was designed to accommodate 250 people so the problems of over crowding, poor hygiene and poor nutrition makes the quality of life very difficult for these inmates. A proper security fence around the prison is still required to improve the quality of life for inmates as this will allow them to expand out of their cramped quarters.

CONCLUSION

13. There is a step up of returnees recorded from Zaire and Tanzania. This, is due to the fall out of the tripartite committee intention to return all the refugees. All the countries concerned promised to curb extremist activities and provide security in the camps. This will no doubt create a favourable and conducive atmosphere that will encourage refugees to return.

14. The forthcoming planting season needs to be taken maximum advantage of so as to get food produce to desired level and achieve self-sufficiency. There is need therefore to give top priority to food production via cultivation and the best way to go about achieving this is encouragement of cultivation through provision of seeds.

15. To win the confidence of the locals including those in authority will doubt be a mirage if nothing substantial is seen being done as the direct contributions of the teams towards alleviating the known problems. Efforts will be geared up to meet various requests for humanitarian assistances within available resources. However it is hereby stressed that good working relations and cooperation with the NGOs in the field will no doubt go a long way towards achieving the overall objectives.



TJ FOX
Lt-Col
CHAO

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SHEET NO.1

SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT
Date: 10 - 16 SEP 95

SECTOR	FOOD	WATER	ELECTRICITY	HEALTH	ROAD/BRIDGE
1.	Unsatisfactory availability of food in rural areas.	Insufficient water supply in rural areas.		Supply of medicines inadequate in almost all health centres.	
2.	Food shortage is likely to affect all communes with the coming back of refugees from Zaire.	Shortage of drinking water prevails in the entire sector.		Malaria and Intestinal remain the predominant diseases in Sec 2B.	
3.		Reactivation of water system at Kivu Commune.		Ruhashya Commune clinic lacks drugs and medical equipment.	Unusable bridge at Gahunga sector has cut off the sector.
4.					
5.	Food requests for returnees in Cyabingo and Nyarutovu communes.	Rehab of 2 water reservoirs at Nyarutemba and Tubungu sectors.			

SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT
SHEET NO. 2

EDUCATION	PRISON	ORPHANAGES	RETURNEES	HOUSING	REMA
Teaching material & Furniture are required in most schools.		Musasa requires food and clothing for 78 orphans.		Houses available for accomodation.	
Lack of qualified teaching staff, shortage of text books and furniture.				Housing problem facing new returnees in the sector.	
Inspector of schools at Mbazi Commune requests transport to convey some school materials from Butare.			Returnees integrated in different communes lacks accomodation, food and health care.	Ghaonda Sector needs construction materials for repair and rebuilding of houses.	
Lack of lecturers and urgent request for tpt by director of Janja college in Ndusu Commune.			Returnees facing house problems.		

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HAC
UNAMIR HQ
Kigali

22 September, 95

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WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 03 - 09 SEP 95

GENERAL SITUATION

1. The general situation in the country remains calm. Shortage of water, food and health facilities continue to be the main demands of returnees in all the sectors as reported by Sector Humanitarian Officers.
2. The projected number of returnees from the asylum camps have now increased the general tasks of HAC. This responsibility is enormous and needs careful planning.

HAC ACTIVITIES

3. HAC teams patrolled their areas of responsibility. HAC brief for NGOs operating in the country was performed.

Sector 1A

a. Gen Situation. The Humanitarian activities in Sector 1A have continued as a follow up of our efforts of last week. Emphasis was laid on monitoring the state of returnees in various communes. The shortage of foodstuffs continues to be of concern in rural areas. The area in general is calm and is showing further signs of normalizing, there is no tension prevailing due to the recent absorption of returnees in sectors thus far.

b. HAC Activities. HAC activities of Sector 1A were directed to trace out and locate recent returnees who had been resettled in their respective communes. The returnees were interviewed at random in order to assess their state of security and re-settlement. The following were carried out:

- (1) Butumwa Commune. Further to our report on returnees on 31 August 1995, patrols regularly visited the commune. 21 families of 1994 returnees had returned to their home and 43 families of 1959 returnees were being re-settled in Mweno Sector.

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(2) Rubungo Commune. A patrol in area of Remera (GR7984) observed some construction activity by ICRC. it was learnt that a prison for women with an approximate capacity of 2000 inmates was being constructed. The project is to be completed by September.

(3) Ngenda Commune. MILOBS interviewed a recent returnee, Mr. Celestin Ndashirye who expressed that he was facing no threat or intimidation from the local community. A total of 772 returnees arrived from Burundi on 05 Sep 95 via Rutete border crossing into the general area of this commune.

(4) Ndera Transit Camp. There has been an increase in the number of returnees arriving from Gisenyi and Kibungo. Returnees from Burundi by special aircraft, a total of 322 arrived by these flights in the past week.

(5) Rushashi Commune. It was observed that Red Cross reps were conducting interviews at Mbogo Orphanage to locate parents/relatives of the orphans. A total of 39 returnees arrived in the commune from Zaire in the past week.

(5) Musasa Commune. Save the Children (an NGO) was conducting similar interviews of displaced children in Gikingo sector.

(6) Kanzenze Commune. MILOBS visited Nyamata Medical Centre and the orphanage. It was reported that urgent assistance of maternity patient facilities were required at the medical centre as these were totally lacking at the Nyamata Medical Centre.

c. General Living Conditions.

(1) Food. The availability of food in rural areas require to be improved. The local population needs to be encouraged to become self reliant in the growing of basic food.

(2) Water. The supply of drinking water in rural areas is insufficient and is likely to remain so till the rainy season comes in finally.

(3) Health Care. The availability of medicines is not adequate in most medical centres.

(4) Housing. Available houses in most communes have

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already been occupied and fresh returnees have serious problems in finding suitable accommodation.

(5) Education. Most schools in the rural areas have opened but they lack teaching material and furniture.

(6) Farming Activities. This activity is not yet at the desired level and needs to be encouraged as a matter of priority.

d. People with Special Needs.

(1) Orphanages. The orphanage at Gikoro with 26 children requires assistance in food and clothing.

(2) Hospitals. The medical centres at Gikoro and Rutungo need assistance in the supply of water and medicines.

e. Miscellaneous. UNHCR and Human Rights reps requested that a 100 yards stretch of the road south of the bridge over Nyabarongo (GR0972) be repaired on priority as this stretch of the road becomes extremely slippery when it rains.

5. Sector 1B

a. Gen Sit. The general situation has not noticeably changed during the last week.

b. HAC Activities. The Humanitarian team visited Sainte-Bernadette School in Kamonyi Sector of Taba Commune (8883) to investigate a critical shortage of water at the school.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Food. Shortage of food is still a usual complaint of the locals. This week the food shortage was reported from Kigoma Commune(7649), Karama Sector (6972) of Mushubati commune, Kinazi sector (8958) of Ntongwe commune.

(2) Water. Gitarama Town has no water supply since 31 August 95. According to the Electrogaz managers the water shortage was caused by the dry season which had lowered the water table to such a level that it makes water pumping difficult. In the rural areas shortage of water is still a usual complaint of the locals. This week shortage of water was reported from Karama Sector (6972) of Mushubati commune, Kinazi sector(8958) of Ntongwe commune.

(3) The Humanitarian Team visited Sainte-Bernadette

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School which caters for 70 orphans in Kamonyi Sector of Taba Commune (8883) and reported that there was an urgent need for a water bladder at the school or at least one 10,000 liters container. Previously the school had the system of collecting rain water but it has been damaged.

(4) Health Care and Health Problems. The representative of APAG, the Rwandese NGO, informed us that in Murama Commune (6479) the construction of a new hospital is almost completed. The construction started before the war but was suspended. All equipment which had been already purchased were stolen during the war.

(5) Roads and Bridges. The repairing of the road between (9983) and (9291) is in progress. The repairing was conducted by INDBATT Engr Coy and financed by Padre Jose, the Spanish priest from Kabuga sector (9188) of Taba Commune.

d. People With Special Needs.

(1) Orphanages. Tracing programme of orphans is being carried out. During the past two months, 66 children from Cyeza Orphanage have been handed over to their relatives.

(2) Refugees. The number of returnees coming in recently from Zaire has not exceeded one thousand. As usual, the main problems facing the returnees are dwelling, food and agricultural implements.

6. Sector 2A

a. General Situation. The humanitarian situation in the sector remained unchanged during the week apart from the fact that there was an inflow of returnees from Zaire as was the case last week. However, returnees continued crossing into Rwanda from Tanzania and Uganda through Gatuna and Buziba and Kagitumba border posts.

b. HAC Activities. Coordinated humanitarian requests from the sector with UNAMIR HQ HAC.

c. General Living Conditions There is no marked change in the living conditions of the people in all communes apart from the fact that with the coming back of refugees, the community have to share what ever little food they have with the returnees.

(1) Food. Food shortage is likely to affect all

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communes especially with the coming back of refugees from Zaire considering the bad harvest.

(2) Water. All communes have water problem.

(3) Housing. Most of the returnees found their houses destroyed on their return. The total number of those involved cannot be given now. Cover sheets for construction of makeshift homes are urgently required as the rainy season will soon start.

(4) Education. Mukarange primary school which was destroyed required renovation.

(5) Farming. People in all communes have started cultivation of land but will need seeds due to poor harvest and the influx of returnees.

d. People with Special Needs - Orphans. Gakoni orphanage has 233 orphans, the water pump which pumps water for the orphanage is unserviceable. The authorities are appealing for a repair of the water pump.

7. Sector 2B

a. General Situation.

(1) The humanitarian situation in the sector during the last week remained relatively calm and stable.

(2) An acute shortage of water continues to prevail in the sector resulting in considerable hardships to the people particularly the returnees. This has been further aggravated by the delayed onset of the rainy season. This has resulted in an increase in water borne diseases due to lack of clean water.

b. HAC Activities

(1) MILOBS patrol teams carried out patrolling of their area of responsibility and carried out necessary liaison with the local authorities and NGOs.

(2) A heli recce along River Akagera was carried out on 5, 6 and 8 Sep 95 with a view to establish existence of old crossing places over the river to facilitate their use for return of refugees from Tanzania.

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(3) The Humanitarian team visited Kibungo and Gahini 5397 hospitals to carry out a survey of problems being faced by these hospitals. A MILOBS team also visited Rwamagana hospital 4884. The concerned UN Agencies and NGOs were apprised of the problem areas.

c. General Living Conditions.

(1) Food. Seasonal cultivation by the locals is yet to start due to the delayed onset of rains. To obviate possible chances of resultant starvation, NGOs are carrying out regular distribution of essential food items.

(2) Water. The water situation in the sector remained critical especially in the communes. Some respite was provided at the refugee camps after transportation of adequate quantities of water by UNHCR.

(3) Health Care Problems. Malaria and dysentery remained the predominant diseases in the area. Adequate availability of drugs was reported by all hospitals and health centres except Rwamagana hospital 4884. The Rwamagana, Kibungo and Gahini reported a general shortage of lab equipment, X-ray films, surgical equipments, mattresses and ambulance vehicles.

(4) Housing. A general shortage of houses for returnees has been reported by commune authorities in all communes particularly at Sake 4354. This is causing grave concern in view of the forthcoming rainy season. Two areas have been earmarked by Rwanda Govt to the East of Kibungo. It includes the larger part of Akagera National Park with Rwinkavu 6782 being the main village in the area. A total of 7511 returnees have been settled here. accommodating the incoming refugees.

(5) Education. Most schools of the Prefecture have reopened and classes are being conducted normally. However, there is shortage of text books and writing material in majority of the schools.

(6) Farming. Active preparation of land for cultivation coupled with bush burning activity prior to the onset of the rainy season has been observed in nearly all areas of the sector.

d. People with Special Needs.

(1) Refugees. A total of 754 refugees arrived at Birenga transit camp during the week from Burundi and 150 refugees came to Nyakarambi transit camp from

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Tanzania. 13 of these refugees were expelled from Burundi for being found outside their camps after 1900 hrs.

e. UN Agencies and NGOs

- (1) The IRC and IMC carried out medical screening of returnees at Birenga transit camp.
- (2) UNHCR water tankers filled up the water tanks at Birenga and Nyakarambi transit camp.
- (3) IMC carried out evacuation of RPA soldiers injured in a firefight at Idagaza on 05 Sep 95.
- (4) OXFAM is carrying out repairs of water pumps at Rwinkavu 6782.

f. Relationship With Local Authorities. The relations with the local authorities are cordial. Regular contact is being maintained between the MILOBS, the RPA and the local Prefecture authorities.

8. Sector 3A

a. Sit Gen The general situation in the Sector has remained calm.

b. Own HAC Activities The Sector Humanitarian Officer coordinated humanitarian activities in the sector with the help of NGOs and UN Agencies. The Humanitarian Officer was appointed a member of the CRISIS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE of the of the Sector which seeks to run the transportation of returnees from Zaire to their communes. The aim of this committee is to look into the logistics of transporting refugees, how to resettle and feed them.

c. General Living Conditions. The Prefecture is one of the poorest prefectures in the country. The Prefecture has been the house hold of most IDP Camps thus inhabiting agriculture activities. Most of this sector's communes are in need of food especially children. However, NGOs are doing their level best to curb malnutrition. In Mubuga commune 5205 the situation is getting worse as most survivors of genocide and returnees in this prefecture are going to this commune. These people do not have shelters and food. Most of them are staying at the Commune HQ in a deplorable state.

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d. People with Special Needs.

(1) Orphans. No change from the last report.

(2) WPF. The World Food Programme is requesting for trucks to transport food to Kinyamakara, Musebeya, Rukondo and Musange. An average of 80 tons of food is to be transported to each commune.

9. Sector 3B

a. Gen Situation The situation during the period under review was reported calm except the following:

(1) On 03 Sep 95, RPA carried out a cordon and search operation in the Butare town from 0500 to 1200. All the check points were closely guarded and the general traffic was stopped and searched. A large number of NGOs were searched but nothing significant was taken.

(2) On 02 Sep 95, in GERA sector of Kigembe commune, a Hutu murdered one Tutsi woman and her two children aged 2 and 14 years. The man escaped arrest by crossing the border into Burundi. RPA soldiers arrested the man's father who took poison and died on the way to prison.

(3) On 09 Sep 95, there was a passing out parade of RPA at the Huye parade ground, Butare

b. HAC Activities The Sector Humanitarian Officer attended the following:

(1) Coordination meeting with NGOs at MILOBS Sector HQ on Mondays and Fridays with a view to make necessary liaison and inform them of the needs of communes provided by the teams.

(2) Coordination meeting with Human Rights on a daily basis.

(3) The passing out parade of RPA.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Rusatira (GR 7431) The Bourgmestre of the commune requested for transport to convey plastic sheets from UNICEF warehouse at Butare to the commune office

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building which the team accomplished with their own transport.

(2) Ruhashya (GR 6926). The Bourgmestre informed that MPG had reviewed 150 cases in the commune prison and they needed to be transferred to Butare. He requested for transport.

(3) Runinya (GR 6012). The team visited the commune and noticed the mass graves near the commune office was not in good condition. They advised the commune office to make arrangements to cover these graves to avoid outbreak of any epidemic in the rainy season, they need to be covered immediately.

(4) Nyabisindu (7138). The director of Espanya Secondary School requested for the service of a bulldozer for the construction of a playing field for the school.

(5) Muyira (GR 6012). The Commune clinic lack beds, furniture and medicines.

(6) Kigembe (7093). A large number of refugees have arrived in the commune and are in urgent need of food, clothes and housing material.

(7) Mbazi (GR 7117). The Bourgmastre informed that returnees from Zaire were not being assisted by any NGO. The returnees urgently need food, water, housing material and agricultural implements.

(8) Shyanda (GR7718). Acute water problem facing commune.

d. Miscellaneous

(1) Situation in the Prisons in Butare Prefecture. The prisons are congested. The Karubanda prison located in Butare holds 6280 inmates as against its capacity of 1500. The prison in Nyanza is holding 1477.

(2) Situation in Rehabilitation Centre in Butare. The centre currently holds 3000 children of which 820 are supposed to go for secondary education but vacancies have not been secured for them in the local schools. The Force Engr Coy has completed the following:

- (a) 160 x deep trench latrines.
- (b) 100 x complete with fixtures.
- (c) Work on water lines supply is in progress.

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(d) Work on repair of main power lines is in progress.

e. NGO Activities

(1) Kigembe. AICR which hitherto was repairing the water pipelines stopped the work without giving any information to the commune authorities.

(2) Mbazi. A nutrition centre and a clinic in the commune were rebuilt by AICF.

(3) Runinya. Commune received 123 tons of maize, 28 tons of flour, 50,300 tons of green beans and 8,306 tons of cooking oil from WFP.

(4) Ndora. CARITAS is supplying medical aid to the commune clinic which treats 50 to 100 patients on a daily basis.

10. Sector 4

a. Gen Situation The humanitarian situation in Sector 4 is stable and under control of UN Agencies and NGOs. The refugees situation had stabilized over the last two weeks.

b. HAC Activities.

(1) On Mon 04 Sep the Hum Offr attended a special meeting at the Prefect's office. Representatives of almost all UN Agencies and NGOs located in Cyangugu Prefecture were in attendance. The aim of the meeting was to make assessment of refugee situation in the prefecture prior to reporting it to the High Commissioner for Refugees.

(2) On Wed 06 Sep 95 visited "APEEDUC" (Kamembe Commune) orphanage.

c. General Living Conditions.

(1) Food. The Bourgmestre of Gisuma communes inform the Humanitarian Team that early assistance is required in form of food until the returnees are able to sustain for themselves.

(2) Water. Out of 8 schools in Nyakabuye Commune only 2 of these schools have water supplies, the rest need assistance.

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(3) Health Problems. Returnees from Burundi are generally observed to be suffering from severe malnutrition. Attention of NGOs located in Cyganguu Prefecture would be drawn to this problem in order to solve it as soon as possible.

(4) Housing. Some returnees were denied land ownership rights they had before the war as well as housing rights. It appears the property was grabbed by those who stayed in Rwanda during the war.

d. People with Special Needs

(1) Orphanages. The Orphanage in Rusayo (Cyimbogo Commune) has 304 orphans. The orphanage requires food, beds, clothing and mosquito nets.

e. Miscellaneous. A total of 606 refugees voluntarily returned to the prefecture between 2 and 8 Sep 95. Additional 233 people passed through the Nyagatare Camp.

11. Sector 5A

a. Gen Situation. The situation remains calm. With few incidents reported. Primary activity for all agencies has been the organization and preparation for the next influx of returnees.

b. HAC Activities. Activities this week included monitoring the returnee situation daily, visiting the Nkamira transit camp and coordinating additional engineer resources needed for the expansion work, monitoring the preparations of the old college transit camp, and visiting the prison facility.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Food. Generally the markets appear to be well stocked. There has been some reports of food prices rising. WFP continues with its Food for Work programmes throughout the sector.

(2) Water. Water shortages have been reported, particularly in the Mutura commune. It should be noted that this area has always suffered the same problem even before the war. The ICRC is studying the situation. However, given the nature of the volcanic rock in the region it will be difficult or maybe even impossible to construct a water system.

d. UN Agencies/NGOs

(1) UNHCR. Continues both its preparations and monitoring of the returnee situation. They have the capability to receive and process up to 13,000 people per day. However, they have the capability to transport only 3,000 per day.

(2) WFP. WFP conducted its institutional food deliveries, Gisenyi Hospital, venerable foster families, Nyundo Orphanage, Rose Carrs orphanage and Gisenyi Street Centre. Food was provided to a total of 1502 people. A total of 28.8 MTS of food was distributed in the Gisenyi prefecture this week by WFP to about 1502 people.

e. Local Authorities. Local authorities have already experienced and dealt with the last large influx of returnees. They have established a Crisis Management Cell.

12. Sector 5C

a. Gen Situation. The over all situation in the sector is calm. The quality of life of the citizens of Kibuye Prefecture remains poor. People continue to display a general lack of confidence, community spirit and motivation to improve their conditions.

b. HAC Activities. A visit to the Gisenyi Prison was conducted to determine the crowding conditions. The prison was established to hold 700 prisoners. The present population is 1351, double the intended capacity.

c. General Living Conditions.

(1) Food. WFP is the principal food distributor in the sector.

(2) Health. MSF and UNICEF are working hard to improve and run hospital facilities throughout the prefecture. The general quality of health care provided is poor and overcrowding, untrained staff, broken equipment, inadequate water, latrine facilities and lack of transport for the injured prevail in almost all health centres.

(3) Water and Sanitation. ICRC continues the repair of broken pipes towards improving the availability of water. They are installing new water points monthly.

(4) Education. Many schools require rehabilitation work to the buildings, furniture and equipment. Other concerns remain the need for paper, pencil, work books

and other educational materials.

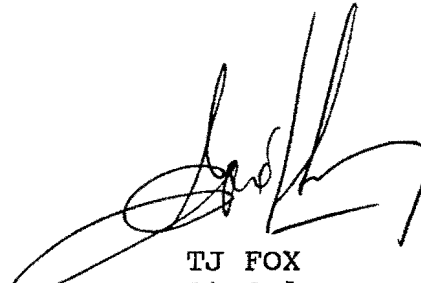
(5) IDPs. IDPs may become a problem in future as old caseload personnel are occupying housing belonging to some returnees.

(6) Prisons. The prison in Kibuye now houses approximately 2000 people. This facility was designed to hold 250 people so problems of over crowding, poor hygiene and poor nutrition make the quality of life very difficult for these inmates. A proper security fence around the prison is required.

(7) Justice. The proper justice system is still not in place to begin the trials of detainees accused of genocide. Prosecutors and defence lawyers are still required.

CONCLUSION

13. HAC team continued to patrol its area of responsibility and reported a general improvement in the humanitarian situation in the country.



TJ FOX
Lt-Col
CHAO

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DFC
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MILOB HQ SEC 2A(HUM REP)

MILOB HQ SEC 2B (HUM REP)
MILOB HQ SEC 3A (HUM REP)
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External:

UNREO
UNICEF
UNHCR
WFP
HACU

SHEET NO.1

SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT
Date: 03 - 09 SEP 95

SECTOR	FOOD	WATER	ELECTRICITY	HEALTH	ROAD/BRIDGE
1.	Unsatisfactory availability of food in rural areas. Food shortage was reported in Kigoma, Karama .	Insufficient water supply in rural areas. Medical Centres at Gikoro & Rutungo need supply of water. Gitarama town has no water supply.		Lack of medicine prevails in almost all health centres.	Work on the road between GR9983 and GR9291 has come to a halt.
2.	Food shortage is likely to affect all communes with the coming back of refugees from Zaire.	Shortage of drinking water prevails in the entire sector.		Malaria and dysentery remain the predominant diseases in Sec 2B.	
3	Kigembe returnees require urgent supply of food.	Acute water shortage facing Shyanda Commune.		Muyira Commune clinic lacks beds, furniture and medicines.	
4.	Food needed for returnees in the sector.	Schools in Nyakabuye commune need water supply.		Returnees from Burundi were observed to be suffering from malnutrition.	
5.		Water shortage is reported in Mutura Commune.			

SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT
SHEET NO. 2

EDUCATION	PRISON	ORPHANAGES	RETURNEES	HOUSING	REM/
Teaching material & Furniture are required in most schools.		Gikoro Orphanage requires food and clothing for 26 orphans.	Returnees in the sector require accommodation, food and agric implements.	New returnees facing serious housing problems.	
Most schools in the sector do not have text books and writing materials.		Gakoni orphanage is appealing for repair of its water pump.	754 returnees arrived at Birenga transit camp from Burundi.	Housing problem facing new returnees in the sector.	
The Director of Espanya Sec School requests bulldozer service to construct playing field.	Ruhashya (GR6926) Bourtmestre requests tpt to convey 150 prisoners from Ruhashya to Butare Prison. Prisons in Butare Prefecture over crowded.			The Bourgmestre of Muganza requests for roofing sheets and tiles to repair commune office.	
All Primary & Secondary School in the Cyangugu Prefecture require desks,books and stationery.		The orphanage in Rusayo with 304 orphans needs food, beds, clothing and mosquito nets.		Returnees facting serious housing problem.	
Many schools require rehabilitation work to the buildings, furniture and equipments.	The prison in Kibuye now houses nearly 2000 in stead of its capacity of 250.				

MILOBS SEC 2B HUM OFFR

HAC
UNAMIR HQ
Kigali

// September, 95

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WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 27 AUG - 02 SEP 95

GENERAL SITUATION

1. The general situation over the whole country is relatively calm. The expulsion of refugees from Zaire into the country has not yet created too much impact on the humanitarian situation as envisaged.
2. Reports received from all the sectors indicate that the Humanitarian needs tend to be on the increase due to the number of returnees coming into the country. Most of the requests are those of water, food and housing.

HAC ACTIVITIES

3. HAC coordinated a number of humanitarian activities within the country during the period under review. HAC liaison officer briefed at HACU on Tue 29 Aug 95.

Sector 1A

a. Gen Situation. There has been a marked increase in the inflow of returnees particularly from Burundi. These returnees are being assisted by UNHCR and IRC. Increase in the inflow of returnees is likely to aggravate the paucity of foodstuff in the rural areas. Priority must be accorded to encourage the cultivation of crops in the forthcoming rainy season.

b. HAC Activities. HAC activities of Sector 1A were primarily directed towards monitoring and improvement of the state of returnees over the past week. The following major activities were carried out:

- (1) Butumwa Commune. In order to provide recent returnees at Butumwa Commune with food and shelter, UNHCR and WFP were contacted and they agreed to provide assistance in terms of shelter and food respectively. A joint patrol with a rep of UNHCR was thereafter organised to visit the returnees on 30 August

1995. The degree of assistance to be provided would be decided jointly by reps of UNHCR and MINIREISO on 02 Sep 95.

(2) Gashora Commune. A total of 103 refugees were expelled from Burundi between 07 - 23 August in four batches. In addition 1007 voluntary returnees arrived from Burundi at Rutete on 29 August. More returnees were expected within the week.

(3) Ngenda Commune. It was projected that the prison at Ngenda with 170 inmates requires regular supply of water. A total of 82 returnees from Zaire arrived the commune through Cyangugu.

(4) Nyamirambo Commune. On a patrol to Nyamirambo Commune and Kigali Prison it was observed that USA Development Agency was working to improve the conditions of the prison along with Red Cross organization.

c. Gen Living Conditions

(1) Food. The availability and supply of food in the rural areas is not satisfactory. This condition is likely to deteriorate further with the increase in numbers of returnees.

(2) Water. The supply of drinking water in rural areas is meagre and is likely to continue until the onset of rains.

(3) Health Care. The supply of medicine in most health centres is inadequate despite the efforts of NGOs and the local authorities.

(4) Housing. It has been observed that all available houses in most communes are already occupied. New returnees are therefore having serious problems in obtaining shelters for themselves.

(5) Education. Most schools have reopened but they lack teaching materials and furniture.

(6) Farming. People in rural areas including fresh returnees need to be assisted with provision of seeds and basic farming implements so that they can take maximum advantage of the forthcoming planting season.

d. People With Special Needs

(1) Orphanage. The Orphanage at Gikoro with 26 children requires food and clothing.

- (2) Hospitals. The Medical Centre at Gikoro and Rutungo need assistance in supply of water and medicines.

5. Sector 1B

- a. Gen Sit. The general situation has not noticeably changed during the last week.

b. HAC Activities.

(1) Two trucks from INDBATT transported firewood for the RPA from Mukingi Commune to Birambo Commune.

(2) The Sector coordinated the transportation of 40,000 litres of water for the Gitarama prison. Additional 70,000 liters of water would be transported to the same prison later on.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Food. The overall food situation in most of the communes has not changed as projected in previous report. Some of the communes, Kaynzi(8389), Taba (8883) and Nyabikenke (7292) have received some food aid from WFP. The distribution is however yet to be made.

(2) Health Care. In Murama Commune locals complained of lack of drugs at the health centre.

6. Sector 2A

- a. General Situation. The humanitarian situation during the week demanded a reasonable amount of attention due to the high number of returnees from Zaire. In addition those from Uganda and Tanzania continued to cross into Rwanda through Buziba, Kagitumba and Gatuna border posts.

- b. HAC Activities. The Humanitarian team monitored returning refugees at the Prefecture and visited the following areas:

(1) IRC Byumba.

(2) Urumuli Orphanage.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Kiyombe Commune. GOAL Ireland has installed a water pump which supplies water to MULINDI health centre which attends to between 100 - 150 patients a day.

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(2) Cyumba Commune. AMREF which runs RUGASI health centre is rehabilitating the place. The NGO provides drugs and transport for patients to Byumba.

(3) Food. Due to the influx of returnees and the bad harvest a number of UN Agencies have offered food aid to various communes.

(4) Water. The problem of water is now a general complaint in most areas of the sector. Some health centres are worst affected.

(5) Education. Kageyo Primary school needs furniture assistance.

7. Sector 2B

a. General Situation.

(1) The humanitarian situation remained quite stable. A good number of returnees came back this week and the trend is likely to continue. Shortage of water remains an acute problem all over the area. Due to the prevailing dry season, cultivation is yet to begin. However, some agricultural activities were observed in the lowly lying areas of the lakes. The security situation in the sector remained calm.

(2) A massive registration of refugee for voluntary repatriation is being conducted in the refugee camps by the UNHCR both in Burundi and Tanzania. The result and the figure are expected to be known very soon. Preliminary information given by UNHCR indicated that a figure of 58,000 refugees have voluntarily agreed to come back from Burundi.

b. HAC Activities

(1) There was a security conference between the MILOBS and the representatives of local NGOs held at MILOB Sect HQ, Kibungo.

(2) The Sector Comd also visited the UNHCR complex at Kibungo and talked to the local Director of the organization about the mechanism for the return of the refugees. He also enquired about the present project of the UNHCR in Kibungo Prefecture.

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c. General Living Conditions.

(1) Food. Due to the on going dry season the locals are yet to start cultivation. But different NGOs are distributing food stuffs in various communes to ensure the people have enough food to eat.

(2) Water. Shortage of drinking water still prevails in almost all the communes in the sector. However, the shortage of water in Rwinkavu hospital and Nyakarambi transit camp has been overcome temporarily by the UNHCR.

(3) Health Care Problems. There was no report of outbreak of any disease anywhere in the sector. Malaria and dysentery remain the major diseases in the area.

d. Housing. There are reports of shortage of accommodation in Birenga Commune (5959) and Rwenteru (7979). The Bourgmestres are carrying out survey of empty houses for accommodating the incoming refugees.

e. Education. Most schools of the Prefecture have reopened but there are reports of shortage of text books and writing materials in almost all the schools.

f. Refugees. A total of 1764 refugees arrived at Birenga transit camp during the week from Burundi and 211 refugees came to Nyakarambi transit camp from Tanzania. Unexpectedly about 1000 returnees from Burundi arrived on 31 Aug 95 and another 1000 more on 01 Sep 95. All these returnees are at the moment at the Birenga Transit Camp. The camp is without water and an urgent request to get a trailer with water from Kigali was forwarded from UNHCR to HQ UNAMIR via MILOBS HQ Sect 2B.

g. UN Agencies and NGOs

(1) The IRC repaired the water tank and the pump at Kirehe 7250 which provides a portion of its water supply to the Nyakarambi transit camp.

(2) UNHCR water tankers filled up the water tanks of Rwankwavu hospital and the Nyakarambi transit camp.

(3) GHANBATT donated some clothes to the Kibungo orphanage.

8. Sector 3A

a. Sit Gen The general situation in the Sector has remained calm .

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b. Own HAC Activities The Sector Humanitarian Officer attended meetings with local administration, UN Organizations and NGOs regularly to work out and monitor the integration programme of the returnees and the survivors of genocide. The sector HQ has also arranged for daily meetings between UNHCR, HCDH and the HAC of the sector to coordinate activities in the Prefecture by distributing the tasks between three agencies for each day. Approximately 1640 returnees from Zaire have so far been integrated to their respective communes.

c. General Living Conditions. The general living conditions in all the communes patrolled this week is satisfactory. However it is suspected that it may deteriorate with the influx of huge numbers of returnees to their home communes.

d. People with Special Needs.

(1) Orphans. There are three orphans staying with an old man at Cyanika (5630). The orphans are below the age of two years and are in critical health condition due to malnutrition. It is recommended that the orphans be shifted to SOS village in Gikongoro.

(2) Refugees. Returnees integrated in different communes are reported short of accommodation, food and health care.

9. Sector 3B

a. Gen Situation The situation during the period under review was reported calm except that on 29 Aug 95 at around 1930 the chief tribunal of Butare was killed at his residence located at SAVE Sector of Shyanda (GR 7718) commune by some unknown persons. His body was later taken to Butare hospital for autopsy.

b. HAC Activities The Sector Humanitarian Team visited a number of communes to acquaint itself with the humanitarian situation in the sector. Among communes visited were Rusatira, Runyinya and Gishamvu.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Muganza (GR 8407). The Bourgmestre of Muganza requested for roofing sheets and tiles to repair the commune office especially now that the rainy season is fast approaching.

(2) Ruhashya (GR 6926). The team visited a school and was informed by the headmaster that the school lacks teaching material. About 100 orphans are in this

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school.

(3) Nyakizu (GR 5694). The team visited the commune and was informed that a bridge is broken between Nyakizu-Kigembe route and is being repaired by locals, they need 50 kg of 15" nails for the repair work.

(4) Nyabisindu(7138). The director of Espanya Secondary School requested for 200 mattresses and beds, stationery, furniture and food for the school.

10. Sector 4

a. Gen Situation The humanitarian situation in Sector 4 is stable and under control of UN Agencies and NGOs. The refugees situation had stabilized over the last week and it is becoming evident that the policy of voluntary returnees is not producing the desired results and that has resorted to the mass expulsion.

b. HAC Activities.

(1) One "crisis management" meeting was held on Mon 28 August 1995 at 1600 hrs and attended by MILOBS Sector 4 at the office of the Prefect of Cyangugu. The meeting focused on the upgrading of the Nyagatare transit camp (GR 805250) to accommodate 10,000 refugees as well as the Nyarushishi camp (GR854238) to accommodate the overflow from Nyagatare transit camp.

(2) A visit was made to Nyagatare transit camp on Sun 27 Aug 95 by Mr. Rene Degni Segui, Rapporteur Officiel on Human Rights for the UN Secretary General who was accompanied by a party of five, mostly from Human Rights, Kigali.

c. People with Special Needs

(1) Education. All Primary and Secondary schools in Cyangugu Prefecture require adequate classrooms, desks, blackboards, stationary, books.

(2) Housing. The most serious problem facing returnees is housing.

11. Sector 5A

a. Gen Situation. The general situation has remained calm during the period under review. The border post between Uganda and Rwanda at Cyanika remained open and a number of returnees were recorded.

b. HAC Activities. The Humanitarian Team visited :

- (1) Ruhengeri Hospital
- (2) Nemba Hospital
- (3) Ruhengeri UNHCR Office.

c. Refugees.

(1) The Mukingo Bourgmestre reported that at Rwinzovu sector, UNHCR transported 160 returnees who came from Zaire through Gisenyi. The returnees are presently in dire need of food, water and building materials to repair their houses.

(2) At Kinigi Commune it was reported that about 300 returnees mostly 59/60 group have returned to the commune. They are said to have no farmlands and means to start life.

12. Sector 5B

a. Gen Situation. The situation remains stable, however, there was a brief flurry of activities on repatriation of refugees 22/23 Aug 95. In preparation for the anticipated large influx of refugees, work has commenced and continues to expand the potentials of the Nkamira Transit Camp from its present capacity of 700 to a surge capacity of 3,000. Some 6545 refugees were transported to the various communes within the Prefecture of Gisenyi this week. UNHCR was able to handle the sudden influx with little difficulty.

b. HAC Activities. A visit to the Gisenyi Prison was conducted to determine the crowding conditions. The prison was established to hold 700 prisoners. The present population is 1351, double the intended capacity.

c. General Living Conditions. As a result of the sudden influx of returnees, one of the problems was availability of shelters. The local authorities established a policy whereby all those 59/60 caseload returnees found to be occupying homes of the new caseload returnees would share their accommodation with the returnees for up to two months. After the two months the 59/60 caseload returnees would have to vacate and find their own shelters. To date no difficulty with this arrangements have been reported.

d. Local Authorities. The local authorities attended daily meetings sponsored by the UNHCR during the week. The purpose of the meetings was to bring together in one place all involved agencies, UNAMIR, NGOs and Local Government so that

coordinated, resourceful and efficient solutions could be found to handle the sudden influx.

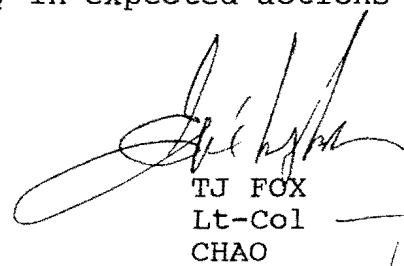
CONCLUSION

13. It is observed generally that the returnees have no land, houses, food and infact no means to start life anew. Efforts will not be spared in directing attention to these problems with a view of solving them within available resources.

14. The need to involve officials of the local authorities in responsive dialogues need not be over emphasized if resource-efficient solutions are to be found to the problems of the returnees.

15. MILOBS patrol teams are enjoined not to be discouraged by the inability to meet their avalanche of demands. This was not out of complacency but principally due to the fact that demand outstrips supply.

16. Most reports from the MILOBS Sectors on the situation of the returnees are vague. Rather than stating the obvious like "returnees are facing housing problems", it is advisable to state that "at commune xyz, 30 families of 65 people are still waiting to be accommodated etc". The advantages of precision in reporting need not be over-emphasized if dealy in expected actions are to be avoided.


TJ FOX
Lt-Col
CHAO

Distribution:

Internal:

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MILOB HQ SEC 5A (HUM REP)
MILOB HQ SEC 5B (HUM REP)
MILOB HQ SEC 5C (HUM REP)

External:

UNREO
UNICEF
UNHCR
WFP
HACU

SHEET NO.1 SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT
 Date: 27 AUG - 02 SEP 95

SECTOR	FOOD	WATER	ELECTRICITY	HEALTH	ROAD/BRIDGE
1.	Unsatisfactory availability of food in rural areas.	Insufficient water supply in rural areas. Medical Centres at Gikoro & Rutungo need supply of water.		The Health Centres at Rutungo & Gikoro need drugs. Murama Health Centre requires drugs.	
2.		<u>Shortage of drinking water prevails in the entire sector.</u>			
3	Nyabisindu Sec school needs food supply.				
4.					
5.	Returnees in Rwinzovu are in dire need of food.				

SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT
SHEET NO. 2

EDUCATION	PRISON	ORPHANAGES	RETURNEES	HOUSING	REMA
Teaching material & Furniture are required in most schools.	Ngenda Prison needs supply of water.	Gikoro Orphanage requires food and clothing for 26 orphans.		New returnees facing serious housing problems.	
Kageyo Primary school needs furniture assistance. Most schools in the sector require text books and writing materials.			Over 2,000 returnees arrived in the sector during the week under review	Shortage of accommodation in Birenga and Rwenteru communes.	
The Director of Espanya Sec School requests for 200 mattresses, beds, stationery and furniture.				The Bourgmestre of Muganza requests for roofing sheets and tiles to repair commune office.	
All Primary & Secondary School in the Cyangugu Prefecture require desks, books and stationery.				Returnees facing serious housing problem.	
	Gisenyi Prison is overcrowded, it holds 1351 prisoners instead of 700. Req for the installation of security lights.				

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TO : ALL SECTORS
(HUM OFFRS/TEAM LDRS)

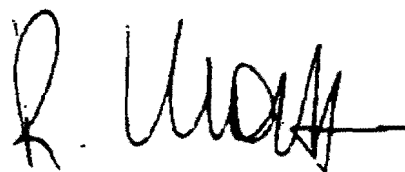
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FROM : HAC OPS

Date: 05 Jun 95

SUBJECT: SUBMISSION OF WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT
REMINDER

1. Please be again reminded that submission of the above-mentioned report by Hum Offrs/Team Leaders in the various sectors should be received latest by Friday evening.
2. So far the Weekly Humanitarian Report from Sec 1, 4A and 4C for the period 28 May - 02 Jun have not been received.
3. Submitted for your compliance.



RM MANZL
Lt Col
DCHAC

TOR/1038/FAX/V.Y.

2-5/6

YADAV copy for Hum team!

UNITED NATIONS

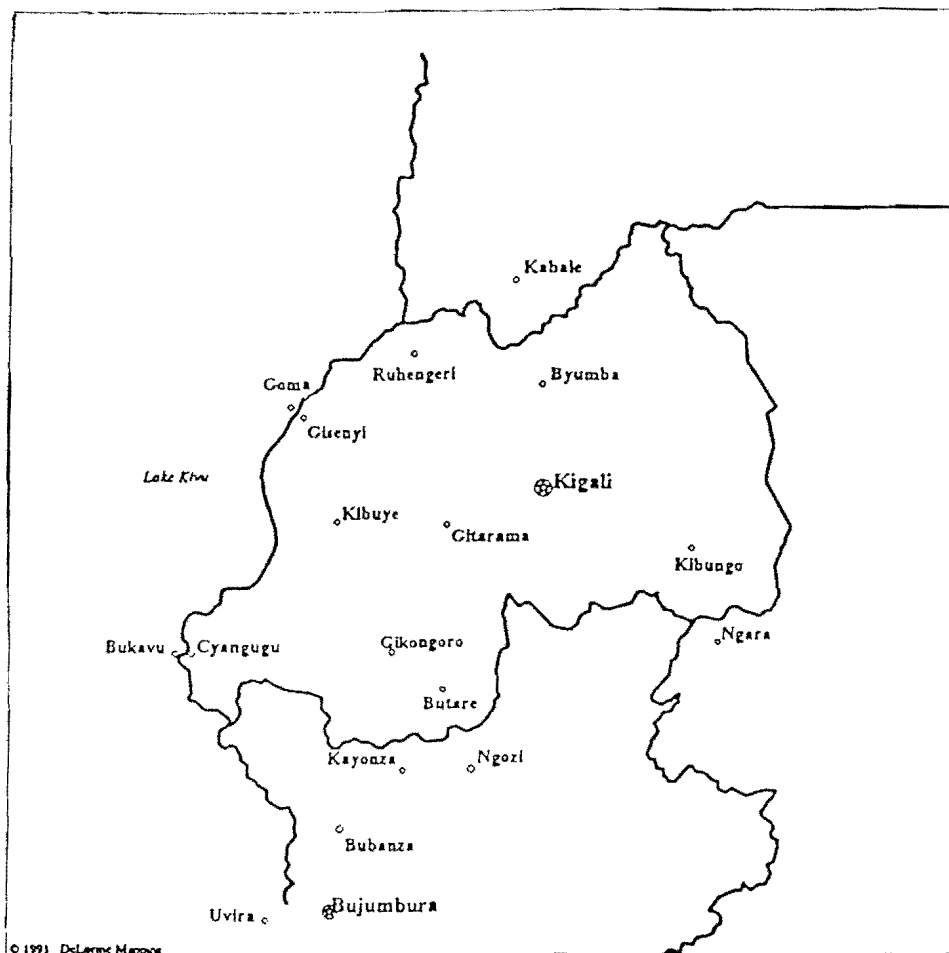


NATIONS UNIES

R W A N D A

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION REPORT

Covering the month of August 1995



Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator
KIGALI, RWANDA

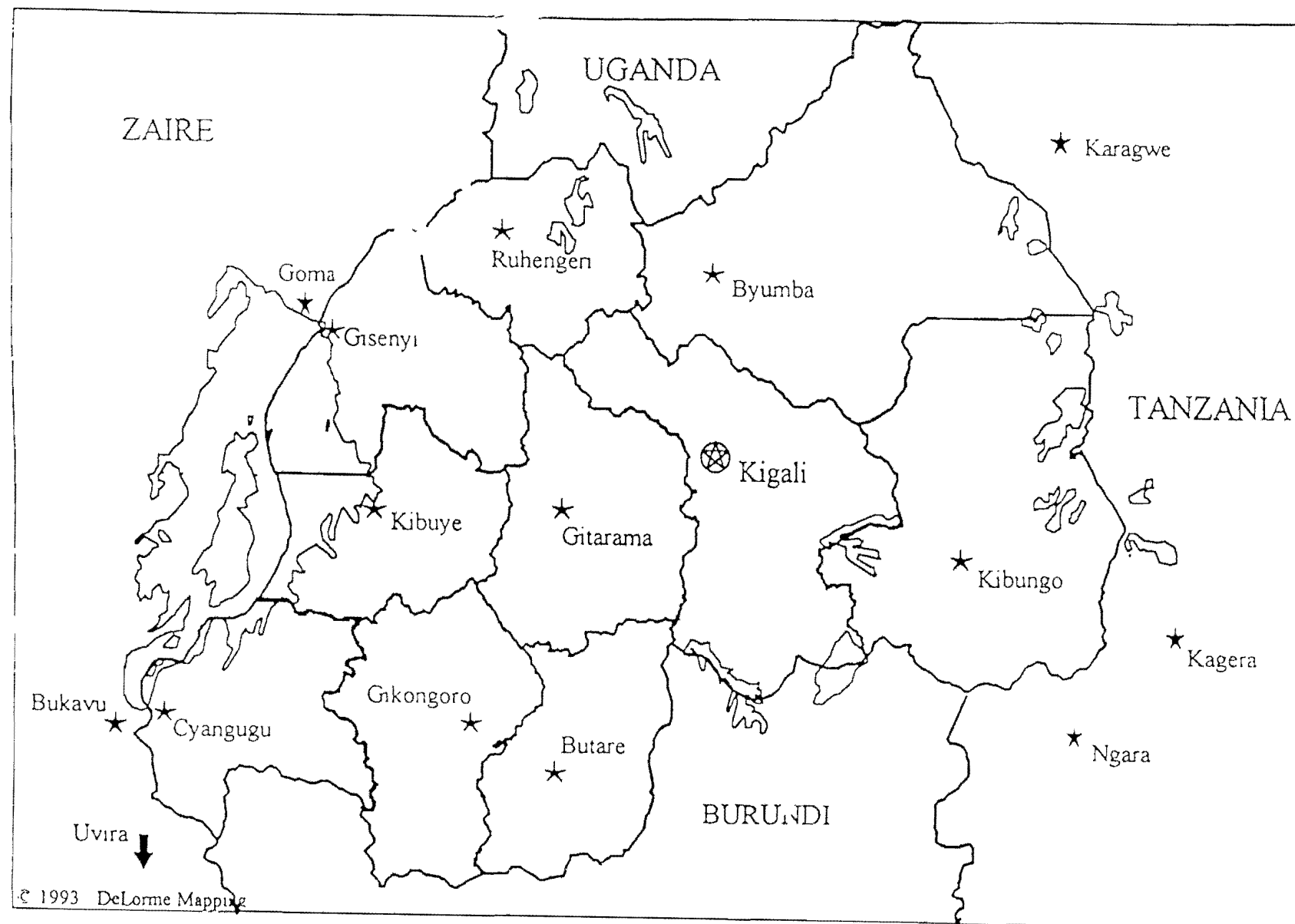
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Map of Rwanda

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MAP OF RWANDA



HIGHLIGHTS

* On 19 August - three days after the UN Security Council suspended the arms embargo on Rwanda - the Zairian military began forced repatriation of refugees from camps in Goma and Bukavu. More than 13,500 refugees were expelled in a five day operation. The Government of Zaire has warned that all refugees must leave Zaire by the end of 1995, otherwise forced repatriation will resume. Voluntary repatriation from the camps in Zaire is underway, but the numbers of people leaving the camps are low. The resettlement of Rwandese expelled from Zaire into their home communes is continuing and no major problems have been reported. Arrangements have also been made to temporarily house some 2,000 Burundi refugees also expelled in safe areas in Burundi.

* At the request of the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner for Refugees and senior UN officials visited the region to review the situation and speak with respective Governments. The Secretary-General has also appointed a Special Envoy to the Great Lakes region to initiate preparations for a regional Conference on Security, Stability and Development.

* Following the expulsions, the situation in the Goma region remains tense and there have been a number of security incidents, including mine explosions. On 29 August, on the advice of UNHCR, relief agencies withdrew non-essential personnel.

* Conflict and insecurity have continued in Burundi and the situation in Cibitoke and Bubanza remains precarious. Up to a third of the population in western Burundi have been displaced. In the last week in August voluntary repatriation from Burundi significantly increased. There are indications that up to 58,000 refugees in Burundi want to return to their home communes in Rwanda.

* The Prime Minister of Rwanda, Faustin Twagiramungu, was dismissed from office on 28 August, followed by four cabinet Ministers a day later. On 31 August, Pierre Celestin Rwigema, the former Minister of Primary and Secondary Education, was sworn in as Prime Minister, along with five new Ministers. The Ministers of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, and Youth and Cooperatives, exchanged positions.

* The Secretary-General has called on the Department of Humanitarian Affairs to assist his Special Representative in Rwanda and UNDP to accelerate the creation of new detention space and speed up the release of people who are innocent. By the end of August, over 51,000 detainees are being held in 218 places of detention in Rwanda. The rate of arrests also rose in late August from an average of 700-800 a week to over 1,100.

* The preliminary results of a vulnerable group survey undertaken by WFP and FAO indicate that at least 15% of Rwanda's estimated 1 million families are vulnerable and in need of humanitarian assistance. Around 30% of households in Rwanda are reported to be headed by women - 11% of these households farm less than 50 ares (half a hectare), which is below the established criteria for vulnerability.

This Humanitarian Situation Report has been compiled from information gathered from the Government, UN Agencies, UNAMIR, ICRC, IOM, NGOs and Donors. It is produced once a month and seeks to give an up-to-date picture of the progress or constraints in key areas of humanitarian interventions in Rwanda. The report also highlights political and socio-economic trends in the country to the extent that they may have implications for on-going humanitarian activities. The Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator welcomes contributions from its humanitarian partners.

1. POLITICAL AND SECURITY DEVELOPMENTS

Political

On 28 August, Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu was ousted in a vote of no confidence by the National Assembly. The following day, four ministers were also dismissed (Justice, Interior, Information and Transport and Communications). On 31 August, the Rwandan Government announced a general reshuffling of the Cabinet and replacements for the vacated posts. The new Prime Minister is Pierre Celestin Rwigema, formerly Minister of Primary and Secondary Education. Jean Pierre Mizimana has been appointed Minister of Information, Alexis Kanyarengwe, Minister of Interior, Marthe Mukamurenzi, Minister of Justice, Charles Muligande, Minister of Transport and Communications. The former Minister of Youth and Cooperatives, Patrick Mazimhaka, has been appointed Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration.

In a short swearing-in ceremony, Rwanda President Pasteur Bizimungu emphasized that the new Cabinet must act together in the national interest and put partisan political interests behind them for the good of the country.

The UN Security Council voted unanimously on 16 August to suspend the arms embargo on Rwanda. The suspension will remain in effect until 1 September 1996, at which time it will be reviewed. The prohibition against the supply of arms to the former Rwandese Government, meanwhile, remains in

place. The Government of Zaire has opposed the suspension and contends that the move will add to the instability in the region and increase refugee flows into Zaire. Three days after the suspension of the arms embargo, the Zairian Government began expelling refugees from Goma and Bukavu (see Regional Issues).

The Secretary-General has appointed a Special Envoy, the Ambassador of Cape Verde to Portugal, Jose Luis Jesus, to the Great Lakes region. Ambassador Jesus is expected to visit the region shortly. As Special Envoy, Ambassador Jesus has been requested by the Secretary-General to facilitate the preparation and convening of the regional Conference on Security, Stability and Development, as requested by the Security Council.

During an official visit to Rwanda on 14-16 August, the Ugandan President, Yoweri Museveni, called on the people of Rwanda to overcome ethnic divisions. He supported Rwandan efforts to restore justice but said that there must be a distinction made among different categories of those who participated in the genocide. During his visit, a joint communique was signed with Rwandan President, Pasteur Bizimungu. Both expressed their desire for bilateral cooperation between their two countries.

Security

Following the expulsion of refugees from Zaire, the Security Council called on Zaire to stand by its humanitarian obligations regarding refugees, including those under the 1951

International Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. In a recent meeting with the High Commissioner for Refugees, the Zaïrian Prime Minister, however, repeated that for reasons of national security all refugees in Zaire must be repatriated by the end of 1995, otherwise forced repatriation will be resumed.

Despite the suddenness of the expulsion, the reception of refugees at the Rwanda border and their reintegration into home communes has so far proceeded smoothly. In the Goma region, however, the situation was reported in late August to be increasingly tense. Hutu militia have once more gained control of the camps and are spreading rumours of the torture and deaths of those who were forcibly returned.

In early August, the bodies of seven Rwandese, believed to be refugees from Zaire, were found on the beach of Lake Kivu. The seven, including women and a child, had been tortured. The incident is thought to be linked to Interhamwe tactics to discourage refugees from returning to Rwanda.

Following various security problems in the Goma region, including mine explosions - one at the entry gate into the CARE compound - non-essential UN and NGO personnel have left the refugee camps. Two NGOs have also pulled out altogether in protest against the non-prosecution of refugees who were involved in last year's genocide. On 6 August, six Italian nationals working for the NGO "A Just World" were robbed and killed in a

wildlife preserve on the Zaïrian side of the border with Rwanda. The Zaïrian Government has accused Rwandan refugees of the killings.

The overall situation in Rwanda remained stable in August and has continued to improve in many areas of the country. The security situation along the Zaïrian border, however, remains tense and incursions and cross-border attacks by elements of the former government from both Zaire and Tanzania have continued. Groups of Interhamwe are reported to be hiding in Gishwati Forest. On 6 August, some 30 infiltrators clashed with the RPA and a further major incursion occurred on 26 August when 50 men crossed by boat from Idjwe Island. They were intercepted by the RPA. One of the infiltrators was killed, the others escaped. The RPA reported that weapons, including machine guns, some hand grenades and other ammunition were recovered.

Acts of sabotage in August have included the destruction of an electric pylon in Kibuye prefecture and a similar sabotage attempt on a pylon in Gisenyi prefecture. Mines have also been planted in these and other border areas. On 12 August, a pickup belonging to the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration ran over a mine in Kibuye. Three of the eight personnel in the vehicle were injured. On 17 August, three national staff of the NGO Memisa were killed when their vehicle drove over an anti-tank mine near the main Kibuye-Kayove road.

In spite of general calm, there have been a number of reports of

beatings and murder of people suspected of genocide. Human Rights Field Officers are investigating the incidents. In late August, the chief magistrate of a Commission of Triage was killed in the Butare Prefecture. Some arrests of those who perpetrated the crimes, including RPA soldiers and the two houseboys of a priest killed late last month, have been reported.

Targeted assassinations and violence against moderate Hutu politicians by former government elements have also continued. In the latest incident, the Conseiller of Mukinbangiro secteur was the victim of a grenade attack.

On 4 August 1995, there was a shooting incident near Kamembe market in Cyangugu Prefecture, in which two UNAMIR Malawi soldiers were injured by RPA soldiers. Subsequently, high tension arose between the Malawi Company and the RPA in the area. From the investigation carried out, it emerged that a Malawi company soldier had committed a traffic offence and had refused an RPA request to stop. Military Observers who arrived on the scene subsequently defused the situation.

In a communique signed by the former Minister of Interior in early August, the dissolution of Local Defense Forces were ordered. The Forces were established after the 1994 crisis as a replacement for the former communal police. In some areas "Neighbourhood Watch" groups have also been formed. The "Neighbourhood Watch" groups, trained by the RPA and allowed access to weapons, have had

some success in controlling crime rates. It is unclear whether the edict also applies to the "Neighbourhood Watch" groups.

Although few car thefts have been reported during August, the ICRC office in Kigali was robbed of US\$ 200,000 and there were several attempted robberies at NGO houses and offices.

2. DEVELOPMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION

Development

UNDP continues its efforts to rebuild the administrative capacity of the Rwandan State. The Rwandan central administration is being strengthened through an on-going programme aimed at building economic and financial management capacity. In August, the World Bank agreed to contribute \$1.63 million to the programme with additional funds promised to UNDP for the use of equipment which the latter will provide. Also in the context of the programme, a three-person mission from Department for Development Support and Management Services (DDSMS) is now assisting the Government in the recruitment of high-ranking public sector officials.

At the same time, UNDP, in consultation with the Government, is developing a programme designed to strengthen Government administrative capacity at the commune level. A third programme, now awaiting final approval, will help strengthen Government administration at the level

of the prefectures. Under this programme, which is budgeted at US\$3 million, key elements of the Government's Plan of Action for the Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration of Refugees and Displaced Persons will be immediately implemented. The programme will build Government capacity to monitor the return of refugees and to programme rehabilitation/ reintegration activities within the framework of the Plan of Action. It will also provide funding for priority activities in such sectors as housing and employment to facilitate the resettlement and reintegration of returnees. As more funds are made available, the range of such activities will be expanded. In the meantime, UNDP is assisting the Government in formulating additional projects for the implementation of other components of the Plan of Action.

UNDP has recently finalised its Country Programme Management Plan. Out of 35 projects funded from UNDP's Indicative Planning Figures (IPF), 28 are complete and must be financially closed. Other projects will be reformulated to reflect present needs and priorities. The Plan also reflects the resources mobilised by UNDP through the Trust Fund and cost-sharing mechanisms. More than 70% of the funds obtained for programmes approved since the 1994 crisis have been contributed by the Netherlands and the UK.

The peace torch for the UN's Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing arrived in Rwanda on 18 August. Symbolising the role of African women in peace-building efforts, the torch was carried through countries

affected by war by five African marathon women's champions. Some 30 Rwandan women, representing a cross section of Rwandan society, are attending the Beijing Conference.

The 1995 edition of the Human Development Report was launched worldwide on 17 August and a special launching ceremony was held in Kigali two days later. The report examines human development country by country. The year's edition focuses on the situation of women.

Economy

The economy has stabilised throughout August with little fluctuation in the exchange rate of the Rwandan Franc against the US dollar (currently 320 RWF per US\$1). Prices of basic foods have also stabilised, but remain high compared to earlier in the year.

Steps were also taken by the Government in August to crack down on illegal money-changing. Unofficial money changers in Kigali were arrested. The Prefet of Kigali town and the Director of Rwanda's Central Bank have notified all foreign personnel that anyone caught changing money on the parallel market will also be arrested and that all financial transactions are to be carried out in Rwandese currency.

3. PRISONS AND JUSTICE

Prisons

At the request of the Secretary-General, a team from DHA, led by the Director of the New York Office, visited Kigali in August to assist UNDP

and the Government prepare a Plan of Action to alleviate the growing crisis in Rwanda's prisons. Donor consultations to mobilise resources for the Plan of Action which has been developed by the Government, UN Agencies and donors have also been held in New York, Geneva and Kigali.

The Plan of Action envisages three different activities as regards prisons: (i) creating new detention centres; (ii) accelerating the conversion of seven sites into temporary detention centres as an immediate step to improve prison conditions; and (iii) increasing the capacity of existing prisons and detention centres.

By the end of the month, 51,000 detainees were registered by the ICRC in 218 places of detention. The ICRC continued its emergency support to the 14 Rwandan prisons under the Justice Ministry. This included the provision of 600 MT of food, 1350 cubic metres of wood for cooking, medicines, medical assistance and water/sanitation work.

The installation of tents, water/sanitation, kitchen facilities and a dispensary was finalized at the Nsinda detention centre as well as at two temporary detention sites, the ONATRACOM bus station in Kigali and a warehouse in Byumba. Construction and water and sanitation work continued on three other temporary detention sites, Rwandex, Kabuga and Rilima. The ICRC also finalized installations at the new woman's ward at Kigali prison.

The new detention centre at Nsinda is proposed as the model for five more places of detention. The centre,

which should be completed before the end of September, can hold 5,000 inmates over a number of years. Other actions include the urgent provision to inmates of plastic slippers and pallets to prepare for the oncoming rains.

The Ministry of Justice has proposed in the Plan of Action a number of parallel actions to help accelerate the release of people from prisons and case-file preparations (see Justice).

Justice

On 2 August, the Ministry of Justice indicated agreement to the proposal to field 50 legal professionals as advisers for the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, First Instance Courts, prosecutors' offices and the law faculty at the National University. An earlier proposal that the legal experts should participate in the actual preparation and trial of cases had been rejected by the Transitional National Assembly. The first group of legal experts is now scheduled to arrive at the end of September, with the remaining experts arriving in October and November.

Under the Plan of Action to alleviate the overcrowding in prisons, the government has asked for assistance in training programmes, payments of salaries for judicial officials and additional equipment and supplies.

Human Rights Field Officers have also been working with other agencies in the implementation of projects aimed at improving the physical infrastructure of the judicial system. In a move facilitated by HRFOR, USAID and the NGO International Rescue

Committee have recently signed an agreement with the Ministry of Justice to rehabilitate the offices of the Police Judicial Inspectors, Prosecutors and First Instance Courts. The HRFOR has also been involved in ensuring sufficient furniture and office materials are available to enable judicial buildings to start functioning.

Computer equipment and digital cameras, ordered under the *UNDP Framework Programme for Support to the Rehabilitation of the Justice System (Phase II)*, have been received. The equipment will be used for a systematic programme of prisoner identification, the specific modalities of which will be determined by the Ministry of Justice.

Office equipment intended for Prosecutors' offices, Courts of First Instance and the Offices of Judicial Police Inspectors, also ordered under the Phase II Programme, were recently handed over to the Ministry of Justice.

The coordination cell funded under Phase II of the UNDP programme is now operational with an office established at the Ministry of Justice. Two cell members are now in place with a third, the Chief Technical Advisor for Phase II, expected to arrive soon.

UNDP, has also continued its support for Communal Police Training. Funds were transferred at the end of July to the Ministry of Interior and the provision of furniture and equipment is underway to the training centre in Gishari. Construction of new buildings at the centre also started in August. Similar support is being extended by UNDP to training facilities at Ruhengeri

for the National Gendarmerie. HRFOR is providing training on Human Rights and minimum standards of detention.

4. PROVISION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Overview

Although the situation has steadily improved in much of the country, the recent expulsion of refugees from Zaire and the continuing deterioration of security in Burundi have led to heightened concerns of new emergencies. The effect of large numbers of new arrivals in communes, where conditions are presently still very fragile, is also worrying. There are additional food requirement in some areas and housing problems and land disputes have increased. Water shortages are reported by UNAMIR Military Observers (MILOBS) in some areas. Although steps are being taken to alleviate these problems, a recent survey undertaken by WFP and FAO underscores the extreme vulnerability of large numbers of Rwandan families (see Food Security).

In response to the present situation in the region, the Under Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs has extended the time-frame for the closure of the UNREO office to the end of October 1995. The UN Humanitarian Coordinator has been similarly extended. The GoR, supported by the UN and NGOs, has the lead role in coordinating the repatriation and reintegration of returnees. At the same time, UNHCR and UNDP each have a coordinating role amongst UN Agencies in support of the GoR in their

areas of responsibility, i.e. refugee repatriation and short-term resettlement for UNHCR, commune rehabilitation and development for UNDP. In support of these efforts, the UNREO office will focus on the following areas until its closure.

i. Support to the Government, UNHCR, UNDP, UNAMIR and Human Rights for monitoring the impact of refugee movements on vulnerable groups in the home communes with an emphasis on reporting on needs, problems and resource requirements.

ii. Support to the Ministry of Rehabilitation in strengthening the Emergency Coordination Committee which has been established by the Government and UNHCR within the Humanitarian Aid Coordination Unit (HACU). UNREO's role in this coordination committee will continue to be technical and staffing support, including communications, vehicles etc, where needed and available.

iii. Support to the UN Resident Coordinator to assist him establish a UN Emergency Unit. A Transition Team of UNREO and UNDP has been established for both strengthening the Resident Coordinator's office and for the eventual UNREO phase out.

In addition, UNDHA is making available a Special Adviser to support UNDP, and other implementing partners, and the SRSG in the expansion of new detention space. A small technical team will work with the Special Adviser to help identify and unblock bottle-necks affecting the most urgently needed additional detention

centres. This support will include resource mobilisation.

Food Aid

Agricultural recovery of Rwanda continues to increase with each post-war planting season, but the need for food assistance is still present in certain areas, and among vulnerable groups of people nationwide. These needs are particularly emphasised in areas where there is a large concentration of unsettled returnees (Mutara, Mutara), and in traditional food deficit regions (Gikongoro, Butare), where human displacement was most apparent.

During the month of August WFP distributed a total of 4,913 MTs of food in all ten prefectures of Rwanda, covering 470,000 beneficiaries. In September, the Country Office anticipates that distribution will reach 8,809 MTs, assisting some 607,000 beneficiaries.

August distributions of targeted food assistance reached 110,000 beneficiaries in Nyagatre, 62,000 in Butare, 56,000 in Kigali, 50,000 in Gitarama, 44,000 in Gikongoro, and 15,000 in Gisenyi. In addition, food was also regularly provided for orphans and other unaccompanied children, hospital patients and the malnourished.

In August, WFP also continued with the implementation of food-for-work and income-generating activities. More than 80,000 beneficiaries have been supplied with food in this manner through programmes designed to assist the rehabilitation of the country. These include construction of houses, schools, water facilities and agro-forestry

through land reclamation, terracing, fish pond rehabilitation, seeds multiplication and reforestation. Without these projects, most of the workers involved would have otherwise been unemployed, and dependant on targeted "free" food distributions. It is expected that food-for-work and income-generation projects will increase in coming months.

In the last part of August, WFP has also assisted returnees who have been forcibly expelled from Zaire. Prior to the emergency, WFP had pre-positioned stocks in the western prefectures. These stocks were sufficient for more than 60,000 general monthly rations (1,060 MTs of food). This ensured the fast delivery of food distribution at the way stations/reception centres. Given the possible volume of future repatriation, WFP has started additional pre-positioning of 100,000 monthly rations 30% of which have already arrived in Gisenyi and Cyangugu. Ten more 30 MT capacity trucks are also being brought into Rwanda from Kenya and additional vehicles are being sought to expedite food deliveries.

During August, ICRC distributions to the vulnerable reached 80,000 beneficiaries in the southern part of Butare prefecture, 30,000 beneficiaries in Gikongoro prefecture and 15,000 beneficiaries in the prefecture of Kibuye. The ICRC also started distributions of seeds and hoes to 160,000 beneficiaries in Kigali Rural. Furthermore, 36 secondary schools benefitted from assistance consisting of 300 MT of food.

Nutrition/Household Food Security

The preliminary results of the vulnerable groups survey, conducted by WFP and FAO, reveal that 15% of families in Rwanda are vulnerable. The criteria used to determine vulnerability included families with a total surface for planting of less than 60-70 ares (one hectare is 100 ares) with less than two cattle, absence of additional sources of income, returnees after 14 March 1995 without income, and farmers who did not produce crops in the previous planting season. The importance of food, seeds and agricultural tools distributions is emphasised by the fact that almost 90% of the Rwandan population are dependent on agricultural production.

In the survey, it was found that some 29.3% of households were headed by women, with 10.8% having less than 50 ares of land. 10.7% of families were not living on their land and of this number 5% were cultivating less than half a hectare. The average size of land owned per family was found to be 1.31 hectare, an increase of 0.1 per cent as compared to the average family holding before the events of 1994. However, 31% of families surveyed farmed less than half a hectare.

The survey also revealed that some 76.2% of the population has received tools; 59% had received some seeds. Food distribution reached 56.4% of the population (at least one food distribution); 21.7% had received three or more food distributions.

The first of four income-generation projects for women to improve household food security was launched by a local NGO, with funding from UNICEF in August. Under the project, a rehabilitated abattoir is being run by an association of 22 women in the prefecture of Byumba in the northwest of Rwanda. This area has been a source of concern due to the large number of cattle which have arrived with old case load refugees, mainly from Uganda. Concerns earlier in the year centred around the inadequate forage and water which would be available, as well as the prospect of environmental degradation.

Based on the findings of nutritional surveys carried out in communes in Butare, five nutritional centres will be opened on a short-term basis. Over 2,000 children have already been registered for supplementary feeding. WFP will supply food for the centres.

Health

Initial studies show that there has been a increase in the number of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV infections. Due to the rise in urbanisation following events of last year more people will be exposed to the high incidence of infection. A compounding factor is that many people have become indifferent to the threat of AIDS following traumatic experiences in genocide and conflict. As part of measures to counter the increase, WHO and UNICEF, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health, has trained public information officers and youth animators for STD/AIDS campaigns. Health officers at regional levels have also been trained in the care of people

infected by STD/AIDS cases.

During August, a workshop was held, with support from WHO, for health workers at district level in pharmaceutical management. WHO has also been involved in defining with the Ministry of Health a national policy for mental health care.

In August, cases of cholera were reported in the Butare area. One case was confirmed. In response to meningitis outbreaks in Kibuye and Kibungo, vaccination campaigns were undertaken in August. The situation is said to be under control.

Water and Environmental Sanitation

As part of a programme to strengthen grassroots structures so that they can establish and manage their own water points, a training programme for 33 communal water technicians was funded by UNICEF. UNICEF, has also, with the assistance of three international NGOs, Austrian Relief Programme, American Refugee Committee and Adventist Development and Relief Agency, come near to completing the installation of a water supply system in Nyagatera, Byumba prefecture. The project will provide safe water for 30,000 people.

Approximately 250,000 people will benefit from agreements made in August between the ICRC and the Rwandan Ministry of Public Works and Energy (Minitrape). The ICRC started the rehabilitation of a dozen rural water supply systems in 9 communes in Ruhengeri prefecture and is now funding 5 employees working at two water treatment plants in Gisenyi

water treatment plants in Gisenyi prefecture. In Kibuye prefecture, the repair of 13 rural water systems was under way.

Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances

Three child prisoners aged 14 were released from Gitagata centre and reunited with their families on 9 August. The boys had been accused of common law crimes but their cases had been dropped because of lack of evidence. The release of the boys follows months of intensive work and close collaboration between the Government, UNICEF and partner NGOs. The Ministry of Justice has reported that there are still over 1,000 minors detained in the 14 major prisons in the country. About 200 of these are not charged, but are accompanying their detained mothers.

Tracing Programmes

The ICRC reunited 293 children with their families in August. More than 80,000 children are still registered as unaccompanied in the ICRC data base. The joint efforts carried out by the ICRC and other organizations, such as UNICEF and SCF-UK, constitutes the world's biggest tracing programme since World War II.

Trauma Recovery Programme

Some 900 interviews with children participating in the national trauma survey have now been analysed. The similarity of the findings between the national survey and an earlier pilot project suggests that most Rwandan

children have been exposed to unprecedented and devastating levels of trauma during last year's events. Some 90% of the children interviewed in the national survey had experienced death in the family; 96% had witnessed violence, 56% witnessed massacres and 86% had to hide to protect themselves.

Requests for training in trauma recovery have increased and five training sessions for local and international NGOs were held by UNICEF within a two week period in middle of August. Most participants were community workers assisting families with foster children or families which had been reunited.

The National Trauma Centre, meanwhile, is expected to fully operational 1 September and will begin to take referrals for severely traumatised children and their families.

Education

Nine pre-war centres for non-formal education have been identified in Kigali, Gisenyi and Butare for a pilot project aimed at reviving the non-formal education system. A training session was held by the Ministries of Works and Social Affairs, Youth and Family, UNICEF and UNESCO-PEER for 24 instructors to work in the centres. A shortened version of the Teacher Guide for Youth is being produced.

A two day training session was also held by UNICEF and UNESCO for some forty pupils, teachers and assistants. It aimed at sensitizing the participants to communications skills and competence, conflict resolving and the Convention on Rights of the Child.

In their joint project, UNICEF and UNESCO-PEER, distributed 6,431 cartons of 300 exercise-books to schools in the 11 prefectures of Rwanda.

NGOs

The NGO Steering Committee was dissolved in August and working group formed to review the structure for future cooperation with the Government and UN Agencies. The working group was elected by representatives of 25 NGOs. The first meeting of the working group was held on 24 August.

5. REGIONAL ISSUES

Overview

The forced repatriation of refugees from Zaire, initiated by the Zaïrian army on 19 August led to some expectations that voluntary repatriation from Zaire would increase. However, this did not materialize. The voluntary repatriation of refugees from Burundi, however, substantially increased during August. This is due in part to expanded information campaigns and exchange visits between Rwanda and Burundi. The security situation in Burundi, meanwhile, has continued to deteriorate and there are possibilities that additional large number of refugees will return. A volatile situation continues in Bujumbura and surrounding provinces with major obstructions to the relief programmes. In western Burundi massive displacements of population have occurred due to conflict. Houses have been destroyed and seeds and tools looted. The devastation to agriculture will have grave economic consequences.

Given the precarious situation in the Great Lakes, the Secretary-General has called on the Department of Humanitarian Affairs to help strengthen reporting mechanisms across the region to facilitate early warning and more effective planning. It has been agreed that DHA will establish an Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN) covering the Great Lakes region. A major function of the office will be to enhance the flow of information between the affected countries. The office will be established in Nairobi in October.

WHO has declared the Ebola virus epidemic in Kirwit, Zaire officially over. The last case was reported on 24 June. Mortality rates from the virus, which reached a peak in April-June, was 77% (315 people contracted the disease and 244 died). The Centre for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Institute for Virology in Johannesburg are both continuing to investigate the virus.

Refugees and Returnees

a. Zaire

The reporting period has been marked by the sudden decision on August 19 by the Zaïrian authorities to expel the Rwandese and Burundi refugees on its territory. Between 19 - 23 August 1995, an estimated 13,500 refugees were refouled back to Rwanda from camps in Goma and Bukavu through the Gisenyi and Cyangugu entry points. In spite of the suddenness of the operation, in less than a few hours after the expulsion began, human and material resources were deployed into Gisenyi and Cyangugu to cope with the crisis. Facilities at both transit centres at

Nkamira in Gisenyi and Nyagatare in Cyangugu were quickly expanded and most of those expelled were provided with food and other assistance and transported to their home communes.

In close partnership with MINIREISO, which is the Government agency responsible for repatriation, UNHCR coordinated the activities of the UN agencies and NGOs involved in the emergency. Within the framework of the Government Plan of Action, UNDP is helping the latter prepare for the resettlement and reintegration of the returnees (see Development and Reconstruction). While the refoulement was being executed, negotiations to end the expulsion were underway between the Zaïrian authorities and UNHCR senior staff in Goma, Bukavu and Kinshasa. After several days of talks, the Zaïrian Government finally agreed to suspend the expulsions. During the expulsions more than 130,000 refugees fled from the camps and went into hiding. Most have subsequently returned.

The Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr. Boutros Boutros Ghali requested the High Commissioner to urgently meet with the Prime Minister of Zaire and undertake a mission in the Great Lakes region to hold talks with the Government of the countries of origin of the refugees and the countries of asylum. The High Commissioner met with the Prime Minister of Zaire in Geneva on 29 August 1995. In the communique which was released at the end of the talks, Zaire states that all refugees currently on its territory should go back home by December 31, 1995. Zaire also recommended that monthly meetings take place between the office

of the High Commissioner for Refugees and the Government of Zaire to appraise the situation. Zaire has also requested compensation for the loss incurred during the period the refugees were present on its soil.

In Goma, Bukavu and Uvira, the expulsions have exacerbated the tension already prevailing in the camps. On 27 August, a hand grenade was thrown in to a compound of a NGO wounding an aid worker. In another incident a truck was hit by a land mine not too far from Goma town. UNHCR, which is coordinating security issues in the area among aid agencies, recommended that non essential staff should leave Goma pending further investigations. Although the resettlement of the expelled Rwandese refugees has gone smoothly some bottlenecks occurred mainly because of security procedures in transit camps.

The emergency situation also led to the temporary halting of transport of food items by IOM and discontinuity of the rehabilitation and reintegration assistance to the home communes. To avoid a similar situation in the future, IOM is actively seeking means of expanding its fleet.

Most of those forcibly repatriated from Goma originate from the Gisenyi, Ruhengeri and Kigali prefectures. Those forced to leave Bukavu mostly come from Butare, Gikongoro and Kibuye.

In collaboration with SCF and Food for the Hungry, the ICRC registered 164 unaccompanied children who arrived at the transit centres in Gisenyi and Kamembe from 19-24 August. Close to half could be reunited

with their families before leaving these transit centres. Furthermore, the ICRC visited and registered returnees who were detained by the Rwandan authorities.

b. Burundi

While attention focused on developments in the repatriation programme from Goma, organised convoys of Rwandese returnees from camps in northern Burundi were regularly coming into various Prefectures in Rwanda particularly Kibungo, Butare and South Kigali. Although final statistics are not yet available from the field offices, UNHCR estimates that 4,000 refugees have returned to Rwanda from camps in Burundi during the month of August. Refugee visits to their home commune, visits of Rwandese Government officials to the refugee camps have contributed vastly to the augmentation of the number of returnees from Burundi.

The Tripartite Commission Burundi/Rwanda/HCR held its second meeting in Bujumbura on August 28-29 and once again stressed the need to speed up the repatriation programme.

Refugees who were amongst those expelled from Zaire have been moved, meanwhile, to a transit site at Gatumba, established by UNHCR, ICRC and the Belgian Red Cross. Returnees will be relocated to other displaced camps or in dedicated returnee camps in suitable locations. Their reintegration into home communes in Burundi may be problematic as many returnees are from insecure areas, such as Cibitoke, Bubanza and Bujumbura.

c. Tanzania

From Tanzania, repatriation has not picked up substantially but is

expected to rise in the near future. The Tripartite Commission Tanzania/Rwanda/HCR met for the first time in Kigali in July. The meeting was followed by a technical meeting in Ngara between the GoT, the GoR and UNHCR. Several practical recommendations to facilitate repatriation were made. These include cross border visits, visits of religious groups from Rwanda to the camps, exchanges of ideas/programmes between NGOs working in the camps and NGOs working in Rwanda.

Military officials visited Kitale Hills Reception Centre on 16 August to investigate reports that over 1,600 refugees had illegally crossed the border within a two day period. On 17 August, 25 to 20 military soldiers entered the reception centre and loaded the illegally-entered refugees on vehicles and accompanied them back to the border.

6. CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEAL FOR RWANDA

The following tables indicate the adjusted requirements for activities which were included in the UN Consolidated Inter Agency Appeal from January 1995 through to the end of 1995. In response to adjusted requirements of US\$687,607,965, a total of US\$343,120,538 has been received. With carryover funds of US\$152,416,185, this leaves a shortfall of US\$223,813,439.

Due to the recent forced repatriation of refugees from Zaire and prospects of further mass movements of refugees, it may be necessary to make further revisions to the Appeal in coming weeks.

1995 UN Consolidated Appeal for Person Updated Financial Summary - By Appeal

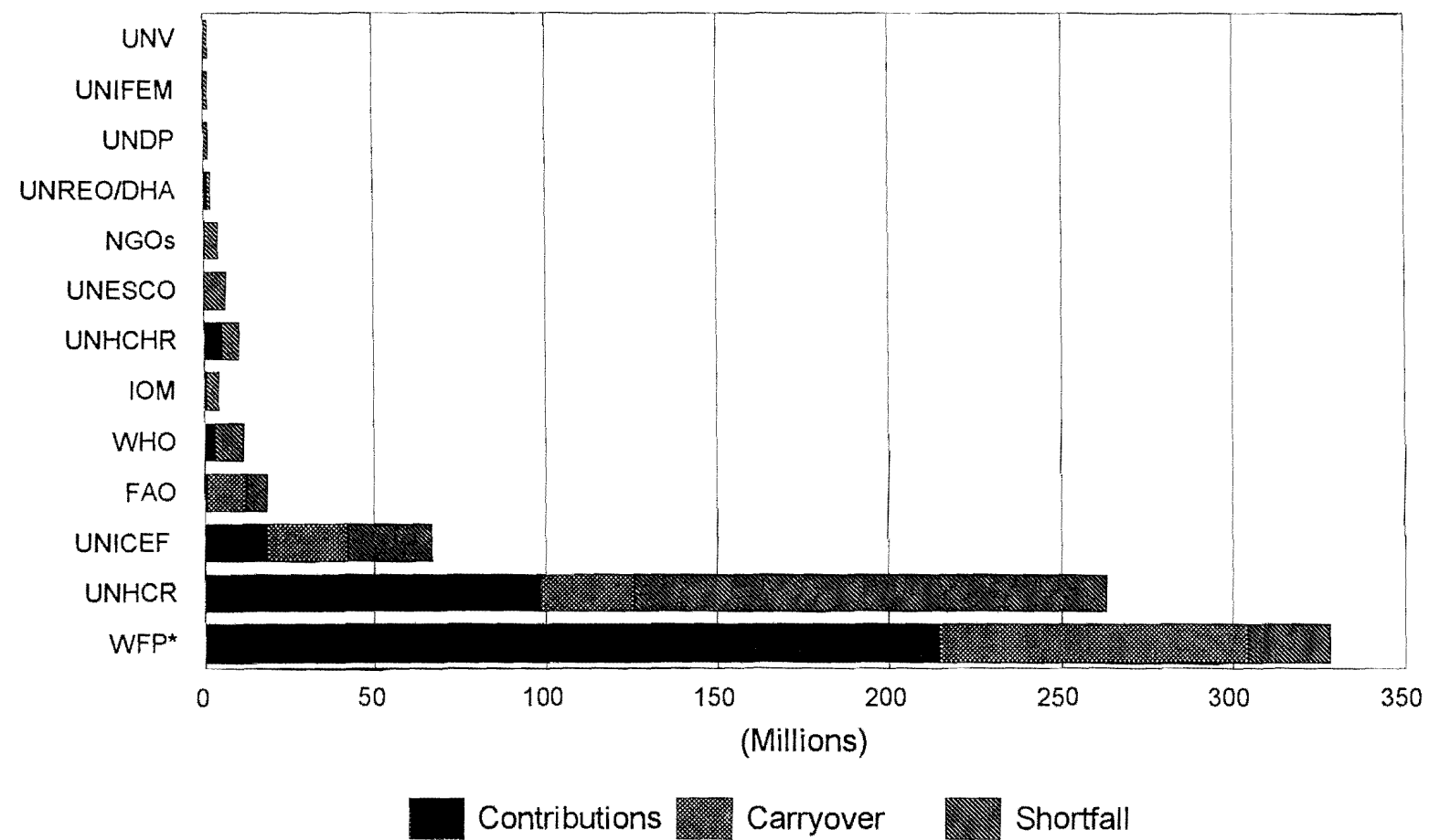


Table I: 1995 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda (Rwanda and the Sub-Region)
Summary of Requirements and Contributions - By Appealing Agency
as of 7 August 1995

Compiled by DHA (FTS/CESU) on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organizations.

Appealing Organizations	Adjusted Requirements (US\$)	Pledges/Contributions (US\$)	Carryover Funds (US\$)	Total Funds Available (US\$)	Shortfall (Surplus) (US\$)	% of Need Covered (%)	Appealing Organizations	Contributions	Carryover	Shortfall
FAO**	18,531,700	905,516	11,411,173	12,316,689	6,215,011	66.5%	WFP*	214,522,784	89,778,701	23,813,364
UNICEF	66,812,000	18,323,680	23,800,000	42,123,680	24,688,320	63.0%	UNHCR	98,605,252	27,426,311	137,230,671
UNHCR ***	263,262,234	98,605,252	27,426,311	126,031,563	137,230,671	47.9%	UNICEF	18,323,680	23,800,000	24,688,320
UNDP	1,370,000	0	---	0	1,370,000	0.0%	FAO	905,516	11,411,173	6,215,011
UNESCO	6,629,540	0	---	0	6,629,540	0.0%	WHO	3,238,850	---	8,231,077
UNHCHR	10,153,050	5,314,920	---	5,314,920	4,838,130	52.3%	IOM	740,331	---	3,460,654
UNIFEM	1,350,000	200,150	---	200,150	1,149,850	14.8%	UNHCHR	5,314,920	---	4,838,130
UNV	1,327,064	119,048	---	119,048	1,208,016	9.0%	UNESCO	0	---	6,629,540
WFP (Food & Non-Food)*	296,372,652	214,522,784	89,778,701	304,301,485	23,813,364	92.0%	NGOs	132,353	---	3,992,560
WHO	11,469,927	3,238,850	---	3,238,850	8,231,077	28.2%	UNREO/DHA	1,017,654	---	986,246
UNREO/DHA	2,003,900	1,017,654	---	1,017,654	986,246	50.8%	UNDP	0	---	1,370,000
IOM ****	4,200,985	740,331	---	740,331	3,460,654	17.6%	UNIFEM	200,150	---	1,149,850
NGOs	4,124,913	132,353	---	132,353	3,992,560	3.2%	UNV	119,048	---	1,208,016
GRAND TOTAL	687,607,965	343,120,538	152,416,185	495,536,723	223,613,439	67.5%	TOTAL	343,120,538	152,416,185	223,813,439

Adjusted Requirements = Contributions + Carryover + Shortfall

- * For WFP, the food shortfall of 9,863 MTs (US\$ 5,985,973) reflects breaks in the pipeline during the period August-December 1995. The shortfall for cash projects stands at US\$ 17,827,391.
- ** In 1995, minima needs in terms of seed and tools (US\$ 11.4) have been covered by the European Community and carryover pledges channelled through FAO.
- *** As a result of UNHCR's recent programme review, the total requirements are now estimated at US\$ 263.3 million, a reduction of US\$ 28.5 million from the original programme budget.
- **** Total requirements for IOM until December 1995 are now estimated at US\$ 4,200,985, a reduction of US\$ 6,338,815 from the original programme budget.

Table II: 1995 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda
Updated Financial Summary - By Appealing Agency
as of 7 August 1995

Compiled by DHA (FTS/CESU) on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organizations

Appealing Agency	Appeal Requirements (Jan-Dec 1995)	Adjusted Requirements (US\$)	Income (Pledg., Cont., C/o) (US\$)	Shortfall (Surplus) (US\$)	% of Needs Covered %
A. THE RWANDA PERSPECTIVE					
UNHCR *	44,275,700	22,098,500	3,847,912	18,250,588	17.41%
UNICEF	55,650,000	55,650,000	39,573,111 **	16,076,889	71.11%
WHO	7482835	7482835	1020000	6462835	13.63%
FAO	18,531,700	18,531,700	12,316,689 ***	6,215,011	66.46%
UNESCO	6,629,540	6,629,540	0	6,629,540	0.00%
UNHCHR ****	10,153,050	10,153,050	5314920	4,838,130	52.35%
UNIFEM	1350000	1350000	200150	1149850	14.83%
UNV	1327064	1327064	119048	1208016	8.97%
IOM*****	10539800	4200985	740331	3460654	17.62%
NGOs	4124913	4124913	132353	3992560	3.21%
UNREO/DHA	2003900	2003900	1017654	986246	50.78%
WFP *****	57,421,860	26,254,996	27,266,640	0	100.00%
MTs	116,466	51,352	52,711	0	100.00%
TOTAL - RWANDA PERSPECTIVE	219,490,362	159,807,483	91,548,808	69,270,319	56.65%
B. THE SUB-REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE					
UNHCR *	244,802,950	241,163,734	122,183,651	118,980,083	50.66%
UNICEF	11162000	11,162,000	2550569	8611431	22.85%
WHO	3987092	3,987,092	2218850	1768242	55.65%
UNDP	1,370,000	1,370,000	0	1,370,000	0.00%
WFP Regional Cash Projects	35,723,074	39,371,559	21,544,163	17,827,391	54.72%
WFP FOOD SUMMARY *****					
Burundi Conflict Victims	57,190,074	43,414,399	46,710,696	1,158,155	97.33%
MTs	117,330	87,410	95,054	1,699	98.06%
Refugees in Tanzania	65169380	56,104,531	62,671,123	1660052	97.04%
MTs	150182	128,025	140,400	3219	97.49%
Refugees in Zaire	168534396	131,227,167	146,108,858	2590950	98.03%
MTs	275307	213,871	230,092	3480	98.37%
Total for WFP (Food)	290,893,850	230,746,097	255,490,677	5,985,973	97.41%
MTs	542,819	429,306	465,546	9,863	97.70%
TOTAL - SUB-REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE	587,938,966	527,800,482	403,987,915	154,543,120	70.72%
GRAND TOTAL (A + B)	807,429,328	687,607,965	495,536,723	223,813,439	67.45%

* Note that UNHCR is appealing for resources to fund activities to meet the needs of Rwandese/Burundese refugees on a regional level. Contributions/pledges not specifically earmarked to the Rwanda Programme and made in response to the Consolidated Appeal will be recorded against UNHCR Sub-Regional budget until a percentage of these funds has been obligated to the Rwandan returnees and IDPs programme within Rwanda.

** UNICEF has determined an estimated carryover of US\$ 23.8 million of which 40% of this amount is set aside for programmes in the Sub-Region pending specific contributions.

*** In 1995, minimal needs in terms of seed and tools (US\$ 11.4 million) have been covered through the European Community and carryover pledges channelled through FAO.

**** Income does not include a contribution from the EU of US\$ 6,377,551 for 33 fully equipped Human Rights Field Officers.

***** A new agreement for the amount of US\$ 1.4 million has been signed between UNHCR and IOM, for the implementation of transport operations in support of UNHCR Operations in the Goma Area by IOM. In connection with this new agreement, UNHCR has funded IOM in the amount of US\$ 500,000 to date. In addition, IOM has received from UNHCR a total of US\$ 2,177,986 for the transportation of refugees and IDPs in Rwanda.

***** Note the following for WFP:

- 1) Revised Requirements: A standardisation of ration rates and rationalisation of WFP Programmes within Rwanda and the Sub-Region, which took place after the finalization of the Appeal document, led to a revision of the total food aid requirements to 116,466 MTs (US\$ 57.4 million) for Rwanda and 542,819 MTs (US\$ 290.9 million) for the Sub-Region. Against a revised net requirements for 1995 of 480,658 MTs (valued at US\$ 257,001,093), 518,257 MTs has been contributed to date, at a value of US\$ 282,757,317. WFP predicts that approx. 80,000 MTs will be carried forward for use in early 1996.
- 2) Shortfall: The shortfall shown above reflects breaks in the pipeline during the period August-December 1995. Requirements for cereals and pulses are fully covered for all locations. However, a shortfall of 9,863 MTs in oil, salt, blended foods, sugar and DSM needs to be covered. This figure also includes 1,465 MTs of cereals required to repay borrowings made earlier in the year.

**Tot. Hum. Ass. to the Rwandan
Reg. Emergency - As Reported to DHA**

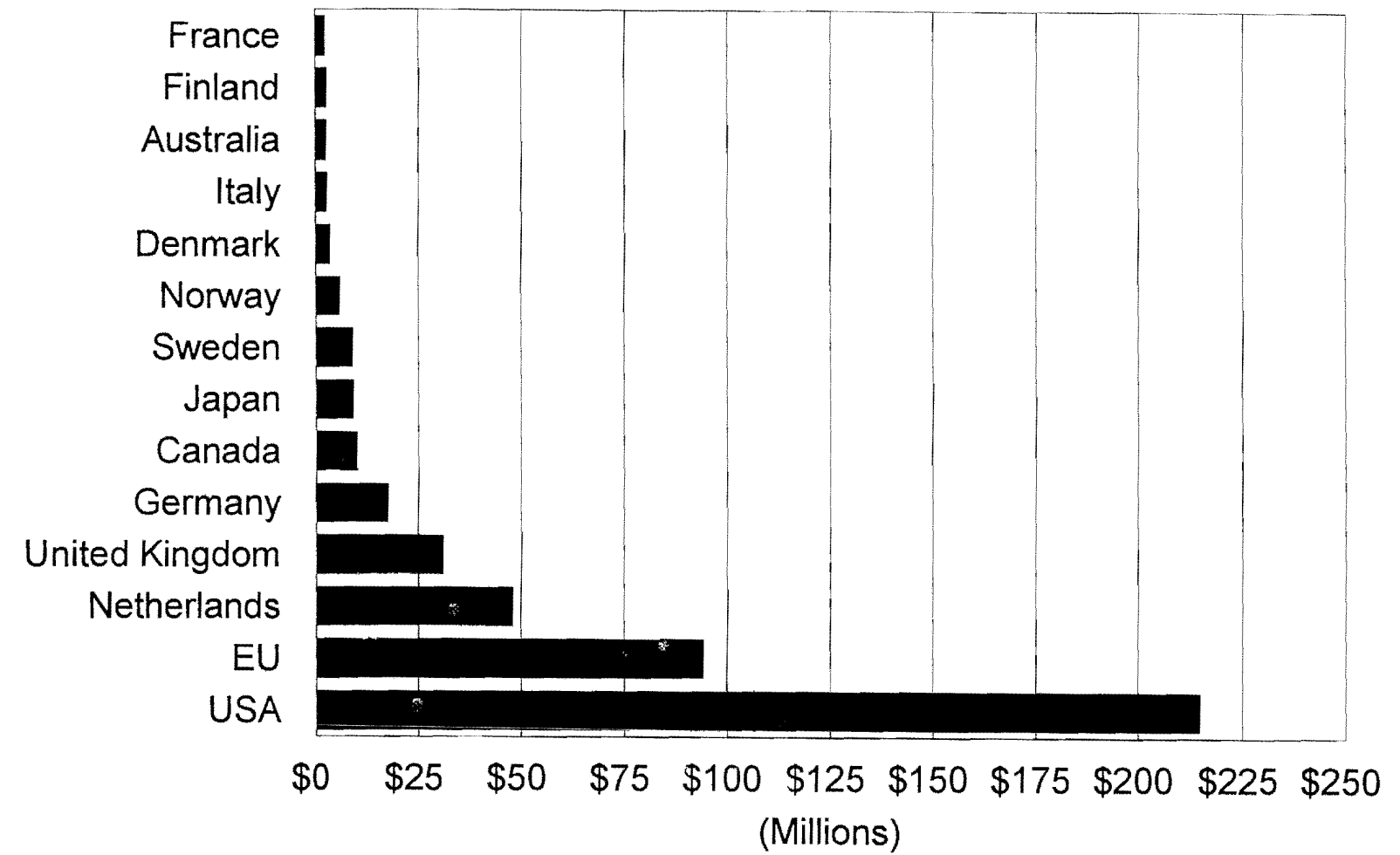


Table III : Donor Breakdown of Contributions/Pledges in Response to the 1995
UN Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda
as of 7 August 1995

Compiled by DHA (FTS/CESU) on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organiss page 1 of 4

Donor	Channel	Sector/Activity	Amount US\$
Australia	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	729,927
Australia	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	146,000
Australia	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Refugee prog.	729,927
Australia	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	173,450
Australia	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	42,377
Austria	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Refugee prog.	136,902
Belgium	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/UNHCR sec. op. for refugee camps in Zaire	1,000,000
Belgium	IOM	RWA-95-1/N20 - Trans/logis., reception, mgmt. of camps for IDPs	282,686
Canada	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	1,569,286
Canada	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B - CEDCs (Child rights)	892,858
Canada	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N05 - Health	714,285
Canada	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11B - Education	714,285
Canada	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	928,322
Canada	UNREO	RWA-95-1/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	248,227
Canada	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	68,376
Cyprus	UNREO	RWA-95-1/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	1,000
Denmark	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	415,792
Denmark	IOM	RWA-95-1/N20 - Trans/logis., reception, mgmt. of camps for IDPs	88,597
Denmark	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	370,370
Denmark	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N04 - Multisectoral assistance (Eastern Zaire)	555,556
Finland	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	117,925
Finland	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	933,380
Finland	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Refugee prog.	334,032
Finland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N10 - Water and sanitation	84,857
Finland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	21,214
France	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/for repatriation	624,572
France	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Burundi/for repatriation	193,424
Germany	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	729,927
Iceland	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Refugee prog.	30,000
Ireland	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	76,923
Ireland	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	245,098
Ireland	Refugee Trust	RWA-95-1/N09 - Rehab. of medical services in Byumba and Kigali	132,353
Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N02 - Nutrition	139,698
Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B - Education	200,000
Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	480,000
Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	150,000
Italy	IOM	RWA-95-1/N20 - Trans/logis., reception, mgmt. of camps for IDPs	250,000
Italy	WHO	RWA-95-1/N04 - Health	510,000
Italy	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	350,000
Italy	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Tanzania/for displaced Rwandese	363,636
Italy	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	123,333
Japan	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	800,000
Japan	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B - CEDCs (Child Rights)	200,000
Japan	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06 - Health	800,000
Japan	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	5,700,000
Japan	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	300,000
Liechtenstein	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Luxembourg	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	212,014
Luxembourg	UNIFEM	RWA-95-1/N06 - Reproductive health/trauma mgt/life improvement	200,150
Mauritius	UNREO	RWA-95-1/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	15,697
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/UNHCR sec. op. for refugee camps in Zaire	7,130,449
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B - CEDCs (Child Rights)	909,091
Netherlands	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	4,573,968
New Zealand	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	50,000
New Zealand	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	50,000
Norway	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	394,459
Norway	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/security prog. in refugee camps	153,846
Norway	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Refugee prog.	153,846
Norway	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	480,957
Spain	WHO	RWA-95-1/N04 - Health	510,000
Spain**	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	217,880
Sweden	UNREO	RWA-95-1/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	30,998
Sweden	FAO	RWA-95-1/N03-E - Agriculture	273,796
Sweden	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Tanzania/for displaced Rwandese	4,132,231
Switzerland	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	113,636
Switzerland	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	427,000
Switzerland	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/refugees and IDPs	877,193
Thailand *	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/purch. of family package for ret. & IDPs	49,800

* This amount forms part of a contribution made in 1994 of US\$ 80,160 to DHA to be reallocated to UNHCR and to NGOs for assistance to IDPs.

** This includes payment of US\$ 208,000 to UN Volunteers (8 UNV Monitors) for 6 months.

Table III : Donor Breakdown of Contributions/Pledges in Response to the 1995
UN Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda
as of 7 August 1995

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Donor	Channel	Sector/Activity	Amount US\$
United Kingdom	FAO	RWA-95-1/N03-B - Agriculture	631,720
United Kingdom	IOM	RWA-95-1/N20 - Trans/logis., reception, mgmt. of camps for IDPs	119,048
United Kingdom	UNV	RWA-95-1/N25 - Inter-Agency Coordination/Programme Support	119,048
United Kingdom	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N05 - Health	266,000
United Kingdom	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N10 - Water and sanitation	266,000
United Kingdom	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	241,371
United Kingdom	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N04 - Multisectoral assistance (Eastern Zaire)	445,200
United Kingdom	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N05 - Multisectoral assistance (Northern Tanzania)	212,000
United Kingdom	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	3,200,000
United Kingdom	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	1,587,301
United Kingdom	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/for cost of International Liaison Group	793,651
United Kingdom	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	873,016
United Kingdom	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for airport service charges	5,350
United Kingdom	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/Rwanda-Burundi operation	793,651
United Kingdom	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Burundi/Rwanda-Burundi operation	793,651
United Kingdom	UNREO	RWA-95-1/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	154,450
United Kingdom	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06 - Health	788,250
United Kingdom	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06 - Health	630,600
United Kingdom	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	500,000
USA	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	36,000,000
USA	UNREO	RWA-95-1/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	177,520
USA	UNREO	RWA-95-1/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	320,012
USA	UNREO	RWA-95-1/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	69,750
USA	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	1,000,000
USA	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N10 - Water and sanitation	1,000,000
USA	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	7,000,000
EU	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	32,185,309
UNICEF NatCom/Andorra	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B - CEDCs (Child Rights)	7,752
UNICEF NatCom/Belgium	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B - Education	200,235
UNICEF NatCom/Belgium	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	400,472
UNICEF NatCom/Canada	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	144,141
UNICEF NatCom/France	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N05 - Health	192,322
UNICEF NatCom/France	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N02 - Nutrition	388,022
UNICEF NatCom/France	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B - Education	133,900
UNICEF NatCom/France	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B - CEDCs (Child Rights)	384,642
UNICEF NatCom/France	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	274,720
UNICEF NatCom/France	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N04 - Multisectoral assistance (Eastern Zaire)	309,000
UNICEF NatCom/France	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N05 - Multisectoral assistance (Northern Tanzania)	239,000
UNICEF NatCom/Germany	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	463,122
UNICEF NatCom/Germany	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N04 - Multisectoral assistance (Eastern Zaire)	51,200
UNICEF NatCom/Greece	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N02 - Nutrition	276,453
UNICEF NatCom/Greece	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N05 - Multisectoral assistance (Northern Tanzania)	69,113
UNICEF NatCom/Israel	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N02 - Nutrition	16,000
UNICEF NatCom/Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N05 - Health	187,135
UNICEF NatCom/Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N02 - Nutrition	187,135
UNICEF NatCom/Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	93,567
UNICEF NatCom/Japan	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B - Education	186,263
UNICEF NatCom/Japan	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	3,776
UNICEF NatCom/Japan	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	103,000
UNICEF NatCom/Japan	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N04 - Multisectoral assistance (Eastern Zaire)	257,500
UNICEF NatCom/Slovakia	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	4,218
UNICEF NatCom/Spain	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N05 - Health	1,442,000
UNICEF NatCom/Spain	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N10 - Water and sanitation	515,000
UNICEF NatCom/Spain	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	167,956
UNICEF NatCom/Spain	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	447,690
UNICEF NatCom/Spain	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N05 - Multisectoral assistance (Northern Tanzania)	412,000
UNICEF NatCom/United Kingdo	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N02 - Nutrition	158,730
UNICEF NatCom/United Kingdo	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	200,461
UNICEF NatCom/United Kingdo	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	32,259
UNICEF NatCom/USA	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N10 - Water and sanitation	10,000

Table III : Donor Breakdown of Contributions/Pledges in Response to the 1995
UN Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda
as of 7 August 1995

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Donor	Channel	Sector/Activity	Amount US\$
UNDP	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	20,745
ACCT	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	60,000
ACPR (FRA)	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for reconstruction of one school	9,191
Asso. for Famine Relief (CYP)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	20,000
Bea & Urs Hauser (SWI)	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for rehabilitation of a primary school	11,364
BHP Minerals (AUL)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Tanzania/Rwandese refugees	99,935
Deutsche Stiftung (FRG)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/Refugees	62,764
Deutsche Stiftung (FRG)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/Refugees	13,699
Dem Lib Party (KOR)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/Rwandese refugees	30,000
Espana con ACNUR (SPA)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwandese refugees	25,128
Girl Guide Assoc. (UK)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwandese refugees	11,140
Japan Times (JPN)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/Rwandese refugees	30,928
Joongang Daily News (KOR)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	12,375
JTUC-Rengo (JPN)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	337,079
Scroptimist Int. (JPN)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	38,967
Private, Greece	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	7,407
Private, Indonesia	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	5,000
Private, Ireland	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/purch. of school equip. for refugee children	398
Private, Ireland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14A - CEDCs	2,294
Private, Italy	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	178,163
Private, Ivory Coast	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14A - CEDCs	20,423
Private, Ivory Coast	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	460
Private, Japan	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	20,548
Private, Singapore	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B - Education	25,599
Private, Republic of South Africa	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	371
Private, Switzerland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	7,753
UN Association (JPN)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	3,172
UN Womens Guild	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	9,434
UNHCR Staff Council	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	151,381
Sub-Total for Cash Contributions			144,008,778
Carryover Funds	UNHCR	Multisectoral assistance to UNHCR Rwanda/Burundi Operation	27,426,311
Carryover Funds	UNICEF	Multisectoral assistance / 40 % set aside for Sub-Region	23,800,000
Carryover Funds	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	6,133,144
Carryover Funds *	FAO	RWA-95-1/N03-A - Agriculture	11,411,173
Sub-Total for Carryover Funds			68,770,628
The following contributions have been reported to DHA by the Donor but not yet confirmed as final by the Agencies concerned:			
26-July-95-Finland - UNICEF - In kind contribution of emergency kits and transportation			28,037
01-August-95 - Austria - UNHCR - Cash for refugee relief programme			103,083
TOTAL			\$131,130

* In 1995, minima needs in terms of seed and tools (US\$ 11.4 million) have been covered through the European Community and carryover pledges channelled through FAO.

Table III - Donor Breakdown of Contributions/Pledges in Response to the 1995
UN Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda (Cont.)
as of 7 August 1995

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WFP Food Contributions	Food (MTs) 1995	1994	Amount US\$ 1995	1994	Grand Total Food (MTs)	Amount (US\$)
Burundi Conflict Victims (SRP-95-1/N02-A - Emergency Food Aid)						
Australia	1,300	---	477,100	---	1,300	477,100
Denmark	1,240	---	519,680	---	1,240	519,680
France	3,850	---	1,412,950	---	3,850	1,412,950
Germany	12,367	3,545	4,675,489	1,301,015	15,912	5,976,504
Japan	---	11,127	---	4,063,609	11,127	4,063,609
Netherlands	4,256	5,343	1,963,232	2,288,821	9,599	4,252,053
Switzerland	---	500	---	260,500	500	260,500
United Kingdom	1,374	---	504,258	---	1,374	504,258
USA	17,760	18,196	12,660,592	9,102,338	35,956	21,762,930
EU	9,660	586	4,123,270	239,142	10,246	4,362,412
Others	---	3,950	---	3,098,700	3,950	3,098,700
Sub-Total for Burundi	51,807	43,247	26,336,571	20,374,125	95,054	46,710,696
Rwanda Conflict Victims (RWA-95-1/N01(A-F) - Emergency Food Aid)						
Canada	3,250	---	1,274,000	---	3,250	1,274,000
Denmark	1,350	1,800	529,200	705,600	3,150	1,234,800
Germany	6,615	222	2,716,580	159,174	6,837	2,875,754
Japan	---	3,533	---	1,384,936	3,533	1,384,936
Netherlands	---	404	---	158,368	404	158,368
Sweden	---	950	---	681,150	950	681,150
USA	22,330	9,242	12,405,025	4,894,273	31,572	17,299,298
EU	---	-54	---	-40,128	-54	-40,128
CFG	---	435	---	311,895	435	311,895
Others	---	2,634	---	2,086,567	2,634	2,086,567
Sub-Total for Rwanda	33,545	19,166	16,924,805	10,341,835	52,711	27,266,640
Tanzania - Refugees (SRP-95-1/N02-B - Emergency Food Aid)						
Austria	3,000	---	987,000	---	3,000	987,000
Belgium	---	2,000	---	658,000	2,000	658,000
Denmark	2,147	---	706,363	---	2,147	706,363
Germany	2,770	6,201	1,109,580	2,812,004	8,971	3,921,584
Italy	---	1,759	---	1,136,801	1,759	1,136,801
Sweden	206	---	81,164	---	206	81,164
Switzerland	940	---	309,260	---	940	309,260
United Kingdom	14,914	---	5,834,256	---	14,914	5,834,256
USA	85,408	2,285	39,420,465	1,356,947	87,693	40,777,412
EU	8,804	9,966	3,272,631	4,966,652	18,770	8,259,283
Sub-Total for Tanzania	118,189	22,211	51,720,719	10,950,404	140,400	62,671,123
Zaire - Refugees (SRP-95-1/N02-C - Emergency Food Aid)						
Belgium	---	227	---	291,241	227	291,241
Canada	---	13,907	---	8,329,486	13,907	8,329,486
Denmark	---	1,701	---	835,338	1,701	835,338
Germany	12,896	5,617	6,911,028	2,741,096	18,513	9,652,124
Japan	2,767	---	1,350,296	---	2,767	1,350,296
Netherlands	2,488	4,334	2,098,549	3,144,710	6,822	5,243,259
Sweden	12	---	10,596	---	12	10,596
Switzerland	---	626	---	440,078	626	440,078
United Kingdom	5,899	941	2,878,712	1,913,994	6,840	4,792,706
USA	124,739	4,580	79,269,462	3,844,140	129,319	83,113,602
EU	21,529	19,573	11,217,412	14,626,707	41,102	25,844,119
CFG	---	3,284	---	3,173,772	3,284	3,173,772
Others	70	4,902	393,610	2,638,631	4,972	3,032,241
Sub-Total for Zaire	170,400	59,692	104,129,665	41,979,193	230,092	146,108,858
Subtotal - Food Contributions	373,941	144,316	199,111,760	83,645,557	518,257	282,757,317
Grand-Total	373,941	144,316	199,111,760	83,645,557	518,257	495,536,723

Table IV: 1995 Pledges/Contributions to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency
(Outside of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Framework)
as of 23 August 1995

Note that this report is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to Department of Humanitarian Affairs by Donors.

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Date Reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
18-Apr-95	Australia	Compassion Australia	Cash to train Rwandan counsellors working with unaccompanied children	61,533
18-Apr-95	Australia	World Vision/Australia	Cash to WV programme in Kanazi province, south of Kigali, trauma counselling, etc. for unaccompanied children	229,927
16-Feb-95	Belgium	UNHCR	Cash for costs of regional OAU/UNHCR Conference on assist. to refugees/returnees/IDPs in Great Lakes Region	75,000
01-Jun-95	Belgium	MSF	Cash for medicines, atomisers, chlorine, pool tester and latrines for population victims of cholera in the Shaba region	137,385
21-Feb-95	Canada	World Vision/Canada	Cash to improve health status of unaccompanied children, returning refugees/IDPs and to improve living conditions through the provision of shelter supplies	354,610
21-Feb-95	Canada	CARE/Canada	Cash to construct gravity water systems in Ngozi, Kayanza, Bujumbura, etc.	496,454
22-Feb-95	Canada	MSF/Canada	Cash to support the hospital in Butare, the health centres and hospital in Gisenyi and Kigali	248,227
22-Feb-95	Canada	RC/Burundi	Cash to undertake ICRC protection/tracing activities and to carry out relief/medical activities in Burundi	709,220
31-Mar-95	Canada	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	250,361
15-May-95	Canada	ADRA	Cash to facilitate the resettlement in the Southwest Communes of Gisovu and Gishita through the provision of land, basic health programs, tools for agriculture activities	135,662
15-May-95	Canada	Salvation Army	Cash to assist in rebuilding the local community in partnership with the local government structure, to create the kind of environment conducive to refugee return and post-war re-settlement (agriculture, health, wat/san and reconstruction)	735,29
08-Jun-95	Canada	UNHCR	Cash (UNHCR Extra-Budgetary assistance Burundi-Rwanda operation)	356,68
26-Jul-95	Canada	World Vision/Canada	Cash to provide basic survival necessities to the IDPs in Burundi	255,474
26-Jul-95	Canada	ICRC	Cash to provide assistance to people in prisons in Rwanda	109,489
26-Jun-95	Denmark	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	363,509
06-Jan-95	Finland	UNICEF	Cash towards emergency assistance (UNICEF Appeal for Burundi - 01.10.94 - 31.12.95)	336,134
07-Apr-95	Finland	World Vision/Finland & Int'l	Cash	47,619
29-May-95	Finland	Free Foreign Mission	Cash	50,708
06-Jun-95	Finland	ICRC	Cash	283,019
06-Jun-95	Finland	IFRC	Cash	235,849
03-Jan-95	Germany	HELP	Cash for medical assistance for displaced persons	140,256
31-Mar-95	Germany	German NGO and Caritas	Cash for two health stations for refugees returning from neighbouring countries and IDPs (team from Germany: 3 doctors)	105,479
06-Apr-95	Germany	HELP/Johanniter Unfallhilfe	Cash for medical assistance (3 doctors, 1 project coord., 3 nurses, 1 medical assist. medicines and hospital equipment)	174,433
06-Jun-95	Germany	ADRA	Cash for medical relief assistance for displaced person in Burundi and refugees from Rwanda	80,072
27-Jun-95	Germany	ICRC	Cash for relief assistance for the conflict affected population in Burundi	359,712
29-Jun-95	Germany	ICRC	Cash for relief assistance for the conflict affected population in Rwanda	359,712
06-Jul-95	Germany	RC/Germany	Cash for local purchase of 3 generators and transportation to Ngara	71,942
10-Jul-95	Germany	OAU Office in Burundi	Cash for purchase of medicine for the rural population of Burundi	53,957
10-Aug-95	Germany	Wir Fuer Rwanda (German NGO)	Cash for relief assistance for children from Rwanda in Goma (protein biscuits and supplementary food incl. transport by air)	145,212
25-Apr-95	Ireland	ICRC	Cash for ICRC Emergency Appeal (medical, food, non-food assistance)	119,427
25-Apr-95	Ireland	Christian Aid	Cash for rural development, water/sanitation, income generation for displaced Burundis	79,618
25-Apr-95	Ireland	GOAL	Cash for medical relief for refugees in Gikongoru	117,834
19-Jan-95	Italy	DHA (Pisa Warehouse)	Airlift for in-kind contributions through Pisa Warehouse in favour of the Rwandese population	232,357
05-Apr-95	Luxembourg	RC/Luxembourg	Cash for medical aid for refugees and displaced persons	86,505
05-Apr-95	Luxembourg	Guiden a Scouten Mat der 3. Welt	Cash for reintegration of refugees	34,602

Table IV: 1995 Pledges/Contributions to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency
(Outside of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Framework)
as of 23 August 1995

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Date Report	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
15-Feb-95	Netherlands	SCF/United Kingdom	Cash for secondment of a Health Advisor to work within the MOE in Kigali and provision of support for training, workshops and study/visits	395,845
08-Mar-95	Netherlands	UNHCR	Cash for secondment of a Dutch team (16 persons) for security operations in refugee camps in Zaire	756,098
17-Mar-95	Netherlands	Disaster Relief Agency, Netherland	Cash for "community services" projects for Rwandese refugees in Tanzania (Benaco)	75,000
18-Mar-95	Netherlands	Netherlands Field Office, Kigali	Cash for a "Relief and Rehabilitation Fund" in Rwanda (small scale projects in the field of rehab. activities)	274,390
18-Mar-95	Netherlands	Netherlands Field Office, Kigali	Cash for a "Special Health Support Fund" (aiming to increase quality of health sector by purch. of medical equip.)	182,927
18-Mar-95	Netherlands	Netherlands Field Office-Kigali	Cash for aiming to increase the quality of health sector by purchase of medical equipment	182,927
18-Mar-95	Netherlands	Netherlands Field Office-Kigali	Cash for small scale projects in the field of rehabilitation activities	274,390
26-Mar-95	Netherlands	UNDP	Cash to UNDP Trust Fund for Rwanda, aiming to support the Government of Rwanda's Programme of National Reconciliation, Socio-economic Rehabilitation and Recovery presented at Geneva Round Table Conference in Jan. 1995	11,737,804
12-Apr-95	Netherlands	UNHCR	Cash for regional conference in Bujumbura (12-17 February 1995)	31,707
11-May-95	Netherlands	RC/Netherlands	Cash to an emergency food programme (maize and beans) for Rwandan and Burundian refugees in camps in the region	1,298,701
11-May-95	Netherlands	ICRC/Geneva	Cash to ICRC protection and assistance programme for Rwandan detainees in prisons (1995 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	324,675
11-May-95	Netherlands	ICRC/Geneva	Cash to ICRC relief programme for refugees and displaced in Burundi (1995 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	649,351
11-May-95	Netherlands	Netherlands Min. of Foreign Affairs	Cash for financing of maximal 21 experts to be seconded to the UN International Tribunal for Rwanda, for 12 months	4,090,909
11-May-95	Netherlands	Netherlands Min. of Foreign Affairs	Cash to fund the participation of two Dutch Experts in the International Investigation Committee, investigating the recent violent incidents in Kibeho in Rwanda	35,584
11-May-95	Netherlands	Netherlands Min. of Foreign Affairs	Cash for extension of 16 Security Liaison Officers, seconded to UNHCR to improve the security situation of Refugee Camps in Zaire	805,195
11-May-95	Netherlands	Citizens Network/Belgium	Cash for three projects, aiming to reconstruct the legal system in Rwanda	458,284
02-Jun-95	Netherlands	NEDWORC/Netherlands	Cash for monitoring/assessment mission for the "community services programme" in the camps for Rwandese refugees in Kagera region	32,696
16-Jun-95	Netherlands	UN/New York	Cash contribution to the UN Trust Fund for the International Tribunal	3,100,000
16-Jun-95	Netherlands	UNDP Trust Fund	Cash to the rehabilitation of the judicial system in Rwanda, channelled through the UNDP Trust Fund for Rwanda	3,116,883
01-Aug-95	Netherlands	ICRC	Cash for the improvement of the conditions of the Nsinda detention Camp (construction of the shelter, accomodation, sanitary as well as the basic health infrastructures)	1,338,462
01-Aug-95	Netherlands	Memisa Medicus Mundi/Netherlands	Cash for rehabilitation of health centres in Kibuye and Gitarama (health services, purchase and distribution of medicines)	1,753,178
01-Aug-95	Netherlands	SCF/United Kingdom	Cash for strengthening of the Regional Ministry of Health in Ruhengeri (improvement of planning and management capacity)	704,928
21-Jun-95	New Zealand	UN Trust Fund	Cash for relief and recovery programmes in Rwanda	200,000
21-Jun-95	New Zealand	ICRC	Cash for relief and recovery programmes in Rwanda	66,667
06-Jan-95	Norway	ICRC	Cash for conflict preventive humanitarian measures in Burundi	297,496
17-Jan-95	Norway	Organisation of African Unity	Cash for radio communication equipment for OAU's international observers	17,673
18-Jan-95	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Airlift of equipment, hospital projects in Cyangugu, Nyagatare	1,723
15-Mar-95	Norway	Direct	Cash for participation costs for refugee conference in Bujumbura	7,108
31-Mar-95	Norway	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	675,285

Table IV: 1995 Pledges/Contributions to the Rwanda/Burundi Refugee Emergency
(Outside of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Framework)
as of 23 August 1995

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Date Report	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
05-Apr-95	Norway	Sp. Rep. of S. G. for Burundi	Cash for technical assistance	44,586
05-Apr-95	Norway	Sp. Rep. of S. G. for Burundi	Cash for technical assistance	95,541
07-Apr-95	Norway	RC/Norway	Cash for ICRC - emergency relief and crisis prevention	656,051
05-Apr-95	Norway	RC/Norway	Cash for Norwegian personnel and equipment	492,038
24-Apr-95	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for civil society and confidence building measures	95,541
24-Apr-95	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for health stations, mobile hospitals, food distribution for 500,000 refugees in Bukavu	796,178
24-Apr-95	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for water and food supply for 500,000 refugees in Benaco refugee camp	238,854
25-Apr-95	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for peace and reconciliation programme	71,099
24-May-94	Norway	UNICEF	Cash for UNICEF expanded programme of immunisation, essential drugs and supplementary feeding project	690,145
			(UNICEF Appeal for Burundi - 01.10.94 - 31.12.95)	
14-Jul-95	Norway	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	493,421
21-Feb-95	Philippines	UN Trust Fund	Cash	5,000
15-Feb-95	Sweden	UNHCR	Cash for costs of regional OAU/UNHCR Conference on assist. to refugees/returnees/IDPs in Great Lakes Region	68,871
07-Mar-95	Sweden	PMU Interlife	Cash for resettlement of Burundese IDPs/refugees	177,534
19-Jun-95	Sweden	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	2,666,667
30-Jun-95	Sweden	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.01/95)	1,438,596
15-Feb-95	Switzerland	UNHCR	Cash for costs of regional OAU/UNHCR Conference on assist. to refugees/returnees/IDPs in Great Lakes Region	21,260
21-Feb-95	Tunisia	UN Trust Fund	Cash	3,044
15-Feb-95	United Kingdom	UNHCR	Cash for costs of regional OAU/UNHCR Conference on assist. to refugees/returnees/IDPs in Great Lakes Region	47,619
17-Feb-95	United Kingdom	Christian Aid	Cash to provide 19,929 families (mainly farmers) with one hoe per family plus beans, potato and vegetable seeds for planting after the rainy season	168,349
27-Feb-95	United Kingdom	UNHCHR	Cash for Human Right activities in Burundi	158,730
28-Feb-95	United Kingdom	ACORD	Cash to provide seeds and tools for families affected by the October 1993 war in Burundi	95,238
28-Feb-95	United Kingdom	Action Nord-Sud/Belgium	Cash for provision of seeds and tools in Kigali prefecture to allow approx. 22,000 households (mainly farmers) to start agricultural activities for planting season	172,971
28-Feb-95	United Kingdom	Merlin	Cash for rehabilitation of health centres in Gisenyi region and to assist MOE in Rwanda	362,043
01-Mar-95	United Kingdom	UNHCR	In kind - on Mercedes Benz UNOMOG 1550L/3YoD truck for conversion mobile workshop to support refugee prog. in Ngara	49,086
21-Mar-95	United Kingdom	UNICEF	Cash for UNICEF operat'l needs in Burundi, health, watsan, CEDCs (UNICEF Appeal for Burundi - 01/10/94 - 31/12/95)	793,651
27-Mar-95	United Kingdom	IFRC	Cash for the IFRC's 1995 Emerg. Appeal for Rwanda/Burundi refugees in Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire	396,825
27-Mar-95	United Kingdom	UNDP Trust Fund	Cash to help meet immediate capital and recurrent costs	2,063,492
28-Mar-95	United Kingdom	UNDP	Cash to help strengthen the Rwandan Gov. capacity in financial, economic and human resource management	3,174,603
28-Mar-95	United Kingdom	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	357,143
31-Mar-95	United Kingdom	UNDP	Cash contribution to UNDP Round Table Follow-up Appeal	317,460
30-Apr-95	United Kingdom	Christian Aid	Cash for rehabilitation of school buildings and secondary education for 140 girls in Kigali	70,462
24-May-95	United Kingdom	SCF	Cash to assist Rwandan Govt. in implementing policy of reuniting up to 100,000 unaccompanied children with their families	161,290
24-May-95	United Kingdom	Feed the Children (Europe)	Cash to provide emergency care to approx. 600 children in Butare Transit Centre affected by Kibeho displacement	121,418
21-Jun-95	United Kingdom	SCF	Cash to support and strengthen WFP activities in Burundi, to assess possible sites for new refugees settlement in Kigon, Tanzania and to investigate food security of camp populations in Zaire and Tanzania	38,331
30-Jun-95	United Kingdom	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	906,015
30-Jun-95	United Kingdom	UK Jewish Aid and Int'l Development	Cash to support rehabilitation and management costs of a care centre for abandoned children	80,645
30-Jun-95	United Kingdom	Africa Medical & Research Foundation	Cash to enable AMREF to evaluate the impact of its Byumba Emergency Health Programme and Health Training Initiatives	11,532

Table IV: 1995 Pledges/Contributions to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency
(Outside of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Framework)
as of 23 August 1995

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Date Reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
01-Jan-95	USA	UNDP/UNV	Cash grant to assist with human rights in Rwanda (OTI Assistance)	750,000
01-Jan-95	USA	National Peace Corps	Cash to recruit and train human rights monitors (OTI Assistance)	110,000
01-Jan-95	USA	International Rescue Committee	Cash for refugees in Tanzania (State/PRM Assistance)	1,208,557
01-Jan-95	USA	ICRC	In kind - 18,670 MTs of emergency food aid (FY 1995) (FFP Assistance)	9,865,700
27-Jan-95	USA	American Refugee Committee	Cash for health and water rehabilitation in North-East (OFDA Assistance)	755,174
01-Feb-95	USA	International Rescue Committee	Cash for relief and rehabilitation project in Cyangugu and Kibungo (OFDA Assistance)	999,594
01-Feb-95	USA	UNHCR	Cash for costs of regional OAU/UNHCR Conference on assist. to refugees/returnees/IDPs in Great Lakes Region	50,000
03-Feb-95	USA	World Relief	Cash for primary health care in Kibogor (OFDA Assistance)	230,036
03-Feb-95	USA	ADRA	Cash for food-for-work, road and well programmes in the North-West (OFDA Assistance)	499,609
28-Feb-95	USA	International Rescue Committee	Cash for Rwandese and Burundese refugees in Zaire (State/PRM Assistance)	718,385
28-Feb-95	USA	CRS	Cash for food distribution programme for displaced persons (OFDA Assistance)	489,593
01-Mar-95	USA	ICRC	Cash for regional purchase of food for Central and S.W. Rwanda (OFDA Assistance)	2,034,000
01-Apr-95	USA	Terre des Hommes	Cash to assist street children in Bujumbura (OFDA Assistance)	121,729
01-Apr-95	USA	Direct	Cash for cost of 400 rolls of plastic sheeting (OFDA Assistance)	87,920
01-Apr-95	USA	Direct	Cash for personnel support (OTI Assistance)	27,000
01-Apr-95	USA	Direct	Cash for other relief activities - assessment team	4,965
05-Apr-95	USA	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	5,500,000
01-May-95	USA	WVRD	Cash for emergency agriculture programme (OFDA Assistance)	1,988,708
01-Jul-95	USA	American Refugee Committee	Cash for primary health care and training	195,732
27-Jul-94	EC	Not specified	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 27.07.94 EC decision of ECU 75 million)	17,241
13-Jan-95	EC	Concern	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	386,300
13-Jan-95	EC	AAH	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	195,360
13-Jan-95	EC	Action Nord	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	976,801
13-Jan-95	EC	Danchurchaid	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	927,961
13-Jan-95	EC	Feed the Children	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	854,701
13-Jan-95	EC	Malteser Hilfe	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	512,821
13-Jan-95	EC	PSF/France	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	2,014,652
13-Jan-95	EC	SOS	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	976,801
17-Jan-95	EC	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	3,613,636
17-Jan-95	EC	MDM	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	1,111,111
30-Jan-95	EC	MSF/France	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	744,811
06-Feb-95	EC	MSF/Belgium	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	2,197,802
10-Feb-95	EC	Deutsche Welthungerhilfe	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	1,122,195

Table IV: 1995 Pledges/Contributions to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency
(Outside of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Framework)
as of 23 August 1995

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Date Reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
14-Feb-95	EC	Atlas	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	187,032
14-Feb-95	EC	AEC	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	442,643
17-Feb-95	EC	Solida	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	336,658
10-Mar-95	EC	Government of Denmark	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	124,688
31-Mar-95	EC	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	11,229,286
11-Apr-95	EC	PSF	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	657,895
24-Apr-95	EC	RC/Belgium	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	664,474
26-Apr-95	EC	HKN	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	315,789
03-May-95	EC	Feed the Children	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	91,275
04-May-95	EC	ICRC	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 27.07.94 EC decision of ECU 75 million)	580,460
08-May-95	EC	MDM	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	80,537
12-May-95	EC	AEC	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	1,348,993
23-Jun-95	EC	AAH	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	268,456
23-Jun-95	EC	Malteser Hilfe	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	322,148
27-Jun-95	EC	AVSI	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	268,456
06-Jul-95	EC	AEC	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	520,000
06-Jul-95	EC	Not specified	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	3,822,667
19-Jul-95	EC	PSF	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC decision of ECU 45 million)	53,333
24-Jul-95	EC	UNHCHR	In kind - 33 fully equipped Human Rights Field Officers	6,377,551
30-Jun-95	NS/Australia	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	75,175
30-Jun-95	NS/Austria	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	105,263
30-Jun-95	NS/Brazil	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	29,737
31-Mar-95	NS/Canada	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	66,569
30-Jun-95	NS/France	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	877,193
30-Jun-95	NS/Germany	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	877,193
30-Jun-95	NS/Japan	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	196,834
31-Mar-95	NS/Liechtenstein	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	4,839
31-Mar-95	NS/Netherlands	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	1,295,577
31-Mar-95	NS/Norway	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	77,292
30-Jun-95	NS/Sweden	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	107,895
31-Mar-95	NS/United Kingdom	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	838,710

Table IV: 1995 Pledges/Contributions to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency
(Outside of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Framework)
as of 23 August 1995

Page 6 of 6

Date Reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
22-May-95	RC/Australia	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	75,175
27-Mar-95	RC/Austria	IFRC	In kind - water project and personnel (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	508,772
11-Apr-95	RC/Brazil	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	60,000
18-Mar-95	RC/Canada	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	73,226
25-Jul-95	RC/Canada	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	836
10-Jan-95	RC/Denmark	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	75,758
01-Apr-95	RC/Finland	IFRC	In kind - clothes (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	326,255
18-Apr-95	RC/France	IFRC	Cash for refugees in Zaire and Burundi (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	354,848
22-Mar-95	RC/Germany	IFRC	Cash for food aid for March and April (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	2,564,103
01-Apr-95	RC/Germany	IFRC	In kind - various (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	450,441
07-Jul-95	RC/Germany	IFRC	Cash for generators (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	90,516
12-May-95	RC/Iceland	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	3,111
19-Apr-95	RC/Japan	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	332,308
15-Feb-95	RC/Malaysia	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	31,107
03-Apr-95	RC/Malaysia	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	20,255
12-Jan-95	RC/Monaco	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	2,784
07-Mar-95	RC/Monaco	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	3,061
27-Dec-94	RC/Netherlands	IFRC	Cash for food for refugees in Goma (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	448,500
23-Feb-95	RC/Netherlands	IFRC	Cash for Kibumba Hospital (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	200,838
17-Mar-95	RC/Netherlands	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	897,984
17-Jul-95	RC/Netherlands	IFRC	Cash for Kibumba Hospitals (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	208,368
12-Apr-95	RC/Norway	IFRC	In kind - medical equipment (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	61,104
15-May-95	RC/Portugal	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	1,386
01-Mar-95	RC/Sweden	IFRC	Cash for health programmes (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	277,742
07-Jun-95	RC/Switzerland	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	307,018
07-Jun-95	RC/Switzerland	IFRC	In kind - delegate (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	289,474
20-Dec-94	RC/United Kingdom	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	765,152
01-Mar-95	RC/United Kingdom	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	814,516
08-Mar-95	RC/USA	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	80,000
13-Mar-95	RC/USA	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	250,000
19-Jan-95	UNHCR	IFRC	Cash for 2,000 mts of maize (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	1,000,000
26-Apr-95	UNHCR	IFRC	Cash for refugees in Uganda (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	286,541
26-Apr-95	UNHCR	IFRC	Cash for refugees in Uganda (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	169,455
15-Mar-95	Private	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	1,580
05-May-95	Various	IFRC	In kind - delegates up to September (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	3,947,368
31-Mar-95	Others	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	1,835,982
TOTAL				148,452,189

Table V: Summary of Humanitarian Assistance to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency

Compiled by DHA (FTS/CESU) on the basis of information reported by donors and appealing agencies.

Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the 1995
UN Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda
January - December 1995

	Donor	Value US\$	% of Funding
1.	USA	189,322,826	38.21%
2.	EU	50,798,622	10.25%
3.	UK	21,635,533	4.37%
4.	Netherlands	16,675,289	3.37%
5.	Germany	16,142,604	3.26%
6.	Japan	9,150,296	1.85%
7.	Canada	6,409,639	3.83%
8.	Sweden	4,528,785	0.91%
9.	Denmark	3,185,558	0.64%
10.	Italy	2,566,667	0.52%
11.	Australia	2,298,781	0.46%
12.	France	2,230,946	0.45%
13.	Switzerland	1,727,089	0.35%
14.	Finland	1,491,408	0.30%
Others (Incl. Austria, Belgium, Luxem., Ireland, Norway, Spain, Cyprus, Mauritius, Thailand, UN Agencies, UNICEF NatCom, NGOs/Private Org. and Carryover Funds)		\$167,372,680 *	33.78%
TOTAL **		\$495,536,723	100.00%

* Carryover funds amount to approximately US\$ 152.4 million

** Note that due to regional borrowings, loans, reallocations of food reflected by WFP, a difference of US\$ 5.5 million exists between this Table and Tables I and II.

Total Humanitarian Assistance ***
to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency
as of 23 August 1995

	Donor	Value US\$	% of Funding
1.	USA	214,959,528	33.37%
2.	EU	94,123,156	14.61%
3.	Netherlands	48,295,223	7.50%
4.	United Kingdom	31,182,436	4.84%
5.	Germany	17,633,379	2.74%
6.	Canada	10,063,735	1.56%
7.	Japan	9,150,296	1.42%
8.	Sweden	8,880,453	1.38%
9.	Norway	5,855,847	0.91%
10.	Denmark	3,549,067	0.55%
11.	Italy	2,799,024	0.43%
12.	Australia	2,590,241	0.40%
13.	Finland	2,472,774	0.38%
14.	France	2,230,946	0.35%
Others (Incl. Austria, Bel., Lux., Ire., Swi., NZ., Phil., Tun Spain, Cyprus, Mauritius, Thailand, UN Agencies, UNICEF NatCom, NGOs/Private Org. and Carryover Funds)		\$190,333,937 *	29.55%
TOTAL ***		\$644,120,042	100.00%

* Carryover funds amount to approximately US\$ 152.4 million

*** Total Humanitarian Assist. calculated as follows - Contributions in direct Appeal plus additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Inter-Agen (i.e. IFRC, ICRC, NGOs, Bilateral, etc.) or still to be confirmed by UN Age

TO : ALL MILOB HQs
SEC COMDs/HUM OFFRS

INFO : DCMO

FROM : CHAC

PRIORITY : URGENT

SUBJECT : WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT

File: 5000.1(HAC)/A/1

Date: 12 June 1995

Reference :

- A. 5000.1(HAC)/A/1 dated 27 May 1995.
B. 5000.1(HAC)/A/1 dated 5 June 1995.

1. In reference to these letters you are again reminded the submission of mentioned report should be received by UNAMIR HQ HAC latest every Friday evening.
2. So far the Weekly Humanitarian Reports from Sectors 2, 4A and 4B for the period 03 - 09 June 1995 have not been received.
3. We are aware that there was a problem with the fax transmission machine at Milob HQ during the last few days.
4. The mentioned reports are needed urgently to prepare UNAMIR WEEKLY HUM REPORT in particular to brief the Force Commander on the humanitarian situation of Rwanda.

[Signature]
H OSAE ADDAE
Colonel
HAC

TOK/1407/FAX/*[Signature]*

SE 20

df

HAC
UNAMIR HQ
Kigali

64 September, 1995

See Distribution

WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 20 - 26 AUG 1995

GENERAL SITUATION

1. The general situation over the whole country is relatively calm. The expulsion of refugees from Zaire into the country has not created too much impact on the humanitarian situation yet.
2. Reports received from sectors indicate that the humanitarian needs tend to be on the increase due to the number of returnees coming into the country. Most of the requests are those of water, food and housing.

HAC ACTIVITIES

3. HAC requests to Milobs regarding returnees, will emphasize about the capacity of absorption in each Prefecture, till the level of cell, to collect as soon as possible a global view of the possibility of normalize the life of those persons and receive more in the future.

4. Sector 1A

a. Gen Situation. The period under review has been a continuation of Humanitarian activities in Sector 1A. The Humanitarian team have met different authorities in the communes/sectures who informed the team about their humanitarian needs. Most of the communes have been affected by the large number of returnees from Zaire.

b. Own HAC Activities. The Humanitarian Team and Milob team visited a number of communes in the sector.

c. Gen Living Conditions

(1) FOOD. With the influx of returnees from Zaire food is urgently required in the sector.

(2) Water. Most of the water points in the communes

MILOB HQ SEC 5A(HUM REP)
MILOB HQ SEC 5B(HUM REP)
MILOB HQ SEC 5C(HUM REP)

External:

UNREO
UNICEF
UNHCR
WFP
HACU

SHEET NO.1 SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT
Date: 20 – 26 AUG 95

SECTOR	FOOD	WATER	ELECTRICITY	HEALTH	ROAD/BRIDGE
1.	Food shortate reported throughout the sector due to the influx of returnees.	erratic water supply in Kigali Prefecture.	Local rep of electrogaz req for tpt to move transfromers to Gitarama for repairs.	The Health Centre at Rutungo needs drugs. Murama Health Centre requires drugs.	
2.		Mulundi area is experiencing water shortage. Bwisige Dispensary (GR171259) is facing a critical shortage of water. Acute water problem in Sec 2B. Water shortate was reported at Nyakarambi transit camp.			
3					
4.					
5.					

SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT

SHEET NO. 2

EDUCATION	PRISON	ORPHANAGES	RETURNEES	HOUSING	REM.
		<p>Musasa Orphanage require clothing and food supplies.</p> <p>Cyeza Orphanage in Rutobwe cmune faces serious water shortage.</p> <p>Cyeza Orphanage require electrician to check on damaged lines.</p>			
			6580 returnees arrived in the sector.		

HAC
UNAMIR HQ
Kigali

25 August, 1995

See Distribution

WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 13 - 19 AUG 1995

GENERAL SITUATION

1. The humanitarian situation all over the country is very tasking due to the number of returnees forced into the country.
2. Most of the requests received indicate that water is the problem of the local population. If some of the water projects are rehabilitated, these requests will drastically reduce.

HAC ACTIVITIES

3. The Chief Humanitarian Assistance Officer visited the various points of registration of returnees to assess the situation. There had been series of meetings held in operation centre for relief and rehabilitation to discuss the development strategy of pulling human and material resources of Government and international communities.

4. Sector 1A

- a. Gen Situation. The past week has seen continued humanitarian activities in Sector 1A. The general situation in communes continue to show signs of normalizing. There was an increase in the inflow of returnees from Burundi. The availability and distribution of food and water in rural areas continue to be of concern.

- b. Own HAC Activities. The Humanitarian Team undertook a number of humanitarian activities during the week.

- c. General Living Conditions

- (1) Water. Water supply in rural areas is insufficient and is likely to continue thus until the onset of rains.

(2) Education. Most rural schools have reopened, they lack reading, writing and teaching materials. There is also lack of furniture in these schools.

(3) Housing. It has been observed that in most communes all available houses have already been occupied. New returnees are therefore having serious problems in obtaining shelters for themselves. UNHCR is however, providing plastic sheeting as an interim relief measure.

(4) Food. The availability and supply of food in rural areas require to be improved upon. The rural population need to be encouraged to become self reliant in food production.

d. People With Special Needs

(1) Orphanages. The Orphanage at Gikoro has twenty six (26) children being looked after by Belgium Red Cross, the orphanage requires food and bedding.

(2) Hospitals. The Medical Centre at Rutungo needs regular supply of water.

(3) Refugees. Refugees arriving at Dihiro and Ndera transit camps are being look after by UNHCR.

e. Conclusion. Humanitarian activities in Sector 1A are being given top priority. Determined efforts are being made by all concerned to obtain maximum information and to monitor the existing situation. It's once again requested that some priority requirements for assistance be sanctioned in our sector so that the confidence of locals in Milobs is further enhanced.

5. Sector 1B

a. Gen Sit. The general situation has not noticeably changed during the last week.

b. Own HAC Activities. Indbatt provided transport for various humanitarian activities during the week under review.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Food. Situation has not changed in general. Shortage of food is a standard complaint from various communes. This week food shortage was reported from the communes of Kigoma(7649) (where the last food distribution took place in January 1995), Musambira (8274) and Nyamabuye (7570).

(2) Water. There is no change in water situation in the sector. In Kigoma Commune Milobs reported that water was drawn from rivers.

(3) Health Care. Milobs reported from Gatikabizi Sector that the nearest medical centre is ten kilometers away and medications are too expensive for the local populace.

(4) Electricity. The coordinator of SEVOTA in Taba Commune (8883) and the Taba Bourgmestre requested UNAMIR for aid to equip the local Orphans and Handicappers Centre (Structure d'Encadrement des Veuves et des Orphelins) with a solar system of a total price of 851,000 FRW.

d. People with Special Needs

(1) Nyamabuye Commune Orphanage. The authorities requested clothes for children, medicines and food.

(2) Gatagara Handicap Centre. The centre requires sport equipment for the handicapped children.

e. Conclusion. In spite of the activities conducted by various NGOs and UNAMIR the number of humanitarian problems still remains great. We receive numerous requests which can not be satisfied by the UNAMIR resources only.

6. Sector 2A

a. General Situation. The general situation within the Sector is improving steadily. Returnees continue to cross into Rwanda from Uganda and Tanzania through the border posts of Gatuna, Buziba and Kagitumba. There are still movements of IDPs returning to their home communes.

b. Own HAC Activities. The Humanitarian team visited the following areas:

(1) Nyagatare Reception Centre.

(2) Visited Gakoni orphans Home.

(3) Visited ICRC office in Byumba.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Water

(a) Muvumba Commune. There is a general shortage of water for the newly settled returnees and their livestock. An NGO-OXFAM, is drilling bore-holes to improve the situation.

(b) Bwisige Commune. Bwisige Dispensary (GR171259) is facing a critical shortage of water. The med staff are buying water drawn by locals from springs at the cost of 50 FRW a bucket. This is a bad situation since the dispensary attends to an average of 30-50 patients a day.

(2) Health. The standard of medical services in Byumba Prefecture is steadily improving with most commune health centres and dispensaries now being operational. However during the week under review, the following were observed.

(a) Cyumba Commune. Cyumba Commune health centre is critically running short of drugs. Locals are appealing for immediate help. The entire health centre needs extensive repairs. At least 20 more beds are required. AMREF runs this centre and has promised to improve the situation.

(b) Ambulance Services. This remains a major problem in most communes of Byumba Prefecture. Locals are continuing to carry patients on improvised stretchers due to the lack of the above.

(c) Cattle Diseases. In Muvumba, Ngarama, Gituza, Muhura and Murambi Communes, cattle continue to die from CBPP Anthrax and Black-leg diseases. The locals are appealing for assistance to acquire the necessary drugs for vaccinations.

(3) Food. Most of the locals in Byumba Prefecture have managed to produce adequate food for consumption and a small percentage for sale (coffee and sorghum). However, newly resettled returnees and IDPs face a problem of food since they came too late for starting their own cultivation. Food for work Programme sponsored by ADRA, WFP and PAM continues in Nyagatare, Muvumba, Muhura, Bwisige and Kinyami in a bid to construct/repair roads in these communes.

d. People With Special Needs

(1) Orphanages

(a) Murambi Commune. At Gakoni Orphanage (GR 4698), the situation has improved. Doctors from an NGO, MALTESER, based at Kiziguro Health Centre are vaccinating the orphans.

(b) Kibali Commune. Urumulli Orphanage has a total of 150 orphans. The centre is run by World Vision. This centre has no electricity or sports facilities such as playgrounds, balls and see-saws.

(c) Cyungo Commune. The commune authorities informed us that a total of 600 orphans live with foster-parents in this commune. These orphans lack food and clothing.

e. Conclusion. Normal humanitarian activities in the sector continue. Locals continue to request transport assistance. We continue to monitor the condition of returnees and IDPs. Coordinated efforts with NGOs, UN Agencies and local authorities continue.

f. Recommendations

(1) Transport be readily available for humanitarian assistance.

(2) Orphans living with foster parents be issued with food and clothing.

(2) Returnees and IDPs who report to their home communes be issued with food, seeds and farming tools.

7. Sector 2B

a. General Situation.

W (1) The humanitarian situation remained quite stable. There was little rainfall in this week but it is not sufficient for agriculture activities to begin. People have started cultivation mostly in the low lying areas of the lakes. Other people are preparing their lands for cultivation. Shortage of water is still an acute problem in most parts of the sector.

(2) A Rwandese delegation along with a representative of UNHCR held a tripartite meeting with the Tanzanian counterpart at Ngera refugee camp last week on the issue of the refugees in future.

b. Own HAC Activities

(1) Milobs patrol teams patrolled and visited communes 2 in the sector. They liaised with Bourgmestres, Commune leaders and interacted with the population and found out their needs for possible assistance.

(2) The Weekly meeting among UN Agencies, NGOs and Milobs could not be held due to their commitments and absence of key personnel from the station.

c. General Living Conditions.

(1) Food. Due to the prevailing dry season people can not cultivate any crops. Therefore, there are shortages of food stuffs in the communes.

(2) Water. There is shortage of drinking water in the sector. At some places local have to travel long distances to fetch drinking water.

(3) Health Care Problems. The health situation has been quite stable throughout the week. However, there is a report of shortage of medicine in ZAZA 4859 Health Centre run by IMC.

d. People with Special Needs. A total of 450 returnees came back from Burundi this week and some more returnees are expected to return at the end of this week.

UN Agencies/NGOs

(1) ICRC distributed mugs and plates in the Rukara Commune.

(2) Africare distributed food and medicine in Nasho and Kankowba areas.

8. Sector 3A

a. Sit Gen The general situation in the Sector has remained calm except that there has been a suspicion of harassment of of locals after massive arrests being carried out by the RPA.

b. Own HAC Activities The Humanitarian Cell of the Sector conducted patrols to a number of communes during the week under review.

c. General Living Conditions. The general living conditions of all the communes patrolled this week showed significant improvement.

9. Sector 4

a. Gen Sit. During the period under review the situation in the sector is termed to be calm.

b. Own HAC Activities The HAC of this sector carried out a number of humanitarian activities during the week under review.

c. General Living Conditions.

(1) Water. In the Gitambi Primary School at Bugarama Sub Sector (GR 8714) there is no water system.

(2) Orphanage. The Rusayo Orphanage in Ghisoma Commune was visited. Their request for generator has not yet been fulfilled. It is requested that a generator be provided at the earliest.

10. Sector 5A

a. General Situation. The overall security situation for the week remained calm. A total of 26 returnees arrived in the sector.

b. Own HAC Activities. The Humanitarian Team of the sector visited a number of communes to acquaint itself with the humanitarian situation in these communes.

c. People With Special Needs.

(1)

CONCLUSION

11. HAC for the past days received some requests for assistance. All the requests were directed to an appropriate authority for implementation.

for
H/OSAE-ADDAE
Col
CHAO

Distribution:
Internal:

SRSG
FHQ(OPs)
FC
DFC
COS
MILOB GP HQ
MILOB HQ SEC 1A (HUM REP)
MILOB HQ SEC 1B (HUM REP)
MILOB HQ SEC 2A(HUM REP)
MILOB HQ SEC 2B (HUM REP)
MILOB HQ SEC 3A (HUM REP)
MILOB HQ SEC 3B (HUM REP)
MILOB HQ SEC 4 (HUM REP)
MILOB HQ SEC 5A(HUM REP)
MILOB HQ SEC 5B(HUM REP)
MILOB HQ SEC 5C(HUM REP)

External:

UNREO
UNICEF
UNHCR
WFP
HACU

SHEET NO.1 SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT
Date: 13 - 19 AUG 95

SECTOR	FOOD	WATER	ELECTRICITY	HEALTH	ROAD/BRIDGE
1.	Food shortate reported at Kigoma, Musambira and Nyamabuye.	erratic water supply in Kigali Prefecture.	Structure d'Encadrement des Veuves et des Orphelins request for a solar System at the cost 851,000FRW	The Health Centre at Rutungo requires regularsupply of water.	
2.	Cyumba Commune needs food, farming tools and seeds.	Shortage of water in Muvumba Commune. Bwisige Dispensary (GR171259) is facing a criticol shortage of water. Acute water problem in Sec 2B.		Cyumba Commune Health Centre needs repairs. Ambulance Services required in Cyumba Commune. ZAZA Commune Health Centre requires medicine.	
3	Returnees in MUYIRA Commune need food. Rustaria Clinic run by IMC needs food.	Water shortage reported in Muyira Commune.(GR8639)			
4.		Water shortage reported in Kinige Commune. No water system in Nkuli Comune.		MSF Clinic in Nyamugali Commune requests for one vehicle 30 beds and mattresses each.	

SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT

SHEET NO. 2

EDUCATION	PRISON	ORPHANAGES	RETURNEES	HOUSING	REMARKS
Most rural schools lack educational materials.		Nyamabuye Commune Orphanage requests for clothes, medicines and food.	New returnees facing housing problems.		
		Urumuli Orphanage in Kibali Commune needs electricity, sports facilities, play grounds and balls	450 Returnees arrived in sector this week.		
All Primary and Secondary Schools in the prefecture are in urgent need of stationery, text books and furniture.		Rusayo Orphanage in Chisoma Commune request of generator or the orphanage.			

TO : CHAO
HQ UNAMIR
KIGALI

DATE : 18 AUG '95

INFO : MILOB HQ
KIGALI

FROM : MILOB SECT 2B
KIBUNGO

FILE : OP/6

SUBJECT : WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 12 - 18 AUG '95

GENERAL SITUATION

1. The humanitarian situation in the sector area remained quite stable. There was a little rainfall in this week but it is not sufficient for agriculture activities to begin. People have started cultivation mostly in the low lying areas of the lakes. Other people are preparing their lands for cultivation. Shortage of water is still an acute problem in most parts of the sector.

2. The NGOs like IMC and IRC are carrying out immunization programme against meningitis in NASHO, SAKE, MUGASERA and MULINDI areas. At present there is no report of the out break of any diseases in the sector.

3. In the RWINKAVU 6782 areas people were seen making bricks together to build their houses. It is a good sign of social cooperation and reconciliation.

4. A Rwandese delegation along with the representatives of UNHCR held a tripartite meeting with the Tanzanian counterpart at Ngera refugee camp last week on the issue of the return of the refugees in future. They are expecting the return of about 30,000 refugees very soon.

OWN ACTIVITIES

3. a. Milobs patrol teams patrolled and visited various communes in the sector. They liaised with the Bourgemestres and commune leaders and also talked to the locals to find out their problems and needs for possible assistance.

b. The weekly meeting among the Un Agencies, NGOs and the Milobs could not be held due to their commitments and absence of key personnel from the station.

GENERAL LIVING CONDITION

4. a. Food : Due to the prevailing dry season people can not

cultivate any crops. Therefore, there are shortages of food stuffs in the communes. But the NGOs like Africare, IRC, ICRC, German Agro Action, AEF, LWF are distributing food items in various communes to bring the situation normal.

b. Water : There is shortage of drinking water in the sectors. At some places the locals have to travel long distances to fetch drinking water.

c. Health Care/Problems : There was no information of an out break of any epidemic or diseases in any part of the sector. The IRC and IMC carried out immunization programme in NASHO 8855 and MULINDI 7768 areas. There are reports of shortages of medicine in ZAZA 4859 health centre run by IMC.

d. Housing : There are reports of shortage of accommodation in BIRENGA 5959 and RWENTERU 7949 areas . The situation is likely to become more critical with the arrival of more number of returnees in the coming days.

e. Education : Most schools of Kibungo Prefecture are open. But there are reports of shortages of furniture and text books in almost all schools.

f. Farming Activities : There was little rainfall in almost all areas of this sector. People are preparing their lands for cultivation to start. However, some cultivation activities were seen in the low lying areas of the Mugesera lake.

PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

5. Refugees/IDPs : A total of 450 returnees came back from Burundi this week and some more refugees are expected to return at the end of this week. These returnees have been sent to their respective communes.

UN AGENCIES/NGO ACTIVITIES

6. a. ICRC distributed mugs and plates in the RUKARA 5601 commune.

b. German Agro Action distributed food items in RWENTERU 7948 area.

c. Africare distributed food and medicine in NASHO 8855 and KANKOWBA 9262 areas.

- d. IRC repaired the water pump of SAKE 4354 and is providing the fuel for the KIREHE 7250 water pump.
- e. Human Rights are investigating into the past genocide.
- f. WFP is supporting the women's cooperative in the GAHINI 5397 sector under RUKARA commune.
- g. CINS is rehabilitating the Gahini hospital and providing the fuels for the water pumps in the area.
- h. GHANBATT provided three (3) trucks for the conveyance of the people of Rusumo commune during the visit of the Ugandan President at Nyarabuye this week.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES

- 7. The relationship with the local authority was very cordial.

A B M Asaduzzaman
Major
Hum Offr
for Sect Comd

HAC
UNAMIR HQ
Kigali

18 August, 1995

See Distribution

WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 06 - 12 AUG 1995

GENERAL SITUATION

1. The humanitarian situation in the country as reported by all the Sector Humanitarian Officers is improving.

2. Most of the requests received indicate that water is the problem of the local population. If some of the water projects are rehabilitated, these requests will drastically reduce.

HAC ACTIVITIES

3. HAC Patrol teams have been visiting UNDP, UNREO and IOC to co-orient project execution by NGOs and giving detailed Security brief. Various Sector Humanitarian Officers have conducted series of patrols to assess the humanitarian situation and reports received.

4. Sector 1A

a. Gen Situation. Humanitarian activities have been accorded high priority in Sector 1A. All teams have been tasked to acquire maximum information so that humanitarian relieve can be provided where it is most needed and to further streamline relief where it is already being provided. The current dry season has further aggravated water shortage and there is a lull in agricultural activity.

b. Own HAC Activities.

(1) MILOBS visited Kanzenze Commune as a follow up to the report on the UNHCR Returnees confidence building tour .

(2) In Mbongo Commune the team attended a NGO meeting with the local authorities.

(3) In a meeting with the UNHCR representative at Nyamata, the team was informed that World Vision International will commence food distribution

programme in Ngenda and Gashora Communes after 21 August 1995.

(4) The Humanitarian Team also visited Ndera Transit Camp in Rubungo commune on two occasions and observed that the transit camp has few refugees.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Water. Water supply in rural areas is meager and is likely to continue thus until the onset of rains.

(2) Education. Most rural schools have reopened, they lack reading, writing and teaching materials. There is also lack of furniture in these schools.

(3) Housing. It has been observed that in most communes all available houses have already been occupied. New returnees are therefore having serious problems in obtaining shelters for themselves. UNHCR is however, providing plastic sheeting as an interim relief measure.

d. People With Special Needs

(1) Orphanages. The Orphanage at Gikoro has twenty six (26) children being look after by Belgium Red Cross, the orphanage requires food and bedding.

(2) Hospitals. The hospital in Gikoro and the Medical Centre at Meraba require regular supply of water.

e. Conclusion. The Humanitarian Team in Sector 1A is trying it best with the very meager resources to monitor and coordinate humanitarian relief work being carried out in the sector. It is sincerely requested that some priority requirements for assistance be sanctioned so that the confidence of the needy local populace in Milobs may be enhanced.

5. Sector 2A

a. General Situation. The general situation within the Sector is improving steadily. Returnees continue to cross into Rwanda from Uganda and Tanzania through the border posts of Gatuna, Buziba and Kagitumba. There are still movements of IDPs returning to their home communes.

b. Own HAC Activities. The Humanitarian team visited the following areas:

- (1) Nyagatare Reception Centre.
- (2) Visited Gakoni orphans Home.
- (3) Visited ICRC office in Byumba.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Water

(a) Muvumba Commune. There is a general shortage of water for the newly settled returnees and their livestock. An NGO-OXFAM, is drilling bore-holes to improve the situation.

(b) Bwisige Commune. Bwisige Dispensary (GR171259) is facing a critical shortage of water. The med staff are buying water drawn by locals from springs at the cost of 50 FRW a bucket. This is a bad situation since the dispensary attends to an average of 30-50 patients a day.

(2) Health. The standard of medical services in Byumba Prefecture is steadily improving with most commune health centres and dispensaries now being operational. However during the week under review, the following were observed.

(a) Cyumba Commune. Cyumba Commune health centre is critically running short of drugs. Locals are appealing for immediate help. The entire health centre needs extensive repairs. At least 20 more beds are required. AMREF runs this centre and has promised to improve the situation.

(b) Ambulance Services. This remains a major problem in most communes of Byumba Prefecture. Locals are continuing to carry patients on improvised stretchers due to the lack of the above.

(c) Cattle Diseases. In Muvumba, Ngarama, Gituza, Muhura and Murambi Communes, cattle continue to die from CBPP Anthrax and Black-leg diseases. The locals are appealing for assistance to acquire the necessary drugs for vaccinations.

(3) Food. Most of the locals in Byumba Prefecture have managed to produce adequate food for consumption and a small percentage for sale (coffee and sorghum). However, newly resettled returnees and IDPs face a problem of food since they came too late for starting

their own cultivation. Food for work Programme sponsored by ADRA, WFP and PAM continues in Nyagatare, Muvumba, Muhura, Bwisige and Kinyami in a bid to construct/repair roads in these communes.

d. People With Special Needs

(1) Orphanages

(a) Murambi Commune. At Gakoni Orphanage (GR 4698), the situation has improved. Doctors from an NGO, MALTESER, based at Kiziguro Health Centre are vaccinating the orphans.

(b) Kibali Commune. Urumulli Orphanage has a total of 150 orphans. The centre is run by World Vision. This centre has no electricity or sports facilities such as playgrounds, balls and see-saws.

(c) Cyungu Commune. The commune authorities informed us that a total of 600 orphans live with foster-parents in this commune. These orphans lack food and clothing.

e. Conclusion. Normal humanitarian activities in the sector continue. Locals continue to request transport assistance. We continue to monitor the condition of returnees and IDPs. Coordinated efforts with NGOs, UN Agencies and local authorities continue.

f. Recommendations

(1) Transport be readily available for humanitarian assistance.

(2) Orphans living with foster parents be issued with food and clothing.

(2) Returnees and IDPs who report to their home communes be issued with food, seeds and farming tools.

7. Sector 2B

a. General Situation.

(1) The humanitarian situation remained quite stable. The present long dry season has reduced various agricultural activities all around the Prefecture of Kibungo. Food stuffs are quite costly to the locals. Water remained acute in most parts of the sector.

(2) The outbreak of meningitis, Cerebral Malaria and Diarrhoea which was reported in the past weeks have been controlled in all affected areas.

b. Own HAC Activities

(1) Milobs patrol teams patrolled and visited communes 2 in the sector. They liaised with Bourgmestres, Commune leaders and interacted with the population and found out their needs for possible assistance.

(2) The Weekly meeting among UNHCR, WFP UNHCHR and ICRC discussed the problems of both the returnees and the locals.

c. General Living Conditions.

(1) Food. The food situation in the Sector was quite stable due to active distribution of food by LWF, ICRC. locals.

(2) Water. Water remained acute in all parts of the sector except Kibungo, Kirehe and Rwamagana and their environs.

(3) Health Care Problems. The health situation has been quite stable throughout the week. A few people suffering from malaria was reported. In ZAZA hospital patients need to pay 50 FRW for treatment fees to the doctor. Hospitalized patients have to pay FRW 20 per night for seat rent. It has been introduced since last week of July 95. Scarcity of water and electricity is prevailing in the hospital.

d. People with Special Needs. A total of 300 refugees returned to the sector and were temporarily settled at Nyakarambi/Birenga transit camps before being moved to their communes. There is the need to provide the refugees with farming equipment to enable them settle and sustain themselves on the land.

UN Agencies/NGOs

(1) ICRC distributed food to 70,000 people of SAKE and MUGESERA Commune.

(2) The AID-ACTION an NGO donated 100 chairs to primary

schools of RUSUMO Commune.

7. Sector 3A

a. Sit Gen The general situation in the Sector has remained calm. Normal activities have been observed throughout the week under review.

b. Own HAC Activities The Humanitarian Cell of the Sector conducted patrols to Nyamagabe Commune (5202) and monitored evacuation of IDPs from the Tutsi Camp at Murambi (5125).

c. General Living Conditions. The general living conditions of all the communes patrolled this week showed significant improvement.

d. Further to our interim report on the closure of Murambi IDPs camp on 7 Aug 95, the evacuation of Ex entered its fourth day till writing of this report. A total number of 1133 persons have been transported to Mubuga(5202), Rwamiko (4912) and Kivu (4210) commune. The remainder of about 300 persons are expected to be moved to Rwamiko commune on 16 Aug 95. The general situation in the camp is reported calm. The exercise was reported orderly and peacefully.

e. Recommendations. With the gradual return of normal life in the communes, people are more interested in farming than waiting for food distribution once or twice in a month. The need for farming implements and seeds remained an acute problem for them.

f. Conclusion. The active contributions of NGOs are beginning to bear fruit in the communes and sectors. This spirit should continue until all the communes and sectors are self sufficient. The coming week is expected to be calm.

8. Sector 3B

a. General Situation. The situation during the period under review was reported calm.

b. Own HAC Activities

(1) Humanitarian team accompanied by the Inspector of Schools visited three (3) schools in the Nyakizu Commune.

(2) Humanitarian team also visited a broken bridge in Maraba Sect (GR 601979). The bridge is of concrete

type, the slab having broken has fallen into the stream.

(3) At Muyira, the team was informed that Returnees in the commune do not have enough food and NGOs are no longer distributing food. Team was also informed that the water system is not working due to broken pipes. A new water system was being installed which is half completed.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Food. Returnees in MUYIRA Commune do not have enough food and NGOs are no longer distributing food in the commune.

(2) Rustaria. A Clinic run by IMC needs blankets, bed sheets and food items for patients and children.

(3) Muganza. Returnees need food and agricultural implements.

(4) Mugusa. Locals need food and agricultural and agricultural implements. Health centre needs medical assistance.

(5) Water. At Muyira (GR 8639) locals are facing shortage of drinking water.

(6) The Director of the Butare Rehabilitation Centre requests for transport to convey school materials from Kigali to Butare.

9. Sector 4

a. Gen Sit. During the period under review the situation in the sector is termed to be calm. However, there is the rumour of Interahamwe infiltration in the border area of Zaire.

b. Own HAC Activities The HAC of this sector visited the Ruhengeri Hospital, Kinige Commune, Nkuli Commune and Ruhengeri UNHCR office.

c. General Living Conditions.

(1) Health Problems. The Humanitarian Team visited Nyamugali Commune, MSF Clinic at the commune made the following requests:

(1) 1 vehicle for the centre.

(2) Beds and Mattresses.

(2) Education. The Bourgmestre of Kinige requested for books, desks and chalk assistance to schools in the commune.

(3) Water

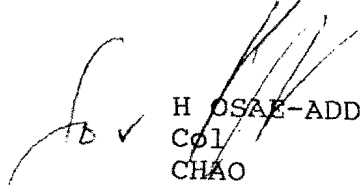
(a) Kinige. The Bourgmestre reported of water shortage in the commune.

(b) Nkuli. There is no water system in the commune, water is drawn directly from source.

CONCLUSION

10. There are chains of requests submitted daily to HAC as reflected in the needs attached as Annex .

11. HAC with the assistance of UNREO and some NGOs solve the problems being looked into as per priority and this depending on the financial implication and resources available to UNAMIR.

 H OSAE-ADDAE
Col
CHAO

Distribution:
Internal:

SRSG
FHQ(OPs)
FC
DFC
COS
MILOB GP HQ
MILOB HQ SEC 1A (HUM REP)
MILOB HQ SEC 1B (HUM REP)
MILOB HQ SEC 2A(HUM REP)
MILOB HQ SEC 2B (HUM REP)
MILOB HQ SEC 3A (HUM REP)
MILOB HQ SEC 3B (HUM REP)
MILOB HQ SEC 4 (HUM REP)
MILOB HQ SEC 5A(HUM REP)
MILOB HQ SEC 5B(HUM REP)
MILOB HQ SEC 5C(HUM REP)

External:

UNREO
UNICEF
UNHCR
WFP
IOC

SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT

SHEET NO.1

Date: 06 - 12 AUG 95

SECTOR	FOOD	WATER	ELECTRICITY	HEALTH	ROADS/BRIDGES
		erratic water supply in Kigali Prefecture		The Hospital at Gikoro and the Moreba Medical Centre require water supply.	
2	Cyumba Commune needs food, farming tools and seeds.	Shortage of water in Muvumba Commune. wisige Dispensary (GR171259) is facing a critical shortage of water. Acute water problem in Sec 2B.		Cyumba Commune Health Centre needs repairs. Ambulance Services required in Cyumba Commune.	
3	Returnees in MUYIRA Commune need food. Rustoria Clinic run by IMC needs food.	Water shortage reported in Muyira Commune.(GR8639)			
4		Water shortage reported in Kinige Commune. No water system in Nkuli Commune.		MSF Clinic in Nyemugari Commune requests for one vehicle 30 beds and mattresses each.	
5.		Lack of portable water in Murambi Commune. Water Pipes need replacement in Murambi Commune.		Shortage of drugs in two clinics reported in Nkuli Commune.	

SHEET NO. 2

SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT

EDUCATION	PRISON	ORPHANAGE	REFUGEES		
Most rural schools lack educational materials.		Food and bedding needed in Gikoro Orphanage. Portable water required in Musasa Orphanage	New refugees in housing problem		
		Urgent Orphanage in Kibuli Commune needs electricity, sports facilities, play grounds and balls			
At Nyagandu eight out of the eleven schools need reports to building school materials and qualified teachers					
A: Primary and Secondary Schools in the prefecture are in urgent need of stationery, text books and furniture					

Mum —

TO : CHAO
HQ UNAMIR
KIGALI

DATE : 11 AUG 1995

INFO : MILOB GP HQ
KIGALI

FROM : MILOB Sector 2B
KIBUNGO

FILE : OP/6

WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 05 - 11 AUG 1995

GENERAL SITUATION

1. The humanitarian situation remained quite stable. The present long dry season has reduced various agricultural activities all around the Prefecture of KIBUNGO. Food stuffs are quite costly to the locals. Price has been increased to different items in the markets. Water remained acute in most parts of the sector.

2. The outbreak of MENINGITIS, CEREBRAL MALARIA and DIARRHOEA have been controlled in all affected areas.

3. A meeting was held at KANSANA Secteur 4561 under KIGARAMA commune to discuss how best they could assist 20 orphans in the secteur under the care of their relatives. They did not get any help so far from any authority after the war. The NGARA Primary School 5060, KIGARAMA SCHOOL 7943 are running shortage of furniture and text books.

4. ELECTROGAZ were found rehabilitating a power Supply Transformer at ZAZA.

5. A TANZANIAN delegation arrived at RUSUMO Border for a two day tripartite meeting between TANZANIA-RWANDA-UNHCR at NGERA CAMP IN tanzania. The meeting discussed the return of refugees from TANZANIA

OWN ACTIVITIES

3. a. Milobs patrol teams patrolled and visited communes in the sector. They liaised with Bourgemestres, commune leaders and interacted with the population and found out their needs for possible assistance.

TOC/0938/Fax

- b. The weekly meeting among UNHCR, UNAMIR, WFP, UNHCHR and ICRC discussed the problems of both the returnees and the locals

GENERAL LIVING CONDITIONS

4. a. Food. Though the food situation in the Sector was quite stable due to active distribution of food by LWF, ICRC. So far no report regarding shortage of food was reported from any corner of this Sector.
- b. Water. Water remained acute in all parts of the sector except Kibungo, Kirehe and Rwamagana and their environs.
- c. Health Care/Problems. Health situation was quite stable through out the week. A few people suffering from MALARIA was reported. In ZAZA hospital patients need to pay 50 FRW for treatment fees to the doctor. Hospitalized patients have to pay FRW 20 per night for seat rent. It has been introduced since last week of JULY 95. Scarcity of drinking water and electricity is prevailing in the hospital.
- d. Housing. Housing remained adequate for the population. It will remain enough for the population for the succeeding months because of the slow rate of returnees moving into the sector. However, most buildings need rehabilitation.
- g. Education. Both secondary and primary schools have reopened. Payment of school fees and rehabilitating school buildings were the major problems faced by both parents and school managements.
- h. Farming Activities The long dry season has slowed down farming activities in the sector. Farming activities were centered at marshy and lake side areas.

PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

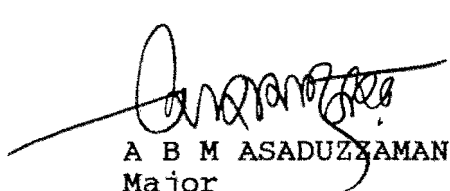
5. Refugees/IDPs A total of 300 refugees returned to the sector and were temporarily settled at NYAKARAMBI/BIRENGA transit camps before being moved to their communes. There was the need to provide the refugees with farming equipment to enable them settle and sustain themselves on the land.

UN AGENCIES/NGO ACTIVITIES

6. a. ICRC has distributed food to 70,000 people of SAKE and MUGESERA Commune from 01 to 06 Jul 95.
- b. IRC distributed cooking materials, Blankets, dry foods to the locals of SAKE Communes.
- c. An affiliated Commune in GERMANY to RUSUMO Commune in RWANDA donated 50 spades each to all primary schools in the said Commune.
- d. The AID-ACTION an NGO donated 100 chairs to primary schools of RUSUMO Commune.
- e. LWF is distributing food at RWINKWAVU about 8124 persons per months. They are also distributing food to the new returnees at BIRENGA transit camps.
- f. LWF is constructing of spring source for drinking water at Kayonza Commune. One has been completed out of 07.

RELATION WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES

7. Relationship with local authorities was very cordial


A B M ASADUZZAMAN
Major
Hum Offr
for Sect Comd

HAC
UNAMIR HQ
Kigali

// August, 1995

See Distribution

WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 30 JUL - 05 AUG 1995

GENERAL SITUATION

1. The humanitarian situation generally all over the country is improving as indicated in all the sector reports.
2. Now that most of the NGOs are closing down, there could be need for alternative support to the IDPs in order to ease situation. The needs of the various communes are attached as Annex A.

HAC ACTIVITIES

3. HAC routine coordination is on the increase as more requests come in daily. HAC also send out patrol teams to assess the requests for cost effectiveness control. The patrol also visit the various NGOs to know the progress on their assistance. In Murabi Commune, HAC also sent a patrol to Gakoni Orphanage to assess the situation of meningitis reported earlier on.

4. Sector 1A

a. Gen Situation. Despite numerous difficulties the machinery of the Humanitarian Team is facing, it still works hard to ensure that requests presented are passed onto the rightful NGOs and UN Agencies for action. The situation in most communes is said to be normalizing, however, shortage of drinking water has been reported in almost all communes. The water crisis has been worsened by the current dry season.

b. Own HAC Activities.

(1) MILOBS visited Dihiro Refugee Camp (GR 2552) in Gashora Commune. The camp handles six hundred (600) persons in temporary shelters. The Camp is run by UNHCR and ICRC. The camp caters for refugees arriving from Zaire and Tanzania prior to leaving for their home communes. Currently the camp has 16 returnees from Zaire and they have neither food nor transport to convey them to their home communes.

(2) The Humanitarian Team visited Gikoro Commune where the hospital though assisted by Belgium Red Cross lacks water but has enough drugs for the time being. The team also visited Musha Secondary School which is adjacent to the Medical Centre. The school has 110 students and 10 teachers. The school though operational is in dire need of water, food and educational materials.

(3) In Musasa Commune the Humanitarian Team found that all the eleven primary schools require educational materials. A request for rehabilitation of the water system and the bridge at GR 872951 was made.

(4) The Humanitarian Team also visited Mbongo Commune where authorities requested supply of medicines to Mbogo medical centre after the withdrawal of an NGO known as AFRICARE from the area.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Water. Water supply is a problem in the sector as highlighted in the introduction. Much requires to be done in terms of water supply to the sector.

(2) Education. Most rural schools lack educational materials especially the newly opened secondary schools.

(3) Housing. Some Returnees and IDPs in Gashora Commune are facing difficulties in securing and to build houses.

d. People With Special Needs

(1) Orphanages. The Orphanage at Gikoro has twenty six (26) children being look after by Belgium Red Cross, the orphanage requires food and beddings. The Orphanage at Musasa known as Sister Covent adjacent to the Commune office lacks portable water.

(2) Hospitals. The hospital in Gikoro requires water as their underground water tanks is empty. Relatives of the sick are forced to walk long distances in search of water for the sick.

(3) Refugees. Refugees in Gashora, Dihiro Refugee Transit Camp require food and accommodation.

e. Conclusion. In conformity with the meager resources available it is hoped that some of the minor requests will be attended to in a smaller way to enhance confidence of the local populace.

5. Sector 1B

a. Gen Situation. The general situation has not noticeably changed during the last week.

b. Own HAC Activities.

(1) Humanitarian team transported goods from Gitarama to Kamonyi Sector (GR 8978) in TABA Commune for the "INITIATIVE PRIVEE POUR LA FORMATION DES JEUNES FILLES" which was organizing a meeting in Ste-Benedicte School.

(2) Indbatt provided one truck to transport firewood to the Karama ACEJ College in Mushubati Commune (GR 6970).

(3) 30 blankets were delivered to the "JESUS ALIVE MINISTRY" orphanage in Kbgayi.

(4) Two boxes of rations were donated to the children in Gitarama prison.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Health Problems The health care situation has not changed from the previous report.

(2) Education. Schools visited by Milobs face shortage of books, stationery, sports equipment and furniture.

(3) Food.

(a) The food situation has not changed in general. Shortage of food was reported from JOMA (6450) and RUBONA (6247) Sectors of Murama Commune, Kivumu Sector (8773) of Naymabuye Commune (7570), Mahembi Sector (7159) of Mukingi Commune.

(b) 416 tones of food (maize, beans and vegetable oil) were donated by the "WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME" to the poorest families which comprises 49745 people. The food is at storage in Gitarama ready for transportation to all the 17 communes. The Prefecture authorities have no means of transport. The Prefect has requested UNAMIR assistance.

(4) Water

(a) Portable water is still an urgent problem in many areas.

(b) CENTRE RWANDAIS DE FORMATIO DE CADRES in Murambi(7670), Nyamabuye Commune lack sufficient water supply. The administration request UNAMIR to provide a bladder tank for water storage.

(c) The Murama Health Centre (9357) in NTONGWE Commune is still in urgent need of water.

(5) Electricity. The 100 KVA generator providing electricity to the UNAMIR compound in Gitarama at present supplies also some essential services to various church and non-governmental organizations, including the MSF Hospital, Orphanage and Seminary. Should this generator be replaced with a small one, all these beneficiaries will face electricity supply problem.

d. People with Special Needs

(1) IDPs. In JOMA (6450) and RUBONA (6247) Sectors of MURAMA Commune IDPs reported shortage of food due to the late arrival from Gikongoro after the distribution of seeds and agricultural material. One of the most urgent needs of IDPs remains to be dwelling.

e. Conclusion.

(1) In spite of the NGOs activities, the main problems are being solved slowly. Milobs report a great number of requests which cannot be met with our own resources. Most requests received earlier have not been met.

(2) After the movement of Mali Coy to Gikongoro, Sect 1B faces a problem of lack of transportation this makes our capabilities to provide humanitarian assistance very limited.

6. Sector 2A

a. General Situation. The general situation on the humanitarian front remained stable with no major problems. Returnees continue to cross into Rwanda from Uganda and Tanzania through the border posts of Gatuna, Buziba and Kagitumba. There are still movements of IDPs returning to their home communes.

b. Own HAC Activities. The Humanitarian team visited the following areas:

- (1) Nyagatare Reception Centre.
- (2) Visited the Matimba food for work.

c. General Living Conditions

- (1) Water. About 80% of the locals in the sector draw water from rivers and swamps.
- (2) Health. The standard of medical services in Byumba Prefecture is fairly good with most commune health centres operating.

d. People With Special Needs

- (1) Ngarama. The Director of Ngarama SOS Orphanage is requesting for the following:

- (a) Transport to pick five tons of rice and one ton of sugar from Kigali to Ngarama.
- (b) A TV and VCR for entertainment of the orphans.

- (2) Kibali /Cyumba Communes. Returnees in these communes require food assistance.

e. Conclusion. Normal humanitarian activities in the sector continue. Locals continue to request transport assistance. We continue to monitor the condition of returnees and IDPs. Coordinated efforts with NGOs, UN Agencies and local authorities continue.

e. Recommendations

- (1) Beans, peas, Irish potato and millet seeds be provided to the locals to meet the forthcoming planting season which begins in September.

- (2) Returnees and IDPs who report to their home communes be issued with food, seeds and farming tools.

7. Sector 2B

a. General Situation.

- (1) The humanitarian situation remained quite stable. Due to long dry season various agricultural activities of the inhabitants have reduced drastically.

(2) There was an outbreak of meningitis, diarrhoea in general area Jarama (4248) and Nasho 9154. IRC carried out vaccination at Jarama against meningitis. A team led by Force Med Offr visited Nasho on 03 Aug 95 along with a Milob team and the Bourgmestre of Rusumo. The team identified the disease at Nasho to be CEREBRAL MALARIA WITH SEVERE DIARRHOEA. The Rusumo Bourgmestre used the occasion to advise the inhabitants to seek medical assistance at the various health centres in the vicinity.

b. Own HAC Activities

(1) Milobs patrol teams patrolled and visited Orphanages and the two transit camps in the sector.

(2) The Hum Offr attended the Weekly Humanitarian Coordinating meeting with UNHCR, HR, WFP and Milobs reps in Kibungo Sector.

(3) Own patrol visited meningitis affected area at JARAMA and found shortage of medicine for the victims.

c. General Living Conditions.

(1) Food. The food situation in the Sector improved considerably because of efforts by UN Agencies, ICRC and other NGOs in providing food supplements to the locals.

(2) Water. Water remained acute during the period. The SAKE Bourgmestre requested for the installation of water pump by IRC which was delivered to the area last week. IRC was informed accordingly.

(3) Health Care Problems. There was an outbreak of Cerebral Malaria with severe Diarrhoea in Nasho area in general. Generally the lack of portable drinking water and worsen sanitation is prevailing in the area.

d. People with Special Needs. The management of GHANI ORPHANAGE complained of insufficient water provided by Babini an Italian NGO to the institution.

e. UN Agencies/NGOs

(1) ICRC organized family re-union amongst 17 displaced families in Rutonde Commune.

(2) Ghanbatt RAP provided medical and dental to the

locals.

7. Sector 3A

a. Sit Gen The general situation in the Sector has remained calm. Normal activities have been observed throughout the week under review.

b. Own HAC Activities The Humanitarian Cell of the Sector followed activities at the communes and the sectors.

c. General Living Conditions. The general living conditions of all the communes patrolled this week showed significant improvement.

e. Recommendations. It is recommended that appropriate NGOs assist Musebeya Commune with agriculture implement and seedlings.

f. Conclusion. The active contributions of NGOs are beginning to bear fruit in the communes and sectors. This spirit should continue until all the communes and sectors are self sufficient. The coming week is expected to be calm.

8. Sector 3B

a. General Situation. The situation during the period under review was reported calm.

b. Own HAC Activities

(1) Humanitarian team attended a coordination meeting with NGOs and Senbatt Comd at Senbatt HQ.

(2) Humanitarian team had coordination meeting with Human Rights on daily basis.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Food. At Nyabisindu the Bourgmestre requested for food aid due to the dry season. He also requested for transport for bikes and office materials from Butare to the commune.

(2) Repair of Bridge. At Nyakizu Milob team escorted Force Engr team to recce the bridge (GR601979) in response to our request made last July 1995.

(3) Low loader. The Local Authorities in Butare

Prefecture and RPA liaison Offr are requesting the use of UNAMIR bulldozer from Gikongoro Prefecture Butare any day this week.

(4) Prison. At Nyakizu, the Bourgmestre requested for food, medicine and blankets for 60 prisoners in 2 cachots.

(5) Water. At Muyira (GR 8639) WFP and OXFAM have stopped assisting in food and water supply and this has resulted in water shortage in the commune.

(6) Education. At Nyabisindu eight out of eleven Primary schools are operating. The main problems facing these schools are as follows:

- (a) Most buildings need to be repaired.
- (b) Require school materials.
- (c) Need qualified teacher.

(7) The headmaster of the Butare rehabilitation centre has requested for transport for food and water supply to the centre.

9. Sector 4

a. Gen Sit The humanitarian situation in Sector 4 is stable and relatively calm.

b. Own HAC Activities The HAC of this sector visited a number of schools within the sector.

c. General Living Conditions.

(1) Health Problems. There has been an increase in measles dysentery reported by the Gatara Health Centre. The dysentery is linked to the absence of portable water and the measles are related to the lack of refrigerator to store the vaccines.

(2) Education. All the Primary and Secondary schools in the prefecture are in urgent need of stationery, text books and furniture.

10. Sector 5A

a. Gen Sit The general situation in the sector remain calm. However, a rumour of infiltration by former militias was reported by the Secretary of the Communal Bureau at

Nyamutera Commune but has not been physically confirmed.

b. Own HAC Activities

- (1) The Hum team visited Ruhengeri Hospital and orphanage.
- (2) The team also visited the Janja Secondary School and Nemba Hospital.

c. General Living Conditions.

(1) Water. The Bourgmester of Kinige reported of lack of water in the commune due to the fact that the pipe system from Mukingo Commune(5130) to Kinige is broken down.

(2) Health.

(a) Nkuli Commune. Two clinics were visited by Milobs at Rwankeli run by the Adventist Church and the other at Kareba (4224) run by MSF. Both clinics are running short of drugs, beds and lab equipment.

(b) At Busogo (4927) a clinic visited needed an ambulance. Shortage of drugs and lack of beds were also reported.

(3) Education. The Secondary School Headmaster at Janja Sector (6413) Ndusu Commune (6413) reported to the humanitarian team that they face shortage of teaching materials. They also require transport and a generator.

CONCLUSION

11. There are chains of requests submitted daily to HAC as reflected in the needs attached as Annex .

12. HAC with the assistance of UNREO and some NGOs solve the problems being looked into as per priority and this depending on the financial implication and resources available to UNAMIR.

for
H OSAE-ADDAE
Col
CHAO

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MILOB HQ SEC 3A (HUM REP)

MILOB HQ SEC 3B (HUM REP)

MILOB HQ SEC 4 (HUM REP)

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MILOB HQ SEC 5B(HUM REP)

MILOB HQ SEC 5C(HUM REP)

External:

UNREO

UNICEF

UNHCR

WFP

IOC

SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT

SHEET NO.1 Date: 30 JUL - 05 AUG 95

SECTOR	FOOD	WATER	ELECTRICITY	HEALTH	ROAD/BRIDGE
1.	Shortage of food in Joma Commune.	erratic water supply in Kigali Prefecture.	Gitarama request for retention of 100 KVA generator.	Mbogo Medical Centre needs medicines.	
2.	Chumba Commune needs food, farming tools and seeds.	Shortage of water in Muvumba Commune. Bourgmestre of SAKE request for the installation of new water pump provided by IRC.		Outbreak of Cerebral Malaria with severe Diarrhoea in Nasho general area.	
3	Shortage of food in Nyabisindu Commune. Nyakizu Prison req for food.	Water shortage reported in Muyirs Commune.(GR8639)			
4.		Request for portable water in Gatara Commune.		Measles and dysentery cases on the increase in Gatara Health Centre.	
5.		Lack of portable water in Murambi Commune. Water Pipes need replacement in Murambi Commune.		Shortage of drugs in two clinics reported in Nkuli Comune.	

SHEET NO. 2

SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT

EDUCATION	PRISON	ORPHANAGES	RETURNEES	HOUSING	REMARKS
Most rural schools lack educational materials.		Food needed in Gikoro Orphanage. Portable water required in Musasa Orphanage.			
At Nyabisindu eight out of the eleven schools need repairs to building, school materials and qualified teachers.					
All Primary and Secondary Schools in the prefecture are in urgent need of stationery, text books and furniture.					
Teaching materials needed at Janja Secondary School.	Gisenyi Prison requires septic truck.		Crane required to remove containers from Nkamira Transit Camp.		

TO : CHAO
HQ UNAMIR
KIGALI

DATE : 05 AUG 1995

INFO : MILOB GP HQ
KIGALI

FROM : MILOB Sector 2B
KIBUNGO

FILE : OP/6

WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 29 JUL - 04 AUG 95

GENERAL SITUATION

1. The humanitarian situation is quite stable in this sector . Due to long dry season various agricultural activities of the inhabitants has reduced drastically. Cost of food items has increased. It is becoming out of touch of the general mass. Even then improvements found due to increased WFP, ICRC GERMAN AGRO ACTION and LWF activities for the period. Acute shortage of water remained as the major basic utility item still lacking in the sector.

2. There was an outbreak of meningitis, diarrhoea in gen area JARAMA 4248 and NASHO 9154. IRC carried out vaccination at JARAMA against meningitis. A team led by Force Med Offr visited NASHO on 03 Aug 95 along with a Milob team and the Bourgemestre of RUSUMO. The team identified the disease at NASHO to be CEREBRAL MALARIA WITH SEVERE DIARRHOEA. The RUSUMO Bourgemestre used the occasion to advise the inhabitants to seek medical assistance at the various health centers in the vicinity.

OWN ACTIVITIES

3. a. Milobs patrol teams visited orphanages and the two transit camps in the sector. They liaised with managements of the institutions and assessed their needs for solutions.

b. The Hum Offr attended the weekly humanitarian coordinating meeting with UNHCR, HR, WFP and Milob reps in the KIBUNGO Sector. It again appreciated the level of safe security prevailing especially for the new returnees. It was discussed that Rwandan Govt will transfer 146 prisoner from NSINDA of RWAMAGANA to BYUMBA Prison because detainees can be looked after by their relatives. It is further said that govt will ask for UNAMIR transport assistance in this regards. It is also discussed the conversion of WFP Godown Warehouse into a sub-jail due to the overcrowding of Kibungo Prison. A registration exercise was carried out at NAGRA refugee camp at TANZANIA by UNHCR from 22-23 July 95. It reported that a total of 421,059 refugees lived in five(5) transit camps in TANZANIA namely BENACO

TOC | 1347 / FAX / MT

158462, MUSUHURA 75,260 LUMASI 106,073 LUKOLE 19,050 and KITALE 62,214.

c. Own patrol visited meningitis affected area at JARAMA and found shortage of medicine for the victims.

GENERAL LIVING CONDITIONS

3. a. Food. The food situation in the Sector improved considerably because of efforts by UN Agencies, ICRC and other NGOs in providing food supplements to the locals.
- b. Water. Water situation remained acute during the period. The SAKE Bourgemestre requested for the installation of a water pump by IRC which was delivered to the area last week. IRC was informed accordingly.
- c. Health. There was an outbreak of Cerebral Malaria with Severe Diarrhoea in NASHO area in general. Generally the lack of pure drinking water and worsen sanitation situation is prevailing in that area.

PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

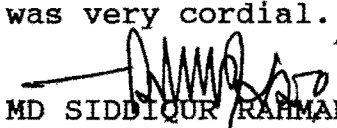
4. a. Orphans. The management of GAHINI orphanage complained of insufficient water provided by BABINI an Italian NGO to the institution.
- b. Refugees. The sector for the first time recorded "NIL" returnees for the period.

UN AGENCIES/NGO ACTIVITIES

5. a. ICRC organized family re union amongst 17 displaced families in RUTONDE Commune. They are also working to unite displaced children now leaving outside the country to their families in the coming week.
- b. GHANBATT RAP provided medical and dental assistance to the people who visited them. Their medical centers located at their company locations also treated patients.
- c. LWF distributed food items at its distribution centers in KIGERAMA and KAYONZA Communes.

RELATIONSHIP WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES

6. Relation with the Local Authorities was very cordial.


MD SIDDIQUEUR RAHMAN
Major
Hum Offr
for Sect Comd

HAC
UNAMIR HQ
Kigali

04 August 1995

See Distribution

WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 23 - 29 JULY 1995

GENERAL SITUATION

1. The humanitarian situation all over the country is generally improving. However, some major logistic and welfare problems continue to come in as request daily.
2. Major of such requests are water facility repairs and health related. The requests are therefore attached as Annex 'A' to this report.

HAC ACTIVITIES

3. HAC routine coordination is on the increase as more requests come in daily. HAC also send out patrol teams to assess the requests for cost effectiveness control. The patrol also visit the various NGOs to know the progress on their assistance.

4. Sector 1B

- a. Gen Situation. The general situation has not noticeably changed during the last week.

- b. Own HAC Activities.

- (1) Malicoy provided transport for various humanitarian activities in the sector.

- (2) It also treated 62 patients during the week under review.

- (3) Milobs Hum team provided some plastic sheets and gloves for reburial ceremony held on 23 July in Bitare Sector of Kayenzi Commune.

- (4) Repaired a broken generator for the Teachers Training School in Nyakabanda Commune at the UNAMIR Workshop and delivered it back to the school.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Health Problems The health care situation in the commune of Mushubati (6971) is not satisfactory because of absence of any medical facilities. This commune is one of the biggest for its square area and the second for population about 60,000 inhabitants.

(2) Education

(a) The main problems of Primary Schools visited recently still remain to be books and stationery, building materials for repair of premises, sports equipment, (food and clothes for orphans for some schools).

(b) A Professional school opened at Nyabikenke Commune requires a welding machine in place of the one stolen during the war.

(c) The Karama ACEJ ^College in the Commune of Mushubati needs the following items:

(i) Books for library.

(ii) Typewriters.

(iii) Carpentry equipment.

(iv) Beds and mattresses.

(3) Roads & Bridges.

(a) A joint Sec 1B/HAC/Engr Coy team visited the damaged bridge on the border between the Communes of Nyamabuye and Mushubati (702661). The bridge requires the construction of a new concrete abutement. In Kigoma Commune (7750) five bridges were also reported to be in bad condition.

(b) Road maintenance was going on in Rutagara Sector (6559) of Muringi Commune.

d. People with Special Needs

(1) Kabgayi Orphanage. The Orphanage supported by Jesus Alive Ministries faces bad sanitary situation because of a local epidemic of scabies which has affected about 50 children. The orphanage lacks

portable water, clothes, books and stationery for 200 students. The total orphans is 340.

(2) Widows in Mugina Commune. Widows in this commune complained of lack of clothing, including clothing for children, blankets, mattresses and financial assistance for children schooling. There is also lack of portable water for the widows.

(3) Electricity. A secondary school in TABA Commune is still awaiting for an electrician to repair electric lines.

e. Conclusion.

(1) Some progress in the development of secondary and professional education can be noticed during the week. However, as usual schools and colleges need some equipment for professional training.

(2) The number of IDPs and refugees come back at the moment is not too large in most of the communes, so they do not influence greatly upon the humanitarian situation in general.

5. Sector 2A

a. General Situation. The general situation in the sector is improving steadily. Returnees continue to cross into Rwanda from Uganda and Tanzania through the border posts of Gatuna, Buziba and Kagitumba. There are still movements of IDPs returning to their home communes.

b. Own HAC Activities. The Humanitarian team visited the following areas:

(1) Nyagatare Reception Centre.

(2) Gakoni Orphans Home.

(3) Coordinated with GHANBATT to convey school furniture and stationery from Kigali to Byumba.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Water

(a) Muvumba. There is water shortage throughout this commune. OXFAM is drilling boreholes to improve the situation.

(b) Cyungo Commune. Cyungo Health Centre continue to face acute shortage of water as reported in our Sitrep dated 21 July 1995. The Health Centre staff are buying water from locals to run the centre.

(2) Health. The standard of medical services in Byumba Prefecture is fairly good with most commune health centres operating. However, during the week under review the following was observed:

(a) Cyungo & Cyumba Communes. Cyungo and Cyumba Health Centres are critically running short of medicines. Locals are appealing for immediate help.

(b) Ambulance Services. Most of the communes lack ambulances to convey patients. Locals still resort to carrying patients on improvised stretchers.

(c) Cattle Disease. A lot of cattle in Gituza, Muvumba and Murambi Communes are infected by diseases namely; blackleg, contagious bovine pleural pneumonia (CBPP) and trypanosomiasis. So far approximately 2000 cattle have died. Locals are appealing for vaccines to cure the disease.

d. Conclusion. Normal humanitarian activities in the sector continue. Locals continue to request transport assistance. We continue to monitor the condition of returnees and IDPs. Coordinated efforts with NGOs, UN Agencies and local authorities continue.

e. Recommendations

(1) Transport be readily available for local humanitarian assistance to the local authorities.

(2) Sector HAC Team be issued with a vehicle to enable them to effectively monitor humanitarian activities in the entire sector.

6. Sector 2B

a. General Situation. The humanitarian situation remained quite stable. The present dry season has reduced various economic activities in the sector. Water remained acute in most parts of the sector.

b. Own HAC Activities

(1) Milobs patrol teams patrolled and visited communes in the sector. They liaised with bourgemestres, commune leaders, and interacted with the population and found out their needs for possible assistance.

(2) The Hum Offr visited Kirwa Primary School and assessed their school's requirements following the destruction of three classrooms during the civil war last year. The offr found the need to rehabilitate the school and assist the orphaned and disadvantaged pupils at the school. A separte report is submitted.

(3) The Weekly meeting among UNHCR, UNAMIR, WFP, UNHCHR and ICRC discussed the security of new returnees which was agreed as good following random interviews in Birenga and Sake Communes.

c. General Living Conditions.

(1) Food. The food situation in the Sector was quite stable. Food shortage was reported in GATI Secteur of MUHAZI Commune. A request has been made to WFP to assist the secteur.

(2) Water. Water remained acute in all parts of the sector except Kibungo, Kirehe and Rwamagana and their environs.

(3) Health Care Problems

(a) An outbreak of meningitis was reported at JARAMA sector (4247) with 15 people dead in the past two weeks. WHO through IRC(NGO) and the Kibungo Prefecture Health Department embarked on a three-day mass vaccination of over 7,000 people in JARAMA general area.

(b) Following the introduction of hospital attendance fees payent of FRW 100 per patient, attendance to government administered hospital, health and post centres had declined to 50%.

(c) It was reported that the major diseases in MUSAZA Secteur of RUSUMO Commune were malaria, cough and skin infections.

(4) Education. Both Secondary and Primary schools have re-opened. Payment of school fees and rehabilitating school buildings were the major problems faced by both parents and school authorities.

d. People with Special Needs. A total of 222 refugees returned to the sector and were temporarily settled at Nyakarambi/Birenga Communes before being moved to their communes. There was the need to provide the refugees with farming equipment to enable them settle and sustain themselves in the land.

e. UN Agencies/NGOs

(1) ICRC re-unified 2 children from Tanzania to their parents in Kibungo Prefecture.

(2) UNHCHR identified women's association in Kukara Commune and requested for assistance to support and promote women's rights.

(3) GHANBATT supported WFO to transport food items under the "Food for Work" programme to Kigerama and Rukara Communes.

7. Sector 3A

a. Sit Gen

The general situation in the Sector has remained calm. Routine activities have been observed throughout the week under review.

b. Own HAC Activities

The Humanitarian Cell of the Sector followed activities at the communes and the sectors. HAC patrolled Kivu, Musebeya Rwamiko and Mubuga communes.

(1) Musebeya Commune. Nuyarwngo (3540) Cyarankora(4111) and Gatovu(4033) sectors of Musebeya were patolled. General situation is calm, but living conditions leaves much to be desired. All the sectors visited have been hit by water and food shortages. There is the need for NGOs to assist to repair the water system in these sectors.

(2) Rwamiko Commune. The HAC team visited the schools in the sectors and noticed that there are no furniture for the pupils. There were all found either sitting bare floor or odd objects.

c. General Living Conditions. The general living conditions of all the communes patrolled this week showed significant improvement.

d. Miscellaneous. An NGO called Lutheran World Federation with offices in Butare is working out on the project to clear the Kibeho and all former IDPs camps of garbages. A representative of LWF told the team that ICRC and CARITAS would finance the project.

e. Recommendations. The few land litigation cases should be handled with care so that it does not start any confusion. The deplorable situation at Rwamiko Commune schools in respect of furniture be addressed.

f. Conclusion. The active contributions of NGOs are beginning to bear fruit in the communes and sectors. This spirit should continue until all the communes and sectors are self sufficient. The coming week is expected to be calm.

8. Sector 3B

a. General Situation. The situation during the period under review was reported calm.

b. Own HAC Activities

(1) Humanitarian team attended a coordination meeting with NGOs and Senbatt Comd at Senbatt HQ.

(2) Humanitarian team had coordination meeting with Human Rights on daily basis.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Food. At Nyabisindu the Bourgmestre requested for food aid due to the dry season. He also requested for transport for bikes and office materials from Butare to the commuen.

(2) Repair of Bridge. At Nyakizu Milob team escorted Force Engr team to recce the bridge (GR601979) in response to our request made last July 1995.

(3) Low loader. The Local Authorities in Butare Prefecture and RPA liaison Offr are requesting the use of UNAMIR bulldozer from Gikongoro Prefecture Butare any day this week.

(4) Prison. At Nyakizu, the Bourgmestre requested for food, medicine and blankets for 60 prisoners in 2 cachots.

(5) Water. At Muyira (GR 8639) WFP and OXFAM have stopped assisting in food and water supply and this has resulted in water shortage in the commune.

(6) Education. At Nyabisindu eight out of eleven Primary schools are operating. The main problems facing these schools are as follows:

(a) Most buildings need to be repaired.

(b) Require school materials.

(c) Need qualified teacher.

(7) The headmaster of the Butare rehabilitation centre has requested for transport for food and water supply to the centre.

9. Sector 4

a. Gen Sit

The humanitarian situation in Sector 4 is stable and relatively calm. The number of returnees through the normal UNHCR channels are increasing. Information received indicate that repatriation process is being violently opposed by the extremist elements of the Former Rwanda Govt Forces (FRGF).

b. Own HAC Activities

(1) The HAC in this sector visited the Gihundwe Hospital and met the victims of the recent violent incidents of the sector.

(2) Humanitarian Officer of the sector interviewed refugees on 26 July who reported that the FRFG and Interahamwe are patrolling the Eastern shores of Ijwi Island to prevent return of refugees to Rwanda.

(3) In the Nyamasheke sub sector, the humanitarian team visited Ishara primary school, Kibogora and Nyamasheke

orphanages as well at the Nyamasheke communal prison. The situation at all the sites visited was normal.

c. General Living Conditions.

(1) Health Problems. There has been an increase in measles and dysentery reported by the Gatare Health Centre. The dysentery is linked to the absence of portable water and the measles is related to the lack of refrigerator to store the vaccines.

(2) Water. There is no portable water in Gatare Commune.

10. Sector 5B

a. General Situation. The situation remains calm. One body washed up on the lake Kivu shore in Gisenyi. The cause of death is unknown, may simply be a drowning accident. Incidents of cattle theft and banditry continue to occur in the Gishwati forest area.

b. Own HAC Activities. The Humanitarian team attended the monthly inter-agency coordination meeting on 27 July 1995.

c. People With Special Needs.

(1) Gisenyi Prison requires septic truck to empty the prisons septic tank.

(2) Crane required to remove containers from Nkamira Transit camp.

CONCLUSION

11. HAC is faced with a lot of requests for implementation. We have been daily seeking the assistance of organizations who are willing to help. In view of the fact that the population is on the increase, more assistance will be needed and HAC is placed in a tight situation.

for
H/OSAE-ADDAE
Col
CHAO

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External:

UNREO
UNICEF
UNHCR
WFP
IOC

SHEET NO.1 SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT
Date: 23 - 29 JUL 95

SECTOR	FOOD	WATER	ELECTRICITY	HEALTH	ROAD/BRIDGE
1.	Shortage of food in Gati-Muhazi Commune	Erratic water supply in Kigali Prefecture.	Request to repair electric lines at Taba Commune.		
2.		Shortage of water in Muvumba Commune. Bourgmestre of SAKE request for the installation of new water pump provided by IRC.		Cyumba and Cyungo Health Centres are facing shortage of drugs. Meningitis reported at Jarama, 15 people already dead.	
3	Lack of food in Musebeya and Nyabisindu Communes.	Request for repairs of water system in Musenbeya Commune.			
4.		Request for portable water in Gatara Commune.		Request for refrigerator to store vaccine in Gatara Health Centre. Increase in measles and dysentery at Gatara Health Centre.	
5.		Lack of portable water in Murambi Commune. Water Pipes need replacement in Murambi Commune.			

SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT

SHEET NO. 2

EDUCATION	PRISON	ORPHANAGES	RETURNEES	HOUSING	REM
Request for rehabilitation of Kirwa Primary School.					
Request for furniture for the School in Rwamiko Commune.		Request to repair water pipe in Muraba(GR6321)	90 returnees from Burundi are received per day at Kibayi.	Request for repair of houses in Ruhasya in Butare Commune.	
	Gisenyi Prison requires septic truck.		Crane required to remove containers from Nkamira Transit Camp.		